to excite lust and to deprave the morals with respect to sexual relations and which is obscene, indecent and related to sexual impurity or incontinence carried on in a wanton manner. State v. Ragas, 607 So. 2d 967, 972 n.2 (La. Ct. App. 1992); see Young v. State, 109 Nev. 205, 849 P.2d 336, 341 (1993) (at common law, open lewdness was defined as an "unlawful indulgence of lust involving gross indecency with respect to sexual conduct "committed in a public place and observed by persons lawfully present").

The acts with which the defendant is charged do not fall within the definition of lewd or lascivious. Merely kissing a person under 14 years old as alleged in Count IV cannot be defined as a lewd and lascivious act. See State v. Ragas (hugging and kissing the minor victim did not constitute an attempt to commit a lewd and lascivious act); State v. Louviere, 602 So. 2d 1042 (La. Ct. App. 1992) (kissing the minor victim and attempting to "french kiss" her, did not constitute an attempt to commit a lewd and lascivious act; evidence did not prove intent to arouse or gratify either the defendant's or the victim's sexual desire).

Similarly, merely touching the "butts" of the victims over their clothes cannot be considered a lewd and lascivious act. Such conduct is common and cannot be construed as lewd and lascivious. Moreover, under NRS 201.230, intent is an element of the crime. Findley v. State, 94 Nev. 212, 577 P.2d 867 (1978). The statute requires that the defendant act with the "intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust or passions or sexual desires" of the defendant or the child. NRS 201.230(1). There was no evidence presented in this case to show such intent. The alleged

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acts generally took place while numerous other people were in the house and in one case (Count II alleging the touching of the victim's breasts) as the victim was "passing through" the defendant's house. (T at 45-46.) The circumstances under which the alleged "touchings" occurred belie any showing that the defendant acted with the requisite sexual intent. This is the case even as to Count II, alleging the touching of the victim's breasts, which could have been accidental. Accordingly, the evidence fails to establish probable cause for the charges.

Furthermore, particularly with respect to Counts IV and V, even if the conduct alleged could be considered lewd, the evidence is inconsistent and contradictory and fails to establish probable cause. The victim, Erika Goodall, initially testified that only one incident occurred and this was at the defendant's house. at 8, 11, 17-18.) She again later denied that there was a second incident. (T at 22.) However, upon prodding by the prosecutor on redirect, she testified that the defendant, on a second occasion at his house that occurred in May 1994, "touched [her] butt." (T at 22.) Goodall did not testify as to any of the circumstances of this "touching." On recross, Goodall indicated, contrary to her prior testimony, that the first incident occurred at the church and not at the defendant's house. (T at 23.) Given the inconsistencies and contradictions in Goodall's testimony, the evidence fails to establish probable cause as to Counts IV and V.

III. COUNTS IV AND V ARE CONSTITUTIONALLY DEFICIENT FOR BEING TOO INDEFINITE AND THEREFORE MUST BE DISMISSED.

NRS 173.075(1) requires that the indictment shall contain a

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definite written statement of the essential facts constituting the offense charged. Wright v. State, 101 Nev. 269, 701 P.2d 743 (1985). An indefinite indictment deprives a defendant of notice of the particular act alleged to have been committed by the accused and deprives the defendant of his ability to defend properly against the accusation. Id. Therefore, an indefinite indictment denies a defendant his fundamental rights. Id.

It is recognized that time is not an essential element of an offense under NRS 201.230. Cunningham v. State, 100 Nev. 396, 683 P.2d 500 (1984), cert. denied, 469 U.S. 935 (1985). As such, the State is not absolutely required to allege the exact date of the commission of an offense under NRS 201.230. Id. This does not mean, however, that the State may fail to allege any date whatsoever, since such a failure would clearly deprive the defendant of adequate notice of the charge against him. Id. Moreover, the State should, whenever possible, allege the exact date on which the crime was committed, or as closely thereto as possible. Id.

In this case, the State's evidence at the preliminary hearing indicated that the criminal act alleged in Count IV occurred "around Christmastime" of 1993 (T at 17-18) while the criminal act alleged in Count V occurred in May of 1994. (T at 22.) Nevertheless, both Counts IV and V allege that the criminal act occurred "between December, 1993 and May, 1994." Under these circumstances, Counts IV and V are constitutionally deficient in that it cannot be determined from the Information what specific act is being charged in each count. Either of the alleged touchings

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of the victim could be the basis of each count under the time frame alleged in Counts IV and V. Accordingly, Counts IV and V must be dismissed as constitutionally deficient for being too indefinite. THE INFORMATION MUST BE DISMISSED DUE TO UNCONSTITUTIONAL PREINDICTMENT DELAY.

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It is well settled that unjustified and prejudicial preindictment delay may constitute a due process violation which requires dismissal. See United States v. Marion, 404 U.S. 307 (1971); State v. Gattuso, 108 Nev. 49, 825 P.2d 569 (1992). Although there is scant authority in Nevada concerning preindictment delay, there is an abundance of authority from other jurisdictions.

The seminal United States Supreme Court decision on the issue 13 of preindictment delay is United States v. Marion. The Court in 14 Marion noted that although the primary guarantees against excessive 15 preindictment delay are the statutes of limitations for criminal offenses, the statutes of limitations do not fully define a defendant's rights with respect to the events occurring prior to indictment. The Due Process Clause also plays a role in protecting against prosecutorial delay. Id. Thus, even if the applicable statute of limitations has not expired, due process requires dismissal of indictments when the delay in bringing formal charges is unjustified by the legitimate needs of the prosecution and causes the defendant to suffer actual prejudice. United States v. Richburg, 478 F. Supp. 535 (M.D. Tenn. 1979); see United States v. Marion; United States v. Lovasco, 431 U.S. 783 (1977).

In determining whether dismissal is required due to

preindictment delay, the courts generally follow a balancing approach. See United States v. Alderman, 423 F. Supp. 847 (D. Md. 1976). As United States v. Marion observed, to "accommodate the sound administration of justice to the rights of the defendant to a fair trial will necessarily involve a delicate judgment based on the circumstances of each case." 404 U.S. at 325. generally agree that the defendant bears the initial burden of showing that the delay has actually prejudiced his defense. See Howell v. Barker, 684 F. Supp. 132 (E.D.N.C. 1988), aff'd, 904 F.2d 889 (4th Cir.), cert. denied, 498 U.S. 1016 (1990); United States v. Sample, 565 F. Supp. 1166 (E.D. Va. 1983); People v. Lawson, 67 Ill. 2d 449, 367 N.E.2d 1244 (1977). If the defendant meets this burden, then the burden shifts to the prosecution to show the necessity for, or the reasonableness of, the delay. See People v.The court then must balance the Lawson; Howell v. Barker. prejudice to the defendant against the reasons advanced by the prosecution for its delay in prosecuting. See People v. Lawson; Howell v. Barker; Pharm v. Hatcher, 984 F.2d 783 (7th Cir.), cert. denied, 114 S. Ct. 125 (1993).

Prejudice to a defendant caused by preindictment delay may be established in a variety of ways. For example, loss of records, loss of personal recollection, and loss of witnesses or witnesses' memories all relate to the ability of an accused to defend himself against the charges. United States v. Richburg. If proven, they affect the fairness and reliability of the trial process itself and, thus, fall within the core of the due process protection. Id.

In Richburg, the court noted that when making claims of

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prejudice caused by loss of evidence, defendants often encounter difficulty in substantiating such claims, and courts experience difficulty in evaluating them because of the very real danger that what has been forgotten or lost can rarely be shown. 478 F. Supp. at 540. Accordingly, the adoption of a rigid approach in assessing prejudice is not appropriate, as it predetermines an outcome adverse to defendants in all but very rare instances. Id.

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Generally, to establish prejudice from loss of witnesses due 8 to preindictment delay, defendant must demonstrate the general 9 content of lost evidence and show that it had material connection 10 with his defense to the crimes charged. United States v. Richburg; 11 United States v. Sample. The mere possibility that memories may 12 dim is not in itself sufficient to demonstrate prejudice justifying dismissal of the indictment. United States v. Sample. possible, however, for a defendant's ability to defend himself to be prejudiced by a genuine lack of memory about the crucial events. Id.; United States v. Richburg. Thus, if defendant is able to show who would be his witnesses, that these witnesses' memories have been impaired, what the general content of their testimony would have been had they not lost their memories, that the testimony would have been material to defendant's defense, and that the loss of witnesses' memories resulted from the government's preindictment delay, then actual prejudice will have been established. United States v. Sample. The same analysis applies to lost or unavailable witnesses. See id.; United States v. Richburg.

Application of the foregoing principles requires that the indictment be dismissed in this case. Most of the offenses charged

happened as many as almost four years ago. There is no reason why these charges could not have been brought sooner. Moreover, the delay in bringing the charges clearly has prejudiced the defendant. The alleged offenses generally occurred while other people were present, but the exact dates have not been provided. Accordingly, it is difficult if not impossible for defendant to determine who was present and thus to gather exculpatory evidence. Moreover, given the nature of the acts alleged and the indefinite time frame alleged during which the acts occurred, the defendant is further prejudiced in gathering exculpatory evidence. Therefore, the unjustified and prejudicial delay in bringing these charges constitutes a due process violation and requires dismissal of the charges.

WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays that the court dismiss the Information. EXECUTED on the 26

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26 27 28 day of January 1998.

David Amesbury

Law Offices of Amesbury & Schutt

300 South Maryland Parkway

Las Vegas, NV 89101

Attorney for Petitioner

• ORIGINAL

1 DAVID C. AMESBURY FILED NEVADA BAR NUMBER 3889 AMESBURY & SCHUTT Jan 26 | 34 PH 198 300 SOUTH MARYLAND PARKWAY I-AS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101 Joint de men (702) 385-5570 4 ATTORNEYS FOR DEFENDANT 5 DARRELL BERNARD THOMAS 6 DISTRICT COURT 7 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 8 9 DARRELL BERNARD THOMAS #0785645 1.0 Petitioner, CASE NO. C147517 DEPT. NO. V 11 DOCKET 12 THE STATE OF NEVADA. 13 Respondent. 14 PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS 15 Date of Hearing: 3/10/48
Time of Hearing: 942 16 17 TO: THE HONORABLE JEFFREY D. SOBEL, Judge of the Eighth 18 Judicial District Court, State of Nevada, in and for the 19 County of Clark. 20 COMES NOW the Petitioner, DARRELL BERNARD THOMAS, by and through his attorney, DAVID C. AMESBURY, ESQ., and petitions this 21 22 Honorable Court as follows: That Petitioner is a duly qualified, practicing and 23 licensed attorney in the City of Las Vegas, County of Clark and 24 25 State of Nevada. 26 That Petitioner, DARRELL BERNARD THOMAS, is presently on 2. 27 his own recoginize.





- 3. That the imprisonment and restraint of said above captioned client of Petitioner is unlawful in that:
 - I. COUNTS II THROUGH V ARE BARRED BY THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.
 - II. THE CHARGES ARE NOT SUPPORTED BY PROBABLE CAUSE.
 - III. COUNTS IV AND V ARE CONSTITUTIONALLY
 DEFICIENT FOR BEING TOO INDEFINITE AND
 THEREFORE MUST BE DISMISSED.
 - IV. THE INFORMATION MUST BE DISMISSED DUE TO UNCONSTITUTIONAL PREINDICTMENT DELAY.
- 4. That no other Petition for Writ of Prohibition or in the Alternative Mandamus has heretofore been filed on behalf of said Client of Petitioner.
- 5. The Petitioner has waived his 60-day right for a jury trial.
- 6. If the Petition is not decided within 15 days before the date set for trial, the Petitioner consents that the court may, without notice or hearing, continue the trial indefinitely or to a date designated by the court; and further that if any party appeals the court's ruling and the appeal is not determined before the date set for trial, Petitioner consents that the trial shall be automatically vacated and the trial postponed unless the court orders otherwise.
- 7. This Petition is based upon the grounds hereinabove set forth, the records and pleading on file, the memorandum and points and authorities attached hereto, and upon such other grounds and evidence as may be adduced at hearing.

WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays that this Honorable Court make an Order directing the County Clerk to issue a Writ of Prohibition or in the Alternative Mandamus directed to the said Sheriff of Clark County, commanding him to bring the above-mentioned client of Petitioner before Your Honor, and return the cause of his imprisonment.

DATED this

f , 1998.

LAW OFFICES OF AMESBURY & SCHUTT

DAVID C. AMESBURY, ESQ. 300 S. Maryland Parkway Las Vegas, NV 89101 Attorney for Petitioner, DARRELL BERNARD THOMAS

STATE OF NEVADA)
COUNTY OF CLARK) ss:

DAVID C. AMESBURY, being first duly sworn, according to law, upon oath, deposes and says:

That he is the attorney for DARRELL BERNARD THOMAS in the above-entitled matter; that he has read the foregoing Petition, knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to those matter therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes them to be true.

That the client of Affiant, DARRELL BERNARD THOMAS, is now in custody and that your Affiant represents that his Client will be present at the time of the hearing, should that be necessary, in the above-entitled matter.

That the instant Petition is verified by DAVID C. AMESBURY,

counsel for DARRELL BERNARD THOMAS and that DAVID C. AMESBURY, verifies that said Defendant/Petationer, personally authorized DAVID C. AMESBURY to commence this action.

PAVID C. AMESBURY

SUBSCRIBED and SWORN to before me this day of January, 1998

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NOTARY PUBLIC

NOTARY PUBLIC
TARI PERRIN
STATE OF NEVADA
COUNTY OF CLARK
ANY APPOINTMENT PAPERS
SEPTEMBER 13, 1998



FILES DAVID C. AMESBURY NEVADA BAR NUMBER 3889 LAW OFFICES OF DAVID C. AMESBURY 300 SOUTH MARYLAND PARKWAY Jan 28 3 of PH 198 3 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101 (702) 385-5570 forth down Attorney for Petitioner Darrell Bernard Thomas 4 5 б DISTRICT COURT 7 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 8 9 DARRELL BERNARD THOMAS, 10 Petitioner. CASE NO. C147517 11 v. DEPT. NO. 12 THE STATE OF NEVADA, DOCKET NO. H 13 Respondent, 14 15 RECEIPT OF COPY 16 RECEIPT OF COPY of the foregoing Petition for Writ of Habeas 17 Corpus is hereby acknowledged this 2 day of January, 1998. 18 19 RECEIVED BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE 20 21 22 STEWART BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY 23 200 South Third St. Las Vegas, NV 89155 24 25 26 27

• ORIGINAL P

1 2 3 4 5	300 So. Maryland Parkway Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 385-5570 Attorney for Petitioner	FILED JAN 26 1 33 PH '98 Crita Decrease C'ERK
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7	DISTRIC	T COURT
8	CLARK COUN	TY, NEVADA
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10	DARRELL BERNARD THOMAS,	
11	Petitioner,	CASE NO. C147517
12	v. }	DEPT. NO. V
13	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	DOCKET NO. H
14	Respondent,)	
15)	
16	NOTICE OF	MOTION
17	PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the	he Petitioner, Darrell Bernard
18	Thomas, will bring on this Motion:	for Writ of Habeas Cornus beauty
19	before the above entitled Court or	the 10 day of Cells
20	at the hour of Q A .m. of sa	id day, or as soon thereafter as
21		O STATE OF THE STA
22	LAW OFFI	CES OF AMESBURY SCRUTT
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24	Bye	June . The
25	ФАVI ВAR	D C. AMESBURY, ESQ. NUMBER 003889
26	300 :	S. Maryland Parkway Vegas, NV 89101
27	Atto	rney for Petitioner
į2,		LI Delnald Inomas
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ORIGINAL 1 0056 STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477 FILED 2 3 200 S. Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711 4 Attorney for Plaintiff 5 DISTRICT COURT 6 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 7 8 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 9 Plaintiff, 10 -VS-Case No. Dept. No. C147517 DARRELL BERNARD THOMAS, 11 Docket #785645 12 13 Defendant. 14 STATE'S MOTION TO DISMISS DEFENDANT'S PRETRIAL PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS 15 16 DATE OF HEARING: 3/26/98 17 TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M. COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by STEWART L. BELL, District Attorney, through 18 TERESA LOWRY, Deputy District Attorney, and files this Motion to Dismiss Defendant's 19 Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus. 20 21 /// 22 /// 23 24 /// 25 /// 26 ///

This Motion is made and based upon all the papers and pleadings on file herein, the attached points and authorities in support hereof, and oral argument at the time of hearing, if deemed necessary by this Honorable Court.

DATED this 3rd day of March, 1998.

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Respectfully submitted,

STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477

TERESA LOWRY
Deputy District Attorney
Nevada Bar #003901

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On May 27, 1997, a criminal complaint was filed charging Darrell Bernard Thomas (hereinafter referred to as Defendant) with five counts of Lewdness With a Child Under the Age of Fourteen.

On June 25, 1997, the Defendant was arraigned in Justice Court four on the above charges. A preliminary hearing date was set for September 3, 1997. The September 3, 1997 preliminary hearing date was continued until December 16, 1997.

On December 16, 1997, the Defendant was bound over to District Court on all five counts of Lewdness With a Child Under the age of Fourteen. On January 5, 1997, the Defendant was arraigned in District Court five on the above charges and entered a plea of not guilty and waived his right to a speedy trial. A trial date was set for May 18, 1998 in District Court five.

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

The Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus fails to meet several statutory requirements.

NRS 34.700 Time for filing; waiver and consent of accused respecting date of trial. Provide in pertinent part:

1. Except as provided in subsection 3, a pretrial petition for a writ of habeas corpus based on alleged lack of probable cause or

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otherwise challenging the courts right to jurisdiction to proceed to trial of a criminal charge may not be considered unless:

(a) The petition and all supporting documents are filed within 21 days after the first appearance of the accused in the district court; and

(b) the petition contains a statement that the accused:

(1) Waives the 60-day limitation for bringing an accused to trial; or

(2) If the petition is not decided within 15 days before the date set for trial, consents that the court may, without notice or hearing, continue the trial indefinetly or to a date designated by the court.

The Defendant's Writ of Habeas Corpus fails to contain a statement of the accused, alleging whether the Defendant waives his right to a speedy trial within 60 days and if he is seeking relief due to lack of probable cause or otherwise challenging the courts right or jurisdiction to proceed to trial. As well as whether he is in or out of the custody of Sheriff Jerry Keller. Therefore it does not comply with NRS 34.700 and should be denied

NRS 34.710 Limitation on submission and consideration of pretrial petition. Provide in pertinent part:

 A district court shall not consider any pretrial petition for habeas corpus:

 (a) Based on alleged lack of probable cause or otherwise challenging the courts right or jurisdiction to proceed to the trial of a criminal charge unless a petitions filed in accordance with

A petition that fails to contain the mandatory statement required by NRS 34.375(1)(b)(3), is not cognizable by the district court and is ordered to be dismissed. Sheriff v. Husney, 95 Nev. 467, 596 P.2d 230 91979); Sheriff v. Toston, 93 Nev. 394, 566 P.2d 411(1977).

NRS 34.730(1) provide, in pertinent part:

1. A petition must be verified by the petitioner or his counsel. If the petition is verified by counsel, he shall also verify that the petitioner personally authorized him to commence the action.

In the case at bar, the Defendant's pretrial writ of habeas corpus filed on January 26, 1998, has not been verified by the Defendant.

The Nevada Supreme Court has repeatedly ruled that Petitions for Writ of Habeas Corpus which does no contain the required consent and does not contain the above described verification is not cognizable in the District Court. Sheriff, Clark County v. Arvey, 93 Nev. 72, 560 P.2d 153

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(1977); Sheriff, Washoe County v. Chumphol, 95 Nev. 818, 603 P.2d 699 (1979); Sheriff, Clark County v. Scalio, 96 Nev. 776, 616 P.2d 402 (1980). In each of these three cases, the Nevada Supreme Court sua sponte raised this jurisdictional defect and then dismissed the action without reaching the merits of the petition, holding that an unverified petition is not cognizable in district court. See also, Passanisi v. Director, 105 Nev. 63, 769 P.2d 72 (1989)(holding that petitioner's failure to meet the statutory prerequisites for petition for writ of habeas corpus is a proper ground for dismissal of a petition). **CONCLUSION** The State respectfully requests that Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus be dismissed. DATED this <u>Sul</u> day of March, 1998. Respectfully submitted, STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477 TERESA LOWRY Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #003901

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RECEIPT OF COPY RECEIPT OF COPY of the above and foregoing Motion to Dismiss Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus is hereby acknowledged this ____ day of March, 1998. David C. Amesbury, ESQ. ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT 300 S. Maryland Parkway Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 -5-H:\THOMAS.WPD

ORIGINAL

DAVID C. AMESBURY
NEVADA BAR NO. 003889
AMESBURY & SCHUTT
300 So. Maryland Parkway
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
(702) 385-5570

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 Attorney for Petitioner Darrell Bernard Thomas FILEDO

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DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

DARRELL BERNARD THOMAS,
#0785645,
Dept. No. V
Petitioner.
Docket
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THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Case No. C147517
Dept. No. V
Docket
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Respondent.

Date of hearing: 3/26/98 Time of Hearing: 9 AM

PETITIONERS' OPPOSITION TO STATE'S MOTION TO DISMISS DEFENDANT'S/PETITIONER'S PRETRIAL PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

COMES NOW, Petitioner DARRELL BERNARD THOMAS, by and through his attorney of record, David C. Amesbury of the Law Offices of Amesbury & Schutt and files this Motion in Opposition to the state's Motion to Dismiss Defendant's/Petitioners Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus.

This Motion is made and based upon all the papers and pleadings on file herein, a copy of the attached Petition, affidavit of Attorney David C. Amesbury, and oral argument at the time of hearing, if deemed necessary by this Honorable Court.

AA2244

DATED this ____day of March, 1998.

Respectfully submitted,

AMESBURY & SCHUTT

David C. Amesbury, Esq. Amesbury & Schutt 300 So. Maryland Parkway Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Attorney for Petitioner Darrell Bernard Thomas

AFFIDAVIT OF DAVID C. AMESBURY, ESQ.

STATE OF NEVADA)88: COUNTY OF CLARK

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DAVID C. AMESBURY, ESQ., being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says:

I am an attorney duly licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada and am a member of the law firm of AMESBURY & SCHUTT, attorney for Defendant, Darrell Bernard Thomas, in the abovecaptioned matter. I have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein and if called as a witness could competently testify thereto under oath.

- Affiant represents Darrell Bernard Thomas in Case Number C147517.
- That Affiant timely filed, on behalf of his Client Darrell Bernard Thomas, The Writ of Habeas Corpus and the accompanying 26 Pretrial Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Points and

Authorities) - see Exhibit #1. The hearing on this matter was scheduled for February 10, 1998.

3. That Affiant caused both documents to be RECEIPT OF COPY on the District Attorney's Office, see attached Exhibit #2, a copy of both the Writ of Habeas Corpus and the accompanying Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Points and Authorities) - RECEIPT OF COPY, January 28, 1998.

That on or before the hearing on February 10, 1998, Affiant

- 9 received a telephone call from the Office of the District Attorney,
 10 Secretary to Ms. Teresa Lowry. The Secretary informed Affiant,
 11 that in spite of the fact that the previous copies of Affiant's
- 12 Petition had been acknowledged by the RECEIPT OF COPY by the 13 District Attorneys Office, that nothing was in the file, that

14 neither she or Ms. Lowry had a copy of the Petition.

- 15 5. That the Secretary for Ms. Lowry requested that Affiant "fax,"

 16 a copy of the pleadings in this matter to her attention.
- 17 6. That Affiant legal assistant faxed a copy of the documents to 18 Ms. Lowry's Secretary.
- 7. That Affiant is surprised to see that in Ms. Lowry's Motion to Dismiss that neither she and/or her Secretary acknowledge receipt of Affiant's Petition.

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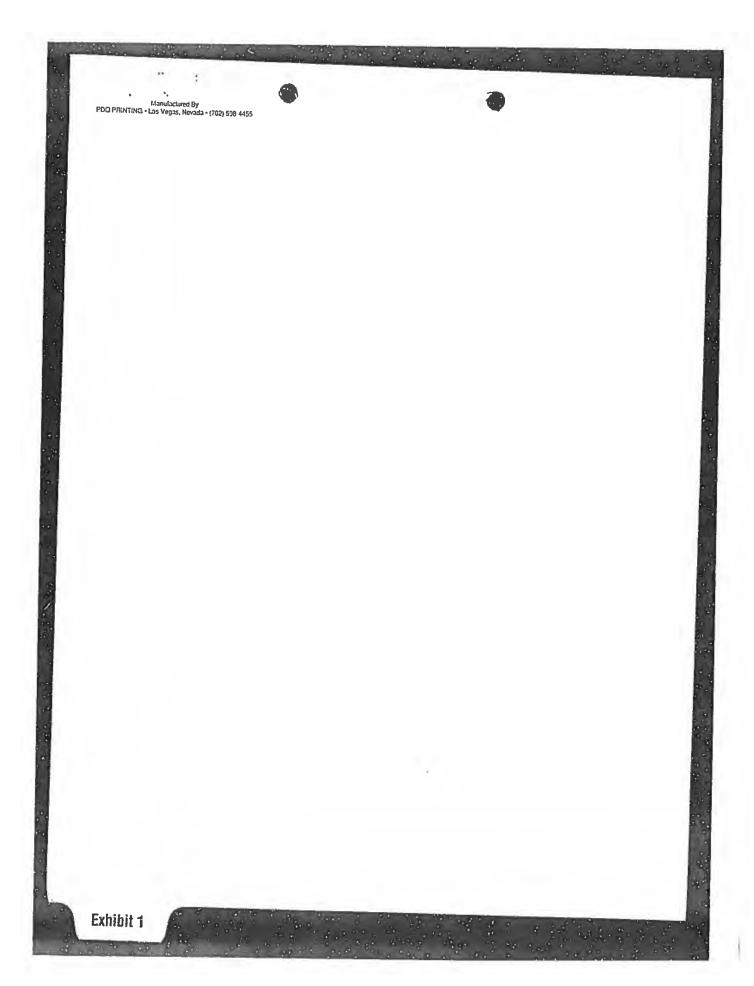
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FURTHER YOUR AFFIANT SAYETH NAUGHT. David C. Amesbury, Esq. SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this day of March, 1998. NOTARY PUBLIC MARLI PERRIN STATE OF NEVADA COUNTY OF CLARK MY APPOCHABING EDITED SEPTEMBER 13, 1998



DAVID C. AMESBURY 1 FILED NEVADA BAR NUMBER 3889 AMESBURY & SCHUTT 2 300 SOUTH MARYLAND PARKWAY Jan 26 | 34 PH '98 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101 3 Conta D'anna. (702) 385-5570 4 ATTORNEYS FOR DEFENDANT DARRELL BERNARD THOMAS 5 DISTRICT COURT 6 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 7 8 DARRELL BERNARD THOMAS 9 #0785645 CASE NO. C147517 Petitioner, 10 DEPT. NO. V DOCKET vs. 11 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 12 Respondent. 13 14 PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS Date of Hearing: 2/10/48
Time of Hearing: 9Am 15 16 TO: THE HONORABLE JEFFREY D. SOBEL, Judge of the Eighth 17 Judicial District Court, State of Nevada, in and for the 18 County of Clark. 19 COMES NOW the Petitioner, DARRELL BERNARD THOMAS, by and 20 through his attorney, DAVID C. AMESBURY, ESQ., and petitions this 21 Honorable Court as follows: 22 That Petitioner is a duly qualified, practicing and 23 licensed attorney in the City of Las Vegas, County of Clark and 24 State of Nevada. 25 That Petitioner, DARRELL BERNARD THOMAS, is presently on 26 his own recoginize. አጸ

- 3. That the imprisonment and restraint of said above captioned client of Petitioner is unlawful in that:
 - I. COUNTS II THROUGH V ARE BARRED BY THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.
 - II. THE CHARGES ARE NOT SUPPORTED BY PROBABLE CAUSE.
 - III. COUNTS IV AND V ARE CONSTITUTIONALLY DEFICIENT FOR BEING TOO INDEFINITE AND THEREFORE MUST BE DISMISSED.
 - IV. THE INFORMATION MUST BE DISMISSED DUE TO UNCONSTITUTIONAL PREINDICTMENT DELAY.
- 4. That no other Petition for Writ of Prohibition or in the Alternative Mandamus has heretofore been filed on behalf of said Client of Petitioner.
- 5. The Petitioner has waived his 60-day right for a jury trial.
- 6. If the Petition is not decided within 15 days before the date set for trial, the Petitioner consents that the court may, without notice or hearing, continue the trial indefinitely or to a date designated by the court; and further that if any party appeals the court's ruling and the appeal is not determined before the date set for trial, Petitioner consents that the trial shall be automatically vacated and the trial postponed unless the court orders otherwise.
- 7. This Petition is based upon the grounds hereinabove set forth, the records and pleading on file, the memorandum and points and authorities attached hereto, and upon such other grounds and evidence as may be adduced at hearing.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

* * * * * * * * * *

MARLO THOMAS,

Appellant, No. 77345

Electronically Filed Jun 14 2019 02:52 p.m. Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

v.

District Court Case No. 96C136862-1

WILLIAM GITTERE, et al.,

(Death Penalty Case)

Respondents.

APPELLANT'S APPENDIX

Volume 9 of 35

Appeal from Order Dismissing Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County The Honorable Stefany Miley, District Judge

> RENE L. VALLADARES Federal Public Defender

JOANNE L. DIAMOND Assistant Federal Public Defender Nevada Bar No. 14139C Joanne_Diamond@fd.org

411 E. Bonneville, Suite 250 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 388-6577

Attorneys for Appellant

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that this document was filed electronically with the Nevada Supreme Court on June 14, 2019. Electronic Service of the foregoing APPELLANT'S APPENDIX shall be made in accordance with the Master Service List as follows:

Steven S. Owens Chief Deputy District Attorney

/s/ Jeremy Kip

An Employee of the Federal Public Defender, District of Nevada

EXHIBIT 52

EXHIBIT 52



EXHIBIT 53

EXHIBIT 53

MEMO: Draft

TO: Marlo Thomas file

FR: James Green

DT: 1/21/10

RE: Georgia Thomas Interview

On January 11, 2010, I interviewed Ms Thomas at her home 5824 W. Oakey St., LV. She is Marlo's mother. She lives with her 2nd oldest son, Darrell Bernard Thomas. She can be reached by calling his cell # 702-556-4277 and scheduling to see her. Ms Thomas is wheelchair bound and cannot answer the door. Darrell has to be home to get access. She agreed to talk with us through this arrangement. On this visit, Darrell was not home at the agreed time. He arrived approximately 30 minutes later and opened the door. He escorted me to her room at the back of the house.

Ms Thomas lives in what appears to be several rooms at the rear of the house. She is able to leave through a rear door with wheelchair access. However, the door adjoining the rest of the house is too narrow for passage. She must go to dialysis on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings. The best days are Tuesday and Thursday in the early evening when Darrell can be home. Today, she complains of constant pain in her right leg. She was in an accident several weeks ago and is still undergoing physical rehab.

Ms Thomas said she is glad someone is trying to help Marlo because she loves him very much and would hate to see anything happen to him. She understands his situation and if he is executed, she couldn't make it. She will answer all our questions as best she can.

She began by saying Marlo was born at home. She then went to Women's Hospital where she and Marlo stayed 3 days. Marlo was examined, but she is not sure if he received any treatment there. Soon, he had a bad case of the Flu. She took him to Drs. La Ruso and Cherry. They shaved his head and kept him-she is not sure how long- at So. Nevada Hosp. These are the only hospitalizations she remembers.

She believes Marlo was hurt while she was pregnant with him. Throughout her pregnancy, Marlo's father, Bobby Lewis, beat her and kicked her in the stomach. Every day, he dragged her through the apartment they had in Tallulah, LA-where they lived at the time she became pregnant with Marlo. She was 16 years old. She left him and returned to Las Vegas, But he followed her here. They were together 4 years after Marlo was born. He is also Darrell's father.-who was born 2 years before Marlo. It hurt her that he denied being Marlo's father. However, he readily owned Darrell. He would buy Darrell toys and bicycles-but not Marlo. When Marlo was around 6 years old, he began asking her why his daddy didn't love him.

Marlo was her baby for 8 years, then his brother Paul was born. She admits to neglecting him the entire time and even more when Paul had her attention. She said she really did not love him and told him so on many occasions. She hated him because of his father. There were times he got hurt and she refused to take him for treatment. Her hatred for Bobby Lewis caused her to treat Marlo bad. When she whipped him, it was usually because she was mad with Lewis. Sometimes, she whipped Darrell for the same reason. She beat Marlo with brooms, belts and whatever she could get her hands on. Marlo knew she didn't love him. She constantly told him she didn't like him and she wished he had never been born. After years of hearing this from her, Marlo ran away from home when he was 18.

In Middle School, Marlo was fighting a lot and sometimes got expelled. Several times, she had to take him back. Teachers began to tell her he needed help. She had been feeling he needed help since he was small, but did not care about him. Also, she had no idea how to take care of his mental and emotional problems. She became very frustrated with her inability to change his behavior.

When he was at Miley-age 13/14-Mr. Shute brought him home and told her Marlo needed help. He recommended Juvenile. They lived on/near Durango St.

At age 14/15- Miley sent him to Juvenile with her permission.

At age 16, Juvenile referred him to Elko. Georgia said she doesn't know what happened there, but it made Marlo worse. She now thinks it was a "big mistake".

Neurological Implications:

During the pregnancy, Georgia was repeatedly beaten and kicked in her stomach by Bobby Lewis. There were instances when she beaten with a chair. Sometimes he dragged her through the apartment. This happened a lot while they were in Tallulah, LA. and later in Las Vegas.

Georgia did not receive any pre-natal care during the pregnancy.

Baby sitter Vicky (LNU) drops Marlo on head. Georgia did not take him to the hospital because she "didn't care what happened to him. He is one year old.

Between 1 and 2 years old, Marlo is given an undetermined amount of vodka by Bobby Lewis and Robert Nash. He sleeps an unusually long time. Georgia tries for 2 hours to wake him up. Again, he is not taken to the hospital.

When the family lived on Lake Mead, Marlo was hit by a car and knocked down. Not treated. Georgia does not remember the exact age, but said it was preschool.

When the family lived on Duchess, Marlo was usually beaten by kids in the neighborhood. At least once, he was kicked in the head. He was 7/8 years old.

There were other instances when he was injured. Georgia does not remember incidents, but is sure they all went untreated.

Georgia beat him constantly. She whipped him with whatever she could get her hands on. Sometimes, she used a broomstick. She beat him "for any reason". She took the word of anyone who accused him without asking him about it. She was trying to "beat sense into him".

Adaptive: Georgia remembers:

Marlo was slower than the other children in the family.

Marlo begins walking between 1-2 years.

He could say simple words like mama or daddy at age 1.

He could not say complete sentences until he was 2 years old.

He could dress himself in elementary school, but he put on his clothes wrong. Did not know how to match colors.

He could not use public transportation by himself. He got on the school bus with his cousins. That was easy because the bus stopped right in front of the house. He got put off the bus frequently because he caused trouble. When he was put off, he would walk and find his way home. (Throughout Elementary school.)

Emotional stressors:

He was teased constantly. The kids called him "stinky" and he would get mad. He could not seem to control his behavior. Georgia said he did not wet the bed. (Other family members said he was a bedwetter). He was easily frustrated and resorted to fighting. (Throughout Elementary school). He would ask her why was he always picked on.

EXHIBIT 54

EXHIBIT 54

♦♦♦ PRIVILEGED AND CONFIDENTIAL **♦**♦♦

INVESTIGATIVE MEMORANDUM

TO: Marlo Thomas File FROM: Tena S. Francis October 5, 2011

RE: Interview of witness: Georgia Ann Thomas

I have met with Marlo's mother on two occasions to date: on September 27, 2011 and on this date. Both meetings took place at the home of Marlo's brother, Darrell Thomas, with whom Georgia resides. The interview with Georgia will be an on-going process. She suffers from a kidney disease and tires easily. I can only see her on the two days a week she does not have dialysis treatments. During these first two visits, Georgia provided the following information.

Information about Marlo's mother and the maternal family

Georgia's parents were TJ Thomas and Jesse Mae Brown Thomas. Georgia could not tell me where she was in the birth order. She has eleven or more brothers and sisters; she's not certain of the exact number. Her father had children with more than one woman, and those children are counted by Georgia when she discusses her siblings. I have pieced together info about her siblings from several sources. They are:

Emma Nash, dob ----, died of heart problems
Annie Outland, dob 1966 ????
John Thomas, dob —, died of a stroke
Johnnie Thomas, dob 1947
Georgia Thomas, dob 1950
Rebecca Thomas
Shirley Nash, dob 1954
Linda McGilbra, dob 1958
TJ Thomas
Eliza Bosley, died 2009 of heart problems
Larry Thomas, dob ----, resides in Kansas City

Georgia was born in Tallulah, Louisiana. The family moved to Las Vegas in 1960, when she was about eleven years old. Georgia did not know the reason for the move. Their extended family remained in Louisiana. Georgia's father worked on construction sites; her mother stayed home and tended to the house and the children. *After I met with Georgia, I learned from other sources that her mother never moved to Las Vegas. Her parents split while living in Tallulah and her father relocated with all the children to Las Vegas. Jessie Mae stayed in Tallulah.*

Marlo's older brothers are born

Georgia became pregnant with her first child at age sixteen. The baby's father was Larry Stewart. Nothing else is known about him at this time; he is said to be deceased. When he discovered she was pregnant, Georgia's father sent her back to Tallulah to stay with relatives. Georgia had the child there, who she named Larry. Larry was full term and unhealthy at the time of his birth. He was hospitalized for three months with what Georgia thinks was a disorder concerning his blood.

Georgia returned to Las Vegas when Larry was nine months old. At the time she moved back to Las Vegas, Georgia was pregnant with her second child, Darrell. Darrell's father is Bobby Lewis, whom Georgia met while she was pregnant with her first child and living in Talullah. Lewis followed Georgia to Las Vegas, where he tried to settle in with her. Lewis is also Marlo's father.

Georgia's pregnancy with Marlo

Georgia knew she was pregnant when she was about a month into her pregnancy with Marlo.

Georgia admits to drinking "every chance (she) got" during her pregnancy with Marlo. She was unaware that alcohol could have an adverse effect on her baby. Georgia described drinking almost everyday, as a way to escape the emotional pain of living with an abuser. She mostly drank Mad Dog 20/20, but also had Vodka mixed with grapefruit juice as often as possible. She drank with a friend (Cecelia Jones) and a cousin (Albert Chase, deceased).

All during the pregnancy, Georgia worked at Arrowhead Linens, an industrial laundry. She "fed sheets" into the folding machine. Georgia hated the job, because the chemicals to which she was exposed made her sick every day. She described the chemicals as foul smelling, causing her to suffer from nausea, headaches, and vomiting. Other employees were sick, as well. Georgia worked right up until the day she gave birth. The business was owned by a man named Benny (Lnu). Georgia's father and some of her siblings also worked at the business (sisters Rebecca and Shirley, their brother John, and their uncle JT). Georgia did not return to that job after Marlo was born. The business is now called Mission Linens.

Marlo was born at home, at the Herbert Gerson Apartment complex. Georgia describes going into labor and having to "pop him out" before she could get to a hospital. There were no difficulties regarding Marlo's birth. Nothing was different with this birth than the births of her other children. Georgia's sister, Shirley, was present for Marlo's birth. His brothers, Larry(age 6) and Darrell (4), were at home when Marlo was born.

Georgia and Marlo were transported to Women's Hospital via ambulance after he was born. She recalls Marlo weighed seven pounds, three ounces at birth. As far as Georgia

knows, he was not given any special treatment, like oxygen, at the hospital. They stayed in the hospital three days.

Marlo's infancy and developmental years

Georgia's oldest children, Larry and Darrell (six and four years older than Marlo) tried to intervene when Lewis beat Georgia, but they were too small to make much of a difference. The police were never called and Georgia never sought medical treatment for her injuries. She stated she often had black eyes and busted lips.

Sometimes, Georgia responded to Lewis's violence with violence of her own. She stated she tried to kill him with a knife once, but a North Las Vegas police officer she thinks was named "Smootie" stopped her and talked her down.

It was after she met Hardwick that Georgia finally got away from Bobby Lewis. Lewis let her go without a fight. Marlo was in elementary school at this time and the family resided on J Street. After they split up, Lewis asked to see the children, but Georgia would not allow him to come to where she stayed.

Georgia constantly relocated her children, as evidenced in Marlo's school records. She could not explain the moves during these interviews, other than to say sometimes she liked to stay with family members. Georgia stated that as she was always a recipient of Section 8 housing benefits, so money was not an issue.

Medical and behavior issues

Marlo was a sickly child. Georgia recalls he had something like the flu when he was a few weeks old. He had a nasty cough and mucus, these symptoms lasted a month. She thought Marlo should be hospitalized for this illness, however his doctor (Dr. Laruso) prescribed strong antibiotics instead.

Marlo fell out of a moving car when he was about five years old. The accident happened when Marlo was sitting to close to a door that had not been closed properly. Although he hit his head during the fall, Marlo was said to have jumped back up and into the car. There was no known loss of consciousness or visible injury. Marlo was with Rosalyn Harris, a family member of Georgia, when it happened. (Rosalyn is deceased.)

Marlo "was mean", even as a small child. Georgia recalls he was" a hitter and biter". She would not characterize his behavior as tantrums, but rather stated Marlo was mean all the time.

Marlo's behavior only got worse as he matured. He was always picking fights with other children in the neighborhood when they lived on Yale Street.

According to Georgia, Marlo used marijuana and cocaine during his teen years. He and his cousin Jody (now deceased, son of John and Evelyn Thomas) were frequently high.

Misc.

Georgia did not have any insight into Marlo's experiences at juvenile detention or the juvenile facility at Elko. When she saw him at the juvie facility, Marlo only stated he hated the place.

Georgia was with Paul Hardwick for twelve years. He was good to her and the children. Hardwick did not drink and always had a job. They split up after twelve years when Georgia met another man.

During recent years, Bobby Lewis apologized to Georgia for how he treated her when they were young. He chalked his violence up to being young and stupid.

Marlo's capital murder trials

Georgia said she did not know what to expect when she took the witness stand. She did not know what questions were to be asked of her. She referred to David Schieck as a very nice man who seemed concerned with the case, compared to Marlo's first attorney (Pete LaPorta). When I asked to see photos of Marlo as a child, Georgia noted she gave them all to David Schieck and they were not returned to her after the trial.

Marlo told his mother that Pete LaPorta made a derogatory comment to someone without knowing Marlo was present. Marlko stated he overheard LaPorta say "Lets go get this N!@@##" with regard to him.

EXHIBIT 55 Part 1

EXHIBIT 55 Part 1



IN THE JUSTICE COURT OF NORTH LAS VEGAS TOWNSHIP, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK, STATE OF NEVADA.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

CASE NO. 022

vs.

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DOCKET NO. 84 FN

BOBBY LEWIS, #131182

Defendant.

CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

Personally appeared before the undersigned Justice of the Peace this day T. HARRY, of NORTH LAS VEGAS, in the County of Clark, State of Nevada, who, being first duly sworn, complains and says that BOBBY LEWIS, the Defendant above named, has committed the crimes of BURGLARY (Felony - NRS 205.060); FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Felony - NRS 200.310, 200.320, 193.165); SECOND DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAR ON (Felony - NRS 200.310, 200.330, 193.165); and SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366, 193.165) in the manner following, to-wit: That the said Defendant, on or about the 6th day of January, 1984, at and within the County of Clark, State of Mevada,

COUNT I - Burglary

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously enter, with intent to commit a felony, to-wit: Kidnapping and/or Sexual Assault, that certain building occupied by VIRGIE LEE JIMMERSON and/or SHIRLEY COOPER, located at 537 Kings, North Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada.

COUNT II - First Degree Kidnapping With Use of a Deadly Weapon did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away VIRGIE LEE JIMMERSON, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said VIRGIE LEE JIMMERSON against her will and without her consent for the purpose of

committing Sexual Assault upon VIRGIE LEE JIMMERSON, said Defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a shotgun, during the commission of said crime.

COUNT III - Second Degree Kidnapping With Use of a Deadly Weapon did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, inveigle, take, carry away or kidnap SHIRLEY COOPER, a human being, against her will and without her consent, with the intent to keep the said SHIRLEY COOPER detained against her will, Defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a shotgun, during the commission of said crime.

COUNT IV - Sexual Assault With Use of a Deadly Weapon

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously

sexually assault and subject VIRGIE LEE JIMMERSON, a female

person, to sexual penetration, to-wit: sexual intercourse, by

inserting his penis in the vagina of the said VIRGIE LEE

JIMMERSON, against her will, said Defendant using a deadly weapon

to-wit: a shotgun, during the commission of said crime.

All of which is contrary to the form, force, and effect of Statutes in such cases made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the State of Nevada. Said Complainant, therefore, prays that a Warrant be issued for the arrest of the said Defendant in order that said Defendant may be dealt with according to law.

T. HARRY

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of January, 1984.

Justice of the Peace in and for Raid Township.

ann

84FN022/sb NLVPD DR#84-00177 Burg;1° Kidnap W/Wpn; 2° Kidnap W/Wpn;Sexual Assault W/Wpn - F

COURT	DATE (-6-84
FILE NUMBER	NEVPD C# 84-177
AFFID OF AR	A V I T R E S T
STATE OF NEVADA)) ss: COUNTY OF CLARK)	
R. L. KING BEING FIRST DULY SWORN, DE	POSES AND SAYS:
THAT HE IS A POLICE OFFICER WITH	I THE NORTH LAS VEGAS POLICE
DEPARTMENT, NORTH LAS VEGAS, CLARK CO	DUNTY, NEVADA, BEING SO EMPLOYED
FOR A PERIOD OF 12 YEARS.	
AFFIANT HAS READ ALL THE ATTACH	ED INVESTIGATION AND POLICE
REPORTS ATTACHED HERETO AS EXHIBITS: Reports & Victim	Investigative statements.
WHICH ARE INCORPORATED HEREIN BY REF	ERENCE AND MADE A PART HEREOF
WHICH FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES CONTAIN	NED THEREIN ESTABLISHES THE
REASONABLE BELIEF BY AFFIANT THAT THE SEX Ass (+ But 9 (at y B)	15. Saved-Oft Ja & UDWICC
WAS COMMITTED BY BODBY LEC	<u> </u>
SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME	
THIS DAY OF Jan, 1	Notary Public State of Nevada CLARK COUNTY NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR SAID COUNTY AND STATE

IN THE JUSTICE COURT OF NORTH LAS VEGAS TOWNSHIP COUNTY OF CLARK, STATE OF NEVADA

PIRST APPEARANCE BEFORE

MAGISTRATE

MARIE	wis Bobby	DAGE: 01-10-84
LOCATION:	() NLV JUSTICE COURT () NLV JAIL () SN41 () OTHER	,
KOO HYAS BE	EN CHARGED WITH THE FOLLOWI	ng offense(s):
Kidua	6 2 cts	
Sexual	asseult	
2	./	
Possess	ion Sawed off Sh	of Gun
use De	rdly weapon in la	mnissian of lime. 4 ets
DATE OF ARI	EST: 01-06-84	
	DIFORMS YOU:	
1.	That you have the right to and to represent you cono	o have an attorney present during any quastioning erning these charges;
2.	That if you cannot afford you free of charge;	to hire an attorney, one will be appointed for
3.	That you have the right to may be used against you;	o remain silent and that any statement you make
4.	on or before Jak 17-	at 9:00 A.M. The court is located to you when you appear in court of the presented to you when you appear in court is located to your Las Vegas, Nevada 89030
5.	That you have the right, release from custody. Ba	in most cases, to have bail set, to secure your il is hereby set in the sum of \$50.85 co.0
		385
	count 1 <u>760, 660</u>	_
	Count 2 15 60 000	
	Count 3 3 60 0	
	Count 5 84,000	
	Count 5 79 27 8 00	
COMMUNICATION	BY JUDGE: 1/)	JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
	/	
		PD OFFICER
		-

IN THE JUSTICE COURT, NORTH LAS VEGAS TOWNSHIP COUNTY OF CLARK, STATE OF NEVADA

CASE NO	
DOCKET NO. 84FN	
STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff,) COMMITMENT
-vs- LEWIS, BOBBY	and ORDER TO APPEAR
Defendant(s),	
An Order having been made this day by me,	that BOBBY LEWIS
KID	GLARY: FIRST DEGREE KIDNAP WITH USE OF A D/W; SECOND DEGREE NAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON; and SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH 6th day of January , 1984 USE OF A D/W
	ounty of Clark receive the above named Defendant(s) into custody, and
detain such Defendant(s) until such Defenda	ant(s) be legally discharged, and that such Defendant(s) be admitted to
bail in the sum of \$ 100,000.00	cash or bail bond or \$ 200,00,00 property. (Property
must be approved in advance by the Court,	after hearing); and
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that s	aid Defendant(s) is/are commanded to appear in the Eighth Judicial
District Court, Clark County Courthouse, La	as Vegas, Nevada at 9 a.m. on the <u>5th</u> day of Harch,
1984, for arraignment and further p	roceedings on the within charge.
DATED THIS23rd day of	<u>February</u> , 19 <u>84</u>
	JUSTICE OF THE PEACE NORTH LAS VEGAS TOWNSHIP

JCN-37

NORTH LAS VEGAS TOWNSHIP JUSTICE COURT

065500

STATE VS. LEWIS, BOBBY

CASE NO. 022-84FN

CHARGE BURGLARY; FIRST DEGREE BKIDNABDING WITH USE OF A DEADLY

WEAPON; SECOND DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON; and SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

DATE, JUDGE OFFICERS OF COURT PRESENT

APPEARANCES - HEARING

CONTINUED TO:

COURT PRESENT	APPEARANCES — HEARING	CONTINUED TO:
January 10, 1984 M. ROBINSON, J.P. L. ADAIR, CLK	First appearance before a Magistrate Defendant PRESENT in Court, *IN CUSTODY* Charge and rights explained, bail set at \$385,000.00	
fanuary 17, 1984 .B.KELLY,J.P.	Complaint sworn to and filed Defendant PRESENT in Court, *IN CUSTODY*	
. O'CALLAHAN, DA J. FOULENFONT, CLK	Copy complaint presented defendant Defendant advised/waives reading of complaint Continued for P/D intv. Bail set at: Count 1 \$5,000.00	1-19-84 at 9am
	Count II \$50,000.00 Count III \$20,000.00 Count IV \$25,000.00	
v. W	TOTAL BAIL: \$100,000.00 and Defendant REMANDED TO CUSTON OF SHERIFF	Y
January 19, 1984 J.B.KELLY,J.P. M. O'CALLAHAN, DA R. AHLSWEDE,PD	Defendant PRESENT In Court, *IN CUSTODY* Motion is made by Defendant for Bail Reduction Motion is DENIED - Court to consider further reduction	
B. FOULENFONT, CLK	Court appoints P/D and P/Hearing is set DEFENDANT REMANDED TO CUSTODY OF SHERIFF	2-2-84 at 2PM
February 2, 1984 J.B.KELLY,J.P. P. WOMMER, DA R. AHLSWEDE, PD W. HANS, CRP B. FOULENFONT, CLK	TIME SET FOR PRELIMINARY HEARING Defendant PRESENT in Court, *IN CUSTODY Motion is made by Defense, at request of defendant for 2 week continuance - Deft. waives 15 day rule Motion to continue is Granted, P/Hearing is re-set	2-16-84 at 2PM
February 16, 1984 J.B.KELLY,J.P. R. BLOXHAM, DA R. AHLSWEDE,PD	TIME SET FOR PRELIMINARY HEARING Defendant PRESENT in Court, *IN CUSTODY* Motion by Defense to exclude witnesses - Granted WITNESSES FOR STATE	
W. HANS, CRP B. FOULENFONT, CLK	VIRGIE JIMMERSON	
	SUBMITTED WITHOUT ARGUMENT THEREUPON Court Ordered Defendant Bound Over and Held to Answer to Said Charges in the Eighth Judicial Distri Court	ct
	Bail remains at \$100,000.00 and Defendant REMANDED TO	3-5-84 at 9am District Court
	CUSTODY OF SHERIFF	<u> </u>

PROCEEDINGS - CRIMINAL

CASE NO. _D22=84FN

l hereby cert	tify the foregoing to be a full, case of:	true and correct (copy of the proceeding	gs as the same
	THE STATE OF NEVADA	Plaintiff		
bceav_ti	vs.	Figures	CASE NO022_	
		Defendant)	BOCKET NO.	
Witness my	hand this 23xd	_day of	February	. 19_64

Robert J. Miller **District Attorney** Clark County Courthouse Las Vegas, Nevada DEPT. NO. -- vs --

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FILED

MAR | | 22 AM '84

CASE NO. C65500

In the Eighth Judicial District Court at the State of Nevada.

in and for the County of Clark.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff.

BOBBY LEWIS,

Defendant.

STATE OF NEVADA COUNTY OF CLARK **INFORMATION**

BURGLARY (Felony-NRS-205.060); FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Felony-NRS-200.310, 200.320, 193.165); SECOND DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Felony-NRS-200.310, 200.330, 193.165); and SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Felony-NRS-200. 364, 300.366, 193.165)

ROBERT J. MILLER, District Attorney within and for the County of Clark, State of Nevada, in the name and by the authority of the State of Nevada, informs the Court:

That	BOBBY LEWIS	 	

the Defendant above named, on or about the 6th day of January 19 84, at and within the County of Clark, State of Nevada, contrary to the form, force and effect of statutes in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Nevada, dick

COUNT I - Burglary

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously enter, with intent to commit a felony, to-wit: Kidnapping and/or Sexual Assault, that certain building occupied by VIRGIE LEE JIMMERSON and/or SHIRLEY COOPER, located at 537 Kings, North Las

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Vegas, Clark County, Nevada.

COUNT II - First Degree Kidnapping With Use of a Deadly Weapon did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and witout authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away VIRGIE LEE JIMMERSON, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said VIRGIE LEE JIMMERSON against her will and without her consent for the purpose of committing Sexual Assault upon VIRGIE LEE JIMMERSON, said defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a photoum, during the commission of said crime.

COUNT III - Second Degree Kidnapping With Use of a Deadly Weapon did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, inveigle, take, carry away or kidnap SHIRLEY COOPER, a human being, against her will and without her consent, with the intent to keep the said SHIRLEY COOPER detained against her will, defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a subtoun, during the commission of said crime.

COUNT IV - Sexual Assault With Use of a Deadly Weapon did then and there wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously sexually assault and subject VIRGIE LEE JIMMERSON, a female person, to sexual penetration, to-wit: sexual intercourse, by inserting his penis in the vagina of the said VIRGIE LEE JIMMERSON, against her will, said defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a ahotgun, during the commission of said crime.

> ROBERT J. MILLER DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Chief Deputy District Attorney

C65500

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The names of witnesses known to the District Attorney's Office at the time of filing this Information, are as follows:

CLAYTON, SHARON 1463 West El Rio Drive Tucson, AZ

CLAYTON, TROY 1463 W. El Río Dríve Tucson, AZ

COOK, BRENDA 537 Kings North Las Vegas, Nevada

COOPER, SHIRLEY 537 Kings North Las Vegas, Nevada

JIMMERSON, VIRGIE 537 Kings North Las Vegas, Nevada

KING, ROBERT NLVPD #321

MYERS, WILLIE 520 Van Buren Las Vegas, Nevada

SMITH, R. NLVPD #197

STEVENSON, WILLIE 537 Kings North Las Vegas, Nevada

TANNER, R. NLVPD #287

M. F. JUDD NLVPD P#398

TINA WASHINGTON ADDRESS UNKNOWN

DET. W. VANLANDSCHOOT NLVPD #250

DA#84FN022/em NLVPD DR#84-00177 Burglary-F; 1° Kidnap UDW-F; 2nd° Kidnap UDW-F; Sexual Assault UDW-F

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Caes No 022 C 6 \$500 Dept Nout 5



Mar 8 10 50 414 194

IN THE EIGHT JULICIAL HISTRICHY COURT OF RELIES NEVADA: IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK: STATE OF NEVADA.

THE STATE OF NEVADA

PLAINTIFF:

VS.

BOBBY LEWIS

DEFENDANT.

Set for 3-21-84 Dept VIII

MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY

TRANSCIPT.

I THE DEFENDANT, BOBBY LEWIS : MOVES THIS HONORABLE COURT FOR AN ORDER THAT THE FOLLOWING PORTIONS OF THE EVIDENCE AND PROCEEDINGS AT THE PRELIMINARY HEARING HEREIN BE TRANSCIPED AT THE EXPENCE OF THE UNITED STATES: (AS SET OUT IN DEFENDANT'S DESCRIPTION OF PARTS OF THE TRANSCIPT;

DEFENDANT INTENDS TO INCLUDE IN THERECORD).

ON THE GROUND THAT THE SAID PORTIONS OF THE EVIDENCE AND PROCEEDINGS AT THE PRELIMINARY HEARING ARE MATERIAL TO THE SUBSTANTIAL QUESTIONS PRESENTED AT TIME OF TRIAL.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

папани выницыпо и их лика в з

Boldy Lewis

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO AND DEFORE

ME THIS STAY OF JUS ;1984.

CASE NO. 65500

IN THE EIGHTH JUDICAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW THE AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

Jul 3 4 18 PH BU 7-23-84
THE STATE OF NEVERA PLAINTIFEY DESIGNATION MOTION FOR BAIL REDUCTION
DEFENDANT PRO SE Bobby Lewis
TO THE HONORABLE Michael J Wendell JUDGE OF THE EIGHTH JUDICAL
DISTRICT COURT; IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK; STATE OF NEVEDA.
COME NOW; Bobby Lewis DEFENDANT AND PETITIONER PRO SE
WHO MOVES THIS HONORABLE COURT FOR AN ORDER REDUCING BAIL.
DEPENDANT HUMBLE PETITIONS THE HONGRABLE JUDGE TO RULE FAVORABLE AND FAIRLY
ONTHIS MOTION AND THE REAFTER ISSUE THE APPROPRIATE CRIDER REDUCING HALL TO A
REASONABLE AMOUNT THAT THE DEFENDANT IS ABLE TO MAKE.
THIS MOTION IS BASED UPON THE SUPPORTING POINTS AND AUTHORITIES WHICH
ARE CONTAINED HERBIN AND DEFENDANT WILL SHOW THE FOLLOWING;
SUPPORTING POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

TO CONTINUE A DEMAND OF SUBSTANTIAL BAIL WHICE A DEFENDANT IS UNBLE TO SECURE RAISES CONSIDERABLE PROBLEMS FOR THE EQUAL PROTECTION CLAUSE OF THE UNITED STARES CONSTITUION (1960; U.S.) L. ed 2d. 218; 219; 81 S.ct. 197 198.; THESUPREME COURT HAS HELD THAT AN INDIGENT DEFENDANT IS DENIED EQUAL PROECTION IF THEREFORE; (CAN AN INDIGENT BE DENIED FREEDOM; WHERE A WFALTHY MAN CANNOT; BECAUSE HE DOES NOT HAPPEN TO HOVE ENOUGH PROPERTY OF MONEYS TO PLEIXE FOR HIS FREEDOM): ORDEFIN VO TLLINOIS (1956) 351 U.S. 12;28; 1000 Led. 891; 76s.ct. 585; 55AIR.2d. 1055; reh den 351 U.S. 958; 100 Led. 218; 219; 81s.ct.8841;

LODGIE DICTATES THAT A DEFENDANT'S POTENTIAL DANGER TO THE COMMUNITY IS NOT TO BE CONSIDERED AS A FACTOR IN THE DISIGNATION OF BAIL DECAUSE IT IS IFRELLEVANT AS TO THE QUESTION OF THE AMOUNT OF BAIL DECAUSE

IF A DEFENDANT WOULD PRESENT A DANGER IF FREE IN THE COMMUNITY THEN IT WOULD NOT MATTER WEATHER HE HAD POSTED A 100; ooDOLLAR BAIL OR WAS RELEASED ON HIS OWN RECONGUIZANCE.

DANGER TO THE COMMUNITY HAS NO RELATIONSHIP TO THE ABILITY OF THE ACCUSES TOPOST HAIL. THEREFORE; IF THE COURT DETERMINES THAT A DEFENDANT WOULD BE A THREAT IF RELEASED PRIOR TO TRIAL ITS DUTY IS TO REMAND HIM RATHER THEN TO SET AN EXCOSSIVE BAIL.

PEOPLE Vs MELVILLE (1970).52 misc.2d 365. nys 2d. 671; 678.

TRIMBLE Vs STONE; (1866; dc. dist Col.) 187 F. SUPP 483; 484. 485;

THIS CASE HAS BEEN CONTRUED AS GUARANTEEING THE RIGHT. TO BAIL BY NECESSARY IMPLICATION AND NOT MERELY MEANING THAT WHEN ALLOWED ?

BAIL SHOULD NOT BE EXCESSIVE ... THE RIGHT TO PAIL FENDING TRIAL IS ABSOLUTE; EXCEPT IN CAPITAL CASES.

THIS FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT IS ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE PERSONAL RIGHT AFFORDED IN ANGLO AMERICAN JURISIRUDENCE TO THOSE ACQUEE AND PRESUMED INNOCENT. (WHET WOULD BE A REMSONABLE RAIL IN THE CASE OF ONE DEFENDANT MAY BE EXC!SSIVE IN THE CASE OF ANOTHER); BENNETT VB; U.S. (1929 ca.5 FLA. 36F.2d. 477.

IT IS A WELL ESTABLIHED FACT THROUGH OUT THIS COUNTY THAT THE SOLE FURPOSE OF DETENTION PENDING TRIAL IS TO INSURE THE APPFARAN OF THE ACCUSED AND THE ACCUSED AND THE ACCUSED RETAINS ALL THE RIGHTS OF AN ORINARY CITIZEN EXCEPT THOSE EXPRESSLY OR BY NECESSARY IMPORTION; ARE TAKEN FROM HIM BY LAW. JACHSON VB. GOIMIN; 400 F.2d. 529; (5th cir 1908).

QUIOTING; COFFIN VB. REICHARD; 143 F. Z d. 443; 445 (6 TH. CIR 1944).

RHEM VB. MALCOLM; 371 F. supp. 59; 622 (s.d.n.y. 1974). AFF D.

AND REMANED 507 F.2d. 333 (2d. ciri974). SAME VB. WAINWRIGHT. 357 F. supp. 1602; 1602. 1094 (m.d. FIA. 19. VACATED ON OTHER GROUNDS; 491 F.2d. 417 (5th 61R. 1974). WASHINTION VB. LEE. 203 F. supp. 327. 331. (M.D. AIA. 1906) AFF D. percuriam. 390 U.S. 333. 88 S.ct. 274. 19 L.ed. 2d. 1212 (1968)

AS IT IS IN THE CASE OF THE ORDINARY CITIZEN HE IS AFFORDED THE RIGHT AND PRIVILEGE TO PELEASE ON HIS OWN RECONGNIZARE IN A CASE SUCH AS THE PETITIONER'S AFTER A MINIMAL SHOWING OF HIS RELIBILITY. HOWEVER; INTHE CASE OF THE PETITIONER HE IS HELD IN LIEU OF AN EXCESSIVE BOND BECAUSE HE DOSE NOT HAVE THE SERCURITIES THEREUF AND WITHOUT JUSTIFIABLE SHOWING BY THE STATE AS TO WHY THE PETITIONES IS NOT AFFORDED THE SAME RIGHT; AND PRIVELEGE TO RELEASEAS THE ORDINARY CITIZEN; 323 F. Supp at IOO. SIMILARLY IN HAVILTON VS. LOVE; 328 F. Supp. 1182. (E.D. ARK.)19/1); THE COURT STATED.

THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN DETAINED AND THOSE ON BAIL MUST BE BASED UPON THE STATE'S DETERMINATION THAT THERE IS A NEED FOR PHYSICAL CUSTODY OF THE FORMER...

ACCEPTING THIS DISTINCTION TO HE CONSTITUTIONAL PERMISSIBLE.

WHEPEFORE; IT IS PRAYED THAT THIS HONORABLE COURT GRANT A HEARING ON THIS PETITION OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE ISSUE AN OFFICE GRANING THE RELIEF SOUGH HEREIN.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS

29 MY OF June 1983.

HOTARY PUBLIC; IN AND FOR THE COUNTY

OF CLARK; STATE OF NEVEDA.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

TY Public-State Of Nevedo COUNTY OF CLARK

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DEFENDANT; PRO SE.

Robert J. Miller **District Attorney** 2 Clark County Courthouse Las Vegas, Nevada 3 4 C65500 CASE NO. . 5 VIII DEPT. NO. 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 14 Plaintiff, 15 16 BOBBY LEWIS, 17 Defendant. 18 19 To: Defendants above named, and 20 To: Your Counsel of Record: 21 22 24 25 26 27 of the following witnesses: 28 Name M.F. JUDD 29 30 31 32 23rd DATED this _ _ day of __

FILED

Jul 23 4 29 FH '84

In the Eighth Judicial District State of Nevada.

in and for the County of Clark.

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١	MOTION AND NOTICE OF MOTION TO ENDORSE NAMES ON
<i>[</i>	INFORMATION
١	

PUBLIC DEFENDER

YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, on the 30th day of July at the hour of 9:00 o'clock, Λ .M., or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, in the Courthouse, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada, the STATE OF NEVADA will move the Court for leave to endorse upon Information heretofore filed herein the names

Address NLVPD P#398

ROBERT J. MILLER District Attorney.

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION

STATE OF N				
COUNTY OF) ss: F CLARK)			
	ROBERTA J. O'N	EALE	, being first di	aly sworn, deposes and
says:				
Th	hat he is a Deputy Di	strict Attorney of	Clark County, Ne	vada; that Information
has heretofore	e been filed in the wi	hin action; that s	ince the filing of sa	aid Information Affiant
has learned th	at the testimony of th	e person or perso	ns named in the Mo	otion to Endorse Names
				al to the prosecution of
				nt at the time of filing
Information b				_
		nt prays that the	Court enter an Or	der for endorsement of
	ormation, in accorda			
	nd sworn to before n			outy District Attorney BERTA J. O'NEALE
Enther	ay ofJuly BLIC in and fo	28 Car	ESTI-	Public-State of Nevada CLARK COUNTY IER S. MCELHANEY ointment Eqs. feb. 19, 1996
	OR	DER SHORTEN	ING TIME	
U	pon application of .			on behalf of the
Clark County	y District Attorney, /	Attorney for Plair	ujff, and good cau	ise appearing therefore,
		1	/	e above and foregoing
				ſ,
	t the hour of			
	ATED this d	/		
Ь	. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	/	1 * 7	-
	/			DISTRICT JUDGE
Deputy Distri	ict Attorney	-2-		
Deputy Distri	ict Attorney	-2-		

DA-40 1

- 1. After filing the Information the District Attorney shall endorse thereon the names of such other witnesses which shall become known to him before the trial as the Court prescribes. Such amendment may be made at any time after defendant pleads when it can be done without prejudice to the substantial rights of the defendant. NRS 173.045.
- 2. The granting on the morning of the trial of a motion to add names of witnesses to a first degree murder Information was not error where the defendant's attorney learned the names of such witnesses three days before trial, this being a reasonable time to prepare for the defense. State v. Teeter, 65 Nev. 584, 612 (1948); Dalby v. State, 81 Nev. 517 (1965).
- 3. Any prejudice resulting to defendant because the District Attorney was permitted to add names on the Information after the jury had been sworn, he having known these names before trial, was cured by the court's granting defendant a continuance (three days) to prepare to meet the testimony of these witnesses. State v. Monahan, 50 Nev. 27, 35 (1926); Gallegos v. State, 84 Nev. 608 (1968).
- 4. Failure to endorse a name does not preclude calling any witness whose name or materiality of testimony is first learned at the time of trial NRS 173.045.
- 5. Defects or imperfections of form are immaterial.

 NRS 173.100. Minor defects in an Information, including typographical errors, may be disregarded where the intent is clear and the rights of the defendant are not prejudiced.

 22 CJS 955, Sec. 377.

-3-

θ RECEIPT of a copy of the above and foregoing Motion, Notice of Motion, Affidavit and Points and Authorities is hereby acknowledged this 75 day of July 1984. OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER

By Attorney for Defendant 309 S. Third Street #226 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

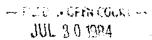
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Robert J. Miller District Attorney Clark County Courthouse Las Vegas, Nevada

DEPT. NO.

VIII



In the Eighth Judicial Bistrict Court of the e Manaka

in and for the County of Clark.			
THE STATE OF NEVADA. Plaintiff. vs BOBBY LEWIS, Defendant.	ORDER TO ENDORSE NAMES ON INFORMATION		
County District Attorney, and Notice to Def fendant's Counsel, PUBLIC DEFEN therefore, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Mentitled Court is hereby directed to endorse up	DER, and good cause appearing Motion is granted and the Clerk of the above		
	Address LVPD P#398		
as prospective witnesses in the prosecution of DATED this day of			

DISTRICT JUDGE

Deputy District Attorney ROBERTA J. O'NEALE



DEPARTMENT NO. 2

IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

C 65500

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THE STATE OF NEVADA .2 3 09 PH '84

Plaintiff Mortill Samual

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Defendent

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FOR

DISCOVERY

proprise persons, and respectfully moves this Honorable Court, pursuant to N.R.S. 174.235 and N.R.S. 174.245, for an ORDER permitting Defendent, by and through his attorney, to inspect and copy or photograph the following:

- 1. Any written or recorded statements or confessions made by Defendant, or copies thereof, within the possession, custody or control of the State of Nevada, the existence of which is known, or by the exercise of the due diligence may become known, to the Attorney General of the State of Nevada, or the District Attorney of Las Vegas, State of Nevada.
- 2. All results or reports of the physical, mental examination, scientific tests, or experiments made in connection with this case, or copies thereof, within the possession, custody or control of the State of Nevada, the existence of which is known, or by the exercise of due dilligence may become known, to the Attorney General of the State of Nevada or the District Attorney of Las Vegas, State of Nevada, including, but not limited to any scientific tests or experiments performed upon or with the defendants permission in the above entitled case, or any portion thereof.
- 3. All photographs, Books, papers, documentd, tangible objects, drawings, or copies or portions therof, which constitutes

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evidence material to the preparation of Defendant's defense which are within the custody or control of the State of Nevada, or through the exercise of due dilligence may become known, to the Attorney General of the State of Nevada or the District Attorney of Las Vegas, State of Nevada.

Defendant further moves this Court to ORDER the continuing duty of the Attorney General of the State of Nevada and the District Attorney of Las Vegas, State of Nevada to disclose any material information requested or ordered which is subject to discovery and inspection pursuant to the provisions of N.R.S.---

DATED this 23 day of JULY, 1984.

ACH GO O.B C
SIMI OF AVADA
Count of Clark
HOWIN R. DOSSIFRE
My Appl Explires Mar 20. 8988

Respectfully Submitted,

Baller Lauris

AA2033

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES STATEMENT OF PACTS:

on the 6 day of Towney, the charge (s) against the defendant are Kidapade, Sexual Resett, Burglan, per Sand of Shot Cur

The Supreme Court of Nevada in it's decision in <u>Donovan v Nevada</u>, found at 94 Mev. 671, has stated that a party may not avail bimself of the provisions of N.R.S. 174.295 providing sanction for failure to provide discovery unless that party has sought and secured a Discovery Order from the Trial Court. Therefore this Motion is brought.

M.R.S. 17h.235 provides in relevent part that upon motion Defendant may secure the Courts Order to permit him to inspect any and all information, Mental Examinations and Scientific Tests, Statements of Confessions, Reports of Examinations and Tests against the Defendant.

M.R.S. 174.245 provides that the District Attorney must make accessable all Information, Books, Papers, Documents, or any Tangible Evidence or Object against the Defendant.

The Supreme Court of the UNITED STATES handed down it's decision in Brady v Maryland, found at 373 U.S. 83 (1963), whereas it was held that in evidence to the Defendant, the State should either provide All Information to the defence or make available to the court, so the Court may make a determination. U.S. v Hibler, 463F. 2d. 455 (1972), U.S. v Quinn, 36h FED. SUPP. 432 (1973).

The case of Jackson v United States, 3h3 F. 2d h9 (1996) That the State shall make available to the Defendant the credibility of all witnesses, also in Lewis v Texas, 386 U.S. 707 (1967) There the State must make available to the Defendant any Written or Recorded Statements. In the California Courts in the case of Hill v Superior Court, 10 Cal. 3d. 812 (197h) Entitled the Defendant can Impeach Witnesses against the Defendant if favorable to his case. Finally, the Supreme Court of Nevada in Donovan v Hevada, 9h Nev. ADV. OF. 190, Ruled that unless a Defendant secures a Discovery Order from the Trial Court he may not be heard to complain that particular items of evidence were not made available to him in Informal Discovery nor may he seek the Sanctions and Prohibitions available to him under N.R.S. 17h.295.

WHERIFORE, the Defendant respectfully requests this Honorable Court enter it's Order directing Counsel for the State to make available to the Defendant all and any Information against or for the Defendant.

Respectfully Submitted,

Bolly Souis.

this 23 day of JUCY, 1984

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NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF NEVADA Counts of Coak FOWN R. OOSSIRE My Appl. Custons Mac '90, 1999

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CASE NO. C65500

DEPARTMENT VII

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IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

THE STATE OF NEVADA

PLAINTIFF,

VS.

BOBBY LEWIS,

DEFENDANT

JURY

1. JENNIFER ANN MEYN

I. JENNIFER AND MEIN

2. MARTIN PAUL EINERT

3. RONALD LYNN BREEDLOVE

4. ROSALIE TANZI

5. DAVID ALLEN DEAN

6. HAROLD ROBERT SHRADER

7. REBECCA LYNN GRENIER

8. YVONNE RENEE ATKINSON

9. PAULINE MARION MORTON

10. JAMES RAYMOND MARTINEZ

11. ROBERT CARL EATON

12. AVERY P. KISSEE

ALTERNATE: 1. JAMES ORAN BATES

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Robert J. Miller District Attorney Clark County Courthouse Las Vegas, Nevada

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CASE NO. C 65500 DEPT. NO. VIII Aug 17 3 49 PM 184

In the Eighth Indicial District Courts
State of Nevada,
in and for the County of Clark.

THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, — vs — BOBBY LEWIS, Dejendant.	MOTION AND NOTICE OF MOTION TO ENDORSE NAMES ON INFORMATION
To: Defendants above named, and	
To: Your Counsel of Record:	PUBLIC DEFENDER
YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, Y	WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, on
Monday , the 20th d	ay of August , 19 84,
at the hour of 9:00 o'clock, A.M., or	
in the Courthouse, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada, the STATE OF NEVADA will	
move the Court for leave to endorse upon Information heretofore filed herein the names	
of the following witnesses:	
Name A	ddress
TINA WASHINGTON A	ddress Unknown
DET. W. VANLANDSCHOOT N	LVPD #250
DATED this 16th day of	August , 1984 .

ROBERT J. MILLER District Attorney.

ROBERTA J. O'NEALE

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION

i	STATE OF NEVADA)	
2) ss: COUNTY OF CLARK)	
3	ROBERTA J. O'NEALE, being first duly sworn, deposes and	
4	says:	
5	That he is a Deputy District Attorney of Clark County, Nevada; that Information	
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10	the within criminal action; that such facts were unknown to Affiant at the time of filing	
11	Information herein.	
12	WHEREFORE, Affiant prays that the Court enter an Order for endorsement of	
13	names on Information, in accordance with NRS 173.045.	
14	Kolock 4. O'Male	
15	Deputy District Attorney	
16	Subscribed and sworn to before me	
17	this 16thday of August 1984	
18	FRANCES L. HOLDEN Hotary public - State of Process	
19	NOTARY FUBLIC	
20	ORDER SHORTENING TIME	
21	Upon application of on behalf of the	
22	Clark Sounty District Attorney, Attorney for Plaintiff, and good cause appearing therefore,	
23		
24	Motion be, and the same is hereby shortened to the day of,	
25 26	19, at the hour ofM.	
27	DATED this day of, 19	
2.0 2.8	DATED INIS day of, 19	
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30	DISTRICT JUDGE	
31 -	Deputy District Attorney	
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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO ENDORSE NAMES ON INFORMATION

- 1. After filing the Information the District Attorney shall endorse thereon the names of such other witnesses which shall become known to him before the trial as the Court prescribes. Such amendment may be made at any time after defendant pleads when it can be done without prejudice to the substantial rights of the defendant. NRS 173.045.
- 2. The granting on the morning of the trial of a motion to add names of witnesses to a first degree murder Information was not error where the defendant's attorney learned the names of such witnesses three days before trial, this being a reasonable time to prepare for the defense. State v. Teeter, 65 Nev. 584, 612 (1948); Dalby v. State, 81 Nev. 517 (1965).
- 3. Any prejudice resulting to defendant because the District Attorney was permitted to add names on the Information after the jury had been sworn, he having known these names before trial, was cured by the court's granting defendant a continuance (three days) to prepare to meet the testimony of these witnesses. State v. Monahan, 50 Nev. 27, 35 (1928); Gallegos v. State, 84 Nev. 608 (1968).
- 4. Failure to endorse a name does not preclude calling any witness whose name or materiality of test'imony is first learned at the time of trial NRS 173.045.
- 5. Defects or imperfections of form are immaterial.

 NRS 173.100. Minor defects in an Information, including typographical errors, may be disregarded where the intent is clear and the rights of the defendant are not prejudiced.

 22 CJS 955, Sec. 377.

, в RECEIPT of a copy of the above and foregoing Motion, Notice of Motion, Affidavit and Points and Authorities is hereby acknowledged this 1945 day of August 1984. Attorney for Detendant By Attorney for Defendant

-4-

CASE NO. C 65500 DEPARTMENT NO. VII

LORETTA BOWMAN, CLERK

Ву

Deputy

IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

Vs.

BOBBY LEWIS,

Defendant.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY INSTRUCTION NO. I

MEMBERS OF THE JURY:

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

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

(6)

INSTRUCTION NO.

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

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

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

In this case, it is charged in an Information that on or about the 6th day of January, 1984, the Defendant committed the offenses of Burglary, First Degree Kidnapping With Use of a Deadly Weapon, Second Degree Kidnapping With Use of a Deadly Weapon and Sexual Assault With Use of a Deadly Weapon.

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

Each charge and the evidence pertaining to it should be considered separately. The fact that you may find a Defendant guilty or not guilty as to one of the offenses charged should not control your verdict as to any other offense charged.

instruction no.__4

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTION NO.

31_. though it were the only accusation before you for consideration, and you must state your findings as to each Count in a separate verdict, uninfluenced by the mere fact that your verdict as to any other Count or Counts is in favor of, or against a Defendant. A Defendant may be convicted or acquitted upon any or all of the offenses charged, depending upon the evidence and the weight you give to it, under the Court's Instructions.

You are instructed that each Count set forth in the

Information charges a separate and distinct offense. You must

consider the evidence applicable to each alleged offense as

Every person who, either by day or by night, enters any house, room, apartment or other building with intent to commit larceny, or any felony, is guilty of Burglary.

INSTRUCTION NO. First Degree Kidnapping is a felony. Second Degree Kidnapping is a felony. Sexual Assault is a felony. в

Consent to enter is not a defense to the crime of Burglary, nor need there be a breaking into or a forced entry so long as it is shown that entry was made with a felonious intent.

If you find that the Defendant entered the building illegally, but that he did not form an intention to commit a crime therein until he was already inside, he must be acquitted of the charge of Burglary.

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You are further instructed that the intention with which the Defendant entered the building is a question of fact which may be inferred from the Defendant's conduct and other circumstances disclosed by the evidence.

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INSTRUCTION NO. __//_

Intent need not be proved by direct evidence, but may be inferred from the conduct of the parties and the other facts and circumstances disclosed by the evidence.

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 Every person who, in the commission of a Burglary, shall commit any other crime, shall be punished therefor as well as for the Burglary, and may be prosecuted for each crime separately.

Every person who shall wilfully seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap or carry away any person by any means whatsoever with the intent to hold or detain, or who holds or detains any person for the purpose of committing sexual assault, shall be deemed guilty of Kidnapping in the First Degree.

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 Every person who shall wilfully and without authority of law, seize, inveigle, take, carry away or kidnap another person with the intent to keep such person secretly imprisoned within the State, or for the purpose of conveying such person out of the State without authority of law, or in any manner held to service or detained against her will, shall be deemed guilty of Kidnapping in the Second Degree.

INSTRUCTION NO.

If you find that the evidence is insufficient to establish the Defendant's guilty of First Degree Kidnapping, he may, however, be found guilty of a lesser offense, the commission of which is necessarily included in the offense charged, if the evidence is sufficient to establish his guilt of such lesser offense.

The offense of First Degree Kidnapping, with which the Defendant is charged in the Information, necessarily includes the lesser offense of Second Degree Kidnapping.

If the evidence is sufficient to support a finding of guilt of both the offense charged and a lesser included offense, but you entertain a reasonable doubt as to which offense the Defendant is guilty, it is your duty to find him guilty only of the lesser offense.

An essential element of the crime of Second Degree Kidnapping is specific intent. This means that before a person can be found guilty of Second Degree Kidnapping, you must find that the person perpetrating the kidnap possessed a specific intent at the time of the seizing, taking, or carrying away of another, to secretly imprison, or to hold to service or detain against her will, the person kidnapped.

INSTRUCTION NO. 17

Seize means to take possession of by force, and confine as to restrain within limits; to limit; to shut up, imprison; to put or keep in restraint; to keep from going out.

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The law does not require that a victim be carried away for a minimum distance. It is the fact, not the distance, of forcible removal of the victim that constitutes kidnapping.

The crime of Kidnapping is complete, for example,
whenever it is shown that a person wilfully and without authority
seizes another with intent to detain him against his will.

Movement of the victim is only one of several methods by which
Kidnapping may be committed.

INSTRUCTION NO. 20

False imprisonment is an unlawful violation of the personal liberty of another and consists in confinement or detention without sufficient legal authority.

False imprisonment does not require that there be confinement in a jail or prison.

False imprisonment without the use of a deadly weapon is a gross misdemeanor. False imprisonment with the use of a deadly weapon is a felony.

The offense of Kidnapping, with which the defendant is charged in the Information, necessarily includes the lesser offense of 5 False Imprisonment.

False Imprisonment differs from Kidnapping in that Kidnapping is aggravated by removal of the imprisoned person to some other place.

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You are instructed that if you find the Defendant guilty of First Degree Kidnapping, you must also determine whether or not a deadly weapon was used in the commission of this crime.

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 If you find beyond a reasonable doubt that the Defendant committed First Degree Kidnapping With the Use of a Deadly Weapon, then you are instructed that the verdict of First Degree Kidnapping With the Use of a Deadly Weapon is the appropriate verdict.

If, however, you find that a deadly weapon was not used in the commission of the First Degree Kidnapping, but you do find that a First Degree Kidnapping was committed, then you are instructed that the verdict of First Degree Kidnapping Without the Use of a Deadly Weapon is the appropriate verdict.

You are instructed that you cannot return a verdict of both First Degree Kidnapping With the Use of a Deadly Weapon and First Degree Kidnapping Without the Use of a Deadly Weapon.

You are instructed that if you find the Defendant guilty of Second Degree Kidnapping, you must also determine whether or not a deadly weapon was used in the commission of this crime.

If you find beyond a reasonable doubt that the Defendant committed Second Degree Kidnapping With the Use of a Deadly Weapon, then you are instructed that the verdict of Second Degree Kidnapping With the Use of a Deadly Weapon is the appropriate verdict.

If, however, you find that a deadly weapon was not used in the commission of the Second Degree Kidnapping, but you do find that a Second Degree Kidnapping was committed, then you are instructed that the verdict of Second Degree Kidnapping Without the Use of a Deadly Weapon is the appropriate verdict.

You are instructed that you cannot return a verdict of both Second Degree Kidnapping With the Use of a Deadly Weapon and Second Degree Kidnaping Without the Use of a Deadly Weapon as to the same victim.

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Sexual Assault is the sexual penetration of another against the victim's will.

Sexual penetration is any intrusion, however slight, of any part of a person's body into the genital opening of the body of another, and includes sexual intercourse in its ordinary meaning when the victim is not married to the Defendant.

Physical force is not a necessary ingredient in the commission of sexual assault. The crucial question is not whether the victim was physically forced to engage in a sexual assault but whether the act was committed without her consent. There is no consent where the victim is induced to submit to the sexual act through fear of death or serious bodily injury.

You are instructed that if you find the Defendant guilty of Sexual Assault, you must also determine whether or not a deadly weapon was used in the commission of this crime.

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INSTRUCTION NO. 29

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 If you find beyond a reasonable doubt that the Defendant committed a Sexual Assault with the Use of a Deadly Weapon, then you are instructed that the verdict of Sexual Assault with the Use of a Deadly Weapon is the appropriate verdict.

If, however, you find that a deadly weapon was not used in the commission of a Sexual Assault, but you do find that a Sexual Assault was committed, then you are instructed that the verdict of Sexual Assault is the appropriate verdict.

You are instructed that you cannot return a verdict of both Sexual Assault with the Use of a Deadly Weapon and Sexual Assault without the use of a deadly weapon, as to the same victim.

INSTRUCTION NO.

A deadly weapon is any object, instrument or weapon which is used in such a manner as to be capable of producing, or is likely to produce, death or great bodily injury.

You are instructed that a firearm is a deadly weapon, and proof of its deadly capabilities is not required.

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To "use" a deadly weapon in a crime means to produce or display or to gesture or threaten with the weapon so as to facilitate the commission of the crime. It is not necessary to inflict or to attempt to inflict an injury with the weapon.

The Defendant is not compelled to testify and the fact that he does not, cannot be used as an inference of guilt and should not prejudice him in any way.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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INSTRUCTION NO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Readbacks of testimony are time-consuming and are not encouraged unless you deem it a necessity. Should you require a readback, you must carefully describe the testimony to be read back so that the court reporter can arrange his notes. Remember, the court is not at liberty to supplement the evidence.

INSTRUCTION NO.

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

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Given: Oul/Christenen District Sudge

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Robert J. Miller District Attorney Clark County Courthouse Las Vegas, Nevada

CASE NO. C 65500 DEPT. NO. VIII AUG 2 3 1984

By Auth Leave Deputy

In the Eighth Indicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Clark.

THE STATE OF NEVADA.		
	Plaintiff,	
1.2 ·	(ORDER TO ENDORSE NAMES ON INFORMATION
BOBBY LEWIS,	Į	
	Defendant.	

Upon Motion of the STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, by and through the Clark County District Attorney, and Notice to Defendant above named by and through Defendant's Counsel, _____PUBLIC_DEFENDER_______, and good cause appearing therefore,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Motion is granted and the Clerk of the above entitled Court is hereby directed to endorse upon the Information on file herein the following names:

Name Address
TINA WASHINGTON Address Unknown
DET. W. VANLANDSCHOOT NLVPD #250

as prospective witnesses in the prosecution of the within matter.

DATED this 22 day of August 1984.

Mahan Wudle DISTRICT JUDGE

Deputy District Attorney

DA40 ROBERTA J. O'NEALE



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The names of witnesses known to the District Attorney's Office at the time of filing this Information, are as follows:

CLAYTON, SHARON 1463 West El Rìo Drive Tucson, AZ

CLAYTON, TROY 1463 W. El Rio Drive Tucson, AZ

COOK, BRENDA 537 Kings North Las Vegas, Nevada

COOPER, SHIRLEY 537 Kings North Las Vegas, Nevada

JIMMERSON, VIRGIE 537 Kings North Las Vegas, Nevada

KING, ROBERT NLVPD #321

MYERS, WILLIE 520 Van Buren Las Vegas, Nevada

SMITH, R. NLVPD #197

STEVENSON, WILLIE 537 Kings North Las Vegas, Nevada

TANNER, R. NLVPD #287

M, F, JUDD NLVPD P#398

TINA WASHINGTON ADDRESS UNKNOWN

DET. W. VANLANDSCHOOT NLVPD #250

DA#84FN022/em NLVPD DR#84-00177 Burglary-F; 1° Kidnap UDW-F; 2nd° Kidnap UDW-F; Sexual Assault UDW-F

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CASE NO. C 65500

DEPARTMENT NO. VIII

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IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff

vs.

BOBBY LEWIS.

Defendant.

MOTION FOR REDUCTION OF BAIL OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE, RELEASE ON OWN RECOGNIZANCE

COMES NOW the Defendant, BOBBY LEWIS, by and through his attorney, LYNN R. SHOEN, ESQ., and pursuant to NRS Chapter 178 respectfully moves this Court for an ORDER reducing his bail, or in the alternative, providing him with an Own Recognizance Release.

This Motion is made and based upon the attached points and authorities and the pleadings and documents on file herein.

Respectfully Submitted:

LYNN R. SHOEN, CHARTERED

LYNN R. SHOEN; ESQ.

First Floor

228 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Defendant

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THE LAW OFFICES OF A PROPERTY OF A PROPESSIONAL CORPORATION 228 SOURTH STREET LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101 (702) 362-2001

NOTICE OF MOTION

TO: THE STATE OF NEVADA; and

TO: ROBERT J. MILLER, DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF CLARK COUNTY:

above and foregoing Motion on for hearing before the above-entitled Court on the Oday of Soptember, 1984, at the hour of 9:00 a.m. in Department of District Court, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

LYNN R. SHOEN, CHARTERED

DANN R. SHOEN, ESQ.

Mirst Floor 228 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Defendant

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

FACTS

BOBBY LEWIS is thirty-five (35) years old and has been a resident of Las Vegas, Nevada for several years. Prior to his arrest, Mr. Lewis was a porter at the Four Queens Hotel and a porter at the Royal Inn.

BOBBY LEWIS's bail is currently set at \$100,000.00.
BOBBY LEWIS cannot afford such a high bail.

The Defendant has one prior felony conviction. With regard to case C 65500, the matter was previously submitted to the triar of fact and the result was a hung jury. The case has been reset for trial on September 17, 1984.

THE DEFENDANT SHOULD BE GRANTED A REDUCTION OF BAIL

A Defendant has a right to be released on a reasonable bail. "There can be no equal justice where the kind of treatment a man gets depends on the amount of money he has." Griffin v. People of the State of Illinois, 351 U.S. 12, 76 S.Ct. 585 (1956).

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NRS 178.498 addresses the factors which are to be considered when determining the amount of bail for a criminal defendant. NRS 178.498 provides, in pertinent part:

- ". . . . The amount thereof shall be such as in the judgment of the magistrate will insure the presence of the defendant, having due regard to: "1. The nature and circumstances of the offense charged;
- "2. The financial ability of the defendant to give bail; and
- "3. The character of the defendant."

Generally, there is no hard and fast rule which can be set down for determining the amount of bail on each criminal charge, and each case must be governed by its own facts and circumstances. The amount of bail rests with the sound discretion of the court. See State v. Foy, 582 P.2d 281 (Kan. 1978).

The defense submits that the nature and circumstances of the criminal charges pending against BOBBY LEWIS are not such as would warrant the high bail; that his financial status is such that the amount of bail set at the present time is tantamount to having no bail at all; and that BOBBY LEWIS is a law-abiding person who will eventually be exonerated of the charges presently pending against him. The defense is currently preparing a Motion to Dismiss the sexual assault charge based on the fact that the victim claimed that BOBBY LEWIS ejaculated during the course of the crime, yet the police failed to take a rape kit, thus, the State failed to preserve potentially exculpatory evidence.

MRS 178.4851 allows the Court to release the Defendant on his own recognizance if it appears to the Court that the Defendant will appear at all times and places ordered by the Court.

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 NRS 178.4853 further establishes the minimum facts to be considered in determining whether to release a person without bail. There factors are as follows:

- The length of his residence in the community.
 BOBBY LEWIS has lived in Las Vegas, Nevada for several years.
- The status and history of his employment. BOBBY
 LEWIS was previously employed as a porter at Las Vegas hotels.
- 3. His relationship with his spouse and children, parents or other members of his family. Mr. Lewis currently resides in Las Vegas, Nevada.
- 4. His prior criminal record, including any records of his failure to appear after release on bail or without bail. BOBBY LEWIS has one felony conviction.
- 5. His reputation, character, and mental condition.
 BOBBY LEWIS is an average citizen, with no mental defects.
- 6. The identity of responsible members of the community who would vouch for the defendant's reliability.

 BOBBY LEWIS has a sister, Anna Bell Stringer, 1049 Bartley, Las Vegas, Nevada. He has a friend named Reverend Bennett.
- 7. The nature of the offense with which he is charged, the apparent probability of conviction and the likely sentence, insofar as these factors relate to the risk of his not appearing. The defendant previously went to trial on this case, the result was a hung jury. The defendant has filed a Motion to Dismiss based on the failure to preserve potentially exculpatory evidence.

BOBBY LEWIS submits that to deny this motion for a reduction in bail or in the alternative, an own recognizance release, denies the Defendant his right to fully cooperate with his counsel, to investigate the charges against him, and to adequately

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prepare his defense. "This traditional right to freedom before conviction permits the unhampered preparation of a defense, and serves to prevent the infliction or punishment prior to trial." Stack v. Boyle, 342 U.S. 1, 72 S.Ct. 1 (1951).

DATED this 3/3 day of

_, 1984.

Respectfully Submitted:

LYNN R. SHOEN, CHARTERED

LYNN R. SHOEN, ESQ.

First Floor

228 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Defendant

RECEIPT OF COPY of the above and foregoing MOTION FOR REDUCTION OF BAIL OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE, RELEASE ON OWN RECOGNIZANCE is hereby acknowledged this 3/ day of all 1984.

ROBERT I MILLER, ESQ. CLAR# COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

> ROBERT J. MILLER, ESQ. 200 South Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

SEP 1 22 PH 184 A human

CASE NO. C 65500 DEPARTMENT NO. VIII

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IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF MEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

BOBBY LEWIS.

Defendant.

MOTION TO DISMISS COUNT IV SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

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COMES NOW the Defendant, BOBBY LEWIS, by and through his attorney, LYNN R. SHOEN, ESQ., and moves this Court for an order dismissing Count IV of the information, Sexual Assault With Use Of A Deadly Weapon.

This Motion is made and based upon the attached points and authorities and the pleadings and documents on file herein.

> Respectfully Submitted: LYNN R. SHOEN, CHARTERED

Figst Floor 228 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Defendant

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YNN R. SHOEN, CHARTERS A PROFESSIONAL CONTRINSION 228 SOUTH FOURTH STREET LAS VEGAS, BEYON, BRIDE LAS VEGAS, BEYON, BRIDE LAS VEGAS, BEYON ACCOUNTY
NOTICE OF MOTION

TO: THE STATE OF NEVADA; and

TO: ROBERT J. MILLER, DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF CLARY COUNTY:

LYNN R. SHOEN, CHARTERED

LYNN R. SHOEN, ESQ.

First Floor

228 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Defendant

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

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FACTS

The Defendant, BOBBY LEWIS is charged in Count IV of the information with Sexual Assault With The Use Of A Deadly Weapon. The victim alleges that on January 6, 1984 BOBBY LEWIS had sexual intercourse with her against her will, after threatening her with a shotgun. In her statement to the City of North Las Vegas Police Department, the victim, Virgie Lee Jimmerson stated that, "he then had sex with me, and he came." (See Exhibit "A" attached hereto).

Despite the fact that officers with the North Las Vegas

Police Department had information from the victim that the

Defendant had ejaculated, the police officers failed to take a

"rape-kit" which would include the collection of semen samples

from the vagina of the victim.

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LYNN R. SHOEN, CHARTERED
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As the court is aware, a large percentage of the male population secretes its blood type in its semen. Therefore, if the semen found inside the victim was type A, and the Defendant's blood type was type B, this would constitute conclusive evidence that the Defendant did not commit the crime.

In the present case, the North Las Vegas Police Department failed to preserve potentially exculpatory evidence. In other words, the Police Department failed to collect semen which could potentially exonerate the Defendant from any criminal liability.

This issue has been addressed in numerous cases considered by the Nevada Supreme Court. In Crockett vs. State, 95 Nev. 859, 603 P.2d 1078 (1979) the court considered the situation in which the Defendant and the victim both had type A blood. However, when the lab technician examined the semen found inside the victim, the result showed a positive reaction for both type A and type B secretions. The lab technician considered the results to be "strange" and she threw away the slide containing the semen sample. The Nevada Supreme Court stated:

Of course, when evidence is lost as a result of inadequate governmental handling, a conviction may be reversed. Howard v. State, 95 Nev. 580, 600 p.2d 214 (1979); Williams v. State, 95 Nev. 527, 598 p.2d 1144 (1979); United States v. Heiden, 508 F.2d 898 (9th Cir. 1974). As stated in our prior decisions, the test for reversal on the basis of lost evidence requires appellant to show either (1) bad faith or connivance on the part of the government, or (2) prejudice from its loss.

... Unfortunately, scientific verification is forever forclosed because the government admittedly did not properly preserve the swab. Further, the sperm slide, which easily could have been preserved, was intentionally, though not maliciously discarded. The State now seeks to benefit from

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THE LAW OFFICES OF
LYNN R. SHOEN, CHARTERED
A PROFESSIONAL COMPONENTON
228 SOUTH FOURTH STREET
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its own falty procedures by urging factual possibilities which proper procedures might well have forclosed. We think this approach is legally untenable.

. . . . Due process cannot be restored in this case by retrial, since the swab is gone and there is no way fairly to eliminate the prejudice . . . We therefore reverse the conviction in order that the indictment against Crockett be dismissed.

Similarly, in State v. Havas, 95 Nev. 706, 601 P.2d 1197 (1979) the Nevada Suprame Court considered a situation in which Victor Havas the owner of Courtesy RV Center interviewed a young woman for a job. The women alleged that during the course of the job interview, Victor Havas forced himself upon her and had sexual intercourse with her, against her will. For some reason, the pants and undergarments of the victim were not produced by the prosecution for inspection when requested by the defense. The garments were either lost, destroyed or simply not taken into possession during the investigation of this case. The issue presented to the court was whether the evidence not preserved was material and exculpatory. The Nevada Supreme Court stated:

The crime of rape is rarely perpetrated in the presence of witnesses other than the defendant and the victim and great reliance must be placed upon the testimony of the victim, and, if given, the defendant. Thus, the presence or absence of other evidence which would support or refute the testimony of the involved parties has the potential for great significance.

rape victims underpants are so related to the commission of the crime and that their preservation has such potential relevance to the guilt or innocence of a accused that a further showing is unnecessary. See United States v. Bryant, 439 F.2d 642 (D.C. Cir. 1971). The prosecution should have acquired and preserved the underpants in question.

CONCLUSION

The victim, Virgie Jimmerson alleges that BOBBY LEWIS had sexual intercourse with her and that he ejaculated. However, police officers failed to preserve any semen which could potentially absolve the Defendant of any criminal liability. Crockett v. State, Supra, is directly on point. As the Nevada Supreme Court stated in Crockett v. State, Supra,

> Taken alone, we might consider circum-stantial evidence in this case sufficient to sustain a conviction. However, in effect, the unreported blood grouping test indicating a "B" reaction was direct exculpatory evidence.
> Indicating, as it did, that someone other than
> Crockett had raped and killed Blythe Harrington, this test by itself made a primafacie showing exonerating him."

Here, the police did not even bother to preserve the semen, or to test it. The test results would potentially have been direct exculpatory evidence. The defense is now forever forclosed from determining the blood type of the semen, despite the fact that had the semen been preserved and tested, it could potentially have exonerated the Defendant BOBBY LEWIS.

> Respectfully Submitted; LYNN R. SHOEN, CHAPTERED

> > LYNE R. SHOEN,

First Floor

By-

228 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Defendant

THE LAW OFFICES OF
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ROBERT J. MILLER, ESQ. CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

ROBERT J. MILLER, ESQ. 200 South Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

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CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS POLICE DEPARTMENT 1301 E. LAKE MEAD BLVD.

84-177

I, Vivale Lee Jimmerson , am not under arrest for, nor am I being detained for any criminal
offenses concerning the events I am about to make known to Det. R. L. King #321
Without being accused of or questioned about any criminal offenses regarding the facts I am about to state, I volunteer the following information of my own free will, for whatever purposes it may serve.
I am 41. years of age, and I live at NLV (642-7557)
Q: Ms. Jimmerson, would you tell me in your own words what has occurred starting from about 2:00AM this morning and about 1:45PM this afternoon when you were dropped off at your home by Bobby Lewis ?
A: Last night Bobby busted through the living room side window while I was sleeping and he called Shirley (my sister) out of her room then he told her to bring her old man (Willie Stevenson) out of the room to. All the noise woke me up and I looked down the hall and he was standing there in the hallway with a sawed-off shotgun. Then Bobby came down to the room where I was and told Shirley that she was going to take me and Bobby over to his house.
Q: Did he say this in a way that you and your sister felt threatened?
A: Yes, he was pushing me and he had that gun and he said he didn't want to hurt anybody but he would if we didn't do as he said. Then
Shirley drove me and Bobby over to his house. When we got there he told her to get out too and said that she was going with us. He thought someone called the police from the house and he wanted to make sure
that they weren't following him before he would let her go. Then after he made sure the police wasn't around he let her go and took me in the house which is an old empty apartment near Van Buren Street where he stays. He still had the gun and there was an old raggeddy mattress
there and he made me get down on the mattress with him and he told me to take my panties off and I did because I was afraid, he said if I didn't do it he would blow my head off because he had nothing else to
i have read each page of this statement consisting of 3 page(s), each page of which bears my signature, and
Dated at NI.VPD 1515 hours , this 6th day of January to 84. WITNESS: #32(Signature of person giving voluntary statement to the facts contained herein are true and correct. Signature of person giving voluntary statement this is a second to the facts contained herein are true and correct. Signature of person giving voluntary statement this is a second to the facts contained herein are true and correct.
Section 1

POLICE DEPARTMENT City of North Las Vegas 1301 E. Lake Mead Blvd.

84-177

Date	1-6-84	Page N	o. 2
Date	1 0 34	Page N	lo ²

STATEMENT OF: Virgie Jimmerson

loose. He then had sex with me, and he came. After he had sex with me he just laid there and talked to you and kept the gun in his hand saying he was going to kill me because he didn't want me to be with another man and that he had nothing to live for. He talked me to sleep until about nine or ten o'clock this morning when we went over to some lady's house he knows, I don't know her name or nothing but it was an apartment somewhere in the projects. He called my sister and asked her if she called the police or anything and he made tell my sister that I wanted to be with him and stuff, but the only reason I was telling her that was because he still had the gun on me. He told her to call the police and drop the charges because if she didn't he was going to kill me like he told her last night. We were at this lady's house the whole time he was making the phone calls to my sister and to you all. The lady didn't know anything was wrong because he kept the gun under this big ole coat he was wearing, and she was in another room during the time he was calling. I was afraid to tell her anything and he had her believing that everything was ok between the two of us. I was scared to that she might have told him since they were friends and everything and if she told him he may have pulled it out and shot me right there, so I really didn't trust her to tell her what was happening. Then after he talked to you about getting a cab and taking me home we left the lady's apartment and went to some old man's apartment and he asked him if he would keep the gun for him and he handed to him and said he would be back to get it latter on. We left and went over to where he stays and caught a ride with the guy who brought me home. The guy didn't act like he knew what was going on only just giving me a ride home. That's about it.

Q: Were you in fear for your life during this entire incident ?

A: Yes, I sure was, he's capable of doing anything.

& Viegei & Jamieson

POLICE DEPARTMENT City of North Las Vegas 1301 E. Lake Mead Blvd.

84-177

Date	1-6-84	Page f	No3

STATEMENT OF: Virgie Jimmerson

Q: Why didn't you make some attempt to either get away from him or to let someone know what was happening during all this?

A: He wouldn't let me, he was always right beside of me and would never leave my side. I may have been able to when I fell asleep but when I woke up he was already awake too.

- Q: Would you describe the gun Bobby had for me ?
- A: It was long type gun that looked like it was sawed off and it had some white tape on the handle where someone had sawed it off at the back of it, I'm not familiar with guns to say what kind it was or anything.
- Q: How long have you known Bobby Lewis and has he ever done anything like this before ?
- A: I've known him about a year, we used to go together but we been broke up a couple of months. Before Christmas he shot up into another ladies house trying to make me come out of there. Because I didn't want to see him then either. He got arrested then by Metro. About a year ago he shot a guy's eye out at the Brown Bomber because I wouldn't leave with him then. He used a pistol that time.
- Q: Is there anything else you would like to add?
- A: That's about it except this scar on the left side of my face, he did that with a little razor thing on a key-chain because I wouldn't leave with him then, I reported that to Metro downtown but nothing happened. I do want to prosecute and go to court.

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CASE NO. C 65500 1 DEPARTMENT NO. VIII 2 \mathcal{M} 3 4 5 IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF MEVADA 6 7 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK 8 9 THE SUMTE OF NEVADA, 10 Plaintiff, MOTION TO CONTINUE TRIAL DATE 11 vs. 12 BOBBY LEWIS, 13 Defendant. 14 COMES NOW the Defendant, BOBBY LEWIS, by and through his 15 attorney, LYNN R. SHOEN, ESQ., and pursuant to MPT 174.511 and 16 NRS 174.515 respectfully moves this Court for a continuance of the trial date currently set for September 17, 1984 at 10:00 o'clock 18 19 a.m. in Department VIII. 20 This Motion is made and based upon the attached points and authorities and the pleadings and documents on file herein. 21 22 Respectfully Submitted: 23 LYNN R. SHOEN, CHARTERED 24 25 R. SHOE Pirst Floor 26 228 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 39101 27 Ittorney for Defendant 28 29 30 32

THE LAW OFFICES OF LYNN R. SHOEN, CHARTERE A PROFESSIONAL CORPOSATION 228 SOUTH FOURTH STREET

NOTICE OF MOTION

TO:

TO:

THE STATE OF NEVADA; and

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ROBERT J. MILLER, DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF CLARK COUNTY:

above and foregoing Motion on for hearing before the above-entitled Court on the day of Soplember, 1934, at the hour of 9.00 a.m. in Department of District Court, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

LYNN R. SHOEN, CHARTERED

LYNX R. SHOEN, ESQ.

First Floor 228 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Defendant

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

The trial in the case of the State of Nevada vs. Bobby
Lewis is set for September 17, 1984 in Department VIII. On
August 24, 1984, Lynn R. Shoen, the attorney for the Defendant
had a lengthy conference with the Defendant during which the
Defendant asked Lynn R. Shoen, Esq. to file a Motion to Continue
the Trial Date for at least thirty (30) days. The Defendant
advised Lynn R. Shoen, Esq. that the reason he desired the
continuance was that he wanted Ms. Shoen to be fully prepared for
trial, and he wanted her to file numerous motions with regard to
the case. Ms. Shoen advised the Defendant that since he is in
custody, he might desire a trial as soon as possible. The
Defendant stated that he definitely wanted the trial to be
continued for thirty (30) days for preparation of a defense.

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Lynn R. Shoen, Esq. will be in Chicago, Illinois on a business trip from October 17, 1984 through October 20, 1984. It would be acceptable to Ms. Shoen if the trial could begin during the week of October 8, 1984.

Respectfully Submitted:

LYNN R. SHOEN, CHARTERED

LYNN R. SHOEN, ESQ.

Fifst Floor

228 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Defendant

AFFIDAVIT OF LYNN R. SHOEN

STATE OF NEVADA)
: S:
COUNTY OF CLARK)

LYNN R. SHOEN, having been duly sworn, deposes and says that:

- She is an attorney duly licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada;
- She has been assigned to defend BORBY LEWIS with regard to Case No. 65500;
- 3. On August 24, 1984 your affiant had a conversation with her client, BOBBY LEWIS, during which Mr. Lewis stated that he desired that the trial date in the aforenamed case be continued for thirty (30) days; the trial date is currently set for September 17, 1984:
- 4. On August 24, 1984 your affiant stated to BOBBY LEWIS that since Mr. Lewis was in custody perhaps he desired a trial date as soon as possible;
- 5. BOBBY LEWIS advised your affiant on August 24, 1984 that he desired that the trial date of September 17, 1984 be continued because he desired that Lynn R. Shoen, Esq. be fully prepared for trial, and he desired that she file numerous pretrial motions, including a Motion for Bail Reduction and a Motion to Dismiss.
- After speaking to BOBBY LEWIS on August 24, 1984,
 your affiant prepared the attached Motion to Continue Trial Date.
 - 7. Further your affiant sayeth not.

LYNA R. SHOEN, ESQ.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 6 day of homer, 1984.

NOTARY PUBLIC in and for said County and State CONTROL STATE OF THE STATE OF T

RECEIPT OF COPY of the above and foregoing MOTION TO CONTINUE TRIAL DATE is hereby acknowledged this

ROBERT J. MILLER, ESQ. CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

> ROBERT J. MILLER, ESQ. 200 South Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

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ROBERT J. MILLAR
DISTRICT ATTOMEY
Clark County Courthouse
Las Vegas, Nevada 89155

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CASE NO. C65500

DEPT. NO. VIII

IN THE FIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

Vs.

BOBBY LEWIS,

Defendant. 1

STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO DISMISS COUNT IV, SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

COMES NOW, the STATE OF NEVADA, through ROBERT J. MILLER,
District Attorney, by and through ROBERTA J. G'NEALE, Deputy,
and files this Opposition to Defendant's Motion to Dismiss Count
IV, Sexual Assault With Use of a Deadly Weapon.

This Opposition is made and based upon all of the files, papers and pleadings on file herein, Points and Authorities in support hereof, as well as oral arguments.

DATED this 5 day of September, 1984.

ROBERT J. MILLER DISTRICT ATTORNEY

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ROBERTA J. O'NEALE

Deputy District Attorney

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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

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FACTS

On March 1, 1984, the State of Nevada filed an Information charging Bobby Lewis with four felonies: Count I, Burglary; Count II, First Degree Kidnapping With Use of a Deadly Weapon, COUNT III, Second Degree Kidnapping With Use of a Deadly Weapon, and Count IV, Sexual Assault With Use of a Deadly Weapon. On March 5, 1984, the defendant entered a plea of not guilty to those charges. The charges were set for trial on the following dates: May 2, 1984 and August 13, 1984.

On August 13, 1984, the case went to jury trial, which trial was declared a mistrial on August 16, 1984, when the jury became hopelessly deadlocked due to one juror who basicly violated his juror's oath. (The other 11 jurors wished to convict the defendant). Not once before or during the trial, despite the fact that both the discovery and the testimony showed that no "rape kit" was taken from the victim, did the defendant make a Motion, either verbal or written, to dismiss Count IV on that basis.

Furthermore, testimony at trial made abundantly clear that the issue of the identity of the defendant was never a real issue Aside from the victim's testimony that she had known the defendant for years and was his ex-girlfriend, five other witnesses identified the defendant as the person who kidnapped the victim that night. The defendant talked to the North Las Vegas Police Department Detective (King) over the phone the next morning during the pendancy of the kidnapping. Detective King stated that he recognized the defendant's voice and the defendant identified himself as Bobby Lewis. After his arrest, the defendant made an admission to Detective King that the weapon used was not a shotgun, but a ".22".

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ARGUMENT

A. THE DEFENDANT'S MOTION IS NOT TIMELY MADE.

As can be seen from the Court's files, the defendant, despite ample opportunity, has never made a Motion to Dismiss Count IV on these grounds previously. Nor are the grounds for this Motion newly discovered. The clear import of Chapter 174 of NRS is that this Motion should have been made before trial.

NRS 174.075(2) indicates that defenses and objections raised before trial are to be raised by a Motion to Dismiss or other appropriate Motion.

NRS 174.125(1) states that:

"All motions in a criminal prosecution to suppress evidence, for a transcript of former proceedings, for a preliminary hearing, for severance of joint defendants, for withdrawal of counsel, and all other Motions which by their nature, if granted, delay or postpone the time of trial must be made before trial unless an opportunity to make such a Motion before trial did not exist or the moving party was not aware of the grounds for the Motion before trial."

Further, such Motions are to be made in writing 15 days "before the date set for trial". (NRS 174.125(3)). A Motion to Dismiss clearly, similar to a Motion to Suppress, delays trial. An evidentiary hearing may be necessary. If granted, the State could not seek redress without delaying the trial.

Eighth District Court Rule 3.20 similarly:

"(a) unless otherwise provided by law or these rules, all motions shall be served and filed not less than 15 days before the date set for trial". [emphasis added].

The point is the interpretation of the phrase "before the date set for trial". Useful to shed light on how to interpret this phrase is the case of <u>Carrell v. Justice Court</u>, 99 Nev. Adv. Op. 87 (1983). In that case, the Supreme Court interpreted the following phrase from NRS 175.011(2) concerning written demands for jury trials in misdemanors: "a case shall be tried by jury

only if the defendant so demands in writing, not less than five days prior to trial". In that case, the Court set a date for trial and on the day of trial, the Court granted the defendant's Motion for a Continuance and reset the trial date. The defendant's written demand came after the first trial date and more than five days before the second trial date. In upholding the Justice of the Peace's interpretation of the statute that the written demand must be made within five days of the initial trial date, not the date to which the trial was continued, the Nevada Supreme Court held that:

"We believe . . . that in the light of the obvious public policy in favor of the orderly processing of misdemeanor trials through Justice's Courts, the Legislature intended that jury trials be demanded at the earliest possible time under the language of the statute." Carrell v. Justice's Court, supra, at P.2.

The philosophy of <u>Carrell</u> is obviously applicable, also the orderly processing of <u>felony</u> trials. In this case, the Motion should have been made before the <u>first</u> trial under the logic and implications of <u>Carrell</u>. It wasn't even made <u>during</u> the first trial. The State would argue that in the light the statutes, the District Court Rule and <u>Carrell</u>, the defendant's Motion is not timely made and should be denied.

B. BECAUSE THE DEFENDANT FAILS TO SHOW HE WAS PREJUDICED

BY THE "LOSS" OF EVIDENCE, DISMISSAL OF COUNT IV IS NOT WARRANTED

The Nevada Supreme Court ruled in Howard v. State, 95 Nev. 580, 600 P.2d 214 (1979), that the defendant must show either "(1) bad faith or connivance on the part of the government or, (2) that he was prejudiced by the loss of the evidence." In this case, there is no allegation by the defendant of bad faith or connivance on the part of the State, nor is there any evidence of such. In fact, there is no evidence that the State ever had the evidence in its possession. Thus, unlike the majority of cases involving so called exculpatory evidence, the evidence was

not in the hands of the State and then discarded or mishandled. Evidence would show (and is corroborated by defendant's Exhibit A) that the State, in the person of Detective King was not even aware that a sexual assault took place until some 12 to 13 hours after the event and that the identity of the victim's assailant was never in question. At that late date and under the circumstances of the case, a "rape kit" was not collected.

Since there is no evidence of bad faith or connivance, the defendant must show prejudice from the "loss" of the evidence. The issue then is whether the evidence not preserved was material and exculpatory. State v. Havas, 95 Nev. 706, 601 P.2d 1197 (1979). The burden of showing the materiality and exculpatory nature of the evidence rests on the defense. Id. In Boggs v. State, 95 Nev. 859, 603 P.2d 1078 (1979), the Nevada Supreme Court discusses the nature of the defendant's burden:

"This burden [showing of prejudice] requires some showing that it could reasonably anticipate that the evidence sought would be exculpatory and material to appellant's defense. See State v. Williams, 500 P.2d 722 (Or. App. 1972). It is not sufficient that the showing disclose merely a hoped-for conclusion from examination of the destroyed evidence, nor is it sufficient for the defendant to show only that examination of the evidence would be helpful in preparing his defense. See United States v. Agurs, 427 U.S. 97 (1976); State v. Koennecke, 565 P.2d 376 (Or. App. 1977)."

Accord, Rusling v. State, 96 Nev. 755, 758-9, (1980).

What is before the Court in this case is a "merely hopedfor conclusion." In the light of the testimony of six State
witnesses positively identifying the defendant as the person who
kidnapped this victim, the evidence of the "rape kit" would
much more likely have been inculpatory. In fact the United
States Supreme Court, which also cites United States v. Agurs,
goes even further concerning the requirement of materiality in
California v. Trombetta, 104 Sup. Ct. 2528, 2534 (1984), wherein
it holds that "evidence must both possess an exculpatory value
that was apparent before the evidence was destroyed, and also be

of such a nature that the defendant would be unable to obtain comparable evidence by other reasonably available means."

[Emphasis added]. The first condition is not met in this case because Detective King was faced with a case where between eyewitness statements and the defendant's own statements to him, identity was never in question, thus a "rape kit" had no apparent exculpatory value. It certainly may have had some inculpatory value.

It should be noted that in State v. Havas, the defenses theory was that the act was consensual rather than forced and that the victims clothes were alleged to be material to the issue of force vs. consent. Similarly the issue, if any, in this case would be consent, (since the defendant is the victim's ex-boyfriend), not identity. Clearly, evidence of semen type is not material to the issue of consent. Also, it should be noted from Justice Gunderson's concurrence in Havas, that the evidence was very slim on the issue of force vs. consent and finding of prejudice in that case was in the light of that evidence.

The defendant on page 5 of his brief states that <u>Crockett v. State</u>, "is directly on point." To the contrary, <u>Crockett v. State</u>, 95 Nev. 859, 603 P.2d 1073 (1979) is not at all on point. In that case, the lost evidence was "direct exculpatory evidence. The blood grouping was done, a blood type other than the defendant's was found; then the technician discarded the evidence.

In <u>Crockett</u>, just as the Supreme Court required in <u>Trombetta</u>, the exculpatory value of the evidence was apparent before it was destroyed. The case at bar is more comparable to <u>Wood v. State</u>, 97 Nev. 363 (1981), wherein the state's pathologist retained an insufficient number and types of brain tissue samples. In fact, the Court even referred to the "state's negligence in failing to adhere to established pathological standards." Id. However, the

Court went on to state "contrary to Crockett and Boggs, the evidence here was not 'direct exculpatory evidence' but merely evidence which Wood's expert opined would have helped confirm one of the alternative theories of death. Id. The Court then weighed totality of the circumstances, including all the evidence and concluded that the defendant's due process rights were not violated. In the case at bar, unlike Crockett, and like Wood, there is no "direct exculpatory evidence". "Potentially" direct exculpatory evidence culpatory evidence

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For other cases where the State's failure to preserve evidence was not found to be prejudicial, see Rusling v. State, supra, (hammer and screwdriver held by defendant as he exited scene of burglary not retained by State) and Baccari v. State, 97 Nev. 109 (1981) (tape recording of defendant's initial interview by police destroyed).

The defendant's whole theory in his Motion is that the potential evidence potentially would have the defendant's blood type was different from the semen type that might have been found if semen had still been present and had been successfully collected and typed. This is wholly speculative. More importantly, what the defendant is arguing is that his defense is identity. Now in Crockett, cited favorably by the defendant the issue is also identity. However, the posture of that case is that all the evidence of identity is circumstantial, much of it is controverted or conflicting it is characterized as weak (see FN. 7), and there is a verdict of "questionable validity". There is no direct evidence of identity in Crockett. The Court stated that: "[t]his is not a case where an otherwise prejudicial loss may be ignored, on the ground that the evidence of guilt is overwhelming." Crockett v. State, supra, at p.865. However, in the case at bar, on the issue of identity, the evidence of guilt is overwhelming. And it is all direct evidence: five eyewitnesses to the kidnap by the defendant; the defendant's admission to

the police over the phone (that he still had the victim in his custody and was reluctant to release her) and in person (the weapon was a .22 not a shotgun); and the victim's identification of her ex-boyfriend as the person who sexually assaulted her. (See attached North Las Vegas Police Department police reports attached as Exhibit 1). Even if, arguendo, there were prejudice in the light of the totality of the circumstances and the overwhelming evidence on that issue, there is no reason to dismiss Count IV. As Justice Manoukian stated in his dissent in Crockett (with whom then Chief Justice Mowbray concurred): "... we have more often held that when there exists overwhelming evidence of guilt, we will, within due process limitations, view the error as harmless." Id. at p. 867.

III

CONCLUSION

The defendant's Motion to Dismiss Count IV of the Information, Sexual Assault With Use of a Deadly Weapon should be denied. The Motion is untimely made, and if the Court looks to the merits of the defendant's claim, the evidence was not shown to be direct exculpatory evidence as in Crockett; it had no apparent exculpatory value, but simply a mere hoped-for conclusion. Further, the defendant failed to show prejudice in the light of the overwhelming evidence of his identity shown at trial.

DATED this 57 day of September, 1984.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT J. MILLER DISTRICT ATTORNEY

ROBERTA J. O NEALE

Deputy District Attorney

RECEIPT OF A COPY OF THE ABOVE AND FOREGOING STATE'S OPPO-SITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO DISMISS COUNT IV, SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON is hereby acknowledged this 6 th day of September, 1984.

ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT

LYNN R. SHOEN, Esq. 228 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

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PRTH LAS VEGAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

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PRTH LAS VEGAS POLICE DESARTMENT

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ROBERT J. MILI DISTRICT ATTOR Clark County Courthouse Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 C65500 CASE NO. DEPT. NO. VIII THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, vs. BOBBY LEWIS, Defendant. zance. DATED this

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IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

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RESPONSE IN OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO REDUCE BAIL OR RELEASE ON OWN RECOGNIZANCE

COMES NOW, The State of Nevada, by ROBERT J. MILLER, District Attorney, through ROBERTA J. O'NEALE, Deputy District Attorney, and files this response to defendant's motion for reduction of bail or in the alternative, release on own recogni-

This response is made and based upon all of the files, papers and pleadings on file herein, points and authorities in support hereof, as well as oral arguments.

day of September, 1984.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT J. MILLER DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Deputy District Attorney

On January 6, 1984 at 2:00 a.m. the defendant broke into the home of SHIRLEY COOPER and her sister VIRGIE JIMMERSON, and kidnapped them at gunpoint. There were about five other adults present, including the victims' ailing father, during these violent acts, as well as several small children. SHIRLEY COOPER was released after delivering the defendant and the victim VIRGIE JIMMERSON to a location specified by the defendant. VIRGIE JIMMERSON was held by the defendant until the next day at about 1:45 p.m. and was sexually assaulted at gunpoint during that time period. Threats to the lives of witnesses and victims were made.

On August 13, 1984 through August 16, 1984, a jury trial was had in this matter. The jury hung 11 to 1 for conviction! According to 11 jurors, the 12th juror violated his oath, came into the jury room with his mind made up, announced it would be a hung jury, and refused to deliberate. He was hostile and confrontative with the rest of the jurors.

According to the testimony of TINA WASHINGTON, daughter of VIRGIE JIMMERSON, the defendant called her 2-3 times between August 10 and August 13, 1984, just prior to the trial and tried to persuade TINA to talk her mother into not appearing at the trial.

The defendant has had at least three previous violent incidents revolving around this same victim. In October of 1982 the defendant shot a man at the Brown Bomber and then took the victim away at gunpoint. In December of 1982 the defendant shot up another woman's house trying to locate and take away VIRGIE JIMMERSON. And on another occasion in July of 1982, the defendant sliced the victim's face with a razor while trying to take her someplace against her will. Her face is scarred to this day. The victim alluded to all three of these incidents in defendant's

Exhibit "A" attached to defendant's motion to dismiss.

The defendant has a prior felony conviction for burglary in 1969; his probation on that offense was revoked in 1970, whereupon the defendant was sent to Nevada State Prison for 2 years. The defendant has a number of felony and misdemeanor arrests (about 20), with convictions of DUI (1976) and two other minor traffic offenses (1976 and 1979).

The defendant has prior Bench Warrants (three, on citations) and two prior FTA's (on a Driving Without a License in 1979, and on an Attempt Murder With Use of a Deadly Weapon in 1982), according to his SCOPE printout. Further, Counts II (Kidnap 1° With Use of Deadly Weapon) and IV,(Sexual Assault With Use of Deadly Weapon) are non-probationable offenses under NRS 193.165(4).

ARGUMENT

Pursuant to 178.498, bail should be set in an amount which will insure the presence of the defendant, having regard to:

- 1) the character of the defendant;
- 2) the financial ability of the defendant to give bail; and
- 3) the nature and circumstances of the crime charged

Under NRS 178.4853, when the court is considering release without bail, the court must consider numerous factors, including (in part) his prior criminal record, including any record of his appearing or failing to appear after release with or without bail and the nature of the offense with which he is charged, the apparent probability of conviction and the likely sentence, insofar as these factors relate to the risk of his not appearing.

As to the character of the defendant and prior criminal record, his character is that he is a violent dangerous man who uses weapons against his victims. Some of his prior felony arrests not already mentioned include rape, kidnap, infamous crime against nature, with use of a deadly weapon; rape and

-3-

kidnap again, and battery with a deadly weapon. Particularly as to this victim (VIRGIE JIMMERSON) he shows a repeated pattern of violence. The victims here would particularly be endangered if the defendant were released, especially in the light of the defendant's attempt to dissuade the victim from testifying even while he was in jail, and his prior violence.

The nature of the charges is set out earlier. They are crimes against the person, with the use of a firearm. The probability of conviction is high in the light of the jury's l1-1 stance and the defendant knows it. The fact that the defendant is also facing non-probationable, lengthy sentences would also be an inducement to flee this jurisdiction.

Further the current bail settings are in the appropriate range for standard bail settings as set out by Justice Court.

In the light of all the above reasons, the State adamantly opposes the defendant's request for lowered bail or an own recognizance release. Also, the defendant himself previously, on July 23, 1984, made a motion to reduce his bail which was promptly denied on that date.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT J. MILLER DISTRICT ATTORNEY

ROBERTA J. O'NEALE
Deputy District Attorney

RECEIPT OF A COPY of the above and foregoing RESPONSE IN OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO REDUCE BAIL OR RELEASE ON OWN RECOGNIZANCE is hereby acknowledged this day of September, 1984.

LYNN R. SHOEN, ESQ. ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT

229 South Fourth Stree

Fifst Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

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ROBERT J. MILLER
DISTRICT ATTONEY
Clark County Courthouse
Las Vegas, Nevada 89155

FILED

CASE NO. C65500

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DEPT. NO. VIII

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IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK, STATE OF NEVADA

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THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

VS.

BOBBY LEWIS,

Defendant.

OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO CONTINUE

TRIAL DATE

COMES NOW The State of Nevada by ROBERT J. MILLER,
District Attorney, through ROBERTA J. O'NEALE, Deputy District
Attorney, and files this response to defendant's motion to
continue trial date.

This response is made and based upon all of the files, papers and pleadings on file herein, Points and Authorities in support hereof, as well as oral arguments.

DATED this 6 day of September, 1984.

Respectfully submitted

ROBERT J. MILLER DISTRICT ATTORNEY

ROBERTA J. O'MEALE

Deputy District Attorney



POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

The State opposes the defendant's motion to continue his trial date of September 17, 1984, in Department VIII. This trial was set first on May 21, 1984. It was set a second time on August 13, 1984, tried, and resulted in a mistrial due to a hung jury. The current date is a third trial setting and its continuance would result in a fourth trial setting. This type of continual delay is hard on witnesses. The case gets staler and staler. The acts which were the basis of these charges occurred on January 6, 1984. Further, the defendant and his counsel had no objection to this date when it was originally set, and there have been no changed circumstances since that date. In fact the defendant invoked the 60 day rule on that date, August 22, 1984.

As for time to file pre-trial motions requested by the defendant, two (a motion to dismiss and a motion to reduce bail) have already been filed, and are to be heard September 10, 1984. It is unclear just how many more or what sort of motions the defendant wishes to file.

In conclusion, the defendant does not appear to have a sufficient basis for a continuance, and the State respectfully request that the defendant's motion be denied.

DATED this 6 A day of September, 1984.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT J. MILLER DISTRICT ATTORNEY

ROBERTA J. O'MEALE

Deputy District Attorney

em

RECEIPT OF A COPY of the above and foregoing OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO CONTINUE TRIAL DATE is hereby acknowledged this 10+4 day of September, 1984.

LYNN R. SHOEN, ESQ. ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT

228 South Fourth Street First Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

ROBERT J. MILLER DISTRICT ATTORNEY Clark County Courthouse Las Vegas, Nevada 89155

CASE NO.C65500

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IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

ORDER

BOBBY LEWIS,

vs.

Defendant.

THIS MATTER having come on regularly for hearing on the 10th day of September, 1984, the State of Nevada represented by ROBERT J. MILLER, District Attorney, by and through ROBERTA J. O'NEALE, Deputy, the Defendant present in Court and represented by LYNN SHOEN, ESQ., the Court having heard arguments of counsel, and good cause appearing therefor,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendant's Motion to Dismiss Count IV of the Criminal Complaint, be, and the same is hereby denied.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendant's Motion to Reduce Bail or Own Recognizance Release be, and the same is hereby denied.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendant's Motion to Continue Trial Date be, and the same is, hereby granted., the new trial date being November 5, 1984, at 10:00 A.M. with Calendar Call on November 2, 1984, at 9:00 A.M.

DATED this 11 day of September, 1984.

Pobert J. O'MALE, Deputy

Weeker Judge model

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LYNN R. SHOEN CHARITERED
A PROFESSION CONTROL
A PROFESSION FOUNT BENEFIT
LAS VEGAS. NYVARA BENEFIT

CASE NO. C 65500 DEPARTMENT NO. VIII

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LORETTA BOWHAN

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IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

THE STATE OF NEVADA.

Plaintiff,

vs.

MOTION FOR DISCOVERY

BODBY LEWIS,

Defendant.

COMES NOW the defendant, BOBBY LEWIS, by and through his attorney, LYNN R. SHOEN, ESQ., who moves this court to order the District Attorney's Office of Clark County, Mevada, to provide the defense with the information requested below, or in the alternative, with the opportunity to inspect and copy that information.

Said defendant also moves the court to cause said District Attorney to use reasonable diligence in order to ascertain the information requested below.

Said defendant moves the court to issue a continuing discovery order pursuant to M.R.S. 174.295.

Defendant requests discovery for the following matter:

- 1. All oral and written statements allegedly made by the defendant, whether signed or unsigned. The names of all persons present during any portion of the statements.
- 2. All tape recordings made of statements of the defendant. The names of all persons present during any portion of the statements.



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- The undergarments, including underpants and pantyhose worn by Virgie Lee Jimmerson on January 6. 1984.
- All notes, memos, and transcriptions of statements attributed to the defendant. The names of all persons who made such items.
- All results and reports of physical and mental examinations made of any witness in the above-entitled case. The names of all persons connected with each such examination.
- 6. All results and reports of physical and mental examination made of the alleged victim in the above-entitled case. The names of all persons connected with each of such examinations.
- 7. All results and reports of physical and mental examination made of the defendant in the above-entitled case. The names of all persons connected with each of such examinations,
- All results and reports of scientific tests or experiments made in connection with the above-entitled case. This includes, but is not limited to, the following:
 - (a) All latent and partial fingerprints.
 - All blood alcohol examinations of the alleged victim.
 - (c) All blood alcohol examinations of the defendant in the above-entitled action.
 - All blood alcohol examinations of all witnesses in the above-entitled action.
 - (e) All drug or narcotics examinations of the alleged victim.
 - (f) All drug or narcotics examinations of the defendant in the above-entitled action.

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- (g) All drug or narcotics examinations of all witnesses in the above-entitled action.
- (h) All ballistics examinations of any weapons that were performed in connection with the above-entitled action.
- (i) All blood identification tests that were performed in connection with the aboveentitled case.
- (j) All skin, hair, and fingernail analysis performed in connection with the above-entitled case.
- (k) All tests performed to determine the nature of a substance connected with the above-entitled case.
- (1) All tests performed to determine the quality of a substance connected with the above-entitled case.
- (m) All tests performed to determine the quality of each substance connected with the above-entitled case.
- (n) All fingerprint tests performed in connection with the above-entitled case.
- (o) The names of all persons connected with each of the above-tests and examinations.
- 9. All photographs and negatives taken in connection with the above-entitled case; this includes, but is not limited to, the following:
 - (a) All photographs of suspects shown to potential witnesses.
 - (b) All photos of all line-ups viewed by potential witnesses.

(c) All photos of latent and partial fingerprints.

- (d) All photos of all scenes involved in the above-entitled action.
- (e) All photos of footprints connected with the above-entitled action.
- (f) All photos of tangible objects taken in connection with the above-entitled action.
- (g) All photos of the defendant in the above-entitled action.
- (h) All photos of all victims involved in the above-entitled action.
- 10. The names and addresses of all persons who in any way participated in the investigation against the above defendant.
- 11. The names and addresses of each and every, all and singular of the persons that the State proposes to call as witnesses during the course of the preliminary hearing.

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF DISCOVERY MOTION

Discovery allows the defendant to be provided with written or recorded statements and confessions made by the defendant, or copies thereof, within the possession, custody or control of the state, the existence of which is known, or by the exercise of due diligence may become known to the District Attorney (N.R.S. 174.235(1)). Discovery allows the defendant to be provided with results, and reports of physical and mental examinations, and of scientific tests or experiments made in connection with the particular case, or copies thereof, within the possession, custody or control of the state, the existence of which is known, or by the exercise of due diligence may become

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The good faith or bad faith failure of the District Attorney to produce extant evidence favorable to the accused upon request of the accused results in a deprivation of the right to a fair hearing as guaranteed by due process of law under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution if the material evidence is favorable to the accused on the issue of guilt or punishment Brady v. Maryland, (1963) 373 U.S. 83, L.Ed. 2d 215; Moore v. Illinois, (1972) 408 U.S. 786, 33 L.Ed. 2d 706. This pronouncement of the scope of discovery has been reiterated by the United States Supreme Court with reference to evidence that goes to the innocence or guilt of the defendant in situations wherein the credibility of a witness is in issue (Giglio v.U.S. (1972) 150, 31 L.Ed. 104). Credibility is in issue when a suggestion of leniency has been made to the witness (Giglio v. U.S., supra). An inducement to the wife of a witness is within the scope of this fundamental holding (People v. Ruthford, (1975) 14 Cal. 3d 399, 534 P.2d 1341). A witness' material extrajudicial impeachment-type statements on the issue of identification are within the aforementioned rule (Moore v. Illinois, (1972) 408 U.S. 786, 83 L.Ed. 2d 706). Evidence pointing towards a witness' motive to fabricate comes within the principle that the state has the obligation of providing material evidence favorable to the defendant in order to insure a fair hearing (Napue v. Illinois, (1959) 360 U.S. 264, 3 L.Ed. 2d 1217). The Napue decision did not hinge upon the LYNN R. SHOEN, CHARTEREI A PROTESIONAL COSPONATION 228 SOCH POWEN STREET 1

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the prosecution's desire to prejudice the defendant. The United States Court has held that material evidence concerning the credibility of a witness in a rape case was subject to disclosure when the credibility of the victim was in issue because of consent and notice to fabricate (Giles v. Maryland, (1967) 386 U.S. 66, 17 L.Ed. 2d 737).

It is the state that tries a man, and it is the state that must insure that the trial is fair. A citizen has the right to expect a fair dealing from his government (Vitarelli v.) 359 U.S. 535, 3 L.Ed. 2d 1012). The right to a Seaton, (fair dealing entails treating the govenment as a unit rather than as an amalgam of separate entities (S. & E. Contractors, Inc. v. U.S., (1972) 406 U.S. 1 at 10, 31 L.Ed. 2d 658). The prosecutor's office is a government entity wherein the prosecution has the duty to communicate all relevant information of each case to each of its attorneys; a promise or act of one attorney is attributed to the State (Giglio v. U.S., supra). The United States Supreme Court has noted that prosecutors can be responsible for actions of the police officers enlisted to aid a prosecution (Kastigar v. U.S., (1972) 406 U.S. 441, 32 L.Ed. 2d 212).

The defendant's right to confrontation under the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution includes the right to cross-examination. This Sixth Amendment protection extends to the states, pursuant to the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution (Pointer v. Texas, (1965) 380 U.S. 400). A deprivation of the right to cross-examination constitutes a denial of due process of law (Pointer v. Texas, supra at 405). The value of cross-examination is to expose falsehood and to bring out the truth (Pointer v. Texas, supra, at 404). The court is zealous to protect the right of confrontation from erosion (Pointer v. Texas, supra at 405-406). The major reason for

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A full cross-examination of the witness upon the subjects of his examination in chief is the absolute right of the party against whom he is called (Quiles v. U.S., (1965) 344

Ped.2d 490, 494: Ninth Circuit). The rights to cross-examination and confrontation are essential to due process (Chambers v. Mississippi, (1973) 93 U.S. 1038). The Nevada Supreme Court has repeatedly recognized that one accusation of a crime has the right to cross-examination pursuant to the United States

Constitution (State v. Merrit, (1949) 66 Nev. 380, 212 P.2d

706; Serrano v. State (1967) Nev. 429 P.2d 831).

The denial of the rights to confrontation and cross-examination results in constitutional error of the first magnitude and no amount of lack of prejudice will cure it (Brookhart v. Janis, (1966) 384 U.S. 1, 3-4).

The United States Supreme Court has held that proper cross-examination includes testing the perception and memory of the witness; it encompasses impeaching the witness by showing bias, prejudice, motive, and under appropriate circumstances, the criminal record of the defendant. It went on to conclude that cross-examination is the principal means by which the believability and truth of a witness' testimony are tested; that the witness' motivation in testifying is important and it may be discerned by the instrument of cross-examination (Davis v. Alaska (1974) 415 U.S. 308, 316-317; Greene v. McElroy, (1950) 360 U.S. 474, 496). The Nevada Supreme Court is consistent and holds that a wide latitude of cross-examination is allowed in order to test the motives, interests, animus, accuracy, veracity and credibility of a witness (Lloyd v. State, (1969) 85 Nev. 576, 460 P.2d 111).

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Certainly, the right to a fair trial, as established in the aforementioned cases, includes the fundamental right to crossexamination by the impeachment of the witness' testimony. peachment may take the form of motive to fabricate, prior inconsistent statements, or bias. In order to properly prepare for trial, the defense should be entitled to this material even if it was given to state officers. The purpose is to counteract the quality of evidence presented by the state from a witness who may deny the truth unless he is presented with tangible or intangible items that come within the scope of cross-The arrests and dispositions of a witness allow examination. development in the motive to fabricate depending on the leniency of the disposition. Felony convictions come within the character evidence allowed to impeach a witness (N.R.S. 50.095). The defense should be provided with all convictions so he can made a determination, independent of the prosecution, as to whether N.R.S. 50.095 applies. The matters pending or which could be filed are within the scope of examination pertaining to motive to fabricate if the witness is hedging in hopes of a suggestion of leniency or immunity. The names and addresses of witnesses enables the defendant to prepare his case and to present favorable evidence. The legislature has not evidenced an intent to deprive the defendant of this obligation because it requires such a list to be endorsed to information and indictments (N.R.S. 173. 045; N.R.S. 172.265).

The Nevada Supreme Court has appreciated the constitutional necessity of causing the defense to be provided with a copy of a police officer's written report so the defendant can effectively utilize the right to impeachment by cross-examination (Walker v. Fogliani, (1967) 83 N. 154, 425 P.2d 794).

The portion of N.R.S. 174.245 that, ostensibly, precludes the authorization of discovery of reports, memoranda, or THE ! R. !

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other internal state documents made by state agents in connection with the investigation of the case and statements made by prospective state witnesses to agents of the state is unconstitutional because it deprives the defendant of his right to a fair hearing in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, because he cannot effectively investigate his case, he cannot effectively prepare his case, he cannot effectively present evidence on his own behalf, he cannot effectively confront and cross-examine the evidence presented against him. The United States Supreme Court has held that a confession of a co-defendant is material evidence subject to disclosure (Brady v. Maryland, supra). The Nevada legislature has seen fit to allow the defendant to show the propensity of the alleged victim of a crime of violence to be shown by character evidence once the defense properly raises the issue of self-defense case to establish the victim's state of mind at the time he was using force (NRS 48.045(2)).

The District Attorney shall promptly notify the defense, or the Court, of the existence of additional material which is the subject of the discovery order (NRS 174.295). failure of the District Attorney to comply with his continuing duty to provide discovery pursuant to a discovery order allows the Court the discretion to prohibit the District Attorney from introducing into evidence all that material that has not been disclosed (NRS 174.295).

Therefore, it is respectfully requested that the defendant's motion for discovery be granted.

LYNN R. SHOEN, CHARTERED

SHOEN

First Floor

228 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Defendant

NOTICE OF MOTION

TO:

TO:

THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff; and

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ROBERT J. MILLER, District Attorney:

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above and foregoing motion on for hearing before the above en-

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned will bring the

titled court on Monday, the 15 day of

1984, at the hour of 9:00 o'clock a.m.,

or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

LYNN R. SHOEN, CHARTERED

First Floor

228 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Defendant

RECEIPT OF COPY of the above and foregoing MOTION FOR DISCOVERY is hereby acknowledged this _____ day of October, 1984.

> ROBERT J. MILLER, DISTRICT ATTORNEY

ROBERT J. MILLER DISTRICT ATT NE NEY Clark County Courthouse Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 FILED CASE NO. C65500 DEPT. NO. VIII Oct 17 | 29 PM '84 LORETTA BOWHAN IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR DISCOVERY ٧S ، BOBBY LEWIS, Defendant. COMES NOW, THE STATE OF NEVADA, represented by ROBERT J. MILLER, District Attorney, by and through ROBERTA J. O'NEALE, Deputy District Attorney, and files this Response to Defendant's Motion for Discovery. This Response is made and based upon all the files, papers, and pleadings on file herein, Points and Authorities in support hereof, as well as oral arguments. day of October, 1984. DATED this ROBERT J. MILLER DISTRICT ATTORNEY ROBERTA J. NEALE DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

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It is clear in reading the Defendant's Motion for Discovery that an all encompassing boiler plate was used without any effort to pattern said Motion to the facts and circumstances of the case at bar. It is the position of the Clark County District Attorney's Office that Defendants should be permitted discovery and inspection of any relevant material as authorized pursuant to the provisions of NRS 174.235, et. seg., and any exculpatory material under Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83, 83 S.Ct. 1194 (1963). The District Attorney objects to requests for discovery not specifically provided for under the law cited above. Indeed, the Clark County District Attorney's Office policy goes farther than is legally required -- our file is open, and defendant's counsel is hereby invited to review it and receive copies of its contents. However, the District Attorney objects to requests for Discovery not specifically provided for under law, especially when it is a transparent fishing expedition, so broad and vague as to give no reasonable notice as to what is required.

In <u>Franklin v. Eighth Judicial District Court</u>, 85 Nev. 455 P.2d 919 (1969), the Nevada Supreme Court held that the lower Court erred in granting Defendant's Motion to Discover, inspect and copy statements of all persons to be called by the prosecution as witnesses at trial, since NRS 174.245 does not authorize discovery or inspection of statements made by State witnesses or prospective State witnesses to agents of the State. Nor does the defendant enjoy a constitutional right to discover them. With regard to the discovery statutes previously alluded to, the Court stated that:

"Those provisions [NRS 174.235-174.295] represent the Legislative intent with respect to the scope of allowable pretrial

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discovery and are not lightly to be disregarded."

From the aforementioned discussion of the law, it is clear that Nevada's discovery statutes are to be strictly construed. Further, more discovery under NRS 174.245 is to be given only "upon a showing of materiality to the preparation of his defense and that the request is reasonable." [emphasis added]. Thus, the defendant's Motion, insofar as it exceeds the requirements of NRS 174.235, et. seq., and the mandates of Brady v. Maryland, supra, should be denied.

The rule of <u>Brady v. Maryland</u>, supra, which requires the State to disclose to the defendant any exculpatory evidence, is founded on the constitutional requirement of a fair trial.

<u>Brady</u> is not a rule of discovery, however. As the Supreme Court held in <u>Weatherford v. Bursy</u>, 429 U.S. 545, 559, 97 S.

Ct. 837, 846 (1977):

"There is no general constitutional right to discovery in a criminal case, and Brady did not create one . . . 'the Due Process Clause has little to say regarding the amount of discovery which the parties must be afforded . . . 'Wardius v. Oregon, 412 U.S. 470, 474 (93 S.Ct. 2208, 2212, 37 L.Ed. 2d 82) (1973)."

As to the Defendant's specific requests:

- 1. The State would not oppose the discovery of any oral or written statements made by the defendant. The State is unaware of any oral statements other than those comments mentioned in police reports already supplied to defense counsel. The State knows of no written statements.
- 2. The State would not oppose the discovery of any tape recordings made of statements of the defendant. There is not the slightest indication that one was ever made.

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- 3. The undergarments worn by Virgie Lee Jimmerson never were, and are not now, in the possession of the State and are thus not subject to discovery.
 - 4. See the response to Items 1 and 2 above.
- 5. The State is not aware of any physical and mental examinations made of any witness in this case. Even if such reports/results existed, the State would oppose the release of such reports. This is a shotgun request of incredible broadness. There has been no showing of materiality to the defense case, nor is this request reasonable, as is exemplified by its lack of specificity. It is beyond the scope of NRS 174.235 and 174.245 and, the relevant case law.
- 6. Again the State is unaware of any such physical or mental examinations of the "victim" (actually there are two victims) in this case. Again, the request is inexcusably broad -- such a request would include the report of every medical examination the victims had from the day they were born to today's date. As to any reports of any "mental" examinations of the "victim", the State would oppose their release if such did exist; the defendant has not presented any case law requiring the State to provide such reports.
- 7. The State is unaware of any physical or mental examinations made of the defendant in this case. The State would not oppose the discovery of such reports, but the record does not give the slightest indication that they exist.
- 8. The State would not oppose the discovery of any and all scientific tests. The shotgun, boiler plate nature of this Motion is again grossly apparent in this item. The State is unaware of any scientific tests having been performed in this case. As noted above, the State's file is open in this matter. Counsel is welcome to peruse the State's file and obtain copies of any reports she does not already have.

9. The State does not oppose the viewing of any relevant photographs in the State's possession. There were no line-ups or any photographs of the defendant shown to any witnesses, (a), & (b), nor any photographs of fingerprints (c). As to (d), all these photographs were admitted into evidence in the previous trial and are in the possession of the Court Clerk. Other than a booking photo of the defendant, which may exist in the North Las Vegas Police Department files, the State is unaware of any photographs that would be described by sub-sections (e), (f), (g) and (h).

10. This request is overly broad, non-specific, and beyond the scope of the discovery statutes and case law, thus the State opposes this item. However, the State would refer the defendant to the witness list attached to the Information and would again reiterate that the State's file is open.

11. This illustrates the absurdity of much of this boiler plate motion. The defendant will find the names of all persons that "the State proposes to call as witnesses during the course of the preliminary hearing" in the transcript of the said preliminary hearing. As to any witnesses the State may call in its case-in-chief at trial, the State would again refer the defendant to the list of witnesses attached to the Information and any witnesses subsequently endorsed thereto.

In conclusion, the State's open file policy remains in effect; the State will voluntarily provide the defense with any obviously exculpatory evidence, if such evidence becomes available, and will provide those items discoverable pursuant to NRS 174.235 et. seq. when a showing of materiality and reasonableness has been made.

WHEREFORE, the State respectfully requests that this Discovery Motion by the defendant be denied, except as it pertains to the provisions of NRS 174.235 et. seq. and Brady v.

Maryland, supra, and/or as to those items which the State does not oppose. DATED this 177 day of October, 1984. Respectfully submitted, ROBERT J. MILLER DISTRICT ATTORNEY Deputy District Attorney RECEIPT OF A COPY OF THE ABOVE AND FOREGOING RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR DISCOVERY is hereby acknowledged this day of October, 1984. ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT LYNN R. SHOEN, Esq. 228 S. 4th Street First Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 rmf

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CASE NO. C 65500

DEPARTMENT NO. VIII

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IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

VS.

BOBBY LEWIS,

Defendant.

SECOND MOTION TO DISMISS COUNT IV SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

COMES NOW the Defendant, BOBBY LEWIS, by and through his attorney, LYNN R. SHOEN, ESQ., and moves this court for an order dismissing Count IV of the information, Sexual Assault With Use Of A Deadly Weapon.

This Motion is made and based upon the attached points and authorities and the pleadings and documents on file herein.

Respectfully submitted:

BY JAN P SHOEN ESO

First Floor

228 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Defendant

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NOTICE OF MOTION

TO:

TO:

THE STATE OF NEVADA; and

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ROBERT J. MILLER, DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF CLARK COUNTY:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned will bring the

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above and foregoing motion on for hearing before the above-en-

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titled Court on the ______ day of October

1984, at

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the hour of 9.00 o'clock a.m. in Department v_{ij} o

District Court, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

LYNN R. SHOEN, CHARTERED

Ву

NN D. SHOEN, ESC

First Floor

228 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Defendant

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I.

FACTS

The Defendant BOBBY LEWIS is charged in Count IV of the information with Sexual Assault With The Use Of A Deadly Weapon. The victim alleges that on January 6, 1984 BOBBY LEWIS had sexual intercourse with her against her will, after threatening her with a shotgun. In her statement to the City of North Les Vegas Police Department, the victim, Virgie Lee Jimmerson stated that, "he then had sex with me, and he came." (See Exhibit "A" attached hereto.)

Despite the fact that officers with the North Las Vegas
Police Department had information from the victim that the
Defendant had ejaculated, the police officers failed to take into
their possession the undergarments worn by the victim at the time
of the alleged crime. (See State's Response to Defendant's Motion
For Discovery.)

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LYNN R. SHOEN,
A PROFESSIONAL C
228 SOUTH FOUR
LAS VEGAS, NEV

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THE LAW OFFICES OF
LYNN R. SHOEN, CHARTERED
A MEDITHOUNL COMPOSATION
225 SOUTH FOURTH SWEET
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 69101
(702) 338-3001

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It is the contention of the defense that the defense would have used the garments to show lack of force.

In the present case, the North Las Vegas Police Department failed to preserve or maintain potentially exculpatory evidence. In other words, the Police Department failed to collect and maintain evidence which could potentially exonerate the Defendant from any criminal liability.

Similarly, in State v. Havas, 95 Nev. 706, 601 P.2d

1197 (1979) the Nevada Supreme Court considered a situation in which Victor Havas the owner of Courtesy RV Center interviewed a young woman for a job. The woman alleged that during the course of the job interview, Victor Havas forced himself upon her and had sexual intercourse with her, against her will. For some reason, the pants and undergarments of the victim were not produced by the prosecution for inspection when requested by the defense. The garments were either lost, destroyed or simply not taken into possession during the investigation of this case. The issue presented to the court was whether the evidence not preserved was material and exculpatory. The Nevada Supreme Court stated:

The crime of rape is rarely perpetrated in the presence of witnesses other than the defendant and the victim and great reliance must be placed upon the testimony of the victim, and, if given, the defendant. Thus, the presence or absence of other evidence which would support or refute the testimony of the involved parties has the potential for great significance.

rape victims underpants are so related to the commission of the crime and that their preservation has such potential relevance to the guilt or innocence of a accused that a further showing is unnecessary. See United States v. Bryant, 439 F.2d 642 (D.C. Cir. 1971). The prosecution should have acquired and preserved the underpants in question. (Emphasis Added).

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LYNN R. SHOEN, CHARTERED A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION 225 SOUTH FOURTH STREET LAS VEGAS, NEVADA SPICI (702) 352-2001 18

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CONCLUSION

The victim, Virgie Jimmerson alleges that BOBBY LEWIS had sexual intercourse with her and that he ejaculated. However, police officers failed to collect and maintain the undergarments which could potentially absolve the Defendant of any criminal liability.

Here, the facts are identical to the facts in State v. The undergarments could have potentially been direct Havas. exculpatory evidence.

It is irrelevant that the police never had the undergarments in their custody. As the Court stated in State v. Havas:

> (W)e believe a rape victims underpants are so related to the commission of the crime and that their preservation has such potential relevance to the guilt or innocence of the accused that a further showing is unnecessary. . . . The prosecution should have acquired and preserved the underpants in question. (Emphasis Added.)

> > Respectfully Submitted:

LYNN R. SHOEN, CHARTERED

R. ESO.

Pirst Floor

228 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Defendant

RECEIPT OF COPY of the above and foregoing SECOND MOTION TO DISMISS COUNT IV SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON is hereby acknowledged this 24 day of Color 1984.

Ву

ROBERT J. MILLER, ESQ. CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

ROBERT J. MILLER, ESQ. 200 South Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

-5-

CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS POLICE DEPARTMENT 1301 E. LAKE MEAD BLVD.

84-177

I, Vivale Lee Jimmerson , am not under arrest for, nor am I being detained for any crimin-
offenses concerning the events I am about to make known to Det. R. L. King #321
Without being accused of or questioned about any criminal offenses regarding the facts I am about to state, I volunted the following information of my own free will, for whatever purposes it may serve.
I am 41 years of age, and I live at NLV (642-7557)
Q: Ms. Jimmerson, would you tell me in your own words what has occurred
starting from about 2:00AM this morning and about 1:45PM this afternoon when you were dropped off at your home by Bobby Lewis ?
A THE SIZE ASMI NOWE BY MODELY IS A TABLE OF THE SIZE ASMI
A: Last night Bobby busted through the living room side window while
I was sleeping and he called Shirley (my sister) out of her room then
he told her to bring her old man (Willie Stevenson) out of the room to.
All the noise woke me up and I looked down the hall and he was standing
there in the hallway with a sawed-off shotgun. Then Bobby came down to
the room where I was and told Shirley that she was going to take me and
Bobby over to his house.
Q: Did he say this in a way that you and your sister felt threatened?
A: Yes, he was pushing me and he had that gun and he said he didn't
want to hurt anybody but he would if we didn't do as he said. Then
Shirley drove me and Bobby over to his house. When we got there he
told her to get out too and said that she was going with us. He thought
someone called the police from the house and he wanted to make sure
that they weren't following him before he would let her go. Then after
he made sure the police wasn't around he let her go and took me in the
house which is an old empty apartment near Van Buren Street where he
there and he made we get down on the
there and he made me get down on the mattress with him and he told me to take my panties off and I did because I was afraid, he said if I
didn't do it he would blow my head off because he had nothing else to
have read each page of this statement consisting of 3 page(c), each page of which bears my signature, and
corrections, if any, bear my initials, and I certify that the facts contained herein are true and correct.
Dated at GINPD 1515 hours 6th
MITNESS: A Mich =# 32(YUMI & Amount
VITIESS: Signature of person giving voluntary statement
Exhibit "A"
•

POLICE DEPARTMENT City of North Las Vegas 1301 E. Lake Mead Blvd.

84-177

Date _	1-6-84	Page No.	2
		FAUG 190.	

STATEMENT OF: Virgie Jimmerson

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loose. He then had sex with me, and the came After he had sex with me he just laid there and talked to you and kept the gun in his hand saying he was going to kill me because he didn't want me to be with another man and that he had nothing to live for. He talked me to sleep until about nine or ten o'clock this morning when we went over to some lady's house he knows, I don't know her name or nothing but it was an apartment somewhere in the projects. He called my sister and asked her if she called the police or anything and he made tell my sister that I wanted to be with him and stuff, but the only reason I was telling her that was because he still had the gun on me. He told her to call the police and drop the charges because if she didn't he was going to kill me like he told her last night. We were at this lady's house-the whole time he was making the phone calls to my sister and to you all. The lady didn't know anything was wrong because he kept the gun under this big ole coat he was wearing, and she was in another room during the time he was calling. I was afraid to tell her anything and he had her believing that everything was ok between the two of us. I was scared to that she might have told him since they were friends and everything and if she told him he may have pulled it out and shot me right there, so I really didn't trust her to tell her what was happening. Then after he talked to you about getting a cab and taking me home we left the lady's apartment and went to some old man's apartment and he asked him if he would keep the gun for him and he handed to him and said he would be back to get it latter on. We left and went over to where he stays and caught a wide with the guywho brought me home. The guy didn't act like he knew what was going on only just giving me a ride home. That's about it.

Q: Were you in fear for your life during this entire incident ?

A: Yes, I sure was, he's capable of doing anything.

**Dugli A Jimmilson

AA2146

POLICE DEPARTMENT City of North Las Vegas 1301 E. Lake Mead Blvd.

84-177

Date 1-6-84	_Page	No.	3
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STATEMENT OF: Virgie Jimmerson

• Q: Why didn't you make some attempt to either get away from him or to let someone know what was happening during all this?

A: He wouldn't let me, he was always right beside of me and would never leave my side. I may have been able to when I fell asleep but when I woke up he was already awake too.

- Q: Would you describe the gun Bobby had for me ?
- A: It was long type gun that looked like it was sawed off and it had some white tape on the handle where someone had sawed it off at the back of it, I'm not familiar with guns to say what kind it was or anything.
- Q: How long have you known Bobby Lewis and has he ever done anything like this before ?
- A: I've known him about a year, we used to go together but we been broke up a couple of months. Before Christmas he shot up into another ladies house trying to make me come out of there. Because I didn't want to see him then either. He got arrested then by Metro. About a year ago he shot a guy's eye out at the Brown Bomber because I wouldn't leave with him then. He used a pistol that time.
- Q: Is there anything else you would like to add?
- A: That's about it except this scar on the left side of my face, he did that with a little razor thing on a key-chain because I wouldn't leave with him then, I reported that to Metro downtown but nothing happened. I do want to prosecute and go to court.

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JHeadnote 13]

other evidence. See Kaye v. Smitherman, 225 F.2d 583, 593. strued by the trial court as implied consent to the admission of of the initial evidence of abandonment was appropriately con-594-95 (10th Cir. 1955), cert, denied, 350 U.S. 913 (1955). The fact that appellants failed to object to the introduction

We affirm the judgment of the district court.

MOWBRAY, C. J., and Thompson, Gunderson, and Batter,

THE STATE OF NEVADA, APPELLANT, V. VICTOR ROWLAND HAVAS, RESPONDENT.

No. 10357

October 29, 1979

601 P.2d 1197

Judicial District Court, Clark County; Carl J. Christensen, Appeal from judgment dismissing information in the Eighth

guilt or innocence of accused, prosecution's failure to produce when requested by defense required dismissal of foreible rape pants and undergarments of alleged rape victim for inspection D.J., held that because of the potential relevance of evidence to detendant, and State appealed. The Supreme Court, BREEN, The district court dismissed charges of forcible rape against

Aftirmed.

BATJER, J., dissented

Richard H. Bryan, Attorney General, Carson City, and

court may grant a continuance to enable the objecting party to meet such eviwould prejudice him in maintaining his action or defense upon the merits. The objecting party fails to satisfy the court that the admission of such evidence the presentation of the merns of the action will be subserved thereby and the court may allow the pleadings to be amended and shall do so freely when the trial on the ground that it is not within the issues made by the pleading the motion of any party at any time, even after judgment; but failure so to amend them to conform to the evidence and to raise these issues may be made upon the pleadings. Such amendment of the pleadings as may be necessary to cause of the parties, they shall be treated in all respects as if they had been raised in does not affect the result of the trial of these issues. If evidence is objected to at

CKL 1979

State v. Havas

707

Appellant. Michael A. Cherry, Special Prosecutor, Clark County, for

Louis Wiener, Jr., Las Vegas, for Respondent

I. CONSTRUCTIONAL LAW.

ability, U.S.C.A.Const. Amends, 5, 14, lates due process without necessity of showing reasons for its unavail-Fasture to preserve evidence which is material and exculpatory vio

2. CRIMINAL LAW.

which is not preserved by prosecution rests on defense Burden of showing materiality and exculpatory nature of evidence

of accused, prosecution's failure to produce pants and undergarments of missal of forcible rape charges. alleged rape victim for inspection when requested by defense required dis-Because of the potential relevance of evidence to guilt or innocence

and the same than an all an in a party to

By the Court, BREEN, D. J.:

ing Appeal, filed December 30, 1976. P.2d 1060 (1975) and State v. Havas, No. 9321, Order Dismiss-Havas upon the ground that the prosecution had failed to pretwice on other matters. See State v. Havas, 91 Nev. 611, 540 serve exculpatory evidence. This case has been before this court The trial court dismissed charges of forcible rape against

cuter. The garments were either lost, destroyed or simply not taken into possession during the investigation of this case. tion made that they were intentionally destroyed by the procetion when requested by the defense. No explanation was made affeged victim were not produced by the prosecution for inspecfor the unavailability of the garments not was there a conten-The record discloses that the pants and undergarments of the

Headnotes 1, 2

showing the reasons for its unavailability. The burden of showserve the evidence violates due process without the necessity of served was material and exculpatory. If so, the failure to preing materiality and exculpatory nature of the evidence rests on The issue presented to us is whether the evidence not pre-

sit in his stead. took no part in this decision. The Governor, pursuant to Art. VI, § 4 of the Constitution, designated Judge Peter 1, Bieen of the Second Judicial District to 'Mr. Chief Justice John Mowbray voluntarily disqualified himself and

In Wallace v. State, 88 Nev. 549, 501 P.2d 1036 (1972), we reversed a conviction when the prosecution intentionally failed to disclose a psychiatrist's report. There we followed Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83, 87 (1963), in holding that when the prosecution withholds exculpatory evidence, due process is violated regardless of the motive of the prosecutor.

Respondent contends that he would have used the garments to show lack of force. The garments, says respondent, must have been torn to have been removed in the manner claimed by the victim. The position of the prosecution is that since a showing of physical force is not necessary to complete the act of forcible rape (Dinkens v. State, 92 Nev. 74, 77, 546 P.2d 228, 230 (1976)), but only that the act was committed against the victim's will, the garments are not material. Furthermore, claims the prosecutor, the victim has already testified that the clothing was not torn and, therefore, its presence would be cumulative.

The crime of rape is rarely perpetrated in the presence of witnesses other than the defendant and the victim and great reliance must be placed on the testimony of the victim, and, if given, the defendant. Thus, the presence or absence of other evidence which would support or refute the testimony of the involved parties has the potential for great significance.

See for example, Davis v. Pitchess, 388 F.Supp. 105 (C.D.Cal. 1974), where the court held the presence of vaginal smears on the victim's underpants to be highly relevant to the guilt or innocence of the defendant. And see State v. Wright, 557 P.2d I (Wash. 1976), which determined that the preservation of clothing of a murder victim was immediately related to the very existence of the alleged homicide. The court therein reversed a conviction on the ground that there was a reasonable possibility that the destroyed evidence was material to the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

¡Headnoie 3}

On these facts, we believe a rape victim's underpants are so related to the commission of the crime and that their preservation has such potential relevance to the guilt or innocence of an accused that a further showing is unnecessary. See United States v. Bryant, 439 F.2d 642 (D.C.Cir. 1971). The prosecution should have acquired and preserved the underpants in question.

Oct. 1979]

This does not place an undue burden on the prosecution for preservation of this type of evidence. In an appropriate case, where the prosecutor seeks to dispose of such evidence, the trial court can be petitioned, with notice to the defense, to determine a course of action consistent with the interests of the parties.

The judgment appealed from is affirmed

THOMPSON and MANOURIAN, JJ., concur

Gunderson, J., concurring:

I concur in the result, but desire to add a comment.

When this case first came before us, in regard to a pretrial habeas application, there was serious doubt whether the State had presented any evidence at all, justifying a prosecution for forcible rape. See State v. Havas, 91 Nev. 611, 540 P.2d 1060 (1975). Indeed, on this issue, members of the court were divided in opinion, although our established practice has been extremely liberal in upholding determinations of probable cause, whether made by magistrates or by grand juries. See, for example Franklin v. State, 89 Nev. 382, 513 P.2d (252 (1973).

It should be noted, therefore, that the factual determination now under review, i.e. the district court's finding that the loss of the underpunts was prejudicial, came in a case in which the alleged victim's testimony was itself quite ambiguous on the issue of force, and subject to serious challenge concerning the manner the crime assertedly occurred.

In this context, the district court's finding cannot be field erroneous as a matter of law.

BATHER, J., dissenting:

I respectfully dissent from the opinion filed by the majority. Victor Havas was charged with rape as a result of events occurring in February, 1975. Evidence was introduced at his preliminary hearing that Havas interviewed a young woman for a job at the Courtesy RV Center and as a part of the interview forced her to have sexual intercourse with him. On appeal from the granting of a petition for habeas corpus we found that there was sufficient evidence presented to support the information.' State v. Havas, 91 Nev. 611, 540 P.2d 1060 (1975).

The young woman testified at the preliminary examination

From the record it appears that the cooling was not produced at the preliminary examination and, thus, the same evidence exists now as existed at the time of this remaion.

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ROBERT J. MILLER
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
Clark County Courthouse
Las Vegas, Nevada 89155

CASE NO. C 65500

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

DEPT. NO. VIII

FILED

OCT 26 3 54 PH '84

CLERK LAND

DEADLY WEAPON

IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

.

 Plaintiff,)

vs.) STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S SECOND MOTION TO DISMISS COUNT IV,
BOBBY LEWIS,) SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH USE OF A

Defendant.)

COMES NOW, The State of Nevada, by ROBERT J. MILLER, Clark County District Attorney, by and through ROBERTA J. O'NEALE, Deputy, and files this Opposition to Defendant's Second Motion to Dismiss Court IV, in the above entitled action.

This Opposition is made and based upon all the papers, files and pleadings on file in this action, together with argument as may be deemed necessary by the Court.

DATED this 25th day of October, 1984.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT J. MILLER DISTRICT ATTORNEY

ROBERTA J. O'NEALE

Deputy District Attorney

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I.

FACTS

The State would note that the trial date in this matter is set for November 5, 1984 (the fourth trial date set in this matter). This is the Defendant's second Motion to Dismiss Count IV. The first was filed August 31, 1984. The State's response was filed September6, 1984, and the matter argued September 10, 1984.

Defendant's Motion was denied on that same date. This current Motion was filed October 24, 1984.

On August 13, 1984, the case went to jury trial, which trial was declared a mistrial on August 16, 1984, when the jury became hopelessly deadlocked due to one juror who basically violated his juror's oath. (The other 11 jurors wished to convict the defendant). Not once before or during the trial, despite the fact that both the discovery and the testimony showed no undergarments were taken from the victim, did the defendant make a motion, either verbally or written, to dismiss Count IV on that basis.

Specifically, as to the alleged "undergarments", the State would also refer this Court to the victim's statement, attached to Defendant's Motion as Exhibit "A", wherein the victim, Virgie Jimmerson, states as follows:

"He still had the gun and . . . he told me to take my panties off and I did because I was afraid, he said if I didn't do it he would blow my head off because he had nothing else to loose".

II.

ARGUMENT

A. THIS MOTION IS NOT TIMELY MADE.

First, this Motion has been filed less than 15 days before trial. Second, this Motion was never filed during or before the

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first trial held in this matter. Again, it was apparent from the discovery provided to the Defendant, then and now, and from the 3 testimony, that the victim's undergarments had not been preserved. Rather than repeat its argument again, the State would refer this Court to the State's response to the Defendant's previous Motion to Dismiss filed September 6, 1984, for the facts, authorities and arguments on this point. It should also be noted that this Motion has been made and denied before. Also, this trial was continued on September 10, 1984, on defense' Motion, over the State's protest, so that the Defendant could file additional pretrial Motions, giving the Defendant about eight weeks to take care of such matters before trial.

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BECAUSE THE DEFENDANT FAILS TO SHOW PREJUDICE BY THE "LOSS" OF EVIDENCE, DISMISSAL OF COUNT IV IS NOT WARRANTED.

First, since the law concerning these matters is quoted and discussed at length in the State's previous response filed September 6, 1984, the State would respectfully refer the Court to the Points and Authorities in that matter.

However, in this Motion, the Defendant relies entirely on State v. Havas, 95 Nev. 706, 601 P.2d. 1197 (1979). Firstly, the case at bar can be distinguished on its facts from Havas. In the case at bar, the Defendant alleges: "It is the contention of the defense that the defense would have used the garments to show lack of force." Defendant's Brief, p. 3, 11. 1-2. This is the precise position of the Defendant in Havas. Id, at p. 708. But in Havas, the victim's testimony was "ambiguous on the issue of force." (Id. at p. 709, Gunderson, J. concurring) and the Defendant contended that the garments "must have been torn to have been removed in the manner claimed by the victim." Id., at p. 708. In the case at bar, there is no ambiguity in the victim's testimony as to the issue of "force". Physical force, such as that in Havas, was not present. The victim complied because the Defendant 1 had a gun and said he would blow her head off -- that's not ambiguous, that's against her will! Fear and a weapon were used, not brute strength. Also, the victim herself took off the panties, they weren't torn off of her. Thus, the panties would clearly 5 show no evidence of force, nor, unlike Havas, could they reasonably be expected to show force.

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What the Defendant hasn't brought to this Court's attention is that HAVAS has been strictly limited to its own special facts 9 by the Nevada Supreme Court. See, Deere v. State, 100 Nev. Adv. Op., 121 (1984), attached hereto as Exhibit "1". In that case, as in the case at bar, the Defendant "appears to argue that Havas states a per se rule that a rape victim's undergarments are always material and potentially exculpatory evidence, at least 14 where the garments are allegedly removed by force." Id. But the Court holds in Deere: "This interpretation of Havas is erroneous". The Court goes on to further hold:

> "That decision [Havas] does not state a per se rule, and does not alter or detract from the general rule set forth in Boggs. The materiality and potentially exculpatory character of lost or destroyed evidence must be determined on an ad hoc basis on the facts of each particular case. Any language to the contrary in the Havas majority opinion is hereby disapproved. Iđ. [Emphasis added.]

In Deere, the victim alleged that the undergarment had been torn and the blouse slashed with a knife during the sexual assaults. The State apparently did not impound and preserve the blouse and undergarment of the victim. The Supreme Court found that a Motion to Dismiss based on this failure to preserve evidence was properly denied. That case is an even stronger case for the defense than the case at bar because of the obvious evidentiary value of the

1 items that were not preserved in Deere. The Court in Deere cites the general rule in this area:

> "When an accused seeks dismissal for the State's good-faith loss or destruction of material evidence, he or she must show prejudice flowing from the unavailability of the evidence. To establish prejudice, the accused must 'make some showing that it could be reasonably anticipated that the evidence sought would be exculpatory.' Boggs v. State, 95 Nev. 859, 604 P.2d 107, 108 (1979). See, Crockett v. State, 95 Nev. 859, 603 P.2d 107 (1979)." Deere v. State, supra, at p. 2.

As in Deere, the victim's testimony was not ambiguous and 16 was amply corroborated. For the victim's testimony, see her state ment provided by the Defendant. As to corroboration, there are photographs of the rather unpleasant scene of the crime and as noted in the previous brief in this matter, five other persons testified as to the victim's forcible removal at gunpoint from her home and as to the Defendant's forcible entry into that home. Additionally, the Defendant admitted to the police that he used a weapon, a ".22", not a shotqun, according to him. Furthermore, as required by Deere, and Boggs, etc., the Defendant has not established prejudice because he has made no showing that it can be reasonably anticipated that these undergarments would be exculpatory. Since the victim removed the garment herself, no tears could be expected and untorn panties could only corroborate her testimony. And according to the Defendant's reasoning, torn panties would show force. Neither finding would be exculpatory.

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Therefore, pursuant to <u>Deere</u>, the cases cited therein, and pursuant to the Points and Authorities cited in the present State's brief and the State's prior brief on the same subject, the State would respectfully request that the Defendant's Motion to pismiss Count IV be dismissed.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT J. MILLER DISTRICT ATTORNEY

ROBERTA J. C'NEALE
Deputy District Attorney

RECEIPT of a copy of the foregoing Opposition is hereby acknowledged this $\frac{2}{2}$ day of October, 1984.

LYNN R. SHOEN, ESQ.

By: Aug K Shan /Run
Attorney for Defendant

Attorney for Defendant/ 228 South Fourth Street, 1st floor

Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

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OCT 8 1984

APPELLATE DIVISION

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

LLOYD RICHARD DEERE,

) No. 14893

Appellant,

Comment of the Commen

vs.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

FILED

OCT 4 1984

CLERK OF SUPPLIAL COURT

Appeal from judgment of conviction of multiple felony offenses, Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County; John F. Mendoza, Judge.

Affirmed.

Marc D. Risman, Las Vegas, for Appellant.

Brian McKay, Attorney General, Carson City; Robert Miller, District Attorney, and James Tufteland, Deputy District Attorney, Clark County, for Respondent.

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TEAM CILIERS

OPINION

PER CURIAM:

In August of 1982, appellant Lloyd Richard Deere kidnapped, beat, handcuffed and sexually assaulted a Las Vegas prostitute. He was convicted of one count each of first degree kidnapping and battery with intent to commit a crime, and four counts of sexual assault. On appeal, he raises eleven assignments of error. We conclude that appellant has failed to demonstrate prejudicial error, and affirm.

EXHIBIT "1"

Appellant's principal contention is that the district court erred by denying a motion to dismiss based on the state's allegedly negligent failure to impound and preserve material and potentially exculpatory evidence, namely blouse and undergarment of the victim. According to the victim's testimony, the undergarment had been torn and the blouse slashed with a knife during the sexual assaults. Appellant argued in his motion that the evidence would have been exculpatory on the issue of the use of force or a weapon during the assaults. He based his motion primarily on our. decision in State v. Havas, 95 Nov. 706, 601 P.2d 1197 (1979), in which a majority of this Court upheld dismissal of a forcible rape charge because of the state's negligent failure to obtain and preserve the victim's undergarments, which were considered material and potentially exculpatory on the issue of the use of force.

properly denied. The general rule in this area is well settled. When an accused seeks dismissal for the state's good-faith loss or destruction of material evidence, he or she must show prejudice flowing from the unavailability of the evidence. To establish prejudice, the accused must make "some showing that it could be reasonably anticipated that the evidence sought would be exculpatory." Boggs v. State, 95 Nev. 911, 913, 604 P.2d 107, 108 (1979). See Crockett v. State, 95 Nev. 859, 603 P.2d 1078 (1979). From our review of the record, we have concluded that appellant cannot demonstrate that it was reasonably likely that the lost evidence would have exculpated him; he thus cannot make the requisite showing of prejudice. Accordingly, the motion to also we have properly denied, and this assignment of error is without merrit.

Nothing in <u>Havas</u> compels a contrary result. <u>Havas</u> was decided on its own facts, which are readily distinguishable from those of this case. The <u>Havas</u> majority's ruling hinged on the reasoning that the victim's undergarments were potentially exculpatory because her testimony on the use of force was not only ambiguous, but "subject to serious challenge concerning the manner the crime assertedly occurred." 95 Nev. at 709, 601 p.2d at 1198 (Gunderson, J., concurring). The underpinnings of the <u>Havas</u> majority's ruling are simply not present in the case before us, wherein the victim's testimony was not ambiguous and was amply corroborated by other testimony and by physical evidence.

Appellant appears to argue that <u>Havas</u> states a <u>per</u> <u>se</u> rule that a rape victim's undergarments are always material and potentially exculpatory evidence, at least where the garments are allegedly removed by force. This interpretation of <u>Havas</u> is erroneous. That decision does not state a <u>per se</u> rule, and does not alter or detract from the general rule as set forth in <u>Boggs</u>. The materiality and potentially exculpatory character of lost or destroyed evidence must be determined on an <u>ad hoc</u> basis on the facts of each particular case. Any language to the contrary in the <u>Havas</u> majority opinion is hereby disapproved.

We have considered appellant's remaining assignments of error, and have concluded that they are either without merit or do not warrant reversal. Accordingly, the judgment of conviction is affirmed.

Springer ,J.

Springer ,J.

Steffen ,J.

Attost: A full, true and Correct Copy. Audith Fountain, Clerk of the Supreme Countider son

by Charles E. Company Deput

ROBERT J. MI R DISTRICT ATTORMEY Clark County Courthouse Las Vegas, Nevada 89155

TIIV

CASE NO. C 65500

DEPT. NO.

- FILED IN OPEN COURT -

LORETTA BOWMAN, CLERK

Jone Bjokland Doputy

IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

vs.) TRIAL MEMORANDUM

EGBBY LEWIS,

Defendant.

FACTS

The Defendant herein is, among other charges, charged with 1° Kidnap With Use of a Deadly Weapon (Count II) and Sexual Assault With Use of a Deadly Weapon (Court IV_ as to victim, Virgie Jimmerson. Count IV alleges an act of ordinary intercourse. It came out during the first trial in this matter that another uncharged act of sexual assault occurred at the same time and location, an act of Fellatio.

The victim, Virgie Jimmerson, has also indicated to the police in her statement attached hereto as Exhibit "l", that the Defendant previously attempted to take her away forcibly and has used weapons in those incidents and has caused injury on two of those occasions, one to the victim and once to an innocent by-stander. Attached hereto as Exhibits "2", "3" and "4", respectively, are the victim's written statements given to the police as to each of those incidents done at the time of the incidents. It should be noted, however, as to the shooting of the owner of the Brown Bomber on October 11, 1982, the Defendant was found not

guilty of the Attempt Murder and Battery with a Deadly Weamon, that is, not guilty of intentionally shooting the victim, Otis Brown. The Defendant was not charged with the kidnaphing of Virgie Jimmerson; although that is what occurred when he removed her at gunpoint from the Brown Bomber Pool Hall. What is also not indicated in Virgie Jimmerson's statement concerning that event, is that before the Defendant turned himself in, he sexually assaulted Virginie Jimmerson on that occasion as well, again in an abandoned or unoccupied apartment. Ms. Jimmerson indicates she was too frightened and embarrassed to tell the police what had occurred to her.

ARGUMENT

Because, as is indicated by the Preliminary Hearing
Transcript and Exhibit "1", the Defendant and the victim, Virgie
Jimmerson, are ex boyfriend/girlfriend, the issue of the Defendant's intent, motive, and the absence of mistake comes into
question. As well, the victim's consent or lack of such, is
clearly at issue at trial. Both the Kidnapping and the Sexual
Assault must be "against her will." It is the State's contention
that this was not a friendly date where the victim went out
willingly with the Defendant and willingly had sex with him. The
State requests that the victim be able to testify to the Jury
concerning the previous incidents where the Defendant committed
violent acts when she resisted complying with his demands.
Furthermore, the other kidnap victim, Shirley Cooper, was aware
of the Defendant's prior violent acts, and thus the issue of her
consent was affected as well.

NRS 48.045(2) provides:

"Evidence of other crimes, wrongs or acts is not admissible to prove the character of a person in order to show that he acted in conformity therewith. It may, however, be admissible for other purposes, such as proof of motive, opportunity, intent, preparation, plan, knowledge, identity, or absence of mistake or accident."

(Emphasis added)

The Court must weigh the probative value of such testimony as that above against its prejudicial effect. Elsbury v. State, 90 Nev. 50, 52-53, 518 P.2d 599 (1974).

The State would argue that evidence of these prior incidents are relevant to the Defendant's motive, his intent, and the absence of mistake. In Wallin v. State. 93 Nev. 10 (1977), the Defendant was charged with Battery with Substantial Bodily Harm for inserting his clenched fist into his wife's rectum. At trial the victim testified as to previous episodes of a like nature with the Defendant and the Supreme Court held that under NRS 48.045, such evidence was admissible because it was relevant to his intent.

As noted above, the victim's consent is a crucial issue in this case, and as the Nevada Supreme Court has stated: "The crucial question in determining if a sexual assault has occurred is whether the act is committed without the consent of the victim, (cite omitted) and the intent of the accused is relevant to the issue of consent or lack thereof." Williams v. State, 95 Nev. 830, 833, 603 P.2d 694 (1979). And in McMichael v. State, 94 Nev. 184, 188, 577 P.2d 398 (1978), our Court in an Infamous Crime Against Nature csse, found that the Defendant's intent was placed in issue by his not guilty plea. The Court then upheld the admission of other incidents or oral conulation between the same victim prior and subsequent to the charged act. The grounds for admissibility were intent or absence of mistake or accident.

Considering the Defendant's prior threats of violence to the victim as well, see Exhibit "4" and Exhibit "5", it is interesting to note Solorzano v. State, 92 Nev. 144, 145, 546 P.2d 1295 (1976), wherein evidence that the Defendant had threatened the victims numerous times prior to the charged Battery With Intent to Kill was ruled to be admissible because it was relevant to intent under 48.045(2).

Basically, it is the State's argument, that the victim complied with Defendant's demands because of fear of the weapon and her very real fear, based on her past experiences with the Defendant, that he would carry out his threats of violence. since the defense has argued at the previous trial that the victim had numerous opportunities to leave the Defendant's presence and didn't, this is evidence that is very important and relevant to consent which is also related to the intent of the Defendant. This evidence makes much more clear the intent behind the Defendant's threats which caused both victims to go with him against their will and which caused the victim, Virginia Jimmerson, to submit to sexual acts against her will. This evidence also helps to show that the Defendant was making no mistake this was no joke. It goes to motive -- it helps show his jealousness, his possessiveness towards Virginia Jimmerson; his tendency to continue the relationship when she did not desire it and to use force and violence to enforce his will upon her.

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The uncharged act of Sexual Assault, the act of Fellatio, which occurred at the same time and place as the charged act, is admissible, not only under 48.045(2), but more specifically under the rationale of Allan v. State, 92 Nev. 318, 549 P.2d 1402 (1976). In that case, the Defendant argued that it was error to allow testimony concerning uncharged acts of fellatio with two young boys and the Defendant other than the sole act with which he was charged. At p. 320, the Nevada Supreme Court stated:

"We do not agree. The testimony regarding the additional acts of fellatio, as well as the act of masturbation, was admissible as part of the res gestae of the crime charged. Testimony regarding such acts is admissible because the acts complete the story of the crime charged by proving the immediate context of happenings near in time and place. Such evidence has been characterized as the same transaction or the res gestae."

Further, when considering both the additional act of sexual assault occurring during the "same transaction" as the

-4-

charged one, and the prior sexual assault of the victim by the Defendant, it should be noted that our Court has said:

> "Moreover, in sex crimes generally a more liberal judicial attitude exists in admitting prior and subsequent proscribed sexual conducts. See 77 ALR 2d 841." McMichael v. State, supra, p. 189.

WHEREFORE, the State respectfully urges that this Honorable Court permit VIRGIE JIMMERSON to testify as to the Defendant's prior violent acts and violent threats which occurred to her or in her presence and as to any other acts of sexual assault that occurred during the "same transaction" as the presently charged one.

DATED this 5th day of November, 1984.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT J. MILLER DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Deputy District Attorney

RECEIPT of a copy of the foregoing Trial Memorandum is hereby acknowledged this 5th day of November, 1984.

LYNN R. SHOEN, ESQ.

Defendant √Xt torney

228 S. 4th Street, 1st Floor

Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

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CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

1301 E. LAKE MEAD BLVD. 84-177
I, Virgie Lee Jimmerson , am not under arrest for, nor am I being detained for any criminal
offenses concerning the events I am about to make known toDet. R. L. King #321
Without being accused of or questioned about any criminal offenses regarding the facts I am about to state, I volunteer the following information of my own free will, for whatever purposes it may serve.
I am 41 years of age, and I live at , NLV (642-7557)
Q: Ms. Jimmerson, would you tell me in your own words what has occurred
starting from about 2:00AM this morning and about 1:45PM this afternoon
when you were dropped off at your home by Bobby Lewis ?
A: Last night Bobby busted through the living room side window while
I was sleeping and he called Shirley (my sister) out of her room then
he told her to bring her old man (Willie Stevenson) out of the room to.
All the noise woke me up and I looked down the hall and he was standing
there in the hallway with a sawed-off shotgun. Then Bobby came down to
the room where I was and told Shirley that she was going to take me and
Bobby over to his house.
Q: Did he say this in a way that you and your sister felt threatened?
A: Yes, he was pushing me and he had that gun and he said he didn't
want to hurt anybody but he would if we didn't do as he said. Then
Shirley drove me and Bobby over to his house. When we got there he
told her to get out too and said that she was going with us. He thought
someone called the police from the house and he wanted to make sure
that they weren't following him before he would let her go. Then after
he made sure the police wasn't around he let her go and took me in the
. house which is an old empty apartment near Van Buren Street where he
stays. He still had the gun and there was an old raggeddy mattress
there and he made me get down on the mattress with him and he told me
to take my panties off and I did because I was afraid, he said if I
didn't do it he would blow my head off because he had nothing else to
have read each page of this statement consisting of 3 page(s), each page of which bears my signature, and
corrections, if any, bear my initials, and I certify that the facts contained herein are true and correct.
Dated at NLVPD 1515 hours , this 6th day of January 19 84
MITNESS: 1. Alling #321 EVigi & Amneron
Signature of person giving voluntary statement WITNESS:
FXHIBIT 1"

Porm 20.44

POLICE DEPARTMENT City of North Las Vegas 1301 E. Lake Mead Bivd.

84-177

Date	1-6-84	Page No.	2
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TATEMENT OF: Virgie Jimmerson

loose. He then had sex with me, and he came. After he had sex with me he just laid there and talked to $\frac{mE}{400}$ and kept the gun in his hand saying he was going to kill me because he didn't want me to be with amother man and that he had nothing to live for. He talked me to sleep until about nine or ten o'clock this morning when we went over to some lady's house he knows, I don't know her name or nothing but it was an apartment somewhere in the projects. He called my sister and asked her if she called the police or anything and he made tell my sister that I wanted to be with him and stuff, but the only reason I was telling her that was because he still had the gun on me. He told her to call the police and drop the charges because if she didn't he was going to kill me like he told her last night. We were at this lady's house the whole time he was making the phone calls to my sister and to you all. The lady didn't know anything was wrong because he kept the gun under this big ole coat he was wearing, and she was in another room during the time he was calling. I was afraid to tell her anything and he had her believing that everything was ok between the two of us. I was scared to that she might have told him since they were friends and everything and if she told him he may have pulled it out and shot me right there, so I really didn't trust her to tell her what was happening. Then after he talked to you about getting a cab and taking me home we left the lady's apartment and went to some old man's apartment and he asked him if he would keep the gun for him and he handed to him and said he would be back to get it latter on. We left and went over to where he stays and caught a ride with the guy who brought me home. The guy didn't act like he knew what was going on only just giving me a ride home. That's about it.

Q: Were you in fear for your life during this entire incident ?

A: Yes, I sure was, he's capable of doing anything.

& Viegi & Jimmeson

POLICE DEPARTMENT City of North Las Veges 1301 E. Luke Mead Blvd.

84-177

Date	1-6-84	Page No.	3

STATEMENT OF: Virgie Jimmerson

- Q: Why didn't you make some attempt to either get away from him or to let someone know what was happening during all this ?
- A: He wouldn't let me, he was always right beside of me and would never leave my side. I may have been able to when I fell asleep but when I woke up he was already awake too.
- Q: Would you describe the gun Bobby had for me ?
- A: It was long type gun that looked like it was sawed off and it had some white tape on the handle where someone had sawed it off at the back of it, I'm not familiar with guns to say what kind it was or anything.
- Q: How long have you known Bobby Lewis and has he ever done anything like this before ?
- A: I've known him about a year, we used to go together but we been broke up a couple of months. Before Christmas he shot up into another ladies house trying to make me come out of there. Because I didn't want to see him then either. He got arrested then by Metro. About a year ago he shot a guy's eye out at the Brown Bomber because I wouldn't leave with him then. He used a pistol that time.
- Q: Is there anything else you would like to add?
- A: That's about it except this scar on the left side of my face, he did that with a little razor thing on a key-chain because I wouldn't leave with him then, I reported that to Metro downtown but nothing happened. I do want to prosecute and go to court.

Form 20.55 (12/77)

× Vigie & Jimeeson

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Signature of person giving voluntary statement
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LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

TYPE CRIME ATI MUNDON

DR NO. 82-73179

DATE OCCURRED _____ LOCATION OF TIME OCCURRED 0030 Hus OCCURRENCE 616 H. ST. LAS VEGAS. Virgie Lee Jimmerson 40 years of age, Las Vegas, Neveda and my address is ______ bus, phone --JImmerson was in the bar visiting with her daughter, Tina Washington, when Bobby Lewis came into the bar, The Brown Bummer Pool Hall. Lewis used to be an old boyfriend of Jimmersons. Lewis approached Jimmerson and wanted to talk to her. When Jimmerson refued to speak with him, lewis got up and she went to the cooking area. She saw Lewis go to the cash register where Otis Brown, the owner of the pool hall, was counting the money. Lewis and Brown were talking in a mutual manner The next thing Jimmerson heard was a shot. Brown fell to the floor and rolled over JImmerson saw a gun in Lewis' right hand. She described the gun as being small. Lewis then went to the cooking area and forcibly took Jimmerson out the front door. All this time Lewis still had the gun in his hand. Lewis and Jimmerson walked around the desert area and talked about Lewis turning himself in. They both walked to City Hall, Plaza desk, where Lewis turned himself in. Lewis told Jimmerson that the only reason he shot Brown was that he was afraid that she was going to stay with Brown and not come back to him. I have read this statement consisting of ______page (s) and I affirm to the truth and accuracy of the facts This statement was completed at (location) CITY HALL WITNESS Fred Saley 2383 EXHIBIT

LVMPD 88 (12-76)



VOLUNTARY STATEMENT

DR NO. 82-83179

TYPE CRIME ATTEMPT MURDER

DATE OCCURRED 10-11-82 LOCATION OF
TIME OCCURRED APPROX. 2300HRSOCCURRENCE
I, SURLESTENA WASHINGTON , am 24 years of age, DOB -58 home phone 642-1308 and my address is LAS VEGAS, NEVADA bus, phone 648-9899
This is a statement being taken at the LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
Detective Bureau on 10-11-82 at 2330 hours.
I came to work at the BROWN BOMBER POOL HALL, located at 616 North H
Street, at 12 Noon, this being October 11, 1982. My mother VIRGIE
JIMMERSON came to work with me and sat around. The owner of the place
was also working all day with me. His name if OTIS BROWN. About 10:45
PM tonight a friend of my mother's who she has known for less than a
year and had been living together off and on, BOBBY LEWIS, Black Male,
approximately 35 years of age, 5'7", about 190 pounds, having short
afro hair, clean shaven, came in. He was wearing a black waist length
jacket, blue slacks. He started grabbing my mother's arm and wanting
to have her go with him and she did not want to go. This argument went
on for a little while. I told BOBBY to turn my mother loose and he said
it was none of my business and I said it was and my mother said it was.
At this time, OTIS BROWN, the owner, was waiting on a customer and
I have read this statement consisting of
WITNESS WITNESS Signature of person giving voluntary statement
LYMPD 45 (12-74)

PAGE _2_

82-83179 VOLUNTARY STATEMENT OF: SURLESTENA WASHINGTON

my mother and BOBBY were at the counter also. The next thing I knew BOBBY came out with a gun. It was a black gun and BOBBY LEWIS fired one shot and it hit OTIS BROWN. After he was shot he fell behind the counter. I ran out by my car in the front parking lot. I did not see BOBBY or my mother leave the bar but they did because they weren't there when I went back in. BOBBY LEWIS does not have a car. I don't know how they left unless they left in a friends car. I went back in the bar a short time later and the police and ambulance were there and this detective brought me to the station where I gave this statement. Prior to coming here I took the detective and showed them where BOBBY LEWIS lives. This is all I know.

Statement concluded at 2355 hours on the same date, same persons present, being the witness, DETECTIVE N. METZ, and STENOGRAPHER IRENE HOTHAM.

WITNESS:	Det mit	SIGNED: Juplestona	Linsting
WITNESS:			

LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

VOLUNTARY STATEMENT

DR NO. 83. 85526

TYPE CRIME THROATS TO LIFE STEWARD

DATE OCCURRED 12-3-83 LOCATION OF
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and my address is bus, phone
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HE would NOT GOT me LEAVE,
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ME IN THE FOOT AND WHEN I WANT TO THAT
DOCTOR TO LAS AND SAY IT WAS AN ACCIDENT.
I TOLD BUBBY I WAS GOING TO THE STORE.
I could my deacurer and SHE Como
AND PICKED ME UP AND TOOK ME TO 807
CAPANT &T SO I COULD THEN TO A FINEHO.
I was AT MY FREDUCT HOUSE FOR ABOUT 25
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door and till ELIZA THAT HE WHATED ME
TO COME OUT. ELIZA TOLD HEM NO AND HE
LETT. ABOUT 3-5 MINUTES LATER THERE WERE
I have read this statement consisting ofpage (s) and I affirm to the truth and accuracy of the facts contained herein.
This statement was completed at (location) 801 GRANT
on the 3 day of DEC 11 0200 (MAPM), 19 83
WITNESS / School 1875 Signature of person giving voluntary statement
WITNESS EXHIBIT "4"
EXHIBIT 7

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FILED

CASE NO. C 65500

DEPARTMENT NO. VIII

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IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

BOBBY LEWIS,

Defendant. )

MOTION FOR TRIAL TRANSCRIPT

COMES NOW the Defendant, BOBBY LEWIS, by and through his attorney, LYNN R. SHOEN, ESQ., and moves this court for an ORDER requiring a transcript to be prepared regarding his previous trial which took place in August of 1984.

This Motion is made and based upon the attached points and authorities and the pleadings and documents on file herein.

Respectfully submitted:

LYNN R. SHOEN, CHARTERED

LYMN R. SHOEN, ESQ.

First Floor

228 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Defendant

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# LYNN R. SHOEN. CHARTERED A PROTESIONAL COMPORATION 228 SOUTH FOURTH STIEST 228 SOUTH FOURTH SPITEST 228 SOUTH FOURTH FOURTH SPITEST 228 SOUTH FOURTH FOURTH SPITEST 228 SOUTH FOURTH FOURT

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# NOTICE OF MOTION

TO: THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff; and

TO: ROBERT MILLER, ESQ., its attorney:

above and foregoing Motion on for hearing in the above-entitled court on Mednuday, the and day of Manuary, 1985.

LYNN RY SHOEN, CHARTERED

Ву

LYNN R. SHOEN, ESQ.

First Floor

228 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Defendant

#### POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

The trial in the case of State of Nevada vs. Bobby Lewis is scheduled for January 28, 1985. Previously, in August of 1984, a trial was held with regard to the identical matter, and the result was a hung jury or a mistrial.

Bobby Lewis hereby requests that a transcript be prepared of the following testimony which took place during the August, 1984 trial:

> The testimony of all prosecution witnesses, including Virgie Jimmerson and Shirley Mae Cooper.

Mr. Lewis would not ask for a transcript of the testimony pertaining to jury selection; opening statements, defense witnesses or closing arguments.

The purpose of preparing such a transcript would be that the defense wishes to cross-examine prosecution witnesses

> 31.

regarding their prior testimony, and to impeach prosecution witnesses regarding inconsistencies in their prior statements.

Respectfully submitted:

LYNN R. SHOEN, CHARTERED

LYNN R. SHOEN, ESQ.

First Floor

228 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Defendant

RECEIPT OF COPY of the above and foregoing MOTION FOR TRIAL TRANSCRIPT is hereby acknowledged this Say of Secential, 1984.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

ROBERT MILLER, ESQ.

200 South Third Street

Suite 700

Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

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DEC 26 3 12 PM '84

CASE NO. C 65500

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THE LAW OFFICES (NN R. SHOEN, CHAF A PEOTESSIONAL CONFOR-228 SEUTH FOURTH ET LAS VEGAS, NEYADA (70%) SER-2001 DEPARTMENT NO. VIII

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IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

٧s.

BOBBY LEWIS,

MOTION FOR REDUCTION OF BAIL OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE, RELEASE ON OWN RECOGNIZANCE

Defendant.

COMES NOW the Defendant, BOBBY LEWIS, by and through his attorney, LYNN R. SHOEN, ESQ., and pursuant to NRS Chapter 178 respectfully moves this Court for an Order reducing his bail, or in the alternative, providing him with an Own Recognizance Release.

This Motion is made and based upon the attached points and authorities and the pleadings and documents on file herein.

Respectfully submitted:

LYNN R. SHOEN, CHARTERED

LYM R. SHOEN, ESQ.

First Floor

✓228 South Fourth Street Las Veges, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Defendant

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# THE LAW OFFICES OF A POPULAR COMPORATION 228 SOUTH FOUNTH STREET AS A POPULAR STREET A

#### NOTICE OF MOTION

TO: THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff; and

TO: ROBERT MILLER, ESQ., its attorney:

above and foregoing Motion on for hearing before the above-entitled court on the day of the land of the hour of o'clock a.m. in Department of District Court, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

LYNN R. SHOEN, CHARTERED

LYN R. SHOEN, ESQ.

First Floor

228 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Defendant

# POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

### FACT'S

BOBBY LEWIS is thirty-five (35) years old and has been a resident of Las Vegas, Nevada for several years. Prior to his arrest, Mr. Lewis was a porter at the Four Queens Hotel and a porter at the Royal Inn. Mr. Lewis has three (3) minor children.

BOBBY LEWIS's bail is currently set at \$100,000.00.
BOBBY LEWIS cannot afford such a high bail.

The Defendant has one prior felony conviction. With regard to case C 65500, the matter was previously submitted to the triar of fact and the result was a hung jury. The case has been reset for trial on September 17, 1984.

# THE DEFENDANT SHOULD BE GRANTED A REDUCTION OF BAIL

A Defendant has a right to be released on a reasonable bail. "There can be no equal justice where the kind of treatment a man gets depends on the amount of money he has." Griffin v. People of the State of Illinois, 351 U.S. 12, 76 S.Ct. 585 (1956).

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NRS 178.498 addresses the factors which are to be considered when determining the amount of bail for a criminal defen-NRS 178.498 provides, in pertinent part: dant.

- ". . . The amount thereof shall be such as in the judgment of the magistrate will insure the presence of the defendant, having due regard to:
- "1. The nature and circumstances of the offense charged:
- "2. The financial ability of the defendant to give bail; and
  - "3. The character of the defendant."

Generally, there is no hard and fast rule which can be set down for determining the amount of bail on each criminal charge, and each case must be governed by its own facts and circumstances. The amount of bail rests with the sound discretion of the court. See State v. Foy, 582 P.2d 281 (Kan. 1978).

The defense submits that the nature and circumstances of the criminal charges pending against BOBBY LEWIS are not such as would warrant the high bail; that his financial status is such that the amount of bail set at the present time is tantamount to having no bail at all; and that BOBBY LEWIS is a law-abiding person who will eventually be exonerated of the charges presently pending against him.

NRS 178.4851 allows the court to release the Defendant on his own recognizance if it appears to the court that the Defendant will appear at all times and places ordered by the court.

NRS 178.4853 further establishes the minimum facts to be considered in determining whether to release a person without bail. Their factors are as follows:

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The length of his residence in the community. l. BOBBY LEWIS has lived in Las Vegas, Nevada for several years.

- The status and history of his employment. BOBBY LEWIS was previously employed as a porter at Las Vegas Hotels.
- His relationship with his spouse and children, 3. parents or other members of his family. Mr. Lewis has three (3) children who live in Las Vegas, Nevada.
- His prior criminal record, including any records of his failure to appear after release on bail or without bail. BOBBY LEWIS has one felony conviction.
- His reputation, character, and mental condition. BOBBY LEWIS is an average citizen, with no mental defects.
- The identity of responsible members of the community who would vouch for the defendant's reliability. BOBBY LEWIS has a sister, Anna Bell Stringer, 1049 Bartley, Las Vegas, Nevada. He has a friend named Reverend Bennett.
- The nature of the offense with which he is charged, the apparent probability of conviction and the likely sentence, insofar as these factors relate to the risk of his not appearing. The defendant previously went to trial on this case, the result was a hung jury. The defendant has filed a Motion to Dismiss based on the failure to preserve potentially exculpatory evidence.

BOBBY LEWIS submits that to deny this Motion for a reduction in bail or in the alternative, an own recognizance release, denies the Defendant his right to fully cooperate with his counsel, to investigate the charges against him, and to adequately prepare his defense. "This traditional right to freedom LYNN R. SHOEN, CHARTERED
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before conviction permits the unhampered preparation of a defense, and serves to prevent the infliction or punishment prior to trial." Stack v. Boyle, 342 U.S. 1, 72 S.Ct. 1 (1951).

DATED this 27 day of license

Respectfully submitted:

LYNN R. SHOEN, CHARTERED

, 1984.

LYNN R. SHOWN, ESO.

First Floor

228 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Defendant

RECEIPT OF COPY of the above and foregoing MOTION FOR REDUCTION OF BAIL OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE, RELEASE ON OWN RECOGNIZANCE is hereby acknowledged this day of december, 1984.

ROBERT J. MILLER, ESQ.

CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

ROBERT J. MILLER, ESQ.

200 South Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

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ROBERT J. M. ER
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
Clark County Courthouse
Las Vegas, Nevada 89155

CASE NO. C 65500

DEPT. NO. VIII

JAN 3 4 30 PM '85

IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

)

)

* * * *

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

BOBBY LEWIS,

RESPONSE IN OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S SECOND MOTION TO REDUCE BAIL OR RELEASE ON OWN RECOGNIZANCE

Defendant.

COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by ROBERT J. MILLER,
District Attorney, through ROBERTA J. O'NEALE, Deputy District
Attorney, and files this response to Defendant's Motion for
Reduction of Bail or in the alternative, Release on Own Recognizance.

This Response is made and based upon all the files, papers and pleadings on file herein, Points and Authorities in support hereof, as well as oral arguments.

DATED this 30 day of January, 1985.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT J. MILLER DISTRICT ATTORNEY

By:

Deputy District Attorney

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#### POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

The Defendant herein has filed his second essentially identical Motion for Reduction of Bail, etc. The first was filed August 31, 1984. This current Motion, filed December 26, 1984, is, in fact, so identical that on p. 2, 11. 25-26, it states that: "The case has been reset for trial on September 17, 1984". (Emphasis added). In fact, on September 10, 1984, the Defendant's Motion to continue the trial date of September 17, 1984, was granted, and the trial was reset to November 5, 1984. On November 6, 1984, the trial date was again continued (the State was ready again to go to trial) because Defendant's counsel was in trial in another Courtroom. On November 7, 1984, after the Defendant requested an ordinary course setting for the trial and the State requested a setting as soon as possible. The trial was again reset for January 28, 1985. On December 21, 1984, the Defendant, four months after the previous trial, filed a Motion for a Transcript of the preceding trial, which Motion was heard and granted on January 2, 1985. This may occasion yet another defense generated delay of this trial, a case now over a year old. Because the Defendant's current Motion is nearly identical to his previous Bail Motion, the State will file a response nearly identical to its previous response, since all the same arguments hold and nothing in this case has any way changed since the Defendant's last Motion, other than the passage of time, set out above.

On January 6, 1984, at 2:00 A.M., the Defendant broke into the home of SHIRLEY COOPER and her sister, VIRGIE JIMMERSON, and kidnapped them at gunpoint. There were about five other adults present, including the victims' ailing father, during these violent acts, as well as several small children. SHIRLEY COOPER was released after delivering the Defendant and the victim, VIRGIE JIMMERSON, to a location specified by the

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Defendant. VIRGIE JIMMERSON was held by the Defendant until the next day at about 1:45 P.M. and was sexually assaulted at gunpoint during that time period. Threats to the lives of witnesses and victims were made.

On August 13, 1984, through August 16, 1984, a jury trial was had in this matter. The jury hung 11 to 1 for conviction! According to 11 jurors, the 12th juror violated his oath, came into the jury room with his mind made up, announced it would be a hung jury, and refused to deliberate. He was hostile with the rest of the jurors.

According to the testimony of TINA WASHINGTON, daughter of VIRGIE JIMMERSON, the Defendant called her 2-3 times between August 10th and August 13th, 1984, just prior to the trial and tried to persuade TINA to talk her mother into not appearing at the trial.

The Defendant has had at least three previous violent incidents revolving around this same victim. In October of 1982, the Defendant shot a man at the Brown Bomber and then took the victim away at gunpoint. In December of 1983, the Defendant shot up another woman's house trying to locate and take away VIRGIE JIMMERSON. And on another occasion in July of 1982, the Defendant sliced the victim's face with a razor while trying to take her someplace against her will. Her face is scarred to this day. The victim alluded to all three of these incidents in Defendant's Exhibit "A" attached to Defendant's Motion to Dismiss filed August 31, 1984.

The Defendant has a prior felony conviction for Burglary in 1969; his probation on that offense was revoked in 1970, whereupon the Defendant was sent to Nevada State Prison for 2 years. The Defendant has a number of felony and misdemeanor arrests (about 20), with convictions of DUI (1976) and two other minor traffic offenses, (1976 and 1979).

The Defendant has prior Bench Warrants (three, on citations) and two prior FTA's (on a Driving Without a License in 1979, and on an Attempt Murder With Use of a Deadly Weapon in 1982), according to his SCOPE printout. Further, Counts II (Kidnap 1° With Use of Deadly Weapon) and IV, (Sexual Assault With Use of a Deadly Weapon) are non-probationable offenses under NRS 193.165(4).

#### ARGUMENT

Pursuant to 178.498, bail should be set in an amount which will insure the presence of the Defendant, having regard to:

- 1) the character of the defendant;
- 2) the financial ability of the defendant to give bail; and
- the nature and circumstances of the crime charged.

Under NRS 178.4853, when the Court is considering release without bail, the Court must consider numerous factors, including (in part) his prior criminal record, including any record of his appearing or failing to appear after release with or without bail and the nature of the offense with which he is charged, the apparent probability of conviction and the likely sentence, insofar as these factors relate to the risk of his not appearing.

As to the character of the Defendant and orior criminal record, his character is that he is a violent dnagerous man who uses weapons against his victims. Some of his prior felony arrests not already mentioned include rape, kidnap, infamous crime against nature with use of a deadly weapon; rape and kidnap again, and battery with a deadly weapon. Particularly as to this victim (VIRGIE JIMMERSON) he shows a repeated pattern of violence. The victims here would particularly be endangered if the Defendant were released, especially in the light of the Defendant's attempt to dissuade the victim from testifying even while he was

in jail, and his prior violence.

The nature of the charges is set out earlier. They are crimes against the person, with the use of a firearm. The probability of conviction is high in the light of the jury's l1-1 stance and the Defendant knows it. The fact that the Defendant is also facing non-probationable, lengthy sentences would also be an inducement to flee this jurisdiction.

Further, the current bail settings are in the appropriate range for standard bail settings as set out by Justice Court.

In the light of all the above reasons, the State adamantly opposes the Defendant's request for lowered bail or an own recognizance release. Also, the Defendant himself, previously, on July 23, 1984, made a motion to reduce his bail which was promptly denied on that date.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT J. MILLER DISTRICT ATTORNEY

ROBERTA J. O'NEALE Deputy District Attorney

RECEIPT of a copy of the above and foregoing is hereby acknowledged this 3rd day of January, 1985.

LYNN R. SHOEN, ESQ.

228 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT

FILED

JAN 7 4 21 7H 185

DEPARTMENT NO. VIII

Puth Dund

IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

٧s.

ORDER TO TRANSCRIBE TRIAL TESTIMONY

BORBY LEWIS,

Defendant.

This matter coming on for hearing on the 2nd day of January, 1985, upon the motion of the Defendant and the Defendant appearing in person and with his attorney, Lynn R. Shoen, Esq., and the Plaintiff represented by Deputy District Attorney, Roberta J. O'Neale, Esq., it is hereby

ORDERED that Constance Johnson, the Court Reporter in Department VII of the 8th Judicial District Court prepare a transcription of all testimony elicited from witnesses, including any and all direct and cross-examination of witnesses, which occurred during the August 1984 trial of The State of Nevada vs. Bobby Lewis, Case No. C 65500; and it is further

ORDERED that Constance Johnson need not prepare a transcription of any opening or closing statements, any jury voir dire, or any jury instructions, which took place at said trial, and it is further

(8)

ORDERED that said transcription should be prepared on or before January 23, 1985, the date of the Calendar Call regarding the above-named case.

DATED this Z day of January, 1985.

DISTRICT JUDGE Judge

Submitted by:

LYNN R. SHOEN, CHARTERED

LYNN R. SHOEN, ESQ.

Fifst Floor 228 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Defendant

APPROVED BY:

ROBERT J. MILLER, CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

by ROBERTA J. O'NEALE, ESQ.

## EXHIBIT 56

### EXHIBIT 56

### Iustice Court, Las Vegas Township CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA THE STATE OF NEVADA. District Court Case No. C 1475/7 Plaintiff, Justice Court Case No. 97F07543X DARRELL BERNARD THOMAS Defendant. I, hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct eopy of the proceedings as the same appear in the above case. WITNESS my hand this 18TH day of DECEMBER Justice of the Peace of Las Vegas Township JC-6 (Criminal) Rev. 12/89

### Instice Court, Las Begas Sownship

STATE VS. THOMAS.	DARRELL BERNARD CASE NO	o. 97F07543x
DATE, JUDGE OFFICERS OF COURT PRESENT	APPEARANCES — HEARING	CONTINUED TO:
DECEMBER 10, 1997 DECEMBER 10, 1997	MOTION TO CONTINUE PRELIMINARY HEARING FILED RECEIPT OF COPY FILED	als SLS
DECEMBER 12, 1997 J. BIXLER J. TOGLIATTI, DA D. AMESBURY, ESQ. D. GREEN, CR D. FISLER, CLK	DEFENDANT NOT PRESENT IN CCURT MOTION BY DEFENSE TO VACATE PRELIMINARY HEARING DATE OF 12/16/97 9:00 #4 ~ STANDS AT THIS TIME COURT RESERVES RULING  O/R CONTINUES	12/15/97 :00 #4 12/16/97 9:00 #4 SLS
DECEMBER 15, 1997 M. ROBINSON for J. BIXLER B. BARKER, DA D. GREEN, CR D. AMESBURY, ESQ. S. SHROCK, CLK	DEFT. NOT PRESENT IN COURT  MOTION BY DEFENSE TO VACATE AND RESET DATE OF 12/16/97 9:00  OFF CALENDAR - DEFENSE COUNSEL STATES STATE WILL  OBJECT TO CONTINUANCE  PRELIMINARY HEARING DATE STANDS  O/R CONTINUES.	12/16/97 9:00 #4
12-16-97 J. Bixler D. Barker, Da D. Amesbury, ESQ D. Green, CR D. Fisler, CLERK	Time Set For Preliminary Hearing Defendant PRESENT In Court States Witnesses Ericka Goodall Witness i/d Defendant Motion by Defense to Exclude Witnesses-Motion Granted Lakeisha Culverson Ebony Bell Witness i/d Defendant Motion by State to Amend Count I to reflect 6/95-6/96 Motion Granted Motion by State to Amend Count IV to add or rubbing buttocks of Ericka Goodall and delete tongue-Motion Granted State Rests Defendant Advised of his Statutory Right to make a Sworn or Unsworn Statement, to Waive Making a Statement, And/Or His Right to Call Witnesses. Defendant Waives Right to Make A Statement Defendant Bound Over to District Court as charged. Appearance Date Set O. R. Continues	1-5-98 9am D5 District Court
JC-1 (Criminal) Rev. 10/96		

### InsticeCourt, Tas Vegas Sownship

STATE VS. THOMAS	, DARRELL BERNARD CASE NO	o. <u>97F0754</u>	3X
DATE, JUDGE OFFICERS OF COURT PRESENT	APPEARANCES — HEARING	CONTINU	ED TO:
MAY 23, 1997	CRIMINAL COMPLAINT FIELD 5 COUNTS OF LEWENESS WITH A CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF FOURTEEN		
MAY 27, 1997 J. BIXLER L. REHFELDT, DA S. SHROCK, CLK	DEFENDANT NOT PRESENT IN COURT ARREST WARRANT ISSUED COUNTS I-V - \$10,000/10,000/20,000 PER COUNT	و ک	SLS
JUNE 5, 1997 J. BIXLER D. GREEN, CR D. FISLER, CLK	INITIAL ARRAIGNMENT DEFENDANT NOT PRESENT IN COURT APPEARANCE DATE SET	6-25-97 8	:00 #4
	O/R CONTINUES	KN	fp
6-25-97 J. BIXLER B. KOCHEVAR,DA D.AMESBURY,ESQ CON	DEFENDANT PRESENT IN COURT PRELIMINARY HEARING DATE SET	9-3-97 9:	:00 #4
L. MAKOWSKI,CR D. FISLER,CLK	OR CONTINUES.	FE	MS
SEPTEMBER 3, 1997 J. BIXLER D. BARKER, DA D. AMESBURY, ESQ. APPEARED EARLIER D. GREEN, CR S. SHROCK, CLK	TIME SET FOR PRELIMINARY HEARING DEFENDANT PRESENT IN COURT IN CUSTODY OTHER CHARGES CONTINUED BY STIPULATION OF COUNSEL PER T. LOURY, DA AND DEFENSE ATTORNEY PASSED BY STATE FOR STATUS CHECK ON NEGOTATIONS NOTIFY M. AMADOR, ESQ./ss DEFENDANT REMANDED TO THE CUSTODY OF THE SHERIFF	9/10/97 8	3:00 #4 ão
SEPTEMBER 10, 1997 M. ROBINSON for #4 B. KOCHEVAR, DA D. AMESBURY, ESQ D. GREEN, CR	DEFENDANT PRESENT IN COURT CASE NOT NEGOTIATED PRELIMINARY HEARING DATE RESET	12-16-97	9:00 #4
S. SHROCK, CLK	O/R CONTINUES	BAK	clm
JC-1 (Criminal) Rev. 10:96			

### JUSTICE COURT, LAS VEGAS TOWNSHIP <u>CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA</u>

THE STATE OF NEVADA.

Plaintiff,

CASE NO. 97F07543X

-vs-

DARRELL BERNARD THOMAS #785645,

Defendant.

CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

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The Defendant above named having committed the crime of LEWDNESS WITH A CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF FOURTEEN (Felony - NRS 201.230), in the manner following, to-wit: That the said Defendant, during or between July 1993 and June, 1996, at and within the County of Clark, State of Nevada,

13 COUNT I

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did, during June, 1996, then and there wilfully, lewdly, unlawfully, and feloniously commit a lewd or lascivious act with the body of LAKEISHA CULVERSON, a child under the age of fourteen years, by fondling and/or rubbing the buttocks of the said LAKEISHA CULVERSON with his hands, with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust, passions, or sexual desires of said Defendant, or said child.

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#### **COUNT II**

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did, during or between July, 1993 and May, 1994, then and there wilfully, lewdly, unlawfully, and feloniously commit a lewd or lascivious act with the body of EBONY BELL, a child under the age of fourteen years, by touching and/or fondling the breasts of the said EBONY BELL, with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust, passions, or sexual desires of said Defendant, or said child.

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#### COUNT III

26 7 did, during or between July, 1993 and May, 1994, then and there wilfully, lewdly, unlawfully, and feloniously commit a lewd or lascivious act with the body of EBONY BELL, a child under the age of fourteen years, by touching and/or fondling the buttocks of the said

4A

EBONY BELL, with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust, passions, or sexual desires of said Defendant, or said child.

#### **COUNT IV**

did, during or between December, 1993 and May, 1994, then and there wilfully, lewdly, unlawfully, and feloniously commit a lewd or lascivious act with the body of ERIKA GOODALL, a child under the age of fourteen years, by kissing the said ERIKA GOODALL, on the mouth and/or by placing his tongue in the mouth of the said ERIKA GOODALM with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust, passions, or sexual desires of said Defendant, or said child.

#### **COUNT V**

did, during or between December, 1993 and May, 1994, then and there wilfully, lewdly, unlawfully, and feloniously commit a lewd or lascivious act with the body of ERIKA GOODALL, a child under the age of fourteen years, by touching and/or fondling the buttocks of the said ERIKA GOODALL, with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust, passions, or sexual desires of said Defendant, or said child.

All of which is contrary to the form, force and effect of Statutes in such cases made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the State of Nevada. Said Complainant makes this declaration subject to the penalty of perjury.

5/23/97

97F07543X/mt LVMPD EV#9702260834 LEWD W/CHILD - F (TK4)

## ORIGINAL &

DAVID C. AMESBURY, ESQ. AMESBURY & SCHUTT 2 Nevada Bar No. 003889 300 South Maryland Parkway Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 385-5570 Attorney for Defendant Darrell Bernard Thomas

WES 16 16 12 PH ogy

JUSTICE COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA. Plaintiff,

VS.

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DARRELL BERNARD THOMAS,

Defendant.

CASE NO. : 97F07543X DEPT. NO.: 4

Manuey Salas

Date: 12-13-97

Time: 8:00 Aug

### MOTION TO CONTINUE PRELIMINARY HEARING DATE

COMES NOW Defendant DARRELL BERNARD THOMAS, by and through his attorney of record, David C. Amesbury Esq., of the Law Firm of Amesbury & Schutt and does hereby move to continue the trial date in the above-entitled case presently scheduled for December 16, 1997 at 9:00 a.m. That Counsel for the Defendant is currently scheduled for a deposition for December 16, 1997. That said deposition was set sometime ago prior to the preliminary hearing being set.

Wherefore, the Defendant prays this Honorable Court to 24 continue the preliminary hearing heretofore set for December 25 16, 1997, in the

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1 ordinary course of the calendar. DATED this 94 day of December, 1997. 2 3 5 DAVID C. AMESBURY Nevada Bar No. 0003889 6 300 South Maryland Parkway Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Defendant Darrell Bernard Thomas 8 9 NOTICE OF MOTION 1.0 TO: DISTRICT ATTORNEY: 11 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Defendant, above-named, 12 by and through his attorney, DAVID C. AMESBURY ESQ. of The Law 13 Firm of Amesbury & Schutt, will bring the foregoing MOTION TO 14 CONTINUE on for hearing before the Justice Court Judge, 15 Department 4, on the 12 day of Dec , 1997, at 16 the hour of A.m., or as soon thereafter as counsel may 17 be heard. 18 DATED this ____ day of December 1997 19 20 21 DAVID C. AMESBURY, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 003889 22 300 South Maryland Parkway Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 385-5570 23 Attorney for Defendant 24

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ss:

AFFIDAVIT OF DAVID C. AMESBURY ESO.

STATE OF NEVADA

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DAVID C. AMESBURY, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

- 1. That I am the retained attorney of record for the Defendant in this action.
- 2. Affiant has a conflicting deposition set in a civil action that had been previously set on December 16, 1997, for approximately the same date and time as the preliminary hearing in this matter.

Wherefore, Affiant prays this Honorable Court continue this matter in the ordinary course.

FURTHER AFFIANT SAYETH NOT.

DATED this 9th day of Degember, 1997.

DAVID C. AMESBURY ESQ.

SUBSCRIBED and SWORN to before me this Company of December, 1997.

NOTARY PUBLIC in and for said

23 County and State

NOTARY PUBLIC
MARJ FERRIN
STATE OF NEVADA
COUNTY OF CLARK
ANY APPOEITMENT EXPRESS
SEPTEMBER 13, 1998

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## • ORIGINAL.

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1 2	DAVID C. AMESBURY NEVADA BAR NUMBER 3889 LAW OFFICES OF DAVID C. AMESBURY
3	300 SOUTH MARYLAND PARKWAY
	LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101 (702) 385-5570
4	
5	Attorney for Defendant Darrell Bernard Thomas
6	JUSTICE COURT
7	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
8	STATE OF NEVADA,
9	<b>)</b>
10	)
11	VS. ) DEPT. NO. 4
12	DARRELL BERNARD THOMAS ) DOCKET NO.
13	Defendant. )
14	
1.5	RECEIPT OF COPY
16	RECEIPT OF COPY of the foregoing Motion to Continue
17	is hereby acknowledged this $O$ day of December, 1997.
18	
19	RECEIVED BY
	DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
20	By: Tand Shuedh
21	STEWART BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY
22	200 South Third St. Las Vegas, NV 89155
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## CLARK COUNTY INTAKE QUESTIONNAIRE AND FINANCIAL AFFIDAVIT

Defendant:	THOMAS, DARRELL B		
Arrest Date:	6/3/97	Arraign. Date:	
S.S.N.:		I.D.: 7856	45
D.R. #:	NO NCIC	D.O.B. 2/7/	
M J Charge:	LEWD W/MINOR (FCTS)	WA 97F07543X JC-4	Bail: 50000
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Bail Redu	oction To:	I Reduction Because:	
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ail Reduction To:			
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C-1 (Intake Services) ev. 07/95 /HITE – Cour — CANA	ARY — Imake Services	Fage 1 of 2 Pages	

と用の一の田文	Prior Address: 2627 SILT	GULIVER API.#:  ing With: CYNTHIA THOMES  LARE OF API.#:  ing With: CYNTHIA THOMES  Months 27 (Years). Visiting: [	TN 755645'  hone #: 6515920  Relationship: W1F6  Phone #:  Relationship:  Tyes L. No How Long:
Y		an 5 Years: W /k ced Separated # of Children: Y	Education: 127RV
EMPL	Cash on hand or in bank (including s Property (including spouse): 195	17 MERCURY : 632 MJ Other Debts:	How Much:
OYMENT	Present Employer: CLARE ( How Long: 31- YRT Occupa Supervisor: BEUTRLY Prior Employer: DEJERT ) NO	Net Income: \$ 400	Phone:
	How Long: 5 /KJ Occupa Supervisor: VNK	Reason for Leaving: Chil	Phone:
==	Family Not Living With Defendant:	Titeason for Lebying. 9777	
ВА	Name/ Relationship: Name/ Relationship:	Address:	Work: Phone: Res: Work: Phone: Res:
KGR	Name: REGINIA GAY	Address:	Phone: (Res) (YF 3/32- Work: Phone: Res:
U	List all prior convictions/pending cha	rges other than in Clark County:	
N D	Charge Convict	lion Dale Where	Disposition
ì	I the undersigned defendant, under pen Subscribed and sworn to before me this Circle One: P.D. N.A. P.A. Name:	Bird 1	Defendant

SERVED ******** *** NCJIS WANTED PERSON SYSTEM ********** PIN-0209 NCJIS SUCCESSFULLY CLEARED THE LAST WARRANT INCLUDING THE BASE AND SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION * CLEARING AGENCY /NV00201C4 - CLARK COUNTY DETENTION CENTER * ARRESTING AGENCY /NV0020100 - LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE * ENTERING AGENCY /NV0020135 - CLARK COUNTY DETENTION CENTER * CONFIRMING AGENCY/NV0020135 - CLARK COUNTY DETENTION CENTER * VALIDATING AGENCY/NV0020178 - LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN PD * NIN/W007059067 DATE:06/03/97 * SEQ/001 REASON/SERVED TIME:13:08:25 * WARRANT NAME /THOMAS, DARRELL BERNARD * BASE RECORD NAME/THOMAS, DARRELL BERNARD * COURT CASE #/97F07543X * COURT/NV002023J - LAS VEGAS JUSTICE COURT

### JUDICE COURT, LAS VEGAS TOWNS P CLARK COUNTY NEVADA

CASE NO: 97F07543X

THE STATE OF NEVADA

PLAINTIFF VS.	DEPT. NO: 4
DARRELL BERNARD THOMAS ID# 00785645	AGENCY: METRO POLICE
DEFENDANT	ARREST WARRANT
THE STATE OF NEVADA,	
TO: ANY SHERIFF, CONSTABLE, MI IN THIS STATE:	ARSHALL, POLICEMAN, OR PEACE OFFICER
BEFORE ME ACCUSING DARRELL BEI	
COUNTS CHARGE 5 LEWDNESS WITH A MINOR	BAIL: CASH SURETY PROPERTY 50,000.00 50,000.00 100,000.00
DEFENDANT AND BRING HIM BEFORE COUNTY OF CLARK, STATE OF NEVA	FORTHWITH TO ARREST THE ABOVE NAMED ME AT MY OFFICE IN LAS VEGAS TOWNSHIP, DA, OR IN MY ABSENCE OR INABILITY TO ST ACCESSIBLE MAGISTRATE IN THIS COUNTY.
THIS WARRANT MAY BE SERVED AT	ANY HOUR OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.
GIVEN UNDER MY HAND THIS 27TH 1	DAY OF MAY, 1997.
JAM	S BIXLER
SHE	RIFF'S RETURN
ON THE US DAY OF LOVE	ED THE ABOVE AND FOREGOING WARRANT  , 19 97, AND SERVED THE SAME BY  , Darcel Bernor Thomas, AND  COURT THIS 0 3 DAY OF
JERRY BY:	Leve M. Jewey 14934 DEPUTY
	6/20 S

DEFENDANT THOMAS, DARREL BERNARD

DEFENDAN ID# 00785645

CASE NO: 97F07543X

DEPARTMENT JCRT4

JUDGE JAMES BIXLER

RAC B SEX M HGT 601

AGENCY: METRO POLICE

VRI DOB 020' SOC 530687063

SID

WGT 184

NAME THOMAS, DARRELL BERNARD

HAI BLK

EYE BRO

-----WARRANT-----

WNM THOMAS, DARRELL BERNARD NOC 00191 AOC OFC F FTF TRF JUV DSO DOW 052797

OCA 9702260834 CCN 97F07543X BAIL

-----SUPPLEMENTAL-----

SUBMITTING OFFICER ID#:MP2040 NAME: LUCAS, NICHOLAS B

COUNTS CHARGE

5 LEWDNESS WITH A MINOR

W007055067/001

# THERETICS COURT, LAS VEGET TOWNSHIP. - ASS NO. 97F07543X THE STATE OF BENEVALDA PLENTIPP ve. Dentill Permind Thomas ID NO. 785649 REQUEST FOR ARREST WARRANT HEFERSANT. TOTAL LOW, CLEMANT 1. BELL, DISTRICT ATTORNEY, AND EQUATION OF A WARRANT OF AFREST BE ISSUED OF THE ABOVE NAME OF THE COMPLAINT AND/OR AFFIDAVIT(S) ATTROPPE HEART AND IDEALS OPATED HEREIN BY THIS REFERENCE. STEWART L. RELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY HEVALA PAR NO. 000477 - OPA-ALI CAUSE FORMD: AR WARLE CAUSE NOT POURD. HUSTICE OF THE SUALIS. LAS VEGAL TOWNSHIP

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	JUDGE:			
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PROBABLE CAUSE	MUNICIPAL	77.00	C] GRAND JURY INDICTMENT SERVEBON #17 77	-
O O.R. RELEASE	🗀	10	(1) WARRANT SERVED ON	£
C) STANDARD BAIL	COURT		BENCH WARRANT SERVED ON	•
TIME:	FIRST APPEARANCE: DATE:	TWO FOR DETAILS	FOR PROBABLE CAUSE/NCIC HIT ARREST SEE PAGE TWO FOR DETAILS	at BOOKING
cy	(Print Name) P # Agency	Transporting Ollicer's Signature		ne Stamp
APPROVAL CONTROL # FOR ADDITIONAL CHARGES:	(Print Name) P# Agency	Andread Officer'y Signature		
VIND. OTHER COURT:		BW - BENCH WARRANT WA - WARRANT	BY CONTRACT CAUSE BY BOILD AND THE CAUSE BY BOILD BY BOI	
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Pane 2		ROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT	
True Name	110,000 411 0	RATION OF ARREST	1.0.#: 785645
	RECOMMENDED FOR CONSIDERATION:		2197
(A)			3/97 Time of Arrest: 1245
County, Nevada, bel	D MAKES THE FOLLOWING DECLARATIONS SUBJECT TO THE PENA ig so employed for a period of	LTY FOR PERJURY AND SAME	
was committing) the	offense of WARRANT years (mornins). That I lear	ned the following facis and circumstances which lear	officer with(Department), Clark  I me to believe that the above named subject committed (or
I CON PROS	rs on the B day of JUJE 197.	amond <u>cool</u> sunrise	and that the offense occurred at approximately
- ON 5	127/97 a Justice Court Bernard House	Alac north	, r
Darrell	Bernard Thomas (dob 2/2	UNY EST INTUITED -	Issued for
-32-100,000	MESS INC. A TIL.		for 5 cts
- On	6(3/97 + W. + 160xxxx =	E47F07543x).	•
_ thom	bl3/97 this warrant was as was located at 2601 incident, He was thou	confirmed by 07	44467
without	incident, He was thou	Shurise and take	4 luty cost 1.
4	The Was thou	transported to co	D(
G .			
Wherelore, Declarant pra	ys that a finding be made by		
William	ys that a finding be made by a magistrate that probable or ir trial (if charges are a misdemeanor).	ause exists to hold said person for profi	minary hearing fil champs
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Declarant must s	gn second page with original signature	Declarant's Signature	
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LVMPD 22 - A (REV. 3-91)	gn second page with original signature	Print Declarant's Name	CDF 9831

Clark County Intake Service 330 S Casino Center Blvd (702) 455-4284 RELEASE AGREEMENT Dorra Name: Address: Phone #: YOU ARE HEREBY RELEASED ON THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS LISTED BELOW REPORT IN PERSON to Intake Services on between 9 A.M. to 11 A.M. or 1 P.M. to 3 P.M. 1) I will report to Intake Services one-half hour prior to all court appearances and immediately after each court appearance. 2) I will notify Intake Services of any change of address or telephone number. 3) I will notify Intake Services should I have any change of employment. 4) I will notify Intake Services should I want to leave the state advising them of destination and date of return. 5) I understand that if I am arrested on any other charges it may result in revocation of this release and being held without bail, per NRS 178.487. 6) If I fail to appear when so ordered and if I am taken into custody outside of this state, I waive my rights relating to extradition proceedings. SPECIAL CONDITIONS INTENSIVE SUPERVISION: YOU ARE TO REPORT TO INTAKE SERVICES ON THE ABOVE NOTED DATE AND TIME. YOUR REPORT IN DAYS WILL BE ASSIGNED AT THAT TIME. FAILURE TO DO SO WILL RESULT IN A WARRANT FOR YOUR ARREST. OTHER: _ YOUR NEXT COURT APPEARANCE IS: YOUR NEXT COURT APPEARANCE IS: IUSTICE COURT #: 200 S Third St . Las Vegas NV 89155 (702) 455-4435 6/25/97 Date & Time: ☐ DISTRICT COURT #: 200 S Third St . Las Vegas NV 89155 (702) 455-3156 Date & Time: _ tunderstand all of the above conditions. J.J. PHILLIPS Intake Services Desendant 6/04/97 Date PER JUDGE Release Authorized By JC-2 (Intake Services)

White - Court ! Canary - Intake ! Pink - Client

APPROPRIATE COURTROOM ATTIRE REQUIRED NO SHORTS, HALTER TOPS OR TANK TOPS SHOES ARE REQUIRED (NO FOOD OR DRINK PERMITTED)

### LAS VELAS METROPOLITAN POLICE DETERTMENT

#### DECLARATION OF WARRANT/SUMMONS (N.R.S. 171.106) (N.R.S. 53 amended 07/13/93)

EVENT: 970226-0834

STATE OF NEVADA )
) ss: Darrell Bernard Thomas
COUNTY OF CLARK )

Detective Nick Lucas, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is a police officer with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, being so employed for a period of 17 years, assigned to investigate the crime of lewdness w/minor (3cts), open & gross lewdness (1ct) committed on or about July/1993 - June/1996, which investigation has developed Darrell Bernard Thomas as the perpetrator thereof.

THAT DECLARANT DEVELOPED THE FOLLOWING FACTS IN THE COURSE OF THE INVESTIGATION OF SAID CRIME TO WIT:

- 1- That Lakeisha Culverson is 14 years of age. Her date of birth is 3/18/
- 2- That Ebony Bell is 16 years old. Her date of birth is 12/2
- 3- That Erika Goodall is 15 years old. Her date of birth is 3/31
- 4- That sometime during June of 1996 Darrell Bernard Thomas committed the offense of lewdness with a minor when he massaged the buttocks of Lakeisha Culverson without her permission and against her will. Lakeisha Culverson was 13 years of age at the time.
- 5- That sometime during July of 1993 Darrell Bernard Thomas committed the offense of lewdness with a minor when he massaged the breasts of Ebony Bell without her permission and against her will. Ebony Bell was 13 years of age at the time.
- 6- That sometime during May of 1994 Darrell Bernard Thomas committed the offense of open and gross lewdness when he massaged the breasts and buttocks of Ebony Bell without her permission and against her will. Ebony Bell was 14 years of age at the time.
- 7- That sometime during December of 1993 Darrell Bernard Thomas committed the offense of lewdness with a minor when he massaged the buttocks of Erika Goodall without her permission and against her will. Erika Goodall was 11 years of age at

## DECLARATION OF WARRANT/SUMMONS CONTINUATION Page 2

EVENT: 970226-0834

the time.

- 8- That the above offenses occurred at 3975 Gulliver St. LVN 89115.
- 9- That at the time of the offenses Darrell Bernard Thomas was the pastor of the Philadelphia Church of God in Christ and the victims were parishioners of that church.
- 10- That the above offenses occurred in Clark County, Nevada.

Wherefore, declarant prays that a Warrant of Arrest be issued for suspect Darrell Bernard Thomas on a charge of lewdness w/minor (3cts), open & gross lewdness (1ct).

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

Executed on this 16th day of May, 1997.

DECLARANT:

WITNESS:

DATE: 5/16/87

# Instit Court, Las Vegas Counship

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

### Intensive Supervision Compliance Report

	CASE#:	97F07543X		
	DEPT. #:	JUSTICE COURT FOUR		
	NAME:	THOMAS, DARRELL BERN	ARD	
	I.D. #:	785645		
	COURT DATE:	09/10/97		
	COURT TIME: _	08:00 AM		
Defendant was released t	to the Intensive Supervisi	on Unit on06/04/97	and is XXX is	Mot to se
with release conditions,	having made26	of 26 check-ins.	ALL	not in compliance
COMMENTS:				
THE DEFENDANT HAS	MAINTAINED EXCEL	LENT COMPLIANCE WITH TH	D CONTRACTOR	
AGREPMENT. THIS	IS A REQUEST FOR	RELEASE FROM ISU.	E CONDITIONS OF T	E O/R ISU

JC-4 (Intake Services) 05/95

## Instice Court, Las Vegas Sownship

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

### Intensive Supervision Compliance Report

	CASE #:97F07543X	
	DEPT. #: JUSTICE COURT FOU	JR
	NAME:THOMAS, DARRELL E	BERNARD
	I.D. #:785645	
	COURT DATE:09/03/97	
	COURT TIME: 09:00 AM (P/H)	
Defendant was released	to the Intensive Supervision Unit on06/04/9	and is XXX is not in compliance
with release conditions	having made 24 of 24 check	k-ins. ALL
COMMENTS:		
THE DEFENDANT HA	S MAINTAINED EXCELLENT COMPLIANCE WIT	W. Director
AGREEMENT. THIS	IS A REQUEST FOR RELEASE FROM ISU.	H THE CONDITIONS OF THE O/R ISU
	TOU.	
JC-4 (Intake Services) 05/95		

# Iustice Tourt, Cas Vegas Swuship

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

### Intensive Supervision Compliance Report

97F07543X

CASE #:

JC-4 (Intake Services) 05/95

DEPT. #: JUSTICE COURT FOUR
NAME: THOMAS, DARRELL BERNARD
I.D. #: 785645
COURT DATE:06/25/97
COURT TIME:O8:00 AM
Defendant was released to the Intensive Supervision VV
Defendant was released to the Intensive Supervision Unit on
COMMENTS:

## Justice Court, Las Vegas Tymnship

THE STATE OF NEVADA,	
Pl	laintiff,
VS	97F07543X
	Case No.
DARRELL BERNARD THOMAS	COMMITMENT
	and ORDER TO APPEAR
Def	fendant.
20.	)
An Order having been made this	
DARRELL BERNA	ARD THOMAS
be held to answer upon the charge of 5 COUNTS- OF LEWDNESS V	WITH A CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF FOURTEEN
Bi	eiween july 1993 and june 1996
Committed in said Township and Cour	nty, on or about the day of, 19
	at the Sheriff of the County of Clark is hereby commanded to receive
into or	ustody, and detain until De legally discharged, all
	ustody, and detain until be legally discharged, an
that be admitted to bail in t	the sum of Dollars, and b
that be admitted to bail in t committed to the custody of the Sherif	the sum of Dollars, and b
that be admitted to bail in t committed to the custody of the Sherif	the sum of Dollars, and b
that be admitted to bail in to committed to the custody of the Sheriff IT IS FURTHER ORDERED the	the sum of Dollars, and b  IS is/are commanded to appear is
that be admitted to bail in to committed to the custody of the Sheriff IT IS FURTHER ORDERED the Department 5 of the Eighth Ju	the sum of Dollars, and but of said County, until such bail is given; and hat said Defendant IS is/are commanded to appear indicial District Court, Clark County Courthouse, Las Vegas, Nevada, at 9:00 A.M., or
that be admitted to bail in to committed to the custody of the Sheriff IT IS FURTHER ORDERED to Department 5 of the Eighth Juthe 5TH day of _TANUARY	the sum of Dollars, and but of said County, until such bail is given; and hat said Defendant IS is/are commanded to appear indicial District Court, Clark County Courthouse, Las Vegas, Nevada, at 9:00 A.M., or, 19_98, for arraignment and further proceedings on the within charge_S
that be admitted to bail in to committed to the custody of the Sheriff IT IS FURTHER ORDERED to Department 5 of the Eighth Juthe 5TH day of _TANUARY	the sum of
that be admitted to bail in to committed to the custody of the Sheriff IT IS FURTHER ORDERED to Department 5 of the Eighth Juthe 5TH day of _TANUARY	the sum of
that be admitted to bail in to committed to the custody of the Sheriff IT IS FURTHER ORDERED to Department 5 of the Eighth Juthe 5TH day ofTANUARY	the sum of Dollars, and but of said County, until such bail is given; and hat said Defendant IS is/are commanded to appear indicial District Court, Clark County Courthouse, Las Vegas, Nevada, at 9:00 A.M., or, 19_98, for arraignment and further proceedings on the within charge_S
that be admitted to bail in to committed to the custody of the Sheriff IT IS FURTHER ORDERED to Department 5 of the Eighth Juthe 5TH day ofTANUARY	the sum of

JC-7 (Criminal) Rev. 04/86

ę a w		• ORIGINAL •			
	1 2 3 4 5	INFO STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477 200 S. Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711 Attorney for Plaintiff  FILED  FILED  CLERK			
	6	I.A. 1/5/98 DISTRICT COURT 9:00 A.M. CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA			
	8	THE STATE OF NEVADA,			
	9	Plaintiff,			
1	0	-vs- { Case No. C 147517			
	1 2	DARRELL BERNARD THOMAS, Bept. No. V Docket H			
1	3	Defendant.			
1	4	INFORMATION			
1	5	STATE OF NEVADA )			
1	6	COUNTY OF CLARK )ss:			
1'	7	STEWART L. BELL, District Attorney within and for the County of Clark, State of			
18	B	Nevada, in the name and by the authority of the State of Nevada, informs the Court:			
19	9	That DARRELL BERNARD THOMAS, the Defendant(s) above named, having			
20	)	committed the crime of LEWDNESS WITH A CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF 14 (Felony			
21	1	INKS 201.230), during or between July, 1993, and June, 1996, within the County of Clark State			
22		of Nevada, contrary to the form, force and effect of statutes in such cases made and provided			
23	`∥'	and against the peace and dignity of the State of Nevada,			
24	- N	COUNTI			
25	-	did, on or between June, 1995, and June, 1996, then and there wilfully, lewdly,			
26		infawfully, and feloniously commit a lewd or lascivious act with the body of LAKEISHA			
27	ľ	JULVERSON, a child under the age of fourteen years, by fondling and/or rubbing the buttocks			
28	$\parallel'$				

of the said LAKEISHA CULVERSON with his hands, with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust, passions, or sexual desires of said Defendant, or said child.

### COUNT II

did, during or between July, 1993 and May, 1994, then and there wilfully, lewdly, unlawfully, and feloniously commit a lewd or lascivious act with the body of EBONY BELL, a child under the age of fourteen years, by touching and/or fondling the breasts of the said EBONY BELL, with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust, passions, or sexual desires of said Defendant, or said child.

#### **COUNT III**

did, during or between July, 1993 and May, 1994, then and there wilfully, lewdly, unlawfully, and feloniously commit a lewd or lascivious act with the body of EBONY BELL, a child under the age of fourteen years, by touching and/or fondling the buttocks of the said EBONY BELL, with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust, passions, or sexual desires of said Defendant, or said child.

#### **COUNT IV**

did, during or between December, 1993 and May, 1994, then and there wilfully, lewdly, unlawfully, and feloniously commit a lewd or lascivious act with the body of ERIKA GOODALL, a child under the age of fourteen years, by kissing the said ERIKA GOODALL on the mouth and/or by touching and/or fondling the buttocks of the said ERIKA GOODALL, with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust, passions, or sexual desires of said Defendant, or said child.

#### **COUNT V**

did, during or between December, 1993 and May, 1994, then and there wilfully, lewdly, unlawfully, and feloniously commit a lewd or lascivious act with the body of ERIKA GOODALL, a child under the age of fourteen years, by touching and/or fondling the buttocks

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	of the said ERIKA GOODALI	, with the intent of arousing appealing to		
•	of the said ERIKA GOODALL, with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust, passions, or sexual desires of said Defendant, or said child.  STEWART L. BELL			
•				
	4	DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477		
5	11			
6		By Seesa M Zacery		
7 8		TERESA M. LOWRY Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #003901		
9				
10	- Tables of Williesses Kill	own to the District Attorney's Office at the time of filing this		
11	as follows:	1 8		
12	NAME	ADDRESS		
13	BELL, Ebony			
14	DELT T.			
15	BELL, James			
16	CULVERSON, Lakeisha			
17	CIT VERSON OF 1			
18	CULVERSON, Stephanie			
19	CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS	2832 E. Flamingo Rd.		
20	Clark County School District	Las Vegas, NV 89121		
21	CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS LVMPD	400 E. Stewart Ave. Las Vegas, NV 89101		
22	GOODALL, Erika	_as v ogas, 14 v og 101		
23	GOODALL, Monique			
24	Wonding the state of the state			
25	LNU, Monika	Address Unknown		
26	LUCAS, N. MP# 2040	LVMPD		
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H	 ///			
		-3- PAWPDOCSUNFA707/70754301.WPD		

THOMAS, Cynthia  3975 Gulliver St. Las Vegas, NV 89115  WILSON, Brenda  Clark County School District	
Las Vegas, NV 89115	
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C/O Human Resources 2832 E. Flamingo Rd. Las Vegas, NV 89121	
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DAVID C. AMESBURY NEVADA BAR NO. 003889 AMESBURY & SCHUTT 300 So. Maryland Parkway Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (762) 385-5570

Attorney for Petitioner Darrell Bernard Thomas

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DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

DARRELL BERNARD THOMAS,

Petitioner.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

Case No. Dept. No.

INFORMATION

Docket

PRETRIAL PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABRAS CORPUS

Darrell Bernard Thomas, Petitioner, by and through his attorney, David Amesbury, files this Pretrial Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus and requests that the Court dismiss the Information on the following grounds: (1) Counts II through V are barred by the statute of limitations; (2) the charges are not supported by probable cause; (3) Counts IV and V are constitutionally deficient for being too indefinite; and (4) preindictment delay.

#### INTRODUCTION

Defendant has been charged with five counts of lewdness with a child under the age of 14 years, in violation of NRS 201.230 The charges allege that there were three different (1997).

victims. Counts I, II, and V allege that the defendant committed the offense charged "by touching and/or fondling the buttocks of" the victim. Count IV alleges that the defendant committed the offense charged "by kissing the said Erika Goodall on the mouth and/or by touching and/or fondling the buttocks of the said Erika Goodall..." Count II alleges that the defendant touched and/or fondled the breasts of the victim.

#### ARGUMENT

### I. COUNTS II THROUGH V ARE BARRED BY THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

1.8

 The limitations period applicable to violations of NRS 201.230 (1997) is three years. Hubbard v. State, 110 Nev. 671, 877 P.2d 519 (1994), pet. for reh'g denied, 112 Nev. Adv. 122, 920 P.2d 991 (1996); Walstrom v. State, 104 Nev. 51, 752 P.2d 225 (1988); see NRS 171.085(2) (1997). It is well established that the State must prove that an offense was committed within the statutorily permitted period for prosecution. Walstrom v. State.

The initial complaint against the defendant was filed on May 23, 1997. Thus any violation of NRS 201.230 that was committed three or more years prior to the filing of the complaint is barred by the three-year limitation period. Counts II and III of the Information allege that the offense occurred between July 1993 and May 1994. Counts IV and V allege that the offense occurred between December 1993 and May 1994. Thus, it appears that Counts II through V are barred by the applicable three-year limitation period.

It is recognized, however, that NRS 171.095(1) provides that

if a felony is committed in a secret manner, an information or complaint must be filed within the period of limitation prescribed in NRS 171.085, in this case, three years after the discovery of the offense. See Hubbard v. State; Walstrom v. State. Exceptions to criminal statutes of limitations are narrowly construed and read in a light most favorable to the accused. Walstrom v. State. Under NRS 171.095, the burden is on the State to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the crime was committed in a secret manner in order to toll the statute of limitations for criminal actions. Id.

 In this case, the State has failed to carry its burden. The evidence shows that the alleged acts were generally committed while other people were at the defendant's house. Thus, the alleged acts could easily have been discovered and the victims could easily have immediately told others about the alleged acts. Moreover, the evidence indicates that the victims told others about the alleged acts very shortly after they were committed. (See T at 14, 18, 20, 51-52.) Thus, even if the alleged acts were committed in a "secret manner," they were discovered three years or more before the filing of the complaint. Therefore, even assuming NRS 171.095(1) applies, Counts II through V are still barred by the applicable three-year limitation period. Accordingly, Counts II through V must be dismissed.

II. THE CHARGES ARE NOT SUPPORTED BY PROBABLE CAUSE.

At the preliminary hearing held on December 16, 1997, the State presented the testimony of each of the three alleged victims.

With regard to Count I, Lakeisha Culverson testified that in 1995, while she was at the defendant's house, the defendant "touched" or "caressed" her "behind" with his hand. (T at 31.) There were other people at the house at the time but Lakeisha was alone in the room with the defendant when the touching occurred. (T at 37-38.)

1.8

With respect to Count III, Ebony Bell testified that sometime around July 4, 1993, while she was at defendant's house, he "touched" her "butt" with his hand on top of her clothes. (T at 47.) This occurred at a slumber party with other girls present at the house. (T at 49-50.)

Bell also testified that on another occasion around the same time, the defendant touched her breasts with his hand on the top of her clothes as she was "passing through" his house. (T at 45-46.) This touching is charged in Count II of the Information.

With respect to Count II, Ebony Bell testified that as she was "passing through" the defendant's house on July 4, 1993, the defendant touched her breasts with his hand on top of her clothing. (T at 45-46.)

With respect to Counts IV and V, Erika Goodall testified on direct examination that the defendant "touched me on my butt and kissed me." (T at 8.) According to Goodall, the defendant kissed her on her lips and touched and rubbed her butt with his hand on top of her clothes. (T at 8-9.) She testified that this was the first time that anything had happened with the defendant and that the defendant did not do "anything else on any other times that made [her] feel uncomfortable." (T at 11.) On cross-examination, Goodall testified that this incident occurred "around

Christmastime" of 1993, in defendant's house while other people were in the kitchen. (T at 8, 17-18.)

 On redirect examination, the prosecutor showed Goodall a prior statement she had made, and asked her if anything happened in 1994. (T at 21-22.) Goodall answered "No." (T at 22.) The prosecutor then asked if she recalled telling the police that a second incident occurred in May of 1994 and Goodall answered "Yes." (T at 22.) Goodall testified that in May of 1994, the defendant "touched my butt" while she was at his house. (T at 22.)

On recross-examination, Goodall was asked: "The first incident was the incident at the church; is that my understanding of your testimony." (T at 23.) Goodall answered "Yes." (T at 23.)

Particularly, with regard to Counts I, III, IV, and V and even as to Count II, the evidence presented at the preliminary hearing was insufficient to establish probable cause for the charges against the defendant.

NRS 201.230 provides in pertinent part as follows:

1. A person who willfully and lewdly commits any lewd or lascivious act, other than acts constituting the crime of sexual assault, upon or with the body, or any part or member thereof, of a child under the age of 14 years, with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust or passions or sexual desires of that person or of that child, is guilty of a category B felony[.]

The statute does not define "lewdly," "lewd," or "lascivious." See Summers v. Sheriff, Clark County, 90 Nev. 180, 521 P.2d 1228 (1974); Ranson v. State, 99 Nev. 766, 670 P.2d 574 (1983). A lewd and lascivious act has been defined, however, as an act which tends