IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

* * * * * * * * * *

SIAOSI VANISI,

Appellant,

Supreme Court No Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

VS.

WILLIAM GITTERE, WARDEN, and AARON FORD, ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR THE STATE OF NEVADA. District Court No. 98CR0516

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Respondents.

APPELLANT'S APPENDIX

Appeal from Order Denying Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) Second Judicial District Court, Washoe County The Honorable Connie J. Steinheimer

> RENE L. VALLADARES Federal Public Defender

RANDOLPH M. FIEDLER Assistant Federal Public Defender Nevada State Bar No. 12577 411 E. Bonneville, Suite 250 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 388-6577 randolph fiedler@fd.org

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 the 26th day of September, 2019. Electronic Service of the foregoing Appellant's Appendix shall be made in accordance with the Master Service List as follows:

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0/4/2/12

FILED

Case No. CR98-0516

Dept. No. 4

'98 DEC -4 P1:24

BETAY AVAMISTICLER:

THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

THE HONORABLE CONNIE STEINHEIMER, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

-000-

STATE OF NEVADA,

PRE-TRIAL MOTIONS

Plaintiff,

-vs-

November 24, 1998

SIAOSI VANISI,

Reno, Nevada

Defendant.

APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiff:

RICHARD A. GAMMICK

District Attorney

-and-

DAVID L. STANTON

Deputy District Attorney Washoe County Courthouse

Para Manage Court

Reno, Nevada

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Public Defender

-and-

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The Defendant:

SIAOSI VANISI

Reported by:

DENISE PHIPPS, CCR #234, RDR, CRR

SIERRA NEVADA REPORTERS (702) 329-6560

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1	RENO, NEVADA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1998, 10:00 A.M.
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4	THE COURT: Good morning. This is the time
5	set for hearings in Case No. CR98-0516. Let the record
6	reflect the defendant is present with counsel, Mr.
7	Specchio. And the State is present.
8	Shall we proceed with the arguments on the
9	motions that you've not submitted?
10	MR. SPECCHIO: That's fine, Your Honor.
11	THE COURT: If you want to argue any of the
12	motions that were submitted, you certainly may do so, but
13	I anticipated that you would not be arguing those motions.
14	MR. SPECCHIO: I don't think it's necessary,
15	Your Honor.
16	THE COURT: So we have the State actually,
17	they're all defense motions; although I think the State is
18	ready to proceed on many of the issues. So do you want to
19	go in any particular order?
20	MR. STANTON: Yes, Your Honor, if that's
21	okay. We have a preference to some extent regarding the
22	order. My records reflect that we have set for today and
23	tomorrow a total of seven motions that are set for either
24	evidentiary or oral presentation to the Court.

That's my record also.

Specchio?

MR. STANTON: There are two requests relative
to the order of them. The State would request today to
begin with the motion entitled Motion in Limine Re:
State's DNA Expert as the first motion this morning as
there is a witness present in court to testify to that.
And between 10:30 and 11:00 Dr. Ellen Clark will be here
as the State's second and sole remaining witness to
testify, and that would be the Motion in Limine Regarding
Gruesome Photographs.

Other than that, the State has no other evidentiary matters to present as far as live testimony. So that's the only preference as to the order from the State's perspective.

THE COURT: Any problem with that, Mr.

MR. SPECCHIO: Judge, I don't care what order we go in, but what I would kind of like to do is go over all of these and make sure we're all on the right track.

I don't have seven -- what did you say, eight?

THE COURT: He said seven.

MR. SPECCHIO: I have eight.

THE COURT: He talked about one that wasn't scheduled, but I knew we were going to have to hear it. You're right, let's go over what I have.

I have a Motion in Limine Regarding Reference

to Gang Affiliation; a Motion in Limine Regarding the Arrest of the Defendant in Salt Lake City. Those were originally scheduled for 10:00 this morning. I have Motion to Avoid Death Prone Jury; Motion to Preclude Photographs and Television in the Courtroom; Motion for Individual Voir Dire of Prospective Jurors that were originally scheduled for 1:30. Although, the Motion to Avoid Death Prone Jury was submitted without oral argument.

Then we had set at 3:30 the Motion in Limine Regarding the State's DNA Expert. We had set for tomorrow at 10:00 the Motion in Limine Regarding Prior Bad Acts, which was the motion regarding the criminal history of the defendant. Then also, which has not been submitted or scheduled, was the Motion in Limine Regarding Gruesome Photographs, and the Motion for Reasonable Time Between Guilt and Penalty Phase of Trial. Those were not submitted to the Court yet.

We have the issue of the jury questionnaire that we should talk about, and that's all I have on my schedule that was not submitted or that was submitted that had previously been set for oral hearing.

Do you have any other motions that you think --

MR. SPECCHIO: Judge, I think the gruesome

1	photographs or the motion regarding the gruesome
2	photographs, you indicated that you wouldn't rule until
3	you saw the photographs that they intend to introduce.
4	THE COURT: Right.
5	MR. SPECCHIO: That's why we didn't submit
6	that.
7	THE COURT: I guess we're ready now. We have
8	Ms. Clark coming.
9	MR. SPECCHIO: Yeah, he wants Dr. Clark here
10	before he does that. So I don't have any problem with
11	that.
12	THE COURT: We can do that when she gets here
13	at 10:30 or so.
14	Are you ready to go forward on the DNA expert
15	this morning as he's requesting instead of at 3:30 this
16	afternoon?
17	MR. SPECCHIO: Sure. That's fine as well.
18	I'm just going to request that when we get done with these
19	that we go through the entire list to make sure that I'm
20	on board as to the ones that you denied, the ones you've
21	granted, the ones that are still submitted.
22	THE COURT: Okay. We can do that at the end
23	of the day if that works out for you.
24	MR. SPECCHIO: I think that's a good idea,
25	Judge. That's fine.

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THE COURT: Now, if Mrs. Clark is going to be here at 10:30, I think with Mr. Vanisi not getting here quite at 10:00, we really only have 15 minutes or so before she comes, so I think some housekeeping things I can go over with you would be more appropriate, then we'll hear Mrs. Clark. Then when she's through, the DNA expert can begin his testimony, rather than starting him and putting him on and off the stand.

We have the issue with regard to the jury questionnaire and the request for individual voir dire. Do either of you want to argue those points?

Mr. Gammick?

MR. GAMMICK: I believe we have a couple of other points to make as far as the jury questionnaire is concerned, Your Honor. One of the main things I think that gives me concern with that is that the jury is not sworn before they complete that questionnaire. We also have the problem, even though the Court -- and I've seen instructions where it tells jurors not to consult with other people or not to work with other people while they complete that -- we have absolutely no control over that. We have absolutely no control of them going to other sources, to other people, to anywhere within their expanse to set that up.

I also seriously question, now that we've had

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a chance to look at these expanded jury questionnaires, some 29 pages worth of material, the time that it takes to put those together, the time it takes to distribute those, the time it takes that we're taking away from the jurors. We inconvenience jurors tremendously by bringing them in here, making them sit through a trial. In this case we may be a couple of weeks that we're going to take out of their lives, then we send them a 30-page or 29-page or 28-page, whichever version it happens to be, questionnaire, for them to sit down and take however many hours it takes to fill that out. I really question the value of the time that's not only put in by the prospective jurors, but by our office and the PD's Office and the Court and everybody else in going through this much material to try to phantom out what magazines they read, a lot of other information in there that may be nice-to-know information sometime down the road but doesn't really get to the issues that we're here for what the United States Supreme Court has said and what the Nevada Supreme Court has said are the issues in picking a jury. They're very collateral to that. They scatter around the neighborhood, but they don't ever get right to those points. A tremendous amount of time effort and energy is put into those to complete them, to analyze them, to go through them.

I also have a concern, the third time I read this particular questionnaire and sat back and looked at it, if you look at it from a light on -- I have a concern that we're doing some type of psychological analysis of these people without their even knowing that that's going on. Because when you sit back and look at this questionnaire and see it, you start seeing that kind of a pattern coming out of the questionnaire, that it is a psychological evaluation of people to see how they react to certain questions.

There are also questions in that questionnaire that I have never been allowed to ask in any court here in voir dire, this Court included, or any other department. So I think we have questions there that are going to cause problems on down the road if the Court elects to use that as far as any appellate issues.

What verdict did you come -- one jumps to my mind right now, "What verdict did you come to when you sat in prior cases?" Almost asking how they deliberated before and those kinds of things that I know aren't allowed. But there are some of those kinds of questions in this questionnaire.

The system we have now -- no system is perfect. The system we have now we've been using for a long period of time. It works. It's withstood appellate

challenges in literally hundreds of cases.

I would suggest to the Court we do not use this questionnaire, just because of all the reasons I've laid out. And then when we talk about individual voir dire, we've also had a system that has pretty well evolved where we do the panel voir dire. If we run into people with specific problems or they're embarrassed or something that shouldn't be brought out to the entire panel, the courts have been very good about stopping voir dire, doing that person individually on that particular question, and handling it that way.

I would hate to see this jurisdiction get into a program where we do individual voir dire as a matter of course in these kinds of cases and wind up like California with three-month jury selections or even longer.

So I think the system we have now, again, that system has withstood all of the challenges that have come down through the appellate courts. It's a system that works. It's flexible, so it does give the Court and the parties the opportunity to talk to prospective jurors if there is a particular issue that needs to be discussed, and yet it also looks at the efficiencies of time and being able to move the case forward.

Does the Court have any questions on anything

I've had to say?

THE COURT: No.

Mr. Specchio.

MR. SPECCHIO: Judge, when we submitted that questionnaire, we just included every possible question in the world. It was not designed that we would ask the Court to submit that questionnaire, but one that the District Attorney would have a chance to redact any questions they definitely didn't want in, as well as the Court.

I was looking at a questionnaire of maybe three or four pages is really what we finally wanted to boil it down to. But I thought I have to include every possible question that I've seen in all the other jury questionnaires and then boil it down to whatever would be acceptable to the Court. So I have no intention, nor am I asking the Court, for a 29-page questionnaire. And that was the whole purpose.

I thought the Court suggested that I prepare a questionnaire with every conceivable question and then the District Attorney would be able to discuss any particular questions they didn't want. I don't want to send a 29-page questionnaire out either. I think 10 or 20 questions, 30 questions at the outside, is all we have to do. That's two or three pages.

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So it's not my intention to ask the Court for a 29-page questionnaire. I just thought I would submit that, they would X out the ones they didn't like, and submit it to the Court and we'd go from there. But I guess we're not following that procedure. But I'm not asking for 29 pages, I'm asking for about 10 percent of that. I just think it will eventually speed up the jury selection process.

THE COURT: Okay. I've utilized questionnaires in the past particularly in areas of pretrial publicity. I think it's a valuable tool and it does save us from contaminating the entire jury panel. I wouldn't consider a questionnaire certainly as long as was provided, and clearly the defense has indicated that wasn't their intention; however, I want to let you know, we have a jury consultant in this district who is reporting to the district judges on December 1st with a recommendation of how we will modify our jury selection process and our utilization of jury venire. So what I'd like to do with regard to the issue of the questionnaire -- and what you haven't touched upon is the issue of the confidentiality of the jury which we've been debating in this district for the last three or four months on how to keep jurors, certain information about jurors confidential, certain information provided only to

counsel, certain information provided to counsel and their offices but destroyed later. We've been working on many different forms throughout the district on how to protect our jurors and protect the rights of the parties to secure relevant information.

All of this will be discussed at the judges administrative meeting on December 1st. Before I rule on the confidentiality of the jury or the utilization of a questionnaire, I want to hear from a jury consultant on his recommendations of what we should institute. It's not to say that anything will be acted upon by the district judges at that meeting, but it will give me a better indication of the recommendations of this consultant who is a nationally known consultant.

I am inclined to allow for a modified questionnaire. I am inclined to allow for some confidentiality with regard to the jurors. And I am inclined to not allow any individual voir dire except as Mr. Gammick has talked about in those circumstances which we currently utilize where the answer would be embarrassing or we have to develop information more extensive than can be done in front of the entire panel without contaminating the rest of the members of the panel. So that's my inclination of how I would operate. But I do want to have a recommendation.

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1 So the clerk and I have come up with a 2 tentative date to deal only with the issue of the jury and 3 the questionnaire. And she can give us that date now. THE CLERK: December 10th at ten a.m. 5 THE COURT: Does that look all right for you. 6 counsel? We'll only decide -- it's a Thursday. 7 morning at ten a.m. That way we can hear what the 8 consultant has to say. I have about a week after that to 9 talk with the chief judge and kind of mull through the 10 recommendations and then I'll come up with my idea of what 11 I want to do. And I'll give you an opportunity to be 12 heard at that hearing about the proposal so that you'll 13 have an opportunity to discuss it. 14 MR. GREGORY: Can we have the Court's 15 indulgence? 16 THE COURT: You may. 17 MR. SPECCHIO: Could I ask you what date you 18 would anticipate making a ruling, because we're going to 19 be --20 THE COURT: Right after that. I hoped that based on my -- on December 10th what I tell you and I hear 21 22 your comments, I'm going to rule. 23 MR. SPECCHIO: Okay. Because we're going to

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THE COURT: If you think we have to do it in

be facing a time situation here.

closer proximity to that judges meeting of December 1st,
we could probably do it the week before. But it's not
going to be a very long questionnaire. So I don't think
that will take a lot of time. I will consider Mr.
Gammick's thoughts with regard to how and where they
answer the questionnaire. So I'm going to have to think
about that, too.

MR. SPECCHIO: I guess it will be all right.
We'd be able to send it out within a week of the 10th.

THE COURT: We could do it the week before,
if you want to.

MR. GAMMICK: I was just going to mention to
the Court, with what we're running into unique to this
case is if we get this started in that particular time in
December, there's no telling how many prospective jurors
are going to be on vacation or leave town or anything else

the Court, with what we're running into unique to this case is if we get this started in that particular time in December, there's no telling how many prospective jurors are going to be on vacation or leave town or anything else because we're running right straight into Christmas and New Year's right before we get into the trial. I don't believe we've discussed it yet as to how large of a panel the Court intends to call on this case either. And that, I think, would definitely have a weight on it, too, as to how many people we have to deal with.

THE COURT: I told the jury commissioner several months ago I wanted 100 people initially pulled. We're having about a 20 percent no show or can't make

it/last minute problems with our jury panels. So that would leave us about 80 that actually get here ready to go. And that is as small as I think we can do in this case. And I anticipate that we'll have, through the recommendations of the jury consultant, I anticipate we'll have a backup panel for you so that there will be some ability if we have a real problem with the publicity issues. We want to get a panel in this district if at all possible. So we have to deal with the pretrial publicity issues with our panel.

We'll move that up. Your comments are well thought out. This questionnaire really should go out before the school holiday, which is December 18th, because many of the members of our panel will be scheduling vacations around that school and the holidays. So we'll go ahead and have a hearing the week before.

THE CLERK: December 3rd at 10:30.

MR. SPECCHIO: I've gotta teach at the judicial college that Wednesday.

THE COURT: That's the death penalty seminar. We're not going to have it because I'm going to be there. We will have to do it back where we have it, but we'll move it quickly. I knew there was a reason we were trying to hold those dates.

While we're waiting on Dr. Clark, the Motion

it.

to Avoid Death Prone Jury was submitted to the Court. I don't really feel like I need any further argument on that, but it's up to counsel if you want to argue that today.

MR. SPECCHIO: No, Your Honor. We'll submit

MR. STANTON: I think the State's comfortable with its papers, too, on that issue.

THE COURT: We still don't have Dr. Clark?

Let's talk about the Motion to Preclude

Photographs and Television in the Courtroom. The State
has no position on this, as I understand it.

Mr. Specchio, the procedure -- and I know you're familiar with this, but I want to make sure the record is clear -- the procedure that the Second Judicial District Court has, the protocol, is that there can be one pool camera in the courtroom both for still photographs and for video.

The video camera must be set up prior to court beginning, cannot be broken down or stopped during the course of the hearing. They can only move the camera in and out when court is not in session and the jury is not present. No photographs may be taken of the jury during the course of the trial. That's the procedure that seems to work. It doesn't seem to be particularly

invasive to the counsel, the parties; the witnesses don't notice it. We're very fortunate, in this department we have a little corner that the jury can't even see the camera, really, and the witnesses don't see it, particularly, there either. So it works pretty well. I do not allow any still photographs by anyone moving or any flash photography of any kind.

Now, I am inclined to perhaps do something with regard to the hallways. In prior cases like this we have had a problem with the jury, witnesses, counsel, having to run a gauntlet to get from the courtroom to the elevator. I'm kind of inclined to say that if there's a pool camera in the courtroom, that's one thing, but that on this floor we don't need any cameras.

Does anyone have any position on that?

MR. SPECCHIO: That's fine, Your Honor. I

don't particularly want cameras anywhere near the

building, but that's probably not going to fly. I really

don't want them in the courtroom. And, minimally, I don't

want them outside the courtroom. It is kind of -- it does

create a problem when you're leaving the courtroom after a

hectic day and have to face those people. It's sometimes

difficult.

I understand the Court's procedure, and I'm just opposed for whatever reason, maybe it's inherent, but

1.3

I just don't like cameras in the courtroom. But we'll abide by the Court's order. I just can't stipulate to it or agree to it, because I don't like having them here. I don't photograph that well, primarily.

THE COURT: If that were the criteria, I guarantee you there would be no cameras in the courtroom for the Court either.

But this is an issue that I want to be sure that counsel feels comfortable for either side raising. If you see any violation of the court protocol with the use of the cameras or the press, something that is interfering with your presentation of the case or with your witnesses, please be sure to bring that to my attention. Just because I'm ruling that they can be here doesn't mean I won't revisit it if there's a basis. But there is a long precedent to allow them in the courtroom in this district. As long as they abide by the rules and are not intrusive, I will allow them. I'll move them out of here the minute they violate the rules, and I've done it in other cases and I'll continue to do it.

Because of the close proximity of this courtroom to the elevator and the small space between here and the elevator, the inability of the jurors to be moved from the jury room to the elevator or the stairwell without running into problems of being photographed by

photographers that I can't control because they're not in my courtroom, I am going to ban photographers from the floor. They can be anywhere else in the courthouse. It's a public courthouse and they can be, they may well be on the first floor, but we'll be able to move the jurors in and out without having to run the gauntlet if they're not here on this floor. That will be part of the protocol that we adopt in this case.

MR. GAMMICK: Your Honor, so it's clear where we're at: We don't feel we really have standing to interpose in this. When this motion was first filed, we did contact the media, advised them that the motion had been filed. Now that the Court's entered the order, I don't know if they're going to be wanting to come in or anything else and we'll just advise them what the order is, but we'll leave that in their laps to do whatever they think is appropriate.

THE COURT: That's part of why we set it for oral hearing in case anybody wanted to move to intervene or make a position known, any of the media. It's been set for several months, this oral hearing. I haven't heard of any consideration by the media or any request. So they haven't made it; they're not here; they don't want to intervene, we'll rule this way.

MR. STANTON: I think one of the things that

your order addressed was an incident that occurred I guess this past week. And that reporter was a still photographer from the Sparks Tribune. And I understand not only what occurred inside of the courtroom in front of Your Honor's presence but also what I had heard from courthouse bailiffs, the performance of that photographer on the courthouse steps and the additional altercation that occurred out there because of the conduct, I would thoroughly agree that that order is appropriate.

I know Marilyn Newton, who is typically the pool still photographer for the Gazette-Journal, has never, in my opinion, nor have I ever heard of her conducting herself in the same fashion or similar fashion as that photographer did. And most of the pool photographers for the television stations, I think, are undoubtedly aware of what is appropriate and not appropriate. Although I'm not sure if they're really cognizant of photographing in the hallways. I know Judge Breen was the only one that had previously entered orders that said that was prohibited.

So at some juncture if they're advised of it, I think it's an excellent idea and I think it's an excellent idea, especially in response to that still photographer from the Sparks Tribune, his performance last week.

1	THE COURT: I didn't know about what happened
2	outside the courtroom. Maybe later someone can inform me.
3	It doesn't have anything to do with this case, but the
4	Court likes to be informed about what's happening with
5	this outside the courthouse also.
6	Mr. Specchio, what happened is I was taking a
7	verdict in another case for a different judge and the
8	still photographer interfered with the reading of the
9	verdict by standing, moving around the courtroom and was
10	ejected from the courtroom by me. So just to let you
11	know, I do take control and we don't let it go on.
12	Okay. Do we have Dr. Clark?
13	MR. STANTON: I don't believe she's here, but
14	I'm prepared to go forward with my witness, Your Honor.
15	THE COURT: I don't think we have any other
16	housekeeping motions to hear. We'll go ahead and hear
17	your witness.
18	MR. STANTON: Your Honor, at this time the
19	State would call Jeffrey Riolo to the stand. This is for
20	the purposes of presenting evidence for the defendant's
21	motion in limine regarding the DNA witness.
22	THE COURT: Please face the court clerk.
23	(Witness sworn.)
24	MR. STANTON: I'll have three items marked
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1	THE COURT: Do you anticipate using these
2	during the trial?
3	MR. STANTON: Pardon me?
4	THE COURT: Do you anticipate using the
5	exhibits during the trial?
6	MR. STANTON: No.
7	THE COURT: Okay.
8	MR. STANTON: Certainly not in my direct
9	examination. If there's some cross-examination regarding
10	the witness' qualifications or the science, then yes. But
11	this is more foundation for just this hearing.
12	THE COURT: If there's a potential, the clerk
13	will mark them in our numerical system that will remain
14	throughout these hearings and trial.
15	
16	JEFFREY RIOLO
17	called as a witness on behalf of the State
18	herein, being first duly sworn,
19	was examined and testified as follows:
20	
21	DIRECT EXAMINATION
22	BY MR. STANTON:
23	Q Could you please state your name and spell
24	your last name for the court reporter.
25	A Jeffrey Riolo, R-i-o-l-o.

1	Q How are you currently employed?
2 ·	A I'm currently employed at the Washoe County
3	Sheriff's Office as a DNA analyst in the forensic
4	division.
5	Q And have you been involved in testing in this
6	case, State versus Vanisi, forensic material?
7	A Yes, I have.
8	THE CLERK: Exhibits 1, 2 and 3 marked.
9	(Exhibits 1, 2 and 3 marked.)
10	MR. SPECCHIO: No objection.
11	BY MR. STANTON:
12	Q Showing you what's been marked and admitted
13	as three exhibits
14	THE COURT: Well, I'll admit them.
15	MR. SPECCHIO: I had no objection.
16	THE COURT: They're admitted for purposes of
17	this hearing only.
18	(Exhibits 1, 2 and 3 were admitted.)
19	BY MR. STANTON:
20	Q Is Exhibit 1 your CV?
21	A Correct.
22	Q And Exhibit 2, Standards for Forensic DNA
23	Laboratory Personnel?
24	A Correct.
25	Q And State's Exhibit 3, which is the National
	•

1	Research Council's publication regarding scientific
2	testing?
3	A Yes, the cover sheets.
4	Q The cover, not the actual document?
5	A Yes.
б	Q Now, Mr. Riolo, directing your attention to
7	State's Exhibit 2, there is apparently something entitled
8	"1994 DNA Identification Act" that is supposed to be a
9	series of guidelines that have been set up for people who
10	are involved in the scientific testing of DNA, correct?
11	A Correct.
12	Q And is that the guidelines there, Exhibit 2?
13	A Yes, the quality assurance standards for
14 .	forensic DNA testing laboratories.
15	Q If you could, sir, turn to page 8 of State's
16	Exhibit 2, under section 5.3.
17	A Yes.
18	Q Says "Examiner/Analyst"?
19	A Yes.
20	Q Is that indeed your function regarding DNA at
21	the Washoe County crime lab?
22	A That's correct.
23	Q Relative to the criteria that this federal
24	statute has enunciated, do you qualify pursuant to the
25	standards set forth under 5.3?
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1	A Yes, I do.
2	Q Now, Mr. Riolo, Exhibit 3 before you, do you
3	recognize the pages or the excerpts from that document?
4	A Yes, I do.
5	Q And could you describe what within the
6	scientific community of DNA testing that book is designed
7	to articulate?
8	A The book that's being referred to is called
9	the "Evaluation of Forensic DNA Evidence." What this book
10	is designed to do for the forensic community is set
11	guidelines or standards for DNA analysis. Part of that is
12	the actual statistical calculations that are used in the
13	reports, along with some other recommendations.
14	Q Relative, Mr. Riolo, to that book, is that
15	considered the bible, if you will, the current version of
16	the status of the science regarding DNA testing, both in
17	the science and in the statistics frame?
18	A The book is regarded in the forensic
19	community as very I guess the bible would be the
20	correct term. It's used for the standards of DNA testing.
21	Q And the people who authored that book is a
22	consortium of various different people within both the
23	scientific community, the forensic community, as well as
24	the statistical community, correct?
25	A That's correct. The individuals that

1	
1	authored the book are members of various scientific places
2	from geneticists to population statistics, to
3	mathematicians. These individuals are in high regard in
4	the scientific community, members of the National Academy
5	of Science, some of them are.
6	Q And are the conclusions or the guidelines and
7	the protocols established in that book generally accepted
8	within the scientific community regarding DNA testing?
9	A That's correct.
10	Q Now, Mr. Riolo, you're familiar with the
L1	contents of that book?
12	A Yes, I am familiar with it.
L3	Q Now, relative to your testing in this
L 4	particular case, I want to shift gears a little bit and
15	talk about the forensic DNA testing that you performed in
16	the State versus Vanisi case. It involves testing of
17	genetic materials from several different items, correct?
18	A Correct.
19	Q The somewhat unique situation in this case is
20	that it's not the genetic markers of the suspect, or the
21	defendant, but indeed the victim in this case?
22	A Yes, profiles were determined for both.
23	Q And then compared to eliminate or to find out
24	what are the tests for positive or a match as best you can
25	regarding the test that you used, correct?

1	A Correct.
2	Q And all the tests that were results of
3	genetic material you have concluded came from Sergeant
4	Sullivan?
5	A Some items came from Sergeant Sullivan.
6	Q The ones that I guess are relevant for the
7	proceedings that you and I have discussed, the operative
8	items being Sergeant Sullivan's gun belt, some clothing
9	that Mr. Vanisi was wearing, all, as you've been advised,
10	come back as what appears to be genetic material and blood
11	from Sergeant Sullivan?
12	A Yes, consistent with.
13	Q What is the precise genetic test that you
14	performed to get the results in this case?
15	A The DNA test that was used in this case is a
16	test called PCR, which stands for preliminary chain
17	reaction. What that is, is basically we take a small
18	amount of DNA and we can make copies of it, kind of like a
19	Xerox machine. So we can look at certain areas of the DNA
20	and make multiple copies so we can analyze it.
21	Q And that is compared to the other primary
22	known DNA testing which is called RFLP?
23	A Correct.
24	Q Now, relative to the testing of PCR in this
25	case, you have come up with results regarding that testing

22

23

24

25

1	in that you have converted those results or have stated
2	those results not only in a scientific form but also in a
3	statistical form, correct?
4	A That's correct.
5	Q Now, where is that statistical formula
6	derived from by you in this case?
7	A The statistical formulas that were used in
8	this case or used in the forensic community are tools that
9	we use when we determine a DNA profile. These formulas
10	were obtained from the National Research Council report,
11	the "Evaluation of Forensic DNA Evidence" book that they
12	had published and researched.
13	Q So the statistics that you use are also part
14	of the science of DNA according to what NRC says and as
15	part of the kit used to do the testing; is that a fair
16	summarization?
17	A Yes, they're a tool that are used.
18	Q Now what kind of statistical numbers are we
19	talking about in this case?
20	A I'd have to refer to the report.

I'd have to refer to the report. Α

If you would.

THE COURT: Are you through using, with the witness, using Exhibits 1, 2 and 3?

MR. STANTON: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Could you get them for the Court,

1	please.
2	Mr. Specchio, you have copies of Exhibits 1,
3	2 and 3?
4	MR. SPECCHIO: Yes. I don't have them here,
5	but I've been provided with them.
6	THE COURT: That's fine.
7	BY MR. STANTON:
8	Q If you're ready, Mr. Riolo, having reviewed
9	your documents, what kind of statistical numbers are we
10	dealing with in this case?
11	A If we just look at the profiles that were
12	obtained from George Sullivan, the frequency that we're
13	looking at in the Caucasian population now there's
14	three different population numbers. In the Caucasian
15	population, there would be approximately one in 177,000.
16	In the black population, it would be one in 4,180,000.
17	And in the Hispanic population, it would be one in
18	344,000.
19	In the DNA profile from Siaosi Vanisi, in the
20	Caucasian population, the approximate frequency is one in
21	2,450,000. In the black population, one in 3,410,000. In
22	the Hispanic population, one in 885,000.
23	Q And the statistics that you derive those
24	numbers from are obtained from where? How do you
25	physically come up with those statistics when you do your

testing?

A What happens is once a DNA profile has been established, we'll take that DNA profile and compare it to a population data base. What a population data base is, is a data base of people that -- these are just random people that have been selected out of the population -- their DNA profile has been established and a DNA pattern has been obtained from that. From that information we can determine how frequent a DNA pattern is in the population.

So what happens is, when I determine a DNA profile in, say, a reference sample or an evidence sample, I'll take that DNA profile and compare it to this data base. And from that data base I can obtain how often I will see that in the population, or expect to see it.

Q Where do you get those figures from?

A In this particular case the numbers that were used in these calculations were obtained from the manufacturer that provides us with the PCR or the DNA typing material.

Q I'd like to shift gears slightly and focus on two separate and distinct concepts, at least for the purposes of this hearing. One is the science of DNA and the other is the statistics of DNA. Are you comfortable with disassociating those two concepts as I've phrased them?

}	Α	Yes,	I	ar
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There's a book commonly referred to as the "red book," which was a precursor to State's Exhibit 3, which is yellow in color, the current version being yellow. The red book was the previous publication from the same scientific community or at least the same titled community, the National Research Council. At some time after the publication of what is commonly referred to in your business as the red book, there was a dispute within the scientific community about ethnic subgrouping. Am I correct?

A Yes.

Q And in a general fashion, that subgrouping was that in certain small ethnic groups they may have socialized and bred within that social group such that the DNA statistical analysis may not be accurate for certain ethnic subgroups. Is that, once again, a generalization of an argument that was posed against the statistics?

A Yes.

Q After that argument was raised, certain techniques were interjected in the interim to take care of that anomaly, and then ultimately the scientific community was addressing whether or not ethnic subgrouping was indeed a statistical problem regarding DNA testing. Is that a correct statement as well?

Q Can you tell us what happened relative within the scientific community, what is the results in the yellow book and the status of the science today regarding both the science of DNA and the statistics of DNA regarding ethnic subgrouping?

A The current evaluation from the National Research Council, which is the yellow book, the evaluation of the technology itself in the report addresses that it's a sound technology.

And addressing the statistical aspect of things, they address the inbreeding question that arose in the first report. Basically inbreeding would lead to a non-random distribution of the alleles, or loci, in a population. What they did was they addressed that and they gave basically a statistical formula that would be used to compensate or take into account if inbreeding were to take place in a population.

Q Now, in the case regarding Sergeant Sullivan as being the focus of the testing, understanding that Mr. Vanisi is a controlled sample that also exists to exclude, your results in this case are that the genetic material pulled off the operative clothing matches or is consistent with Sergeant Sullivan being a Caucasian male; subgrouping, at least as an ethnic basis, is not at issue

25

right?

1	in either the science or the statistics of DNA in this
2	case under those parameters, correct?
3	A That's correct.
4	Q Now, Mr. Riolo, one final question for you,
5	would it be a fair statement to say that the current
6	status within the scientific community that is exhibited
7	within the yellow book, State's Exhibit 3, is that both
8	the science of DNA and the statistics of DNA are indeed
9	one in the same, as far as its acceptance within the
10	scientific community?
11	A That's correct.
12	MR. STANTON: No further questions of this
13	witness.
14	
15	CROSS-EXAMINATION
16	BY MR. SPECCHIO:
17	Q Mr. Riolo, are you a mathematician or a
18	scientist?
19	A I'm a scientist, molecular biologist.
20	Q You're not a forensic geneticist, are you?
21	A No, I'm not.
22	Q If I understand it correctly, you go through
23	the process in the lab and you come out with a DNA result,

the fingerprint, for lack of a term, fingerprint; is that

1	A Yeah.	
2	Q What do you call it?	
3	A We prefer to call it a DNA typing result.	
4	Q That typing result would end up with a	
5	numerical value, would it not?	
6	A Once that DNA profile is compared to the	
7	population data.	
8	Q No, not that number. You would have like a	
9	1.1 or a comma 2?	
10	A In one of the systems, yes, we would have a	
11	numerical number, right.	
12	Q And that numerical number should be the same	
13	whether the DNA process utilized is RFLP or PCR?	
14	A They're both numerical numbers that are used	
1 5	in both RFLP uses numerical numbers. The PCR system	
16	uses numerical numbers, but they mean different things.	
17	Q Okay. But they would both end up, you would	
18	both end up with not a statistical number but a	
19	designation number; is that right?	
20	A A result.	
21	Q In either form, right, RFLP or PCR, you'd	
22	still end up with a number down at the bottom of your	
23	evaluation?	
24	A Sure.	
25	Q Then what you do is you take, to make a	

1	determination for statistic purposes, you go to a chart,
2	you go to a white chart, a Caucasian chart, a black chart
3	or an Hispanic chart?
4	A That's correct, get the DNA profile and then
5	compare that profile to the population data base, which is
б	the chart you're referring to.
7	Q And that number is just meant to be an
8	estimate?
9	A That's correct.
10	Q I mean, it could be way off, couldn't it?
11	A There's been studies to show that the numbers
12	are fairly accurate.
13	Q Well, studies can end up saying whatever you
14	want them to say. The fact is, you're going to present to
15	a jury a number, one in 177,000, for instance let's
16	just pick that number out of the air and you get that
17	number off of a chart, right?
18	A In simple terms, yes.
19	Q We're going to have to make it real simple,
20	otherwise I'm not going to understand it.
21	What chart do you go to for a Tongan? Do you
22	go to a white chart, the black chart or the Hispanic
23	chart?
24	A The way the reports, the way we issue the
25	reports are we report out on three of the prevalent data

1	bases that are available.
2	Q Let everybody make their choice from there,
3	right?
4	A That's correct.
5	Q So what you say is this number fits into the
6	white guys to this point, the black guys to this point and
7	the Hispanic to this number; and since you're dealing with
8	the Tongan, you put it any place you want? I mean, you
9	don't have a Tongan number, do you?
10	A No, we don't. There's no Tonga data base.
11	Q You also don't know really how accurate
12	you can't tell me, for instance, if the Caucasian number
13	of one in 177,000 would be correct?
14	A The number is an approximate number.
15	Q Approximate.
16	A The National Research Council has looked into
17	how accurate that number is. And they have interpreted
18	that.
19	Q And that's really where the forensic
20 .	geneticist comes in, right?
21	A In what aspect?
22	Q For instance, in order to be accurate with
23	the one in 177,000, you would have to know, when you write
24	that down, how many people there are in this country.
25	Wouldn't you have to know to be accurate, not

б

approximate, but to be accurate science is not an
accurate science, I guess; but to be accurate, don't you
have to know I mean, mathematics is accurate, unless
you're talking about an approximation. But if you're
telling me one in 177,000, and you swear that that number
is accurate, don't you have to know how many whites there
are at the time that you wrote that down?

A We have to know how many whites there are in the population data base that we're using.

Q Okay. So if you're going to testify to one in 177,000, then you're prepared to testify that's based on what we used in this computer, the data base we got from this computer?

A The frequencies would be based on the population data base frequencies that were obtained.

Q You'll at least give me that since we've been talking a number of white people in this country have been born and a number have died, so whatever number we might have given when we started this conversation could change substantially by -- but the data base would still be the same, it would still say 177, right?

A That's correct.

MR. SPECCHIO: I have nothing further.

THE COURT: Redirect.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

RV	MR.	STANTON:
ப	PIR.	DIMITOR

Q Let me ask you a couple questions to follow up on Mr. Specchio's. The National Research Council, the scientists involved in State's Exhibit 3, the yellow book, did that include population geneticists or, as Mr. Specchio states, forensic geneticists?

A Yes. The council or the committee that set the guidelines had population geneticists on there, mathematicians, and various other individuals.

- Q Now, we argue at least by some sort of analogy, Mr. Specchio said that people die and live even as this hearing was being conducted. That doesn't affect the scientific credibility of the results you have, correct?
 - A It has no effect on that at all.
- Q The fact that you test in this case PCR and come up with certain markers, and what are they called in PCR testing and what are they called in RFLP?
 - A I'm not sure what you're referring to.
 - Q In RFP you have something called an autowrap?
 - A That's correct.
- Q And that has genetic markers that are presented to you in what looks like an x-ray photograph?
 - A That's correct. We call them bands.

1	Q What are they called in PCR testing?
2	A There's two types of PCR systems that are
3	used. One is analogous to the RFLP; we look at bands.
4	The other are what we call reverse dot blots, or we look
5	at dots on strips.
6	Q What was done in this case?
7	A Both, Both PCR tests, not RFLP.
8	Q And so you had both types of results that
9	occurred?
10	A That's correct.
11	Q Now, relative to your understanding of the
12	scientific community regarding the blending of the science
13	of DNA with the statistics of DNA, Mr. Specchio asked you,
14	well, you don't have a Tongan data base. I'm assuming you
15 -	don't have an American Indian date base, a Samoan date
16	base, any of the ethnic, the hundreds of ethnic subgroups
17	that exist in the world, correct?
18	A There's been some studies that have gotten
19	other data bases, but I do not have we do not have a
20	Tongan data base.
21	Q That's what I'm going to ask you is what you
22	have. You don't have all the ethnic data bases, and you'd
23	agree with me that there's probably hundreds of ethnic
24	data bases throughout the world?
25	A Correct.

1	Q According to your knowledge of the science of
2	the statistics of DNA, do you need one of those to compare
3	the genetic testing in this case?
4	A In this particular case there was the
5	evidence that was seen, some compared to Officer Sullivan,
6	some compared to Mr. Vanisi. The population data bases
7	are relevant to those individuals.
8	Q And relative to the scientists in the
9	National Research Council, as you know their work and
10	within the scientific community that you practice, is
11	there anything that says that ethnic subgroupings render
12	the statistics invalid?
13	A No, not at all.
14	Q In fact, the yellow book addressed, among
15	other things, precisely the argument that was raised in
16	the red book, and that is, the statistical numbers were
17	invalid because it did not take into consideration ethnic
18	subgroups?
19	A That's correct.
20	Q So the current status, what is reflected
21	today both in the yellow book and since the yellow book's
22	publication, is that ethnic subgrouping has no scientific
23	impact on the statistics of DNA?
24	A In the statistical formulas that are used,
25	that is taken into account for that, right.

1	Q And what is taken into account in the
2	formulas resulting in an aspect of statistics, either
3	taken to subgrouping or if just counted, whatever extent
4	subgrouping has in statistics?
5	A That's correct.
6	Q So Tongan, American Indian, whatever it is,
7	the testing that you performed in this case according
8	to the scientists the best in the field, they have
9	determined that that is accurate, regardless of what the
10	ethnic subgroup is?
11	A That's correct.
12	MR. STANTON: No further questions.
13	THE COURT: Mr. Specchio?
14	MR. SPECCHIO: No, I don't have anything
15	further, Your Honor.
16	THE COURT: Has the population data base
17	changed over time or is it only changing between the
18	yellow book and the red book?
19	THE WITNESS: You mean the actual numbers of
20	the population data base, or the people that are in the
21	data base?
22	THE COURT: The people in the data base.
23	THE WITNESS: It does change over time. The
24	statistical numbers that were determined in this case,
25	that date base is at 200 and that's left there. So we

1 | don't --

THE COURT: You mean the population data base that you utilized, you don't rerun it on a different population data base, is that what you're saying?

THE WITNESS: Let me see if I understood your question right. You asked if the population data base changes in size, right?

THE COURT: Right. Over time. We're talking about generally in terms of the science of DNA testing, not with regard to this particular test that you ran.

THE WITNESS: Right. The data bases -- it depends on how you obtain the data base. In this particular case or in our particular laboratory we use a data base of 200 individuals. There are some other people that might use data bases of, say, 100 individuals. It just depends on what data base they are using and are available.

THE COURT: The data base you're utilizing was provided to you by a manufacturer; is that what you said?

THE WITNESS: Right. And presently right now there's something taking place where they're compiling all the data bases from all around, say all the Caucasian data base, Caucasian samples, and they're going to put it all together, then there would be a much larger population

data base that will be available to the forensic community.

THE COURT: And this issue with the ethnic subgroupings, in your original direct examination you said that ethnic subgrouping was not an issue in this case.

THE WITNESS: In the statistical calculations that are used, ethnic subgrouping is formulated in that calculation. So if ethnic subgrouping did come into play, it would be taken into consideration through the statistical formulas that are used.

THE COURT: You base that on the statistical formula that was utilized by the manufacturer in establishing the data base that you used?

THE WITNESS: No, the statistical formula is based from the National Research Council report. So the National Research Council report said you should use these formulas over here when you are calculating frequencies. Over here we have a population data base from a manufacturer that we obtain the frequencies from. So we take these frequency numbers, plug them into the National Research Council formula that they suggested using, and then we obtain the frequency of that profile.

THE COURT: Is there any certification of the population data base other than it's just provided by the manufacturer?

THE WITNESS: Quote certification, I'll have to say no. But for a population data base to be used in the forensic community, it has to meet criterias such as various population statistical evaluations. They consist of this Hardy Weinberg Equilibrium Calculation and things like that.

THE COURT: The data base profile that you utilized coming from the manufacturer has gone through that process?

THE WITNESS: Exactly, correct.

THE COURT: Do you do that yourself or does some other institute?

THE WITNESS: The manufacturer has done that. Some independent groups have done that. Independent statisticians have done that outside of, say, the manufacturer.

THE COURT: Then you've reviewed that literature to determine that that is a viable population data base to be utilizing?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

THE COURT: Do I understand it correctly that the whole issue between the original red book and now the statistical analysis that you employ utilizing the yellow book has taken into consideration ethnic subgroups in the population groups?

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was in the first book, the red book, they gave these really high -- they said, well, just in case, we'll just give all the frequencies, say, 10 percent or .1. In the newer version of the yellow book what they did was say, listen, we have a better understanding of the population substructure and we can actually use the correct frequencies for the profile that's being obtained. So they said if you use this formula, you take into account the inbreeding or the subpopulation, substructure, you can use the frequencies from the data base and everything will be fine.

THE COURT: So it's your belief that the statisticians took, for instance, how many people in this country are of an ethnic subgroup that are found in a certain ethnic population group when they determined the statistical percentages that you would utilize?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: When determining frequencies?

THE WITNESS: They looked at various

21 population data bases and they said, well, listen, is this

good if we take this one person and put them in this

group, are we able to obtain the correct number.

THE COURT: That's all my questions.

Do my questions cause any additional

1	questions from either counsel?
2	MR. STANTON: No, your Honor.
3	THE COURT: Mr. Specchio?
4	MR. SPECCHIO: Nothing further, Your Honor.
5	THE COURT: Thank you. You may step down.
6	MR. STANTON: That's all the evidence
7	relative to that motion. I believe we have Dr. Clark here
8	now. Can we go to the taking of that evidence or
9	THE COURT: Do you have any problem deferring
10	your argument with regard to the DNA testing until after
11	Dr. Clark's testimony?
12	MR. SPECCHIO: No.
13	THE COURT: Then we'll proceed with Dr.
14	Clark.
15	Dr. Clark, please come forward.
16	(Witness sworn.)
17	THE CLERK: Exhibits 4-A through 4-J marked.
18	(Exhibits 4-A through 4-J marked.)
19	
20	ELLEN CLARK
21	called as a witness on behalf of the State
22	herein, being first duly sworn,
23	was examined and testified as follows:
24	
25	DIRECT EXAMINATION

1	BY MR. STANTON:
2	Q Please state your name for the record.
3	A Ellen Clark, C-l-a-r-k.
4	Q And Dr. Clark, have you been certified are
5	you a licensed forensic pathologist and a licensed
6	physician in the state of Nevada?
7	A Yes.
8	Q Have you been qualified before in the Second
9	Judicial District as well as other judicial district
10	courts as an expert in the field of forensic pathology?
11	A Yes.
12	Q Dr. Clark, did you perform the autopsy on
13	George Sullivan?
14	A Yes.
15	Q And in this case prior to the hearing today
16	did you have occasion to review all of the photographs
17	that were taken at the autopsy of Sergeant Sullivan?
18	A Yes.
19	Q And at the State's request did you go through
20	those photographs to determine and select certain
21	photographs that would answer specific questions, two
22	questions in particular: One is the cause of death of
23	Sergeant Sullivan and the other is to describe and to
24	document the wounds to Sergeant Sullivan?
25	A Yes, I did.

1	Q And as a result of that I have before you
2	Exhibits 4-B through 4-J. Are those the photographs that
3	You selected pursuant to those parameters?
4	A Yes, they are.
5	Q How many photographs in total did you review
6	to select these?
7	A I don't know exactly. I'd estimate between
8	100 and 150.
9	Q Dr. Clark, while Mr. Specchio is reviewing
10	those photographs, I'm going to go through each photograph
11	and put it up on this system here so you can look at them.
12	THE COURT: He's looking at 4-A through 4-J,
13	he's not looking at the 100 or 150?
14	MR. STANTON: Correct.
a =	
15	BY MR. STANTON:
16	BY MR. STANTON: Q Dr. Clark, I'd like to begin with 4-B.
16	Q Dr. Clark, I'd like to begin with 4-B.
16 17	Q Dr. Clark, I'd like to begin with 4-B. THE COURT: So 4-A is not marked?
16 17 18	Q Dr. Clark, I'd like to begin with 4-B. THE COURT: So 4-A is not marked? MR. STANTON: 4-A is marked but it's not a
16 17 18 19	Q Dr. Clark, I'd like to begin with 4-B. THE COURT: So 4-A is not marked? MR. STANTON: 4-A is marked but it's not a photograph.
16 17 18 19 20	Q Dr. Clark, I'd like to begin with 4-B. THE COURT: So 4-A is not marked? MR. STANTON: 4-A is marked but it's not a photograph. THE COURT: Go ahead and give it to the
16 17 18 19 20 21	Q Dr. Clark, I'd like to begin with 4-B. THE COURT: So 4-A is not marked? MR. STANTON: 4-A is marked but it's not a photograph. THE COURT: Go ahead and give it to the clerk; she'll withdraw it.
16 17 18 19 20 21	Q Dr. Clark, I'd like to begin with 4-B. THE COURT: So 4-A is not marked? MR. STANTON: 4-A is marked but it's not a photograph. THE COURT: Go ahead and give it to the clerk; she'll withdraw it. MR. STANTON: It's a three-by-five card.
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q Dr. Clark, I'd like to begin with 4-B. THE COURT: So 4-A is not marked? MR. STANTON: 4-A is marked but it's not a photograph. THE COURT: Go ahead and give it to the clerk; she'll withdraw it. MR. STANTON: It's a three-by-five card. BY MR. STANTON:

1	A Yes.
2	THE COURT: Do you want it sideways like
3	that?
4	THE WITNESS: Could you turn it?
5	BY MR. STANTON:
б	Q Is that clear enough for you, Dr. Clark, so
7	you can see that?
8	A Are you able to turn down the lights so
9	there's not so much white out?
10	I can see it. It's not as it appears to look
11	directly at it. It's a representation. That's fine.
12	BY MR. STANTON:
13	Q Dr. Clark, relative to that photograph, could
14	you please describe the necessity of that photograph
15	regarding the questions that I've previously posed to you,
16	speaking of cause of death, the nature of the wounds and
17	specifically the forensic identification of the wounds
18	ultimately with an implement that was provided to you?
19	A This photograph is an identification
20	photograph. It shows a portion of Sergeant Sullivan's
21	upper torso and it also shows his face from a frontal
22	View. In the photograph you can identify many injuries.
23	In all, within this view, based upon my examination, there
24	is representation of at least ten separate impact sites to
25	the face and/or head extending into the frontal hairline.

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The photograph shows that there's wide distribution of injuries. It shows variation in patterning of injuries and it shows externally damage which was created by the multiple injuries or separate impacts ultimately leading to death.

Q 4-C.

A Exhibit 4-C shows Sergeant Sullivan's left hand at the time of autopsy. It shows extensive bruising to the backs of all the fingers of the left hand. It also shows evidence of sharp force injury in the form of very deep lacerations which were associated with bone fractures and caused near detachment of the tips of the fingers. This represents combined blunt and sharp force injury to a separate portion of the body in a distribution that's characteristic of a defensive injury.

Q 4-D.

A Exhibit 4-D shows the top of the decedent's head and demonstrates in detail an injury which was barely visible in Exhibit 4-B. And that is the laceration which has distinctive patterning at the top of the center of the forehead in the scalp line. It shows one of the many varieties of patterned injuries that were present in this case, in particular that is a wedge-shaped wound that has features of both sharp force injury and blunt trauma.

Q 4-E.

A 4-E shows the right side of Sergeant Sullivan's face. It shows two separate injury types and, in particular, patterning which is different from that previously shown in detail in the other autopsy photographs. In particular, there is abrasion or skin break injury representing blunt trauma on the left side of the chin, extending on to the left facial cheek. There also are injuries which again have features of sharp and blunt trauma but have a more unique finding, and that is a curved edge directly adjacent to a rectangular or square-shaped edge which further speak to the design or shape of the weapon used to create the injuries.

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A Exhibit 4-F shows the top of the decedent's head, in particular the scalp having been shaved. It shows additional combined blunt and sharp force injuries, again having patterning different than those that we have already seen. The injury which is identified as No. 2 consists of a long or elliptical laceration that has intersecting bar-shaped lacerations speaking to a dimension and surface of a weapon.

No. 3 has a much broader but still partially rectangular, partially sharp and blunt pattern which speaks to a different size and shape corresponding to an instrument or weapon surface.

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Q Throughout the 4 series of photographs that you have reviewed, have the black Magic Marker notations. numerical notations, distinguished separate and distinct wounds, Dr. Clark?

Α Yes, they have. Those are placed for reference and identification in enumerating injuries and are for that purpose only. They identify separate injuries.

> 0 4-G.

4-G again shows the top of the scalp at the very top of the center of the head. It shows a pattern injury again having features of both sharp and blunt force trauma. And it shows an intersecting area where there is a physical lop or a curved edge which aligns with the straight edge and then a repeat of this pattern along the other margin, again with dimensions and shapes that are different than those previously shown.

> 0 4-H.

4-H, which does not project well here, shows a different view of the top of Sergeant Sullivan's head at the outset of the autopsy and it, in particular, shows the multiplicity of injuries, at least seven separate impact sites to the top of the head and the scalp within the hairline. It shows some of the injuries which have been shown in detail but it shows their wide separation or

distribution, again in the center top of the head extending towards the back, towards the left side of the scalp in the midline towards the left on the lateral edge or outer edge of the head on the left in the frontal region on the right, and then there were injuries also towards the back of the head on the left occipital region and wrapping down. This shows an overall view again of a wide distribution of injuries and multiple separate impact sites.

O 4-I.

A Exhibit 4-I shows again the decedent's face. This shows partial reflection of the lips and exposure of the oral cavity to show very massive trauma to the teeth and also to the jaw and the facial bones indicating injury in excess of that which is externally visible or on the outer surfaces of the face in earlier photos.

Q Finally, 4-J.

A 4-J is similar to the immediately previous photograph in that it shows some injuries which have previously been shown but shows exposure of portions of the left eyelid to show deep trauma to the eye surfaces, in addition to bruising on the outer surfaces of the face. It also shows injuries in some detail on the left facial cheek and towards the left side of the forehead and on the nose which are not well represented in other exhibits.

1	THE CLERK: Exhibit 5 marked as
2	demonstrative.
3	(Exhibit 5 was marked.)
4	BY MR. STANTON:
5	Q Dr. Clark, Exhibit 5 is the item
6	THE COURT: Are you through with the
7	projector for now? It's a little dark to be I can't
8	see that.
9	MR. STANTON: I'm through with showing the
10	photographs. I don't know if Mr
11	THE COURT: Turn the light on. Proceed.
12	BY MR. STANTON:
13	Q Dr. Clark, Exhibit 5 was provided to you at
14	autopsy to conduct an examination as to whether or not the
15	surfaces of that implement were consistent in both the
16	size and shape with some, if not all, of the injuries that
17	you observed on Sergeant Sullivan; is that correct?
18	A That's correct.
19	Q And the photographs, the 4 series we have
20	just gone through, are they necessary for you to properly
21	describe the nature of your examination and the results
22	both as to cause of death, as well as the forensic aspect
23	of the nature of the wounds, the force used and the
24	location on Sergeant Sullivan's body that the implement
25	struck?

1	A Yes.
2	MR. STANTON: Thank you. I have no further
3	questions.
4	THE COURT: Cross. Do you want to see the
5	photographs projected again?
6	MR. SPECCHIO: I'll make reference to them.
7	Maybe she'll remember them.
8	THE COURT: Why don't we just approach the
9	witness with the exhibits.
10	MR. SPECCHIO: That's fine.
11	THE COURT: I have written notes on each of
12	them.
13	
14	CROSS-EXAMINATION
15	BY MR. SPECCHIO:
16	Q Dr. Clark, this is 4-C. How does this assist
17	you in discussing the cause of death of Sergeant Sullivan?
18	A This assists me in describing the
19	distribution of the injuries and, in particular, in making
20	reference to what we term in forensic pathology as
21	defensive wounds. It shows the magnitude of force which
22	was used, and it also shows the positioning and
23	distribution of the injuries on the hand.
24	Q What was the magnitude of the force in this
25	case?

1	A The force was sufficient to nearly tip off
2	the ends of two fingers and break the bones beneath those.
3	The force was also of a magnitude that it caused diffused
4	and continuous bleeding underneath the skin surface from
5	the tips of the fingers to the back of the hand.
6	Q How much force is that?
7	A A lot.
8	Q Pounds?
9	A I can't tell you in terms of pounds per
10	square inch.
11	Q Do you have to drop the axe from ten feet or
12	can you drop it from three inches?
13	A I would say that that does not imply that
14	anything was dropped. Something was wielded with great
15	force to create
16	Q Wielded from a height of ten feet or ten
17	inches?
18	A I can't tell you.
19	Q This really doesn't help you to do anything
20	other than to point out a gory defensive wound?
21	A In my opinion it helps show the distribution
22	of the wounds and, in particular, make reference to
23	defensive wounds.
24	Q Doesn't show anything about the cause of
25	death; he didn't die from these cut-off fingers, did he?
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*	A his more immediately life-threatening
2	injuries were those to the face and the head.
3	Q I never went to law school (sic) and I can
4	tell you by looking at these photographs that this guy
5	probably died by an axe wound to the head.
6	MR. STANTON: I think counsel is referring to
7	he may not have gone to medical school. I know he went to
8	law school.
9	THE WITNESS: Please repeat your question.
10	BY MR. SPECCHIO:
11	Q Most people would be able to look at that and
12	say he probably died by an axe to the head?
13	A I disagree.
14	Q This weapon, this Exhibit 5, you're not
15	trying to tell the Court that you think this weapon caused
16	all of these injuries?
17	A I would say no, that weapon didn't
18	specifically cause every one of those injuries.
19	Q It's consistent with a lot of them, though,
20	isn't it?
21	A That's correct.
22	MR. SPECCHIO: Judge, let me ask you a
23	question here, does the State intend to blow up these gory
24	eight-by-tens into three-feet-by-three-feet gory
25	photographs at trial?

1	MR. STANTON: Yes, your Honor.
2	MR. SPECCHIO: We're going to object to that,
3	Your Honor. We think it's highly inflammable. We would
4	object to these. And I will give this back to the clerk.
5	And, Your Honor, that Exhibit 5 I think they're going to
6	use, and we're going to stipulate that that is a
7	reasonable facsimile to the alleged murder weapon. Is
8	that a fair statement?
9	MR. STANTON: Pretty close, I think, yes.
10	THE COURT: We'll hold onto it.
11	MR. STANTON: I have no further questions on
12	redirect for Dr. Clark.
13	THE COURT: You may step down.
14	MR. STANTON: That would be the evidence that
15	the State would present relative to the motion in limine
16	regarding gruesome photographs.
17	THE COURT: Mr. Stanton, do you intend to
18	utilize the projector system that you've utilized in lieu
19	of publishing to the jury during the course of the trial?
20	MR. STANTON: Your Honor, the State's
21	intent for the record, this is what's called the Doar
22	system, spelled D-o-a-r. The State would be requesting of
23	the Court and it plans to use this system for purposes of
24	Dr. Clark's testimony to the jury in its entirety as she

did virtually before the Court this morning. The State

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would then actually offer the photographs prior to displaying them into evidence and then ultimately the photographs would be available for the jury for their review, the actual photographs themselves.

The difficulty the State has is that the size of the photographs, which are eight-by-ten, to have Dr. Clark demonstrate with the implement to all the jurors at the same time is somewhat difficult. Granted the size is increased in the use of the Doar system; however, the projector, at least as we're set up here, is several feet away from the jury box, and I think it's the only way other than blowing up the photographs to 16-by-20 size so that Dr. Clark's testimony can be received by all 13 or 14 jurors in this case contemporaneously, especially the detail that Dr. Clark didn't get into today but will at trial, and that is taking Exhibit 5, the hatchet, and going through each wound to show that it, indeed how she comes to the conclusion from the wound itself that that implement and the surfaces of that implement are consistent with that wound. I think that's very difficult to do with an eight-by-ten so that all 14 jurors can see it.

THE COURT: Mr. Specchio, do you have any further argument?

MR. SPECCHIO: We're going to object. I

mean, those photographs are gruesome enough without plastering them on a board at three or four feet by three or four feet and then allowing them to relook at the photographs. We would object to that procedure.

That's all I have to say.

THE COURT: The Court is very familiar with systems like the Doar system. I've utilized them in other trials. In looking at the exhibits, I'm going to first find that they are necessary for the testimony of the expert pathologist. So I am going to allow them to be admitted based upon the presentation here today.

Further, I'm going to find at this time that it is not more gruesome to have them actually projected. I've had an opportunity to review the photographs personally, as well as observe them projected. The distance from the front rail of the jury box to where the projection screen is 17 and a half feet. We just recently had the courtroom measured. So that distance is considerable.

MR. SPECCHIO: How big is the screen?

THE COURT: The screen that they are
utilizing right now I think is approximately five-by-four.
And not the whole screen was filled with the pictures.

What I believe is that the jury holding these photographs in their hands, the eight-by-ten glossies, is

more gruesome and more graphic than what we observed on the screen. I think the observation on the screen seemed less gruesome and less direct to the members of the jury. It certainly feels that way to the Court when I look at the pictures. Therefore, I don't think it's more prejudicial to have utilization of the projection than if I allow the publication, which would be the other procedure, of the jury handling them, touching them.

MR. SPECCHIO: They're not going to see them?

THE COURT: They'll receive them in the jury room during deliberations, as with all other evidence that is admitted. But they will not be getting them during the course of the trial. We don't need to publish them to the jury a second time. They're published once while the testimony proceeds, and if you want to use them during cross-examination, you may. If you don't, you may just use the photographs with the witness.

So for those reasons I'm going to deny the motion to exclude the utilization of the Doar system.

MR. SPECCHIO: And our continuing objection would be noted for the record, Judge, so we don't have to keep saying it here in the trial?

THE COURT: Absolutely. It is noted. And we'll certainly preserve the record for the appellate review.

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Anything further with regard to the photographs?

MR. STANTON: No, your Honor.

admitted for the purposes of this hearing. The foundation has been laid, I think, for purposes of the trial also. But they won't be admitted until you move for admission at trial in front of the jury. The clerk is going to hold onto all the exhibits that have been marked.

MR. STANTON: The State is going to make a motion with the Court that Exhibit 4 series and 5 be released back to the State pending the trial. We have pretrials with other witnesses that we need to conduct between now and then. I don't believe there's going to be an objection, certainly, to the 4 series, the foundation of them, because that could be laid at any time. And once again with Exhibit 5, that is a demonstrative piece of evidence that there will be a stipulation that it is the same weight, size, consistency and make and model of the implement that ultimately was taken in this case. So I don't believe there's any chain of custody issues.

THE COURT: I don't have a problem with 5.

Don't you have another set of photographs so that we can keep the record clear, the ones that were testified to today with regard to the Court admitting or the Court

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saying were not too gruesome were the same set of photographs at trial?

They're marked. Obviously they MR. STANTON: will remain marked. I'll represent as an officer of the court, we're not going to change the markings on them. addition, if I can have them for a brief period of time I can get those specific photographs duplicated through the negatives for our purposes and even Mr. Specchio, if he wants a set of them, so that we can do that. But I will need the actual photographs to go to the crime lab personnel to ensure, since there's several hundred photographs at the autopsy, there are slight differences between, say, 4-B and probably three other photographs. To ensure that indeed the same one is used, I'll need to match them up with a person from the photography division of the crime lab to make sure we have a precise duplicate set.

MR. SPECCHIO: Are these the only photographs we're going to be introducing?

MR. STANTON: From the autopsy of Sergeant Sullivan, that's correct.

MR. SPECCHIO: Death and autopsy?

MR. STANTON: Yes.

MR. SPECCHIO: I have no objection. If he wants to release them, copy them and provide the Court and

I may.

1	myself with a copy, that would be all right.
2	THE COURT: The clerk, though, prior to
3	release will make a Xerox copy at least of these so we'll
4	have some record that the clerk can compare. Not that
5	there would be any purposeful exchange, but we want to
6	make sure everyone is protected.
7	It was my understanding when I made my ruling
8	these were all the photographs of Sergeant Sullivan or of
9	the death of the sergeant that would be moved for
10	admission. And that is true, right?
11	MR. STANTON: Relative to the autopsy and the
12	issues of cause of death and the nature of wounds, that's
13	correct. There probably is one, possibly two photographs
14	of the generalized scene as it was first observed and
15	documented, which would include Sergeant Sullivan's
16	clothed body.
17	MR. SPECCHIO: That's all right, Judge. I
18	don't have any problem with that.
19	THE COURT: You've seen that and have no
20	problem with that?
21	MR. SPECCHIO: No problem.
22	THE COURT: Okay. Do you want to argue with
23	regard to the utilization of Mr. Riolo as a DNA expert?
24	MR. STANTON: Jeff Riolo, yes, Your Honor, if

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Relative to that testimony in the motion, Your Honor, I just have a couple of things I'd like to argue briefly to the Court. Number one is that the sum and substance of Jeff Riolo's testimony, Your Honor, I think can be boiled down to a very popularized analogy that I think everybody at least in the criminal context can understand, and that is the use of fingerprint technology.

At some point when that testimony was being first utilized in criminal forensic settings, someone had to be making the determination that a fingerprint was indeed a unique anatomical design. At some point things progressed within the scientific community that everybody understood and agreed that, generally speaking, a fingerprint is unique. I believe that's where we are on the cusp of DNA science and the statistics behind that science according to Jeff Riolo's testimony.

The motion as I read it specifically attacks or suggests to the Court a prohibition of Mr. Riolo testifying both to the scientific results that he did with his testing and more specifically a cap, if you will, on his testimony only to the science and not to the attendant genetics.

I believe Mr. Riolo has testified and the Court opinions have confirmed that indeed the science and

the statistics of DNA are one in the same now; that State's Exhibit 3, the National Research Council, within the scientific community is the generally accepted standards. And as Mr. Riolo has stated, that the scientific community has accepted both the science of DNA and the statistics of DNA through the use of various different formulas.

The issue of ethnic subgrouping in this case is somewhat of a misleading aspect of the case, and that is, the DNA material in this case, unlike most of the published opinions that you review regarding DNA evidence is DNA evidence tied to the defendant, either through hair, through blood or through some other secretion of DNA material, in this case the evidence that the State will present is that there are certain items of evidence, clothing worn by the defendant and property that will be identified as being Sergeant Sullivan's that all comes back with genetic material matching his, specifically the genetic material is blood.

So we're not talking in this case about genetic material being typed to then the ethnic subgroup of the defendant who is indeed, or what the State has been informed, a Tongan male. So even putting aside the issue of ethnic subgrouping just for a moment, I believe that is somewhat of a red herring in this case because it's not at

issue.

Now certainly in Mr. Riolo's testing of this matter he used a controlled known sample of Mr. Vanisi's for purposes of excluding him as the donor source of that material. And I believe the statistics that he cited in the reports that have been provided to the defense some several months ago in this case indeed confirm that the DNA profiles in this case show that there is a statistical value or statistical likelihood that that material is consistent with Sergeant Sullivan. There's going to be no testimony in this case that it is a match. The statistics in this case don't reach that level, merely that the DNA material is consistent with being that of Sergeant Sullivan within a certain population group.

When you then add what the science has addressed with ethnic subgroups, according to Mr. Riolo the formulas used in PCR testing, is indeed adopted by the scientific community to include population geneticists to account for any ethnic subgrouping if indeed that has any effect any more on DNA testing. And I believe what Mr. Riolo says, and confirmed in Exhibit 3, what's referred to as the yellow book, that in RFLP testing now, the full blown DNA testing where you get very large DNA statistics, that indeed ethnic subgrouping is no longer even a viable argument against DNA testing and the statistics derived

therefrom.

I think the reason, Your Honor, as I understand the science, to summarize what Mr. Riolo and Exhibit 3 articulates, is this: They have looked at ethnic subgrouping across the broad spectrum of the three groups that Mr. Riolo has testified to and smaller ethnic subgroups and they have concluded that the genetic markers that are derived in this testing do not -- are not determined by one's ethnicity; that indeed they are unique genetic codes regardless of what ethnic group you're from.

By analogy, once again, borrowing from fingerprints, that if the argument went within a subgroup such as a Tongan subgroup, breeding primarily within Tongan males and Tongan females, thus Tongan offspring, that somehow you would get fingerprints that may not be unique. That's indeed the same argument with DNA genetics, that if you bred within a certain group over a certain period of time, your genetic markers may not distinguish them from one another, certainly not to the statistical level that they were getting in other type cases.

Indeed, the National Research Council has concluded that is not true. DNA genetic markers are DNA genetic markers and that the ethnicity of them play no relevant role whatsoever in the statistics.

I would agree with Mr. Specchio, and I believe Mr. Riolo's assessment is that statistics indeed is an estimation, that there is no concrete assessment because there's no testing, obviously, of each child born and each person that dies into that pool to confirm one in whatever, but it is an approximation. But that approximation is indeed still statistically precise, and that it doesn't make a difference whether people are entering a population data base or exiting.

Further, it doesn't make a difference the number of people in that data base, save and except for a minimal level that the experts have evaluated that says we have now a proper amount of people to do a comparative DNA sample and thus we are properly able to derive statistics therefrom. And I think that's precisely what Mr. Riolo has stated in his testimony today, and that the exclusion of his testimony to the statistics indeed is not necessary nor supported by the weight of the scientific community. What is generally accepted within the scientific community as reflected in Exhibit 3, the National Research Council yellow book, embraces both the science of DNA and the statistics that's derived therefrom.

I have found four appellate cases since we filed the motion in this case that have addressed precisely that issue or pretty close to precisely that

issue, and that is, is the science of DNA separate and apart from the statistics of DNA requiring, A, a separate witness, to wit, a population geneticist, or indeed is the science of DNA joined at the hips so that they are, for practical purposes, one item? I think that's obviously the State's position, and those four cases that I've found I think support that. I've provided to defense counsel the other two. I've checked periodically at our library. They are available on Westlaw, and I can provide them. I would ask, since they weren't enclosed in our opposition, I found these cases after the briefing of this matter, to request, if the Court is interested, leave of the Court to provide those cases to the Court in the consideration of this issue.

Like I said, I have two that I've pulled off in one form from the Internet that I can provide hard copies for the Court, and I'd say approximately within seven days I can have the remaining two. So I'd at least offer that as an opportunity to the Court to review some other appellate courts that have embraced what appears to be the same thing, and that is whether or not there is a distinction between the science and the statistics.

THE COURT: Yes, I would like those.

Mr. Specchio, you certainly have an opportunity.

1	MR. SPECCHIC: I have no objection, Your
2	Honor. This is one of the motions that we submitted, in
3	any event.
4	THE COURT: Right.
5	MR. SPECCHIO: And I have no problem if the
6	Court wants to review those cases before deciding that
7	motion.
8	THE COURT: Would you afford the Court's law
9	clerk those cites and/or the copies that you have that are
10	unmarked?
11	MR. STANTON: I'll provide the actual copies
12	because the sites I don't think will do much good. I've
13	looked for the past four months, three months, to try and
14	get them. They're from regional reporters and gone
15	through the advanced sheets. They're relatively new, and
16	so I can get the hard copy and provide them to your law
17	clerk.
18	THE COURT: Okay. I think that we have a few
19	minutes this morning, but I'm not sure we can get too far.
20	We still have the motion in limine with regard to the
21	circumstances surrounding the defendant's arrest in Salt
22	Lake City.
23	MR. SPECCHIO: We might have that one
24	resolved, too, Your Honor, if I might.
25	THE COURT: You may.

MR. SPECCHIO: Mr. Stanton and Mr. Gammick have provided me with kind of a synopsis of the testimony or what would be the testimony of Deputies Craig Meyer, Blake Schroeder, Keith Stephens and B. Adamson. If they would like to submit a written stipulation in accordance with what's on this paper that they provided me, I think we can -- I'd be prepared to stipulate as to those facts regarding the arrest, if that's what we're talking about.

MR. STANTON: Your Honor, I provided counsel with an outline of four witnesses from the state of Utah police officers that the State would offer testimony.

And, once again, it is a summary fashion of their testimony and their role.

THE COURT: Do you have a copy for the Court?

MR. STANTON: I do, Your Honor.

The purpose of me providing it to defense counsel, Your Honor, is we had previously discussed what issues can we agree on or disagree. In addition, we still have the pending motion regarding the limitation of that evidence. If counsel I think is referring to based upon that representation he is -- I don't know if the correct word is withdrawing his motion, if there is no issue now before the Court relative to that motion, I think that kind of resolves it. As far as the actual trial goes, I think that would be something that we, the State and Mr.

Specchio, needs to discuss down the road. To some extent I think we can probably stipulate to some of that evidence and whittle those witnesses down from four to two, but I think, in essence, there's going to need to be at least two witnesses from the state of Utah to add some colorable context to the evidence in this case and to those facts, specifically I believe it's witness one and three, which would be Detective Keith Stephens and Deputy Meyer.

MR. SPECCHIO: Judge, my position is this:

If all they're going to talk about, all the Utah people are going to talk about are issues or facts contained on this sheet of paper, I'm prepared to stipulate to it.

They don't have to bring anybody if they don't want to.

They can bring them all if they'd like.

THE COURT: The only issue really is the description of Vanisi's behavior in the residence. What is that?

MR. STANTON: Deputy Meyer, I believe, would testify consistent with the reports that I have and defense counsel has --

MR. SPECCHIO: I have no problem with that.

MR. STANTON: That he enters the residence pursuant to what ultimately becomes a SWAT tactical assessment to enter the home because the home is now, at least a portion of it, on fire. And they want to have Mr.

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Vanisi taken into custody. He's on the first floor of the two-floor structure. Deputy Meyers enters the building second after the door is battered down by the use of a battering ram with SWAT personnel. He enters the home and initially sees Mr. Vanisi at the end of a hallway. Deputy Meyer describes that he sees his right eye, his right ear, all being Mr. Vanisi's, and his right arm with a semi-automatic handoun consistent with the size and shape of a Glock .45, which he has experience in that weaponry. The weaponry comes up. He makes brief eye contact with Mr. Vanisi. He believes Mr. Vanisi is going to fire at him. He fires three to four rounds of his duty weapon at Mr. Vanisi, striking him apparently at least one time in his arm. He's then removed from the building at that time by other officers because he lost his balance and fell. Other officers thought he had been shot, and they tactically removed him from the residence.

THE COURT: No statements?

MR. STANTON: The only statements that Mr. Vanisi, that the State will seek to elicit are the generalized ones about what Mr. Vanisi's behavior and demeanor was during what I gather is at least a two-hour time period from the initial we have a standoff situation when Mr. Vanisi sees police outside, runs back into the house and when he's ultimately taken out of the home by

use of a beanbag gun. In a generalized sense, Mr. Vanisi had walked around, talked to several different officers through several different windows of this home saying that he wanted to talk to relatives, that he wasn't going to give up. His demeanor and behavior of shifting gears frequently, saying that there was children in the home and that he had to feed them and clothe them — there weren't any children in the home at this time period — the police officers felt that that was a delaying tactic for Mr. Vanisi. Obviously someone else can argue that that statement means something else.

So those are the generalized bits of information that Detective Keith Stephens was both a percipient witness to and as the case detective in Salt Lake City could attest to if Mr. Specchio doesn't object along those lines. If so, we would bring in some of the other witnesses but they wouldn't be very significant as the extent and nature of their testimony.

THE COURT: Some of these witnesses or witnesses still further?

MR. STANTON: Those witnesses I believe could testify to those aspects. There may be one or two others if there's a particular comment that the State feels is germane. It's not contained in the reports, but obviously at some juncture we have to pretrial with the Utah

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1 authorities to find out if there's something, as there typically is, not included in their police reports. Right 2 3 now I'm only operating with what I have in police report 4 form in front of me and provided to defense counsel. 5 THE COURT: Do we have a day set aside prior 6 to the jury being selected for any hearings? 7 MR. STANTON: Yes. I think we have just 8 before, the week before the trial begins. 9 THE COURT: You will have your pretrial with the Utah authorities before that time? 10

THE COURT: My concern is that if there are some statements that come out of your pretrial, that we don't have any delay in the case, that you are able to disclose that through your discovery with Mr. Specchio and we can have a hearing if we have to.

MR. STANTON: I certainly would hope so.

MR. STANTON: I think that would be certainly possible and I think would fit well. I plan on having the pretrial with the folks well before the hearings that we have scheduled in this case.

I would ask, and maybe a question is, if we can go the other way, is there something of concern that Mr. Specchio's looking for that he doesn't want coming in from Utah? Aside from the fact of what I just mentioned and outlined, we're also dealing with a chain of custody

of certain items: Sergeant Sullivan's clothing, that was specifically his weapon, certain items from his person that the State alleges were taken by the defendant from Sergeant Sullivan's person on the night of his murder, as well as the stolen vehicle that is the subject of Count V of the charging document that was recovered at that location and obviously a nexus of how the defendant got from Reno to Salt Lake City. But if there's a specific concern of the defense as to something that they don't want to come in relative to what happened in Salt Lake City, we can maybe address it that way as well.

THE COURT: I'm going to have the clerk just mark as Exhibit A the Utah witness checklist that was provided to the defense just so the record is clear what you were reviewing, Mr. Specchio. Is there anything in particular that you know of that you are concerned about now that hasn't been addressed?

MR. SPECCHIO: With regard to Salt Lake City? THE COURT: Yes.

MR. SPECCHIO: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: With regard to the discovery of information that will come out of the pretrial, I don't know your position, Mr. Stanton, on oral statements of the defendant. I just recently had something develop with the District Attorney's Office, so I want to make it clear.

If you determine through your pretrial with the Utah authorities that Mr. Vanisi made a statement against interest that is not written down in a police report, do you agree with the Court that you will have a hearing outside the presence of the jury and be sure Mr. Specchio knows about it before it's presented to the jury?

MR. STANTON: Well, if that's the Court's ruling on it, I'll certainly comply with the Court's ruling. I don't necessarily agree that that is indeed the status of the law regarding -- I can guarantee the Court right now that there's probably dozens of statements that the defendant made to various different law enforcement officers that are statements against interest or certainly could be viewed in that light, depending on which side you're on, that are not documented in any report.

Guaranteed.

This was a standoff situation in excess of two hours. He had contact with family members on the telephone. He had contact with at least one hostage negotiator with the police department, as I've indicated, several police officers as he's walking around and sticking his head out of various different windows and doors throughout this interaction. And these are reports from Salt Lake City that are probably, the longest one is three to four pages in length, very few of it focusing on

what the person said. Understanding Salt Lake City knew, at the time that they were authoring these reports, that they didn't have a case anymore that they were going to prosecute in Salt Lake City. This was a turnkey operation for them, take him into custody, extradite him to Nevada on their warrant. I don't know what their habit and custom is as far as documenting in their reports, but certainly with that in mind you get what you basically get with police officers, documenting what they did and really no idea of what the focus was when it comes to litigating.

THE COURT: For the purposes of this trial, if in your pretrial you determine there are statements that Mr. Vanisi has made that have not been disclosed to the defense that you want to utilize in your case in chief as determinations of guilt or innocence of the defendant, I'm going to order that you disclose those to Mr. Specchio, because he's filed a motion in limine. Either we get a stipulation that he doesn't need a hearing or we have a hearing with regard to their admissibility prior to presenting them to the jury.

Now, if the timing is such that we have to do it in the middle of the trial, we do it in the middle of the trial. If we do it in the middle of the witness' testimony, we do it. But I want to have that determination outside the presence of the jury before we

present it to the jury. And then we're clear that we aren't creating an error.

MR. STANTON: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And I think that based on what you've told me today, Mr. Specchio, it will fulfill your concerns?

MR. SPECCHIO: I think so, Your Honor. I would assume that their statements will be consistent with their police reports. So I don't have any problem with that. But if all of a sudden I'm stipulating to all of these facts and one of these jamolts (phonetic) wants to come in and start talking about confessions and admissions that I'm not aware of, I'm going to have a real problem. And we'll have to do this trial over again down the road. I don't want to get in that situation.

THE COURT: Mr. Stanton is going to tell you if he's got something like that before we ever start our jury trial. We'll have those hearings before we swear the jury panel. If you have to have a continuance based on some information that came out, we'll deal with that as it happens.

MR. STANTON: If I got a nice piece of smoking gun type statement that goes right to intent or whatever, Mr. Specchio is going to hear about it before the jury does and before this Court does.

1	MR. SPECCHIO: It will make my day. It will
2	make my day.
3	THE COURT: I'm sure Mr. Stanton will do
4	that.
5	And Mr. Gammick.
6	MR. GAMMICK: Understood, Your Honor.
7	THE COURT: So here we are with all we
8	have is criminal history. It's noon. I think we better
9	deal with that this afternoon.
10	MR. STANTON: Your Honor, actually I think
11	we're pretty close to concluding. I think we could do it
12	within 15 to 20 minutes.
13	THE COURT: Well, I know we have to take a
14	break for the court reporter. We have to take some break.
15	We've been at it a couple of hours.
16	We might as well keep on did you have
17	someplace you had to be this afternoon?
18	MR. STANTON: No. I was just figuring that
19	we've got a lot of people tied up here and we could finish
20	it up in 15 or 20 minutes, then everybody could go about
21	their business.
22	MR. SPECCHIO: I've already missed my morning
23	nap.
24	THE COURT: Mr. Specchio, we all know you're
25	teasing us about that. You've looked very alert

1	throughout the hearing.
2	MR. SPECCHIO: Judge, I really would like to,
3	when we're done, go over my list and make sure
4	THE COURT: I think we'll just take a recess.
5	We can come back at 1:30, because Mr. Specchio wants to go
6	through this list anyway and make sure we've touched
7	everything. There's no reason to rush through. We've got
8	lots of time set aside.
9	MR. GAMMICK: Is the courtroom going to be
10	secured during the lunch hour, Your Honor? I'm inquiring
1 1	if we can leave the cart here.
12	THE COURT: Yes.
13	MR. GAMMICK: We'll be the only ones coming
14	back at 1:30?
15	THE COURT: You're the only ones. We have no
16	hearings before you, and the bailiff will lock it up.
17	MR. SPECCHIO: Judge, I would think we could
18	probably conclude everything in half an hour or 45 minutes
19	at the most.
20	THE COURT: I anticipate that. Thank you,
21	counsel. Court's in recess.
22	(Recess taken at 12:00 p.m.)
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RENO, NEVADA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1998, 1:40 P.M. 1 2 -000-3 THE COURT: We are back on the record in 5 continued hearings for State versus Siaosi Vanisi, Case 6 No. CR98-0516. 7 I have had an opportunity to review all the 8 motions that have been filed and so we can go through that 9 list. But the only ones I have yet to hear is there's a 10 defense motion that was filed regarding prior bad acts 11 that there was a discussion about it being moot. 12 a motion with regard to criminal history of defendant. 13 And those are the only two things other than what has been 14 submitted, and I'll go through and I'll tell you what 15 you'll receive written orders on. 16 MR. STANTON: We should have the gang 17 affiliation motion. 18 THE COURT: And gang affiliation. Thank you. 19 I'm missing it on my checklist here. Those are the only 20 three things that I think are still pending. 21 MR. STANTON: That checks with my list.

Do we have prior bad act evidence that the State wants to offer or do we have prior criminal history

Mr. Specchio, but let's get to the hearing.

THE COURT: We'll go through it completely,

evidence you want to offer?

MR. STANTON: If I could go through the motions in order, specifically I'd like to start off with the prior bad acts motion.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. STANTON: Out of an abundance of caution what I have done is try to assess anything that could be potentially perceived as prior bad acts. And I'm going to recite to the Court the preliminary hearing transcript, if you have that available.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. STANTON: Your Honor, when I read the motion -- let me just start off as a fundamental thing to address what I think is at least a larger portion of defense's motion. First of all, the State is aware of no particular evidence that would normally be considered 48.045 evidence, as a separate act that the defendant committed that we are going to bring in either police officers or another victim to say that they did that and we're going to offer it from one of the recognized statutory exceptions. So there is no, I guess, traditional 48.045 evidence. But I'm not certain what would be potentially considered along those lines. So I'd like to cite to three instances that the State seeks to admit as potentially uncharged misconduct. And all of

this was presented at the preliminary hearing.

The first one I'd like to start with is page 64 of the preliminary hearing transcript. The witness that this came in at the preliminary hearing is the same fashion as the State's going to elicit at trial. And that is, the witness testifying on page 64 is a relative of the defendant's. His name is Vainga Kini Kini. Mr. Kini Kini was the individual the defendant met upon his arrival at the Kini Kini home in Salt Lake City. He actually met with some other relatives initially, but he does arrive at the Kini Kini home. The Kini Kini home is the one ultimately that is burnt and where he's taken into custody.

On the top of page 64 is when he begins to talk to Vainga Kini Kini, who is a convicted felon, a gang member who has kind of changed his ways during this time period. He had come back to the Kini Kini home to his brother David Kini Kini, who is a very religious man, and to get his life together. And David Kini Kini was there to assist him in straightening out his life. He tells Vainga about an incident in Inglewood, California talking to TCGs, which stands for Tongan Crypt Gang.

And Mr. Kini Kini, Vainga states, "Yes."

And then it says, "What did he say occurred that he did in Inglewood, what I would refer to as

the Inglewood incident?"

The answer by Mr. Kini Kini, starting at line seven: "He said he went up to a dance." This is the defendant speaking to him in Salt Lake City. "That he went to a dance in Inglewood. I guess it was a church dance. And all the TCG's gang members in Inglewood were outside in the parking lot. He said he went up to them and asked them if they wanted to join him. And he said, 'Do you want to join me and go kill people?' And they said 'No.'"

So that's what I call the Inglewood incident. Now, just since we're staying in the same course, I'm going to try, unfortunately, blend this between this and the gang motion because the evidence is somewhat the same. Obviously in that context there's another act that occurs in Inglewood and it does deal with gangs. The State has no evidence that the defendant is a member of a gang or that any of his crimes that were committed or alleged to have been committed in this case were motivated for gang reasons. We haven't charged it, alleged it; there's no evidence to suggest that. So the State's not offering it for that matter. But there is reference to him contacting gang members to commit murders.

On that same page, once again with Vainga testifying, he said that he observes a vehicle that was

underneath a tarp in Salt Lake City. Your Honor, this is the vehicle that was stolen and how the defendant got to Salt Lake City. "And he says that the defendant used a particular term to describe that vehicle to you?" That's the question that I posed to Mr. Kini Kini, lines 13 through 17. The witness answers, "Yes, he described it as," once again using the defendant's words to him, "a G ride."

And I repeat that. He says, "Yes."

"What does a G ride mean to you?"

Now remember, Vainga has been a member of the Tongan Crypt Gang, is familiar with it, familiar with the gang nomenclature.

"ANSWER: G meaning gang. Gang meaning stolen."

So he tells the defendant -- the defendant tells Vainga that it's a G ride, and to Vainga that means it's a stolen automobile. And I guess the relevance for this proceeding is somewhat self-evident.

On the next page, page 65, is the second incident. I'll call this one the Mormon elders incident. On page 65, Mr. Kini Kini, Vainga Kini Kini, is discussing a series of statements and behaviors that he observes the defendant make inside the Kini Kini home prior to the whole hostage situation coming to the forefront.

1	Beginning at line four, there's a question
2	posed, "The photograph in front of you is a series of
3	pictures that hangs on your brother's wall." This is a
4	photograph in this case, of the interior of the Kini Kini
5	home. On that photograph there's a picture of three white
6	gentlemen. They are elders of the Mormon church. And he
7	answers that in the next question:
8	"They're prophets of the Mormon church.
9	"They're elders?
10	"Yes.
11	"Did there come a time when the defendant
12	made some direct reference to those photographs?
13	"Yes.
14	"What did he do?
15	Beginning at line 19:
16	"He pointed he pointed the pistol at the
17	pictures saying 'Fuck that white man. I'll kill that
18	white man.'"
19	So that's a second incident that may be
20	described or viewed by some as being a 48.045.—I don't
21	think necessarily it is, but out of an abundance of
22	caution I'm just laying my cards on the table so everybody
23	knows where we're going.
24	And then on page 68 of this transcript, once
25	again, same witness, at the bottom of page 68, beginning

1	at line 22, there's a question posed to Vainga Kini Kini:
2	"Did there come a time when he," meaning the
3	defendant, "was talking about being a Tongan Robinhood?"
4	"Yes, there was."
5	And then the question goes, "What was he
6	telling you about?" And now this is the final incident
7	that I categorize underneath prior bad acts, potentially,
8	and also this relates to the gang motion.
9	He says, "He meant that in helping our people
10	out by getting us together and robbing and giving it back
11	to our people.
12	"QUESTION: Did he ask you whether or not
13	there were any TCGs in Salt Lake City?
14	"ANSWER: Yes.
15	"QUESTION: What did you tell him?
16	"ANSWER: I told him there were quite a few.
17	"Is there quite a few?
18	"Yes, there is.
19	"Did he ask you whether or not they're still
20	involved in criminal activity?
21	"ANSWER: Yes.
22	"QUESTION: What did he tell you about the
23	TCGs?
24	"I told him they were heavily involved in
25	crime.

1	"What did he say right after you told him
2	that?
3	"To hook up why don't we go hook up with
4	them.
5	"And do what?
6	"Get together and do crime.
7	"Was there specifically people he wanted to
8	commit crimes against?
9	"ANSWER: White people."
10	Those are, once again, references to a gang
11	but not the defendant's affiliation in, but an incident
12	where he asked to solicit the assistance of the Tongan
13	Crypt Gang in Salt Lake City.
14	Now Mr. Kini Kini, when I and Mr. Gammick
15	talked with him prior to his testimony at the preliminary
16	hearing, was a little bit more graphic in his description
17	about what the defendant said to him in this regard. At
18	the preliminary hearing we didn't get into all of the
19	attendant details other than just the core aspect of the
20	discussion the defendant had with him. He uses terms that
21	are within the vernacular, for example, when he I
22	specifically asked him about the contact the defendant had
23	with him about TCGs in Salt Lake City. He said he told
24	the defendant that, "Yeah, they're dirty. They do dirt,"
25	which in his vernacular means that they do crime and they

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do significant heavy duty criminal activity within the Salt Lake City area. And he described in some detail the conversation he had with the defendant about what type of criminal activity that they were involved in.

So it's kind of -- in the transcript of the preliminary hearing it's a bear bones rendition of it.

I'm not sure to what extent Mr. Kini Kini now will recollect those events. Obviously we're going to show his previous statements or interviews with police to refresh his recollection. But that, in substance, Your Honor, is the areas both what could be considered 48.045, whether it is or isn't I don't really know and don't know how relevant it really is to this motion, and also the only evidence that the State has in any way, shape or form that affiliates the defendant with gangs.

THE COURT: Okay. Any objection to that evidence, Mr. Specchio?

MR. SPECCHIO: Yes, your Honor. I think it's highly prejudicial. I'm not so sure what the probative value is other than to try to put another nail in the coffin. And I think we're on real thin ground here. The State admits they have no evidence that the defendant is a member of a gang. If they did, I probably wouldn't be here arguing this point. But to create little smoke screens about gangs here and there without being able to

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prove that he in fact is a member of any gang I think is highly prejudicial. It far exceeds any probative value, and I think they should be all excluded. I assume, Your Honor, we're talking about both the gang affiliation motion and the PBAs. If that's the PBAs they're talking about, I guess we can discuss these as one discussion for both motions. I think without any indication or any evidence that Mr. Vanisi is in fact a member of the TCG or in fact committed illegal acts with them, I think it is highly prejudicial against this defendant and I see no basis for the admission of any of those references.

THE COURT: Mr. Stanton.

MR. STANTON: The relevance, I think, is -let me just address it two-fold. First of all, the
relevance of the conduct is to speak to two several
different items. Number one is the intent of the
defendant to do the acts he's alleged in this case. The
State's theory in this case is that the defendant
specifically picked out the victim in this case for
several different reasons. By the defendant's own
admission, he wanted to kill a police officer. He wanted
to kill a white police officer. And he took specific
items from his person as either trophies or part of an
express opinion to steal from what he perceived to be an
impressive ethnic group and to give back this Tongan

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Robinhood theory that he espoused after the murder. There are probably no less than ten witnesses that the State could call in this case of the defendant prior to the murder of George Sullivan telling them he wanted to kill a police officer.

THE COURT: So you're not going to call any of those witnesses?

MR. STANTON: No, I'm just saying that the evidence to suggest that there is a plan of the defendant's to kill a police officer, especially a motive in this case of why George Sullivan was killed, and that is, the State has alleged in this case that it is a premeditated murder. He has pled not guilty to that. In addition, the State has alleged this murder was committed by lying in wait. Kind of a unique theory of murder that's frequently not brought because that evidence is relatively rare to obtain.

In this case the State submits that there's a significant amount of evidence that the defendant in this case watched George Sullivan at an automobile stop for several minutes, then pursued him for several minutes and then crept up on him while he was performing a ministerial function inside his motor vehicle for the sole purpose that he knew he was white and because he was a uniformed police officer that he wanted to kill. So towards that

end the defendant's conduct soon in time of the murder of Sergeant Sullivan is directly relevant of his motive to want to kill white people and a white police officer, to rob from him and to give back, as he at least expresses it, to his people. And the incident of Inglewood.

THE COURT: But the issue at Inglewood, is it necessary to discuss that he was asking Tongan Crypt Gang members whether or not they wanted to go kill someone? Do you have evidence that he's made statements that he wanted to kill a white police officer, which is much more specific and does not involve any allegation of gang affiliation?

MR. STANTON: I think what we could do in this case, Your Honor, as I was hearing Mr. Specchio's objection, specific objection to these acts, is I don't think it affects the integrity of the evidence or would mislead the jury in this case if we were to redact and for the State to discuss with that one witness, Mr. Kini Kini, to make no reference in either of those two instances, either the Salt Lake City incident or the Inglewood incident to the fact they were TCGs, merely that he approached people and made those requests. And at that point I think the State gets what it believes to be probative evidence to his intent and his motive, desire and the pains that he went to go about committing this

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act, and we redact out any reference, spill-over effect, if you will, that the defendant is somehow associated with a criminal gang.

THE COURT: That would certainly make me more comfortable.

MR. STANTON: I think that's doable. Kini Kini is -- I think Mr. Specchio saw him in court. From my experience, Your Honor, I think if Mr. Kini Kini is advised of that, he will -- we deal with certain witnesses with varying different levels of sophistication about what we as attorneys and the law indicate about don't discuss this. I think Mr. Kini Kini is pretty savvy and he'll understand that, and I don't think there will be any problem. We'll certainly instruct him on the front end along those lines, and maybe to even be more certain prior to his testimony we just take a few minutes with him and reinform him. I know we will do it when we meet with Our investigative staff will talk to him prior to him coming to court. And I think just to make sure we do it one more time coming from Your Honor, I think that will make a difference with Mr. Kini Kini. He's not uncooperative. He's obviously a relative of the defendant, still likes the defendant very much, so I don't think he'd do anything malicious or otherwise intentional in this case.

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THE COURT: Okay. So if you limit your inquiry of him as to statements that the defendant told him he made to someone about wanting to go kill -- these are statements the defendant told him about, right?

MR. STANTON: Yes, your Honor. And we would just redact in the Salt Lake City incident, as well as the Inglewood incident, any reference to the identification of a group of people that he was specifically attempting to solicit to do those criminal acts.

THE COURT: In the Salt Lake incident, as I understand it, he first talks about a G ride, your witness does. Then he indicates to you that Mr. Vanisi admitted that he had stolen the vehicle. So the reference to a G ride or gang terminology is really not necessary, is it; your witness can just say the part that he admitted?

MR. STANTON: Yeah, I guess that's true. Mr. Kini Kini knows it because he himself was a member of a gang. I think at least some connotation it was some admission that Mr. Kini Kini was admitting that he was a member of a gang which he's willing to admit. I think that's another thing. If Mr. Specchio would object to that potential nexus to his client, I think we could at least redact it to the portion that he knew it to be a gang term. I think in some context I think it to be fair he would have to say, well, he told me it was a G ride and

I took that to mean -- I know that term to mean that it is stolen. He doesn't have to say it comes from the world of street criminal gangs, but certainly I think to some extent -- what I don't want to have happen is some sort of examination of Vainga Kini Kini saying that he read too much into that statement, that he's inferring something that didn't exist.

THE COURT: Certainly if the cross-examination goes down that road, then I will certainly let you explain how he knew what it meant. I don't think Mr. Specchio would go down that road. Of course his co-counsel isn't present. I'm sure Mr. Specchio will give him a heads up.

MR. STANTON: I'm throwing out now all the potentials I see. I don't think there's any problem with the redaction of Mr. Kini Kini, relating to him that he knows that G ride to be a gang term. I think it's fair to say that G ride, he could testify to that, that it means a term that he knows to mean a stolen vehicle.

MR. SPECCHIO: Why does he even have to say G ride if he says that he said he stole the car? What difference does it make? Isn't there some potential prejudicial problem with presenting that? If you say we can't talk about gangs, which we shouldn't be able to do in this case, but we can talk about gang lingo, I think

we're treading on --

just ask him if he admitted that he stole the vehicle.
But Mr. Specchio, what this precludes you from doing is cross-examining the witness down the line that, well, you mean you just assumed that the -- you just assumed he stole the vehicle, he didn't really say I stole the vehicle. That would preclude you from that kind of an inquiry on your cross-examination, because if you go down that road, I'm going to let Mr. Stanton come in behind you in redirect and say, wait a second, exactly what did he say and how do you know what that means.

MR. SPECCHIO: I understand.

MR. STANTON: That's precisely the point, Your Honor, because I don't think when talking to Vainga Kini Kini, the conversation he had with the defendant was not like you just said. The defendant didn't tell him "I stole the car." They're talking in the vernacular that both he and Mr. Kini Kini understood, and that is when he told him it was a G ride, that's all he needed to tell him, and he knew from that term that the defendant had stolen the motor vehicle. So to that degree, Mr. Kini Kini, I don't believe, is going to be able to understand the dynamics of this case. He's going to say what the defendant told him and what that meant to him.

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MR. SPECCHIO: Based on your conversation with Mr. Vanisi, did you assume that he stole that vehicle? What's wrong with that question.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$ STANTON: I don't want him to assume anything.

MR. SPECCHIO: Did you gather from his statement that he stole that vehicle?

THE COURT: I'm sure Mr. Stanton would like it if you would stipulate that he could ask, based on your conversation with Mr. Vanisi, did he admit to you he stole the vehicle?

MR. SPECCHIO: Then, go ahead and say that, that's fine. But we also have the stipulation that the words gang, TCG, Tongan Crypt Gang and G ride are not going to come in at this trial.

MR. STANTON: If counsel will not object to me, A, leading Vainga Kini Kini in the fashion he just said, and I think to some extent I'm going to need to lead him so that we don't accidentally fall into that area, and that there is going to be no other inference that can be drawn, save and except a flat out omission from the defendant that indeed he stole the vehicle, then I'd agree. And absent some door being opened by examination or inference by some question on cross-examination with this witness or any other witness, I'd agree.

THE COURT: Is there really any question about the motor vehicle being stolen? I mean I don't know if that's an issue that's going to be litigated or not.

MR. SPECCHIO: Well, based on my knowledge of the case, Your Honor, I think it's not a major issue. I mean I don't want to state on the record here and start admitting things.

THE COURT: I didn't mean to ask you for that. I mean it's not going to be a hotly contested issue, is it?

MR. SPECCHIO: Not from me.

THE COURT: Well, let's see. We have a stipulation that you can lead. We have a stipulation that you can use the word "admit." If it goes someplace after that in cross-examination, approach the bench and I'll let you know where we can go.

MR. STANTON: I think that resolves the issue as to the gang affiliation. Other than that, I'm aware of no information that the State will produce in its case in chief or even in penalty, if we reach that stage in this case, about the defendant's affiliation with a gang.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. STANTON: The only other thing is that the references I've made I think need a separate and distinct ruling of both the Inglewood, Salt Lake City and

the Mormon elders situation.

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THE COURT: Depending on who is on our jury, the reference to killing a white man, and I don't know from the transcript how your witness is going to describe that, if that's a threat to kill Jesus Christ, is that a threat to kill a particular Mormon elder, is it a threat to kill all Mormon elders -- how is that perceived by your witness? You said he was more forthcoming and more complete in his discussion with you that you didn't go into. How is that going to come out?

MR. STANTON: I'm not really going to elicit any testimony from Mr. Kini Kini, Vainga Kini Kini, about what he perceived it to mean. The only thing I'm going to elicit is through the use of a photograph, it's a photograph of a wall of another photograph. There are three members of the Mormon church. I recognized two out of the three. I'm not a member of the Mormon church, but just out of my knowledge of that religion I know two out of the three to be top ranking elders of the Mormon church. The State is simply going to elicit what the defendant did regarding that photograph, pointing a gun at the photograph, and the statements he made.

THE COURT: Are they current elders or are they past? Are we talking about Brigham Young?

MR. STANTON: Well, they're current.

1 believe one of them is deceased. But I can't be 2 absolutely positive. But if he is deceased, it is recent 3 vintage, within the past year to two, if my knowledge of Mormon religion is very accurate. 5 THE COURT: Okay. And Mr. Specchio, are you 6 objecting to this evidence? 7 MR. SPECCHIO: Not if we can put 12 Jews in 8 the box over there, I'm not going to. 9 THE COURT: I don't know if our population 10 will allow, statistically allow for that. 11 MR. SPECCHIO: I'm going to have a problem if 12 number seven is a Jack Mormon that knows all -- I can 13 guarantee you I won't know who these people are in this 14 photograph. So I'm at a disadvantage here. 15 THE COURT: Well, the testimony, though, even 16 describes who they are. 17 MR. SPECCHIO: That depends upon who you talk 18 to. My understanding is that that is not exactly 19 accurate. But like I said, I don't know. My problem is 20 if we have one of those people over there that is going to 21 be highly inflamed by such a statement. That's my 22 problem. 23 THE COURT: What is the relevance of this --24 why is this the only testimony or the most probative 25 testimony you have to get across the threats to -- and I

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assume you aren't offering this to show that he threatened a Mormon elder, you're offering it based on your argument to show that he threatened white people, to show motive for killing Sergeant Sullivan.

MR. STANTON: Well, actually it's a little bit more complex than that, Your Honor. And it goes to all of what the defendant has told to friends, associates, people within the Tongan community, about his thoughts on religion, his life, why he is so angry and potentially the basis of why he did what he did relative to Sergeant Sullivan's murder.

For example, the defendant has made mention to other individuals, and there is some thread throughout this trial about the Mormon religion; it comes from the defendant, no other source other than the defendant, of the talking to people that he believes he's a Lamanite warrior.

I'm not an expert on the Mormon religion. I think one person that maybe everybody or the two parties would agree would know more about the Mormon religion is David Kini Kini; he's a very devoutly religious person. He's the person we used as someone to explain what we had heard the defendant's thought processes were about religion, life, minorities, Mormon church. But more directly relevant why he did what he did in this case, his

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hatred towards white people, which the State believes is a direct motivating factor for why he killed George Sullivan. And he has taken, as David Kini Kini informs us, and other people that we have bounced this off of here in the local Mormon community, a historical fact or at least claimed factor in the Mormon church about Lamanite warriors and what the Mormon church believes occurred in that. He's now kind of twisted that, because no one else in the Mormon church believes apparently what the defendant believes regarding what a Lamanite warrior is and what a modern day version of what a Lamanite warrior would be.

He's also, along with that, expressed a hatred for coming to the United States, specifically a hatred towards a parent figure, I think it's specifically his mother, that she should have never brought them to the United States; that he wanted to remain in Tonga.

The transcript talks about statements to

Vainga Kini Kini made upon his arrival in Salt Lake City

where he expressed a desire that that year was the year he

was going to return to his roots, his Tongan roots. And

so I think it all comes together and at least makes sense

from where he's formulating this opinion, it's obviously a

very grossly distorted view of Mormon religion, the

historical basis of the Lamanite warriors, and obviously

of coming to the United States. So in and of itself that incident does directly, I guess, address the fact of his hatred towards white people, but it has a much broader context because it puts a lot of other statements that he's made in the same light.

The defendant is a very intelligent man.

He's a very talkative person. He spoke at length to a lot of people, friends and associates, about his beliefs, religious and otherwise. And I think that is one aspect that puts his other statements that will come in I believe in this trial also into context, to include his version that he's indeed a Lamanite warrior, a Tongan Robinhood or several other somewhat distorted viewpoints.

MR. SPECCHIO: I don't know if he really answered the question. There was a lot of different directions he was going in. But I still don't understand how we're going to not inflame a potential Mormon juror by bringing in that statement.

THE COURT: Well, the issue for the Court isn't whether or not -- there's a potential for anybody to become somewhat incensed by any piece of evidence that is presented in any trial.

MR. SPECCHIO: What's the probative value?

THE COURT: That's the Court's consideration.

Is there no other evidence that establishes the point that

you need to establish that is less prejudicial or less inflammatory than what you want to offer?

MR. STANTON: That's what I was trying to lay out to the Court was kind of a context of the probative value. It's not only the probative value of the statement that they happened to be three white people, it's also the fact that the three white people within the Mormon church are well known, both to the individuals and to the defendant.

I know you probably want to be kind of circumspect about the theory of your case, but I still don't get how, even if he hated Mormon elders, blamed the Mormon church for everything, how you extrapolate that to the murder of George Sullivan? Is there some proof that he is of the Mormon faith and that that had any connection?

MR. STANTON: No. The connection, Your Honor, is part of the defendant's dissatisfaction of, A, being in the United States; B, his dissatisfaction with the Mormon religion in the Mormon religion, and the history of the Lamanite warriors. And maybe going into that may shed some light on it.

Is the Court familiar at all with that term and that historical basis?

THE COURT: No.

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MR. STANTON: As I understand it, Lamanite warriors were individuals of color. They were minority individuals who were oppressed by a Caucasian conquering group of people in that they ultimately coalesced and revolted to protect primarily their land and their way of life. And they were called Lamanite warriors, specifically a term referring to people of color or a minority in this conflict that they had in the uprising that they were involved in. They are a people within the Mormon church that -- and I'm not sure if it's correct to say that that's part of the Mormon church's history or is it just something that the Mormon church discusses as a part of history and their religion's involvement in it. It's my understanding that the people involved, and I don't even know if they were Mormon or Mormon was even a recognized religion at that time, but as I understand it, that after the revolt, they protected their way of life and their land and that was the extent of where the Lamanite warriors historically were involved as a warrior and as a term Lamanite.

The defendant has taken that, according to family members who he's talked to, and said, well, they didn't go far enough. They needed to go and get back what they have had taken away from them by whites since that uprising and, thus, the kind of a Robinhood scenario and

his displeasure within the Mormon church to include the elders of the Mormon church which happen to be white, part of the oppression of him as a minority within the church or against white people in general.

Your Honor, as I indicated to you before, there are not statements before this Court that the defendant has made relative to his hatred towards white people in general, his being distinctly upset about his parents bringing him over from his native land into a white culture, predominantly white culture.

THE COURT: What does the statement add to what you've already presented? What does his statement at the time of his location in Utah add that he's pointing the pistol at the picture and --

MR. STANTON: I think it directly puts into context his state of mind, both prior to the murder and immediately after the murder. It is consistent with his -- it's a piece of the puzzle as to what's going on in his mind that establishes his intent and his motive, why did he murder, and why did he murder in the fashion that he did and who he did. For example, he has stated to individuals that he perceives police officers to be a particular role in society of oppressing minorities and, thus, his anger and resentment directed towards not only whites but police officers being one of several different

occupations that he finds more abhorrent than others.

THE COURT: Is there some evidence in this case of the defendant's, that you intend to introduce that the defendant believes that the Mormon church, he believes, is oppressive?

MR. STANTON: Yes. His statements to -statements made prior to the murder of George Sullivan, as
well as statements made after the murder of George
Sullivan. He believes as part of that oppression, the
Mormon church being a cause of some of the problems, to
include minority members within the Mormon church, of
which Tongans, the Kini Kini family, David Kini Kini told
us is a family of approximately 500 people that live in
Salt Lake City. All of them have a significant nexus or
direct affiliation with the Mormon church. And I think at
least I know for a fact that the Mormon church is very
active in the Pacific Island nations of which Tonga is one
of several, Samoa, and the islands.

THE COURT: At this point I'm not going to rule on the admissibility of this particular statement in the guilt phase of this case. I want to see how the rest of the trial progresses and who our jury is. I'm going to allow Mr. Specchio to renew the motion prior to the witnesses testifying, if it appears that it's cumulative or would inflame the particular jury that we have, and

then we'll have some more argument on it when I know what the evidence is and I can truly decide it in its complete context.

Is there any other criminal history evidence that you want to put on?

MR. STANTON: Not in our case in chief, Your Honor.

THE COURT: That's all the arguments, and I can go through my list of motions that were filed by the defense. And if there's something I leave out, Mr. Specchio, please let me know.

You filed a Motion for Production of Samples, Procedures and Report of all DNA Testing for Analysis. It was ruled on in the August 4th, '98 order.

MR. SPECCHIO: Judge, let me just check these off.

THE COURT: Motion in Limine Regarding

Prosecutorial Misconduct was ruled in the 8-4 order.

Motion for Discovery was ruled upon in an August 4th

order. Motion in Limine Regarding Courtroom Security was
ruled upon previously in the August 4th order.

MR. GAMMICK: I think my notes, Your Honor, show the Court reserved that until trial time to actually make a decision.

THE COURT: What I said was I thought we

1 would be fine and if there wasn't any problems we'd just 2 follow the usual procedure. 3 MR. GAMMICK: Okay. THE COURT: But certainly the defense -- what 5 I did was I left it open for the defense to renew its 6 motion if there was some specific problem. 7 Motion in Limine Regarding Custody Status of 8 the Defendant. We did the same thing in that on the 9 August 4th order. 10 Motion in Limine Regarding Prior Bad Acts 11 we've just dealt with. The prior bad act, the only thing 12 that we haven't resolved either by stipulation today is 13 the issue with regard to the pointing the pistol and 14 offering to kill one of the white people depicted in the 15 picture. In your description, I'm assuming that there 16 were four white people and that you're describing Jesus 17 Christ as a depiction of a white person. 18 MR. STANTON: No, I don't know. The Court's 19 mentioned that twice now about Jesus Christ. 20 THE COURT: That's in the transcript. 21 MR. STANTON: No, there's three people in the 22 picture. Jesus Christ is not the fourth. 23 THE COURT: It's not a composite of some 24 kind? 25 MR. STANTON: He didn't reference killing one

1	particular, he said he was going to kill all three. At
2	least that was what Mr. Kini Kini said he observed by his
3	behavior and the actual statements he made.
4	THE COURT: Okay. So that particular issue
5	we're going to wait and hear what the rest of the evidence
6	is.
7	MR. STANTON: The confusion may be, Your
8	Honor, there's another picture on the same wall, separate
9	distinct picture of Jesus Christ; but the reference of his
10	behavior and his comments were not directed, at least as
11	far as I know, towards Jesus Christ.
12	THE COURT: Okay. That was a concern to the
13	Court because we weren't dealing with just incensing
14	MR. STANTON: As far as I know, Jesus Christ
15	has nothing to do with this case.
16	THE COURT: Okay. Okay. We have Motion in
17	Limine Regarding Gruesome Photographs. I've given you my
18	ruling, but I'm also going to codify it in a ruling, in an
19	order that you'll receive tomorrow.
20	Motion for Hearing to Determine Competency of
21	Witnesses Under the Age of 14 Years. That was ruled upon
22	on August 4th.
23	Motion for Proper Number of Jury Veniremen.
24	That came out of August 4th. It was decided then.
25	Motion for Additional Peremptory Challenges.

1	That was denied August 4th.
2	Motion to Expand Jury Admonition. It's in
3	the August 4th order.
4	Motion to Sever. It was decided on August
5	4th.
6	Motion in Limine Regarding Reference to Gang
7	Affiliation. We've dealt with that by stipulation today.
8	Motion to Avoid Death Prone Jury. I'm going
9	to give my ruling in a written order tomorrow. That was
10	submitted previously.
11	Motion to Preclude Photographs and Television
12	Coverage in the Courtroom. I've orally entered an order
13	today on it. And you'll receive a written order tomorrow.
14	Motion for Invocation of Rule of Exclusion
15	was granted on August 4th.
16	Motion for Early Jury List was granted in
17	part on August 4th.
18	Motion for Individual Voir Dire we're going
19	to get. Basically I denied that today but we're going to
20	have a written order out of the December 10th hearing
21	after I've talked to the jury consultant and we have our
22	hearing, then I'll give you a written order on the
23	procedure we're going to utilize for all of the voir dire.
24	Motion for all Background Information on
25	Prospective Jurors was ruled on on August 4th.

Motion for Exchange of Expert Witnesses was ruled upon on August 4th.

MR. SPECCHIO: What was that last one?

THE COURT: Motion for Order to Exchange

Expert Witnesses. It was filed June 9th.

MR. STANTON: Your Honor, relative to that, I'll talk with Mr. Specchio when this is over, but Mr. Specchio knows at this juncture whatever experts, like, for example, Ellen Clark, at this point there's nothing really to hide as far as who is a potential witness. But depending on how the evidence comes out regarding the religion and the motive in this case, there may be technically somebody that's an expert witness relative to the Mormon religion that may be called in this case. But I'll talk to Mr. Specchio about that, about who we would be calling in that regard.

THE COURT: Would you be calling them in your case in chief or in rebuttal?

MR. STANTON: It really would depend upon how the case develops and goes. If the State believes that there is some need to explain that the defendant's version of, for example, the Lamanite warriors or whatever is something that needs further explanation, for example, that it's not accepted within the Tongan community, it's rejected, no one believes in it and certainly the degree

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of beliefs held by the defendant would be considered even within that community to be extreme, that would be something. And we may not, relative to the Court's ruling on that -- I know that there was several days in advance that we must exchange that. I hope the Court will give us some latitude along the lines of certainly subject matter that all the parties knows are going to be potentially involved here, who it may be, because we're obviously at the point of talking to individuals. Who is available, who is comfortable with doing it, number one, within the local community here, is something that we may not need to be massaging inside that Court's order.

THE COURT: Now, do you anticipate that that evidence would be presented in the guilt phase or in the penalty phase?

MR. STANTON: Your Honor, as far as I'm concerned -- it potentially could be in the guilt phase for the reasons I just mentioned, if for some reason the introduction of the evidence would need further explanation. Frankly, David Kini Kini, I think, might be the guy that could put this whole thing to rest about what it means and the history of the Mormon religion. He's a very articulate man. So there may not be any further need to go beyond his testimony.

As far as the penalty phase goes, certainly

not in the State's position, because his beliefs relative to the Mormon religion and the Lamanite warriors and Tongan Robinhood, other than to give some context to the jury that he did it with some motive as opposed to a purely random act, the State does not plan to introduce any evidence regarding the Mormon religion and his state of mind. I anticipate that the defense might do that. So for purposes of a rebuttal witness during the penalty phase to say the things I just said, that it was extreme, not widely accepted or held within the Mormon community, that's, I think, probably where it's most likely coming from the State.

THE COURT: Well, certainly Mr. Specchio is on notice at this time that there's a potential for calling an expert witness with regard to particular tenets of the Mormon religion. As soon as you know who that witness will be, I'd ask you let Mr. Specchio know.

MR. STANTON: We will, Your Honor.

MR. SPECCHIO: That's assuming the Court's going to allow this testimony at all.

THE COURT: That's right. That's just for purposes of discovery and notice.

Now, we have the Motion in Limine Regarding the Arrest of the Defendant. As I understood this morning, the defense withdrew that pursuant to the outline

Honor.

that was marked as Exhibit A and the Court's order with
regard to disclosure to the defense of additional
statements made by the defendant prior to its being
admitted before the jury; is that correct?
MR. STANTON: That's my understanding, Your

THE COURT: Mr. Specchio?

MR. SPECCHIO: I'm prepared to stipulate to the contents of that exhibit. I think we had made -- so long as we understand that one of these guys isn't going to come in and start talking about admissions of any type that haven't been presented to us.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. STANTON: We won't have any jamolt testimony.

MR. SPECCHIO: That's right. You never know if they're a jamolt or not until after they testify, but we don't want them coming in here and doing that kind of stuff.

THE COURT: Based upon the representation, the motion will not be ruled upon by the Court at this stage because of the stipulation.

Motion in Limine Regarding Criminal History of the Defendant. We don't have any criminal history of the defendant that the State intends to utilize?

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MR. STANTON: Not in the guilt phase, not in the case in chief. And the record that he has I can't even see being relevant even as rebuttal evidence in the case in chief. It may have even marginal relevance under a penalty phase. Defense has been provided with whatever we have in that regard.

THE COURT: So the Court's ruling is today that there's nothing to -- it's moot. There's no evidence being offered.

MR. STANTON: Unless the defense is going to provide us with something.

MR. SPECCHIO: No. We're going to hide that, Judge.

(Laughter)

THE COURT: Okay. Motion for Jury

Questionnaire. That will be decided in totality at the

December 10th hearing. Motion in Limine Regarding the DNA

expert. I have required the supplemental information to

be provided to the Court. We'll do a separate written

order on that.

Motion to Compel State to Designate Trial Witnesses was ruled upon on August 4th.

MR. SPECCHIO: In that regard, Your Honor, I think we have an agreement that we're going to swap those anyway in the next week or two.

1	THE COURT: Try to expedite the process?
2	MR. SPECCHIO: Yes. Exactly the word I was
3	looking for.
4	THE COURT: Motion to Disqualify Certain
5	Potential Jurors was ruled upon on August 4th.
6	MR. SPECCHIO: When was that one filed,
7	Judge?
8	THE COURT: June 18th.
9	MR. SPECCHIO: Thank you.
10	THE COURT: Motion to Allow Jury Consultants
11	and Consultants at Counsel Table. That was ruled upon on
12	August 4th.
13	Motion to Declare Nevada's Death Penalties
14	Unconstitutional will be in the order you'll receive
15	tomorrow.
16	Motion in Limine Regarding racially mixed
17	Jury will be in the order you'll receive tomorrow.
18	Motion in Limine Regarding Undisclosed
19	Informants will be in the written order tomorrow.
20	Motion in limine Regarding Undisclosed
21	Informants will be ruled upon in the order tomorrow.
22	Motion to Exercise Right of Allocution will
23	be in the written order tomorrow.
24	Motion to have 48 Hours Between Guilt and
25	Penalty Phase, if we get to a penalty phase, will be ruled

1	upon in the order tomorrow.
2	Motion for Change of Venue is moot until
3	after the voir dire. So I'll rule upon it at the
4	conclusion of the voir dire.
5	MR. SPECCHIO: It's just reserved at this
6	point?
7	THE COURT: Reserved.
8	Motion Regarding Hearsay Evidence at the
9	Penalty Hearing. You'll receive your written order on
LO	that. That was filed July 15th.
l 1	MR. SPECCHIO: That was hearsay evidence at
12	penalty phase?
13	THE COURT: Right.
14	Motion to Limit Victim Impact Statements.
15	That will be in tomorrow's order.
16	Motion Regarding Future Dangerousness of the
17	Defendant will also be in tomorrow's order.
18	Motion to Exclude Inadmissible and
19	Prejudicial Evidence at Penalty Hearing will be in
20	tomorrow's order.
21	Motion for Production of all Aggravating
22	Factors and Character Evidence that the State intends to
23	produce at the penalty hearing. Also tomorrow.
24	Motion for Consideration of all Mitigating
25	Factors. That will be in the written order. It will be
	1

something that will have t	to be revisited	at the	penalty
phase/jury instruction dis	scussion.		
MR. SPECCHIO	Your Honor,	in that	regard,

too, I think the record should reflect that on July 16th we filed our notice of the mitigating factors.

 $$\operatorname{\mathtt{THE}}$ COURT: I do have that notice filed on that date.

Motion for Bifurcated Penalty Hearing.
You'll receive my order tomorrow on that in writing.

And Motion to Strike Aggravating
Circumstances, you'll receive a written order with regard
to that. But to let you know, that's going to be held in
abeyance until the conclusion of the State's case and the
penalty phase.

MR. SPECCHIO: I'm sorry, which one?

THE COURT: That's your Motion to Strike the Aggravating Factors. I'm not going to rule on that until the conclusion of the State's case.

MR. SPECCHIO: Okay. Thank you.

THE COURT: Now, that's all I have for motions filed by the defense. Do you have any additional motions that you have filed and I haven't ruled on?

MR. SPECCHIO: Your Honor, we have four motions that we've withdrawn. I'm sorry. No, they haven't been filed. And I think that covers them all,

1	then. Thank you, Your Honor.
2	THE COURT: It's 41 motions?
3	MR. SPECCHIO: Yes.
4	THE COURT: That matches your count?
5	MR. SPECCHIO: Yes. What we had was three
6	that were withdrawn and four that we didn't file, but we
7	didn't even file the withdrawn ones, so there was eight.
8	THE COURT: Now, do you anticipate any
9	additional motions in this case?
10	MR. SPECCHIO: I don't think so. If there
11	are, they'll be minimal procedural motions. I don't
12	anticipate any more.
13	THE COURT: If we have the hearing set for
14	two weeks from now, almost three weeks from now, so I
15	would want to be able to consider every last motion that
16	you can think of.
17	MR. SPECCHIO: I don't really anticipate
18	there will be any, Judge.
19	THE COURT: But we do have that hearing time
20	set aside, although I don't think it will take very long
21	to decide the jury.
22	Mr. Gammick, do you have any additional
23	motions for the State? Any motions at all?
24	MR. GAMMICK: No, your Honor.
25	THE COURT, when would arrest with sur-

current status. We have a next hearing date set for December 10th. Although we have a specific order of business at the December 10th hearing, something that comes up between now and then, please be sure to raise it, even though it's outside the jury voir dire issues.

We also still have the hearings scheduled within three days of trial. So those will be set.

I want to let you know that it looks like we will probably be doing realtime for the trial. If you'd like to find out about realtime or utilize your own laptop to use realtime while I'm using it, talk to the court reporting service. I'd like to know early, not late, so we can get electricity to your tables. But that will probably be utilized. You will definitely have your dailies, but we will probably be doing realtime in this trial also.

MR. STANTON: We'd be interested, Your Honor.

MR. SPECCHIO: Sure. Sign me up.

THE COURT: Do you have a laptop, Mr.

Specchio?

MR. SPECCHIO: No, but we can buy one. The county has a lot of money.

THE COURT: You can rent one, maybe. Sierra

Nevada Reporters are my court reporter. In fact, the

court reporter who is present is a certified realtime

reporter and she'll be reporting, her or Eric Nelson, throughout the trial.

At the conclusion of today's hearing, if you feel comfortable, ask her about what you need if you've never done it. Set up a time and she'll be glad to walk you through it and train you minimally on realtime before you're ready to go.

MR. STANTON: I have one final oral motion; that is, to return Exhibits 4, the series 4 and 5 to the State.

THE COURT: Okay. And the clerk has made copies; is that correct?

THE CLERK: Correct.

THE COURT: The copies will be retained by the Court. Mr. Specchio, you have no objection to returning the originals to Mr. Stanton for trial preparation?

MR. SPECCHIO: No. He's going to provide originals or copies to both the clerk and myself; is that right?

THE COURT: Actually, he's going to give you a copy, I guess, and himself a copy, and he's going to give us back the originals. In the interim we will keep a Xerox copy of the originals.

SIERRA NEVADA REPORTERS (702) 329-6560

MR. SPECCHIO: That's fine.

1	STATE OF NEVADA,)
2) ss. COUNTY OF WASHOE.)
3	
4	I, DENISE PHIPPS, Official Reporter of the
5	Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in
6	and for the County of Washoe, do hereby certify;
7	That I was present in Department No. 4 of the
8	above-entitled Court on November 24, 1998 and took
9	verbatim stenotype notes of the proceedings had in the
10	matter entitled herein;
11	That the foregoing transcript is a full, true
12	and correct transcription of my stenotype notes of said
13	proceedings.
14	DATED: At Reno, Nevada, this 27th day of
15	November, 1998.
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18	DENISE PHIPPS, CCR #234
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Case No. CR98-0516

FILED Dept. No. 4

JAN 1 4 1999

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

THE HONORABLE CONNIE STEINHEIMER, DISTRICT JUDGE

-000-

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

TRIAL

VOLUME 3

January 13, 1994

SIAOSI VANISI,

Reno, Nevada

Defendant.

APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiff:

RICHARD A. GAMMICK District Attorney DAVID L. STANTON

and THOMAS BARB

Chief Deputies District Attorney

75 Court Street Reno, Nevada 89520

For the Defendant:

MICHAEL R. SPECCHIO

Public Defender STEPHEN GREGORY and JEREMY BOSLER

Deputies Public Defender One South Sierra Street

Reno, Nevada

The Defendant:

SIAOSI VANISI

ORIGINAL

Reported by:

ERIC V. NELSON, CCR No. 57

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RENO, NEVADA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1999, 11:14 A.M.

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(Exhibits 1 through 37 previously marked off the record.)

(Whereupon, the following proceedings were held in open court, outside the presence of the jury.) THE COURT: Counsel, your motion.

MR. BOSLER: Thank you, Your Honor. We previously made a motion for change of venue. That was denied by the Court.

I think I'd just like the record to reflect if you take into consideration the two days of voir dire that we have gone through, that motion should have been granted. Instead, at this point we're faced -- we're forced to make a motion for a mistrial. I think if you look at the jury composition today, it also includes people who have admittedly formed opinions about the case, people who have admittedly expressed they can't be fair to Mr. Vanisi as he sits here.

We have, based upon the Court's denial of our opportunity to have additional peremptory challenges, we have been forced to use our peremptory challenges to excuse people that need to be excused and leave those people on that should have been excused for cause. So we're still left at this point with a jury panel that includes people

who have expressed that they formed opinions and cannot be fair to Mr. Vanisi.

Going forward with the trial at this point is going to be kind of a farce. We move for mistrial, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Stanton.

MR. STANTON: Yes. Your Honor, first of all, counsel cites back to their motion for change of venue apparently as authority today. No authority cited in their motion speaks to the proposition that they are asking this Court to claim a mistrial, or I'm assuming although Mr. Bosler didn't reinvigorate the motion for change of venue, but the relief they requested is not supported by any legal authorities in the written motion for change of venue. Nor does Mr. Bosler cite any new authority today.

Mr. Bosler says there are two bases for which the jurors that I guess that they wanted to exclude but had insufficient peremptory challenges. One is that the people have already formed an opinion. That is not a legal basis to exclude a juror for cause. Not in any of the authority they previously cited; obviously they didn't cite any authority this morning.

Counsel then cites the fact that there are some jurors on this panel that have expressed an opinion that they cannot be fair to Mr. Vanisi. I don't believe the

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record reflects that. It is inaccurate summation of the jurors' minds that are on this panel.

I don't believe there is a basis either to declare a mistrial on that, for those reasons[, and if they are, and I'm not sure they are, but if they are making a motion for a change of venue, they haven't satisfied the requirements of the legal authorities that they cited in their opinions, in their motion and authorities for change of venue. That is that a fair — even assuming their argument relative to the panel as it is currently comprised, they fail to establish that the remaining members of this jury somehow prevented them from getting a fair and impartial trial save and except for the Court's rulings previously. That's the basis to get a change of venue.

So it is two different motions that they are making. One is that there is a motion based upon perceived defects in the panel, and the exercise of the denial of the motion for challenge for cause. Then there is a secondary issue of whether or not they have met the requirements for change of venue.

And Mr. Bosler hasn't made any argument relative to the basis of the change of venue. I would request that the original juror questionnaire and the supplemental juror questionnaire be made a permanent part of this record relative to the jurors that were called in this

comprised of the panel and the alternates.

In addition, Your Honor, I'd request that the

case, to include obviously the members that are currently

In addition, Your Honor, I'd request that the defense lay out on the record now or at sometime during the pendency of this proceeding what jurors that are sitting on this panel now, in original form or alternate form, that they feel are imperfect based upon their previous motions for challenges for cause.

Unless the Court had any other specific questions of the State, that would be my response; and if Mr. Bosler wants to develop the record any further relative to if indeed he is making and renewing a motion for change of venue, that I have an opportunity to respond specifically to that argument.

THE COURT: Anything further, Mr. Bosler?

MR. BOSLER: We'll submit the matter, Your

Honor.

THE COURT: The motion for change of venue was taken under submission and deferred until completion of jury selection. Based upon the original motion for change of venue and the Court's analysis of the circumstance at the conclusion of the jury selection, I deny that motion.

With regard to your motion for mistrial, the Court finds no legal basis to grant such a motion. I do not agree with the factual representations. The record of

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course will reflect the factual basis or lack thereof for your motion. But I don't perceive it to be valid at this time. So your motion is denied.

MR. BOSLER: Your Honor, in that regard we don't object to the Court making part of the record the questionnaires from people who are now sitting in the jury pool and as alternates. This is the special questionnaire.

THE COURT: I thought we talked about that.

The clerk has marked those as an exhibit to the jury selection, and they are filed under seal subject to being opened at any time that someone might want to review it for appellate purposes.

MR. BOSLER: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. GAMMICK: Your Honor, I have one objection to make this morning. Mr. Bosler did show me some transparencies that he intends to use in his opening. They do have some writing on them.

They are photographs of the defendant I believe at younger times. They do have some writings on them that I object to at this time. I don't see the relevancy with respect to particularly the writing on the photographs.

THE COURT: Mr. Bosler?

MR. BOSLER: Your Honor, may I approach?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BOSLER: The record should reflect I'm

giving the Court a copy of the transparency sheet.

THE COURT: Can I see it on the transparency?

MR. BOSLER: Yes. What those are photos of —
those are photos of George Tafuna, which is Siaosi's name he
assumed when he was in San Bruno. The photographs are going
to come into evidence through one of the witnesses who is on
the defense witness list. That witness went to high school
with Mr. Vanisi and is knowledgeable of the facts that
Mr. Vanisi was elected to those things through high school
voting. That witness is going to testify as to Mr. Vanisi's
peaceful character, character consistent with what he's
expressed in those photos.

THE COURT: That is going to come in in the guilt phase?

MR. BOSLER: Yes, Your Honor, the trial.

MR. GAMMICK: Your Honor, if we are talking high school, I have even got a question as to what length of time are we talking here, how many years past. I still have a problem seeing that relevancy for the guilt phase.

MR. BOSLER: Your Honor, certainly character is a relevant trait for a trial. The fact that they may think these people have not seen Mr. Vanisi in enough time to present strong evidence goes to the weight, not to the admissibility. I certainly expect them to bring that up in their cross-examination. But the statute doesn't have any

	530
1	time limitations for character evidence.
2	THE COURT: But you can't put in evidence of
3	good character until he puts in evidence of bad character.
4	MR. BOSLER: I disagree, Your Honor. Character
5	evidence in itself can be a defense to a crime. The fact
6.	that he is charged obviously means that they are saying he
7	is a bad character.
8	MR. GAMMICK: Your Honor, also I have some
9	concerns with how does the language show he is peaceful.
10	"Most gullible" on one photograph and "biggest mooch" on
11	another photograph.
12	THE COURT: Do you want to address that?
13	MR. BOSLER: Your Honor, I believe that would
14	be part of the foundation for the witness's ultimate
15	expression as to Mr. Vanisi's character for peacefulness,
16	including he has other traits that are consistent with that
17	peacefulness. That's part of that foundation.
18	MR. GAMMICK: Your Honor, we have no objection
19	to character evidence as long as it comports to the statute
20	as to specific instances of good character. But I do have
21	objection to the wording that is on those photographs.
22	THE COURT: So the specific character trait is
23	peacefulness?
24	MR. BOSLER: Yes, Your Honor.
25	THE COURT: You are offering that in this

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trial?

MR. BOSLER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm going to then at this time find that "biggest mooch" has no relevancy to character for peacefulness, and neither does "most gullible." I don't know about the pictures with the women in them, that that's necessary. You say that is necessary to establish?

MR. BOSLER: Those two photographs that say "biggest mooch," "most gullible," those are things that are character traits for — of a peaceful person. Those would be the foundation that ultimately helps this witness who is going to be called lay a character defense because you can't talk about specific instances in character. It has to be reputation opinion evidence. In order to have a reputation, you have to have a foundation. That's part of the foundation.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll let -- I guess I'll let the witnesses testify if they are going to testify as to his reputation for peacefulness. But the "most gullible" and the "biggest mooch" will be deleted. You can do that probably just with a sticker or something so it doesn't show up on your transparency.

What is the necessity for the photograph from high school?

MR. BOSLER: The witness that is going to be SIERRA NEVADA REPORTERS (702) 329-6560

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1	called knows him from high school.
2	THE COURT: She needs it for identification
3	purposes?
4	MR. BOSLER: Yes.
5	THE COURT: We better mark this exhibit.
6	MR. BOSLER: Thank you, Your Honor.
7	THE COURT: Had you planned on marking it?
8	MR. BOSLER: I guess I'd move to have it
9	introduced at this point.
10	THE COURT: We'll have it marked.
11	(Exhibit No. 38 marked.)
12	MR. GAMMICK: Your Honor, does the Court just
13	mark consecutive numbers for all evidence?
14	THE COURT: Yes.
15	THE CLERK: Exhibit 38 marked. Exhibits 1
16	through 37 previously marked.
17	THE COURT: Exhibit 38 has been marked.
18	Based upon the objection of the State and the
19	Court finding no relevance of being a mooch or gullible
20	necessarily for the purpose of opening statement and finding
21	the best evidence is in fact the witness's testimony and not
22	captions on photographs, and with the representation that
23	the defense will in fact be able to authenticate these
24	pictures and move forward with witnesses, based upon that I
25	will allow it to be used in opening statement.

1	MR. BOSLER: Thank you, Your Honor.
2	THE COURT: They are still subject to
3	authenticity and foundation through the witnesses before it
4	goes to the jury, in the jury room.
5	MR. GAMMICK: Your Honor, I had one other quick
6	matter. As we had marked Exhibit 37 this morning, which is
7	times of the various events that occurred on January 13th,
8	and I believe Mr. Specchio will stipulate to that being
9	admitted.
10	MR. SPECCHIO: That's fine, Your Honor.
11	THE COURT: Exhibit 37 is admitted.
12 .	(Exhibit No. 37 admitted.)
13	THE COURT: The bailiff approach, please.
14	MR. GAMMICK: Your Honor, if I may, Mr. Bosler
15	has shown me the transparencies with that particular
16	language either marked over or taped over. I have no
17	objection to that for the opening, and I would reserve the
18	right to object to it later on in the trial should we find a
19	basis.
20	THE COURT: That's fine. It's admitted subject
21	to the foundation being laid.
22	Are you ready, Mr. Bosler?
23	MR. BOSLER: Yes, Your Honor.
24	THE COURT: Anything further from counsel?
25	MR. GAMMICK: No.
	SIERRA NEVADA REPORTERS (702) 329-6560

1	THE COMPTS Company There we to Change
	THE COURT: Counsel, I have notified the jury
2	that we're going to go straight through opening statements.
3	It is my understanding opening statements will take
4	approximately an hour, maybe a little bit more than an hour.
5	Is that my understanding?
6	MR. SPECCHIO: An hour?
7	THE COURT: Between both of them. If it takes
8	that long. We're going to go straight through. Don't
. 9	expect to get your break at noon. We're going to go
10	straight through opening statements.
11	MR. GAMMICK: Very well, Your Honor.
12	THE COURT: Bring the jury in, please.
13	Audience please be seated.
14	(Whereupon, the following proceedings were held
15	in open court, in the presence of the jury.)
16	THE COURT: Counsel stipulate to the presence
17	of the jury?
18	MR. GAMMICK: Yes, Your Honor.
19	MR. SPECCHIO: Yes, Your Honor.
20	MR. BOSLER: Yes, Your Honor.
21	THE COURT: Thank you. Good morning, ladies
22	and gentlemen of the jury. Appreciate you all being here on
23	time. I know you were. At 11:00 you were all here. The
24	bailiff told me.
25	We have been here and working. I don't want
	The second secon
	SIERRA NEVADA REPORTERS (702) 329-6560

1	you to think we left you in there because we were ignoring
2	you. Hopefully our guesstimates will be better in the
3	future.
4	As the bailiff has instructed you, we will go
5	and hear opening statements today before you take your lunch
6	hour.
7	The first thing we will do, however, before we
8	hear opening statements, is the clerk will read the
9	Information and state the plea entered by the defendant.
10	THE CLERK: "Case No. CR98-0516, Department No.
11	4. In the Second Judicial District Court of the State of
12	Nevada, in and for the County of Washoe, The State of
13	Nevada, Plaintiff, versus Siaosi Vanisi, also known as Pe,
14	also known as George, defendant.
15	"Information: Richard A. Gammick, District
16	Attorney, within and for the County of Washoe, State of
17	Nevada, in the name and by the authority of the State of
18	Nevada, informs the above entitled Court that Siaosi Vanisi,
19	also known as Pe, also known as George, the defendant above
20	named, has committed the crimes of:
21	"Count I, murder in the first degree, a
22	violation of NRS 200.010 and NRS 200.030, and NRS 193.165, a
23	felony, in the manner following:
24	"That the said defendant, on the 13th day of
25	January, A.D., 1998 or thereabout and before the filing of
	STEPPA MENADA DEDOPMEDO (700) 200 CE CO

this Information, at and within the county of Washoe, state of Nevada, did willfully, unlawfully, and with malice aforethought, deliberation, and premeditation, kill and murder Sergeant George Sullivan, a human being, by means of repeated blows to the head and face with a hatchet, and/or other implements, and or other blunt force trauma inflicted to the head and upper torso thereby inflicting mortal injuries upon the said Sergeant George Sullivan from which he died on January 13, 1998; or

"That the said defendant during the course of, and in furtherance of an armed robbery, did willfully and unlawfully murder Sergeant George Sullivan in that the said defendant on or about January 13, 1998, did kill and murder Sergeant George Sullivan, a human being, in the perpetration and/or the furtherance of an armed robbery at the University of Nevada, Reno, at or near the information kiosk with the use of a deadly weapon, to wit: a hatchet, and/or other implements; or

"That the said defendant on or about January 13, 1998, did kill and murder Sergeant George Sullivan, a human being, by lying in wait, in that the said defendant did watch, wait and conceal himself from Sergeant George Sullivan, with the intention of killing Sergeant George Sullivan, in that he hid and waited until Sergeant George Sullivan completed a traffic stop, then observed and

followed Sergeant George Sullivan to a location where he was alone and then ambushed Sergeant George Sullivan, inflicting mortal injuries to his person from which he died on January 13, 1998.

"Count II, robbery with the use of a deadly weapon, a violation of NRS 200.380 and NRS 193.165, a felony, in the manner following:

"That the said defendant on the 13th day of January A.D., 1998 or thereabout and before the filing of this Information, at and within the county of Washoe, state of Nevada, did willfully and unlawfully take personal property, to wit: a Glock .45 caliber handgun; Glock 'magazines'; a flashlight; and handcuffs from the person of Sergeant George Sullivan, at or near the information kiosk located at the University of Nevada, Reno campus, Washoe County, Nevada, against his will, and by means of force or violence to his person and with the use of a hatchet, and/or other implements, which the said defendant used to strike Sergeant George Sullivan repeatedly in the head and face, and/or other blunt force trauma inflicted to the head and upper torso.

"Count III, robbery with the use of a firearm, a violation of NRS 200.380 and NRS 193.165, a felony, in the manner following:

"That the said defendant on the 13th day of SIERRA NEVADA REPORTERS (702) 329-6560

January A.D., 1998 or thereabout and before the filing of this Information, at and within the county of Washoe, state of Nevada, did willfully and unlawfully take personal property, to wit: U.S. currency from the person of Patricia Misito, the clerk at the 7-11 store located at 710 Baring Boulevard, Washoe County, Nevada, against her will, and by means of force or violence or fear of immediate or future injury to her person and with the use of a large caliber handgun which the said defendant displayed to the victim and demanded money.

"Count IV, robbery with the use of a firearm, a violation of NRS 200.380 and NRS 193.165, a felony, in the manner following:

"That the said defendant on the 13th day of January A.D., 1998 or thereabout and before the filing of this Information, at and within the county of Washoe, state of Nevada, did willfully and unlawfully take personal property, to wit: U.S. currency from Diana Lynn Shouse, the clerk at said establishment, at the Jackson Food Mart located at 2595 Clearacre Lane, Washoe County, Nevada, against her will, and by means of force or violence or fear of immediate or future injury to her person and with the use of a large caliber handgun which the said defendant displayed to the victim and demanded money.

"Count V, grand larceny, a violation of NRS

205.220, a felony, in the manner following: 1 2 "That the said defendant on the 13th day of. 3 January A.D., 1998, or thereabout, and before the filing of 4 this Information, at and within the county of Washoe, state of Nevada, did willfully and unlawfully steal, take and 5 6 drive away the personal property of Louis D. Hill, to wit: 7 a certain black, four door, 1993, Toyota Camry bearing 8 Nevada license plate 029 HPY, with the intent then and there 9 to permanently deprive the owner thereof. 10 "All of which is contrary to the form of the 11 statute in such case made and provided, and against the 12 peace and dignity of the State of Nevada." 13 Richard A. Gammick, District Attorney, Washoe 14 County, Nevada. 15 David L. Stanton, Chief Deputy District 16 Attorney. 17 To which the defendant has entered pleas of not 18 guilty. 19 THE COURT: We have now come to the stage in 20 the proceedings when you may hear opening statements of 21 The law allows the State to go first. 22 Mr. Gammick. 23 MR. GAMMICK: If it please the Court, counsel, 24 ladies and gentlemen of the jury: 25 During the course of this trial we will prove

 to you that Siaosi Vanisi, this man sitting right here, murdered Sergeant George Sullivan of the University of Nevada, Reno, Police Department on January 13th, 1998, one year ago today. We will also prove to you that Siaosi Vanisi robbed Sergeant Sullivan and Siaosi Vanisi robbed the 7-11 in Sparks that night, still on the 13th; that that night he also robbed another store in north Reno and that he stole a car and fled this jurisdiction to go to Utah.

Let's talk about some of the things you will see during this trial. First of all, let's set the scene. This is an overhead photograph of the university campus. You will hear evidence that Sergeant George Sullivan, on Monday night, January 12th, 1998, reported for duty as he had for 19 years as a police officer. He started his shift at 11:00 p.m. that night, which you may see in some reports as 2300. Law enforcement does use military time.

He started his shift that night with Officer Carl Smith, also of the University of Nevada, Reno, Police Department.

Quiet night. Not much going on. The campus on winter break.

Sometime about 0017, which would be 17 minutes after midnight, Sergeant Sullivan called in that he was stopping to talk to some people in this area of Ninth and Center just south of the university campus. Officer Smith

covered him.

While Officer Smith was going to that location, he made a turn right here at Ninth and Center. At that time he saw another individual standing next to a tree. That individual was described as a large man with long dark hair, with facial hair, wearing a coat. This individual looked at Officer Smith in a manner that he will describe for you.

Officer Smith remembered that individual because he stood out to him. What you will also hear is just a little earlier, shortly after midnight, an individual matching the same description was seen by another person in the parking lot just south of Lawlor Events Center. That person also caught the witness's attention, and I'll let her describe why.

She was there to pick up her father who works at the university. After she picked up her father, she came back down Virginia Street and again saw that same person. He was located in the area right here close to Manzanita Lake. This is Manzanita Lake at the University of Nevada. He was walking in a southbound direction. That was approximately three or four minutes before Officer Smith saw him here.

At 0025, eight minutes later after Sergeant Sullivan had made this stop, he advised dispatch he was done talking to the people who are named Wood.

23.

Sergeant Sullivan went from this location to this location, which is up by the information kiosk just north of Ninth and Center on the university campus. An area used by police officers all the time from UNR to go up and write reports and do what they need to do because it's well lit at night.

Officer Smith hung around the area for a few minutes, and he left and went elsewhere on campus. While this is going on, at approximately 20 minutes to 1:00 that morning, we have another student at UNR who is in the area of Seventh and Wells. He walks back to UNR. He goes to the area of Ninth and Center. He goes up the stairs that lead up that hill to the campus.

As he's approaching the kiosk, he sees a police car sitting there. He sees an officer on the ground, and he believes that there is some type of problem with the car because he sees a large pool of fluid.

As he gets closer, he realizes that that pool of fluid is blood and that the officer is injured. That student, Mr. Andrew Ciocca, leaves that scene as soon as he checks the officer and sees he is hurt bad, goes right next door in that same immediate area and makes a 911 telephone call to dispatch. He advises them they have a police officer down.

Officer Smith, who was up in this area of the

4 5

campus, is notified of the problem, and he starts responding to that scene, as do a lot of other Reno Police Department officers.

They get to the scene. Mr. Ciocca, right after he makes the phone call, goes back, rolls the officer over, checks him, says he's still warm, but he does not find any signs of life.

Officer Smith arrives at the scene. He checks. He first reports that Sergeant Sullivan is found and he's been shot, due to the damage that was done.

Mr. Ciocca, while Mr. Smith -- right before Officer Smith got there, he gets on the radio and says that it is Sullivan.

Reno Police Department officers are responding. They start sealing off this entire area, and the manhunt is on.

Let me digress here just a moment to explain to you why we're here this morning, why we're doing what we're doing now. If this was perfect, we could put a trial on for you as it should go. We would start with item number 1, witness number 1, and proceed right through chronologically. That won't happen that way due to illness, putting witnesses on, their schedules when we can get people in.

This is kind of like a road map. The opening statement is to tell you what the evidence is going to be

showing you so you can put it in perspective and see where various things go. When we're done with the trial, then we will do closing and tell you exactly where everything fit.

It may get a little confusing because you will hear the reference made Monday night and Tuesday night and these different nights. Please keep in mind that all of the charged crimes occurred on Tuesday, January 13th, 1998, starting just after midnight and going til approximately 11:15 that night. It is almost a 24-hour crime spree.

The manhunt is on. At this time one year ago, no one knew who did this that was involved with law enforcement.

You will hear evidence about how a phone call was made Tuesday evening, how a report was made to Secret Witness, and the investigation started focusing. The suspect was identified. Information was put out to the media and broadcast. You'll see what was put out to the media as far as a drawing of a person who was seen at the scene. You will also see photographs that were used.

Once that information hit the media, then we wind up with an armed robbery at the 7-11 on Baring next to the YMCA. There is another armed robbery up close to the area of where U.S. 395 and McCarran join each other.

You'll hear witnesses testify that this is the man that committed those two armed robberies.

And listen for something else because there is a link here. He was armed with a semiautomatic Glock handgun. The same gun that was taken off the body of Sergeant George Sullivan, along with the rest of his pistol belt and his equipment that was ripped from his body. You'll see the belt buckle laying in the pool of blood.

That equipment was recovered. After the robberies there's an arrest warrant requested and a nationwide broadcast that we're looking for this individual. Salt Lake City, Utah, notifies law enforcement agencies here that they believe they have him there. After a standoff with the police there, Defendant Vanisi was taken into custody.

You are going to see some different people during the course of this trial. One of them is Vainga Kinikini, cousin to Siaosi Vanisi. He lives in Salt Lake City; Texas. Has quite a colorful history. He is a convicted felon. And he knows a lot about street life.

He will give you a blow-by-blow description of what happened between 0025 and 0057 when Mr. Ciocca made his call to 911. Listen to the detail. Watch the descriptions of the person involved in this. Look at the various things that are done.

You will find that Mr. Vanisi came to Reno wanting to kill a cop. He said that several times.

Listen to the witnesses. You will find that Mr. Vanisi purchased a hatchet from Wal-Mart for \$7 and took it with him, to even include a dance, and was swinging this hatchet around, again making statements about wanting to kill a cop.

Listen to the evidence, and you make a decision who this individual was that was on campus and close to campus and watching Sergeant Sullivan just minutes prior to his death. You will also hear evidence that Mr. Vanisi, after the killing, had the gun and made statements about having killed a cop.

I don't want to get into want Vainga Kinikini is going to tell you because, as I said, he will give you a lot of detail, direct from the mouth of Mr. Vanisi.

Ladies and gentlemen, you need to pay attention. There are a lot of small details in this case that will come together. The defendant wearing a wig to change his appearance. Listen to how that tracks because the way it was found after he discarded it.

Listen to the weapon belt and the other equipment that belonged to Sergeant Sullivan and how it tracks. The gun of Sergeant Sullivan was recovered in Salt Lake City from the house where Mr. Vanisi was arrested.

Again, listen to all this detail. His clothing was recovered. Listen to whose blood was found on the

Defendant Vanisi's clothing.

Once you have heard all of this evidence, once you have seen this entire case, return to this courtroom with a verdict of guilty of first degree murder, guilty of armed robbery, guilty of armed robbery, guilty of armed robbery, and guilty of grand larceny. Thank you for your time.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Bosler. Will the bailiff remove the exhibit?

MR. BOSLER: Your Honor, the record should reflect the District Attorney was pointing and approaching the defense table and raising his voice for the last portion of his argument, just for the record. You are not going do say that?

THE COURT: What do you want me to say? You just said it.

MR. BOSLER: The record will so reflect?

THE COURT: Do you want me to agree with it? I don't understand. Did you want me to reflect --

MR. BOSLER: I made the record, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. BOSLER: Ladies and gentlemen, paying attention to details, being careful, being fair, all things

that we have promised to do. What I want to do is first do this. Can everybody see those pictures at all?

The first thing I guess I need to do is explain to you. You have heard Siaosi Vanisi, also known as George, also known as Pe. I need to probably give you a little explanation about that.

Siaosi Vanisi, that's his Tongan name. What happens is that he was cared for by an aunt. Siaosi, George is Siaosi in English. The name George. Tafuna was the aunt's name. He took that name when he went to school in San Bruno, California. He went to high school.

Pe, the other name that you have and you have heard mentioned in the Information, Pe means baby in Tongan. So those are the reasons that there are three names listed on that Information.

These high school photos, typical in every high school yearbook. What you are going to hear is that in high school, his high school friend is going to come up, and you will hear good student, good athlete. In fact, you are going to hear in their high school, Cappuchino High School in San Bruno, there is a Tongan community, there is a white Caucasian community.

You are going to hear that if there was problems between those communities, there was a person who was a peace maker between those two groups. That person,

1	George Tafuna, the person reflected in that yearbook photo.
2	Again, George Tafuna is Siaosi Vanisi. Just like an assumed
3	name, to stay with the aunt. George and Siaosi are the same
4	things.
5	Why is that important? Well, I guess we all
6	have to wonder, how does this person end up sitting in a
7	chair in a courtroom in another city defending himself of an
8	accusation of first degree murder and in fact ultimately
9	fighting for his life?
10	Ladies and gentlemen, you are going to hear
11	other things.
12	MR. GAMMICK: Excuse me, Your Honor. I object
13	to this comment at this stage of the proceedings.
14	MR. BOSLER: I'll move on, Your Honor.
15	THE COURT: Go ahead. Thank you.
16	MR. BOSLER: What we're going to have to the
17	questions we have to answer are how does a person come to be
18	accused of killing a UNR police officer.
19	You are going to hear some information both
20	through the State's case and through the witnesses we are
21	going to put up.
22	There is another person, another person who
23	worked at UNR. There is another person who is a boyfriend
24	of one of Mr. Vanisi's relatives. That person was
25	interviewed by the police.

That person, the evidence and circumstances will show that that person, through 80 pages of transcript while they are talking to the police, isn't truthful. When that person becomes ultimately truthful, that person admits, Well, if you check that gun, the Glock that is mentioned, you might find my fingerprints on it, too.

In fact, that person is going to admit that he was out to kill a police officer, and he might have said that to some people. But he doesn't really mean it now, that he wants to back off that statement.

Why is that important? Because this case, you are going to have to answer a question to yourself, how does this person come to be accused of this crime? From what you know about him, how does he become accused of this crime?

The Reno police detectives will tell you he thinks there is another person involved. You are going to hear that during the robberies, the witnesses to the robberies are going to say that they believe they see another person in the car. It isn't just Mr. Vanisi there.

Ladies and gentlemen, we're not going to offer a defense to those robberies. But the bigger issue and the issue that we need to talk about is knowing that the State is going to present this evidence and knowing that there is another person. Can we all be fair when we consider the evidence and not make some decision before we hear what

1 every witness has to say?

All I can do is ask you to be fair and consider some of these details before you decide how did this person got to sit in that chair and have to do what's happening now. All I can do is ask you to be fair. Thank you.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Well, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, I told the State to bring their witnesses for after lunch. I didn't know how long opening statements would take.

So it looks like we're back on schedule, and we're going to be doing the rest of the day on our regular schedule. So I'm going to let you go to lunch now, ask that you return at 1:30 p.m. or a few minutes before so we can actually start at 1:30.

During this recess, I ask that you remember the admonition I'm going to be giving you at all breaks.

Counsel, I ask that you return at 1:15.

See the jury back and be ready to go to court by 1:30, but I want counsel here at 1:15.

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, during this break, you are reminded by me and admonished by me that it is your duty not to discuss among yourselves or with anybody else any matter having to do with this case. It is your further duty not to form or express any opinion regarding

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the guilt or innocence of the defendant until the case has been finally submitted to you for decision.

You are not to read, look at or listen to any news media accounts relating to this case should there be any. You should not allow anyone to attempt to influence you with regard to this case or discuss it with you in any manner. If anyone should attempt to influence you with regard to it, in any way, advise the bailiff as soon as you return to court, who in turn will advise the Court.

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, we are in recess. Please go with the bailiff.

Court is in recess.

(Recess taken at 11:56 a.m.)

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1	RENO, NEVADA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1999, 1:32 P.M.
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4	(Whereupon, the following proceedings were held in open court, in the presence of the jury.)
5	in open court, in the presence of the jury.)
6	THE COURT: Counsel, can you stipulate to the
7	presence of the jury?
8	MR. GAMMICK: Yes, Your Honor.
9	MR. BOSLER: Yes, Your Honor.
10	THE COURT: You may proceed. Call your first
11	witness.
12	MR. GAMMICK: Your Honor, the State would call
13	Brenda Martinez.
14	BRENDA MARTINEZ
14 15	BRENDA MARTINEZ called as a witness on behalf of the Plaintiff,
15	called as a witness on behalf of the Plaintiff,
15 16	called as a witness on behalf of the Plaintiff, having been first duly sworn,
15 16 17	called as a witness on behalf of the Plaintiff, having been first duly sworm, was examined and testified as follows:
15 16 17 18	called as a witness on behalf of the Plaintiff, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION
15 16 17 18 19	called as a witness on behalf of the Plaintiff, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. GAMMICK:
15 16 17 18 19 20	called as a witness on behalf of the Plaintiff,
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	called as a witness on behalf of the Plaintiff,
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	called as a witness on behalf of the Plaintiff,
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	called as a witness on behalf of the Plaintiff,

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1	Q That is the University of Nevada, Reno?
2	A Yes.
3	Q How long have you a been student there?
4	A Three years. I'm a junior.
5	Q Do you have any relatives who work at the
· 6	university?
7	A My father works as a custodian at the
8	university.
9	Q And what shift does he work?
10	A He works graveyard. He works from 4:00 in the
11	afternoon until 12:00 midnight, quarter after 12:00.
12	Q How does that affect your life?
13	A Well, when I was living at home I'm not
14	currently with them anymore but when I was living at
15	home, I would pick my dad up every day, you know, after
16	work, because my dad doesn't have a car. So every day at
17	the same time, I will get off my house and go pick my dad up
18	at the same time, Monday through Friday.
19	Q That was at midnight?
20	A That was at midnight.
21	Q If you weren't there, what would happen?
22	A He will start walking and go take the bus.
23	Q And how long would he give you to get there?
24	A Probably about until 12:08 or 12:10 at the
25	most. If I knew that if I was one minute late, I will
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1	not see him, and I will have to drive down Virginia Street	
2	to go find him, because my dad is pretty stubborn.	
3	Q Let me call your attention to Monday night,	
4	January 12th, 1998, one year ago from yesterday.	
5	A Uh-huh.	
6	Q Did you pick up your dad that night?	
7	A Yes, I did.	
8	Q And where would you enter the campus in order	
9	to go to pick him up?	
10	A Through the parking lot that's between Lawlor	
11	Events Center and Jot what is the name of that building?	
12	The arts building, through that parking lot.	
13	Q The Fine Arts Building?	
14	A Fine Arts Building.	
15	Q Is that up close to Lawlor Events Center?	
16	A No. It's farther down.	
17	Q On that night, what time did you enter that	
18	parking lot?	
19	A It was 12:08 when I went down to the parking	
20	lot.	
21	Q Eight minutes after midnight?	
22	A Uh-huh.	
23	Q Did you see anything unusual that night?	
24	A A dog caught my attention. There was a dog in	
25	the parking lot, and I took a good look at the dog because I	
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1	liked animals. And then I looked around to see if there was
2	somebody there, and there was a man walking in the parking
3	lot, and he caught my attention, too.
4	Q A big dog, small dog?
5	A It was a big dog.
6	Q And why the man? The man caught your
7	attention?
8	A Yes. He was walking funny, and he was walking
9	slanted towards Virginia Street. His appearance was
10	different.
11	Q Describe different.
12	A Well, he had a beanie cap, and he had long big
13	hair and a full-face beard. So he caught my attention the
14	way he was dressed, too. He had a long coat, and it was
15	tied with a rope.
16	I got to see him close because there was a
17	point where we kind of crossed, and I looked at him, and he
18	just scared me, because I always see the same people, same
19	cars, same everything, and he was not somebody that I would
20	see there at that time.
21	Q How close did you get to this man?
22	A Probably about I would say 15 feet.
23	Q And you were in your car?
24	A Yes, I was in my car.
25	Q He was walking?
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1	A He was walking.
2	Q I believe you stated he scared you.
3	A Yes. When I was looking at the man and when we
4	crossed, I made eye contact with him, and I turned around
5	and started driving towards where I pick up my dad.
6	Q Okay. What did you do next?
7	A I went in through the other side of the parking
8	lot, and I waited for my father. It's right in front of the
9	social studies building, that little parking lot right
10	there.
11	Q Is that approximately the center of the campus?
12	A Approximately, yes. And I waited for my dad to
13	get off work.
14	Q Did you pick up your dad that night?
15	A Yes. My mom was with me in the car, but she
16	was asleep, and I had my dog with me in the car. By the
17	time I got off work, they were awake, my mom was awake.
18	Q Okay. Then after you picked up your dad, did
19	you leave the school or leave the parking lot?
20	A Yes.
21	Q What direction did you go when you left the
22	school?
23	A The same direction that I came in. I drove
24	south on North Virginia Street.
25	Q About how you say you came into the parking
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1	lot at 12:08. How do you know that?
2	A Because like I said before, I had to be there
3	at that time so my dad would see me, would see my car parked
4	in front.
5	Q I mean, how do you know it was 12:08?
6	A I have a clock in front on in my car on the
7	board.
8	Q On the dashboard?
9	A Dashboard, yeah.
10	Q So when you left the parking lot to go back
11	south on Virginia, about how much time had passed from the
12	time you first entered it, from 12:08, about what time was
13	it you went back out on Virginia Street?
14	A Approximately about 10 minutes or less, a
15	little bit less than that.
16	Q Did you see the dog again?
17	A Yes. When I was walking when I was driving
18	out on South Virginia, I had mentioned the man I saw to my
19	parents, and the dog, and when we were driving down, I said,
20	look, there's the dog again. The dog was right underneath
21	the bridge, the North Virginia bridge. And I said, There is
22	the man again, too. And the man was walking inside the
23	little parking lot in front of the JTSU, the Student Union.
24	Q The Student Union?
25	A That is when I last saw him.

1	Q Is that the same person you had seen in the
2	parking lot?
3	A Yes, it was.
4	Q May I have you step down here for a minute to
5	show you Exhibit 7, which is a large photograph?
6	Now, if you could, please, I would like to
7	we'll go through this real quickly again. Where did you
8	enter the parking lot at 12:08?
9	A Through this parking lot right here.
10	Q Where did you first see the man and the dog?
11	A Right in this parking lot. The dog was farther
12	away than the man was. The man must have been like right
13	here.
14	Q Can I put a little red dot there to show where
15	you are pointing at? Is that the place?
16	A Yeah.
17	Q And then you say you went and picked up your
18	dad. Where was that?
19	A I came into this parking lot through here,
20	through this little gate, and I parked right here. And I
21	waited for my dad. When he got off work, he came into the
22	car, and I went out the same way.
23	Q So if you would, just show the ladies and
24	gentlemen of the jury how you went back out of the parking
25	lot and what direction you were driving.

Τ	A Okay.	I went out through the same gates to
2	ÎI .	here, and I turned out on North Virginia
3	Street.	
4	Q You me	ntioned a bridge over North Virginia.
5	Where is that?	
6	A The br	idge is right here, yeah, right there, I
7	believe.	
8	Q Does tl	nat go between a couple dormitories?
9	A Yes.	
10	Q And you	ı say you saw the dog again once you got
11	to the bridge. When	ce was the dog?
12	A The doc	y was right underneath the bridge.
13	Q How abo	out the man? Where did you see him?
14	A The las	st time I saw the man, he was right here
15	at the end of the pa	arking.
16	Q You are	e showing a parking lot. Is that the Jot
17	Travis Student Union	that you were talking about?
18	A Yes.	
19	Q Can I p	out another dot there where you last saw
20	him? That is a corr	rect location?
21	A Yes.	
22	Q Could y	ou tell what direction he was walking
23	the last time you sa	w him?
24	A He was	walking forward the inside.
25	Q Inside	of the campus?
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1	A Inside of the campus, yes.
2	Q You can have a seat again. Thank you.
3	After this happened, did there come a time when
4	you talked to police officers?
5	A Uh-huh.
6	Q Did you explain to them what you had seen?
7	A Yes, I did.
8	Q Did they ask for your assistance?
9	A Yes. They called me the same day that I talked
10	to a detective on the phone. They called me to do a
11	composite of the man I saw in the parking lot.
1,2	Q You said a composite. What do you mean by
13	that?
14	A Well, they had me do a drawing. Well, not a
15	drawing. It was a computerized drawing where they showed me
16	like noses and eyes and faces where I could just choose and
17	make up a person that I saw that day.
18	Q Were you able to complete a close likeness of
19	the person you saw that night at both locations on campus?
20	A Yes.
21	Q Let me show you what's been marked as Exhibit 6
22	and ask if you recognize that.
23	A Yes.
24	Q Is that the composite you completed for police?
25	A Uh-huh.
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1	Q Does that look like the man you saw that night
2	twice on campus at 12:08 and a few minutes later?
3	A Yes, except the color of his skin. When I was
4	doing the composite, I described the man as not white or
5	black. I said something in between. And the computer
6	couldn't give me the color that I wanted. So that's why
7	that's the only thing.
8	Q Were you able to tell the police what
9	nationality you believe this person was?
10	A I said he could have been Hawaiian.
11	MR. GAMMICK: Move for 6 to be admitted,
12	please, Your Honor.
13	THE COURT: Any objection?
14	MR. SPECCHIO: No objection, Your Honor.
15	THE COURT: Exhibit 6 is admitted.
16	(Exhibit No. 6 admitted.)
17	MR. GAMMICK: May I publish?
18	THE COURT: Yes.
19	BY MR. GAMMICK:
20	Q This is the man you say scared you when you
21	first saw him?
22	A Yes, he did.
23	MR. GAMMICK: That is all the questions I have
24	at this time. Thank you.
25	THE COURT: Cross-examination.
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1	MR. SPECCHIO: No questions, Your Honor.
2	THE COURT: Thank you. You may step down.
3	(The witness was excused.)
4	THE COURT: Call your next witness.
5	MR. GAMMICK: Your Honor, I'd like to call
6	Officer Carl Smith, please.
7	MR. GAMMICK: Your Honor, may we approach for
8	just a moment?
9	THE COURT: Yes.
10	(Whereupon, a bench conference was held among
11	Court and counsel as follows:)
12	MR. GAMMICK: I noticed the Court looking at
13	the officer's weapon, and I noticed the magazine is removed.
14	THE COURT: I was aware of that. I was really
15	looking to make sure everyone in the courtroom saw that.
16	(One witness sworn.)
17	CARL H. SMITH
18	called as a witness on behalf of the Plaintiff,
19	having been first duly sworn,
20	was examined and testified as follows:
21	DIRECT EXAMINATION
22	BY MR. GAMMICK:
23	Q Would you please state your name?
24	A Carl H. Smith, S-M-I-T-H.
25	Q And is it Mr. Smith now?
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	564
1	A I'm sorry?
2	Q Is it Mr. Smith now or Officer Smith?
3	A Well, it's still Officer Smith while in a duty
4	status, and this is kind of a duty status.
5	Q Did you recently retire?
6	A I did.
7	Q And you still work part time at University of
8	Nevada Police Department?
9	A I do.
10	Q How long had you worked there?
11	A About 13 years.
12	Q Did you know Sergeant George Sullivan?
13	A I did.
14	Q In what capacity?
15	A He was my training officer when I first came on
16	the department, and patrol supervisor for a period of almost
17	14 years.
18	Q How long had Sergeant Sullivan been with the
19	University of Nevada, Reno, Police Department?
20	A I believe 19 years.
21	Q I call your attention to well, wait. I show
22	you what's been marked as Exhibit No. 9 and ask if you
23	recognize that photograph.
24	A Yeah.
25	Q Is that Sergeant Sullivan?
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	565
1	A (Positive nod.)
2	MR. GAMMICK: Move for admission of No. 9, Your
3	Honor,
4	THE COURT: Any objection?
5	MR. SPECCHIO: No objection.
6	THE COURT: Exhibit 9 is admitted.
7	(Exhibit No. 9 admitted.)
8	MR. GAMMICK: May I publish quickly, Your
9	Honor?
10	THE COURT: Yes.
11	MR. GAMMICK: Just walk by.
12	BY MR. GAMMICK:
13	Q January of 1998, one year ago, were you and
14	Sergeant Sullivan working together?
15	A We were.
.16	Q And what shift did the two of you work?
17	A The early morning graveyard shift.
18	Q What was the graveyard shift at the department
19	at that time?
20	A 11:00 or 2300 til 0700 in the morning.
21	Q Police department use what's known as military
22	time, when you say 2300?
23	A Yes, sir.
24	Q That is 11:00 p.m.?
25	A Yes, sir, it is.
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	566
1	Q So I call your attention specifically to
2	Monday, January 12th, 1998. Did you and Sergeant Sullivan
3	go to work that night?
4	A We did.
5	Q Both of you at 11:00 o'clock?
6	A Both at 11:00 o'clock.
7	Q Now, you are dressed in uniform today. Were
8	you wearing that uniform that night?
9	A I was.
10	Q And how was Sergeant Sullivan dressed?
11	A Similar but without the sweater.
12	Q Did he also have some type of designation of
13	his rank on his uniform?
14	A He had sergeant stripes on his uniform, he did.
15	Q When you talk about similar, are you wearing
16	what's known as a duty belt?
17	A Yes, I am.
18	Q What is on that duty belt? What's that do?
19	A Gun, handcuffs, the tools that we need.
20	Q That include things like radio, handcuffs?
21	A It does.
22	Q Was Sergeant Sullivan wearing his duty belt
23	that night?
24	A He was.
25	Q What type of weapon did you carry a year ago?
İ	SIERRA NEVADA REPORTERS (702) 329-6560

	567
1	A A year ago?
2	Q Yes.
3	A A nine millimeter Sigsauer, but Sergeant
4	Sullivan was carrying
5	MR. SPECCHIO: Objection, Your Honor. That is
6	not responsive to the question.
7	THE COURT: Sustained.
8	BY MR. GAMMICK:
9	Q What type of weapon was Sergeant
10	Sullivan carrying?
11	A Glock .45, model 21.
12	Q Is that a semiautomatic pistol?
13	A It is.
14	Q Let me call your attention to about 17 minutes
15	after midnight. Did Sergeant Sullivan become involved in
16	some type of police activity?
17	A He did. He made a traffic stop at Ninth and
18	Center.
19	Q What did you do with respect to that?
20	A Responded to the area to act as a backup unit.
21	Q And how many officers were on the graveyard
22	shift at UNR on that night?
23	A Two of us. Sergeant Sullivan and myself.
24	Q He was at Ninth and Center?
25	A He was at Ninth and Center, but actually on
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	300
1	Center Street down about a hundred fifty feet or so from the
2	corner of Ninth and Center.
3	Q When you arrived at the scene and we'll back
4	up in just a minute, but when you arrived at the scene, was
5	Sergeant Sullivan with someone?
6	A Yes.
7	Q Do you know who that was?
8	` A A Mr. Woods, I believe.
9	Q Prior to your actually arriving at the scene
10	itself, with Sergeant Sullivan, did you see anyone else in
11	the area of Ninth and Center?
12	A I did.
13	Q How many other people?
14	A Just one.
15	Q Would you describe that person, please?
16	A Roughly six feet, maybe a little more, dark
17	complected. A dark three-quarter-length coat, appeared to
18	be leather, could have been brown or black. I couldn't be
19	sure because it was just a real brief flash. Hair down to
20	about here, and a reggae hairstyle like you would see
21	somebody that subscribed to the reggae music from Jamaica,
22	that general locale.
23	Q How about facial hair?
24	A He had kind of like a beard.
25	Q Let me show you what's been admitted as State's
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	569
1	Exhibit 6 and ask
2	A Yes, that looks similar to the individual I
3	saw, except I don't know if he had on a cap or not. But
4	it's similar.
5	Q Aside from whether or not he was wearing a cap,
6	how about the rest of the face, the hair, all the other
7	things?
8	A Pretty close, yes, sir. Maybe the beard a
9	little thinner. But that's pretty close.
10	Q What was that person doing?
11	A As I drove down Ninth Street getting ready to
12	make the turn, he turned, squared off at me and gave me a
13	stare that drew my attention to him, like one of hatred, I
14	want to fight you, that kind of look. And of course, I was
15	going to back up Sergeant Sullivan. So I drove by.
16	Q Did you have the opportunity to get a good look
17	at this person's face?
18	A I did.
19	Q Is that person in this courtroom today?
20	A He is.
21	Q Would you please indicate where that person is
22	sitting and what he is wearing today?
23	A He is sitting to the left of you, and he looks
24	considerably different than he did that night.
25	Q What is he wearing, please?
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	570
1	A A jacket, cream-colored jacket or light-colored
2	jacket, yellow tie, white shirt.
3	MR. GAMMICK: May the record reflect the
4	identification of Defendant Vanisi, Your Honor?
5	THE COURT: Yes, the record will so reflect.
6	BY MR. GAMMICK:
7	Q Now, you made a comment that he looks quite a
8	bit different than he did that night. Has his appearance
9	changed?
10	A Yes, sir, it has.
11	Q In what ways?
12	A Hair, facial hair.
13	Q Is there any doubt in your mind that is the
14	same person?
15	A No doubt.
15 16	A No doubt. Q Now, when you pulled up, did you pull in behind
16	Q Now, when you pulled up, did you pull in behind
16 17	Q Now, when you pulled up, did you pull in behind Sergeant Sullivan's car?
16 17 18	Q Now, when you pulled up, did you pull in behind Sergeant Sullivan's car? A I did.
16 17 18 19	Q Now, when you pulled up, did you pull in behind Sergeant Sullivan's car? A I did. Q And what direction on Center Street was he
16 17 18 19 20	Q Now, when you pulled up, did you pull in behind Sergeant Sullivan's car? A I did. Q And what direction on Center Street was he parked facing?
16 17 18 19 20 21	Q Now, when you pulled up, did you pull in behind Sergeant Sullivan's car? A I did. Q And what direction on Center Street was he parked facing? A It's actually facing in a southbound direction.
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q Now, when you pulled up, did you pull in behind Sergeant Sullivan's car? A I did. Q And what direction on Center Street was he parked facing? A It's actually facing in a southbound direction. Q So the back of his car was toward the
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q Now, when you pulled up, did you pull in behind Sergeant Sullivan's car? A I did. Q And what direction on Center Street was he parked facing? A It's actually facing in a southbound direction. Q So the back of his car was toward the university?

1	identify it a	as a police car?
2	А	He had his rear flashers on. Not the front
3	ones.	
4	, Õ	When you talk are you talking about what all
5	of us know or	n a car as the flashing lights that are also the
6	brake lights	or some other type of flashers?
7	A	There is overhead flashing lights from the
8	back, so that	oncoming traffic knows that you are there.
9	Q	Are those bright?
10	A	Yes, they are.
11	Q	About 25 minutes after midnight, did you and
12	Sergeant Sull	ivan complete your contact with Mr. Wood?
13	А	Yes, we did.
14	Q	Where did Sergeant Sullivan go?
15	A	Sergeant Sullivan got in his car, turned
16	around, went	back northbound on Center Street, turned right
17	to go up into	the and turned right up into the campus.
18	Q	Is there a particular parking lot or a building
19	located in th	at area that UNR police officers frequent?
20	А	I'm sorry. Repeat the question, please?
21	Q	You say he went back up into the campus.
22	А	Right.
23	Q	And then turned right. Is there a place there
24	where UNR pol	ice officers park?
25	A	There is a place up by the kiosk where it's
	S.	IERRA NEVADA REPORTERS (702) 329-6560

1	fairly well lighted that we utilize that area from time to
2	time to fill out FI cards or do documentation that we need
3	to do.
4	Q What is an FI card?
5	A It's a small white card that has name, date of
6	birth, serial number, phone numbers, next of kin. General
7	trace information for an individual.
8	Q Is that a field interrogation card?
9	A It is.
10	Q Do you maintain those? Why do you complete
11	those?
12	A Well, we maintain them and keep them on file so
13	that we have a good idea who was in the area, who was around
14	at a particular time. It could be both for the good of the
15	person or
16	Q Let me show you first of all what's been marked
17	as Exhibit 12 and ask you to look at that item. And do you
18	recognize that?
19	A Yeah.
20	Q What is that, sir?
21	A Sergeant Sullivan's notebook. Frequently
22	Q Would you please turn to what appears to be a
23	broken rubber band in that? Do you see some writing on that
24	page?
25	A I do.

	9,3
1	Q Does that reflect the stop that Sergeant
2	Sullivan had with Mr. Wood?
3	A It does.
4	Q Now, you mentioned an FI card. As a general
5	practice, would Sergeant Sullivan take notes in his book and
6	then use that to complete a field interrogation card?
. 7	A He did it consistently and religiously.
8 .	Q Let me show you what's been marked as item 13
9	and ask if you recognize that.
10	A Yes, and it is Sergeant Sullivan's handwriting.
11	Q Is that also in relationship to talking to
12	Mr. Wood?
13	A Yes, it is.
14	MR. GAMMICK: I'm going to move for 12 and 13,
1 5	Your Honor.
16	THE COURT: Mr. Specchio, any objection?
17	MR. SPECCHIO: No objection, Your Honor.
18	THE COURT: Exhibit 12 and Exhibit 13 are
19	admitted.
20	(Exhibit Nos. 12 and 13 admitted.)
21	BY MR. GAMMICK:
22	Q Officer Smith, may I have you step down here
23	for a minute, please, sir? I have Exhibit No. 7. Would you
24	please indicate to the ladies and gentlemen of the jury
25	where the contact with Mr. Wood was at?
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1	A This is Ninth Street. Turn onto Center Street.
2	This is going in a southbound direction. It was just right
3	in front of it. There is a church located here. Just right
4	in front of the church.
5	Q Is there a red dot located where that stop is?
6	A There is a red dot located where the stop was.
7	Q Now, you described seeing Mr. Vanisi. Would
8	you please indicate and describe where you saw him?
9	A As I came down Ninth Street
10	Q Excuse me, Officer Smith. You can move a
11	little bit so all the members of the jury can see.
12	A As I came down Ninth Street, coming in this
13	direction, there is the wheelbarrow is right here. There is
14	a line of trees right after that, and between the second two
15	trees, Mr. Vanisi was standing there.
16	Q I believe you have already testified he was
17	watching you and watching you anyway?
18	A He actually turned around, squared off at me
19	like this (indicating).
20	Q Did you see him again anymore that night?
21	A No, I did not.
22	Q Now, you mention after you were completed with
23	this stop, would you please indicate where Sergeant Sullivan
24	went?
25	A Sergeant Sullivan turned around in the street,
ļ	SIERRA NEVADA REPORTERS (702) 329-6560

1	up here, and in like this, into the university and back
2	over to the kiosk.
3	Q Is that an information kiosk?
4	A That is the information booth.
5	Q Where did you go?
6	A There's a parking lot right here. You can see
7	it right here. And I drove right over, pulled right out,
8	right into there and pulled up and stopped right there and
9	was right there in that position for about 20 minutes.
10	Q And then where did you go?
11	A Because he had directed me to do some other
12	things, I left, went up and went over behind, actually came
13	in behind the old gym.
14	THE COURT: I'm going to stop you there. The
15	jury can't see.
16	THE WITNESS: Up to the Church of Fine Arts,
17	parked my car right here and checked the calibration on my
18	radar unit.
19	BY MR. GAMMICK:
20	Q If you would have a seat, please. Thank you.
21	What was your call sign that night?
22	A Union 129.
23	Q Do you recall Sergeant Sullivan's call sign?
24	A Union 140. I'm sorry. Union 130.
25	Q Union 130? When I asked about a call sign,
	SIERRA NEVADA REPORTERS (702) 329-6560

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1	what does that mean? What is that used for?
2	A Indicates it's the officer's personal
3	identifier.
4	Q Is that used by dispatch to contact you?
5	A It is used by dispatch to contact you.
6	Q About 0057, just before 1:00 o'clock in the
7	morning, did you get a radio call?
8	A I did.
9	Q What was that?
10	A It was respond to the vicinity of the kiosk for
11	a trouble unknown.
12	Q Did you respond to that location?
13	A Yes, I did.
14	Q What did you discover when you got there?
15	A Sergeant Sullivan was on the ground, and there
16	was a white male bent over him.
17	Q Do you know who the white male was?
18	A I do.
19	Q Who is that?
20	A I know him as Drew.
21	Q Drew?
22	A Yes.
23	Q Student at the university?
24	A He is.
25	MR. GAMMICK: Excuse me just a moment, Your
	SIERRA NEVADA REPORTERS (702) 329-6560

}	577
1	Honor.
2	THE COURT: Okay.
3	BY MR. GAMMICK:
4	Q When you first pulled up, what did you see
5	occurring?
6	A Sergeant Sullivan was on the ground, his back
7	out. The door on his car was open. The car was running,
8	and there were no lights on, no overhead lights.
9	Q Where was Drew?
10	A He was bent over Sergeant Sullivan.
11	Q Did you check Sergeant Sullivan?
12	A I did.
13	Q And how did you find him?
14	A With his head in a pulverized state.
15	Q Was he still alive?
16	A No, he wasn't.
17	Q Did there come a time that you made a broadcast
18	concerning possible gunshot?
19	A I did.
20	Q Why did you say gunshot?
21	A Because the only time I have ever seen a
22	person's head in that kind of shape has been from a close
23	contact gun wound that literally implodes.
24	Q Were you able to recognize Sergeant Sullivan
25	looking at his face?
	1

	4.5
1	A I could recognize him because I have known him
2	for 14 years.
3	Q Let me show you what's been marked as
4	Exhibit 17-A. Do you recognize what's depicted in that
5	photograph?
6	A Yes. That's Sergeant Sullivan.
7	Q Was that his police unit in the scene as you
8	found it that morning?
9	A It is.
10	MR. GAMMICK: Your Honor, I move for 17-A.
11	MR. SPECCHIO: No objection.
12	THE COURT: 17-A is admitted.
13	(Exhibit No. 17-A admitted.)
14	MR. GAMMICK: May I publish?
1 5	THE COURT: Yes.
16	BY MR. GAMMICK:
17	Q Was there something missing from Sergeant
18	Sullivan?
19	A Yes, there was.
20	Q What was that?
21	A His gun belt was missing. Along with his
22	radio, his handcuffs, and I didn't see any keys at the
23	location.
24	Q Now, was there some of his equipment still at
25	the scene?
	SIERRA NEVADA REPORTERS (702) 329-6560

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1	A Yes, there was.
2	Q There is a brass-looking object lying next to
3	Sergeant Sullivan in the pool of blood. Were you able to
4	determine what that is?
5	A His glasses were there, his key ring keeper,
6	his night stick and pepper gas container.
7	MR. GAMMICK: May I approach the witness, Your
8	Honor?
9	THE COURT: Yes.
10	BY MR. GAMMICK:
11	Q Were you able to determine what that object
12	right there was?
13	A Oh, yes, yes.
14	Q What was that, Officer Smith?
15	A Well, it was his belt buckle.
16	Q Is that the buckle
17	A Specifically the one you are asking me, that's
18	his belt buckle.
19	Q Are you wearing a buckle such as that yourself?
20	A Yes.
21	Q Would you indicate what it is?
22	A It's right here.
23	Q The buckle for the weapons belt?
24	A Right.
25	Q I believe you testified that Sergeant Sullivan
	SIERRA NEVADA REPORTERS (702) 329-6560

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1	carried a Glock Model 21, .45 caliber pistol?
2	A He did.
3	Q Let me show you what's been marked as item 15-A
4	and ask you if you recognize that.
5	A Yes. That's his handgun.
6	MR. GAMMICK: Move for its admission, Your
7	Honor.
8	THE COURT: Any objection?
9	MR. SPECCHIO: No objection.
10	THE COURT: 15-A is admitted.
11	(Exhibit No. 15-A admitted.)
12	BY MR. GAMMICK:
13	Q Did he have other items on his weapon belt that
14	were identified as belonging personally to Sergeant
15	Sullivan?
16	A Certainly any departmental equipment he had, he
17	always inscribed his name or personal identifier on it.
18	MR. GAMMICK: Your Honor, I have a box that's
19	been marked as Exhibit 16. Contained within that are a
20	couple of items that I would like to have marked as 16-A and
21	16-B, please. 16-A will be a radio and 16-B will be a
22	flashlight.
23	(Exhibit Nos. 16-A and 16-B marked.)
24	THE CLERK: 16-A marked; 16-B marked.
25	BY MR. GAMMICK:
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1	Q Let me show you first of all, just ask you to
2	look in the box that's been marked as 16 and ask you if you
3	recognize the other items that are still in the box.
4	A I do.
5	Q Do you know who that first of all, what do
6	you see?
7	A I see his radio holder, his belt, his cuff
8	case, both his cuff cases, flashlight holder, and magazine
9	pouch holder.
10	Q Is there also a set of keys in that box?
11	A There's a set of keys, and those are his keys.
12	Q Are any of those marked by Sergeant Sullivan?
13	A I'm not sure if any of his keys are marked or
14	not.
15	Q Do you see his name engraved on a large brass
16	key I have shown you?
17	A Yes. That's a traffic control box. He is one
18	of the few people that had one.
19	Q Let me show you 16-A and ask you to look at
20	that item.
21	A That's his radio, and that's his name.
22	Q How do you know that is his radio?
23	A Because I have seen him put the tag on the back
24	of it.
25	Q Is there a name tag on there that says
İ	SIERRA NEVADA REPORTERS (702) 329-6560

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1	Sullivan?
2	A There is.
3	Q Let me show you 16-B and ask you if you
4	recognize that item.
5	A Yes. That's his flashlight.
6	Q How do you know that?
7	A He and I engraved our names on our flashlights
8	at the same time.
9	Q That flashlight does have "Sullivan" engraved
10	on it?
11	A It does.
12	Q After first of all, to back up even a step
13	from there, are you aware of anyone at UNR or Sergeant
14	Sullivan ever having contact with the Defendant Vanisi prior
15	to that night?
16	A No, I'm not personally aware of that.
17	Q After this occurred, do you know whether there
18	was a check made or search made of the field interrogation
19	cards at UNR concerning Mr. Vanisi?
20	A I don't know.
21	Q Have you talked to other officers about any
22	possible contact with Mr. Vanisi prior to that night?
23	A As far as I know, nobody has had any prior
24	contact with him.
25	Q You say that you were Union 129 and Sergeant
	SIERRA NEWADA PEDOPTEDS (702) 320 EEEO

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1	Sullivan was Union 130 that night and that dispatch uses
2	those particular call signs for you.
3	A Yes.
4	Q Are there tape recordings made of dispatch
5	calls?
6	A Yes, there is.
7	Q And 911, what is that?
8	A 911 is the emergency number for emergencies to
9	Reno.
10	Q Are there also tape recordings made of 911
11	calls?
12	A All 911 calls are tape recorded.
13	Q Had you previously heard a tape of some of the
14	dispatch calls that were made that night and a 911 call?
15	A I'm sorry?
16	Q Have you previously listened to a tape of a 911
17	call and some dispatch calls that were made that night?
18	A Yes, I have.
1 9	MR. GAMMICK: Your Honor, I'd like to ask for
20	the admission of 18 and publish it, please.
21	THE COURT: Has he identified that one
22	particularly?
23	MR. GAMMICK: I'm not sure how the Court would
24	want to do this without actually hearing it.
25	THE COURT: Has he listened to it previously?
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1	MR. GAMMICK: He has listened to another copy
2	of the same information. I would represent that to the
3	Court.
4	THE COURT: Counsel, do you want to stipulate
5	to the admission?
6	MR. SPECCHIO: No problem, Judge. Sure.
7	THE COURT: Exhibit 18. Did you say there were
8	two numbers, Mr. Gammick?
9	MR. GAMMICK: Exhibit 18, Your Honor.
10	THE COURT: It is admitted.
11	(Exhibit No. 18 admitted.)
12	(Exhibit No. 18 played.)
13	BY MR. GAMMICK:
14	Q Is that the person who you have stated earlier
15	you know as Drew who was at the scene when you arrived
16	there?
17	A That is Drew's voice.
18	(Exhibit No. 18 played.)
19	BY MR. GAMMICK:
20	Q Union 130 was Sergeant Sullivan?
21	A Yes, sir.
22	Q And Union 129, that was you responding?
23	A Yes, sir.
24	(Exhibit 18 played.)
25	BY MR. GAMMICK:
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1	Q Was that Mr. Ciocca again?
2	A Yes, it was.
3	Q And Nora 136 I believe we heard, do you know
4	who that was, at least what agency?
5	A He's with Reno.
6	(Exhibit 18 played.)
7	BY MR. GAMMICK:
8	Q Does UNR Police Department and Reno Police
9	Department work on the same frequencies at night?
10	A We do.
11	Q And when she says green is closed, what does
12	that mean?
13	A It means the channel is closed except for those
14	officers actually involved in the call.
15	(Exhibit 18 played.)
16	BY MR. GAMMICK:
17	Q First of all, the screaming sound we hear in
18	the background, what is that?
19	A That's sirens.
20	Q When you say Union 129 or 129, 23, what does
21	that mean?
22	A It means I'm there, I have arrived.
23	Q That's when you arrived at the scene?
24	A Right.
25	(Exhibit 18 played.)
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1	BY MR. GAMMICK:
2	Q We have heard several different numbers come up
3	during that last little bit. Are those different Reno units
4	arriving?
5	A They are.
6	Q We just heard I believe his comment set up a
7	perimeter. What does that mean?
8	A It means surround the area at all possible exit.
9	routes.
10	(Exhibit 18 played.)
11	BY MR. GAMMICK:
12	Q What did you say at that time?
13	A I told the Reno dispatch operator to get FIS
14	there as soon as possible and to notify Chief Shone.
15	Q Who was Chief Shone?
16	A He is the chief of police for our department.
17	Q At this particular time, when you made this
18	radio call, had you determined that Sergeant Sullivan was
19	dead?
20	A Yes.
21	(Exhibit 18 played.)
22	BY MR. GAMMICK:
23	Q I believe at that time you state that officer
24	was shot.
25	A Apparently shot.
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1	Q From the reason that you have already given
2	that you believed that at that time?
3	A Right.
4	(Exhibit 18 played.)
5	BY MR. GAMMICK:
6	Q What did you say then?
7	A I said, advise that his gun belt was gone.
8	Q You mentioned a couple of minutes ago to notify
9	FIS. Who is that?
10	A That is forensic science people that do crime
11	scene investigation. The quicker they get there.
12	(Exhibit 18 played.)
13	BY MR. GAMMICK:
14	Q You were asked if you had a witness on scene.
15	How did you respond to that?
16	A At first I because there was a person there
17	I said yes, but you know, not really because he found him.
18	I had no reason to disbelieve him at that point.
19	(Exhibit 18 played.)
20	BY MR. GAMMICK:
21	Q What did you say that time?
22	A I told them to get some units down by Ninth and
23	Evans Street right across from the agriculture building
24	because I felt like in my mind that would be the most likely
25	route someone would take if they were on foot.
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1	Q Why do you say that?
2	A Because it's an area where we have had people
3	that have committed burglaries before escape, and we have
4	actually caught them in there.
5	Q Is that a dark area?
6	A It is.
7	Q What else is in that area that would facilitate
8	an escape?
9	A There's the railroad tracks, and there is a
10	clear path that's fairly smooth traveling. It's not
11	lighted. There are trees, there are bushes all along that
12	area with holes going back in them. Easy access to the
13	private fences that go back through that area. And there
14	are actually holes through the fences where someone can go.
15	Q Where is the Orr Ditch located with respect to
16	this path and the railroad tracks?
17	A The Orr Ditch comes up, goes underground, runs
18	along underground and comes out over by Highland.
19	Q Is that the area of Ninth and Evans where you
20	were talking about?
21	A Yes, it is.
22	Q Have you walked that area, that path, what you
23	are describing?
24	A Yes.
25	Q During your career with UNR?
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	369
1	A Oh, yes, I have.
2	Q Would you please step down here for just a
3	moment and indicate what you are talking about, what area
4	you asked to be covered and then where this trail path, that
5	type of stuff, is located?
6	If I can get you to step over just a little bit
7	further. Thank you.
8	First of all, if you would start with Ninth and
9	Evans, please, and what you were talking about there.
10	A This is Ninth.
11	Q Maybe we can turn this a little bit.
12	A Ninth Street. This is Ninth and Evans right
13	here. There is the Y. There is the ag building.
14	Q Now, from where you just indicated to get to
15	the trail we were just talking about that goes along the Orr
16	Ditch, do you have to cross Evans Avenue?
17	A Yes, you do. It goes right across, come right
18	in through here. Right on down.
. 19	Q Is there a chain link fence located along that
20	trail, too?
21	A Yes, there is.
22	Q Is that where you were talking about when you
23	said there were holes through the fence?
24	A Right.
25	Q Thank you, sir.
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	590
1	MR. GAMMICK: May I have just a moment, Your
2	Honor?
3	THE COURT: Yes.
4	BY MR. GAMMICK:
5	Q I'd like to show you what has been marked as
6	14-A and 14-B and ask you if you recognize those.
7	A Yes, those are Sergeant Sullivan's glasses.
8	Q 14-B, if you just feel? I think you mentioned
9	there was a lens laying there next to the car?
10	A Yes.
11	Q Does that feel like the lens?
12	A Yes.
13	Q Go ahead and take a look.
14	A That's a lens, yes.
15	MR. GAMMICK: Move for 14-A and B, Your Honor.
16	THE COURT: Mr. Specchio?
17	MR. SPECCHIO: No objection.
18	THE COURT: Exhibit 14-A and 14-B are admitted.
19	(Exhibit Nos. 14-A and 14-B admitted.)
20	BY MR. GAMMICK:
21	Q I have item number 11. We talked about
22	Mr. Vanisi wearing what you believed could be leather or
23	light material and a dark brown or black coat. Does this
24	appear to be
25	A That appears to be the jacket, including the
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	591
1	sleeves that are not the button down type but the open type
2	sleeve.
3	Q And the length, sir?
4	A Absolutely correct there.
5	MR. GAMMICK: That's all the questions I have
6	at this time. Thank you, Officer Smith.
7	THE COURT: Cross-examination.
8	MR. SPECCHIO: Thank you, Your Honor.
9	CROSS-EXAMINATION
10	BY MR. SPECCHIO:
11	Q I'm sorry sir. I don't understand. Is it
12	Officer Smith or is it Mr. Smith? Are you working?
13	A Am I working? Yes, sir.
14	Q Are you still with the UNR Police Department?
15	A Yes, I am.
16	Q Are you working today?
17	A Any time I go to Court, yes, sir, we are.
18	Q Well, you're considering your appearance in
19	court today as part of your job?
20	A Right.
21	Q Is this part of your shift?
22	A No, it's not part of the shift.
23	Q Do you still work graveyard?
24	A No, I don't.
25	Q What hours do you work now?
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	592
1	A I'm on an on-call basis.
2	Q What does that mean?
3	A It means if they need somebody to fill in, they
4	call me.
5	Q You didn't work yesterday?
6	A No, I did not.
7	Q You don't know if you are going to work
8	tomorrow?
9	A No.
10	Q So the uniform is merely for effect rather than
11	because you have to have it on?
12	A No, sir, it is not.
13	Q Why are you wearing the uniform?
14	A Because our departmental guidelines suggest
15	that we wear a uniform to court whenever we go to testify.
16	Q I see. Even
17	A On departmental matters.
18	Q Even if you are off duty?
19	A Even if you are off duty.
20	Q I notice you used your glasses sometimes and
21	sometimes you didn't. Were you wearing your glasses the
22	night of January 12th, sir?
23	A I use them for reading up close.
24	Q You use them for reading?
25	A Yes.
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	593
1	Q You didn't have them on on the night of
2	January 12th?
3	A No, sir. Not unless I had to read something.
4	Q Okay. You indicated that you were traveling on
5	Ninth Street going west to east?
6	A West to east is correct.
7	Q When you saw the defendant?
8	A Yes, sir.
9	Q Mr. Vanisi.
10	A Yes, sir.
11	Q How far away from you how far away from you
12	was Mr. Vanisi?
13	A Approximately 25 feet.
14	Q And how fast you were in your vehicle, I
15	assume?
16	A Yes, sir.
17	Q How fast were you going?
18	A Probably about four, five miles an hour at that
19	point.
20	Q And then you made a turn on Center Street?
21	A Yes, sir.
22	Q How far from the corner to Center Street did
23	you see Mr. Vanisi?
24	A About 31 feet.
25	Q About 31 feet?
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	394
1	A Yeah. I didn't get a tape measure and get out
2	and measure it.
3	Q You didn't?
4	A No, sir, I didn't.
5	Q But you got 31 feet?
6	A That's about what it would be. Between 30, 35
7	feet.
8	Q Okay. How long did you get to see this person?
9	A Two, maybe three seconds.
10	Q Have you had the opportunity to look at any
11	news accounts of the death of Sergeant Sullivan?
12	A As of now? Yes, sir.
13	Q How about in January and February, did you?
14	A For the first three days, no.
15	Q How many times have you seen pictures of
16	Mr. Vanisi since January 12th, 1998?
17	A Oh, quite a few times.
18	Q And you're basing your identification of him in
19	court not on the number of times that you have seen
20	likenesses or photographs of him, but based on your two- to
21	three-second view while you're in an automobile 25 feet
22	away?
23	A Yes, sir.
24	Q I assume at 12:00 o'clock it was still dark on
25	January 12th, 1998?
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	SIERRA NEVADA REPORTERS (702) 329-6560

	595
1	A It was.
2	Q Was he under a street light?
3	A That's a fairly well-lighted area, yes, sir.
4	Q That is not my question. Was he under a street
5	light when you saw him?
6	A Not directly under a street light.
7	Q Talk to me about these FI things, you want to
8	know where everybody is cards. Every cop fills these out?
9	That's a question. You can say yes or no.
10	A Yes, every cop on our department fills them
11	out.
12	Q Now, I just want to make sure that I understand
13	your testimony. Sergeant Sullivan is stopping Mr. and
14	Mrs. Wood around the corner?
15	A Right.
16	Q On Center Street. You are going to be, I think
17	you guys call it backup?
18	A Right.
19	Q And basically Wood is just lost; right? He
20	doesn't know where he is. Isn't that what happened with
21	Mr. and Mrs. Wood?
22	A He was looking for an address, yes, sir.
23	Q An address that didn't exist or was the church
24	or something like that?
25	A It was the church.
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1	Q But you pass this guy that squares off to you
2	on the sidewalk?
3	A Right.
4	Q And this isn't the guy that you are
5	interested you didn't stop to do an FI, did you?
6	A No, because we already had an officer out on
7	someone.
8	Q So FI's aren't that important? If one cop is
9	busy, then no more FI's; is that what you are telling me?
10	A No, that's not what I'm telling
11	Q How does it work? Why didn't you stop the
12	menacing-looking guy?
13	A Because I was going to assist Sergeant
14	Sullivan.
15	Q Okay. So when a cop is otherwise involved in
16	some activity, we stop the FI's?
17	A I wasn't there to stop Mr. Vanisi, to FI him.
18	Q Why not? You were 25 feet away from him. He
19	made a menacing look at you. And you determined this in two
20	minutes. And you know positively he's the one?
21	A Right.
22	Q You are amazing. Two seconds?
23	A Two to three seconds.
24	Q Three seconds. In the dark. Okay.
25	Let's forget that for a moment. You remember
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1	giving statements to police officers, Reno police officers
2	in this case?
3	A Yes.
4 ·	Q According to your do you remember giving a
5	statement to Detective Jenkins?
6	A Jenkins?
7	Q David Jenkins?
8	A I don't know that I gave one to David Jenkins.
9	Q Ron Dreher?
10	A Ron Dreher.
11	Q If I told you in their report that it says you
12	said the guy that was stopped in the menacing manner was a
13	black man, would that ring a bell with you?
14	A I said he appeared to have African American
15	features. I didn't say he was a black man.
16	Q Okay. But if their report says that you said
17	he's black, that report is incorrect?
18	A I said that he was
19	Q Had African American features?
20	A Right.
21	Q If that same report said that you indicated
22	that the person you saw had red pants on, would that be
23	correct or incorrect?
24	A I don't recall telling anybody he had red
25	pants.
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	598	
1	Q You don't remember saying that? Could be true,	
2	though?	
3	A I'm sorry?	
4	Q It could be correct?	
5	A I believe I said the guy had on dark trousers.	
6	Q Well, do you remember testifying at the	
7	preliminary hearing in this matter? Do you remember	
8	testifying?	
9	A Right.	
10	Q We met one other time, didn't we?	
11	A Right.	
12	Q Do you remember testifying at that court?	
13	A Right.	
14	Q And didn't you say at that time that he had	
15	dark trousers on?	
16	A Right.	
17	Q If the officer indicated that you said he had	
18	red trousers on, that report would be incorrect; is that a	
19	fair statement?	
20	A I would think so. I don't recall telling	
21	anybody he had on red trousers.	
22	Q How long after January 12th, 1998, did you	
23	first see a picture of Mr. Vanisi?	
24	A Three I think maybe three, four days.	
25	O Do you remember testifying at the preliminary	
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1	hearing in February 1998? Do you remember testifying? I'll
2	do it one more time.
3	A Do I remember testifying? Yes, sir. I thought
4	you were coming up with another.
5	Q That is what I was looking for was a yes or a
6	no.
7	Do you remember indicating in that hearing
8	do you remember testifying at that hearing in February that
9	you had never seen a picture of Mr. Vanisi on television or
10	otherwise?
11	A A picture of him? Is correct.
12	Q You didn't?
13	A A picture of him.
14	Q That you did see or did not see?
15	A Did not see.
16	Q See, when I was standing over here, right here,
17	you said you didn't see a picture until three days after the
18	death of Sergeant Sullivan. When I
19	A There is a difference between a composite and a
20	picture of someone.
21	Q Oh, that's the difference. When is the first
22	time you saw a picture, you know, like film and cameras and
23	click?
24	A I can't be I'm not sure of the exact date.
25	But there's certainly it was sometime afterwards, quite a
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	600
1	while afterwards.
2	Q So it was after do you remember me asking
3	you whether or not you saw a likeness on television?
4	A No, I don't remember that.
5	Q Well, I did ask you that. I remember that
6	because it's written down.
7	A Whatever. I didn't watch the television.
8	Q What is the I want to go back to the
9	beginning. When you came on to work, came to work on
10	January 12th, Sergeant Sullivan was there. Where do you go?
11	Do they have a police department?
12	A We have a briefing room.
13	Q And is that over off of the street on the west,
14	the east side of the campus?
15	A It's in the station house, yes, sir. 1305
16	Evans to be exact.
17	Q You are the only two guys working graveyard?
18	A Right.
19	Q You get in your car at some point in time?
20	A Right.
21	Q And do you go do you follow each other or do
22	you go in different directions?
23	A We go in different direction.
24	Q Basically what you do is patrol until you make
25	a stop?

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		601
1	A	Right.
2	Q	Or somebody needs help or whatever; right?
3	A	Right.
4	Q	Do you know which direction Sergeant Sullivan
5	went when he	e left the police compound or whatever you call
6	it?	
7	A	I have absolutely no idea. I was not there
8	when he dro	ve off.
9	Q	You didn't do it at the same time then?
10	A	No.
11	Q	Who left first?
12	A	That particular night?
13	Q	Okay. We got to do what we have to do, and his
14	car is there	e
15	A	I left first.
16	Q	And you went which direction?
17	A	That particular night?
18	Q	Yeah.
19	A	Left.
20	Ω	Which would be through the campus? Did you
21	drive throu	gh the campus as opposed to stay on Evans Avenue?
22	A	No, I was on Evans.
23	Q	You came out this way, made a left on Evans?
24	A	Yes.
25	Q	Did you have different assignments? You had to
	1	SIERRA NEVADA REPORTERS (702) 329-6560

1	do this area of the campus and he had to do or did you
2	just both generally patrol everything?
3 .	A No, we both generally patrolled everything, and
4	he was the supervisor and provided assignments for specific
5	tasks.
6	Q So let's talk a minute about the gentleman that
7	was stopped. He had a blond lady with him, Mr. Wood and
8	Mrs. Wood?
9	A She appeared to be blond to me. I don't know
10	if it was Mrs. Wood or not.
11	Q The information they gave you at that time was
12	that they were looking for property to buy?
13	A It was.
14	Q And it's dark out?
1 5	A It's dark.
16	Q Was there anything unusual about that stop?
17	A I thought it was unusual.
18	Q Just because of trying to buy real estate at
19	midnight? Is that the reason?
20	A It's not often you encounter that.
21	Q I would imagine. Was there anything else
22	unusual about that stop?
23	A Well, they had the wrong address.
24	Q Right. He told you like 481, and then he
25	changed it and said no, it's 484, and finally ended up with
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	102/ 02/ 000

		603
1	the church;	right?
2	A	Went back to the car and got a correct address
3 .	and came ba	ck and it was the church.
4	Q	Now, assuming this is Center Street, I assume
5	the first v	ehicle stopped would be the Woods' vehicle, the
6	one further	est to town, the furtherest south?
7	A	Right.
8	Q	Behind that would be Officer Sullivan's
9	vehicle?	
10	A	Sergeant Sullivan.
11	Q	Then yours.
12	A	Mine.
13	Q	Now, how far is your vehicle from Ninth Street?
14	А	From Ninth Street?
15	Q	Did you make the turn on Ninth down on Center?
16	A	It's about probably close to 60 feet.
17	Q	Little longer than the courtroom here? Maybe
18	as long as	the courtroom?
19	A	About that distance. About from here to there.
20	Q	Mr. Wood is out of the vehicle, his vehicle?
21	A	Right.
22	Q	The blond we think is Mrs. Wood is in the
23	vehicle?	
24	A	Right.
25	Q	Sergeant Sullivan is out of his vehicle?
		SIERRA NEVADA REPORTERS (702) 329-6560

	604
1	A Right.
2	Q How about you?
3	A I walked over by Sergeant Sullivan.
4	Q So you got out of the car?
5	A Right.
6	Q Did you ever look back to Ninth and Center to
7	see that person, Mr. Vanisi, that you say is Mr. Vanisi?
8	Did you ever look back at that person that gave you the
9	menacing look?
10	A No, I was too interested in the guy that was
11	directly in front of Sergeant Sullivan that was walking
12	around.
13	Q How big of a guy is Wood?
14	A Fairly good sized.
15	Q Good sized, like me, full figured, or tall?
16	A Well, he's full figured.
17	Q Matter of fact, you testified that you didn't
18	like the way Wood was answering questions; right?
19	A That's true.
20	Q But it's your testimony here today that on
21	January 12th, January 13th, sometime around midnight, you
22	are driving down Ninth Street west to east, see this
23	menacing figure through I assume you had the windows
24	rolled up. It had to be pretty cool out.
25	A No, I don't patrol with my windows rolled up.
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	905
1	Q You had the windows down?
2	A Oh, yes.
3	Q What about the prismatic effect you talked
4	about at the preliminary hearing? Do you remember
5	testifying about because of the prismatic effect of the
6	glass, he looked darker than he is?
7	A I didn't say anything about the glass.
8	Q Well
9	A Prismatic effects come from a lot of things.
10	Q Does prismatic effect mean anything to you?
11	A Yes.
12	Q What does it mean?
13	A Protracting or bending of light.
14	Q Is that what was happening that night?
15	A I can't be for sure.
16	Q It can't be if you got your window rolled down?
17	A I'm sorry?
18	Q It couldn't be if you had your window rolled
19	down, could it? I'm at a loss here. I don't know what
20	you do you want me to give you the direct quote?
21	A I know what I said.
22	Q Okay. Well, maybe. Tell me what it means.
23	A Sometimes at night because of the prismatic
24	effect, reflecting lights coming off of patrol cars, with
25	the overhead lights on can make colors seem darker than what
ļ	SIERRA NEVADA REPORTERS (702) 329-6560

	606
1	they are. Or lighter.
2	Q But you didn't have any lights on; right?
3	A I didn't have any lights on.
4	Q And Sullivan was already down and around the
5	corner, so that wouldn't have created a prismatic effect?
6	A Not true because you could see the lights from
7	where he is at.
8	Q He is 60 feet down Center Street?
9	A Right.
10	Q You are 31 feet over on Ninth Street. And the
11	prismatic effect of these flashing lights caused you
12	A They are not the only lights.
13	Q They caused you to say the person you saw was
14	black and red trousers?
1 5	A I didn't say he was black.
16	Q You didn't say he was black?
17	A I didn't say he was black.
18	MR. GAMMICK: That
19	THE COURT: Wait, wait. I'm sorry to
20	interrupt you, but if Mr. Specchio is speaking, sir, you
21	will have to wait until he is through.
22	And the same for you, Mr. Specchio. The court
23	reporter can't take you both down.
24	Go ahead. I think you were asking a question.
25	BY MR. SPECCHIO:
	STEDDA NEWADA DEDODEEDO (200) 000 0500
	SIERRA NEVADA REPORTERS (702) 329-6560

	007
1	Q If that officer has that in his report, his
. 2	report is incorrect?
3	A I don't believe I said that.
4	Q It's your testimony that based on two to three
5	seconds a year ago, you can positively identify Mr. Vanisi?
6	A Absolutely.
7	Q No hesitation?
8	A No hesitation. None whatsoever.
9	Q You have a stake in this, don't you? You
10	really want to see this man die for what you think he did?
11	A Absolutely not.
12	MR. GAMMICK: Objection, Your Honor.
13	MR. SPECCHIO: I'll withdraw it. No more
14	questions.
15	THE COURT: Are you going to be asking
16	redirect, Mr. Gammick?
17	MR. GAMMICK: I have about two questions.
18	THE COURT: Okay.
19	MR. GAMMICK: Two areas.
20	THE COURT: Sir, you really have to wait until
21	the other person is through speaking before you say
22	anything. Okay?
23	THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.
24	THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Gammick, redirect.
25	MR. GAMMICK: May I come up, Your Honor?
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	SIERRA NEVADA REPORTERS (702) 329-6560

i	608
1	THE COURT: What are you showing him?
2	MR. GAMMICK: I mentioned to Mr. Specchio.
3	Preliminary hearing transcript starting at page 182, Your
4	Honor.
5	THE COURT: Thank you. You may.
6	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
7	BY MR. GAMMICK:
8	Q To yourself, please, if you would, would you
9	read starting on page 182, line 9, through the rest of that
10	page, and read page 183 to yourself?
11	Have you read those pages, Officer Smith?
12	A Yes, sir, I have.
13	Q Anywhere were you asked about a likeness,
14	having seen a likeness or a composite of the defendant?
15	A Yes, sir.
16	Q You were asked about a likeness or were you
17	asked about photographs?
18	A I was asked if I had seen any photographs.
19	Q Anywhere were you asked if you had seen a
20	likeness or a composite?
21	A Not a likeness nor a composite at all.
22	Q You were asked about photographs?
23	A I was asked about photographs.
24	Q And had you seen any photographs prior to the
25	first time you saw Mr. Vanisi in person after January 12th,
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	609
1	1998?
2	A Absolutely not.
3	Q Excuse me. 13th, 1998?
4	A Absolutely not.
5	Q You identified Mr. Vanisi at the prior hearing?
6	A I did.
7	Q Face-to-face?
8	A I did.
9	Q Did he appear the same as he does today?
10	A No.
11	Q What did he have that day that he does not have
12	today?
13	A Facial hair, hair was longer than what it is
14	now, dressed differently.
15	Q Let me show you what's been marked as 24-A and
16	24-B and ask you to look at those photographs. Defendant
17	appear closer to those photographs when you saw him
18	previously in court
19	A Absolutely.
20	Q than he does today?
21	A That's him.
22	MR. GAMMICK: I move for admission, Your Honor.
23	THE COURT: Mr. Specchio?
24	MR. SPECCHIO: Hard for me to argue with
25	anybody, Judge. I'm all for it.
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