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	IN THE SUPREME C	OURI C	OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	ALFRED C. HARVEY, Appellant, v. THE STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent.))))))))	No. 72829/75911 Electronically Filed Oct 23 2018 09:02 a.m. Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court
9)	
10	APPELLANT'S APPE	ENDIX V	OLUME VI PAGES 1022-1271
111213	PHILIP J. KOHN Clark County Public Defender 309 South Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2610		STEVE WOLFSON Clark County District Attorney 200 Lewis Avenue, 3 rd Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89155
14 15	Attorney for Appellant		ADAM LAXALT Attorney General 100 North Carson Street
16			Carson City, Nevada 89701-4717 (702) 687-3538
17			Counsel for Respondent
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1 0031 PHILIP J. KOHN, PUBLIC DEFENDER 2 NEVADA BAR NO. 0556 SHARON G. DICKINSON, CHIEF DEPUTY PUBLIC DEFENDER 3 NEVADA BAR NO. 3710 JASMIN D. SPELLS, DEPUTY PUBLIC DEFENDER 4 NEVADA BAR NO. 11635 PUBLIC DEFENDERS OFFICE 5 309 South Third Street, Suite 226 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 6 Telephone: (702) 455-4588 Facsimile: (702) 383-2849 7 Attorneys for Defendant 8 9

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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

V.

ALFRED C. HARVEY,

Defendant,

Defendant,

Defendant,

Plaintiff,

Defendant,

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL PURSUANT TO NRS 176.515 BASED ON GROUNDS OF NEWLY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE AND MOTION FOR EVIDENTIARY HEARING AND DECISION BY TRIAL JUDGE

COMES NOW, Defendant, Alfred Harvey, by and through Deputy Public Defender, JAMIN SPELLS, and files this motion for a new trial pursuant to NRS 176.515(3) based on the grounds of newly discovered evidence. Alfred Harvey also asks for an evidentiary hearing and that this motion for a new trial be decided by the trial judge, Judge Bixler, because he in the only person who knows about the jury note

discussed in this motion. This motion is based on the points and authorities attached and on such argument as this court will entertain at a hearing on this motion. DATED this 3 day of April, 2018. PHILIP J. KOHN CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER By: /s/ Sharon G. Dickinson SHARON G. DICKINSON, #3710 Chief Deputy Public Defender 9. PHILIP J. KOHN CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER By: /s/ Jasmin D. Spells JASMIN D. SPELLS, #11635 Chief Deputy Public Defender

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. FACTS

On November 18, 2016, the jury returned a guilty verdict against Alfred Harvey for the crime of robbery. *Exhibit A*. The Judgment of Conviction was filed on March 17, 2017. *Exhibit B*. Alfred filed a notice of appeal on April 10, 2017.

During the appellate process, on November 15, 2017, Appellate Counsel discovered a jury note within the court exhibits that was not discussed on the record.

Exhibit F. The jury note said: "Can we have elaboration on the definition by means of force or violence or fear of injury. Michelle Moline." Exhibit C. At the top of the note, was a typed response: "The Court is not at liberty to supplement the evidence."

Exhibit C.

Appellate Counsel contacted the trial attorneys and learned that neither had any knowledge of the note. <u>Exhibits D and E</u>. While in the process of investigating the note and the reasons why the trial attorneys never saw the jury note, another attorney substituted in on behalf of Alfred Harvey. <u>Exhibit F</u>. Thereafter, further investigation into the matter ceased.

On or about February 21, 2018, the Public Defender's Office was reassigned to represent Alfred Harvey when his prior counsel withdrew. <u>Exhibit F</u>. The lead trial attorney, Jasmine Spells was out of the office until March 26, 2018. Upon her return to the office, this motion was put together for court's consideration. <u>Exhibit F</u>.

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THIS COURT HAS JURISDICTION TO GRANT THIS MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL PURSUANT TO NRS 176.515 BECAUSE THE MOTION IS FILED WITHIN THE TWO YEAR TIME LIMIT.

NRS 176.515(3) allows this court to hear a motion for a new trial if the motion is based on newly discovered evidence and within two years after either the verdict or finding of guilt. Accordingly, this court has jurisdiction to decide this motion because it falls within the two year time limit.

Although Alfred Harvey's case is on appeal at this time, the Nevada Supreme Court holds that the district court has the authority to hear a motion for a new trial based on newly discovered evidence even though an appeal is pending in the Nevada Supreme Court. Vest v. State, 120 Nev. 669 (2004).

III.

A NEW TRIAL IS WARRANTED BASED ON NEWLY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE FOUND IN COURT RECORDS – JURY QUESTION.

A. Granting a motion for a new trial.

The test for the court granting a motion for a new trial based on newly discovered evidence directs the court to determine if the evidence was:

- 1. newly discovered
- 2. material to movants defense
- 3. such that it could not with reasonable diligence have been discovered and produced for the trial
- 4. not cumulative
- 5. such as to render a different result probable upon retrial
- 6. such that it does not attempt only to contradict a former witness or impeach or discredit him, unless the witness to be impeached is so important that a different

result must follow and

7. that these facts be shown by the best evidence the case admits.

McLemore v. State, 577 P.2d 871 (1978); NRS 176.515(3).

B. The note was newly discovered.

As addressed above, on November 18, 2016, the jury returned a guilty verdict against Alfred Harvey for the crime of robbery. The jury's note to the trial court was found in the court exhibits in the District Court evidence vault on or about November 15, 2017. Neither trial attorney as aware of the note prior to it being found on or about November 15, 2017. Exhibits D and E.

Alfred Harvey brought this motion for a new trial as quickly as possible. The motion for a new trial was not brought to the court's attention sooner because on November 15, 2017, Alfred hired another attorney who substituted in and took over Alfred Harvey's case.

The Public Defender's Office was reappointed as Alfred's attorney in February of 2018. His current Appellate Attorney was reassigned his case on March 8, 2017. Alfred Harvey's trial attorney was out of the office until March 26, 2018. *Exhibit F*. Appellate Counsel needed to wait for Alfred's Trial Attorney to write an affidavit. Thus, this motion for a new trial is being brought in a timely manner.

C. Jury notes discovered after the verdict are new evidence.

Juror misconduct or court errors involving jury notes discovered after the jury verdict are within the definition of newly discovered evidence under NRS 176.515(3).

In *Brioady v. State*, 396 P.3d 822, 824 (Nev. 2017), *reh'g denied* (Oct. 2, 2017), the Nevada Supreme Court found juror misconduct discovered more than 7 days after verdict was newly discovered evidence falling within the umbrella of a NRS 176.515(3) motion for a new trial. In *Brioady*, a juror failed to answer truthfully when asked if she had ever been a victim of a crime, hiding the fact she was a victim of childhood sexual abuse. Her response was important because the charges were lewdness with a minor. On appeal, the *Brioady* Court held the trial court abused its discretion by not granting a new trial because the juror would likely have been excused for cause if she had answered truthfully or the Defense would have removed her with a peremptory challenge.

A bailiff's improper ex parte contact with the jury after receiving a jury note may also be newly discovered evidence warranting a new trial. Lamb v. State, 127 Nev. 26, 43-46 (2011). In Lamb, the trial judge left for the day, leaving the bailiff and another judge to handle the deliberating jury. When the jury sent a note, the bailiff did not inform anyone, taking it upon himself to respond by telling the jurors to read the jury instructions. The bailiff's actions were in direct violation of NRS 175.391 and NRS 175.451. Defense learned of the bailiff's actions during the penalty hearing of the case and moved for a new trial. The trial court held an evidentiary hearing and denied the motion, finding the ex parte communication to be innocuous and not likely to impact the jury deliberations.

In Manning v. State, 348 P.3d 1015 (Nev. 2015), the Nevada Supreme Court found constitutional error violating due process when a trial court failed to notify and seek input

from the parties after receiving a note from the jury that it was deadlocked. The *Manning* Court held:

[W]e believe that due process gives a defendant the right to be present when a judge communicates to the jury (whether directly or via his or her marshal or other staff). A defendant also has the right to have his or her attorney present to provide input in crafting the court's response to a jury's inquiry. Accordingly, we hold that the court violates a defendant's due process rights when it fails to notify and confer with the parties after receiving a note from the jury... *Id. at* 1019.

However, the *Manning* Court found the error harmless beyond a reasonable doubt because the trial court did not give the jury any legal instructions and merely excused them for the day, telling them to return the next day for further deliberations. The *Manning* Court found the trial court did not abuse its discretion in denying the motion for a new trial.

Based on the above, the jury note found in the District Court's Evidence Vault falls within the definition of newly discovered evidence under NRS 176.515(3) and Trial Counsel is allowed the opportunity to craft response in accordance with holding in *Manning*.

D. Material to movants defense.

The jury note was material because the question focused on the crux of Alfred Harvey's defense.

Defense Counsel argued to the jury in closing:

...there was no fear, no force, or no violence. Kind of rewind, go back to the interaction between Mr. Munoz and Mr. Harvey, and we hear that Mr. Munoz asked Mr. Harvey for the wallets. He freely gave them back. He's not screaming at him. He's not pushing him. He's not throwing those

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wallets at him. He just gave him the wallets back. Mr. Munoz testified there's no yelling, there's no body contact, there's no force or fear of violence in that interaction. He says at that point Mr. Harvey refuses to turn back to the store...at the end of the day, he's thief, not a violent robber...And I submit to you that here Mr. Harvey is not guilty of robbery with use of a deadly weapon but he's also not guilty of robbery because he didn't use force or violence here. He stole items and refused to come back into the store. Mr. Harvey is also not guilty of robbery.

Exhibit G at 50-52.

The jury note focused on the defense by asking the court to elaborate on the definition of the words "by mans of force or violence or fear of injury" – the same argument Alfred Harvey's attorney made in closing. *Exhibit C.* Accordingly, the jury note was material and important to Alfred Harvey's defense because Defense Counsel argued Alfred did not have a knife and did not use force, violence or fear of injury.

E. Could not be found with reasonable diligence.

Trial court's decision to not inform the trial attorneys about the note is not a common practice in the courts. Because of this uncommon occurrence along with Jury Instruction 23 that told the jury the court would supplement the law if they were confused, the trial attorneys had no reason to search for a jury note.

The jury note was found with reasonable diligence after verdict. Court exhibits are placed in the District Court evidence vault after trial. Trial Counsel does not have direct access to documents placed in the evidence in the vault. Trial Counsel had no reason to know trial court communicated with jury during deliberations.

F. Not cumulative

The trial court not discussing the jury note with the trial attorneys is not cumulative of other issues at trial.

G. Would have rendered a different result probable.

The Legislature enacted NRS 175.451 to allow the jury to receive additional information on the law if confused. Accordingly, in *Gonzales v. State*, 366 P.3d 680, 682 (Nev. 2015), the Nevada Supreme Court held: [W]here a jury's question during deliberations suggests confusion or lack of understanding of a significant element of the applicable law, the court has a duty to give additional instructions on the law to adequately clarify the jury's doubt or confusion." However, no error occurs if the Defense does not provide the court with proffered instructions to clarify the jury's doubt or confusion. *Jeffries v. State*, 397 P.3d 21, 28 (Nev. 2017), *reh'g denied* (Sept. 29, 2017)

Here, as addressed below, a different result would have occurred if Defense Counsel had been allowed to submit input on the jury note as allowed by Jury Instruction 23, NRS 175.451, *Gonzales*, and *Jeffries*.

Initially, Defense Counsel would have objected to the response the trial gave as being nonresponsive to the question and confusing. *Exhibit E*. The jury clearly asked for clarification of the law and the court's response indicated it would not supplement the evidence.

Defense Counsel would have asked the trial court give an answer because Jury Instruction 23 told the jury the court would respond to a question on the law. Jury Instruction 23 directed the jury as follows:

If, during your deliberation, you should desire to be further informed on any point of the law...you must reduce your request to writing signed by the foreperson. The officer will then return you to court where the information sought will be given to you in the presence of, and after notice to, the district attorney and the Defendant and his counsel. *Exhibit H.*

NRS 175.451 required the trial court to discuss the note with the parties.

Had trial counsel been advised by the court of the jury note, she would have asked the court to direct the jury to review jury instructions 6, 11 and 12. *Exhibit E and H*. Jury instructions 6 and 11 told the jury that force or fear "must be used to either: (1) obtain or retain possession of taken property, (2) prevent or overcome resistance to the taking of property, or (3) to facilitate escape with the property." Jury instruction 12 further directed the jury that in order for there to be a robbery, "the taking must be accomplished by force or intimidation." By pointing to these instructions, the trial court would help the jury focus on examples of force and fear and how/when force or fear was used if at all.

Trial Counsel would also have asked the court to supplement the jury instructions. Counsel would have requested the trial court reconsider some of the defense proposed instructions that were not used at trial. *Exhibit I.* The defense proposed instruction on page 7 reminds the jury that the State has the burden of proof and again details the three ways in which force or fear must be used for a robbery to be committed. The proposed instruction on page 10 is a lesser instruction which informs the jury that if they are not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that a robbery occurred, then they may find the defendant guilty of the lesser included offense of petit larceny. *Exhibit E.*

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Trial Counsel would have also requested the court give the jury the Crane jury instruction, as submitted in the Defendant's Proposed Jury Instructions and Verdict Form, which instructs the jury how to proceed when there are two reasonable interpretations, one pointing to guilt and one not. Crane v. State 88 Nev. 684, 504 P.2d 12 (1972). Exhibits E and J. Given the jury's question, its arguable the jury found two reasonable interpretations of the facts of the case.

Additionally, Trial Counsel would have requested that the Court give the legal definitions of force, fear and violence as defined in Black's Law Dictionary, as these terms are legal terms, which are not defined by Nevada statutes. Exhibit E. Specifically these definitions are:

- Actual force- force consisting in physical act, esp. a violent act directed against a victim.
- Fear- the strong, negative feeling that a person experiences when anticipating danger or harm.
- Violence- the use of physical force, usu. Accompanied by fury, vehemence, or outrage; especially physical force unlawfully exercised with the intent to harm.

Black's Law Dictionary (10th ed. 2014). These definitions directly answer the jury's guestion and Jury instruction 23 allowed the court to inform the jury of these definitions.

Based on the above, if Defense Counsel had knowledge of the jury note and had been allowed to submit requests on how the court should respond, it is probable the jury would have found him not guilty. Further clarification on these words on retrial would render a different result probable.

14:

The jury not does not contradict or impeach a witness and does not involve facts shown by the best evidence.

CONCLUSION

In view of the above, Alfred Harvey asks this court to hold an evidentiary hearing and/or grant his motion for a new trial.

DATED this 3 day of April, 2018.

PHILIP J. KOHN
CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER

By: /s/ Sharon G. Dickinson
SHARON G. DICKINSON, #3710
Chief Deputy Public Defender

PHILIP J. KOHN
CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER

By: /s/ Jasmin D. Spells
JASMIN D. SPELLS, #11635
Chief Deputy Public Defender

1	NOTICE OF MOTION		
2	TO: CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Attorney for Plaintiff:		
3			
4	YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the foregoing MOTION FOR NEW		
5	TRIAL PURSUANT TO NRS 176.515(3) BASED ON THE GROUNDS OF NEWLY		
6	DISCOVERED EVIDENCE will be heard on 16 day of April , 2018, at		
7	8:00 AM in Department No. VIII District Court.		
8	DATED this day of April, 20		
9	DATED this <u>and the day of April, 20</u>	018.	
10		PHILIP J. KOHN	
11		CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER	
12	Ву:	/s/ Sharon G. Dickinson	
13		SHARON G. DICKINSON, #3710 Chief Deputy Public Defender	
[14		Chief Deputy I ablie Defender	
1:5		PHILIP J. KOHN CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER	
16			
17	By:	/s/ Jasmin D. Spells JASMIN D. SPELLS, #11635	
18		Chief Deputy Public Defender	
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CERTIFICATE OF ELECTRONIC SERVICE

I hereby certify that service of the above and forgoing MOTION was served via electronic e-filing to the Clark County District Attorney's Office at motions welarkcountyda.com on this 4 day of April, 2018.

By: <u>/s/Carrie M. Connolly</u>

An employee of the
Clark County Public Defender's Office

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EXHIBIT A

	VER	INAL	STEVEN D. GRIERSON CLERK OF THE COURT
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3	DISTRICT		PHYALISTROY, DEPUTY
4	CLARK COUN	ry, nevad	
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6	THE STATE OF NEVADA,		
7	Plaintiff,	Case N	lo: C-16-3.14260-1
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9	ALFRED C. HARVEY,	Борит	
10	Defendant,		
11			
13	<u>VERD</u>	DICT	
14	We, the jury in the above entitled case,	find the Defi	endant ALFRED C. HARVEY, as
15	follows:		······································
16	(please check the appropriate box, select	only one)	
17	☐ Not Guilty		
18	Guilty of Robbery		
19	☐ Guilty of Robbery with use	of a Deadly	Weapon
20.			-
21	DATED this 18 day of November, 201	16	an Dimon
22	$\mathcal{A}_{\underline{a}}$	Yuche	U.L. Molene
23		\$	CONDITION
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EXHIBIT B

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25.

CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

-VS-

ALFRED C, HARVEY #7013098

Defendant.

CASE NO. C314260-1

DEPT, NO. VIII

JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION
(JURY TRIAL)

The Defendant previously entered a plea of not guilty to the crime of ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Category B Felony) in violation of NRS 200.380, 193.165; and the matter having been tried before a jury and the Defendant having been found guilty of the crime of ROBBERY (Category B Felony) in violation of NRS 200.380; thereafter, on the 8th day of March, 2017, the Defendant was present in court for sentencing with counsel JASMIN SPELLS, Deputy Public Defender, and good cause appearing,

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THE DEFENDANT IS HEREBY ADJUDGED guilty of said crime as set forth in the jury's verdict and, in addition to the \$25.00 Administrative Assessment Fee, \$250.00 Indigent Defense Civil Assessment Fee and \$150.00 DNA Analysis Fee including testing to determine genetic markers plus \$3.00 DNA Collection Fee, the Defendant is SENTENCED as follows: a MAXIMUM of ONE HUNDRED FORTY-FOUR (144) MONTHS with a MINIMUM parole eligibility of THIRTY-SIX (36) MONTHS in the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDC), with THREE HUNDRED FORTY-FOUR (344) DAYS credit for time served.

Ms. Spells advised that the November 30, 2016, Presentence Investigation (PSI) report indicates on page 3 that the Deft. is a confirmed active member of the "Blood, 456 Pomona Island Piru" street gang; however, Defendant has denied any gang membership; colloquy. COURT ORDERED that the following shall be added to the Judgment of Conviction and noted for the PSI.

CORRECTIONS TO THE PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION (PSI) REPORT: the Defendant, at this point, disavows any gang affiliation.

DATED this ____/7 day of March, 2017

DOUGYAS E SMITH

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

EXHIBIT C

The Court is not at liberty to supplement the evidence.

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EXHIBIT D

AFFIDAVIT

KELLEY JONES makes the following declaration:

- I am an attorney duly licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada; I am a Deputy Public Defender who assisted in representing the Defendant in the instant matter.
- 2. The criminal prosecution of State of Nevada v. Alfred C. Harvey, case #C-16-314260-1, was in the Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County, Nevada, which is a court of record in this State. The Defendant, Alfred C. Harvey, was accused and charged with the offense of robbery with a deadly weapon.
- 3. I was informed a jury question was located in the post-conviction file. The juror's question asked for elaboration of "by means of force or fear of injury."
 - 4. To my knowledge, this question was never presented to the defense.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. (NRS

EXECUTED this _5th day of December, 2017.

COUNTY OF CLARK STATE OF NEVADA

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SUBSCRIBED and SWORN to before me this The day of December, 2017.

NOTARY PUBLIC

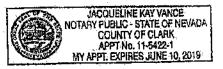


EXHIBIT E

JASMIN D. SPELLS makes the following declaration:

- I am an attorney duly licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada; I am a Chief Deputy Public Defender assigned to handle the case of State of Nevada v. Alfred C. Harvey. I was the lead attorney for Mr. Harvey's trial.
- 2. The criminal prosecution of State of Nevada v. Alfred C. Harvey, case #C-16-314260-1, was in the Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County, Nevada, which is a court of record in this State. The Defendant, Alfred C. Harvey, was accused and charged with the offense of robbery with a deadly weapon. The ivery found Mr. Harvey guilty of robbery.
- 3. After filing a notice of appeal, Appellate counsel informed me that the jury foreman submitted a question during deliberations, asking for an elaboration on the definition of "by means of force or violence or fear of injury" during jury deliberations. Exhibit C.
- 4. I was not informed of this question during the trial. Appellate counsel notified me of the question after verdict and sentencing.
- 5. Upon information and belief, Appellate counsel discovered the jury question in the district court evidence vault, labelled as a court exhibit.
- 6. Counsel believes that this question is very significant because the question goes to the very crux of the defense; that the defendant did not have a weapon and that the State did not prove robbery beyond a reasonable doubt because there was no force, violence or fear of injury.
- 7. Had I been aware of this question during jury deliberations, I would have done a number of things. I would have objected to the court responding that the evidence could not be supplemented See Exhibit C, because the jury question did not ask for a playback/readback or for additional evidence. The jury question asked for clarification on a point of law.
- Specifically, I would have requested that the Court direct the jury to jury instructions 6, 11 and 12. Exhibit H. Jury instructions 6 and 11 instruct the jury that force or fear "must be used to either: (1) obtain or retain possession of taken property, (2) prevent or overcome resistance to the taking of property, or (3) to facilitate escape with the property." Jury instruction 12 further instructs the jury that in order for there to be a robbery, "the taking must be

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accomplished by force or intimidation." These instructions are important because they direct the jury to focus on examples of force and fear and how/when force or fear was used if at all.

- Promission of the rucille 123, Exhibit H. I also would have also requested 9. the Court supplement the jury instruction packet with the jury instructions contained on pages 7 and 10 of the Proposed Jury Instructions Not Used at Trial. Exhibit I. The instruction on page 7 reminds the jury that the State has the burden of proof and again details the three ways in which force or fear must be used for a robbery to be committed. The instruction on page 10 is a lesser instruction which informs the jury that if they are not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that a robbery occurred, then they may find the defendant guilty of the lesser included offense of petit larceny.
- I would have also request that the court give the jury the Crane jury 10. instruction Exhibit I, which instituts the jury how to proceed when there are two reasonable interpretations, one pointing to guilt and not. Crane v. State 88 Nev. 684, 504 P.2d 12 (1972). Given the jury's question, its arguable the jury found two reasonable interpretations of the facts of the case.
- Additionally, I would have requested that the Court give the legal 11. definitions of force, fear and violence as defined in Black's Law Dictionary, as these terms are legal terms, which are to counsel's knowledge are not defined by Nevada statutes. Specifically these definitions are:

Actual force- force consisting in physical act, esp. a violent act directed against a victim.

Fear- the strong, negative feeling that a person experiences when anticipating danger or harm.

Violence- the use of physical force, usu. Accompanied by fury, vehemence, or outrage; especially physical force unlawfully exercised with the intent to harm.

Black's Law Dictionary (10th ed. 2014). These definitions directly answer the jury's question. Jury instruction 23, which the court gave informed the jury that should they have a question, the information sought would be given.

12. I was informed of the jury question on or about late November, 2018. Counsel was out of the office from early December 2017 to the end of March 2018. I reviewed the instant case and prepared this affidavit upon my return.

13. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. (NRS 53.045).

EXECUTED this 3rd day of April, 2018.

JASMIN D. SPELLS

County of Clark State of Nevada

SUBSCRIBED and SWORN to before me this 32ct day of April, 2018.

My Balchery Public

KONIE JO BALDWIN NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF NEVADA My Commission Expires: 01-14-20 Certificate No: 08-5805-1

EXHIBIT F

DECLARATION OF SHARON G. DICKINSON

- I. I am an attorney licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada; I am a deputy public defender assigned to handle the appeal of this matter; I am familiar with the procedural history of this case.
- Our office filed the Notice of Appeal in this matter on April 10,
 2017.
- 3. On November 15, 2017, while working on Alfred Harvey's appeal of this case, I found Court Exhibit 1 which is a note from the jury asking clarification of the definition of "by means of force or violence or fear of injury." Exhibit C. I did not find this document discussed in the trial transcripts.
- 4. On November 15, 2017, I contacted the trial attorney, Ms. Spells, and she told me she did not know about the jury note. Subsequently, her co-counsel, Ms. Jones agreed that she had never seen the jury note.
- 5. On November 15, 2017, another attorney filed a substitution of attorney motion with the Nevada Supreme Court; and, our office was removed from Alfred Harvey's appeal on December 4, 2017. On January 2, 2018, the new attorney filed a motion to withdraw. The Nevada Supreme Court granted his motion on January 25, 2018, and remanded the case to district court for appointment of counsel.
- 6. On or about February 14, 2018, the Clark County Public Defender's Office was reappointed. On March 5, 2018, I was reassigned to handle Albert Harvey's appeal.

7. Because Ms. Spells was out of the office until March 26, 2018, I

was unable to meet with her before that date. Ms. Spells met with me on March

30, 2018, and subsequently prepared an affidavit for this motion.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and

correct.

EXECUTED on the 2nd April, 2018.

By: <u>/s/ Sharon G. Dickinson</u> SHARON G. DICKINSON

EXHIBIT G

deliberate, we ordered you guys some lunch about an hour ago. So you can have some food.

CLOSING ARGUMENT BY THE DEFENSE

MS. SPELLS: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen of the jury. I want to thank you for being attentive throughout this time, for bearing with us, and just listening to all of the evidence. Now, is the time for our closing argument, after I make argument, the State will have another opportunity to speak with you. During that time period we just want to remind you that what you decide is the fact — are the facts in evidence in the case, that's your decisions.

So perception is not reality, everybody has different perception and our perception is our point of view. Everyone has a point of view based on what their story is, the way it happened according to you. Sometimes that is based on just who you are as a person. Perception and memory go hand in hand. The way you perceive something is going to be the way that you tell the story and that is going to also come into play with your memory. I want you guys to remember when you are thinking about all of the different witnesses and what they have said to you and all of the different evidence that came from the stand, that memory is not a tape recorder, you don't get to press pause, come back and resume like a movie. It's just not the way it works. But our memory is definitely influenced by perception.

I don't know if you guys recall this or if you saw it or if you are a big avid Facebook users or what have you, but this is a just an illustration as perception. This is a picture of the exact same dress. Some people saw this dress as being gold and white, other people saw this dress as being blue and black. Again, perception and what you see, what occurs, is going to be based on the person that you are and then when you get to tell your side of the story what you saw, what you

heard, that's going to be based upon your perception.

Let's talk about some of the things that affect your memory. Obviously, we know this, this is just common experience, some of the things that would affect your memory are stress, adrenaline, your emotions. Those are some of the things that we have in this case, with the interactions of the different individuals. Now, you heard from Julian Munoz, who got on the stand, and he told you that he's been employed in loss prevention for approximately five years. But that each time he has interaction with someone he still feels nervous. He still has some of that stress. So that's going to be one of the factors that affect his memory, affect his perception of what's going on.

Now, in my opinion this is a classic movie, it may not be a classic movie for everyone, but I want to use this just as an illustration as perception and memory and how things come and tie together. So you're looking at the case of Forrest Gump, you have a lot of different players, and it's very important to note where does the story start, who are the players, and what their story is. So, for instance, for Forrest's mother, the story to her may be about Forrest breaking out of his braces and learning how to run and that's a very significant story. It talks about tenacity and things that are going on there. For Jenny, however, the story is completely different. For her, her story, her perception, her memory is going to be about a childhood relationship, being in love with someone and that love growing into adulthood. Now, if you take Lieutenant Dan, his story is about friendship, about actions that happened in the war. And if these individuals were to come into court and to testify about things that happened, they're going to recount their story in a different way. Some of them may be able to tell the story in a very linear fashion. Forrest's mom being able to talk about tenacity and she can tell you the beginning to the end.

Other people may be coming in at the middle, they don't necessarily see the entire incident so they can't tell you a very linear story, their story starts at a different time, ends at a different time. Jenny may be able to give you her highlights. Her favorite experiences. She may not tell you the full story. And Lieutenant Dan, well, if he was telling a story, maybe he would use flashback, maybe he would tell you what was the most important thing in flashback to other things that he found important.

Each witness in this case their story starts at a different time period, they have their own point of view, their memory is going to be different as well. We've talked about this, factors that are at play in our case, the adrenaline, common sense, stress, and also training because we had a number of individuals who came and talked to you about some training that they had, how they write reports, how they are quote/unquote experts in a certain area, they at least have a lot of experience, they have accustom of doing things and they're been taught and trained that that's the best way to do it, and they -- there are reasons that they conduct certain actions.

So let's talk about Julian Munoz. He is kind of the lead of this story. He gives you a story about his employment with T.J. Maxx and he came and he told you that he would consider T.J. Maxx a clothing store. He was an individual who in telling you his story he wasn't very detail oriented. He said maybe two wallets, maybe three wallets, at one point, during questioning on the stand, he indicated that possibly there were up to four wallets that Mr. Harvey either concealed or stolen or took. But when we talked about that he brought up his report and kind of went back and forth.

He does not speak to Mr. Bramble, this is his co-worker, and he says that he left outside of the store and Mr. Bramble was doing video surveillance and

mentioned some, like through a telephone call or what have you, that there were additional items concealed, possibly taken. But before he goes to write his report, which he indicated that he would look at, it would go to his upper management in the store, it could possibly be used at a trial in a case, other people would be looking at it. He didn't take the time to go speak to Mr. Bramble about other things that had occurred, to finish documenting, and to be as detailed oriented as possible in his reporting.

He talks to you about his boundaries and that's important because that's his company policy and that ties into a person's motives and a person's recollection of what they did, what they said, how they reacted.

Now, let's talk about the knife. And for Mr. Munoz it's unclear whether we get the entire story for him. I would submit that to you. He came and he testified and he said that he stopped short and the State, just in their closing argument, indicated, that, you know, he retreated. He didn't continue to follow him. But we heard from Mr. Appel that there were -- there was more than one person taking pictures. You also heard from Mr. Munoz that he told the 9-1-1 operator, and you guys heard the 9-1-1 phone call for yourself, information about the individual and about the vehicle.

And I submit to you that you're not going to be able to see the vehicle parked and the license plate of the vehicle parked in front of a Dollar Tree store, if you're retreating back to the T.J. Maxx. And we showed you the map on a number of different occasions and just the difference between those two stores would have required some further advancement.

In looking at and weighing his testimony, I'd ask you to consider his perception and his memory, the fact that he was anxious, he told you that on the

stand that he was nervous, whether or not he was compliant with his company policy when he indicated that he was not supposed to pursue someone outside of those boundaries, the width of T.J. Maxx and to the sidewalk, and his comments about time and waiting. He doesn't necessarily like to wait for the police. It takes a couple of hours unless it's something significant, something significant here like the report of a knife being present.

Now, when considering the testimony of Mr. Bramble we get his story and it's important to note that he didn't see anything. I mean, we've talked a lot about his actions and some of the other people's actions, but what it boils down to what you are all here to decide is whether or not Mr. Alfred Harvey is guilty of robbery with use of a deadly weapon. Mr. Bramble didn't see anything. With regard to that interaction he wasn't able to tell you that he saw a weapon. In fact, he didn't see a weapon. He indicated that his role was very limited. He didn't share his knowledge or the fact that he was taking photographs with officers. He didn't show those photographs to Mr. Munoz.

He said Julian looked shocked. He didn't tell you that Julian looked scared or frightful or in fear for his life. He said Julian looked shocked, like maybe something had occurred that wasn't part of the ordinary. Now, I would submit to you that there are a number of different reasons that a person looks shocked and we talked about this. We talked about this when we were discussing circumstantial evidence during our jury selection where the State submitted to you that if you were in your home late at night, you'd gone to the bed, and before you went to bed there was no water on the ground, you come outside and you see water on the ground, would you conclude that it has been raining? And we talked about, okay, that may be one conclusion, but there are a number of different conclusions that you could

come to. In fact, one of you indicated that maybe there was a movie set there and they were filming a portion of the movie with rain and so they had water there to make it appear that it was raining but it had not actually rained.

So here there are a number of different things. What we do know is that Mr. Munoz asked Mr. Harvey to come back into the store with him and he refused, okay, that's something that's a little different than the ordinary when he told you normally, just come back, I fill out some paperwork, that's it.

With regard to Mr. Bramble's perception, his memory, and we've discussed that he wasn't there. He didn't have much investment in this interaction, in this case, because he works for organized retail crime. So this wasn't something that was really something he did on his day-to-day job. He was trying to assist Mr. Munoz to a certain degree but didn't have much investment. He told you that it's not part of his job or company policy, his job description to apprehend someone, so it's not something that he was going to be doing here. His actions weren't going to be with regard to that. And that's important to note as well because you have the interaction between Mr. Munoz and Mr. Bramble and Mr. Bramble coming out to help Mr. Munoz and what are Mr. Munoz' thoughts and perceptions about his actions and how Mr. Bramble may view those actions.

We heard from Mr. Appel. Now, I would agree with the State that Mr. Appel indicated that he was happy to be a part of it. He was the Good Samaritan. He wanted to be helpful. He was coming to the aid and to the rescue and he follows the van. Now, when we're thinking about his perception and his memory, I submit to you, listen to the 9-1-1 phone call, what we get from Mr. Appel is that although he's trying to be helpful, he gives a lot of information that he really has no ability to give. He says, oh, someone just pulled a knife out on these people.

He wasn't there. He didn't see it. He's in the parking lot in his vehicle. We don't know where the knife is. Well, that's true he doesn't know where the knife is. But the reality of the situation is that his story starts at the end of the story, that's important as to whether or not a robbery with use of a deadly weapon occurred because he's coming in after that. He didn't see any of the interactions with Mr. Munoz and Mr. Harvey.

And there's a very significant difference of hearing something versus seeing something. You hear something from a person, you tell another person, they hear it, and by the time they retell the story there's going to be some things that may be a little bit different, may sound a little bit different, somethings may be emphasized, somethings may be de-emphasized. There is a huge difference when you are viewing something firsthand or where you're hearing something from another individual. And the perception of Mr. Appel is that he knew everything about the case, he was able to give all the information that he was asked of.

We heard from Officer Nelson and Officer Humpherys, their story is that they're trained officers, they've been working for the Metropolitan Police Department for quite some time, they did a thorough investigation here, they told you that there was also air traffic patrol involved, and they told you that, you know, you didn't hear any stories of any issues. They conducted searches. Officers came and tell you that Mr. Harvey consented to them going into his pockets, to doing the search, and all of that. He was cooperative with that search. And upon finishing the search, not only of Mr. Harvey, of his person, but also of this vehicle, they didn't find any knife. What they did find was T.J. Maxx property. Their perception and their memory, they indicated that they were concerned about officer safety, safety of others because there had been a phone call out that maybe a knife was involved. So they wanted to

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make sure that other people weren't going to be harmed.

Now, we heard from Officer Humpherys and he told you clear as day, without any type of hesitation, that sometimes witnesses are mistaken in what they speak, they don't always get it right. He told you that. He said here there was not a knife found.

So we briefly heard from Mrs. Harvey. In considering her testimony, you can consider the fact that she is married to Alfred Harvey. She was the passenger in this vehicle and she told you that she was nervous. She was nervous then, on that date, it was an unfamiliar situation for her, and she was nervous coming here to testify to you guys. She indicates that she was the passenger in the car, that there were two individuals taking photos. She saw two of them walk right up to that vehicle and take photos with their cell phones, and that's not the same story that we got from Mr. Munoz because he says he never took any photographs. He didn't go up to that U-Haul vehicle.

She told you that Mr. Harvey is right-handed. We're going to discuss that a little bit. She told you there was never a knife and that Mr. Harvey doesn't generally carry a knife. Again, there was no knife found. She told you also that when they were going to that school her daughter needed to use the restroom. They were stopping at the school, this is not the situation where the cops are pulling the individual over and stopped them at that school. They stopped at that school and the cops then met them there.

Now, I submit to you, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, Mr. Harvey is not guilty of robbery with use of a deadly weapon. The State -- it's kind of like spaghetti, they're trying to throw a whole bunch of stuff at you guys to make some things stick. We had a lot of different information that came back that really is just a

distraction as to what this case is about. There was a lot of different indications about kids being present, where they were, what they were doing, different merchandise in the car, driving, how an individual was driving, how Mr. Harvey was driving, they questioned both Mr. Appel as well as Mrs. Harvey with about that, and we spent a lot of time about the path taken to get to this school, what happened at the school, what side people were at the school, nothing but distractions. What does that have to do with the robbery with use of a deadly weapon?

So, let's look at the Information, you guys have that in your packet, that's instruction number three, and it tells that you that an Information is but a formal method of accusing a person of a crime. So this is what the State has charged Mr. Harvey with and they lay it out for you. And they say that -- we're not going to read it through its entirety, we're going to skip down to line 13, it says, Alfred C. Harvey did willfully, unlawfully, and feloniously take personal property, to-wit: miscellaneous clothing items, from the person of Julian Munoz, or in his presence, by means of force or violence, or fear of injury to, and without the consent and against the will of Julian Munoz, with the use of a deadly weapon, to-wit: a knife. They go on to say, Defendant using force or fear to obtain or retain possession of the property, to prevent or overcome resistance to the taking of the property, and/or to facilitate escape. That's what they've charged Mr. Harvey with, that's what's important in this case.

So, we know that there's absolutely no miscellaneous clothing items. It can characterize T.J. Maxx as being a clothing store all they want to, the items in this case have nothing to do with clothing.

We know that there's no knife, there's no weapon ever found. I submit to you there was no fear, there's no violence. What really occurred here is that

Alfred Harvey stole some items but theft is not robbery.

Mr. Munoz on the stand said T.J. Maxx is a clothing store. When I went back and said, well, don't they sell water and food and accessories and all these other items. He said, oh, yes, it's a department store. I agree with you.

The one piece of clothing item that was kind of thrown out there was this blue shirt. So we see Mr. Harvey in the store, he's wearing, what I submit to you is two different blue shirts, one light, one dark blue, very similar to the blue shirt that was shown to you guys later as a piece of evidence. These are not clothing items, these are the items that were taken, wallets, some type of hand or face cream, and perfume.

So let's go on to this knife. Absolutely no witness, outside of Mr. Munoz, testifies that there was a knife here involved. Now, let's think about this, Mr. Munoz came on the stand and he told you that he was standing on Mr. Harvey's right-hand side. He told you that Mr. Harvey reached into his left pocket with his left-hand and pulled out the knife and held it above his head with the left-hand. We know from the video surveillance, as well as Mr. Munoz' testimony, that what was in the left pocket was the face cream or the hand cream, the cream that had been taken from the store. We also know that there are wallets tucked into this left-hand side. This is the surveillance video and the photographs that you were shown yesterday with regard when the State was stating that the items were concealed, the wallets were concealed in the jacket. And unfortunately we didn't get to see that jacket, that blue shirt thing. We don't know necessarily what does it look like? Are we dealing with inside pockets here? Are we dealing with him concealing things under the arm like this, into the arm of the shirt, just underneath here? What are we dealing with? We don't know. But it is significant because the items are going into

the left-hand side.

I want to talk to you guys about a timeline here, and you guys have the 9-1-1 phone call, you can listen to the call again, it gives you the date and the time at the beginning of the phone call. First call comes in at 16:34, that would be 4:34 p.m., that call is by Mr. Julian Munoz. At 16:38 we have Mr. Appel calling and he is informing the 9-1-1 operators he's following the guys, already in motion, following these individuals. And then just before three minutes into that phone call, you guys heard it, you listened to it, you can check my timeline if you like, he says, Appel says, the suspects are in custody. So we're talking about a total of approximately seven to eight minutes.

From all the testimony that we've heard we know that Mr. Munoz goes outside, he's talking to Mr. Harvey. Mr. Bramble told you that within approximately 30 seconds he's outside. He said he had to get through some people, he arrived outside approximately 30 seconds later, and saw both Mr. Harvey and Mr. Munoz but he doesn't see a knife.

We know that at that point Mr. Bramble and Mr. Munoz are going towards the vehicles. We know that because Mr. Munoz is calling in the 9-1-1 phone call.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, I hate to interrupt. Could we please approach?

THE COURT: Sure.

[Bench conference begins]

MR. SCHWARTZ: Sorry, I didn't want to interrupt. I just have a concern that with the redacted version of the 9-1-1 call it might have a difference because the CAD doesn't seem to indicate the three minutes from when Errol calls the

Defendant's in custody. So if I could just make that clear in my closing, I mean, rebuttal. I don't know how much more we're going into it.

THE COURT: I don't see any problem with that. Okay. If you want me to, I can say there might be a slight discrepancy because I reviewed -- the Court had redacted irrelevant material. So if there's a discrepancy, it's understandable. Do you think that's going to be a big issue point?

MR. SCHWARTZ: If you can just move on at this point from this argument, we could. It's not a big deal.

THE COURT: Well, because if there is going to be a discrepancy because of the timeline because of the redaction then don't emphasize the discrepancy.

MS. SPELLS: I'll just move on, I guess.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. SPELLS: At least it would be appropriate for us to notate the redaction.

And looking at the CAD what is the difference, a minute?

THE COURT: Then avoid the issue but just don't --

MS. SPELLS: I'll move on.

THE COURT: - don't bring up there's a discrepancy.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Okay. Thank you.

MS. SPELLS: All right. Thank you.

[Bench conference concludes]

MS. SPELLS: So let's talk about what we know, okay. We know that Mr. Bramble tells you he's outside within approximately 30 seconds, from there Mr. Munoz is calling 9-1-1, he is approaching this vehicle, getting the license plate information. We know that Mr. Appel is on scene before this U-Haul takes off, he tries to block the U-Haul. We know that air unit traffic control is somewhere in here.

We didn't get to hear from them but we know that they were out there; right? We know that the cops are trained, they're trained to search for things, they're trained to look for things, not only did they search the car, they searched Mr. Harvey.

Now, we had an indication yesterday about well maybe the knife was dumped. So we talked about what exactly was communicated and the specific line that Officer Humpherys testified to, subject possibly just dumped property, and that's coming at the school. Well, we know that these trained officers searched these locations, no knife ever found. Officer Humpherys testified to you all that sometimes witnesses do misunderstand, they don't see what they thought they saw.

So let's talk about a few of Mr. Munoz' [indiscernible]. And, again, understand that he's nervous. He indicates with every stop he's nervous. So we need to talk about his perception and his memory. But he testifies that there were two wallets, there were three wallets, there were four wallets, now there were three. And then when I questioned him about his report, what did you write in your report? He comes back, yeah, there were two wallets written in the report.

The license plate number, and the State went over this with you just briefly, that he came back, had to clarify with regard to what the actual license plate number was. There was some misunderstanding about the streets, which directions they went, where this car was traveling. There's no follow-up with his co-worker to conduct his report. He says that he never took any photographs, but, again, we have Mr. Appel and Mrs. Harvey testifying there were two people out there taking photographs. Who else is out there? We know it's only Munoz and Mr. Bramble. Mr. Bramble told you he took photos.

When the State carries the burden of proving to you beyond a reasonable doubt that this knife was used in the commission of the crime that being

robbery with use of a deadly weapon.

I wanted to talk to you all about credibility, and that's your instruction number ten, and I'm not going to belabor the point and read it all to you because the State did a lot about credibility. So I think everyone clearly understands what credibility is. I want to submit to you, however, that consistency is not necessarily indicative of credibility especially in cases where people have written reports because you're going to testify consistently with your reports, you're going to review them before you come and testify. Additionally, when you make up a story about something, you tell the story, you're going to be consistent in that. So consistency by itself is not necessarily indicative of honesty or credibility.

When you consider all of the factors and all of the things here what you have is the fact that Mr. Harvey's vehicle never out of sight. Mr. Appel immediately blocks it in, he's following the vehicle the entire time period, tells you he wanted to know where it goes. We have the air traffic unit control there and then we have the police immediately arriving, okay. As Mr. Harvey is walking to this vehicle we have Mr. Bramble and Mr. Munoz going towards the vehicle, getting the information. We heard yesterday that in Mr. Appel's statement he said three people were running towards this car taking photographs. Where was the opportunity for Mr. Harvey to ditch this alleged knife? If it's ditched on the way to the vehicle, then we have Mr. Munoz and Mr. Bramble following him to the vehicle, they would have seen it on the ground. If it's ditched on the way to the school, we have the air traffic control. We have Mr. Appel following this car the entire time period and he wanted to be helpful. He was giving up all types of information that he did not even have the answer to. If he would have seen anything, if this knife would have been ditched somewhere, we would have heard some indication of that but we didn't hear

anything because there was not a knife.

There was also no fear, no force, or nor violence. Kind of rewind, go back to the interaction between Mr. Munoz and Mr. Harvey, and we hear that Mr. Munoz asked Mr. Harvey for the wallets. He freely gave them back. He's not screaming at him. He's not pushing him. He's not throwing those wallets at him. He just gave him the wallets back. Mr. Munoz testified there's no yelling, there's no body contact, there's no force or fear of violence in that interaction. He says at that point Mr. Harvey refuses to turn back to the store.

So I submit to you there's absolutely no knife, there's no knife found, there's no indication that Mr. Munoz actually saw a knife. We have the officer saying that people are mistaken a lot of times in what they see, what is actually occurring. So at that point we have a hand-up, possibly some hand cream in this hand, coming out of the left pocket. Is that force or violence? Does that put you in fear? Again, perception is not reality.

Let's talk about the actions of Mr. Alfred Harvey. He stole merchandise from T.J. Maxx. Mr. Munoz told you that it was less than \$500. He didn't have a weapon. He's not being forceful in giving back those wallets. He's not being threatening. At the end of the day, he's thief, not a violent robber. I'm not saying he didn't do anything; yes, he absolutely went into that T.J. Maxx store, concealed items, left the store with items that did not belong to him. He stole items from T.J. Maxx. There's no option for that in your verdict form.

The State is the person who charged him, you saw that in the Information, and they have the burden of proving to you beyond a reasonable doubt the charge that they've submitted to you, robbery with use of a deadly weapon.

I submit to you that snapshots, highlights don't work, and we see that

with the story and the illustration with Forrest Gump, because if you just get one person's snapshot or one person's highlight you don't know the full story.

Perception drives memory but your perception is not reality. What color is that dress? We don't know. What are some of the things that influences memory, again, adrenaline, bias, emotions.

So you're the trier of facts and you have to put this story together using credibility, common sense, analyzing the evidence with regard to perception and memory.

So as I said, the State will get to speak to you again because they do have the burden of proof here. So there were just a few final things I wanted to go over with you all.

Court's indulgence.

The State spoke to you a little bit at length about this knife and the fact that they don't have to show you that it was recovered. I submit to you that's the law, they don't have to actually have the knife here for you today for you to find that a knife was utilized. I submit to you there was absolutely no knife. When we're talking about memory and perception, it is important to consider the fact that you guys don't have the knife because there's no one else to tell you that they saw a knife. There's the brief testimony that it's four inches. We don't know any of that. The facts instead show that there was not a weapon, that Mr. Munoz was just mistaken.

And, lastly, I want to draw your attention to your jury instruction number six. It says, if you are not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the Defendant used a deadly weapon in the commission of an unlawful taking of personal property from the person of another -- again, here the State has charged miscellaneous

clothing items -- or in his presence, by means of force or violence or fear of injury, immediate or future, to his person or property and that such force was used to obtain or retain possession of the property, prevent or overcome resistance to the taking of the property, or to facilitate escape with the property you must find the Defendant not guilty of robbery with use of a deadly weapon. And I submit to you that here Mr. Harvey is not guilty of robbery with use of a deadly weapon but he's also not guilty of robbery because he didn't use force or violence here. He stole items and refused to come back into the store. Mr. Harvey is also not guilty of robbery. We'd ask that the appropriate verdict here and we're confident that once you've analyzed all of the evidence you will find Mr. Harvey not guilty.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, counsel.

How long do you think your last portion is going to take?

MR. SCHWARTZ: Ten, fifteen minutes.

THE COURT: You guys want to stay or you want to take a little break?

UNKNOWN JUROR: Stay.

THE COURT: You want to get it over with?

UNKNOWN JUROR: Yes.

MR. SCHWARTZ: If you could switch over back to our computer, please.

Is it okay if I move this, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. SCHWARTZ: May I proceed, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, please.

[REBUTTAL CLOSING ARGUMENT BY THE STATE]

MR. SCHWARTZ: The State's whole case is a distraction; right? That's what

EXHIBIT H

ORIGINAL

INST

FILED IN OPEN C STEVEN D. GRIERS

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

-VS-

ALFRED C. HARVEY,

Defendant.

CASE NO: C-16-314260-1

DEPT NO: VIII

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY (INSTRUCTION NO. 1)

MEMBERS OF THE JURY:

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

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

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C-16-314260-1 instructions to the Jury

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

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

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

In this case, it is charged in an Information that on or about the 30th day of March, 2016, the Defendant committed the offense of ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Category B Felony - NRS 200.380, 193.165 - NOC 50138).

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

COUNT 1 - ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Category B Felony - NRS 200.380, 193.165 - NOC 50138), on or about the 30th day of March, 2016, within the County of Clark, State of Nevada, contrary to the form, force and effect of statutes in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Nevada, ALFRED C. HARVEY did willfully, unlawfully, and feloniously take personal property, towit: miscellaneous clothing items, from the person of JULIAN MUNOZ, or in his presence, by means of force or violence, or fear of injury to, and without the consent and against the will of JULIAN MUNOZ, with use of a deadly weapon, to-wit: a knife, defendant using force or fear to obtain or retain possession of the property, to prevent or overcome resistance to the taking of the property, and/or to facilitate escape.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



If you are not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant used a deadly weapon in the commission of an unlawful taking of personal property from the person of another, or in his presence, against his will, by means of force or violence or fear of injury, immediate or future, to his person or property and that such force was used to:

- (1) Obtain or retain possession of the property,
- (2) To prevent or overcome resistance to the taking of the property, or
- (3) To facilitate escape with the property, you must find the defendant not guilty of Robbery with use of a Deadly Weapon.

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You are here to determine whether the defendant is not guilty or guilty from the evidence in the case. You are not called upon to return a verdict as to the guilt of any other person. So, if the evidence in the case convinces you beyond a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the Defendant, you should so find, even though you may believe one or more persons are also guilty.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Before you may rely on circumstantial evidence to conclude that fact necessary to find the defendant guilty has been proved, you must be convinced that the State has proved each fact essential to that conclusion beyond a reasonable doubt.

Also before you may rely on circumstantial evidence to find the defendant guilty, you must be convinced that the only reasonable conclusion supported by the circumstantial evidence is that the defendant is guilty. If you can draw two or more reasonable conclusions from the circumstantial evidence and one of those reasonable conclusions points to innocence and another to guilt, you must accept the one that points to innocence. However, when considering circumstantial evidence, you must accept only reasonable conclusions and reject any that are unreasonable.

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

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

16.

Robbery is the unlawful taking of personal property from the person of another, or in his presence, against his will, by means of force or violence or fear of injury, immediate or future, to his person or property. Such force or fear must be used to:

- Obtain or retain possession of the property, (1)
- To prevent or overcome resistance to the taking of the property, or (2)
- To facilitate escape with the property. (3)

In any case the degree of force is immaterial if used to compel acquiescence to the taking of or escaping with the property.

The value of property or money taken is not an element of the crime of robbery, and it is only necessary that the State prove the taking of some property or money.

22.

It is unnecessary to prove both violence and intimidation. If the fact be attended with circumstances of terror, such threatening word or gesture as in common experience is likely to create an apprehension of danger and induce a man to part with his property for the safety of his person, it is robbery. It is not necessary to prove actual fear, as the law will presume it in such case.

In order to constitute robbery, the taking must be accomplished either by force or intimidation, this element being the gist and distinguishing characteristic of the offense; but there need not be force and intimidation, either being sufficient without the other.

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

If you find beyond a reasonable doubt that a defendant committed Robbery with the use of a deadly weapon, then you are instructed that the verdict of Robbery With the Use of a Deadly Weapon is the appropriate verdict.

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

You are instructed that you cannot return a verdict of both Robbery With the Use of a Deadly Weapon and Robbery.

3.

As used in

As used in these instructions, a "deadly weapon" means:

(1) Any instrument which, if used in the ordinary manner contemplated by it design and construction, will or is likely to cause substantial bodily harm or death;

OR

(2) Any weapon, device, instrument, material or substance which, under the circumstances in which it is used, attempted to be used or threatened to be used, is readily capable of causing substantial bodily harm or death.

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As used in these instructions, "substantial bodily harm" means:

- 1. Bodily injury which creates a substantial risk of death or which causes serious, permanent disfigurement or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ; or
 - 2. Prolonged physical pain.

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INSTRUCTION NO. 16

The State is not required to have recovered the deadly weapon used in an alleged crime, or to produce the deadly weapon in court at trial, to establish that a deadly weapon was used in the commission of the crime.

However, you must still find beyond a reasonable doubt that a deadly weapon was used in the commission of the robbery.

24.

In order to "use" a deadly weapon, there need not be conduct which actually produces harm but only conduct which produces a fear of harm or force by means or display of the deadly weapon in aiding the commission of the crime.

The flight of a person after the commission of a crime is not sufficient in itself to establish guilt; however, if flight is proved, it is circumstantial evidence in determining guilt or innocence.

The essence of flight embodies the idea of deliberately going away with consciousness of guilt and for the purpose of avoiding apprehension or prosecution. The weight to which such circumstance is entitled is a matter for the jury to determine.

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

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

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In your deliberation you may not discuss or consider the subject of punishment, as that is a matter which lies solely with the court. Your duty is confined to the determination of whether the Defendant is guilty or not guilty.

23.

During the course of this trial, and your deliberations, you are not to:

- (1) communicate with anyone in any way regarding this case or its merits-either by phone, text, Internet, or other means;
- (2) read, watch, or listen to any news or media accounts or commentary about the case;
- (3) do any research, such as consulting dictionaries, using the Internet, or using reference materials;
- (4) make any investigation, test a theory of the case, re-create any aspect of the case, or in any other way investigate or learn about the case on your own.

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It is a constitutional right of a defendant in a criminal trial that he may not be compelled to testify. Thus, the decision as to whether he should testify is left to the defendant on the advice and counsel of his attorney. You must not draw any inference of guilt from the fact that he does not testify, nor should this fact be discussed by you or enter into your deliberations in any way.

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

Playbacks of testimony are time-consuming and are not encouraged unless you deem it a necessity. Should you require a playback, you must carefully describe the testimony to be played back so that the court recorder can arrange her notes. Remember, the court is not at liberty to supplement the evidence.

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

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

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

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

Movember 17 2016 GIVEN:

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EXHIBIT I

ORIGINAL

FILED IN OPEN COURT STEVEN D. GRIERSON CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

EAROL DONAHOO, DEPUTY

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

CASE NO. C314260

-vs-

DEPT. NO. VIII

ALFRED C. HARVEY,

Defendant.

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PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTIONS NOT USED AT TRIAL

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Attached hereto are the Defendant's Proposed Jury Instructions which were offered to the Court, but not submitted to the Jury in the above entitled action.

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DATED: This 17th day of November 2016.

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Steven D. Grierson, Clerk of the Court

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Carol Donahoo, Deputy Clerk

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> C-16-314260-1 PINU

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PINU Proposed Jury Instructions Not Used At This

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In deciding the facts of this case you may have to decide which witnesses to believe and which witnesses not to believe. You may believe everything a witness says, only part of it or none of it.

In considering the weight or value of the testimony of any witness you may consider the appearance, attitude and behavior of the witness when testifying and a number of other things including:

- 1. The witnesses ability to see or hear or know of the things the witness testifies;
- 2. The quality of the witness's memory;
- 3. The inclination of the witness to speak truthfully;
- 4. Whether or not the witness has any interest in the outcome of the case or any motive, bias or prejudice;
- 5. Whether the witness is contradicted by anything the witness said or wrote before trial; and
- 6. How reasonable is the witness's testimony when considered with other evidence which you believe.

In deciding whether or not to believe a witness, keep in mind people sometimes forget things. You need to consider whether a contradiction is an innocent lapse of memory or an intentional falsehood, and that may depend on whether it has to do with an important fact or with only a small detail.

The weight or value of evidence does not necessarily depend on the number of witnesses testifying for one side. You must consider all the evidence and you may decide the testimony of a smaller number of witnesses on one side has more weight or value than that presented by the larger number of witnesses on the other side.

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~" Every person charged with the commission of a crime shall be presumed innocent unless the contrary is proved by competent evidence beyond a reasonable doubt.

The burden is on the State to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant committed an unlawful taking of personal property to wit: miscellaneous clothing items from the person of another, or in his presence, against his will, by means of force or violence or fear of injury, immediate or future, to his person or property and that such force was used to:

- (1) Obtain or retain possession of the property,
- (2) To prevent or overcome resistance to the taking of the property, or
- (3) To facilitate escape with the property.

INSTRUCTION NO.	
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Petit larceny is the intentional stealing, taking, carrying away or driving away personal goods with a value of less than \$650, with the specific intent to permanently deprive the owner of said property.

When a person is accused of committing a particular crime and at the same time and by the same conduct may have committed another offense of lesser grade or degree, the latter is with respect to the former, a lesser included offense.

If you are not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty of the offense charged, he may, however be found guilty of any lesser included offense, if the evidence is sufficient to establish guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of the lesser included offense.

The offense of Robbery necessarily includes the lesser offense of petit larceny. You are instructed that if you are not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty of Robbery, you may find the defendant guilty of Robbery, if you so find beyond a reasonable doubt.

You are instructed that you may only mark one box on the verdict form.

EXHIBIT J

Electronically Filed 11/16/2016 09:55:07 AM

1	PHILIP J. KOHN, PUBLIC DEFENDER	Alm to Burn		
2	NEVADA BAR NO. 0556	CLERK OF THE COURT		
3	JASMIN D. SPELLS, DEPUTY PUBLIC DEF NEVADA BAR NO. 11635	ENDER		
4	PUBLIC DEFENDERS OFFICE 309 South Third Street, Suite 226			
5	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 Telephone: (702) 455-4685			
6	Facsimile: (702) 455-5112 Lillyid@clarkcountynv.gov			
7	Attorneys for Defendant	CT COURT		
8	DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA			
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,)	JIM 15 THE VADA		
)	77 4 77 3 7 C 1 C 21 40 C 2 1		
10	Plaintiff,	CASE NO. C-16-314260-1		
11	V.)	DEPT, NO. VIII		
12	ALFRED C. HARVEY,			
13	Defendant,)			
14				
15	DEFENDANT'S PROPOSED JURY I	NSTRUCTIONS AND VERDICT FORM		
16	COMES NOW, the Defendant,	ALFRED C. HARVEY, by and through JASMIN		
17	D. SPELLS, Deputy Public Defender and hereby submits his proposed jury instructions.			
18	DATED this 16 th day of Noven	nber, 2016.		
19	PHILIP J. KOHN CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER			
20	<u>.</u>	LAKK COONTY FUBLIC DEFENDER		
21	מ	y:_/s/Jasmin Spells		
22	D.	JASMIN D. SPELLS, #11635 Deputy Public Defender		
23,		Deputy Fusike Defender		
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You are here to determine whether the defendant is not guilty or guilty from the evidence in the case. You are not called upon to return a verdict as to the guilt of any other person. So, if the evidence in the case convinces you beyond a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the Defendant, you should so find, even though you may believe one or more persons are also guilty.

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In deciding the facts of this case you may have to decide which witnesses to believe and which witnesses not to believe. You may believe everything a witness says, only part of it or none of it.

In considering the weight or value of the testimony of any witness you may consider the appearance, attitude and behavior of the witness when testifying and a number of other things including:

- 1. The witnesses ability to see or hear or know of the things the witness testifies;
- 2. The quality of the witness's memory;
- 3. The inclination of the witness to speak truthfully;
- 4. Whether or not the witness has any interest in the outcome of the case or any motive, bias or prejudice;
- 5. Whether the witness is contradicted by anything the witness said or wrote before trial; and
- 6. How reasonable is the witness's testimony when considered with other evidence which you believe.

In deciding whether or not to believe a witness, keep in mind people sometimes forget things. You need to consider whether a contradiction is an innocent lapse of memory or an intentional falsehood, and that may depend on whether it has to do with an important fact or with only a small detail.

The weight or value of evidence does not necessarily depend on the number of witnesses testifying for one side. You must consider all the evidence and you may decide the testimony of a smaller number of witnesses on one side has more weight or value than that presented by the larger number of witnesses on the other side.

11.

It is a constitutional right of a defendant in a criminal trial that he may not be compelled to testify. Thus, the decision as to whether he should testify is left to the defendant on the advice and counsel of his attorney. You must not draw any inference of guilt from the fact that he does not testify, nor should this fact be discussed by you or enter into your deliberations in any way.

The flight, or absence of flight, of a person immediately after the alleged commission of a crime is not in itself sufficient to establish guilt or lack of guilt; it is however, a circumstance which may be considered in reaching your verdict. The weight which should be placed on this circumstance is left entirely to the jury.

It is unnecessary to prove both violence and intimidation. If the fact be attended with circumstances of terror, such threatening word or gesture as in common experience is likely to create an apprehension of danger and induce a man to part with his property for the safety of his person, it is robbery. It is not necessary to prove actual fear, as the law will presume it in such case.

In order to constitute robbery, the taking must be accomplished either by force or intimidation, this element being the gist and distinguishing characteristic of the offense; but there need not be force and intimidation, either being sufficient without the other.

Every person charged with the commission of a crime shall be presumed innocent unless the contrary is proved by competent evidence beyond a reasonable doubt.

The burden is on the State to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant committed an unlawful taking of personal property "specifically, miscellaneous clothing items" from the person of another, or in his presence, against his will, by means of force or violence or fear of injury, immediate or future, to his person or property and that such force was used to:

- (1) Obtain or retain possession of the property,
- (2) To prevent or overcome resistance to the taking of the property, or
- (3) To facilitate escape with the property, you must find the defendant not guilty of Robbery.

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If you are not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant used a deadly weapon in the commission of an unlawful taking of personal property "specifically, miscellaneous clothing items" from the person of another, or in his presence, against his will, by means of force or violence or fear of injury, immediate or future, to his person or property and that such force was used to:

(1) Obtain or retain possession of the property,

(3) To facilitate escape with the property,

- (2) To prevent or overcome resistance to the taking of the property, or
- you must find the defendant not guilty of Robbery with use of a Deadly Weapon.

INSTRUCTION N	Ю.
---------------	----

12.

.23

Petit largery is the intentional stealing, taking, carrying away or driving away personal goods with a value of less than \$650, with the specific intent to permanently deprive the owner of said property.

9.

When a person is accused of committing a particular crime and at the same time and by the same conduct may have committed another offense of lesser grade or degree, the latter is with respect to the former, a lesser included offense.

If you are not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty of the offense charged, he may, however be found guilty of any lesser included offense, if the evidence is sufficient to establish guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of the lesser included offense.

The offense of Robbery necessarily includes the lesser offense of petit larceny. You are instructed that if you are not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty of Robbery, you may find the defendant guilty of Robbery, if you so find beyond a reasonable doubt.

You are instructed that you may only mark one box on the verdict form.

6.

Human memory is not foolproof. Research has revealed that human memory is not like a video recording that a witness need only replay to remember what happened. Memory is far more complex. The process of remembering consists of three stages: acquisition – the perception of the original event; retention – the period of time that passes between the event and the eventual recollection of a piece of information; and retrieval –the stage during which a person recalls stored information. At each of these stages, memory can be affected by a variety of factors.

If the evidence permits two reasonable interpretations, one of which points to the Defendant's guilt and the other to the Defendant being not guilty, you must adopt the interpretation that points to the Defendant being not guilty, and reject that interpretation that points to his guilt.

If, on the other hand, one interpretation of this evidence appears to you to be reasonable and the other interpretation to be unreasonable, you must accept the reasonable interpretation and reject the unreasonable.

15,

Before you may rely on circumstantial evidence to conclude that fact necessary to find the defendant guilty has been proved, you must be convinced that the State has proved each fact essential to that conclusion beyond a reasonable doubt.

Also before you may rely on circumstantial evidence to find the defendant guilty, you must be convinced that the only reasonable conclusion supported by the circumstantial evidence is that the defendant is guilty. If you can draw two or more reasonable conclusions from the circumstantial evidence and one of those reasonable conclusions points to innocence and another to guilt, you must accept the one that points to innocence. However, when considering circumstantial evidence, you must accept only reasonable conclusions and reject any that are unreasonable.

1 2	VER				
3					
4	DISTRICT COURT				
5					
6	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA				
7					
8	THE STATE OF NEVADA,				
9:	Plaintiff,	Case No: C-16-314260-1			
10		Dept No: VIII			
1.1	ALFRED C. HARVEY,				
12	Defendant,				
13					
14	<u>V E R</u>	DICT			
15	We, the jury in the above entitled case, find the Defendant ALFRED C. HARVEY, as				
16	follows:				
.17	(please check the appropriate box, select only one)				
18	☐ Not Guilty				
19	☐ Guilty of Robbery with us	se of a deadly weapon			
20	☐ Guilty of Robbery				
21	☐ Guilty of Petit Larceny				
22	dunty of rent Eurobly				
23.	DATED this day of November, 20	016			
24					
25		FOREPERSON			
26					
27					
28					

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTRONIC SERVICE

A copy of the above and foregoing DEFENDANT'S PURPOSED JURY INSTRUCTIONS AND VERDICT FORM was served via electronic e-filing to the District Attorney's Office at Motions@clarkcountyda.com on this 16th day of November, 2016.

By: /s/ Kristina Byrd
Secretary, Clark County Public Defender

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Electronically Filed 4/17/2018 3:41 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT 1 **OPPS** STEVEN B. WOLFSON 2 Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565 3 **BRYAN SCHWARTZ** Deputy District Attorney 4 Nevada Bar #013244 200 Lewis Avenue 5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500 6 Attorney for Plaintiff 7 DISTRICT COURT 8 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA. 10 Plaintiff, 11 -VS-CASE NO: C-16-314260-1 12 ALFRED C. HARVEY, DEPT NO: VIII #7013098 13 Defendant. 14 15 STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL AND **EVIDENTIARY HEARING** 16 DATE OF HEARING: APRIL 30, 2018 17 TIME OF HEARING: 8:00 AM 18 COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by STEVEN B. WOLFSON, Clark County 19 District Attorney, through BRYAN SCHWARTZ, Deputy District Attorney, and hereby 20 submits the attached Points and Authorities in Opposition to Defendant's Motion For New 21 Trial and Evidentiary Hearing. 22 This Opposition is made and based upon all the papers and pleadings on file herein, the 23 attached points and authorities in support hereof, and oral argument at the time of hearing, if 24 deemed necessary by this Honorable Court. 25 // 26 // 27 // 28 //

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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On April 1, 2016, the State filed a Criminal Complaint against Alfred C. Harvey (hereinafter "Defendant") charging him with Robbery with use of a Deadly Weapon. On April 18, 2016, the preliminary hearing was held in justice court. At the conclusion, the justice court held Defendant to answer the above charges in district court.

On April 20, 2016, Defendant was arraigned in District Court on the above count. Defendant subsequently pled not guilty. On November 15, 2016, the jury trial began. On November 18, 2016, the jury found Defendant guilty of Robbery. On March 8, 2017, the Court sentenced Defendant to a minimum of 36 months and a maximum of 144 months in the Nevada Department of Corrections. His Judgment of Conviction was subsequently filed on March 17, 2018.

On April 10, 2018, Defendant filed a Notice of Appeal. The case was subsequently remanded for defense counsel to withdraw and the public defender was appointed.¹ On April 5, Defendant filed the instant Motion for New Trial. The State opposes as follows.

STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

On March 30, 2016, Defendant entered T.J. Maxx with his two children, stole various items, and left the store. Loss prevention officer Julian Munoz observed Defendant picking up items and concealing them on his person; Defendant's actions were also captured on video by the T.J. Maxx surveillance system. Transcript of Proceedings, Jury Trial – Day 2, 11/16/16, pg. 14-31 (attached as "Exhibit 1"). After Defendant and his two children exited the store without paying for the items, Munoz approached Defendant, identified himself, and asked for the merchandise back. <u>Id.</u> at 36. In response, Defendant stated that he put the merchandise back in the store. <u>Id.</u> at 37. Munoz responded that he wanted the wallets out of his coat, which Defendant handed over. <u>Id.</u> Munoz then asked Defendant to step back in the store with him. <u>Id.</u> However, Defendant refuses. <u>Id.</u> Munoz again asks him to step inside the store. <u>Id.</u> at 39. Defendant then reached into his pocket and pulled out a knife, raised it above his head,

¹The public defender was trial counsel, however Defendant retained different counsel initially for his appeal.

and stated, "We're not doing anything today." <u>Id.</u> Once Defendant pulled out the knife, Munoz stopped, retreated back towards the store, and called the police. <u>Id.</u> at 41. Defendant then got into a U-Haul with his children, and fled from the area. <u>Id.</u> at 41-43. Munoz was able to maintain a visual on the U-Haul as Defendant backed out of the parking lot, and provided the police with the Defendant's license plate number. <u>Id.</u> at 43. As Defendant is fleeing, Shaun Bramble, a fellow loss prevention officer, responded to assist Munoz. <u>Id.</u> at 42. Munoz immediately told Shaun that Defendant has a knife. <u>Id.</u>

Errol Appel was in the same shopping center that day. <u>Id.</u> at 128. He observed Munoz and Bramble outside the store, and further observed Defendant and his children running toward a U-Haul van. <u>Id.</u> at 129-31. Appel approached Munoz and Bramble in his vehicle and asked what was going on. <u>Id.</u> at 130. Munoz told him that he had just been held up at knife point, indicating toward the Defendant and the U-Haul van. <u>Id.</u> In response, Appel followed the U-Haul van. <u>Id.</u> at 131. During the pursuit, Appel called the police and updated them on his location and what was happening. Id. at 132. Appel described Defendant driving "[v]ery recklessly and very disregard for a lot of people." <u>Id.</u> at 133. Appel continued following Defendant until he came to a stop, a few miles away, in front of a school. <u>Id.</u> at 137. Appel observed the Defendant exit the vehicle, and run toward the school, however the front doors were locked, so he ran back to the U-Haul. <u>Id.</u> at 137-38. At that point, the police had arrived. <u>Id.</u> at 138.

At this point, officers arrived and arrested the Defendant. <u>Id.</u> at 174. Subsequently, several items were recovered from the U-Haul van. <u>Id.</u> at 166-67. Many of the items were merchandise that Munoz had observed Defendant steal from T.J. Maxx that day. Id.

Defendant's wife subsequently testified and acknowledged that she, the Defendant, and her children had driven to T.J. Maxx in a U-Haul truck that day. <u>Id.</u> at 204. She testified that she stayed in the van while Defendant and her children had gone inside. <u>Id.</u> at 205. She further testified that she observed loss prevention officers running after Defendant as he entered the van after leaving the store. <u>Id.</u> at 211.

ARGUMENT

I. THIS COURT SHOULD DENY DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL

Defendant requests a new trial because of a jury question regarding the definition of "Robbery."

Pursuant to NRS 176.515(3), "a motion for new trial based on newly discovered evidence may be made within 2 years after the verdict or finding of guilty." The Nevada Supreme Court set forth additional requirements for a new trial based on newly discovered evidence: "the evidence must be (1) newly discovered, (2) material to Defendant's defense, (3) such that it could not with reasonable diligence have been discovered and produced for the trial, (4) not cumulative, (5) such as to render a different result probable upon retrial, (6) that it does not attempt only to contradict a former witness or impeach or discredit him, unless the witness to be impeached is so important that a different result must follow, and (7) that these facts be shown by the best evidence the case admits." McLemore v. State, 94 Nev. 237, 239-40, 577 P.2d 871, 872 (1978).

Defendant fails to demonstrate the above requirements as set forth by the Nevada Supreme Court. Most importantly, Defendant fails to show that this newly discovered "evidence" would render a different result probable upon retrial. Defendant merely claims that it is probable that he would have been found not guilty because defense counsel would have requested numerous additional instructions be given to the jury. To start, the court has wide discretion in responding to questions from the jury and properly instructed the jury that it "is not at liberty to supplement the evidence." Defense Exhibit C. More importantly, Defendant fails to show a probability of a different result at a retrial because there is no new evidence to be presented to the jury. This new "evidence" has nothing to do with the actual evidence presented at trial, including (1) the video surveillance showing Defendant stealing merchandise inside T.J. Maxx, (2) the victim identifying Defendant as stealing property inside the store, leaving without paying, then pulling out and raising a knife at him when he approached the Defendant, (3) the witness who followed the Defendant as the Defendant fled in a U-Haul van, or (4) the officers who apprehended Defendant in the U-Haul van and

1	recovered T.J. Maxx merchandise from inside. The mere fact that defense counsel would have
2	suggested instructions and definitions does not make a different result probable at trial.
3	<u>CONCLUSION</u>
4	Therefore, the State requests that the Court DENY Defendant's Motion for New Tria
5	and Evidentiary Hearing.
6	
7	DATED this 17th day of April, 2018.
8	Respectfully submitted,
9	STEVEN B. WOLFSON Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565
1	
2	BY BRYAN&CHWARTZ
3	Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #013244
4	
5	CERTIFICATE OF ELECTRONIC FILING
6	I hereby certify that service of State's Opposition to Defendant's Motion for New Tria and Evidentiary Hearing, was made this
7	
8	Kelli DeVaney-Sauter, Deputy Public Defender <u>Kelli.DeVaney-Sauter@ClarkCountyNV.gov</u>
9	
20	QI I I
21	M. HERNANDEZ Secretary for the District Attornay's Office
22	Secretary for the District Attorney's Office
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	
28	BS/mah/L1

EXHIBIT "1"

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1 **RTRAN** 2 3 4 5 DISTRICT COURT 6 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 7 STATE OF NEVADA. 8 CASE NO. C314260 Plaintiff. 9 DEPT. VIII 10 VS. 11 ALFRED HARVEY, 12 13 Defendant. BEFORE THE HONORABLE JAMES M. BIXLER, SENIOR DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 14 WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2016 15 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 16 **JURY TRIAL - DAY 2** 17 APPEARANCES: 18 19 For the State: BRYAN S. SCHWARTZ, ESQ. STEVEN ROSE, ESQ. 20 **Deputy District Attorneys** 21 For the Defendant: JASMIN D. SPELLS, ESQ. KELLEY R. JONES, ESQ. 22 23 24 RECORDED BY: JILL JACOBY, COURT RECORDER 25

-1-

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DEFENDANT'S EXHIBITS DAY PAGE

None

MS. SPELLS: Yes, Your Honor.

25

THE COURT: Very good. Good morning.

THE JURY: Good morning.

THE COURT: As normal, we're behind. But we're always a little behind.

In my enthusiasm yesterday, we jumped right from instructing you on your duties as jurors to the opening statements from counsel. I overlooked the reading of the actual Information, even though I explained to you what the purpose of it was.

So, I'm going to have the clerk read to you guys, and for the record, the Information, which is the charging document, as I've explained to you, that tells the Defendant initially what it is the State says that he's done and now we'll tell you what it is that the State has accused the Defendant of accomplishing. Before we even read it, I want to remind you that the Defendant has pled not guilty to the charges contained in the Information.

[The Clerk reads the Information]

THE COURT: Thank you.

Okay, ready to call first witness?

MR. SCHWARTZ: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. SCHWARTZ: The State's going to call Julian Munoz.

JULIAN MUNOZ

[having been called as a witness and being first duly sworn, testified as follows:]

THE CLERK: You can be seated and then state and spell your name for the record.

THE COURT: State and spell both your first and your last name.

THE WITNESS: Julian, J-U-L-I-A-N, Munoz, M-U-N-O-Z.

1	THE COURT: Okay. I can see you're a fast talker. Everything that we say i		
2	here is we make a verbatim record of.		
3	THE WITNESS: Okay.		
4	THE COURT: So, slow down a little.		
5	THE WITNESS: Okay.		
6	THE COURT: Speak real clearly right towards that microphone, okay.		
7	THE WITNESS: Okay.		
8	THE COURT: All right.		
9	MR. SCHWARTZ: May I proceed, Your Honor?		
10	THE COURT: Yes.		
11	MR. SCHWARTZ: Thank you.		
12	DIRECT EXAMINATION OF JULIAN MUNOZ		
13	BY MR. SC	HWARTZ:	
14	Q	Mr. Munoz, where do you work?	
15	A	I work at T.J. Maxx.	
16	Q	And is that at 4640 West Sahara?	
17	Α	Yes.	
18	Q	And that's here in Las Vegas, Nevada?	
19	Α	Yes.	
20	Q	And what do you do at T.J. Maxx?	
21	A	I'm a loss prevention detective.	
22	Q	And how long have you been at T.J. Maxx as a loss prevention	
23	detective?		
24	A	At T.J. Maxx I've been there for a year.	
25	Q	Where were you previously?	

1	A	Yes.	
2	Q	And you can, at your direction, you can zoom the camera in, move it left	
3	to right, up	and down?	
4	Α	Yes.	
5	Q	And that would be to help you kind of identify or look at certain areas of	
6	the store, certain people in the store?		
7	A	Yes.	
8	Q	Now, T.J. Maxx, you said you've worked there approximately	
9	A	A year now, over a year.	
10	Q	Approximately a year.	
11		What do you sell at T.J. Maxx?	
12	A	I'm sorry?	
13	Q	What do you sell at T.J. Maxx?	
14	A	We sell clothing, clothing accessories, fragrances, jewelry, handbags,	
15	home home merchandise.		
16	Q	Primarily a clothing store?	
17	Α	Yes.	
18	Q	Okay. Clothing and accessories?	
19	A	Yes.	
20	Q	Also have electronics there?	
21	A	Yes. Yeah, we do have those.	
22	Q	Now, I want to direct your attention to March 30th, 2016.	
23	Α	Okay.	
24	Q	Were you working as a loss prevention officer that day?	
25	A	I was.	

24

25

BY MR. SCHWARTZ:

- Q Are there different areas in the store, in general, not specific to this event, but just in general where you would expect to see people concealing things?
- A Yes. Generally corners, blind spots, where there's not a lot of foot traffic and whatnot.
- Q Is the checkout line a place where you would typically see someone concealing an item?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Okay.
- A Usually shoplifters like to kind of throw off loss prevention, they grab some stuff, they'll go into the checkout line, some detectives will stop watching them at that point thinking that they're going to pay for it, they conceal it in the line and then they walk out.
- Q Now, in regards to Mr. Harvey, the Defendant here in this case, while you saw him in the store did he exhibit some of those alert signals to you?
 - A Yes, he did.
- Q And you mentioned some of them before, but it was sort of picking up items at random?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Placing them down in different places?
 - A Yes.
 - Q And is there also something in loss prevention known as staging?
 - A Yes, there is.
 - Q What is staging?
 - A So staging essentially what it is you pick up -- or you select a piece of

merchandise and you go put it somewhere else in the store where it doesn't necessarily is supposed to be and then sometimes someone else will come, pick it up and conceal it, or that person will come, you know, kind of walk away from it, see if anyone comes around it to see if they're being watched by loss prevention and they'll come back for it.

- Q Okay. Now, in particular to Mr. Harvey, tell us what you observed on the surveillance that day?
- A So, I saw him walk into the store and he went to the children's department. At this point I wasn't really too concerned with him. I was just kind of looking around, seeing who else was in the store, feeling other people out.
- Q And, I don't mean to interrupt you; at that point when he entered the store was he by himself?
 - A No, he was with two children.

And --

- Q And, I'm sorry, you mentioned that initially nothing about him drew your attention to him other than he just happened to be in your store?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Did something change?
- A Yeah. I believe I kind of was looking at other people and then I switched over back over to him when he was in the children's department and I saw, from what I remember, him selecting quickly and putting stuff down quickly and then handing merchandise to the children and at that point he left the children's department and went to the men's department.
 - Q And what did you observe at the men's department?
 - A The men's department was kind of the same erratic behavior, selecting

merchandise without regards to price. At that point I saw him conceal a wallet into his coat and then this goes on for a few minutes. He's selecting merchandise, picking up a lot of merchandise, putting a lot of merchandise down, and then he starts heading towards the back, towards the restrooms.

- Q At this point are you going to maintain surveillance on him to the best of your ability at this point?
 - A Yes, I do because at this point he has already concealed merchandise.
 - Q And does he at some point exit the restrooms?
- A Yeah. When he exits -- he actually before he goes into the restrooms he's got two wallets with him and he puts them down before he goes in, and then when he comes out he picks them up and then conceals them in his coat.
- Q After he's concealed -- so he concealed a wallet initially in the beginning, the first time you saw him, he then would conceal two other wallets as he comes out of the restroom?
 - A Yes.
 - Q What does he do next?
- A Well, at this point I'm with Shaun and so I exit the -- because he's concealed twice, I exit the store to be outside when he exits. At this point I'm on the phone with Shaun, and Shaun's -- he's in the office still maintaining observation.
- Q Prior to you exiting and sort of stopping surveillance, did you observe the Defendant pick up any lotion or cream items?
 - A Yes, I did.
 - Q Okay. And tell me about that?
- A So he picked up -- yeah, he went into our fragrances, he picked up a cream and then concealed it in his front, left pocket.

And just for the record, the videos going to start at 17:21:13 and I'll go

25

Q

ahead and start playing some of the video right now with all six cameras playing at the same time.

[State's Exhibit 40 played]

And Mr. Munoz, if I was to zoom in now on jewelry three camera at 17:21:20, what are we looking at there?

- A That would be Mr. Harvey entering the store.
- Q And those are the two children that you mentioned he was with?
- A Yes.
- Q Now, we're back on the six camera view, we'll continue playing.

[State's Exhibit 40 played]

And, now, it looks like if I -- click on customer service two, the cameras started moving, and is that Mr. Harvey that you just identified?

- A Yes.
- Q And would that be you sort of moving and zooming in and out on this shot?
 - A Yes.
- Q Okay. And so at this point, do you have any reason to suspect Mr. Harvey of anything?
 - A No.
- Q Is it fair to say that when you're just conducting your surveillance by looking at the different cameras that you'll just kind of look at different people sporadically as you're surveilling?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Okay. And I had just stopped the camera on 17:21:31 for the record.

 We'll continue playing.

[State's Exhibit 40 played]

And as you can see, Mr. Munoz, the cameras still moving; correct?

- A Yes.
- Q Okay. We'll zoom in on that camera.

MS. SPELLS: Which camera for the record?

MR. SCHWARTZ: Customer service two, thank you.

BY MR. SCHWARTZ:

- Q And, now, Mr. Munoz, I'm going to pause it here on that same camera, 17:21:57. It appears that the camera has now turned to a different direction?
 - A Yes.
 - Q And that would have been your operation moving the camera?
 - A Yes.
 - Q And why is that?
- A He wasn't really doing anything at this point. At this point he was just in -- what we call the runway. He hadn't entered any departments and he wasn't exhibiting any alert signals at this point, so. I was just kind of panning around, looking around.
- Q And so at this point this camera is still customer service two, this cameras just going to scan and look other places at this point; is that right?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Okay. We'll continue playing.

[State's Exhibit 40 played]

We'll go ahead and go back to the six screen view. And at this point, Mr. Munoz, it appears there's nothing in particular that you would be looking at; is that fair to say?

1 [State's Exhibit 40 played] 2 BY MR. SCHWARTZ: 3 Q Oops, sorry. So, just for the record the cameras going to resume men's 4 one, 17:22:33. I'll just continue letting this camera play. 5. [State's Exhibit 40 played] 6 And did he just put an item down there? 7 Α Yeah, he put it. 8 And Mr. Munoz, is that one of the -- sort of the alert signals you Q 9 mentioned before? 10 A Yeah, it's erratic behavior like there's no reason to do that and. 11 Q Okay. Also, I think, you testified possibly staging an item, you might put 12 it somewhere else to see if someone --13 Α Yes. 14 -- does anything with it? Q 15 Α Yes. 16 Okay. And continuing on with the same camera angle. We'll, go ahead O 17 and go back to the six panel one. 18 [State's Exhibit 40 played] 19 And it appears that this customer service two camera at 17:22:49 is 20 now --- you're now using that camera; correct? 21 Yes. 22 And for the record, you testified the Defendant then went over to where Q 23 the wallets and other items would be found and started selecting at random; is that

24

25

fair to say?

Α

Yes.

1	on the sam	e camera until he comes out, which will be at about 17:29:40.
2		[State's Exhibit 40 played]
3		I'll go ahead and pause this camera, shoes four, at 17:29:38, Defendant
4	exits the ba	athroom, Mr. Munoz?
5	Α	Yes.
6	Q	Okay. And you testified before that after this point he's going to go
7	return to the	e wallet that he had just placed down, possibly some sort of a staging
8	incident?	
9	A	Yes.
10	Q	Okay. We'll go ahead and play on shoes four.
. 11		[State's Exhibit 40 played]
12	A	At this point he returns to the wallets, grabs them right there.
13	Q	Okay. And that would be at time stamp 17:30:06 at shoes four for the
14	record.	
15		We'll continue playing on this camera.
16		[State's Exhibit 40 played]
17	Α	And he's going to conceal them right here.
18	Q	I'm sorry, what's that Mr. Munoz?
19	Α	He's about to conceal them right here.
20	Q	And is that going to be in the jacket again?
21	A	Yes.
22	Q	Okay. Is that what we just saw at approximately
23	Α	Yep, right there.
24	Q	17:30:09.
25		And I believe you testified that after this he makes his way and the next

1	item that ki	nd of caught your attention was a lotion or some sort of facial, lotion
2	cream?	
3	A	Yes.
4	Q	Okay. We'll continue playing on this camera, shoes four.
5		[State's Exhibit 40 played]
6		Is it going to be a different camera now that we're going to see him on
7	or is it	
8	A	No, it's the same camera right here.
9	Q	And, again, this would be you zooming in on shoes four?
10	A	Yes.
11	Q	And as he's at this sort of table, next to him it looks like there's some
12	belts right r	next to it?
13	Α	Yes.
14	Q	Is this the table where the cream would be located?
15	A	Yes.
16	Q	Okay. And I had stopped it on 17:30:31.
17		Go ahead and continue playing shoes four.
18		[State's Exhibit 40 played]
19	А	That's the cream right there that he selects.
20	Q	And that's at 17:30:34, shoes four, he selects the cream you
21	mentioned?	?
22	А	Yes.
23	Q	And I believe you testified he would conceal it in his left, short's pocket?
24	Α	Yes.
25	///	•
ľ	į.	

1	Α	Yes.	
2	Q	is that correct?	
3	A	Yes.	
4	Q	Okay. And somewhat of a lighter colored box?	
5	Α	Yes.	
6	Q	Okay. And at this point where is he going to proceed to?	
7	A	He's going to go the Q line.	
8	Q	What's a Q line?	
9	A	That's where they stand in line to wait for the registers to pay for	
10	merchandise.		
11	Q	Okay. Now, in reviewing this surveillance did you observe anything	
12	happen with regards to the Defendant in the Q line?		
13	A	Yeah, he's going to conceal again in the Q line and then at that point	
14	he's going	to exit the Q line, dump the rest of the merchandise. He's going to	
15	conceal the beige fragrance box set.		
16	Q	Okay.	
17	Α	And he'll dump the rest into a shopping cart and then exit.	
18	Q	And just for the record it was paused the surveillance was paused on	
19	jewelry three, 17:31:56.		
20		And is that the check out or the Q line that the Defendant has just	
21	entered at 17:32:19?		
22	Α	Yes, it is.	
23	Q	Go ahead and pause it there, 17:32:23, and go to customer service two	
24	Continue p	laying.	
25	///		

the video surveillance being admitted; however, we do have objections to the

photographs of the children being admitted. We filed a Motion in Limine. It's not relevant. In that motion the State argued that they thought it was only relevant to provide the contacts as to the named victim's actions and feelings with regard to the actual knife incident, the robbery. The children being in the store at this point the State has mentioned children and it appears to be purposefully a number of different times, which is insightful and prejudicial to the jury. The pictures of children have absolutely no relevance here, don't go to the crime as charged, and our —

THE COURT: So your objection is to the still photos with the children in them?

MS. SPELLS: That's correct.

THE COURT: I'm going to --

MR. SCHWARTZ: They're just still photos from the surveillance already admitted into evidence. And on top of that the Motion in Limine, the only request was to keep out the statement in regards to the children from Mr. Munoz, which was denied. So with regard --

MS. SPELLS: We also requested --

MR. SCHWARTZ: One second.

MR. ROSE: [indiscernible] that Motion in Limine [indiscernible].

THE COURT: Let me see.

MR. ROSE: [indiscernible] to protect the ---

MS. SPELLS: That is correct. To let the video play as is not to have commentary with regard to the children. But additionally, parts of those that witness doesn't even have personal knowledge. He indicates that he was outside.

Moreover, to clarify the record -- and I don't even know if we are on record, but --

eover, to clarify the record -- and I don't even know if we are on record, but --

MR. SCHWARTZ: We are.

MS. SPELLS: we specifically brought up the fact that we did not want any
testimony with regard to the child having a box and then returning that box and that
is in the record.
MR. SCHWARTZ: Every one of those photographs with the kids in it has a

MR. SCHWARTZ: Every one of those photographs with the kids in it has a relevance other than the fact that the kids [indiscernible]. And so if you're concerned about that, I can address that. But that is in evidence, that picture in video form is in evidence.

THE COURT: We'll make a record so you can protect your record. But I'm going to overrule the objection and I'm going to let them in. Basically it's just exactly what we've already seen. As soon as we take a break, I'll let you make a record.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Thank you.

THE COURT: But I'm letting them in.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Okay.

MS. SPELLS: Thank you.

[Bench conference concludes]

BY MR. SCHWARTZ:

Q Now, Mr. Munoz, when you went outside -- you testified you went outside while the Defendant was still in the store; correct?

A Yes.

Q What was your purpose in going outside?

A To be ahead of him, to be in front of him, and not to be coming from behind.

Q Now, just in general terms, loss prevention, what is your goal at this point?

A To successfully make the arrest and get him back into the office to

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1	Q.	Will you please put does it appear to be the parking lot as well?	
2	A	Yes.	
3	Q	Can you please put an X on T.J. Maxx?	
4	A	Is it coming up?	
5	MR.	SCHWARTZ: I don't see may I approach the witness, Your Honor?	
6	THE	COURT: Yes. It might be the touch screen is only hooked up to his	
7	screen. It r	night not be hooked up to anything else.	
8	BY MR. SC	HWARTZ:	
9	Q	Did anything come up when you did it?	
10	A	No.	
11	Q	Okay. Tap that.	
12	THE	COURT: We'll have the IT guys at noon take a look at this.	
13	BY MR. SCHWARTZ:		
14	Q	Mr. Munoz, is it fair to say this is T.J. Maxx right here, this big building?	
15	A	Yes.	
16	Q	In fact, it looks like it might be upside down, here we go, does it say T.J	
17	Maxx here?		
18	А	Yes.	
19	Q	Okay. Is the entrance to the store just sort of right in the center of that	
20	building?		
21	А	Yes, it is.	
22	Q	Right here?	
23	A	Yes.	
24	Q	Now, when you positioned yourself out there, that would have been just	
25	right in fron	t of the exits and entrance to the store?	

	Q	Q And would that be to fill out some paperwork inside?			
A Yes.					
	Q	And what is the purpose of the paperwork?			
	Α	It's a civil demand notice, sometimes we do prosecute. But at this			
t,	from t	he merchandise that I had saw, I probably wasn't going to. So			
	MS. S	SPELLS: Objection, relevance.			
	THE	COURT: I'm sorry?			
	MS. S	SPELLS: Objection, relevance.			
	THE (COURT: Well, that's probably correct. Let's just			
	MR. S	SCHWARTZ: I'll just move on.			
	THE	COURT: move on. Okay.			
Λ	R. SCI	HWARTZ:			
	Q	In general though, is there a certain value of the items that if it hits a			
ai	n value	e you usually request that the individual be prosecuted?			
	MS. S	SPELLS: Objection, relevance.			
	THE (COURT: Well			

MR. SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, it shows exactly his state of mind is what he's doing.

THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.

THE WITNESS: T.J. Maxx policy is to prosecute \$30 and above. But with our district we get a lot of shoplifters so if it's only a couple of items and it's on the borderline, I usually call my boss, my DLP, district loss prevention manager, to just kick -- request or to just kick them loose, to write them up and kick them loose essentially because I don't like waiting for the police three hours for two items.

BY MR. SCHWARTZ:

- Q Okay. So, part of the purpose of having them come in and fill out the paperwork is just to have an internal record of who the person is?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Should you see them in the future?
- A Yes, that and they're sent a civil demand notice from the company request -- it's like a fine.
- Q Okay. And if you -- if your office or your store or yourself choose to prosecute, you then would need to do what?
 - A I would call the police.
- Q Okay. That would be just call Metro to have them respond and write a citation, et cetera?
 - A Yes.
- Q Okay. Now, again, on the map here that we're looking at, when the Defendant hands you back the wallets and you ask him to step inside, are you guys still in that same area or have you moved?
 - A Yeah, at this point he's started to move down towards this way and I

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sir.

reposition myself. I'm walking with him. And I'm, you know, he's telling me that he's not walking back into the store. At this point I'm like, it was a bright day, kind of like this, there was a lot of people around, and I'm like it's not a big deal, just walk back in with me, we don't have to do this in front of all these people out here. And at that point he reaches into his pocket and takes out a knife.

Q Okay. Which pocket did he reach into?

A He reaches into his left pocket. I was standing on his right side. I heard the snap of the knife. At this point I can't see it, but then he comes all the way up like this for a second and comes back down with it and he tells me, we're not doing anything today.

Q Okay. At that point, what do you do?

A At that point I stopped dead in my tracks and I call 9-1-1.

MR. SCHWARTZ: You can have a seat for the moment being. Thank you,

THE WITNESS: Can I get some water?

THE COURT: Yeah, absolutely.

BY MR. SCHWARTZ:

Q Now, Mr. Munoz, you stated that the Defendant -- you heard a snap?

A Yes.

Q And then the Defendant raised the knife above his head and said, we're not doing this today?

A Yes.

Q Can you describe for me the knife?

A I believe it was black.

Q Okay. And can you describe to me approximately how long the blade

1	THE	WITNESS: Okay. So just say
2	BY MR. SC	HWARTZ:
3	Q	You, yourself?
4	Α	So we I told him that he had just pulled a knife on me.
5	Q	Okay. You communicated what had just happened with the older
6	gentleman?	
7	А	Yes.
8	Q	And did the older gentleman then leave the parking lot in the same
9	direction as	the white U-Haul?
10	А	Yes.
11	MS. S	SPELLS: Objection, leading questions, Your Honor.
12	THE	COURT: Well, don't suggest your answer but go ahead. Let's get
13	through this	3.
14	BY MR. SC	HWARTZ:
15	Q	Okay. He did?
16	Α	Yes.
17	Q	And did you stay at the T.J. Maxx waiting for police to arrive?
18	Α	Yes.
19	MR.	SCHWARTZ: And, Your Honor, if I might approach the witness?
20	THE	COURT: Certainly.
21		[Colloquy between District Attorney and Defense Counsel]
22	MR. S	SCHWARTZ: May I approach the witness, Your Honor?
23	THE	COURT: Yes.
24	BY MR. SC	HWARTZ:
25	Q	Just look through these photos real quickly, I believe it's 8 through 38,

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just kind of scan through them real quickly, try to keep them in order, if possible.

And now, Mr. Munoz, do those appear to be fair and accurate depictions of still shots from the surveillance video?

A Yes.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, at this point the State's going to -- may I approach again?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. SCHWARTZ: The State's going to move to admit State's Exhibit 8 through 38 into evidence. I believe the defense, I did show them to her, her objection will be the same one as already discussed at the bench.

THE COURT: We'll make a record when we take a break, but your objection is noted and State's Exhibits 8 through 38 will be admitted.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Awesome, thank you, Your Honor.

[STATE'S EXHIBITS 8 through 38 ADMITTED]

BY MR. SCHWARTZ:

Q Now, Mr. Munoz, once the police arrived, what did you do with them at T.J. Maxx?

A I just wrote a police report for them. I believe I showed them some of the surveillance video and I just described the event that had gone down.

Q And at some point you did burn a surveillance video for them at some point?

A Yes, I believe so.

MR. SCHWARTZ: And, Your Honor, may approach the clerk?

THE COURT: Yes.

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Now, Mr. Munoz, have you previously reviewed the 9-1-1 call that you Q made on March 30th, 2016?

Α Yes.

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MR. SCHWARTZ: And, Your Honor, at this point I believe we've already covered the objection to this call, State's Proposed Exhibit Number 39, I'd ask permission to admit into evidence and to publish for the jury. This will be the

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redacted copy.

THE COURT: Okay, and its --

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MS. SPELLS: Your Honor, may we approach?

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THE COURT: Sure.

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[Bench Conference Begins]

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THE COURT: Did you listen to the video?

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MS. SPELLS: I did, Your Honor.

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letting the jury know exactly what's going on. It's completely inappropriate to let the

Here's the issue. We have sidebar conversations for the reason of not

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jury know that things have been redacted as if we're hiding things from them without

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any type of [indiscernible]. If anything, we need to be approaching and discussing

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that information, to say, oh, this is the redacted copy, this is this, oh, you know. And

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we have sidebars for a reason.

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THE COURT: Well, is there anything else -- is there anything else redacted? Just don't ---

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MR. ROSE: Yes.

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MR. SCHWARTZ: That's why I asked and I apologized.

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THE COURT: Okay, that's all right.

MR. ROSE: And, Your Honor, I don't know if --

THE COURT: Let's roll.

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MR. ROSE: Well, I don't know if Your Honor wants or if defense wants but what we could do is we could, if defense wants, have Your Honor make a statement that the parties have reviewed the 9-1-1 call and portions of it which are not relevant to this and then removed with the agreement of the parties.

THE COURT: Do you want me to do that?

MS. SPELLS: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SCHWARTZ: And say we've agreed to both the redacted.

THE COURT: I'll do that.

MR. ROSE: Thank you.

THE COURT: I'll do that.

[Bench conference concludes]

THE COURT: Just for the benefit of the jury, I've examined this information, counsels all had their input and I have ordered certain portions that were irrelevant be taken out. So that's -- and the word redacted version, that -- it was done at my direction that some of it, the information, some of the statements were irrelevant so I excluded them out, okay.

Go ahead.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, the State would ask permission to publish State's Exhibit 39.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. SCHWARTZ: And admit it if it hasn't been.

THE COURT: It's admitted and you go ahead and publish.

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1	THE COURT: Yes.		
2	BY MR. SCHWARTZ:		
3	Q	What are we looking at here, Julian?	
4	A	That's a Tommy Hilfiger wallet.	
5	Q	And what about this?	
6	A	That looks like a box set of fragrances.	
7	Q	And this?	
8	A	That's a cream.	
9	Q	And for the record you're referring to the item that's farthest right on the	
10	exhibit?	·	
11	Α	Yes.	
12	Q	And what is this on the left?	
13	Α	That is another fragrance.	
14	Q	Fair to say that you observed the Defendant taking these items from the	
15	store?		
16	A	Yes.	
17	Q	Okay. And when you looked at the surveillance today, is this that	
18	fragrance	at least similar item looking shape and box and color?	
19	Α ,	Yes.	
20	MR.	SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, may we approach, please?	
21	THE	COURT: Sure.	
22		[Bench conference begins].	
23	MR.	SCHWARTZ: So the only other thing I wanted to ask him was what I	
24	think we a	lready you it was whether he had had a knife pulled on him before,	
25	she object	ed you sustained. I said well it goes to his state of mind why he reacted	

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the way he did given that it's never happened to him before. And you said, well, let's see what he does next. So I'd like to -- I think it's appropriate, I think it's relevant, sir. It goes to his state of mind at the time. Why it's a knife. I mean, I think the knife can be a potential issue for the case. So I think I --

THE COURT: I don't think -- I don't have any problem with you saying when he produced the knife what effect did that have on you.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: But to say have you ever had a knife pulled on you before --

MR. SCHWARTZ: Don't you think though, Your Honor, that if you ever had a knife pulled on you, you would react more scared than if it's happened in the past several times. That's my point. That's why I think it's relevant.

THE COURT: Which would [indiscernible] to the level of his educational --MR. SCHWARTZ: It'll just be simply one question, had you ever had a knife pulled on you as a loss prevention?

MS. SPELLS: I mean the problem with that is to say that a person is more scared because something never happened. You really have to evaluate that particular person and it doesn't go to just their course of action in one career. It goes to their course of action over however many years they've been alive on earth and different situations that have occurred, so.

THE COURT: Here's my concern, I'm going to let you ask it, but it's so marginally relevant.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Okay.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR SCHWARTZ: Okay. Thank you.

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BY MR. SCHWARTZ:

Now, Mr. Munoz, did you ever have a knife pulled on you before as a Q loss prevention agent?

Α No.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Thank you.

State has no further questions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Do you want to start your cross or do you want to take a lunch break?

MS. SPELLS: Can I defer to what the jury would like to do, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Does -- I assume that cross is probably going to take 30 minutes or so?

MS. SPELLS: It's a little long.

THE COURT: Do you guys want to take a lunch break now and come back at 1 o'clock and do her cross? Why don't we do that. Why don't we do that.

MR. SCHWARTZ: May I approach your clerk?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Thank you.

THE COURT: Let's take a lunch break. Let's come back at 1 o'clock.

Now, be careful, now that we've started this trial and you've heard some testimony and you've seen some evidence, it's real important that you don't talk about anything that's going on here while we're on these breaks. I'm just kind of slowly reminding you the importance of not discussing anything about this case with anybody and especially including each other, okay. Just a quick reminder, the folks that are in this room, you can't talk to them at all period, okay. So during the next 54 minute -- or excuse me 64 minute recess I'll admonish the members of the jury not

to converse or discuss amongst themselves or with anyone else on any subject connected or related to this trial. Don't watch, listen, or read any reports or commentaries regarding this trial through any medium of information, including television, news, Internet. Don't form or express any opinions on any subject connected or related to this trial until such time as this case has been finally submitted to you.

Go relax. See you at 1 o'clock, okay. I promise you we'll be starting at 1 o'clock, not 1:30.

[Outside the presence of the jury panel]

THE COURT: All right. We're outside the presence of jury. You can go ahead and relax and step down. I will caution you, because we're going to have a lunch break and you're going to be out, don't discuss any of your testimony while on break.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

THE COURT: In fact, when you're not on the witness stand, and you're outside, just don't discuss your testimony.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything we need to put on the record?

MS. SPELLS: Yes, Your Honor, a couple of things, please. I'll try to do this in reverse order. This is Jasmin Spells on behalf of Mr. Alfred Harvey, on behalf of the defense. We did just approach before the close of the State's direct examination on Mr. Julian Munoz and the defense had objected to the question of had Mr. Munoz ever had a knife pulled on him as to relevance, and as to kind of the basis what it added to this case, and the Court did overrule that objection and the State was allowed to ask that question.

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Additionally, the defense did approach and had an objection with regard to questions pointing out the children. The defense did note that we had previously filed a Motion in Limine with regard to some of the information and that one of the specific things that was brought up in argument with the Motion in Limine was any testimony with regard to a juvenile picking up a box and putting it back down the ruling from the Court was that the Motion in Limine was denied. There was not a specific ruling with regard to the incident with the child picking up the box, putting it back down. But here it just appears that in argument for the Motion in Limine the State expressed that they thought the children being present was relevant to describe Mr. Munoz feelings and his actions and what he did with regard to the incident of the robbery. And here there have been a number of guestions that have gone forth that is kind of outside of that scope and seems to be just inciting the jury and putting the jury on notice that there were children, there were children, did you see the picture there with the minor, and his kids are there and they entered the store. It seems to be a little bit over the top even giving the ruling that our motion to -- our Motion in Limine was denied.

Additionally, Your Honor, the defense did approach and objected to a statement from the State that the 9-1-1 phone call had been redacted and that there were different things going forth that had been either redacted and objected to. Based upon that, we did have a discussion at the bench and the Court did make a statement to the jury that it was the Court's decision to have the 9-1-1 phone call redacted. And the understanding -- my understanding, and the State can clarify if they have a different understanding, is that here on out anything that is involving redactments or considering evidence that we have asked to be excluded from the jury that we would approach and have a sidebar instead of just inform the jury, hey,

THE COURT: And that --

we're excluding this information from you.

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8 9 MS. SPELLS: Court's brief indulgence.

THE COURT: -- that is also my understanding. Anything that we're going -any items of evidence that involve redaction or exclusion of some sort we'll -- if there needs to be a discussion about it, we're just do it at the bench. And I would assume that any items that have been redacted or excluded in any form or fashion were done so at the direction of the Court. And so if it becomes -- some item that needs to be discussed in front of the jury, I will make sure that they understand that any revisions or redactions or exclusions were done at the direction of the Court so they won't focus on either one of you as having done it.

MS. SPELLS: Your Honor, there's one other matter -- I apologize -- with regard to State's admitted Exhibits 8 through 38. The defense did have objection to any photographs depicting Mr. Harvey with the minor children coming into evidence. We expressed the fact that we didn't think it was relevant, that it was insightful. We did have that sidebar and the Court did rule that those pictures were going to be admitted and that it was evidence that had already been admitted through the surveillance video is my understanding.

And I don't know if the Court wants me to put on record --

THE COURT: No, that's --

MS. SPELLS: -- the specific pictures that we had issue with it. If so, I would need to see them again. Those were Exhibits 8 through 38.

THE COURT: Yeah, you're exactly right. And those still pictures of 8 through 38 you did object to the pictures depicting the Defendant with those children. But they're already before the jury, they've already seen them, they are just still pictures

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24 25 of the video that we've been examining. So I didn't see any point in removing them out. They've already seen the kids with the Defendant in the store, so. But you've made your record.

MS. SPELLS: Thank you.

MR. SCHWARTZ: And, Your Honor, if we could just briefly, I know we're cutting close on lunch time, but just briefly respond. The incident that Ms. Spells objected to with regard to asking about whether he had a knife pulled on him, the State believed it was relevant to show the witness's state of mind, explain why he reacted the way he did, given that it was the first time he had ever had a knife pulled on him as a loss prevention agent.

Additionally, I believe the State -- or the Court already addressed it appropriately, but I apologize for mentioning the redacted version. I don't believe I said it was the Defendant's request or anything like that. But I think the Court's curative instruction to the jury was appropriate and instructed them it was the Court's position.

I know Mr. Rose would like to make a record as well about the children objection.

MR. ROSE: Yes, Your Honor. With respects to both the references to the children and to the Exhibits 8 through 38. First, I believe that a number of the questions were with regard to what was being shown on the video. The video has been admitted into evidence; however, the record itself is not going to reflect what is actually on the video unless the disk is actually, you know, transferred to a reviewing Court. So I think it is not inappropriate to have descriptions of what is happening on the video. And I think a number of those, although perhaps not every single question with reference to a child or minors, involved a description of what was

actually being shown on the video. I think a substantial number of them were. And they were simply to put on the record what it was that the jury was actually looking at at the time and they were all in relation to other events that were occurring by the Defendant, including his leaving the store and have the mechanics of how all that was occurring.

Similarly with 8 through 38, I know Your Honor has made his ruling on those, they are a part of what is already in evidence; moreover, I will simply repeat the fact that at the Motion in Limine I brought up the fact that if we were going to redact portions of statements with regard to children, then we're also going to have to redact the video and other things which included the children or references to the children. And the representations that were made at that point in time is that the defense was not seeking to redact the video, they were not asking to redact the video, all they were asking to do was to keep out one statement by Mr. Munoz, let's go inside so we don't do this in front of your kids or in front of your children. That statement actually didn't come out today, so we don't have to do this in front of everybody. But the representations that were made at the Motion in Limine was that they were not seeking to redact any of the portions of the video. The stills that we have are simply parts of that video, which each have an independent relevance to the case apart from the fact that the kids happen to be in them.

So that would just be the record that the State would ask to make.

MS. SPELLS: Your Honor, I just like to correct the record with regard to my representations. The defense did indicate that they did not take issue with video surveillance with the children being present; however, we did state that video surveillance and mention of the child receiving a box and putting the box down was more prejudicial then probative. And in arguing the motion what the defense stated

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in the way that it was expressed is that we don't take issue with children being in the background as part of the store surveillance, not with commentary with regard to it.

So that was our argument that if it was just part of normal store surveillance, without commentary and without the specific mention and pointing out of that child having that box and putting that evidence back down, that was our representation.

THE COURT: Everybody made their record?

MS. SPELLS: Yes.

MR. ROSE: We have, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Have a good lunch.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. ROSE: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, sir.

MS. JONES: Thank you, Your Honor.

[Recess taken at 12:09 p.m.]

[Trial resumed at 1:07 p.m.]

[Outside the presence of the jury panel]

THE COURT: All right. We're back on the record in the State of Nevada versus Alfred Harvey.

Anything we need to put on the record before we bring the jurors in?

MS. SPELLS: No.

THE COURT: We're good? All right.

[In the presence of the jury panel]

THE MARSHAL: All rise, please.

And be seated.

THE COURT: Will the parties stipulate to the presence of jury.

Α

Q As well as beverages? A Yes. Q But you don't have do you have a specific section called food and beverage? A No. Q So the specific items that you saw Mr. Harvey conceal include face cream? A Yes. Q And a few wallets? A Yes. Q You did not see him conceal any man's clothing? A No. Q You did not see him conceal any women's clothing? A No. Q And you did not see him conceal any children's clothing? A No. Q And you did not see him conceal any children's clothing? A No. Q This T.J. Maxx store, and we've talked about it just a little bit, it's located inside of a plaza? A Yes. Q Within that plaza there are multiple stores? A Yes. Q Which store is directly to the left of T.J. Maxx as you are standing outside of the store? A Looking at it or	1	A	Yes.
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located inside of a plaza? A Yes. Within that plaza there are multiple stores? A Yes. Which store is directly to the left of T.J. Maxx as you are standing outside of the store?	17	Α	No.
A Yes. Q Within that plaza there are multiple stores? A Yes. Q Which store is directly to the left of T.J. Maxx as you are standing outside of the store?	18	Q	This T.J. Maxx store, and we've talked about it just a little bit, it's
Q Within that plaza there are multiple stores? A Yes. Q Which store is directly to the left of T.J. Maxx as you are standing outside of the store?	19	located insi	de of a plaza?
A Yes. Q Which store is directly to the left of T.J. Maxx as you are standing outside of the store?	20	Α	Yes.
Q Which store is directly to the left of T.J. Maxx as you are standing outside of the store?	21	Q	Within that plaza there are multiple stores?
outside of the store?	22	. А	Yes.
	23	Q	Which store is directly to the left of T.J. Maxx as you are standing
25 A Looking at it or	24	outside of the	ne store?
11	25	A	Looking at it or

1	Q	Facing away
2	A	facing away to the left?
3	Q	from the store, back to the store like this?
4	A	It's a Dollar Tree.
5	Q	Okay. So the Dollar Tree is right here?
6	A	Yes.
7	Q	And I'm at T.J. Maxx right here?
8	A	Yes.
9	Q	Okay. And then from this Dollar Tree is there another store right here?
10	Α	Yes.
11	Q	Okay. And then after that store is Ross?
12	A	Yes.
13	MS. S	SPELLS: Okay. And may I approach, please?
14	THE	COURT: Sure.
15		Do you want the aerial photograph?
16	MS. S	SPELLS: I do, Your Honor.
17	THE	COURT: It's 40. I'm pretty sure it's 40.
18	MS. S	SPELLS: These are not in order, I apologize.
19	BY MS. SP	ELLS:
20	Q	I'm showing you what has been admitted as State's Exhibit 41. Okay.
21	And so this	is the T.J. Maxx; right?
22	Α	Yes.
23	Q	Okay. And is the Dollar Tree this direction?
24	Α	Yeah, that's it.
25	Q	This is the Dollar Tree?

ا ۱		V
1	A	Yes.
2	Q.	And so is this Ross or is it further down?
3	Α	No, I believe the bigger one down here is Ross.
4	Q	Down here?
5	Α	No, no. Right below the one you were just pointing at.
6	THE	COURT: His screen now writes.
7	THE	WITNESS: Yeah, that one.
8	MS. S	SPELLS: Oh, your screen now writes?
9	THE	COURT: Yeah.
10	MR. S	SCHWARTZ: Just to be clear for the record, it looks like he's indicating
11	from top to	bottom on the exhibit.
12	BY MS. SP	ELLS:
13	Q	Can you do me a favor and put a circle around T.J. Maxx?
14	Α	[Witness complies]
15	Q	And can you do me a favor and put an X where Ross is located?
16	A	I believe that's it.
17	Q	And let's draw a square around the 99 cent store or the Dollar Store?
18	A	[Witness complies]
19	Q	So between T.J. Maxx and Ross there are two stores in between?
20	A	I believe this little triangle one is an extension of our yes, so, yes,
21	that's correc	ct, yes, two.
22	Q	Okay. Because there's another store in that plaza in between the Dolla
23	Store and R	Ross; right?
24	A	Yes. I don't
25	Q	A little trinket store?

I work a lot of stores.

25

Α

1	Q	You indicated that you were on the sidewalk when you made the phone
2	call?	
3	Α	Yes.
. 4	Q	Now, my understanding is that you made this phone call right after you
5	saw Mr. Ha	arvey what's do what you said was show a knife to you?
6	A	Yes. Well, not right after. I first told Shaun or yeah, I told Shaun,
7	hey, he's g	ot a knife and then he directed me to call 9-1-1.
8	Q	Okay. So you told Shaun that you believe Mr. Harvey to have a knife?
9	A	[No audible response]
10	Q	I'm sorry, we have to get an audible response for the record.
11	A	Oh, yes.
12	Q	And Shaun informed you to call 9-1-1?
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	Okay. Now, Mr. Munoz you've seen me before; right?
15	Α	Yes.
16	Q	A couple of times?
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	And that's been at prior court hearings?
19	A	Yes.
20	Q	At those prior court hearings you came and you testified?
21	A	Yes.
22	Q	You were placed under oath?
23	A	Yes.
24	Q	Rose your right hand?
25	Α	Yes.
	I	

1	Q	Swore to tell the truth to the best of your ability?
2	A	Yes.
3	Q	And to the best of your recollection?
4	А	Yes.
5	Q	And do you recall in a hearing, maybe about a week ago, you told me
6	that you pic	ked up your cell phone immediately after you saw Mr. Alfred Harvey
7	show you a	knife in his left hand?
8	А	I said, immediately? I mean, it was relatively quick, yes.
9	Q	Okay. And so today you're informing me that your first action was to
10	call Mr. Bra	mble, your co-worker?
11	A	No, I didn't call him. He was walking up.
12	Q	He was walking up?
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	Okay. So you had a conversation with him first?
15	A	Yeah, I believe it was a statement.
16	Q	Okay. And while you were having this statement, did you have your cell
17	phone in yo	our hand?
18	A	I do not recall.
19	Q	So you don't recall when exactly you took the cell phone out of your
20	pocket?	
21	A	No, I don't.
22	Q	Would it surprise you if your prior testimony was that you saw the knife
23	and you im	mediately took the cell phone out of your pocket to call 9-1-1?
24	A	Well, I'm trying to think because I was on the phone with Shaun prior to
25	him coming	out. So I might I may have never even put it back in my pocket but
	1	

1	Q	And, so, you're staying on the sidewalk?
2	Α	Yes.
3	Q	And the car is parked, you indicate, a little bit to the right of the Dollar
4	Store, if you	u're facing T.J. Maxx?
5	Α	Yes.
6	Q	And a little bit to the left of Ross?
7	Α	Yes.
8	Q	And it's in a parking stall?
9	Α	Yes.
10	Q	Is it parked forwards in or backwards in?
11	Α	From what I could remember, I believe, it was parked forward.
12	Q	And do you recall whether the vehicle had a front and back license
13	plate?	
14	Α	I do not remember.
15	Q	Did you have anything to write with?
16	Α	I did not.
17	Q	So you were doing this by memory?
18	А	I believe I was giving it to the 9-1-1 operator as I was viewing it. I was
19	telling her o	on the phone.
20	Q	And this is somewhat of a unique vehicle?
21	A	Yes.
22	Q	So you [indiscernible] in?
23	• А	Yes.
24	Q	And you saw this vehicle take off out of the parking lot?
25	A	Yes.

A Yes. Q You're up dating 9-1-1 with the things that you see? A Yes. Q And the location of the car? A Yes. Q And this car starts to travel on surface streets? A Yes. Q You've been working with T.J. Maxx — you indicated one year? A Yes. Q But you've been with loss prevention for approximately five years? A Yes. Q But you've been with loss prevention for approximately five years? A Yes. Q And, so, that's a long time to work in loss prevention; yes? A Yes. Q And the nature of your job is to prevent people from taking items from the company that you work from — work for? A Yes. Q And some times that requires that you have a lot of confrontations? A Yes, some times. Q And, so, that's basically par for the course; right? A Yes. Q Kind of like part of my job is asking people questions? A Yes. Q Part of your job is having encounters with individual that can be somewhat confrontational?	1	Q	You made sure to keep an eye on it?
A Yes. Q And the location of the car? A Yes. Q And this car starts to travel on surface streets? A Yes. Q You've been working with T.J. Maxx you indicated one year? A Yes. Q But you've been with loss prevention for approximately five years? A Yes. Q And, so, that's a long time to work in loss prevention; yes? A Yes. Q And the nature of your job is to prevent people from taking items from the company that you work from work for? A Yes. Q And some times that requires that you have a lot of confrontations? A Yes, some times. Q And, so, that's basically par for the course; right? A Yes. Q Kind of like part of my job is asking people questions? A Yes. Q Part of your job is having encounters with individual that can be	2	A	Yes.
Q And the location of the car? A Yes. Q And this car starts to travel on surface streets? A Yes. Q You've been working with T.J. Maxx — you indicated one year? A Yes. Q But you've been with loss prevention for approximately five years? A Yes. Q And, so, that's a long time to work in loss prevention; yes? A Yes. Q And the nature of your job is to prevent people from taking items from the company that you work from — work for? A Yes. Q And some times that requires that you have a lot of confrontations? A Yes, some times. Q And, so, that's basically par for the course; right? A Yes. Q Kind of like part of my job is asking people questions? A Yes. Q Part of your job is having encounters with individual that can be	3	Q	You're up dating 9-1-1 with the things that you see?
A Yes. Q And this car starts to travel on surface streets? A Yes. Q You've been working with T.J. Maxx you indicated one year? A Yes. Q But you've been with loss prevention for approximately five years? A Yes. Q And, so, that's a long time to work in loss prevention; yes? A Yes. Q And the nature of your job is to prevent people from taking items from the company that you work from work for? A Yes. Q And some times that requires that you have a lot of confrontations? A Yes, some times. Q And, so, that's basically par for the course; right? A Yes. Q Kind of like part of my job is asking people questions? A Yes. Q Part of your job is having encounters with individual that can be	4	Α	Yes.
Q And this car starts to travel on surface streets? A Yes. Q You've been working with T.J. Maxx you indicated one year? A Yes. But you've been with loss prevention for approximately five years? A Yes. A And the nature of your job is to prevent people from taking items from the company that you work from work for? A Yes. A Yes. A Yes. A Yes, some times that requires that you have a lot of confrontations? A Yes, some times. A Yes.	5	Q	And the location of the car?
A Yes. Q You've been working with T.J. Maxx you indicated one year? A Yes. But you've been with loss prevention for approximately five years? A Yes. A Yes. A And, so, that's a long time to work in loss prevention; yes? A Yes. A Yes. A And the nature of your job is to prevent people from taking items from the company that you work from work for? A Yes. A And some times that requires that you have a lot of confrontations? A Yes, some times. A And, so, that's basically par for the course; right? A Yes.	6	А	Yes.
Q You've been working with T.J. Maxx you indicated one year? A Yes. But you've been with loss prevention for approximately five years? A Yes. Q And, so, that's a long time to work in loss prevention; yes? A Yes. Q And the nature of your job is to prevent people from taking items from the company that you work from work for? A Yes. Q And some times that requires that you have a lot of confrontations? A Yes, some times. Q And, so, that's basically par for the course; right? A Yes. Q Kind of like part of my job is asking people questions? A Yes. Q Part of your job is having encounters with individual that can be	7	Q	And this car starts to travel on surface streets?
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11 Q But you've been with loss prevention for approximately five years? A Yes. Q And, so, that's a long time to work in loss prevention; yes? A Yes. Q And the nature of your job is to prevent people from taking items from the company that you work from work for? A Yes. Q And some times that requires that you have a lot of confrontations? A Yes, some times. Q And, so, that's basically par for the course; right? A Yes. Q Kind of like part of my job is asking people questions? A Yes. Q Part of your job is having encounters with individual that can be	9	Q	You've been working with T.J. Maxx you indicated one year?
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19 A Yes, some times. 20 Q And, so, that's basically par for the course; right? 21 A Yes. 22 Q Kind of like part of my job is asking people questions? 23 A Yes. 24 Q Part of your job is having encounters with individual that can be	17	A	Yes.
Q And, so, that's basically par for the course; right? A Yes. Q Kind of like part of my job is asking people questions? A Yes. Q Part of your job is having encounters with individual that can be	18	. Q	And some times that requires that you have a lot of confrontations?
A Yes. Q Kind of like part of my job is asking people questions? A Yes. Q Part of your job is having encounters with individual that can be	19	A	Yes, some times.
Q Kind of like part of my job is asking people questions? A Yes. Q Part of your job is having encounters with individual that can be	20	Q	And, so, that's basically par for the course; right?
23 A Yes. Q Part of your job is having encounters with individual that can be	21	А	Yes.
Q Part of your job is having encounters with individual that can be	22	Q .	Kind of like part of my job is asking people questions?
Take of your job to having chocamore with marviadar that our bo	23	А	Yes.
25 somewhat confrontational?	24	Q	Part of your job is having encounters with individual that can be
	25	somewhat	confrontational?

1	A	Yes.
2	Q	And, so, you're comfortable in that environment?
3	A	Yes.
4	Q	You've been doing this for a while though?
5	A	Yes.
6	Q	Sometimes you still get maybe a little nervous when you're confronting
7	people?	
8	A	Yeah, I would say the sensation of going out to make an arrest on
9	someone ti	ne first time I did it is about the same as the last time I've done it. Your
10	anxiety get	s up there, your adrenaline starts pumping, your heart starts pumping,
11	every time, I mean. And it doesn't matter who it is because you never know what's	
12	going to happen.	
13	Q	So, a lot of adrenaline pumping?
14	A	Yes.
15	Q	Anxiety pumping?
16	A	Yes.
17	Q	Maybe a little bit nervous?
18	A	Yep, sure.
19	Q	And this situation no different, still nervous and anxious?
20	A	Yes.
21	Q	Now, on direct examination we had some communication with regard to
22	what T.J. N	Maxx policies are, and your actions with regard to what you did based
23	upon those	policies, based upon your training. I just want to briefly talk to you about
24	that.	
25	Α	Okay.
I	1	

25

Q	And private security is it my understanding that they have the ability
to assist witl	n anything that's outside of your parameter?

A I'm not sure on their policies. I don't -- honestly we don't really speak with them. As far as T.J. Maxx is concerned, we just kind of try to stay away from them because that opens up liabilities. So we don't really work with them at all.

- Q So you don't work with outside security?
- A No.
- Q But they're contracted for this plaza?
- A Yes.
- Q And you've seen them on occasion while you're working?
- A Yes, I've seen them.
- Q Okay. And you've seen them assist with other issues at the plaza?
- A At this plaza, no. I mean, I haven't seen them assist with anything.
- Q Okay. So, to your knowledge, they have arresting power?
- A I have no idea.
- MR. SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, may we approach?
- THE COURT: Sure.

[Bench conference begins].

MR. SCHWARTZ: Just so you know I object to this line of questioning with regard to the security. He doesn't know anything about it and I don't think it's relevant.

THE COURT: That's -- what are you getting into?

MS. SPELLS: I'm trying to make provisions on what he did based upon when the State brought up his line of questioning with regard to what his parameters are, what he did. So given that our [indiscernible] the questions that he was going to

1		Q	That's we talked about earlier today. Do you recall what you testified
2	to?		
3		Α	Yeah, uh-huh.
4		Q	Okay. So correct me if I'm wrong. I thought I heard you say that you
5	were	walkin	g
6		Α	Yeah, he's walking quickly.
7		Q	Mr. Harvey was walking?
8	·	Α	Uh-huh.
9		Q	Yes?
10		Α	Yes.
11		Q	Okay.
12	MR. SCHWARTZ: And, Your Honor, I believe that misstates the testimony.		
13	He said that Mr. Harvey was walking quickly but.		
14	THE COURT: Is that correct?		
15		THE	WITNESS: Yes, I believe so.
16	THE COURT: Okay, agree.		
17		MS. S	SPELLS: Your Honor, I would ask that the jury remember what their
18	recollection is.		
19	BY M	S. SP	ELLS:
20		Q	But clarify, my question here was, was someone running; right?
21		Α	No one was running.
22		Q	Okay. So both of you were walking?
23		Α	Yes.
24		Q	Now, there was you and there was Mr. Bramble, was there a third
25	individual involved coming from the T.J. Maxx store?		

1			
1	detailed, I'm like, I need the wallets out of your coat and he took them out.		
2	Q	Okay. So he didn't throw the wallets at you?	
3	A	No.	
4	Q	He didn't make any physical contacts with you?	
5	A	No.	
6	Q	He handed you these wallets back?	
7	. А	Yes.	
8	Q	Relatively mild-mannered way?	
9	A	Sure, yes.	
10	Q	He wasn't screaming at you giving you these wallets?	
11	A	No.	
12	Q	And when Mr. Harvey returned these wallets he did not threaten you?	
13	A	No, not yet.	
14	Q	Focusing on the wallets, you testified this morning that there were three	
15	wallets?	·	
16	A	Yes, that he concealed.	
17	Q	And that you only received two back?	
18	A	Yes.	
19	Q	So, do you recall testifying a few months ago and indicating that	
20	Mr. Harvey returned all of the wallets back to you?		
21	A	I do not recall at this time.	
22	Q	Okay, one moment please.	
23		And with regard to the other items, you did not specifically ask for any	
24	other items	back; is that correct?	
25	A	That's correct.	

.	·	
1	Q,	At that time period you asked Mr. Harvey to go back into the store?
2	Α `	Yes.
3	Q ,	And Mr. Harvey refused to go back into the store?
4	Α .	Yes.
5	Q	Now, just briefly, I want to discuss with you these items in question and
6	actually let m	ne obtain
7	MS. SI	PELLS: May I approach, Your Honor?
8	THE C	COURT: Yes.
9	MS. SI	PELLS: May I approach the witness?
10	THE C	COURT: Yes.
1	BY MS. SPE	LLS:
12	Q	Now, I'm showing you what has been admitted as State's Exhibit 2. Do
3	you recogniz	e this photo?
14	Α ,	Yes.
15	Q,	And can you tell us what's depicted in that photo?
6	Α .	There's a wallet, there's two fragrances, and a cream.
7	Q	Okay. How many wallets are in that photo?
8	Α .	There's one wallet.
9	MS. SI	PELLS: Permission to republish, Your Honor?
20	THE C	OURT: Yes.
21	BY MS. SPE	LLS:
22	Q ;	So these are some of the items that we discussed previously as far as
:3	you watching	on closed-circuit television as being concealed?
24	Α,	Yes. I mean, I did not see all of them concealed.
25	Q	Sure.

following this -- following this U-Haul van?

- A Yes.
- Q Did you have contact with that individual?
- A I believe Shaun contacted them, but I was right next to him when he did.
 - Q Okay. Did you have a conversation with that individual?
 - A I don't believe so.
- Q When you were right next to Shaun, and Shaun was speaking to the individual who followed this van, can you tell me where that was at? We're going to go back to the map, but I just want to get an idea as to where that conversation took place.

Okay. And at this point all of our handy dandy notations have been taken away. So let's go ahead and put a circle around the T.J. Maxx.

- A [Witness complies]
- Q And let's go ahead and put the triangle that we had where you believed the U-Haul van was parked.
 - A [Witness complies]
- Q And so now I'm looking at this map again can you tell me where you believe that conversation took place?

A You know, I can't -- I don't really recall. Because I know at one point we did start walking back and I don't remember, you know, I was still on the phone with the 9-1-1 operator when he pulled up to us. But it was somewhere between the triangle and the T.J. Maxx. I can't tell you exactly where.

- Q Okay. Just somewhere in that location?
- A Yes.

MR. SCHWARTZ: I anticipate --

25

1	MR. ROSE: It's almost 2.	
2	MR. SCHWARTZ: I have only one question for this redirect.	
3	THE COURT: Is it going to take as long as him?	
4	MR. SCHWARTZ: No, no, no. Ten minutes direct.	
5	THE COURT: All right.	
6	MR. SCHWARTZ: But if you're almost done, then we should be fine.	
7	MS. SPELLS: I think I'm almost done.	
8	MR. SCHWARTZ: Thank you.	
9	[Bench conference concludes]	
10	MS. SPELLS: Pass the witness.	
11	THE COURT: Done?	
12	MS. SPELLS: Yes.	
13	THE COURT: Okay. Any redirect?	
14	MR. SCHWARTZ: Just briefly, Your Honor.	
15	REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. SCHWARTZ	
16	BY MR. SCHWARTZ:	
17	Q Mr. Munoz, to be fair, those photos the photo we looked at with	the
18	different T.J. Maxx items on it	
19	A Yes.	
20	Q those weren't returned to you; correct?	
21	A No.	
22	Q The only two items returned to you were the two wallets?	
23	A Yes.	
24	Q And at the time you created your report, you were aware of the tw	/0
25	wallets that were returned to you and the face cream that had been pocketed?	,

1		Α	Yes.
2		Q	That's why you included those three in the report?
3		Α	Yes.
4		Q	Ms. Spells asked you, you know, you're comfortable with confrontation,
5	fair?		
6		Α	Yes.
7		Q	You have a lot of confrontations when you approach people outside
8	your	store?	
9		Α	Yes.
10		Q	Fair to say that this was a little bit of a different situation?
11		Α	Yes.
12		Q	Okay. You're not comfortable with a knife being pulled on you, are
13	you?		
14		Α	No.
15		MR. S	SCHWARTZ: Nothing further.
16		THE	COURT: Anything else?
17			RE-CROSS EXAMINATION BY MS. SPELLS
18	BY M	S. SPI	ELLS:
19		Q	Mr. Munoz, you just indicated that when you wrote that report those
20	were	the ite	ms that you were aware of?
21		Α	Yes.
22		Q	Okay. So you listed what was taken from the store; is that correct?
23		Α	Yes. Well, I was also aware of because, like I said, when we were on
24	the pl	none w	vith Shaun, he continues to watch, and at one point he did say he
25	conce	ealed s	something else. I don't know. I've never gotten with Shaun about this

1	A	Yes. But it's they can't also be for sure known.
2	Q	Sure, okay. But you do want to try and do that?
3	A	Yes.
4	Q	And to the best of your ability?
5	A	Yes.
6	Q	And there are some times when you turn these reports over to officers
7	as well?	
8	A	I don't usually turn over my company report over to officers. I write up a
9	different sta	atement 'cause Metro doesn't usually accept them.
10	Q	Okay. Do you utilize your initial reports in crafting the separate
11	statement t	hat you write for Metro?
12	A	Sometimes. Sometimes I write the Metro report first if I know they're
13	coming.	
14	Q	So it just depends on the circumstances of the order in which you're
15	doing your	work?
16	A	Yes.
17	Q	But either way you try to be as detailed as possible in both the Metro
18	reports and	your own reports?
19	A	Yes.
20	THE	COURT: Is that it?
21	MS.	SPELLS: I'll pass the witness. Yes, Your Honor.
22	MR. SCHWARTZ: Nothing further. Thank you.	
23	THE	COURT: Thank you very much for your testimony. You can go ahead
24	and step do	own. You'll be excused. I caution you not to discuss any testimony while
25	you're waiti	ng outside.

1	Q	Did you take over the controls on the cameras?	
2	Α	Yes.	
3	Q	So at that point even though it wasn't somebody that necessarily you	
4	were partic	ularly focused on you knew who Julian was focused on?	
5	Α	Right.	
6	Q	And did you continue to focus on him?	
7	A	Yes.	
8	Q	Follow him with the cameras at that point?	
9	А	Yes.	
10	Q	And the person that we're talking about, do you see that person in the	
11	courtroom t	oday?	
12	Α	Yes.	
13	Q	Could you point to whoever that person is and describe something that	
14	that person	is wearing?	
15	A	Blue shirt and blue tie, white stripes.	
16		MR. ROSE: Would the record reflect identification of the Defendant,	
17	Your Honor	?	
18	THE	COURT: Yes, the record will so.	
19	BY MR. ROSE:		
20	Q	Were you able to keep in contact with Julian during this time period?	
21	A	Yes.	
22	Q	You guys have your cell phones?	
23	Α	Yes.	
24	Q	Personal phones?	
25	Α	Yes.	

1	A	Yeah, you can, yes.
2	Q	Okay. So you ease in there kind of towards the end?
3	Α	Yes.
4	Q	Okay.
5	A	Yeah.
6	Q	Whom, if anybody, did you see outside of the store?
7	A	As soon as I left the store the first person I saw was Julian.
8	Q	And could you describe briefly how he looked to you?
9	А	He looked shocked, kind of, I mean, shocked would probably be about
10	the best wa	y to describe it.
11	Q	Okay. And do you see anybody else at that point in time?
12	A	I saw the suspect running towards the vehicle.
13	Q	Now, by the suspect, are you referring to the Defendant?
14	Α	Yes.
15	Q	Okay. Now, you say that when Julian when you first saw Julian he
16	looked shoo	cked to you, what did you do after you saw him?
17	А	Just headed towards the direction that the Defendant was walking
18	towards r	unning towards.
19	Q	Okay. Did Julian say anything to you?
20	Α	Yes. As soon as I got out, he turned around looked at me
21	MS. S	SPELLS: Objection, hearsay.
22	MR. I	ROSE: Your Honor, I believe it's an excited utterance. He just said that
23	Julian looke	ed shocked.
24	THE	COURT: I agree, overruled. Go ahead.
25	MS. S	SPELLS: We would object to foundation, Your Honor. Understanding

22

23

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the Court's ruling; we still object.

THE COURT: All right, go ahead.

THE WITNESS: He turned around and looked at me and said something to the effect of, that guy just pulled a knife on me.

BY MR. ROSE:

- Q Okay. Now, at that point in time you hadn't actually seen the interaction between the Defendant and Julian, have you?
 - A No. sir.
- Q Okay. And you said that the Defendant was either walking or running towards the vehicle?
 - A Yeah.
 - Q Do you remember what kind of vehicle we're talking about?
 - A U-Haul moving van, the kind with the garage door on the back.
 - Q Okay. Kind of distinctive?
 - A Yeah.
- Q After you hear Julian say something to the effect of, he pulled a knife on me, and you see the Defendant running towards this U-Haul, what did you do?
- A Well, I told Julian to call 9-1-1 and then followed the suspect over to the vehicle that he had gotten in and started backing out. I had my work phone in my hand so I have started snapping photos with my work phone.
 - Q Okay. And those photos did you end up later deleting those photos?
 - A I did, yes.
 - Q And was that because you didn't think they were relevant anymore?
- A Yes, it didn't seem like there was any reason for me to need them. I wasn't going to be building a case file on anything. So I just deleted the photos.

1	Q Had you been informed that someone was in custody?
2	A Yes, yes.
3	Q Okay. Did you have any other interactions with anybody else?
4	MS. SPELLS: Your Honor, may we approach?
5	[Bench conference begins]
6	MS. SPELLS: Just to let the Court know that we're objecting to that last
7	statement. Not only is it hearsay but, you know, he has no personal knowledge of it.
8	Moreover, this witness shouldn't be talking about whether or not someone was in
9	custody. His answer as to why he deleted the photos was sufficient.
10	THE COURT: You can make a record but it's already said. Do you want me
11	to tell them not to consider it, would that he said that somebody he was told
12	someone was in custody.
13	MR. ROSE: And, Your Honor, just to inform for Your Honor's knowledge.
14	The witness didn't show-up for this [indiscernible].
15	THE COURT: Who did the show-up? Him or Munoz?
16	MR. ROSE: Julian Munoz.
17	THE COURT: Okay.
18	MR. ROSE: They're trying to [indiscernible] not to get into that but she also
19	said that, you know, has to show why it was he thought that things were
20	[indiscernible] approach him, why he didn't get that information.
21	THE COURT: Okay. Well, let's just keep moving and just leave it alone.
22	MR. ROSE: Yes, Your Honor.
23	[Bench conference concludes]
24	BY MR. ROSE:
25	Q Now, while you're outside in front of the T.J. Maxx, did you have any

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. SPELLS

2	BY MS. SPELLS:	
3	Q	Good morning, Mr. Bramble.
4	A	Good morning.
5	Q	Actually, good afternoon.
6	Α	Yes.
7	Q	So you're in the loss prevention office with Mr. Munoz?
8	Α	Yes.
9	Q	And are you also watching closed-circuit television?
10	Α	Not to the extent that he's watching it.
11	Q	But you are aware that it's running?
12	Α	Yes.
13	Q	Briefly looking at it?
14	Α	Yes.
15	Q	Upon him exiting that room he asked you to take over?
16	Α	Yes.
17	Q	And you do such?
18	Α	Yes.
19	Q	So you are at that point familiar with the individual that he's looking for?
20	Α	Yes.
21	Q	Or looking at.
22		Now, you're aware that you're here based upon a robbery charge; right?
23	A	Yes, ma'am.
24	Q	And when you were in the closed-circuit television room watching these
25	video cameras, did you ever see any weapons?	

1	Q	But you're not kind of moseying along?
2	A	No.
3	Q	Tiptoeing?
4	A	No.
5	Q	So you run outside?
6	A	Uh-huh.
7	Q	Yes?
8	A	Yes.
9	Q	And do you see Mr. Munoz?
10	A	Yes.
11	Q	Where exactly do you see him at?
12	A	Within about ten feet of the front door.
13	Q	Okay.
14	Α	Just off to the south of the door, just out to the side of it.
15	Q	So to the left?
16	A	Yeah. You walk out, make a left, he was within about ten feet of there.
17	Q	Okay. I'm actually going to show you that map again so that we can get
18	a clear location.	
19	MS. S	SPELLS: May I publish, Your Honor?
20	THE	COURT: Yes.
21	BY MS. SPELLS:	
22	Q	Can you see that there?
23	A	Yes, I can.
24	Q	This is T.J. Maxx, where my pen is located?
25	A	Right.

1	Q	So you walk out this door; right?
2	Α	Yes, ma'am.
3	Q	Front door is right there?
4	Α.	Yes.
5	Q	And when you walk out, where do you see Mr. Munoz? Can you put a
6	rectangle?	
7	THE	COURT: It's a touch screen so you can put your finger on the screen
8	and then m	ake a mark.
9	THE	WITNESS: All right.
10	BY MS. SP	ELLS:
11	Q	I think if you tap it, it goes away.
12	Α	All right.
13		Somewhere in that vicinity.
14	Q	Somewhere in this vicinity?
15	A	Yeah.
16	Q	So just right outside the front door?
17	A	Yeah, it's yeah, it's still underneath that overhang, right outside the
18	front door there, yeah.	
19	Q	Okay. And do you see any interaction between Mr. Harvey and
20	Mr. Munoz?	
21	Α	No, ma'am, I don't.
22	Q	And from that period do you see Mr. Harvey walk off?
23	Α	Yes.
24	Q	Where does he walk off to?
25	A	Am I showing you on the map or am I just talking

1	Q	Yes, let's do it a swirly.
2	Α	All right. About that direction there.
3	Q	At the beginning of your swirly or the end of your swirly?
4	· А	Kind of
5	Q	Or the middle?
6	A	Kind of where it starts at. There's approximately, probably where he
7	was at in th	at vicinity moving towards the end of the line there.
8	Q	Okay, got it.
9		And where was his car parked at? Let's do a triangle for that.
10	A	Okay. Somewhere in one of those spots there.
11	Q	Okay. And the store that you have your semi-triangle
12	A	It's pretty bad.
13	Q	what store is that?
14	A	It's the Dollar Store, next door.
15	Q	Dollar Store?
16	A	Yeah.
17	Q	And this store is the Ross where my pen is?
18	A	I believe so, yes.
19	Q	Okay. What's this store?
20	Α	Vacant, nothing in there.
21	Q	Vacant?
22	А	Yeah.
23	Q	Was it vacant back in March 2016?
24	A	I think so. I think it's been vacant for a while actually.
25	Q	Is it vacant as of today to your knowledge?

1	Α	It was about two weeks ago when I was over there, so, yeah.
2	Q	So, let's talk about your path, you come out and you see Mr. Munoz and
3	Mr. Harvey	but you don't see any sort of interaction?
4	A	Right.
5	Q	From that period you begin to walk towards this vehicle?
6	A	[No audible response]
7	Q	Yes?
8	A	Yes.
9	Q	And you're standing on the sidewalk?
10	А	Yes.
11	Q	And do you have your cell phone out?
12	А	Yes.
13	Q	Do you call 9-1-1?
14	A	No.
15	Q	You're taking photographs?
16	Α	Yes.
17	Q	Are you do you immediately start to take photos?
18	A	Not immediately, no.
19	Q	Okay. You wait a little bit?
20	Α	I waited until I got down by where the vehicle was.
21	Q	So you put the vehicle basically right in front of the Dollar Tree?
22	A	Yes.
23	Q	And that vehicle is parked forward facing or backed in the stall?
24	Α	Forward facing.
25	Q	Do you recall whether or not there was a license plate on the front or

1	Q	Did any of the officers ask you whether you had taken any photos or	
2	video?		
3	Α	I don't recall anybody asking.	
4	Q	And these are on your personal cell phone?	
5	А	Work cell phone.	
6	Q	Work cell phone?	
7	Α	Yes, ma'am.	
8	Q	But you did not download these to any type of computer or iCloud or	
9	Α	No. No, ma'am.	
10	Q	And your company policy with regard to photographs what is that?	
11	. A	You're not allowed to take photographs with your personal cell phone,	
12	which is why I use my work cell phone.		
13	Q	Okay.	
14	А	And that's really about it.	
15	Q	Any other policies?	
16	А	[No audible response].	
17	Q	No?	
18	А	No, I mean	
19	Q	What about with whom you are allowed to share them with?	
20	A	Yeah. Photographs are only shared with pretty much people who are	
21	above me,	not allowed to e-mail them, don't text them, things like that.	
22	Q	And you're allowed to give them to law enforcement?	
23	Α	If law enforcement requests them, yes.	
24	Q	If law enforcement questions them?	
25	A	Yeah.	
	i		

THE COURT: Okay.

1 REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. ROSE 2 BY MR. ROSE: 3 You just testified that you didn't see anything that happened outside of Q the store; right? 4 5 Α Right. 6 But you did see Julian right outside? Q 7 Yes. Α 8 Q From almost immediately after these events? 9 Yes. Α 10 Q And he looked shocked? 11 Α Yes. 12 MR. ROSE: No further questions. 13 THE COURT: Anything else? 14 MS. SPELLS: Yes. 15 THE COURT: Is that no? 16 MS. SPELLS: That's a, yes. 17 THE COURT: Oh, yes. 18 MS. SPELLS: Am I that low? I feel like I'm screaming. 19 **RECROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. SPELLS** 20 BY MS. SPELLS: 21 Okay. Mr. Bramble --Q 22 Α Yes. -- do you rotate stores the same as Mr. Munoz? 23 Q 24 Α I do not. 25 You do not. Q

1	Α	No, yeah, no.
2	Q	So, are you familiar with him outside of work at all?
3	Α	No.
4	Q	Okay. Have you had much of an interaction with him?
5	А	Just working with him.
6	Q	Just working with him?
7	A	Yes, ma'am.
8	Q	Okay. And for the most part that's just been brief interactions?
9	A	Sometimes 8-hour shift.
10	Q	Sometimes an 8-hour shift?
11	Α	Yeah.
12	Q	Okay. When you walked outside you say that he looked shocked, what
13	about his fa	ce gave you that impression?
14	Α	Just the way that he looked, his eyes were just kind of wide opened and
15	he kind of h	ad that hard to describe that
16	Q	Hard to describe?
17	А	Just in a way that somebody looks when they
18	Q	So basically
19	A	can't believe what maybe what they just did or just saw or
20	something I	ike that just
21	· Q	Okay.
22	A	you know.
23	Q	And was this the first time that you guys were kind of paired up together
24	with like an	apprehension like this?
25	Α	Oh, no, I've assisted him on many apprehensions prior to that.

Q With more of an active role or a less active role?

A By --

Q By yourself?

A -- my role being more active? It just depends, every stops different.

Sometimes I get up there in time to see the actual encounter between, you know, him and a suspect or sometimes I don't, so.

MS. SPELLS: Okay, thank you.

THE COURT: Anything else?

MR. ROSE: Not by the State, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you very much for your testimony. You can go ahead and step down and you're going to be excused. If you're going to be out in the hallway for any length of time, don't talk about your testimony.

THE WITNESS: Okay, I won't. I'm leaving.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Let's take a short recess. Give you guys a little break. During this next very, short probably 10 minute recess. We'll shoot for like are a quarter till. We want to make as much progress as we can here.

I will admonish the members of the jury not to converse or discuss amongst themselves or with anyone else on any subject connected or related to the trial. Don't watch, listen, or read any reports or commentaries regarding this trial through any medium of information. Don't form or express any opinions on any subject connected or related to this trial until such time as this case has been finally submitted to you.

See you guys in about 10 minutes.

[Outside the presence of the jury panel]

Okay. We're outside the presence of the jury.

Did you want to make a record on --

MS. SPELLS: I do.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MS. SPELLS: Your Honor, I'd like to make a record that I guess I talk a little bit too low and so we did discuss me trying to use a microphone and not walking away so that our record is clear. And then the other thing I believe I needed to make a record on — the other thing I believe I needed to make a record on was — oh, the witness Mr. Bramble. The State asked a question as to why he deleted the photos and the question was, you had information that someone was in custody at that time period. I did ask to approach. We would object to that as not only being hearsay but more prejudicial than probative and kind of outside his purview of what he could testify to and not relevant to the topic in which we were focused on or relevant to the incidents here.

THE COURT: He did make mention to the fact that he was informed that somebody was in custody. He didn't say that the Defendant was in custody. He said that someone was in custody, which was the reason he deleted the photos.

MR. ROSE: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You know, probably if you had known in advance that he was going to say that, I would have sustained an objection. But he said it, we moved on, it was the only mention of it. I don't think that it --

MR. ROSE: And, Your Honor, just for purposes of the record, I don't believe it was hearsay because we were not offering it for the truth of the matter. It was asserted just for why he did what he did because he did delete the photographs.

And it doesn't matter whether or not somebody was actually in custody as long as he believed that somebody was in custody at that point, which is why he thought they were no longer relevant and he wasn't doing a case file.

THE COURT: You're probably right. But I probably, again, had I had known — had we known he was going to say that, I probably would have like, said, don't say that. But it doesn't make any difference. It's not — it's not going to a big deal. It's not going to have any effect on anything.

MR. ROSE: And one more thing, Your Honor, is that we did have the pretrial motion regarding the show-up identification, that show-up identification had been suppressed. And the reason why I asked in that specific manner was to avoid any -- and he was informed not to talk about the show-up in any way, shape, or form. And the reason why I asked in that specific manner was so that it was ambiguous as to how or why or who had told him of that so that there was no indication of a show-up because we had an issue with the redaction earlier. I did not want it to appear as if we were trying to hide anything, but also did not want to put out anything that appeared as if a show-up had been done. I was trying to explain why he did what he did without violating any of this Court or Judge Miley's rulings previously.

THE COURT: Everything --

MS. SPELLS: Just briefly for the record --

THE COURT: It's all right.

MS. SPELLS: -- if the Court doesn't mind.

THE COURT: What's that?

MS. SPELLS: I just have something brief for the record.

THE COURT: What? Go ahead.

MS. SPELLS: So that witness was not the individual who was present during the show-up, so I don't think that is necessarily relevant. The witness had already testified as to why he had deleted the photos that being that he was not building a case file was not involved so. I mean, we completely understand the Court's ruling. We did move on. But for the record, that was the basis for our objection. Our understanding is that the State kind of intentionally wanted that information to come out. I'm not saying that it was done maliciously or anything like that but we did object to that. We don't think that it's relevant to the show-up.

THE COURT: I don't think there's any harm done. Once again, it was said, it's done. I don't think it caused any harm. Had I had an opportunity and I probably would have said, don't say it, don't let him say it. But you had a completely legitimate reason, I mean, here's a guy that stood there and took photographs with his camera and then, you know, fairly quickly just deleted them. And, I mean, that wouldn't -- that didn't sound logical without a reason why he did that. And he did it because he was told somebody had been -- was in custody. He didn't feel like there was any need to keep them, so.

That having been said, let's take a break.

MR. ROSE: Thank you, Your Honor.

[Recess taken at 2:40 p.m.]

[Trial resumed at 2:53 p.m.]

[In the presence of the jury panel]

THE MARSHAL: All rise, please.

And be seated.

THE COURT: Will the parties stipulate to the presence of the jury.

MS. SPELLS: Yes.

1	MS. JONES: Yes, Your Honor.	
2	MR. SCHWARTZ: Yes, Your Honor.	
3	THE COURT: Very good. Okay.	
4	MR. ROSE: The State's next witness, Your Honor, is Errol Appel.	
5	THE COURT: Errol?	
6	MR. ROSE: Errol.	
7	THE COURT: Errol.	
8	ERROL APPEL	
9	[having been called as a witness and being first duly sworn, testified as follows:]	
10	THE CLERK: Please be seated and then state and spell your name for the	
11	record.	
12	THE COURT: State and spell both your first and your last name.	
13	THE WITNESS: First name is Errol, spelled, E-R-R-O-L. Last name is Appe	
14	spelled, A-P-P-E-L.	
15	THE COURT: Very good.	
16	MR. ROSE: May I proceed, Your Honor?	
17	THE COURT: Yes.	
18	MR. ROSE: Thank you.	
19	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. ROSE	
20	BY MR. ROSE:	
21	Q Good afternoon, Errol.	
22	A Thank you.	
23	Q What do you do for a living?	
24	A I represent Freddie Fannie and HUD in federal inspections.	
25	O And are you married?	

ł			
1	A	Yes.	
2	Q	And what does your wife do?	
3	A	My wife is the store manager for Ross.	
4	Q	And for more than one store or just one store?	
5	A	Right now it's more than one store.	
6	Q	And one of the stores that she manages is that the Ross store located	
7	at the intera	action of Sahara and Decatur?	
8	A	Yes.	
9	Q	How long has she been managing that store?	
10	A	She's been there for almost nine months.	
11	Q	Okay. So was she managing that store on March 30th of this year	
12	2016?		
13	A	Yes.	
14	Q	What were you doing that day, March 30th?	
15	Α	I was doing some inspections for the government and I was just in that	
16	neighborhood so I stopped in to visit her.		
17	Q	Okay. And her being your wife?	
18	Α	Right. My wife, yeah.	
19	Q	And that was at that particular store?	
20	A	At that store, yes.	
21	Q	Is that here in Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada?	
22	Α	Yes.	
23	Q	Okay. Did you stay at the store all day?	
24	A	No.	
25	Q	But at some point in time did you end up leaving the store?	

I'm sorry, I didn't hear you.

Α

	Q	You said that these two gentlemen yelled something to you, other than
that,	you	know, one line back and forth, did you have any other conversation with
them	า?	

A No, they just yelled that they were held up at knife point and --

MS. JONES: Objection, Your Honor, hearsay.

THE COURT: Don't say what they said. They just said something and -- well, this is probably --

MR. ROSE: May we approach very briefly?

THE COURT: You're going to say it's an excited utterance?

MR. ROSE: Excited utterance as to why Mr. Appel does what he does.

THE COURT: Actually, I think there's an exception. I think it's an excited utterance and I'm going to let it in. It's overruled.

Go ahead. So what did you hear, again?

THE WITNESS: I yelled out, what's going on, they said that we were just held up at knife point. And I, at that time, yelled to them to call Metro and that I was going to be following them.

- Q About how far away do you think you were from these two gentlemen?
- A Probably about 25 yards at the most.
- Q Okay. And so you said you saw these two gentlemen running out and did you see anybody else that made you take notice?
 - A I noticed a gentleman and a lady and two children.
- Q And where in relation to the two people running out of the T.J. Maxx were -- was this other group of four people?
- A I'm sorry, I didn't hear. I'm sorry. I'm a little heard of hearing, I apologize.

Q I apologize. I'll try and speak up.

So you said that there was a group of four people, the gentleman, the lady, and the two younger people, and then you had the two gentlemen running out of the T.J. Maxx?

- A Right.
- Q That group of four where were they in relation to the two gentlemen running out of the T.J. Maxx?
 - A They were running into a U-Haul van.
 - Q Okay. And do you remember -- was it a standard, white U-Haul?
 - A It was a U-Haul that had the nineteen-ninety-five rent me, cargo van.
 - Q Okay. Did you happen to see any other U-Haul vans in the parking lot?
 - A There were none that I noticed, no.
 - Q Okay. And did you see that group of four get into the U-Haul?
 - A Yes.
- Q And you said that there was a gentleman in that group of four, do you remember where in the U-Haul that person got into?
 - A Where the what?
- Q The gentleman, who was in that group of four, did he get into the passenger seat, the driver's seat, the back of the van?
- A He got into the driver's seat, the lady got into the passenger seat, and there was two children involved. She grabbed one of the children and put it in the front seat and then the other child into the sliding glass -- into the sliding door.
 - Q Okay. What happened to the van after all four people got in?
 - A They sped off and I was in pursuit of them.
 - Q Now, you say you were in pursuit of them, the four people who got into

1	MR. ROSE: Thank you, Your Honor.	
2	MS. JONES: Thank you, Your Honor.	
3	MS. SPELLS: Thank you.	
4	MR. ROSE: Your Honor, the State has Proposed Exhibit 1. I believe that	
5	there is no objection to it. So we would ask to both admit and to publish it at this	
6	point in time.	
7	THE COURT: No objection?	
8	MS. JONES: No objection, Your Honor.	
9	THE COURT: All right. State's 1 is admitted and go ahead and publish.	
10	MR. ROSE: Thank you, Your Honor.	
11	[STATE'S EXHIBIT 1 ADMITTED]	
12	BY MR. ROSE:	
13	Q Mr. Errol, if you look over on that screen next to you, showing you	
14	what's been admitted as State's Exhibit 1, do you recognize what we're looking at	
15	here?	
16	A Not really. It's kind of difficult.	
17	Q Do you need me to zoom in a little bit for you?	
18	A It needs to be, yeah.	
19	Q So zooming in first over here.	
20	A Okay, now we're good.	
21	Q Do you see where it kind of looks like a T.J. Maxx?	
22	A Yes.	
23	Q Okay. And then moving down to kind of the bottom corner, does it look	
24	like on the left-hand side there it says South Decatur Boulevard?	
25	Δ That's correct	

Α

That's correct.

A That's correct.

Q Okay.

A And I was right be read or not a van but a street.

A And I was right behind him and there was a -- parking, there's a van there -- or not a van but a street separating.

Q Let me maybe zoom in on that a little bit more.

A Yeah.

Excuse me?

Q Do you want me to zoom in a little bit more?

A If you could, I'd appreciate it.

Q Okay.

A Okay. There's a street right there, he pulled into this area right there, going into the main entrance to the -- or trying to get into the main entrance to the school. I'm parked over here on the phone with Metro, and I notified Metro that they had two squads going this way and to come into the -- into the Jewish school because I did not know the name the name of the school.

Q Okay. So you know that you're sitting out in front a school, you've seen the U-Haul van come to a stop, and you're trying to let Metro know where to go?

A That's correct.

Q So during this route, from T.J. Maxx over to the school, did you see anybody get out of the van?

A The gentleman got out of the van, the driver got out of the van, ran to the school doors, and he could not get in, they were locked -- they were locked.

Q Okay. Now, you say that the gentleman -- was that -- did that appear to you to be the same person who got into the driver's seat of the U-Haul?

A That was the -- it's the same individual.

1	Q	So could you actually see what Metro was doing?
2	Α	Yes.
3	Q	And at any point in time did you go and speak with Metro?
4	Α	Yes.
5	Q	And was that at this particular location or was it somewhere else?
6	А	No, it was at that location.
7	Q	Did you get to actually see the van?
8	Α	Yes.
9	Q	And did you have the opportunity to look inside the van?
10	Α	Yes.
11	Q	And what, if anything, do you remember seeing in the van?
12	Α	I saw a whole lot of merchandise.
13	Q	And
14	MS.	SPELLS: Your Honor, may we approach?
15	THE	COURT: Sure.
16		[Bench conference begins]
17	MS. SPELLS: I don't know where we're going here but I did want to	
18	THE COURT: Where are we?	
19	MR.	ROSE: My very next question is going to be whether or not there were
20	any tags on the merchandise.	
21	THE	COURT: Okay.
22	MR. ROSE: He actually	
23	THE	COURT: You can ask him that but don't get into a whole bunch of
24	merchandise and stuff.	
25	MR.	ROSE: No, I won't. I won't.

1	THE COURT: Okay.			
2	MR. ROSE: That'll be the end of it.			
3	THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.			
4	MR. ROSE: He has been specifically informed what he's not allowed to talk.			
5	THE COURT: Okay.			
6	MR. ROSE: Okay.			
7	THE COURT: Okay.			
8	BY MR. ROSE:			
9	Q And the merchandise that you saw in the van, did that still have tags or			
10	it?			
11	A Yes.			
12	Q Do you remember what tags those actually were, do you?			
13	A I just saw a lot of tags on it and also saw some			
14	Q Okay, that's all we need.			
15	A yeah, other tags.			
16	Q And you said that you made a 9-1-1 call; correct?			
17	A I'm sorry?			
18	Q You said that you made a 9-1-1 call; correct?			
19	A That's correct.			
20	Q Do you think you'll be able to recognize your own voice?			
21	A I would hope so.			
22	Q So just for the purposes of the record, we will be playing a second			
23	audio file from State's Exhibit 39.			
24	THE COURT: This is from Exhibit 39?			
25	MR. ROSE: Yes, Your Honor.			

THE COURT: Be careful.

1		[Bench conference concludes]			
2	BY MS. JONES:				
3	Q	Thank you, Mr. Appel.			
4		So you never saw any conversation take place between Mr. Harvey and			
5	any of the people you saw in the parking lot that day?				
6	Α	A Which parking lot are you talking about, ma'am?			
7	Q	I'm talking about the Ross parking lot.			
8	Α	No, ma'am.			
9	Q	Okay. And actually you thought it took place in front of the Ross store			
10	because that's what you said on the 9-1-1 call; correct?				
11	Α	No. What I said was that I'm in front of the Ross store. I didn't think it			
12	took place in the Ross store. Otherwise I would have been I would have known				
13	about it.				
14	Q	Okay. But you were in front of the Ross store?			
15	Α	I was in front of the Ross store; that's correct.			
16	Q	When you saw this happen?			
17	Α	Yes.			
18	MS. JONES: Pass the witness.				
19	THE COURT: Redirect?				
20	MR. ROSE: Very briefly, Your Honor.				
21		REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. ROSE			
22	BY MR. ROSE:				
23	Q	Errol, do you remember when we were looking at this map, State's			
24	Exhibit 1 I believe it is State's Exhibit 1, we were looking at the academy and you				
25	were kind of pointing out where it was that you were located?				

			IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA		
2					
3	ALFRED C. HARVEY,)	No. 72829/75911		
4	Appellant,)			
5)			
6	vi.)			
7	THE STATE OF NEVADA,)			
8	Respondent.)			
9		_)			
10	APPELLANT'S APPEN	DIX VO	LUME VI PAGES 1022-1271		
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16	Counsel for Respondent CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE				
17	I hereby certify that this	docume	nt was filed electronically with the Nevada		
18	·		_ 2018. Electronic Service of the foregoing		
19	document shall be made in accordance with the Master Service List as follows:				
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22	I further certify that I served a copy of this document by mailing a true and				
23	correct copy thereof, postage pre-paid, addressed to:				
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28	BY /s/Rachel Howard Employee, Clark County Public Defender's Office				