1	IN THE SUPREME C	COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
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3 4 5 6	ALFRED C. HARVEY, Appellant, v.	 No. 72829/75911 Electronically Filed Oct 23 2018 09:04 a.m Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Cour
7 8	THE STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent.)))
9	APPELLANT'S APPE	NDIX VOLUME VII PAGES 1272-1463
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А	It's in the statement, ma'am.
Q	Okay.
А	I didn't specify how many were
Q	But it is in the statement that you had three people who were
photograph	ing the van?
A	Three people are running from the store.
Q	Okay.
A	I did not specify how many people were photographing.
Q	And yet you testified today that it was only two?
A	Okay, whatever, ma'am.
Q	All right. You testified today that there were only two?
A	There was two taking pictures, there was three people running from the
store. You	can't change the spots on the leopard.
Q	No, sir, you cannot. But sometimes you can sometimes it's not
always wha	t it appears to be or what it seems.
A	It's sometimes what, ma'am?
Q	It's not always what it appears to be.
MR.	ROSE: Your Honor, is there a question?
THE	WITNESS: I don't really want to get into a sparring
THE	COURT: All right. We're getting sidetracked. You're good.
MS.	JONES: Thank you.
THE	COURT: Is that it?
MS.	JONES: Yes, Your Honor.
THE	COURT: Do you have any further questions?
MR.	ROSE: Nothing by the State, Your Honor.
	Q A Q photograph A Q A Q A Store. You Q always what A Q MR. THE THE MS. THE MS. THE

1	A	Seven years.
2	Q	And is that all been as a police officer?
3	А	Correct.
4	Q	And specifically that's a patrol officer?
5	А	That's correct.
6	Q	Okay. Now, I want to direct your attention to March 30th, 2016, did you
7	have occas	ion to respond to a call at T.J. Maxx?
8	Α	l did.
9	Q	And what was the nature of that call?
10	• А	It was a robbery call.
11	Q	As far as what you're you're under the impression when you're
12	arriving on	scene was there any allegations of a knife in the call?
13	Α	Yes.
14	Q	And that T.J. Maxx that you arrived at is 4640 West Sahara?
15	A	That's correct.
16	Q	Okay. Tell me what happened when you arrived at that T.J. Maxx?
17	A	When I arrived I made contact with the victim who is loss prevention
18	with the T.J	. Maxx.
19	Q	Okay. Would that be Mr. Munoz?
20	Α	Yes.
21	Q	And at that time when you arrived had the suspect left?
22	Α	Yes, the suspect was not there.
23	Q	So what was your role, what types of things did you do at the T.J.
24	Maxx? You	u spoke to Mr. Munoz?
25	A	I spoke to Mr. Munoz and he explained to me what happened.

1	Q	before you got there?
2	•	And at that point was the suspect in custody?
3	А	Yes.
4	Q	And do you see the suspect here in court today?
5	Α	I do.
6	Q	And can you please point to him and identify an article of clothing he's
7	wearing?	•
8	Α	The gray shirt.
9	MR.	SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, would the record please reflect identification
10	of the Defe	ndant.
11	THE	COURT: Yes, the record will so show.
12	MR.	SCHWARTZ: Thank you.
13	By MR SCH	łWARTZ:
14	Q	And through your investigation, prior to arriving at the Vista location,
15	had you als	o developed a description of the vehicle that the suspect was in?
16	Α	Yes, it was a U-Haul vehicle with Arizona license plates.
17	Q	Okay. And what would that be a white U-Haul vehicle?
18	Α	It would have been multi-colored with stickers.
19	Q	Okay. And it would be an Arizona tag, would it be AG5
20	MS.	SPELLS: Objection, I'm sorry.
21	Q	would it be Arizona tag AG55084?
22	Α	Yes.
23	Q	Okay. And that's you would have documented that in your report?
24	A	Correct.
25		Okay And when you arrived on scene did the description of the vehicle

25

MR. SCHWARTZ: Oh, sorry.

THE COURT: What do these have to do with this? What do those items have to do with this whole case?

MS. SPELLS: Nothing.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Well, that's the objection. My position is --

THE COURT: They're irrelevant if they don't have any connection to the T.J.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Well, Your Honor, I don't believe that they're irrelevant because they didn't show the Defendant's state of mind in general. [Indiscernible] This is going to be testimony that it's a security --

MS. SPELLS: Well, let's not do that. You don't know which angle you're holding that picture up and who can see what.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Okay. That thing is a security radio.

THE COURT: Is -- okay.

MR. SCHWARTZ: This is safety tags. My position is it's relevant because it shows the state of mind the Defendant in general. Now, there's no allegations that these were in the actual items taken at this point, but it shows the state of mind of --

THE COURT: Those are the security tags that come off of items of whatever

MR. SCHWARTZ: Correct.

THE COURT: -- that are -- and that's how they protect their --

MR. SCHWARTZ: Correct.

THE COURT: That's how every store in the world protects their clothing and their items. They have security tags on them, is that your theory?

MR. ROSE: Take it off the mic.

Limine before --

MR. SCHWARTZ: Okay.

1	MS. SPELLS: Oh, okay, yes. As long as you're not saying he was stealing it	
2	MR. SCHWARTZ: No. I would never do that with your theory of defense.	
3	THE COURT: Okay, use that.	
4	MR. SCHWARTZ: So we'll withdraw the we'll withdraw the [indiscernible].	
5	[Bench conference concludes]	
6	MR. SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, if I may approach the Officer?	
7	THE COURT: Yes.	
8	By MR SCHWARTZ:	
9	Q Officer, this is State's Exhibit 2, do you recognize these items?	
10	A Yes.	
11	Q And how do you recognize them?	
12	A They were the other officer stated that they were recovered inside the	
13	U-Haul van.	
14	Q Now, this is State's Proposed Exhibit 3, do you recognize that?	
15	A Yes.	
16	Q Was this also recovered in the van?	
17	A It was.	
18	MR. SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, the State would move to admit State's	
19	Proposed Exhibit 3.	
20	THE COURT: Did we already admit two?	
21	MR. SCHWARTZ: We did.	
22	THE COURT: Okay. So three, any objection?	
23	MR. SCHWARTZ: Just showing defense counsel State's Proposed 3.	
24	THE COURT: Just to make sure you're not all right, no objection?	
25	MS. JONES: No objection, Your Honor.	

- 1	<u> </u>	
1	A	Yes, ma'am.
2	Q	Trying to write reports?
3	А	Yes.
4	Q	Make them very accurate?
5	Α	Correct.
6	Q	Comprehensive?
7	А	Yes.
8	Q	And in your investigation you tend to follow the facts in order to solve a
9	crime; corre	ect?
10	А	Correct.
11	Q	Okay. And you know that your reports are used by the prosecution;
12	right?	
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	Determine how strong their case is?
15	A	Yes.
16	Q	Whether or not they might need to negotiate the case?
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	And you know that those reports are also seen by the defense?
19	A	Correct.
20	Q	And if there's anything missing out of those reports you know we're
21	going to as	k you about them?
22	A	Of course.
23	Q	Okay. And you tend to write your reports shortly after you've gathered
24	your inform	ation; correct?
25	Α	Correct.

1	Q	And you have enough time to write those reports?
2	Α	Yes.
3	Q	And you write reports in case they may have to be used at trial like
4	today?	
5	Α	Yes.
6	Q	Okay. Now, you mentioned that you had actually interviewed
7	Mr. Munoz?	
8	Α	Yes.
9	Q	And he identified himself as the person who reported the theft; correct?
10	A	Yes.
11	Q	And he told you about what items were taken?
12	A	Yes.
13	Q	And where did that interview take place; was it inside or outside the T.J
14	Maxx?	
15	A	A little bit of both actually.
16	Q	Okay. All right. And he explained to you that he followed Mr. Harvey
17	out of the store?	
18	A	Correct.
19	Q	And he mentioned to you that Mr. Harvey got into a U-Haul, a white
20	U-Haul van?	
21	Α	Yes.
22	Q	And he also mentioned to you that there was a surveillance video?
23	Α	For inside the store, yes.
24	Q	Okay. And Mr. Munoz mentioned to you that there were photographs
25	taken of the	van?

ł		
1	Q	Correct.
2	Α	Yes.
3	Q	Thank you.
4		And in that report there was never a knife documented; correct?
5	A	In the no, not in that report.
6	Q	And not in your property report, the one with the DVD, no knife?
7	Α	There was no knife located, yes.
8	MS. J	IONES: Pass the witness.
9	THE	COURT: Redirect?
10	MR. S	SCHWARTZ: Briefly, Your Honor.
11		REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. SCHWARTZ
12	By MR SCHWARTZ:	
13	Q	Now, Officer, you did indicate that there had been allegations of a knife
14	in your arrest report; correct?	
15	А	That's correct.
16	Q	And Ms. Jones asked you about your discussion with Mr. Munoz?
17	А	That's correct.
18	Q	And that he told you that he followed Mr. Harvey, the Defendant, out of
19	the store?	
20	А	Yes.
21	Q	And that the Defendant got into the U-Haul; correct?
22	Α	In the driver seat of the U-Haul.
23	Q	Mr. Munoz also told you that prior to that the Defendant threatened him
24	with a knife; correct?	
25	Α	That's correct.

1	MR. SCHWARTZ: Okay. No further questions.		
2	THE COURT: Anything else?		
3	MS. JONES: No, Your Honor.		
4	THE COURT: Thank you very much for your testimony. I appreciate it.		
5	THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.		
6	THE COURT: You can go ahead and step down and be excused. If for some		
7	reason you're going to be out in the hallway for any length of time, I'll caution you		
8	not to discuss any of your testimony.		
9	MR. SCHWARTZ: State's final witness, Your Honor, is Officer Humpherys.		
10	THE COURT: Humpherys.		
11	TRAVES HUMPHERYS		
12	[having been called as a witness and being first duly sworn, testified as follows:]		
13	THE CLERK: Please be stated and then state and spell your name for the		
14	record.		
15	THE COURT: State and spell your first and your last name.		
16	THE WITNESS: First name; last name?		
17	THE COURT: First name, last name, and spell them both.		
18	THE WITNESS: First name Traves, T-R-A-V-E-S, last name		
19	H-U-M-P-H-E-R-Y-S.		
20	MR. SCHWARTZ: Thank you, Your Honor.		
21	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. SCHWARTZ		
22	BY MR. SCHWARTZ:		
23	Q Sir, how are you employed?		
24	A Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department for seven and a half years		
25	now.		

	-		
1	Q	You were the were you the first officer to arrive at that scene, at the	
2	school?		
3	A	At the school, yes. And then moments later, within a couple of minutes	
4	another unit arrived.		
5	Q	And when you arrived, did you observe a vehicle in front of or near the	
6	school?	·	
7	A	In the parking lot, in the front, yes.	
8	Q	What vehicle was that?	
9	A	It was a I recall a white, U-Haul van.	
10	Q	And did you have occasion to apprehend anyone from that van?	
11	A	I detained the gentleman sitting in a classroom or in the courtroom,	
12	excuse me.		
13	Q	And you're pointing over in this direction, could you describe an article	
14	of clothing that gentleman was wearing? Today, I'm sorry.		
15	Α	Um	
16	Q	Today, an article of clothing he's wearing today?	
17	A	Today, yes. He's wearing a gray or a blue shirt with a dark colored tie,	
18	slacks.		
19	MR.	SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, will the record please reflect identification of	
20	the Defendant.		
21		THE COURT: Yes, the record will so show.	
22	BY MR. SO	CHWARTZ:	
23	Q	So you said you arrived and you apprehended the Defendant?	
24	Α	I took him into custody, detained him, yes.	
25	Q	Okay. Were there any other people in the van at that time?	

1	A	I recall a his significant other and two children, I believe, two small
2	children.	
3	Q	Would this significant other have been a black female adult?
4	A	Yes, sir.
5	Q	And did you have any interactions with them or did other officers
6	A	Very, very brief. I had a very brief interaction with them. It was
7	basically just to just a brief description or explanation of what we were doing, what	
8	was going on, and just try to keep them calm.	
9	Q	Did you but they were removed from the vehicle?
10	A	They were.
11	Q	And did you, along with other officers, have occasion to search that
12	U-Haul vehicle?	
13	A	Once I was initially done doing what I was doing with the suspect, I
14	went over and assisted Officer Resberg and another officer. I can't recall the	
15	officer's name.	
16	Q	Now, Officer, just in general when a weapon is potentially involved and
17	you're responding to that scene, what are some of the thoughts and concerns whe	
18	you arrived to that scene?	
19	Α	Does the suspect still have the weapon in their possession, is it on their
20	person, is it in their vehicle, could it be located nearby, was it disposed of nearby o	
21	at the actual location of the crime, there's all kinds of stuff that you can consider.	
22	- Q	As far as you are aware, was a knife ever recovered at the scene?
23	Α	Not that I'm aware of, no.
24	Q	Okay. Part of your goals in arriving at the scene would be to secure the
25	scene of any weapons; correct?	

.	_		
1	Q	To do comprehensive reports?	
2	Α	Yes, ma'am.	
3	Q	Comprehensive investigation?	
4	Α	Yes, ma'am.	
5	Q	Collect all the facts?	
6	А	Yes, ma'am.	
7	Q	Try to document those facts?	
8	Α	Yes.	
9	Q	And document them to the best of your ability?	
10	А	Yes.	
11	Q	Make sure those facts are accurate?	
12	А	Yes.	
13	Q	Great. You know that those reports are going to be used by the	
14	prosecution	?	
15	Α	Absolutely, yes.	
16	Q	By the defense?	
17	A	Yes.	
18	Q	That they could be used later on for trial like today?	
19	Α	Yes.	
20	Q	Did you have an opportunity to review your reports before you came in	
21	today?		
22	A	l did.	
23	Q	Okay, great.	
24		You mentioned the fact that you had an opportunity to do a safety	
25	search on Mr. Harvey; correct?		
	•		

1	Α	Pat-down, a Terry pat-down.
2	Q	Correct. And that's considered a search; correct?
3	A	It's not considered a search, no. It's
4	Q	Oh, okay. But you do a pat-down as you
5	А	For safety, yes.
6	Q	For safety reasons?
7	А	Yes.
8	Q	And during that pat-down you did a thorough pat-down?
9	А	Absolutely.
10	Q	You checked all his pockets?
11	А	Absolutely.
12	Q	And his jacket, the jacket pockets?
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	You checked his short pockets?
15	A	With his permission, yes, I did. He gave me consent to go into his
16	pockets.	
17	Q	Thank you for following procedure, Officer. I appreciate that.
18	A	You're welcome.
19	Q	You checked his shoes?
20	Α	Initially the upper region of the shoe. It's a procedure that we're taught.
21	Just to scoo	op with our fingers to make sure there's no sharp objects or weapons
22	protruding of	out of the shoe or within, you know, that we can see.
23	Q	Right. And, again, that's for safety
24	A	I don't recall taking his shoes off, if that's what you're asking.
25	Q	No, sir. I was just asking if you checked his shoes because I'm familiar,

Α

Sure, absolutely.

My call sign that day was 3 Union 13, so I see a recording to CAD,
which would be it was either by MDT, which is our computer because we can
communicate with dispatch through our computer. A lot of times if there's a lot of
radio chatter, instead of getting on the air, you will an AM, which is like a direct
message to the dispatcher either assigning yourself or telling them what your intent
is on the call. Like I said, I can't remember if I came over the radio or if I sent a
message to the MDT. I, you know, it says right here 1638 was when my call sign, 3
Union 13, first pops up on CAD. So that would be when I was first assigned to the
call. 1638 which would be 4:38.

- Q Thank you.
- A You're welcome.
- Q And you were aware that there was an air detail also following the --
- A Yes.
- Q -- vehicle also?
- A Yes.
- Q And were you also aware that there was a civilian that was following the U-Haul?
- A Briefly, I briefly remember maybe some radio chatter in regards to -- I didn't know whether it was loss prevention or if it was a witness. I can't attest to that.
- Q And was there any mention in the CAD log that an item had been thrown from the U-Haul?
 - A I don't recall that, no.
- Q Is it common to have so many patrol cars and vehicles actually in pursuit of a vehicle -- of a suspect?

A I wouldn't -- I'm not trying to correct you, ma'am, but I wouldn't say it was a pursuit.

Q Okay.

A It would depend on the nature of the call. I would on -- depends on how many units are available, I mean, at any given time we can only have a certain amount available. It depends on what day it is, of how many people were working in that area. The nature of this call I would say, yes, a minimum, most of the time, of at least two or three. Depending on man power, depending on what we have.

Q Okay. To have that many people covering that one vehicle?

A A call of this nature, yes. If -- when a weapon is mentioned or as possibly witnessed or seen or used in nature of the crime, then, yes, there would be multiple patrol units that would be responding or should be responding to assist.

Q Okay. And one last question, Officer, you were shown a picture of a blue blazer?

A Correct.

Q Was that the blazer that Mr. Harvey had on the day that you apprehended him?

A I honestly cannot remember if he had it on him or if it was in the vehicle, that part of my memory is not clear, and I can't answer that question accurately.

- Q All right. Thank you, one moment.If I could just show you that CAD one more time, Officer.
- A Okay.
- Q Does it give a description?
- A Would you like me to read it?
- Q Just to yourself.

- 1			
1	Α	Um do I can I review it again?	
2	Q	Absolutely.	
3	А	I'm sorry there was a lot of information there to recall.	
4		Can you restate your question, please?	
5	Q	Was the blue blazer a description of a piece or an item of clothing	
6	that the sus	pect was wearing at the time?	
7	A	What I just read it was white T-shirt and blue jeans, I believe.	
8	Q	Not blue shirt?	
9	Α	No.	
10		Okay. It says, blue shirts. White shirt, blue shirts. I'm confused	
11	because it's shirts plural, so. A white shirt and blue shirts and then down here it		
12	says that'	s a description of his significant other, is black shirt, black pants.	
13	Q	Thank you.	
14	A	Your welcome.	
15	MS.	JONES: No further questions.	
16	THE	COURT: Redirect?	
17	MR.	SCHWARTZ: Court's indulgence.	
18	THE	COURT: What does CAD stand for?	
19	THE	WITNESS: Honestly, Judge, I don't I cannot remember. I just know	
20	we just call it CAD.		
21	THE	COURT: I can't remember either.	
22	THE	WITNESS: And we just know that it's information pertaining to the calls	
23	that we're o	n.	
24	MS. S	SPELLS: Communication.	
25	THE	COURT: Okay.	

THE WITNESS: Communication something probably.

MS. SPELLS: Communication something Detail.

THE WITNESS: What's that, ma'am?

MS. SPELLS: I think it stands for Communication something Detail. Is that what you're asking?

THE WITNESS: We have so many acronyms we have to remember I -- sometimes I just can't remember them all.

THE COURT: Anything else?

MR. SCHWARTZ: Just briefly, Your Honor.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. SCHWARTZ

By MR SCHWARTZ:

Q So CAD is just sort of the way you guys document where certain people are and what calls are going on?

A CAD is the official record, I believe, that the department uses for communications.

Q Okay.

A When we're assigned to calls, when we're communicating on the computer, when we're communicating on the radio, communicating amongst each other over the radio. All that stuff is documented by the dispatcher and it's put into what we call CAD as record.

- Q So the dispatcher will input different things that are being said over the radio?
 - A If it is called out over the radio, yes.
- Q And do you remember when Ms. Jones was asking you if there's anything in the CAD regarding whether a knife or something was being disposed of

1	Α	Property.
2	Q	Not knife?
3	A	Not no, I did not read knife.
4	Q	Or weapon?
5	A	No.
6	MS.	JONES: Thank you.
7	THE	COURT: Is that it?
8	MR.	SCHWARTZ: That's all, Your Honor. Thank you.
9	THE	COURT: Okay. Thank you very much for your testimony.
10	THE	WITNESS: Yes, sir.
11	THE	COURT: I appreciate it, Officer.
12	THE	WITNESS: Yes, sir.
13	THE	COURT: You can go ahead and step down and you'll be excused. Just
14	in case you	're going to be out in the hallway for any length of time, I'll caution you
15	not to discu	ss your testimony.
16	THE	WITNESS: Of course, of course.
17	THE	COURT: I don't think you need to stick around. I think you're free
18	THE	WITNESS: If I need to stick around, I will.
19	THE	COURT: I think you're free to leave.
20	THE	WITNESS: All right. Thank you.
21	MR.	SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, just making sure that all are exhibits that were
22	marked we	re admitted.
23	THE	COURT: All right. You've got 1 through 40 something?
24	MR.	SCHWARTZ: 3 to 7 were not admitted.

THE COURT: 3 to 7 were not admitted.

1, 2 and starting at 8, it goes 8 through 42.

MR. ROSE: I believe it was either 41 or 43.

3

MR. SCHWARTZ: 43.

4

THE COURT: 1 through 43 were admitted?

5

MR. SCHWARTZ: That's correct.

6

MS. SPELLS: Your Honor, I would confer that it is Exhibits 1 through 3 and

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Exhibits 8 through 41 --

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THE COURT: 41, correct.

MS. SPELLS: -- that have been admitted.

10

THE COURT: So we've got them all?

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MR. SCHWARTZ: That's correct, yes, Your Honor.

12

THE COURT: Okay. So is the State going to rest?

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MR. SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, at this time the State would rest.

14

15 going to come back and figure out how we're going to wrap this all up. The defense

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reserved their opening statements. So at the close of the State's evidence then the

THE COURT: All right. We're going to take a short break. And then we're

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defense will be given an opportunity to make their opening statement. And I believe

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they've also indicated the potential of a couple of witnesses. But let's just go take a

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couple of minutes, okay. Let's take about, it's 20 after, we'll say 4:30 and we'll be

In this next ten minute break I'll admonish the members of the jury not

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back here and we'll see how this is going to wrap up.

21 22

to converse or discuss amongst themselves or with anyone else on any subject

23

connected or related to this trial. Don't watch, listen, or read any reports or

24

commentaries regarding this trial through any medium of information, radio,

television, newspapers, Internet. And 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 the jury.

10 minutes.

[Outside the presence of the jury panel]

THE COURT: All right. We're outside the presence of the jury.

Is there anything we need to put on the record?

What's our plan here?

MS. SPELLS: We plan to do opening and do one witness today.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. SPELLS: And then return tomorrow and finish up.

THE COURT: Okay. Fairly short witness?

MS. SPELLS: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you know who the witness is?

MR. SCHWARTZ: I believe it's Ms. Harvey.

THE COURT: Okay. Then let's really keep this close. 4:30 we've got about 7 or 8 minutes and then we're going to start, crank it up --

MR. ROSE: Yes, Your Honor. And ---

THE COURT: -- because I want to be done right around 5-ish.

MR. ROSE: And, Your Honor, just one thing, just kind of for clarification purposes, the defense did reserve their opening statement. My understanding is an opening statement is only about what the evidence is going to show. Given that the State has presented its case in chief we would simply ask that the opening statement by the defense be restricted to whatever they believe the evidence that Ms. Harvey will present has shown or will have shown -- my apologies. Otherwise, it would simply be commentary on what the evidence has shown, which is more akin

to a closing statement.

THE COURT: Don't make your opening and closing. I mean, make it an opening. If you're going to reserve your opening, make it an opening and don't make it is as second chance to get more closing argument in. All right.

MR. ROSE: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Take a break.

MS. SPELLS: Your Honor, how late will we be going tonight?

THE COURT: Five. I'm going to shut this down at 5 o'clock.

MS. SPELLS: Okay. Well, after the jury is excused, are you expecting us to stay or do you want to handle jury instructions --

THE COURT: Well, I want them out of here by 5 o'clock. Are we going to try and settle instructions?

MS. SPELLS: That's what my inquiry is.

THE COURT: Well, I would suggest we do that in the morning. Let's hear your witness and then when we come back in the morning before -- before we get away from here, we'll pick out a time, tell them to be here, let's give ourselves at least 30 minutes to try and settle instructions. You guys need to, you know, let's not argue about every single one. You guys go through the damn instructions and pick out the ones that you have an argument on. But don't make me just sort through them and hear an argument on every single instruction, okay. You know what the instructions are. I mean, the instructions are -- there's no -- should be barely any argument. The standard instructions are so well known let's just not do anything goofy or strange. Go through them and pick out the ones that you really have a dispute about.

Now we're down to 5 minutes.

[Recess taken at 4:27 p.m.]

[Trial resumed at Resume 4:34 p.m.]

[Outside the presence of the jury panel]

THE COURT: Mr. Harvey, I need to explain your options with regards to testifying.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: First of all, you need to understand that pursuant to the Constitution of the United States and also the Constitution of the State of Nevada you are protected against self-incrimination, which means that you cannot be compelled to testify in a criminal case where you're the Defendant. If you choose not to testify, you have the option to include as an instruction, in the set of instructions to the jury, that they are told they — the fact that you may have elected not to testify cannot be discussed or considered by the jury in any form or fashion and they cannot even bring it up during the course of their deliberations.

On the other hand, you can waive your right against self-incrimination and you can get on the witness stand and testify just like any other witness. If you do that, I need to caution you you'll be subject to being cross-examined by the State of Nevada. And if you have any prior convictions or felonies within the last 10 years, they will be allowed to ask you about those convictions. It's a limited query. They can ask you have ever been convicted of a felony and when and what it was for but then they can't go into any other aspects of a prior conviction.

This is all something that you need to discuss with your attorney. And at some point you'll have to declare whether you are going to exercise your Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination and not take the stand or that you're actually going to testify.

MS. JONES: Yes, Your Honor.

25

MS. SPELLS: Yes.

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3

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THE COURT: All right. So we're going to have the defense opening

statement and then call a witness; is that correct?

MS. JONES: Correct, Your Honor.

5

MS. SPELLS: Yes. Your Honor.

6

THE COURT: All right.

7

DEFENSE OPENING STATEMENT

8

MS. JONES: Good afternoon.

9

THE JURY PANEL: Good afternoon.

10

MS. JONES: May I introduce myself again. My name is Kelley Jones and

11

Ms. Jasmin Spells and I have the honor and the privilege to actually represent

12

Mr. Alfred C. Harvey in this case.

13

Now, when you were sworn in, and during voir dire, you mentioned that

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you would keep an open mind. You would let all the evidence be presented before

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you make a decision. Now, as Judge Bixler told you earlier what happens is that the

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State gets to present their case and then Mr. Harvey gets to actually present his

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case, which is what is about to occur now.

18 19

say one thing, that this is a very simple case. And to quote that wonderful

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philosopher Tom Cruise, perception and reality are two different things. The State

Before I tell you what I think the evidence actually will show, I want to

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has the burden of proving that Mr. Harvey stole items with the threat or force to

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obtain or retain those items. And you need to pay attention to make sure that the

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evidence does show that. It is their burden to prove each and every element of the

24

crime to the specific detail of the information as it was read. MR. SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, may we approach?

MR. ROSE: Your Honor, may we approach?

THE COURT: Okay.

[Bench conference begins]

MR. SCHWARTZ: Our objection is going to be that this is improper opening statement [indiscernible] what the opening -- what the evidence will show.

THE COURT: Well, I don't mind her explaining that the burdens of the [indiscernible], that's fine. As long as you don't reference what's already been presumed as evidence. You can explain the burdens of proof, what the requirements of the State are in order to convict, and all that stuff, that's fine. But you can't reference what's already been presented, okay.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Okay.

[Bench conference concludes]

MS. JONES: Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, once again, I'm just asking that you listen, that you've taken notes on the evidence already presented, that you listen to the evidence that's about to be presented to you. And I believe if you do that, and also follow the instructions that the judge will give you in following the law, you will render a verdict of not guilty. You will find that Mr. Alfred C. Harvey did not commit a robbery with use of a deadly weapon.

And that's all we're asking for a verdict of not guilty.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

And your witness is who again?

MS. SPELLS: Your Honor, we're going to call Tara Harvey.

THE COURT: Tara Harvey, okay.

And before the witness comes in, let me -- this is exactly why we tell

you to keep an open mind. If you keep an open mind throughout the entire trial, this 2 trial is still not over with, they still got some witnesses, so do not form or express any opinions, do not form any opinions on this case until all of the evidence has been adduced, okay. 5 TARA HARVEY 6 THE CLERK: Please be stated and then state and spell your name for the 7 record. 8 THE WITNESS: Tara Jefferson Harvey. Tara, T-A-R-A, Jefferson, 9 J-E-F-F-E-R-S-O-N, Harvey, H-A-R-V-E-Y. 10 THE COURT: Very good. 11 MS. SPELLS: May I proceed, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Yes, please. 13 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MS. SPELLS 14 BY MS. SPELLS: 15 Good afternoon. Q 16 Α Good afternoon. 17 Mrs. Harvey, how do you know this gentleman at this table? Q 18 Α He's my husband. 19 Q He's your husband. 20 How long have you been married? 21 Α Four years. 22 Q Four years. 23 Now, are you familiar with the charge in this case? 24 Α Yes, ma'am. 25 Okay. And kind of the location, the T.J. Maxx area? Q

1	A	Yes, ma'am.
2	Q	And were you present at T.J. Maxx on March 30th, 2016?
3	. A	I was present but I was in the vehicle.
4	Q	You were in the vehicle?
5	Α	Yes.
6	Q	What type of vehicle was that?
7	Α	It was a U-Haul rental, truck, van.
8	MS.	SPELLS: Can everyone can you hear her okay? Okay.
9	BY MS. SP	ELLS:
10	Q	And so you didn't enter the store on that day?
11	А	No, I didn't.
12	Q	Do you recall what color shirt your husband was wearing that day?
13	A	Blue.
14	Q	Blue shirt.
15		I'm showing you what has been admitted into evidence as State's
16	Proposed o	or not proposed. It is actually admitted. State's admitted Exhibit
17	Number 3,	do you recognize that shirt?
18	A	Yes.
19	Q	That picture?
20	Α	Yes.
21	Q	What is that a picture of?
22	Α	It's a picture of a shirt, jacket type.
24	Q	Okay. Do you know who this shirt, jacket type belongs to?
25	Α	Alfred.
		And was he wearing this shirt on that day?

1	Α	Yes.
2	MS. S	SPELLS: May I publish?
3	THE	COURT: Yes.
4	BY MS. SP	ELLS:
5	Q	So, Mr. Harvey was wearing this shirt on March 30, 2016?
6	А	Yes.
7	Q	Mrs. Harvey, are you familiar with the names Shaun Bramble or Julian
8	Munoz at al	I?
9	Α	The loss prevention guys, T.J. Maxx?
10	Q	Yes.
11	A	Yes.
12	Q	And have you seen them before?
13	Α	Yes.
14	Q	Did you see them on March 30th, 2016?
15	Α	Yes.
16	Q	Where did you see them at exactly?
17	A	They were in front of the U-Haul.
18	Q	In front of the U-Haul.
1,9		And did you see them doing anything?
20	Α	Taking pictures.
21	Q	You saw them taking pictures.
22		Who did you see taking pictures?
23	A	Both guys were taking pictures.
24	Q	And what was it that made you that gave you the conclusion they
25	were taking	pictures?

1			Now, where my pen is located, that is the T.J. Maxx store.
2		Α	Okay.
3		Q	And this is the Ross store.
4		Α	Okay.
5		Q	So you're indicating that you were parked along this curb around here?
6		Α	Yes.
7		Q	And do you know exactly where on this curb, if you can make a star?
8		Α	How do I make a star? I'm sorry, I just touch it?
9		Q	Yeah, just touch it approximately where you think you were parked at?
10		Α	[Witness complies]
11		Q	So you've marked over here closer to
12		Α	I can't I kind of want to mark maybe one slot over. We're kind of by
13	that	the	
14		THE (COURT: Let me clear it out.
15		THE	WITNESS: Okay.
16		THE (COURT: And you can start again.
17		THE \	WITNESS: Okay.
18		THE	COURT: Because when you make a mark it doesn't go exactly where
19	you		•
20		THE \	WITNESS: I'm sorry, okay.
21		THE	COURT: Kind of lead it a little.
22		THE	WITNESS: Okay. About right there.
23			Is that this is Ross right here?
24	BY M	S. SPI	ELLS:
25		Ω	This is Ross right here, yes?

1	Α	Yeah.
2	Q	Okay. So you were parked
3	Α	Can you make it bigger? I'm sorry.
4	Q	Can we make this bigger?
5	A	I just want to see the thank you. Okay.
6	Q	Is that zoom too much for you?
7	A	Okay. Yeah, about right there. We were parked about right there.
8	Q	I'm not seeing where you marked.
9	· A	Oh, I'm sorry.
10	THE	COURT: Mark it again.
11		Quit moving it.
12	THE	WITNESS: Sorry, I'm sorry.
13	THE	COURT: There you go.
14	BY MS. SP	ELLS:
15	Q	Okay. So approximately the middle of the Dollar Tree?
16	Α	Yeah.
17	Q	Okay. Ms. Harvey, do you know what Mr. Harvey's dominant hand is?
18	Α	Right.
19	Q	And on March 30th, 2016, did you see Mr. Harvey with a knife at all?
20	Α .	No, I didn't.
21	Q	Did he give you a knife?
22	Α	No, he didn't.
23	Q	Do you know him to generally carry a knife on his person?
24	Α .	No, he doesn't.
25	MS	SPELLS: Court's brief indulgence

1	THE COURT: Sure.	
2	MS. SPELLS: We'll pass the witness, Your Honor.	
3	THE COURT: Cross.	
4	MR. SCHWARTZ: Thank you, Your Honor.	
5	CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCHWARTZ	
6	By MR SCHWARTZ:	
7	Q How are you doing, Ms. Harvey?	
8	A Good. How are you?	
9	Q Pretty good, thank you.	
10	March 30th, 2016, the date we're talking about	
11	A Uh-huh.	
12	Q do you remember?	
13	A Yes.	
14	Q Okay. What were you and Harvey doing that day before you went to	
15	T.J. Maxx?	
16	A We were	
17	MS. SPELLS: Objection.	
18	THE COURT: Why?	
19	MS. SPELLS: This is cross-examination, Your Honor, not direct examination	
20	The questions should be leading in scope.	
21	THE COURT: No, no, no, he gets to ask cross-examination questions.	
22	Overruled, go ahead.	
23	THE WITNESS: We were moving stuff from some storage.	
24	BY MR. SCHWARTZ:	
25	O Okay Moving it from storage to where?	

1	A	To a new place we were moving into.
2	Q	And who was moving things?
3	A	Me and Mr. Harvey.
4	Q	Okay. The Defendant?
5	Α	Yes.
6	Q	Were your kids with you?
7	Α	Yes.
8	Q	Okay. And how many kids do you have?
9	Α	Three but two were with me.
10	Q	And two kids were with you?
11	А	Yes.
12	Q	And are they kids that you have had with Mr. Harvey?
13	A	One is with Mr. Harvey; one is from a prior relationship.
14	Q	Okay. And the other kid just wasn't there that day?
15	Α	Just wasn't there. He's older.
16	Q	How old are the two kids that were with you?
17	Α	Four and thirteen.
18	MS. S	SPELLS: Your Honor, I'm going to object as to relevance.
19	THE	COURT: Well, it's all, I mean first of all they're in the video, they've
20	seen them.	
21	BY MR. SC	HWARTZ:
22	Q	Four year old's a girl?
23	Α	Yes.
24	Q	13 year old's a boy?
25	Α	Yes, ves.

1	Q	And once you guys got done moving stuff is that when you went to T.J.
2	Maxx?	
3	Α	Yes. I believe so, yes.
4	Q	And did you go anywhere else or you just go straight to T.J. Maxx?
5	Α	We went other places, gas and stuff.
6	Q	Any other stores?
7	A	No.
8	Q	Okay. Just T.J. Maxx?
9	А	Well, yeah, it was early in the day.
10	Q	Did you go to some other stores after?
11	A	After what?
12	Q	After T.J. Maxx?
13	A	No, he got arrested. He couldn't go anywhere.
14	Q	So you just went to T.J. Maxx that day as far as stores?
15	A	Yes, that's that was our our first store we went to, yes. We was
16	planning to go to other places but we went to T.J. Maxx.	
17	Q	Okay. Where were you going to go next?
18	Α	Just the grocery store.
19	Q	Okay. You go to T.J. Maxx and you park in this spot that you marked
20	on the map	; right?
21	- A	Yes.
22	Q	You weren't driving though; right?
23	A	No.
24	Q	Mr. Harvey was driving?
25	A	Yes.

'	Q	And then he went into the 1.J. Maxx store?
2	Α	Yes.
3	Q	With the two children?
4	А	Yes.
5	Q	Okay. And you stayed in the car?
6	A	Yes.
7	Q	Why did you stay in the car?
8	Α	My stomach hurt.
9	Q	Your stomach hurt.
10		And was the car on or off?
11	А	It was off.
12	Q	It was off.
13		So the air wasn't on?
14	Α	No.
15	Q	Radio wasn't playing?
16	А	No.
17	Q	Okay. You have the windows up or down?
18	Α	Cracked, probably.
19	Q	Cracked.
20		Were you sitting in the passenger seat?
21	Α	Yes.
22	Q	Okay. How long would you say they were in the store for?
23	Α .	Maybe 20 minutes.
24	Q	What type of items were you guys going to get at T.J. Maxx?
25	_ ^	My daughter wanted a toy that she saw at a previous T. I. Mayy

1	Q	Okay. So you were just looking for a toy?
2	Α	Well, she wanted yeah, to see if she could get the toy, yes.
3	Q	So your husband, the Defendant, was going to take her in there?
4	Α	Yes.
5	Q	To get a toy?
6	Α	Yes.
7	Q	Come back out and you guys were going to go about your day?
8	Α	Yes.
9	Q	Fair?
10	Α	Exactly.
11	Q	Did you ever leave the car?
12	Α	No.
13	Q	When was the first time you saw Mr. Harvey come back?
14	А	He was what do you mean? I'm sorry, can you repeat the question.
15	Q	Yeah.
16		So he left the car to go inside the store?
17	Α	Yes.
18	Q	With the two children?
19	Α	Yes.
20	Q	And when is the next time you saw him again?
21	А	He was coming out with the kids.
22	Q	Okay. And specifically we have the map here, you see T.J. Maxx right
23	here?	
24	А	Yes.
25	Q	And your car is where this I might have moved it, sorry. Where the
	1	

1	Α	Yes.
2	Q	And you would agree with me that he was driving fast?
3	Α	No, he wasn't driving fast.
4	Q	He was driving slow then?
5	Α	Not slow. Just regular speed limit.
6	Q	Driving the speed limit.
7		What's the speed limit?
8	А	I'm not sure in Vegas but.
9	Q	Okay.
10	A	35, 40. I don't know the speed limit.
11	Q	So if the speed limits 35 or 40 on Decatur that's what he was going?
12	A	Yeah, he was going with the traffic, yeah.
13	Q	Okay. And he was changing lanes?
14	Α	Yes, like normal driving, yes.
15	· Q	Okay. And when you guys got to the school he actually got out and he
16	ran to the d	oor of the school; correct?
17	Α	No, it didn't happen like that.
18	Q	He got out and went to the school door; right?
19	А	Yes.
20	Q	Okay. And he tried to open it and it was locked; fair?
21	Α	No, it was not locked.
22	Q	He didn't go in the school though, did he?
23	Α	He didn't go in the school but it wasn't locked.
24	Q	He
25	Α	He went into

1	Q	He didn't go in the school though; right?	
2	Α	He did go in the school.	
3	Q	He went in the school and then he came out back?	
4	Α	Yes, yes.	
5	Q	So he opened the door and went inside the school?	
6	A	Yes.	
7	Q	Okay. And you were aware at the time that there was another car	
8	behind you, right, that was following you?		
9	Α	Yes.	
10	Q	Okay. Were you you were a little confused on why that was	
11	happening; right?		
12	A	Yes.	
13	Q	Okay. You must have also been confused why loss prevention was	
14	running after your husband; right?		
15	A	They weren't running after him so much but is taking pictures.	
16	Q	Okay. Did you think they were running after you?	
17	Α	No.	
18	Q	Did you think they were running after your kids?	
19	Α	No. I hope not, no.	
20	Q	So who were they running after?	
21	А	Alfred.	
22	Q	Thank you.	
23	MS.	SPELLS: Objection, she's asked and answered that she didn't know.	
24	MR.	SCHWARTZ: She answered. Thank you.	
25	. THE	COURT: I'm going to let her answer. She's a percipient witness. She's	

minutes.

- 1		
1	Q	You never went in the store to help him with the money; right?
2	A	No, because I assumed he's going to come back out
3	Q	And he did?
4	A	and get me.
5		Yeah.
6	Q	And he did?
7	А	Yeah.
8	Q	And he got you but you didn't go back in the store to buy the toy; right?
9	Α	Well, obviously loss prevention was right there chasing us, chasing.
10	Q	That's concerning; right?
11	Α	When I found out later, yeah. I didn't know what was going on.
12	Q	Okay. But you did find out later what was going on inside?
13	А	Yes.
14	Q	Okay. So Alfred went in there without any money?
15	A	He had money but not enough to buy a toy that she wanted. He had
16	money.	
17	Q	Okay. The toy was going to be more expensive than whatever
18	amount h	ow much money did he have?
19	А	He had probably like 10, 15 bucks.
20	Q	Okay. Toy was going to be more than that?
21	A	Yes.
22	Q	So you were going to come in and just give him money when you got in
23	there?	
24	Α	No, I was going to pay for it with my credit card.
25	Q	Okay, excellent. Thank you.

MS. SPELLS: Okay.

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1	[Bench conference concludes]		
2	THE COURT: Any additional direct?		
3	MS. SPELLS: Just briefly.		
4		REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MS. SPELLS	
5	BY MS. SPELLS:		
6	Q	Ms. Harvey	
7	A	Yes.	
8	Q	how many times were you contacted by an investigator with their	
9	office, if you	ı know?	
10	A	Once on the phone and once in person.	
11	Q	Did you speak with the individual in person?	
12	A	Yes, briefly.	
13	Q	Were you trying to hide something from them?	
14	A	No, I wasn't.	
15	Q	I'm going to talk you about this U-Haul car, you were sitting in the car?	
16	A	Yes.	
17	Q	When you left T.J. Maxx and went to the school, were you driving the	
18	car?		
19	Α .	No, Alfred was driving.	
20	Q	Where were you seated?	
21	A	Passenger.	
22	Q	Okay. Were you turning around, looking behind you?	
23	A	What do you mean? No, just just sitting in the car, just driving.	
24	Q	Okay. And you're not driving?	
25	A	No.	
	1		

- 1	1		
1	Α	Yes.	
2	Q	Besides that time and this time have you testified in court before?	
3	Α	Never.	
4	Q	So is this a scary experience for you?	
5	A	Yes, never been arrested before either so.	
6	Q	Now, Mr. Harvey stopped the car at this school?	
7	Α	Yes.	
8	Q	Did you see prior to Mr. Harvey stopping the car at the school, did you	
9	see any ligh	nts and sirens?	
10	Α	When we started approaching the school, we started to see the lights	
11	and sirens.		
12	Q	Okay. Were there any lights and sirens directing you to stop at that	
13	school?		
14	Α	No.	
15	MS. SPELLS: Pass the witness.		
16	THE COURT: Anything else?		
17	MR.	SCHWARTZ: Just a couple. Thank you, Your Honor.	
18		RECROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. SCHWARTZ	
19	BY MR. SC	HWARTZ:	
20	Q	So the gentleman that ended up following the U-Haul van, you first saw	
21	him actually in the T.J. Maxx parking lot?		
22	A	Yes, he didn't actually follow us from T.J. Maxx. He just blocked us.	
23	Q	Okay. He's not you didn't see I thought you said you saw him once	
24	you got to the school you knew that somebody had been following you, right, that's		
25	what you told me?		

Okay. Why did he go inside?

Q

No, I never said that.

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overnight break.

Now, timewise, we're going to need about 30 minutes to discuss what's going on and specifically reviewing the instructions. So what time would you like to start this trial?

MR. ROSE: Can we approach briefly, perhaps.

THE COURT: I want them to hear what time you guys are proposing because I don't want anybody to -- as far as I'm concerned, we can start at 6 o'clock in the morning.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Your Honor, could we start at 9:30 and we will be here at 9:00 with you.

THE COURT: Okay, that sounds good. You guys -- 9:30, okay?

All right. Because we're getting close, you guys will be deliberating very quickly.

Ask Tom.

Tom, we've got a question over here.

THE MARSHAL: She has to take children to school. She said 10 o'clock would be more amenable to her.

THE COURT: There's fine. We can do it.

MR. SCHWARTZ: We should be done by lunch time.

THE COURT: 10 o'clock is fine.

All right. I think we have one more question over here, Tom.

JUROR NUMBER 9: I'm having a hard time to come tomorrow here. My husband --

THE COURT: Wait, wait, wait. Tell Tom and --

THE MARSHAL: She says her husband doesn't get off work until 11 and

that's her childcare for tomorrow.

THE COURT: I don't know if we can start that late. We can take a -- if we don't get started until 11 o'clock, that's going to put us well into the afternoon.

There's no other arrangements that you can make? I mean, for childcare for an hour or so if we go to 10 o'clock, can you get somebody that can provide childcare for an hour and then just like take an Uber or something. Can you do that?

JUROR NUMBER 9: I don't have anyone whose -- I don't have any family here.

THE COURT: Can you be here at 11 o'clock?

JUROR NUMBER 9: He get off at 11. He work --

THE COURT: Okay. Well, this is getting -- now we're not starting until noon. If he doesn't get off until 11, by the time he gets home and you get here it's going to be 12 o'clock.

Any suggestions?

MS. SPELLS: Court's brief indulgence.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Can we approach, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Sure.

[Bench conference begins]

MR. SCHWARTZ: I don't know if this is a thing people do. But if she brought the kids with her, could they go down to Victim Witness and hang out there with some supervisors. I don't know.

MR. ROSE: What we can -- bring them to the Victim Witness Center.

MR. SCHWARTZ: That's what I said.

MR. ROSE: Yeah.

MS. SPELLS: I'll watch the baby.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. SCHWARTZ: That's an idea at least.

THE COURT: Do you think you can call Victim Witness and see if they can help her out and watch --

MR. SCHWARTZ: Yeah, I know -- I don't think that they're probably open but one of our Victim Witness advocates will definitely take care of it for us.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me make that suggestion.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Okay.

MR. ROSE: Okay.

[Bench conference concludes]

THE COURT: Okay. Here's a way we can do this. All you would need to do is get down here because the District Attorney's Office has Victim Witness advocates who can watch your kids until your husband can get here and pick them up. So, you'll have childcare built into the system, all you'll need to do is just get down here.

JUROR NUMBER 9: [Indiscernible].

THE COURT: And bring your kids. Come down here a little early, bring your kids, and they'll make arrangements for the Victim Witness Office advocates. They have folks down there that do this kind of thing. So that'll get you off the hook as far as your childcare, okay.

All right. So we'll do it like this, we'll say --

MS. SPELLS: Your Honor, can we approach again, please?

THE COURT: Sure.

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MS. SPELLS: I'm a mom and I'm fearing some hesitation. Can we provide accommodations that the Victim Witness will be like in the courtroom, in the back or something?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. ROSE: Oh, yeah.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Let's do it. That's fine.

MS. SPELLS: I mean --

MS. ROSE: Oh, yeah. Well, yeah. No, that way they --

MS. SPELLS: I certainly wouldn't want my kids with strangers.

MR. ROSE: Yeah.

THE COURT: Absolutely, we can do that. We'll explain that.

MS. SPELLS: That's -- okay.

MR. ROSE: That's fine.

[Bench conference concludes]

THE COURT: What we can do is so you don't have to worry about your kids being someplace where you can't watch them. There's two offices right here, between the outer doors and the inner doors, and we can have the Victim Witness folks come down and watch your kids right outside the courtroom. So you'll never -- they'll never be more than 30 feet away.

Does that ease your mind a little?

JUROR NUMBER 9: Yeah, they are only seven months babies [indiscernible].

THE COURT: Seven months?

JUROR NUMBER 9: Seven months. [indiscernible]

THE COURT: Okay. So they're little kids.

JUROR NUMBER 9: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, you know, bring that thing you do that, you know, your -- and, I mean, they have people that are real competent and good and they can watch the little -- the babies right here. And if you have any questions or problems, you're going to be like 10 giant steps away. Okay?

JUROR NUMBER 9: [Shakes head yes]

THE COURT: All right. So all you'll have to do is bring your kiddles down here. Be here from between 9:30 and 10 and we'll be ready to start at 10 o'clock.

We'll be here earlier and they'll make all the arrangements for you. And you just -- when you would normally just be coming in here, just bring your kids and they'll have -- they'll get them all ready to go, okay.

JUROR NUMBER 9: [Indiscernible]

THE COURT: All right. So for us, we'll be here by -- I'd like to say maybe like between 9:00 and 9:15 and we'll be ready to go at 10 o'clock, okay.

MR. ROSE: Yes.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Anything else I need to ask of these guys?

All right. So we're going to have an overnight recess, again. But we're getting real close to the end now. When I tell you that part about keeping an open mind, the defense has identified another witness, well maybe a couple, so there is a possibility of some witnesses for the defense, keep an open kind, do not form or express any opinions about this case until you've heard all of the evidence. We haven't heard all of the evidence necessarily. All right.

Remember this overnight admonishment. I will admonish you not to

converse or discuss amongst yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected or related to this trial. Don't watch, listen, or read any reports or commentaries regarding anything having to with this trial through any medium of information, radio, television, newspapers, Internet. And don't form or express any opinions on any subject connected or related to this trial until such time this case has been finally submitted to you, which I can promise you it's going to happen real soon. All right.

All right, go relax, get this off your mind, and I'll see you guys tomorrow.

[Outside the presence of the jury panel]

THE COURT: We're outside the presence of the jury.

It is going to be interesting. I don't think I've ever had this situation.

Listen, I don't want you guys showing up without having gone and talked over these instructions. I don't want to be starting from scratch. I want you guys to go through the instructions, that there's nothing unusual about this case. The instructions in this kind of a case are historic. So let's not make something out of nothing. Go through the instructions, just make me decide those instructions that you have a real legitimate complainant over.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. ROSE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So let's show up about, like I said, between 9:00 and 9:15.

You'll have to decide what you're going to do. I don't know if you're going to call your other witness or however you want to do it. But let's just be ready so we can get this thing rock and rolling by 10 o'clock, all right.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Thank you, sir.

1	MR. ROSE: Is this a reporting or a recording courtroom? Because our stock		
. 2	instructions have both		
3	THE CLERK: Recording.		
4	THE COURT: We're a recording.		
5	MR. ROSE: Recording, okay.		
6	THE COURT: We're recording.		
7	MR. ROSE: Okay.		
8	THE CORRECTIONS OFFICER: Judge, what time do you want the		
9	Defendant here? 9:15?		
10	THE COURT: Yeah, have him here between 9:00 and 9:15.		
11	THE CORRECTIONS OFFICER: Yes, sir.		
12	THE COURT: I mean, we can't even we can't settle any of the instructions		
13	without him here.		
14	THE CORRECTIONS OFFICER: Yes, sir, okay.		
15	THE COURT: We can do something off the record but really he should be		
16	here.		
17	[Jury Trial, Day 2, concluded at 5:29 p.m.]		
18			
19			
20			
21	ATTEST: I hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/visual		
22	recording in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability.		
23	Gina Villani		
24	Court Recorder		

Electronically Filed 4/23/2018 4:57 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

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DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff. CASE NO. C-16-314260-1 DEPT. NO. VIII v. ALFRED C. HARVEY. DATE: 04/30/18 Defendant. TIME: 8:00 AM

DEFENDANT'S REPLY TO STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL AND MOTION FOR EVIDENTIARY HEARING AND DECISION BY TRIAL JUDGE

COMES NOW, Defendant, Alfred Harvey, by and through Chief Deputy Public Defenders, JAMIN SPELLS, and Sharon Dickinson and files this Reply in support of the 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 issues and facts from

this trial. 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 23rd day of April, 2018. PHILIP J. KOHN CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER /s/ Sharon G. Dickinson By: 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

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

A. Request to have trial judge decide motion.

State submitted this issue to the court. Alfred Harvey asks Judge Bixler decide this motion.

The reason it is important for Judge Bixler to decide the motion for a new trial is to establish continuity in the jury instruction decisions. Judge Bixler heard the trial and is familiar with the facts and law. In this motion, Alfred Harvey is arguing he would have advised Judge Bixler to further instruct the jury as to the definition of robbery and outlined the requests he would have made to Judge Bixler. Thus, only Judge Bixler can decide if he would have given additional instructions. See below.

B. Merits for granting the Motion for a New Trial.

State contends Alfred Harvey failed to demonstrate the seven factors listed in *Lenmore v. State*, 94 Nev. 237, 239-40 (1978) and NRS 176.515(3). State focuses its argument on step 5: "such as to render a different result probable upon retrial." *Id.* Because State did not specifically address the other factors, this court may find Alfred Harvey fulfilled Steps 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7. *Polk v. State*, 233 P.3d 357, 359 (Nev.Sup.Ct. 2010).

However, juror misconduct or conduct occurring during deliberations by an outside influence may also be the basis for granting a new trial without

showing a different result would be probable upon retrial. *Brioady v. State*, 396 P.3d 822, 824 (Nev. 2017), *reh'g denied* (Oct. 2, 2017)(juror failed to answer truthfully during voir dire; *Lamb v. State*, 127 Nev. 26, 43-46 (2011)(bailiff had contact with deliberating jury without notifying parties); *Manning v. State*, 348 P.3d 1015 (Nev. 2015)(trial court failed to seek input from parties before answering a jury note). To prevail on a motion of a new trial involving juror misconduct or misconduct from court or staff, the defendant only needs to show misconduct occurred and the misconduct was prejudicial. *Meyer v. State*, 119 Nev. 554, 563-64 (2003).

Here, misconduct occurred because the parties were not advised by the court that the jury sent a note asking the court to elaborate on the definition of the words "by means of force or violence or fear of injury" – the same argument Alfred Harvey's attorney made in closing. Because the parties were not notified and the jury not brought back into court, NRS 175.391 and NRS 175.451 were violated.

NRS 175.451 states:

After the jury have retired for deliberation, if there is any disagreement between them as to any part of the testimony, or if they desire to be informed on any point of law arising in the cause, they must require the officer to conduct them into court. Upon their being brought into court, the information required shall be given in the presence of, or after notice to, the district attorney and the defendant or the defendant's counsel. (emphasis added).

Accordingly, misconduct occurred because NRS 175.451 was violated.

Likewise, NRS 175.391 may not have been followed. NRS 175.391 states in pertinent part:

... The officer shall not permit any communication to be made to [the deliberating jurors], or make any personally, unless by order of the court, except to ask them if they have agreed upon their verdict. The officer shall not, before the verdict is rendered, communicate to any person the state of their deliberations or the verdict agreed upon..

Because Judge Bixler does not remember anything about the jury note it appears there may have been contact with the deliberating jury without court order.

As noted in the motion, 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)

If the jury had been brought back to court for court to address their question, 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.

Defense Counsel would have objected to the response given on the notes as nonresponsive to the question and confusing because the jury asked about the law and the response was about evidence.

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 have helped 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*.

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 question and Jury instruction 23 allowed the court to inform the jury of these definitions.

Further clarification on the words identified by the jury as confusing would render a different result probable on retrial. The question asked by the jury focused on Alfred Harvey's defense as argued in closing. *Exhibit L.* Alfred argued:

There was also no fear, no force, or nor violence. Kinda 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 t 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. Exhibit L, page 50.

Alfred also argued that he was not being threatening according to Mr. Muonz. "at the end of the day, he's thief, not a violent robber." *Id.*

Therefore, if trial court would have discussed the jury note and allowed Alfred Harvey to supplement the instructions, he would have provided a clear definition and it is probable the jury would have found him not guilty of robbery.

Based on the above, Alfred Harvey was *prejudiced* because if Defense Counsel had knowledge of the jury note and had been allowed to submit the instructions or provide a specific request on how the court should respond, it is

probable the trial court would have responded differently and it is probable that the jury would have found him not guilty.

While the new evidence discovered is a jury note, the question asked by the jury showed they were attempting to decide between a larceny and a robbery. At trial, Alfred admitted stealing but denied the robbery. If court grants this motion for a new trial, on retrial Defense Counsel will submit the instructions discussed in this motion and it is *probable* a different result will occur.

C. Evidentiary Hearing.

At the hearing on April 16, 2018, district court told the parties that he had spoken to the trial judge, Judge Bixler, and Judge Bixler did not remember anything about Court Exhibit 1.

In light of Judge Bixler not remembering the jury note, Alfred Harvey asks for an evidentiary hearing to determine how the jury note was made part of the district court file. Accordingly, Alfred asks the court to hold an evidentiary hearing and allow testimony and cross-examination of the court staff present during time the jury was deliberating:

- 1. Court Marshall, Tom
- 2. Court Clerk, Phyllis Irby
- 3. Court Clerk, Carol Donahoo
- 4. Court Recorder, Jill Jacoby

5. Any other person involved with the jury note

See Exhibit K: Court minutes for November 17 and November 18, 2016; Exhibit L: November 17, 2016, transcript; Exhibit M: November 18, 2016, transcript.

An evidentiary hearing is necessary for Alfred to proceed with his case in the Nevada Supreme Court because how the bailiff and court staff interacted with the deliberating jury may warrant a new trial and may be an issue on appeal warranting reversal. *Lamb v. State*, 127 Nev. 26, 43-46 (2011). In *Lamb*, 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.

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.

In view of the above, Alfred Harvey asks this court to grant his motion and reconstruct the record of his trial so that he has a record as to what occurred with the jury note.

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CONCLUSION In view of the above, Alfred Harvey asks this court to allow Judge Bixler to conduct an evidentiary hearing and to make a decision on his motion for a new trial. DATED this 23rd 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

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@clarkcountyda.com on this 23 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 K

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

COURT MINUTES

November 17, 2016

C-16-314260-1

State of Nevada

Alfred Harvey

November 17, 2016

10:00 AM

Jury Trial

HEARD BY: Bixler, James

COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 11B

COURT CLERK: Carol Donahoo

RECORDER:

Jill Jacoby

REPORTER:

PARTIES PRESENT:

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- Steve Rose, Dep DA, and Bryan Schwartz, Dep DA, present on behalf of the State; Jasmin Spells, Dep PD, and Kelley Jones, Dep PD, present on behalf of Deft. Harvey, who is also present.

10:00 a.m. OUTSIDE THE PRESENCE OF JURY: Jury Instructions and Verdict form settled on the record.

JURY PRESENT: Court instructed the Jury. Closing arguments by Mr. Rose and Ms. Spells; rebuttal by Mr. Schwartz. At the hour of 12:42 p.m., the Jury retired to deliberate; Court thanked and excused the alternates.

For the record, Court noted that if the Jury has not reached a Verdict by 5:00 p.m., the Court will ask the Marshall to inquire as to whether the Jury is making progress or would prefer to take a break and return in the morning.

///

PRINT DATE:

12/20/2016

Page 1 of 2

Minutes Date:

November 17, 2016

C-16-314260-1

5:00 p.m. The Jury elected to recess and return in the morning at 9:30 a.m. to continue their deliberations. Therefore, COURT ORDERED, Jury Trial CONTINUED.

CUSTODY

CONTINUED TO: 11/18/16 9:30 AM

PRINT DATE: 12/20/2016 Page 2 of 2 Minutes Date: November 17, 2016

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

COURT MINUTES

November 18, 2016

C-16-314260-1

State of Nevada

ALFRED HARVEY

November 18, 2016

9:30 AM

Jury Trial

HEARD BY: Bixler, James

COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 11B

COURT CLERK: Phyllis Irby

RECORDER: Jill Jacoby

REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT:

HARVEY, ALFRED C

Defendant

Attorney for the Deft Attorney for the State Attorney for the State Attorney for the Deft

Spells, Jasmin State of Nevada

Jones, Kelley R.

Rose, Robert E. Schwartz, Bryan A.

Plaintiff

JOURNAL ENTRIES

- JURY PRESENT. Verdict reached at the hour of 11:10 am. The Court thanked and excused the jury. OUTSIDE THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY. The Defense requested to have Judge Bixler do the sentencing. The State will provide PowerPoint as exhibit. COURT ORDERED, DEFT HELD WITHOUT BAIL. SENTENCING SET.

CUSTODY

1-04-17 8:00 AM SENTENCING (DEPT. VIII)

PRINT DATE:

12/02/2016

Page 1 of 1

Minutes Date:

November 18, 2016

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EXHIBIT L

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CLERK OF THE COURT 1 **RTRAN** 2 3 4 DISTRICT COURT 5 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 THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 2016 15 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 16 JURY TRIAL - DAY 3 17 APPEARANCES: 18 BRYAN S. SCHWARTZ, ESQ. 19 For the State: STEVEN ROSE, ESQ. 20 **Deputy District Attorneys** 21 JASMIN D. SPELLS, ESQ. For the Defendant: KELLEY R. JONES, ESQ. 22 **Deputy Public Defenders** 23 24 RECORDED BY: JILL JACOBY, COURT RECORDER 25

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 2016 AT 10:01 A.M.

[Outside the presence of the jury panel]

THE COURT: We are on the record in the State of Nevada versus Alfred Harvey.

All right. We're in the process of settling instructions, defense has some proposed instructions that they want inserted into the instruction package.

Do you want to start with number seven?

MS. SPELLS: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Number seven, proposed instruction, I mean page seven, from the defense proposed instructions, 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.

Doesn't the State -- don't we have almost the identical --

MR. ROSE. We have one that's very similar, Your Honor.

The State's issue with this one actually comes on line five. It says that we have the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt that the Defendant committed an unlawful taking of personal property to wit: miscellaneous clothing items, and it's really that portion of to wit: miscellaneous clothing items. Because what this particular instruction is doing is defining the commission of the crime of robbery, and I think that it should be constrained to the elements of the crime of robbery. We already have in the charging document what personal property we think has been taken or we're alleging has been taken. I don't think that it's appropriate to insert that as if it were an element of this particular offense given

that the offense itself is simply defined as the taking of personal property from another person in their presence and so on and so forth.

MS. SPELLS: And, Your Honor, this is not a misstatement with regard to this. It's a negatively phrased jury instruction which we would present to the Court that we are entitled to under *Crawford* and it also goes to our theory of the case here. It's what the State has alleged. We used their exact language out of the information that they wrote, to wit, and what followed from there so. We would submit to the Court that we should be entitled to this.

MR. ROSE: Your Honor, I think page eight is actually the negatively worded one. If you are not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt, et cetera. Moreover, I think, you know, under *Crawford* it says that, you know, you are not supposed to infer from the various instructions what the theory of defense is or what the argument of defense is. But that if the rest of the instructions do cover it, if it is contained within the rest of the instructions, it is not required to give that it inverse, whether the negatively worded portion of it.

And, again, I still think that with, especially with seven in particular, that by defining the offense and including a portion of the specific allegations as an element of the offense it does misstate the law because the law itself is simply personal property. So we think that the State's version, which just has the elements of the offense in the definition of — in the instruction which defines the offense as the more appropriate version particularly given the fact that they are receiving the information as stated in instruction two or three, which then sets out the specific factual allegations.

MS. SPELLS: Your Honor, the defense disagrees. What we're basically telling the jury here is that the State does have the burden to prove the allegations.

that they have charged, which are alleged in the information of the case here.

THE COURT: Well, I don't know that it's — I don't know that it's — I don't know that this is a necessary definitive on your theory of the case. It's not an inverse instruction. I'd have to agree. I think that probably the proposed instruction on page eight is more of an inverse instruction, if you are not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt. I don't have any problem putting that instruction on page eight, inserting that in right after the State's reasonable doubt instruction.

MR. ROSE: And, Your Honor, our primary objection to eight is simply the fact that it also still includes that language in the portion of this — the instruction, which is defining the elements of the offense and because the elements of the offense is not included in miscellaneous clothing items the element of the offense is personal property. We think that that has the tendency to confuse the jury as to that point and it misstates the law as the law comes to the definition of the term itself.

THE COURT: Well, what's important is that the concept that crime and bodies as an element, the taking of personal property, that's what the crime of robbery is. It's not — it doesn't have anything to do with whether it's clothing items or anything else. It's just personal property, that's the way the statute defines it.

MR. ROSE: That's correct, Your Honor. And that's why we would prefer the State's version, which leaves it at personal property.

MS. SPELLS: And, Your Honor, we would submit all of our earlier arguments with regard to this. Again, it is a negatively phrased inverse with regard to our theory of the defense and with regard to what the State has charged here and they do have the burden of proof with regard to proven what they have charged. So we didn't add any additional language, we didn't make up any additional language, we simply put what they wrote in their information.

MR. ROSE: And, Your Honor, we would have no objection to giving this instruction if it were to exclude the words, to wit: miscellaneous clothing items and keep it as a, you know, reverse *Crawford* instruction or inverse instruction. It's just our big issue with it is that, our fear is that it redefines the actual elements of the crime itself.

THE COURT: Well, I mean, it's kind of difficult to strike out the exact language that's contained in the Information even though it's not definitive of the crime. It's exactly the language that's in the Information.

MR. ROSE: And it is, Your Honor. Again, our concern is just that because of the rest of the instruction as it is, is a definition or is an inversed, I guess, including the definition.

THE COURT: Well, you --

MR. SCHWARTZ: No other piece of the allegation is defined. The person, Julian Munoz, is in the Information. He's not in this instruction. The only thing that we're including is now this definition of personal property, which is in the Information. They're free to argue all day about it. That information is there. That's the charging document.

THE COURT: Here's what we're going to do. I'm not going to insert it. I'm going to — I will massage this on page eight, this adverse instruction regarding reasonable doubt. I don't have any trouble putting that in. And you can argue anything you want to argue in regards to the personal property aspect of the crime and the miscellaneous clothing items is certainly open for your version of your defense.

MS. SPELLS: So the Court is not admitting it at eight at all? THE COURT: No, eight I'm letting in.

MS. SPELLS: Oh, okay.
THE COURT: I'm going to

THE COURT: I'm going to — I don't have any problem with that. It's an adverse, if you fail to —

MS. SPELLS: Okay.

THE COURT: -- be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt. And we'll put it after five, that will become six, and then we'll just renumber the rest of them:

MR. ROSE: So is it coming in as written, Your Honor or?

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. SCHWARTZ: I thought you had said you would strike the miscellaneous clothing item portion because that was what they were going --

THE COURT: No, I'm striking the miscellaneous clothing. I'm not even -- I'm not inserting -- their page seven, I'm not inserting at all.

MR. SCHWARTZ: And we're talking about page eight has that same language.

MR. ROSE: Page eight has that same language.

THE COURT: Oh, it does?

MR. ROSE: Yes.

MR. SCHWARTZ: That was our issue.

THE COURT: Oh, okay. I see what you're talking about.

MR. SCHWARTZ: And we're fine with eight if we just strike that, to wit: miscellaneous clothing items and keep it consistent with the law as stated.

THE COURT: Okay. I agree with it you completely.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Okay.

THE COURT: It's just going to be taking of personal property from the person of another, strike that part out, and then it's an adverse reasonable doubt instruction.

So somebody's going to have to fix that.

MR. ROSE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So what will be stricken out is the words, of an unlawful taking of personal property, and then we'll strike out, to wit: miscellaneous clothing items, and so it will read personal property from the person of another. And that is going to be instruction six.

Okay. Now, this petty larceny concept. I have heartburn over this because petty larceny as opposed to grand larceny involves the value of property and nobody has even, with the exception of the price tags on a couple of those items, nobody has ever even mentioned value.

MS. SPELLS: Your Honor, actually we did. I questioned Mr. Munoz on the stand yesterday with regard to the total of all of the items taken. And I actually approached the witness with his report and asked him whether or not he had listed prices on his T.J. Maxx incident report. And the testimony that went forth was that — let's see. I wrote it down. But he said less than an amount. And I don't know if we went high and I asked him less than \$500 or — but he did make a statement with regard to value.

THE COURT: Well, if I remember his testimony, he only identified a portion of the property that was taken because some of the items were taken by the Defendant allegedly after he had left the room with the screen and —

MR. ROSE: And, Your Honor, I think the testimony was asked, you know, as to all of the items if they'd be less than \$500, and I think he did answer affirmatively to that it would be. However, the State's position is that larceny, be it petty larceny or grand larceny, is not a lessor included offense. There's actually a Court of Appeals case from July 27th of this year, that's *Naylor v State*, N-A-Y-L-O-R, v

State, Docket Number 69571. It's actually a relatively brief opinion. I have multiple copies of it with me. And in there the appellate court stated as follows: we conclude the District Court did not abuse its discretion. Robbery is a general intent crime that requires an element of force or intimidation in taking property from a person or taking property in the presence of a person, whereas larceny is a specific intent crime that does not require force or the presence of that person. Thus, as *Naylor's* counsel acknowledged at trial larceny is not a lessor included offense of robbery. Because robbery is not a lessor included offense of robbery we would ask that this not be given because this along with the one after it, which involves the lessor included offenses is simply an aggregate because it's not a lessor included offense.

Moreover, under *Peck v State*, W16 Nevada 840, a lessor related offense need not be instructed. Moreover, we would object to the instruction on any lessor related offenses, because the State has had no — or has not wanted to nor tried to nor attempted to prove any of these other lessor related offenses. We could have done so: We specifically choose not to. And we would ask that because this not a lessor included at best it's a lessor related that this instruction not be given. I have copies of that case for both defense counsel and Your Honor.

MS SPELLS: Your Honor, our position would be that it does conform with the testimony that has gone forth. It is something that we would be arguing in our closing arguments. And with regard to the case the Court has the decision to make whether it's a lessor related or whether it's a lessor included the Court still has the authority to allow for this jury instruction to go forth. If the State has an issue, and is indicating that they believe it to be a lessor related, then we would withdraw jury instruction number ten. However, jury instruction number nine would still be on.

THE COURT: Page nine?

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MS_SPELLS: Yes, page nine, I apologize, versus jury instruction of defense proposed page ten.

THE COURT: Okay. Here's what we're going to do. I'm not — I had heartburn when I just read it because it's a completely different type of offense between larceny and petty larceny and robbery. You can certainly argue that this is nothing more than a petty larceny and but — and you can say, and if you find that it's petty larceny and not anything else, then you just got to find the Defendant not guilty.

MS. SPELLS: Your Honor, the --

THE COURT: If that's all the evidence indicates to the jury, that there was a theft of a property but there was no force or intimidation utilized, it would amount to a petty larceny. But he's not charged with petty larceny so you've got to find him innocent.

MS. SPELLS: Your Honor, the issue with that is that the jury is not going to know the definition of petty larceny. This particular jury instruction only gives them the definition of petty larceny so we can't very well —

THE COURT: You can argue it.

MS. SPELLS: -- argue --

THE COURT: You can argue it all you want.

MS. SPELLS: - without them knowing value.

THE COURT: You can argue it all you want. I mean, apparently everybody acknowledges the only testimony in regarding value would make it a petty larceny not even a grand larceny. And you can argue that but we're not going to confuse them by putting this in. It's not a lessor included. I guess, it's a lessor vaguely related. I'm not putting it in.

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What about the -- when a person has committed, under page ten. You've got three other -- no, two other pages.

MS. SPELLS: Well, considering the Court's ruling with regard to our page nine, we would have to just submit it to the Court.

THE COURT: Okay. And we don't use ten either then.

And your circumstantial one on page 11, is there anything that -- it seemed to me like we already have an instruction, don't we?

MR. ROSE: Your Honor, this one -- so this one the State would acknowledge is an accurate statement of the law under Supranovich. However, the Court has made it clear that this is one that is discretionary on the Court. It is neither an abuse of discretion to give it or to decline to give it. The State's preference would be that we not give it. The State's concern is that although it has been approved of in one particular case that it still has a tendency to confuse the jury, in that it can invite the jury fairly easily to look at any one piece of evidence and decide does that one piece of evidence have multiple inferences that be drawn from it, and then looking at that piece of evidence in solo decide, oh, well, because one of those pieces of evidence -- or one of those inferences points towards acquittal and not towards guilt, we'll assume that piece of evidence tends towards guilt although -- or, sorry, tends towards acquittal even though when you look at all of the evidence together, which is what they're supposed to do, it makes the multiple inferences that might be drawn from one piece of evidence more or less reasonable. And that standing alone one might have two, equally reasonable inferences. But the in combination with everything else it makes some of those inferences more or less reasonable. And wel just think that the instruction as written, although, again, an accurate statement of the law and not an abuse of discretion to give is also not an abuse of discretion not

to give it: We would prefer that not be given due to the tendency to or the concern to confuse the jury as to how they're to look at each piece of evidence both solo and altogether.

MS. SPELLS: Your Honor, we --

THE COURT: I'm given it. I don't think there's anything wrong with it. It's accurate. We're going to put it in after proposed seven, between seven and eight. Seven is the one that, the evidence which you are you to consider consists of the testimony blah, blah, blah, blah, blah. And it touches upon direct and circumstantial evidence and it would be appropriate to insert this instruction right after that.

So, now, we're going to have go back and actually put ink on these instructions.

MS. SPELLS: Your Honor, we did submit a verdict form.

THE COURT: Your verdict?

MS. SPELLS: It's an inverse of what the State had. We also included the guilty of petty larceny, but I do understand the Court's ruling with regards to that.

THE COURT: Okay. We went through it -- do you have any objections to their verdict form? Without the -- without the --

MR. ROSE: Your Honor, the State's position is we would prefer to use our verdict form; really the only difference between the two is the ordering of it. And I believe that given the fact that the State does have that burden of proof, we do have to prove all of the elements they will be instructed. And it will be argued to them repeatedly about that burden of proof that going from not guilty to guilty of robbery with use then to guilty of robbery doesn't make as much sense as just following right down the line with the burden of proof.

THE COURT: Here's how we're going to do it. I don't have any -- here's how

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we're going to do it. It's going to say, count one, robbery with use of a deadly weapon. The first choice is going to be not guilty, the second choice is going to be guilty of robbery, the third choice is going to be guilty of robbery with use of a deadly weapon. It's just going to go right down from not guilty, in terms of seriousness, and the third choice is going to be robbery with use of a deadly weapon. So somebody's going to have to redo those.

MS. SPELLS: Your Honor, if I may just briefly put on the record the few things that we had prior to going on the record.

THE COURT: Sure.

MS. SPELLS: And, I believe, that our proposed jury instructions were actually filed so that they would become a part of the record should it --

THE COURT: They will be in just a second. When we — I'm going to go through and we're going — I don't even know how many there are. We're going to make copies and we're going to put numbers on them. So it's one, two — the sixth instruction somebody's going to have to redo and take that language out.

MR. ROSE: I'm working on that now, Your Honor. I'll e-mail it to the Court in just a moment.

THE COURT: 25 instructions, well under my 39 limit, and then there's going to be a revised verdict form.

MR. ROSE: Yes, Your Honor. I've made the alterations to instruction number -- I think it's six and to the verdict form. I'll be e-mailing that to the Court in just one moment.

THE COURT: Okay, excellent.

[Colloquy between District Attorney and Defense Counsel]

MS. SPELLS: Your Honor, so just briefly a few things. We did speak with

Mr. Harvey and he's fine with us adding the jury instruction that's already apart of the packet indicating that whether or not he testifies is not an area for the jury to comment on.

Before going on the record, we did discuss a few jury instructions. We discussed defense proposed jury instruction, which was on page three of that packet, it was an instruction with regard to credibility. We just submitted ours and the State also submitted there's and the Court preferred the shorter version, which is going to be given in the packet.

Additionally, the defense proposed an alternative — or I apologize — the defense did not propose an alternative to the State's, in order to use the deadly weapon there need not to 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 in the commission of the crime. Our position was that the *Allen* case was not good case law, that we believe this came out of head note two and that we believe that that head note was actually overturned. We also indicated to the Court that these cases were decided before the legislature enacted NRS 193.165, which defines the deadly weapon statute. We indicated to the Court that we thought that this was duplicitous and not necessary given that we were having a jury instruction which did define the deadly weapon statute. And the Court heard argument and decided to include that in the packet that's being given.

Additionally, the defense proposed an alternative to the State's flight instruction. Our main concern was with regard to the last paragraph. We made argument to the Court that it was our position that that was instructing on kind of the jury's province and that they had the, as being the trier of facts, it was their determination as to -- make a determination as to what they believed the reason of

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the flight was, what weight to be given, and how it should be considered in light of the other factors of the case. The Court heard argument on that.

We also indicated that many of the cases that were cited by the State in their proposed jury instruction, which is being given mirrored the language that we had in ours and so we did prefer ours, which is being, I believe, made a part of the record as a proposed but not admitted jury instruction.

THE COURT: Kind of going about that kind of half-ass backwards. I'm supposed to ask you -- let me get these numbered.

Are all our jurors here? Even --

THE MARSHAL: There's a note there for you.

THE COURT: Perfect. Our juror in the number nine spot found a babysitter.

She did not bring her kids to court. So we dodged a bullet.

MR. SCHWARTZ: She didn't trust us with her kids, I guess.

THE COURT: Apparently not.

MR. ROSE: And I've just sent the instructions to, I think it's the JEA maybe, Ms. Walsh?

THE COURT CLERK: [indiscernible]

MR. ROSE: Okay. And also to defense counsel and to Mr. Schwartz as well, that's only the two that were amended. It's not the whole packet.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. ROSE: I can do that if we need to.

And if it looks sketchie, that is a personal e-mail account.

MS. JONES: It's okay you're not running for president.

MR. ROSE: No, not any time soon.

MS. SPELLS: And, Your Honor, while you're numbering, can we just put

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THE COURT: Certainly.

MS. SPELLS: The parties talked about this last night. At this point we don't have a lot of information but we did just want a complete record of some of the things that did occur. We were informed last night that Mr. Appel was approaching other witnesses, giving out his business card, things of that nature. Obviously the admonishment from the Court is not to discuss your testimony. So at this point we don't know the specific natures of those conversations. All we know is that business cards were handed out. So we just want the record to show that we were informed of that. We're not requesting that the Court do anything at this particular time.

And the other thing that I did just want to put on the record is that as the jury was exiting the courtroom yesterday, and I don't believe Mr. Schwartz is still in the building. I don't know if Mr. Rose was a part of that conversation but we did discuss that one of the jurors was, in our opinion, waving to the attorneys at the State's table. If the Court would just, you know, admonish the jurors again that it is not appropriate to make hand gestures to either side. We just wanted to put that on the record—

THE COURT: All right.

MS. SPELLS: -- as far as --

MR. ROSE: And, Your Honor, just --

THE COURT: At this point I don't think there's anything that I can do about it.

I would love to be able to do something about it. But I think that's pretty offensive and totally out of line.

MR. ROSE: And, Your Honor, I think Mr. Schwartz is coming back in right now. I think he actually had the chance to talk to Mr. Appel briefly about trying to get

some more information about what was happening. Because the information that we had at the time was not clear as to when the discussion occurred if it was before or after the testimony of any of the individual parties, et cetera, or what was discussed.

And, then, we did speak very briefly about the actions of that particular juror. I believe, it was, you know, a general wave towards the parties. I don't know if it was directed at anybody in particular. I don't think any parties responded to it, nobody returned a wave, nobody really did anything else. It might be she just was simply trying to be friendly. None of us know her, none us have spoken with her. So that's just kind of our point of view on that one.

about his testimony or his — not testimony — his discussions or interactions with any other witnesses before or after his testimony.

MR. SCHWARTZ: I did. I called him this morning and I just mentioned that he was not to be talking about the case with anybody until the case was over, even the other witnesses. And he said specifically that he did talk with some of the other witnesses outside and that he was simply just having chitchat with them about his job and nothing at all related to case.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. SPELLS: Your Honor, if we can identify that juror, it was Melissa Svejda.

MR. ROSE: That's correct. I don't remember what --

MR. SCHWARTZ: It's Ms. Svejda.

[Colloquy between District Attorney and Defense Counsel]

THE COURT: All right. I have 25 instructions. Paula is going to take the pencil marks off. I've got 25 instructions, plus the revised verdict form.

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MR. SCHWARTZ: Are we still on the record, Your Honor? THE COURT: Yes, we are.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Just for the record, it was juror number ten, Melissa Svedja.

MS. SPELLS: Thank you.

MR. ROSE: Just because nobody can pronounce her last name.

THE COURT: Okay. So do you want to wait until the copies are all made before — I mean, there's 25 instructions, you know which the ones the Court's improving. Does the defense have any specific objections, other than what you've already specified as to those 25 instructions?

MS. SPELLS: No. Your Honor.

THE COURT: I have in front of me instruction, on page three of your proposed instruction, page nine, page ten, page seven, page eight, page nine of the defense proposed instructions that were not given. Do you have any other proposed instructions that were not given?

MS. SPELLS: Can you go over those numbers with me again, please.

THE COURT: Well, I'm using the page numbers.

MS. SPELLS: Sure.

THE COURT: Page three.

MS. SPELLS: Yes.

THE COURT: Page seven.

MS. SPELLS: Yes.

THE COURT: Page eight and page nine. Excuse me, seven, nine, and ten.

MS. SPELLS: That's correct.

THE COURT: Okay. Any other instructions, proposed instructions, that were

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offered and not given?

MS. SPELLS: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And have you seen the revised form of verdict, the one that goes guilty — I mean, not guilty, guilty of robbery, guilty of robbery with use of a deadly weapon?

MS. SPELLS: I have not seen it but we've discussed it, Your Honor,

THE COURT: Okay. So you're familiar with it?

MS, SPELLS: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you have any objections to it?

MS SPELLS: No.

THE COURT: Okay. As far as the State's concerned, the 25 instructions, do you have any objections to those 25?

MR. SCHWARTZ: No, Your Honor.

MR. ROSE: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I have an instruction that's not on a page. It was originally pencil marked as State's Proposed 14, prolonged physical pain necessarily encompasses some physical suffering, that's the instruction that the State offered that I declined to give, include. Do you have any other proposed instructions that were offered and not given?

MR. ROSE: I -- no, I believe any others that we had initially submitted were then withdrawn by consent of the parties.

THE COURT: Okay. And you're familiar with the form of verdict?

MR. ROSE: We are.

THE COURT: Any objection to it?

MR. ROSE: None, other than what was stated previously.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. So consider the instructions and the form of verdict settled.

Can we start this trial?

MR_ROSE: I think we're almost done.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Perhaps when Ms. Jones gets back we'll be ready to roll.

THE COURT: Okay. We have -- all of your jurors are here, right?

[Colloquy between the Court and the Court Clerk]

[Brief pause in proceeding]

THE COURT: Are there going to be any additional defense witnesses?

MS. SPELLS: Your Honor, we are not going to call any additional witnesses.

THE COURT: Okay. Paula is making the instructions, so in that case then we're just going to go right into the instructions and closing.

MR. ROSE: Yes, Your Honor.

Do we need to have the defense rest on the record?

MS. SPELLS: Yes.

THE COURT: Is that correct, the defense rests?

MS. SPELLS: Yes, but I do think we would need to do that in the presence of the jury.

THE COURT: We'll do it in front of the jury.

MR. ROSE: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I will announce that the defense has announced that they have rested, and I'll have you verify that.

MS. SPELLS: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. And as soon as we get the copies done we're ready to wrap this up.

[Recess taken at 10:40 a.m.]

[Trial resumed at 11:00 a.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, Your Honor.

MS. JONES: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. ROSE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Good morning.

THE JURY PANEL: Good morning.

THE COURT: Sorry about that little delay. The defense has announced that they are resting, that they've concluded their witnesses; is that correct?

MS. SPELLS: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So what we're going to do now is wrap this up. I'm going to read you the instructions on law and you each have a copy of these instructions. I urge you to follow along. It'll be nice to do it kind of informally but this is real important and I need to read this to you word for word. All right. When I get done going through the instructions with you we're going to have closing arguments. What to expect, the State goes first, they make the initial closing argument, followed by the defense closing argument, and lastly, because the State has the burden of proof, they get the last portion of closing arguments, then you'll start the deliberation process.

So, again, I think I've told you this several times. When they start going

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through their closing arguments, a good portion of the closing arguments are going to refer to these instructions. So do not hesitate to make notes, if you feel it's a necessity. Write on your copy of the instructions because you'll be able to take those instructions back into the deliberation room with you, okay.

All right. So here we go.

[Court reads jury instructions]

THE COURT: All right. Counsel, ready to go?

MR. ROSE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. ROSE: Judge, may I proceed?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ROSE: Thank you.

Can you guys see the TV okay? Would it be better if we moved that over?

Tom, can we move that a little bit closer?

THE MARSHAL: Is that better?

MR. ROSE: Thank you.

CLOSING ARGUMENT BY THE STATE

MR. ROSE: Good morning ladies and gentlemen.

THE JURY: Good morning.

MR. ROSE: We're getting there, I promise. Yesterday Ms. Jones stood up and gave you her opening statement, and there were a number of things in there that were interesting, that kind of caught my ear. And one of those was the fact that she said this case was a simple case. And to a certain extent, I agree. There are actually a number of facts in this case that aren't in serious dispute by the parties,

the fact that the Defendant, Alfred Harvey, went to the T.J. Maxx on March 30th, 2016, he enters the store, selected a number of miscellaneous items, put some of those in his jacket or in his pockets, and he left the store without paying for those items. He came into contact with Julian Munoz outside, he handed back two of the wallets, and nothing else, but there's some other interaction there, he then returns to the U-Haul and drove off. He ended up stopping that U-Haul a little while later, he was contacted by the police, and in the U-Haul they found a number of other miscellaneous items still with the T.J. Maxx stickers on them. Those facts aren't really in serious contention at this point.

So really what we're looking at, the crux of this case, the heart of it, comes down to the Defendant's actions and choices during his interaction with Julian Munoz. I submit to you, ladies and gentlemen, that when we look at all of the evidence, when we consider all the testimony, those actions and those choices and what actually occurred there will become clear, that you will find that the appropriate verdict is guilty of robbery with use of a deadly weapon.

Now, in every criminal case, from the simplest trespass to first degree murder, there are two essential things that the State has to prove every time. The first, the number of crimes that we've charged were actually committed, and, second, that the Defendant is the person who actually committed those crimes. So actually kind of want to touch on the second one of those first, I think we can get that out of the way, that the Defendant is the one who committed the crimes. Well, what evidence do we have of that? The first thing we heard was from Julian Munoz, the loss prevention officer, the victim here. He testified that he interacted with the Defendant. He was within arm's reach of him. He identified him here in court. He gave a description at that point of the Defendant. And you'll have the video which

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you can go and compare the description to. You also heard from Shaun Bramble, the other loss prevention officer, who, he told you when the Defendant was in the store for the most part he wasn't really paying attention. He wasn't one of the people that Shaun was focused on, that that after Julian left that Shaun took over controlling the cameras and he was the one, you can watch as the camera zooms in and pans and follows, he's the one now paying attention to the Defendant, then Shaun left and went outside and saw the rest of the interaction outside.

Now, you also heard from Errol Appel, I'm sure you all remember him, and he told you that although he didn't see the incident itself, he was still in his car at that point, he heard the immediate after effects of the incident, and he ended up following the Defendant. He followed that U-Haul and he told you that the same person who got into the U-Haul, in the driver's seat, was the same person that he saw get out of the U-Haul and get taken into custody by the police and that person was the Defendant. The Defendant was that person taken into custody, you heard that Julian -- or that Errol followed that U-Haul the whole way, didn't see any other U-Hauls, kind of a distinctive vehicle, and he managed to follow it from point A to point B. You also heard about the license plates, you could hear that Julian gave the license plate to the 9-1-1 operator, at one point had to correct the 9-1-1 operator as to, was it a T or a G that was the second letter of that license plate. And then you heard that when they got to the end of it there's a U-Haul there and the plates matched. And then after the Defendant was taken into custody at the scene, they found the stolen items, the same things that you can see on the video, and I encourage you to go back and watch the video, the same things that you can see being taken on the video are the things that were taken and found in the U-Haul and they still have the T.J. Maxx stickers on them.

Now, if that's not enough, you also heard from Tara Harvey, the Defendant's wife, that she identified for you that the person on that video, the person that you see there, was the Defendant. She also testified that the Defendant was the one driving the U-Haul. He was the only one driving. Then, lastly, if you don't want to believe any of the people and what they said, you can go back and you can look at the video yourself. You can compare the video to the testimony and use that to kind of determine how much weight you want to give to the spoken testimony. You can look for yourself, the Defendant is sitting right there, you can compare what you see in the video to the Defendant to determine for yourself whether or not that is the same person.

And remember how I mentioned that we had the description of Julian, what he said, I want you to listen to the description that he gave and determine whether or not you think he was accurate.

[State's Exhibit 39 played]

You can listen for yourself. Was he talking about the same person?

And you can also listen, because you'll have the 9-1-1 calls, and you can listen to them however much you want to, you'll get to hear what Errol had to say. Was it the same person that he saw that was being taken into custody?

Now, we'll go back. We had those two things that we needed to prove. One, that the crimes were committed, and two, that the Defendant was the person who committed the crimes. And I suggest to you, ladies and gentlemen, that we have presented to you sufficient evidence to find that the Defendant committed the crimes.

So, we'll move on now — I have my checkmarks mixed up. We'll move on now to whether or not the crimes themselves were committed. What is a

robbery? You've heard the term a lot, you've heard it on CSI or Law and Order, you actually have an instruction, it's instruction number 11 in your packets, it actually defines the elements of robbery. It defines them this way, it's unlawfully takes personal property from another, or in his presence, against his will, and with force or fear of force or violence, that's what the elements of a robbery are. And you can find those again, it's instruction 11. I urge you to look at it. Just kind of walk through these and kind of discuss a little bit more about some of them. Now, it has to include the element of force or fear of force. With that, force can be used in a couple of different ways, you have an instruction on this as well, it's part of that instruction, you can either use the force to take or keep possessions of property, you can use the force to overcome resistance to the taking of the property, or you use it to help you get away, to facilitate an escape.

Now, if you are ensuring that, if you're overcoming resistance to the property or to the taking of the property or if you're trying to get away, the amount of force that is used doesn't matter. Also keep in mind that the value of the items, that doesn't matter either, it's not an element. So even though we're dealing here with a couple of wallets, some moisturizer, some face cream, some perfume it doesn't matter, not an element of the crime.

Now, part of that fear, part of what happens to a person, often somebody will actually be afraid, sometimes that person happens to be superman, they're not afraid. But the law will also tell you, and you'll have the instruction in there, that if the circumstances of the robbery are such that you would put an ordinary person in fear for their safety, such that that person would give up their property to ensure their own safety, it's still a robbery. You don't have to prove actual fear because in that circumstance the law will presume it. So even superman

can be robbed as odd as that might sound.

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So we go back to our elements. Unlawfully takes personal property from another, or in his presence, against his will, and with the use of force or fear of force or violence. We're going to walk through these and through the various elements and we can talk about what evidence we have which proves up these elements. So, the first one, the unlawful taking of personal property, well, as you see here, and you'll have this picture, you can take a look at it, we've discussed it probably ad nauseam, you're probably getting sick of it, but the items that we're talking about here the wallet, the Chloe perfume or fragrance, the moisturizer, and facial cream. Now, you heard that two of the wallets were given back but that the fragrances, the cream, the moisturizer, and that other wallet everything you see in that picture were all found at the scene. Now, you also heard testimony that, and you saw the video where the Defendant was concealing these items in his pockets, that he walked out without paying, that he kept those items, they were unlawfully taken, from the person of another or in his presence. Well, this occurred just outside of T.J. Maxx, and Julian was still within arm's reach, remember he had to receive those two wallets back, he's still within his presence and still on the curb within that perimeter. Remember Julian told you he's not allowed to try to make an arrest or try to get the property back once it breeches that parameter, which is the width of the store and out to the edge of the curb, so all of this is still occurring in close proximity, both to the T.J. Maxx and more specifically to Julian himself and against his will. Well, Julian asked for the items back. He might not have known exactly what things were still there but he asked for the rest of the items. He even said, hey, let's go inside. Let's not do this out here in front of everybody. He wanted those items back. The Defendant refused.

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Now, you have the force or fear of force or violence, again, kind of the crux of the robbery portion of this, what distinguishes it from simply, you know, some kind of theft. Well, you heard testimony that the Defendant pulled out a knife, you heard Julian say that he could here that knife blade click into place, you heard — he described it as approximately four inches long and looked kind of like a black blade. He was able to give you size and color and you heard that it was a consistent description between when he gave it then and when he gave it now.

Now, you also heard that Shaun came out and saw Julian shortly after this happened, and although he couldn't really describe it perfectly why he said shocked, he said that Julian looked shocked. One of those things where you look at the person their eyes are wide and they look shocked. And then finally Julian called 9-1-1. You heard Julian testified he doesn't really like to wait around for two or three hours before Metro will arrive on a theft like this, where it's only a couple of items, it's not a ton of money. He could walk back into the store and simply write up his report and go about the rest of his day but this was something that was important enough, that was significant enough to him that he called 9-1-1. You remember, you'll have these 9-1-1 calls, you'll have both of them, you can play them and listen to them if you want.

[State's Exhibit 39 played]

First thing he says, went out to stop a shoplifter and he pulled a knife on me. Now, you can also look at, when we're talking about the fear and the force or violence, look at how they reacted. They reacted the way you would expect somebody to react if that person was placed with this threatening situation. Well, you heard the 9-1-1 call, you'll get to hear the rest of it, listen to the tone of it, listen to how he speaks. At one point he can't even remember the address of the store.

He gets it backwards. He has trouble remembering everything immediately because he's still in that excited state. Listen to the tone of his voice, you could hear him on the stand today, when he's not faced with a knife, and you can hear him in the 9-1-1 call. Ask you to compare the two of them in your own minds and determine is there a change there, and if there is a change in the tone, why? What would be the cause of that? Is it perhaps the fact that he's not faced with a knife when he was testifying in front of you yesterday?

Now, remember his initial reaction was to stop — he told you he stopped dead in his tracks. He'd been following the Defendant the whole time. He'd been walking along trying to reposition himself in front of him and then all of a sudden he's going to stop dead in his tracks. Now, he could have gone after him to observe. He can, you know, kind of go past that parameter to observe and maybe take down the license plate or do something else. But he doesn't, instead he stops his pursuit, he gives up right then, stops dead in his tracks. Now, what's the first thing he says to Shaun, when Shaun comes out, and he couldn't remember the exact words, but it was something to the effect of, he just pulled a knife on me, that's the first reaction he had. And consider the reaction to Errol, when he pulls up and he says, hey guys, what's going on? The statement that one of the two of them made to him was something to effect of, we just got held up at knife point or we just got robbed at knife point. The reactions at every step of the way are consistent with somebody who has just been put into a threatening situation, who fears for their own safety.

And you can also look at some of the Defendant's reactions, and you'll have the instruction here about flight. Now, remember flight by itself is not conclusive evidence of guilt. However, it's one of many circumstances that you can consider when you're determining whether or not the person is -- it has been proven

guilty or not. It's up to you to determine how much weight you're going to do give to that.

Now, I've asked you to consider the Defendant's reactions, getting into that U-Haul, actually being boxed in by Errol, as Mrs. Harvey testified to, getting out and around Errol, driving off, as Errol told you, kind of weaving through the streets, getting into the Desert Torah Academy, getting out of the van, running to the school, either getting in or just getting to the doors before heading back to the van. Are those actions — are those reactions consistent with somebody who thinks that maybe they've done something wrong and they need to flee?

Now, we've also alleged specifically that this robbery occurred with a deadly weapon, with the use of a deadly weapon. Although we might have different personal opinions by what we mean by deadly weapon, the law actually gives us a very specific definition, and this definition is also in your packet. It means one of two things, it's either any instrument, which as it's normally designed is readily capable of causing death or substantial bodily harm, or it's any instrument which, even though maybe the way it's designed to be used, might not be doing that in the manner in which it's used or threatened to be used is readily capable of causing death or substantial bodily harm.

And forgive me, this might get a little tedious, we've got a lot of definitions here, this is the law, but what do we must mean by substantial bodily harm? That's something else that, again, could be used commonly but we have a specific legal definition of it. It means several different things. That it creates a substantial risk of death or serious permanent disfigurement or a protracted loss of the use of part of your body or there's a whole separate portion of it, which is prolonged physical pain. So what do we have at the end of it is any instrument

where in the manner that you actually use it or that you threaten to use it is readily capable of causing prolonged physical pain. And I submit to you, ladies and gentlemen, that the knife that was used was a deadly weapon, that four inch blade that snaps into place, sufficient to cause fear in Mr. Munoz, that is a deadly weapon, that four inch blade, in a manner which it's either used or threatened to be used can cause substantial bodily harm. It can cause serious injury or just prolonged physical pain. And why do we say that? Because of the reactions to it, the descriptions, and the reactions to it.

And I've already covered this. So I'm not going to take up anymore of vour time with that.

Now, we told you — I told you during opening statements that you're not going to see the knife, the knife was never recovered, witnesses testified, officers testified, they never recovered the knife. They looked around, they looked in the van, they looked in the area, they never recovered the knife. Errol told you he never saw a knife. He doesn't know what happened to it, you heard him on the 9-1-1 call, you know, oh, so you don't know where the knife is? No, ma'am, we sure don't. Mr. Munoz and Mr. Bramble they don't know where that knife went either. That the law will also tell you that the State is not required to prove or to show that knife, bring that knife to you, we still have to prove that it was there, that it was used, but we don't have to actually show you the knife, we don't have to recover it. Why is that? Well, you heard, from the officers, both of them, they weren't surprised that it wasn't found. It didn't shock them. Why? Because there's substantial amount of time and distance between where the incident occurred and the school where he was actually apprehended. That it was even brought up during cross and then redirect of one of the, I believe it was Officer Humpherys, that even notes in the

CAD, that it looks as if the Defendant may have discarded some property. It doesn't say exactly what but may have discarded some property.

Now, we're asking you to listen to a whole number of people and determine who to believe and what to believe and how much credibility you want to give to each person. This is something that we do in our everyday lives. It's not something that's new to us. It's a law specifically points out a number of things that you can use to kind of help you in determining how much weight you are going to give to that individual in their testimony. Their manner on the stand, relationship to the parties, motives and fears, feelings and interests, opportunity to observe the matters, the reasonableness of what that person says, and then the strength or weakness of their recollection.

Let's talk for a couple of minutes about who said what from these various factors. We heard from Julian, you heard from him that he went outside, he talked to the Defendant, he asked for the wallets back, he knew that he wanted those wallets, he saw those wallets being taken, he asked for those back, and he got two back. And he said, I can still see other things that were on in, and I asked him for the rest of the merchandise, and I asked him, hey, let's step back inside. That's when the knife got pulled, that's when he immediately stops what he was doing because he was shocked. Well, you got to see him on the stand, you got to see how he interacted, how he responded to all of the questions.

Now, with the relationship to the parties, obviously, he's the victim here. He probably got a bit of an interest in it. What are his motivations and fears? Is he going to be required to pay you for those items? What -- does the outcome of this, you know, matter to him? What are his motivations and how he testifies? Look at how he testified yesterday compared to what he said in the 9-1-1 call and what he

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said throughout the time between then and then -- then and now, excuse me. Does he have a reason to try and blame somebody else for taking these items? Again, he could have just gone in and written them off. He said, yeah, the guy broke parameter. He couldn't grab him, couldn't arrest him. Why go to the extent of claiming that the knife was pulled? What about his opportunity to observe matters? Who could have possibly had a better view than he did? He was within arm's reach at that point, nobody in between them. Was what he said reasonable? You have an instruction in your packets on commonsense, that basically says when you come in here we ask you just to look at the evidence from this case but the lens through which you look at it includes your commonsense. You don't have to leave it outside the courtroom. Using your common sense, were his statements reasonable? Were his reactions reasonable? What he told you he did and fought and felt was that all reasonable? And, finally, the strength of his recollection, was he somebody who could barely remember bits and pieces of it? He only remembered the parts that really helped him and he forgot the rest of the parts or was he somebody who was able to give you a fairly consistent and thorough testimony, understanding the fact that this occurred at the end of March.

Now, and I go through this with every single witness, what he was seeing things with Mr. Bramble. What were his motives and interests here? What are his relationships to the parties? None of them knew the Defendant, there's no indication he had a grudge against him. As the defense pointed out, Shaun and Julian, they're not best friends, they're not hanging out after work every day, they'll have an eight-hour shift or two together, but it's not as if they're, you know, close buddies. What about his statements? Were they reasonable? Did he remember things appropriately?

And Errol, what are his motives? I mean, maybe he wanted to be a bit of a hero, you know, he seemed like he was excited to be part of this.

You also heard from the officer that in cases like this, and calls like this, about 50 percent of the time you'll have a civilian or somebody else unrelated to the scene who will follow and try and help out at least for a portion of the time. So it's not that Mr. Errol or that Mr. Appel was, you know, acting unusual. He was just trying to help. He didn't know Julian. He didn't know Shaun. Doesn't know the Defendant. He has no real relationship to them other than the fact he happened to be outside of his wife's store that afternoon. What about his recollections? Did he remember things well?

So we have all of that. We have all of how you look at the people and how you determine, based on what they've said, how much weight you want to give their testimony. But fortunately you don't have only the testimony itself, you have other things which you can use to corroborate it, you have the 9-1-1 call and the reaction to the events. Those first initial thoughts and feelings before they've had time to think about it, before they've had time to come back into court and testify in front of you, before they've had time to review their own reports, just their first, initial thoughts and feelings and reactions documented and you can listen to them.

There's a video from inside the store, does their testimony about what happened match up with the video? That video doesn't lie. It has no motivation. It has no feelings. It has no relationships to anybody else. Now, what does that video show? That video clearly shows the Defendant taking miscellaneous items from around that store and putting them into his jacket.

The Defendant's behavior, what does his behavior say about what the testimony you heard was? Does his behavior indicate to you that -- does it match

up with what they're saying he was doing and how he would be thinking at that point in time. Then we have those items that were found in the U-Haul, those items still had that T.J. Maxx sticker on them, did they match the items that you can see and you've heard testimony that he was taking?

Ladies and gentlemen, this was a robbery. Remember the value is not an element of this. He's not charged with the theft itself. Remember that actual fear doesn't need to be shown, the circumstance -- of what a normal circumstance is would put a person in fear such as they would give up that property. So even though Julian testified that he was afraid for his own safety, that he looked shocked, if that doesn't convince you, if that has a kind of circumstance that would put an ordinary person, not superman, in fear for their own safety, it's still a robbery.

We go back to our elements, unlawfully takes personal property from another or in his presence against his will, with force, or fear of force or violence. I submit to you, ladies and gentlemen, that the evidence which you heard clearly establishes each and every one of these elements.

At the end of the day, this is your verdict form, this is how you determine the facts, you tell the Court how you've determined those facts and applied them to the law. You'll see that you have three options: not guilty, guilty of robbery, and guilty of robbery with use of a deadly weapon. I submit to you, ladies and gentlemen, that it's not, not guilty. Not guilty is not the appropriate response because if you look at all of the evidence that we've had, you consider all the testimony, you weigh it, and you find all of the facts that you find, you'll find beyond a reasonable doubt that the Defendant took personal property from another, or in his presence, against his will, with the use of force or fear of force or violence.

Remember that force or fear of force doesn't have to be actual touching. It doesn't

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MS. SPELLS: Court's brief indulgence.

THE COURT: Just so the jurors are mentally prepared, when you start to

have to be harm actually made. As long as it would cause a person to give up their items. It can be used to overcome resistance to the taking of property, hey, let's go back inside, give me the rest of the stuff or to facilitate escape, to get away.

So we're left with robbery and robbery with a deadly weapon. I submit to you that the appropriate verdict is also not guilty of robbery. You had that testimony about that knife, that four inch blade, it's black, you heard it click into place, and all of the reactions of every individual involved with this were consistent with the use of a knife. You know, we don't have it, we can't put it in front of you, can't take it back into the deliberation with you, but the law says that we don't have to, and the officers explained, it's not uncommon, not unusual.

So I suggest to you, ladies and gentlemen, that after you weigh all of the evidence, you'll determine that the appropriate verdict is guilty of robbery with use of a deadly weapon.

At the beginning of this case, when I first got up here, I told you this case is about choices, the Defendant's choices. What I'm going to ask you to do today is to find the facts as you do from the evidence, keeping these instructions in mind, apply those facts to the law as provided to you by the judge, that you'll hold the Defendant accountable for his choices. Every choice that we make in life has consequences, and I'm asking you to hold him accountable for his actions. I'm asking you to find him guilty of robbery with use of a deadly weapon.

Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Thank you, counsel.

Ready?

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

 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 spagnetti, 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.

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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 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.

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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.

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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

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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

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she said. We threw a bunch of spaghetti up for you guys to watch this whole week; right? All a distraction, huh? When she gets up here, the defense, and they talk about miscellaneous clothing items, they're talking about the fact that there's a Facebook dress, you can look at one way or another, talking about Forrest Gump. Let's talk about the case. Let's talk about the facts. Let's talk about the law that you guys have right there, okay. I want to be clear, ladies and gentlemen, I didn't ask you to sit here all week for this trial so you could go back and talk about clothing items, Forrest Gump, and dresses, okay. You have the law, I want you to look at the law and apply the facts. In jury selection you guys talked about, you look at the facts, right? You look at the facts and how it applies to the law and the law in this case has to do with robbery, taking of personal property from another with force or threat of force. It's that simple, that's the law, that's what the State's proven and that's why he's guilty.

Now, in particular Ms. Spells did address this Information that we talked about. It's the charging document, it has the robbery, what he's charged with, it's instruction number three, the first line, this is it not evidence of anything, this is not evidence of anything, this is just a piece of paper that says he's charged with robbery with a deadly weapon, okay, that's all it is. And the personal property, this miscellaneous items that we've alleged, the wallet, the cream, the lotion, whatever, from a clothing store, that's what it is, personal property that was stolen, okay. And they admitted he stole it, right? She said he's a thief. You saw the surveillance, you heard what she said, she admitted, okay, there's no -- that's not in dispute that he took those items.

The Defendant -- the defense has led you around with this -- the only thing I can think of is this distractions; right? We're going off in Forrest Gump land

but let's focus, okay, focus on the law, it's right in front of you, and the facts, okay, that's all we need to talk about.

Now, the defense made this huge, huge deal about perception and memory and, you know, everyone is just wrong. I guess, everyone is just wrong. It wasn't a knife it was the lotion that he was threatening him with. We're not doing this today, with the lotion. Come on now. Mr. Munoz got up on the stand and he told you he was in fear for his life. He saw the four inch blade. He heard the snap. Last time I checked lotion doesn't snap when you take it out of your pocket, fair? He wasn't mistaken about the knife, okay. He described it for you as a black, four inch blade, raised above your head. Why is the Defendant going to raise lotion over his head? And why is Mr. Munoz going to step back scared? No, it was the knife. It all makes sense. It all adds up, okay.

And now we got Mr. Bramble, he didn't see anything, right? Well, he saw something pretty important. He saw the reaction on Mr. Munoz' face right after this incident happened. He said he was shocked. Mr. Munoz has dealt with numerous shoplifters. It doesn't matter to him if they run, if he gets the property back, he's going to go out, he's going to try to get them to come back in, and if they don't, he's going to go back inside and write his report. But when someone pulls a knife on you that changes things, that's what he said; right? This was something different this was not a normal interaction.

And some more distractions from the defense, we're talking about Mr. Munoz said three to four wallets, he didn't know -- he mistaken north for south, east for west. He said that there was a G instead of a T in the license plate. What does that have to do with the fact that this was a robbery? Nothing. He was -- you heard the 9-1-1 call, he was scared. He corrected himself on all of those things.

You didn't hear his voice falter at all though when he said he was robbed with a knife; right? That's the first thing he told Julian -- or Shaun when he arrived. He didn't say anything else about all these other confusing distractions. He said that he got robbed that's what happened.

And I don't know what else we want from Mr. Appel, right, this guy is just visiting his wife at Ross, he happens to see a situation, he offers to help, he calls — he does everything right. He does everything right. And he told you up front, yeah, I didn't see it, all I did was follow him, so I know exactly where this man drove and exactly where he stopped, that's all we asked him to say.

So when the defense gets up and says, well, you can't trust any of these people's memories, right, because they're seeing something different than what they're saying. There's no evidence of that. Never once did Mr. Bramble, Mr. Munoz, Mr. Appel say that the stress of the situation was so much that they're not sure what happened; right? They just told you exactly what happened, that's all they did, that's all we ever asked them to do.

And, now, Ms. Harvey, you know, she came and she said what she said. She said two people were taking photos or maybe only one was. Well, we know Julian was on the phone because you have the 9-1-1 call, okay, so here's one person, that's what he's doing. And the other person said he was taking photos, okay. At the end of the day, who cares, fair? Who cares?

And the whole reason for stopping at the school for the daughter to go to the restroom, okay, you saw the surveillance video, Mr. Harvey goes into the bathroom with the children. He went to the restroom. We watched the surveillance video, there was a couple of minutes while we didn't see anything happen because they were in the restroom.

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 And --

MS. SPELLS: Your Honor, that misstates the testimony.

THE COURT: I'm sorry?

MS. SPELLS: That misstates the testimony.

THE COURT: Let me just make a comment real quick. When there's a dispute as to how somebody remembers what the testimony is, that the State may have one -- out of what they think the testimony is, the defense may have it -- it doesn't really make any difference if they disagree on what the testimony is because it's your recollection of what you believe the testimony to be is the only thing that counts, okay.

Go ahead.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

You can watch the surveillance video for yourself, that's all I'm talking about.

Ms. Spells also said that the State hasn't proven that Mr. Munoz was in fear. He told you he was in fear, there's that. Mr. Rose told you that it doesn't even matter what he says, would a reasonable person be in fear. Would a reasonable person be in fear when a knife's above their head, we're not doing this today, click, snap, knife.

Use your common sense, ladies and gentlemen, please, and there's an instruction on common sense, it's number 19, and it tells you you can use your everyday common sense, you don't have to check it at the door so to speak, you can use your common use and you can figure out what happened.

And, lastly, defense said, there's no knife because we didn't find a knife.

We told you from the beginning we didn't find a knife; right? Mr. Rose got up and he

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said there was no knife found. But think about this, ladies and gentlemen, the Defendants going to take the knife that he just threatened Mr. Munoz with. He's going to take it with him in his car. He's going to drive erratically throughout the streets, although according to Ms. Harvey it was 30 miles an hour, drive erratically through the streets, and then he's going to hand on to the knife. What do you expect? You expect him to put it in a little Ziploc baggie and give it to the police officers? No, he's going to ditch the knife, you heard the officer. I mean, the only thing the defense remembered the officer said was that sometimes witnesses are mistaken. But he said, they often times ditch the weapon. He knows. He's in a lot more trouble if there's a weapon; right? He ditched it while he was driving from point A to point B erratically trying to lose Errol, trying to lose the helicopter that Ms. Harvey said she knew was following them. Of course he's going to get rid of the knife. No surprise that we didn't find a knife here. That doesn't mean that a knife didn't exist. We've got Munoz who saw the knife with his own eyes, Bramble saw the reaction consistent with a knife being pulled on someone, and their reactions to call 9-1-1 immediately, yell out for help, all consistent with a knife being put into play, not a lotion being put into play.

Elements of the crime, ladies and gentlemen, that's what we've got to prove, that's what -- that's what we've got to prove as the State and that's what we've proven to you today.

As I said, common sense, please use it, every day common sense and judgment. You can figure out what happened based on your common sense.

Think of the idea of flight. If he didn't have a knife, if all he did was take some items, why does he need to drive like a maniac away from the scene? Why? He didn't want to give back the rest of the items, I guess. But the idea of flight it

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embodies the idea of deliberately going away with consciousness of guilt. He knew what he did was wrong. He made a choice to pull a knife on Mr. Munoz and he tried to [indiscernible].

Reasonable doubt, you have an instruction, I encourage you to look at the instruction, you do not need to rely on my power point here, instruction number five, not mere possibility or speculation must be actual doubt.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, the Defendant made a choice, he made a choice to change this from a simple theft that they just admitted he did, to change this to a robbery with a deadly weapon. When he pulled the knife on Mr. Munoz and threatened him, we're not doing this today.

Ladies and gentlemen, today you're going to do it. You're going to find him guilty, please, of robbery with a deadly weapon.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, counsel.

Ladies and gentlemen, you're about to begin the process of deliberation. In order to accomplish deliberate — a jury deliberating, you have to be under the charge of somebody to ensure that nobody interferes with the process and that thing — Tom is — the marshal is going to take charge of the jury during their deliberations, and in order to accomplish that he has to be sworn in to promise to do just that. So the very first thing we're going to do right now is swear Tom in as —

MS. SPELLS: Your Honor, can we have the monitors taken off?

THE COURT: I'm sorry?

MS. SPELLS: Can we have the monitors taken off, please?

[The Court Clerk swore in the Court Marshal to take charge of the jury during deliberations]

THE COURT: Very good, all right.

We've got all the exhibits, and you guys are going -- are we using the deliberation room down --

THE MARSHAL: No, down here, they just finished.

THE COURT: All right. So we've got a deliberation room right here. So you guys go with Tom, everybody except the two alternates, Marlene and Danielle, you guys stay right there, everybody else go with Tom. I have special instructions for the two of you.

UNKNOWN JUROR: Us?

THE MARSHAL: Yes, you two are going to stay here and you're eventually going to go with Paula and I'll meet you in a few minutes.

The rest of you bring everything with you, personal property, your note books, everything, let's go back this way.

THE JUDICIAL EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT: Tom, the jury room this way is open.

THE MARSHAL: Yeah.

THE COURT: Yeah, he knows.

And the lunch is here?

THE JUDICIAL EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT: It is.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Mecall, your initial perception as to who was going to be the alternates was accurate --

JUROR NUMBER 13: I was hoping.

THE COURT: -- but you were --

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JUROR NUMBER 13: I've done this before. It's okay.

THE COURT: -- you were very accurate but we don't announce that just because we like to keep everybody on the same level of alertness during the course of the trial.

So here's what happens at this point, you guys are still on this jury, because if something was to happen to anybody, you guys would be called into replace them and substitute in place if something happens to somebody. So, you need to stay in contact and you need to also be careful and be aware that the admonishment about not discussing the case still applies until you've been actually released off of your jury duty. So one of two things is going to happen, Paula is going to call you and say somebody is off the jury, we need you to come down and replace them, or she's going to call you and say the jury reached a verdict and you're off jury duty. If you guys are still -- you don't have to stay here, you don't have to stay in the building, don't leave town, so be someplace where you can get back. And if you're still in the area, Paula will call you if the jury deliberation reaches a verdict, she'll call you and tell you that and you're certainly invited to come back and sit in your chairs while the verdict is read. So it's up to you. The main thing is just until you are either serving with the jurors as they deliberate or discharged off your jury duty, don't talk about the case. It's the same admonishments that you've been given you the whole time that you've been here, okay? I can't thank you enough. We can't do this without you. I hope you don't feel like you got cheated because you were the alternates. But I can't thank you enough for your jury service and Paula will take you and get your jury badges and get --

THE DEFENDANT: Thank you.

THE COURT: -- exchange of information. I think Tom knows how to get

ahold of you but Paula will get some --

THE MARSHAL: I've got all their numbers.

THE COURT: Okay, good.

All right. Thank you again very much, appreciate it.

Can they get a bite of food before -- they're going to get cheated out of having lunch too.

THE MARSHAL: We'll handle it out here. I'm not sure how much we've got.

THE COURT: All right. We know how to get ahold of everybody?

MS. SPELLS: We will provide that information.

MS, JONES: I think we did.

THE COURT: The only person I know how to get ahold of is Mr. Harvey.

All right. We'll see. As they afternoon progresses, we'll all kind of monitor the jurors' progress, if they haven't reached a verdict say by 5 o'clock, I'll have Tom ask them if they're making progress. And if — I would think, you know, if it goes on to like 6, we'll start maybe suggesting that they take a break and come back tomorrow and deliberate but we'll see. But we'll keep you informed.

MR. ROSE: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Thank you, Your Honor. Appreciate it.

THE DEFENDANT: I just want to say thank you to everybody too. I can see that everybody has a job to do, and I understand it a little more than -- it's my first time ever really having to go through this so I do see that it's not just a --

III

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3.

EXHIBIT M

Electronically Filed 7/21/2017 2:48 PM Steven D. Grierson RTRAN 2 3 4 5 DISTRICT COURT 6 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 7 STATE OF NEVADA, 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 FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 2016 15 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 16 JURY TRIAL - DAY 4 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

RECORDED BY: JILL JACOBY, COURT RECORDER

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 2016 AT 11:07 A.M. 1 2 3 [Outside the presence of the jury panel] THE COURT: We're outside the presence of the jury. We're on the record; 4 right? 5 6 Anything we need to address before the jury comes in? 7 MR. SCHWARTZ: Not from the State, Your Honor. 8 MS. SPELLS: No. 9 THE COURT: You guys good? 10 MS. SPELLS: Yes. 11 MR. SCWARTZ: Yes. 12 THE COURT: Okay. 13 [In the presence of the jury panel] THE MARSHAL: All rise for the jury, please. 14 15 And be seated. THE COURT: Will the parties stipulate to the presence of the jury. 16 17 MS. SPELLS: Yes, Your Honor. 18 MS. JONES: Yes, Your Honor. 19 MR. SCHWARTZ: Yes, Your Honor. 20 MR. ROSE: Yes, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Very good. 22 Good morning. 23 THE JURY: Good morning. 24 THE COURT: So has the jury selected a foreperson?

25

THE FOREPERSON: Yes.

THE CLERK: Juror number 4, is this your verdict as read?

JUROR NUMBER 4: Yes.

THE CLERK: Juror number 5, is this your verdict as read?

JUROR NUMBER 5: Yes.

THE CLERK: Juror number 6, is this your verdict as read?

JUROR NUMBER 6: Yes.

THE CLERK: Juror number 7, is this your verdict as read?

JUROR NUMBER 7: Yes.

THE CLERK: Juror number 8, is this your verdict as read?

JUROR NUMBER 8: Yes.

THE CLERK: Juror number 9, is this your verdict as read?

JUROR NUMBER 9: Yes.

THE CLERK: Juror number 10, is this your verdict as read?

JUROR NUMBER 10: Yes.

THE CLERK: Juror number 11, is this your verdict as read?

JUROR NUMBER 11: Yes.

THE CLERK: Juror number 12, is this your verdict as read?

JUROR NUMBER 12: Yes.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

Thank you all very much. I'm about to discharge you from your duties and obligations as jurors in this matter. A couple of things that I said before we started, I think probably approved to be pretty much true, one of which it was no matter how straightforward something would appear on the outside, what you guys just went through is not an easy task and it's never easy. So it looks like you guys have done everything that we've asked you to do. You paid close attention, you

obviously deliberated full steam, it took a lot of effort for you guys to become unanimous on a verdict, and you've done what we ask a jury to do. Every time we go through this it restores my faith and why we do what we do. We are the only country in the world that goes through this because we can trust you guys to pay attention and to follow the instructions to make a genuine, sincere effort to reach a just verdict. So I cannot tell you how much I appreciate your jury service and all the effort you've put into this.

My admonishment about not talking about the case, no longer applies, you're free to talk about the case to whatever extent you fell necessary. You're also free not to talk about it, if you choose not to. So if somebody bugs you about telling you about your jury service and you don't want to talk to them, you call over here and I'll handle it. All right. So at this point — now, when I say that, one of the best things that can help these guys over here know how they did what they did and why and how it affected you guys is they might want to ask you a few questions. You don't have to talk to them, but if you do, it's certainly appears to help them out understanding how jurors perceive certain things. So if you want to talk to them, feel free to. You're going to go out now, if they're going to talk to you, they'll probably come down to the third floor Jury Commissioner's Office because Tom's going to take you — get your jury badges and everything and you go down to the third floor Jury Commissioner's Office, and I think that they pay you all the big bucks that you guys get for being here.

Do they get the checks right now?

THE MARSHAL: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay, good. All right. So, you guys, thank you very much, go ahead and go with Tom.

[Outside the presence of the jury panel]

THE COURT: We're outside the presence of the jury. Relax.

Anything we need to put on the record?

MS. SPELLS: Your Honor, the defense would like to request that since you were the judge that heard the trial, I don't know if you would be able to sit for the sentencing.

THE COURT: You know, it's gone both ways. Sometimes I -- relax you guys, you don't have to stand up. I've just -- I've done it both ways. It's kind of up to Judge Smith. But I will make sure that he knows that that was the request and I have absolutely no problem whatsoever. We're going -- the Defendant's going to be held without bail pending sentencing or a motion for bail and we need a sentencing date.

THE CLERK: Yes, Your Honor.

That will be March -- excuse me, January 4th at 8 a.m.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. And if we're going to have an issue about bail, you file an appropriate motion, let the State respond, and — if you want me to handle that, I'll handle that too, okay, so.

MR. ROSE: Your Honor, I don't know if we need to actually have it officially referred for a PSI or not. I don't know if that's part of it.

THE COURT: Yes, we -- I don't know -- well, I mean it is referred for PSI; right?

THE CLERK: Yes.

MR. SCHWARTZ: We'll send --

THE COURT: That just happens automatically. Just so you're aware,

Mr. Harvey, a Presentence Investigative Report will be prepared, the folks from P&P

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: -- I don't know if they come in person or if they do it by

THE CLERK: They come in person.

THE COURT: But I think they do, too. I think it would be in person.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay

THE COURT: So, expect to have a call in some form or fashion in the --

THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, sir.

THE COURT: -- fairly near future, probably within the next 30 days for an

THE DEFENDANT: All right. Thank you, sir.

MS. SPELLS: Your Honor, we'd also like to request, and the defense will do this as well, any PowerPoints that were part of evidence we should be given the Court a hard copy so that it goes up with the file.

MR. ROSE: Yes, Your Honor, we'll provide printouts of the State's summation and rebuttal PowerPoints. We did not use one for opening.

MR. ROSE: But we will provide the printouts of both of those to the Court.

THE COURT: Hardcopy?

MR. ROSE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.

MS. SPELLS: And we'll do the same.

THE COURT: Is that it?

1	MS, SPELLS: I believe that's it, Your Honor.
2	THE COURT: All right.
3	MR. SCHWARTZ: Thank you, Your Honor.
4	MS. SPELLS: Thank you.
5	THE COURT: Folks, it's been a pleasure working with professional, like you
6	guys, you guys have done an excellent job, you did a wonderful presentation, you've
Z	been completely and totally professional about your presentations and I'm
8	impressed.
9	MS. SPELLS: Thank you.
10	MS. JONES: Thank you.
11	THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, sir.
12.	MR. SCHWARTZ: Thank you, Your Honor.
13	MR. ROSE: Thank you, Your Honor.
14	THE COURT: Have a good thanksgiving.
15	MR. ROSE: Are the jurors headed down to the third floor?
16	THE COURT: I think they are.
17	MR. ROSE: Okay.
18	THE COURT: I think they're collecting the badges and whatever
19	MR. ROSE: Okay. Thank you.
.20	[Trial concluded at 11:17 a.m.]
21	
22	ATTEST: I hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/visual recording in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability.
23	Mina Villani
24	Gina Villani
25	Court Recorder

Electronically Filed 4/27/2018 4:57 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT **SUPP** 1 PHILIP J. KOHN, PUBLIC DEFENDER NEVADA BAR NO. 0556 2 SHARON G. DICKINSON, CHIEF DEPUTY PUBLIC DEFENDER NEVADA BAR NO. 3710 3 JASMIN D. SPELLS, DEPUTY PUBLIC DEFENDER NEVADA BAR NO. 11635 PUBLIC DEFENDERS OFFICE 4 309 South Third Street, Suite 226 5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 Telephone: (702) 455-4588 Facsimile: (702) 383-2849 6 Attorneys for Defendant 7 8 9 10 DISTRICT COURT 11. CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 12

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THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

V.

ALFRED C. HARVEY,

Defendant,

Defendant,

CASE NO. C-16-314260-1

DEPT. NO. VIII

DATE: 04/30/18

TIME: 8:00 AM

SUPPLEMENT TO DEFENDANT'S REPLY TO STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL AND MOTION FOR EVIDENTIARY HEARING AND DECISION BY TRIAL JUDGE

COMES NOW, Defendant, Alfred Harvey, by and through Chief Deputy Public Defenders, JAMIN SPELLS, and Sharon Dickinson and files this Supplement to Defendant's Reply in support of the 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 issues and facts from this trial. 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 27 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

5.

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Since the filing of the Reply Motions to State's Opposition to Defendant's Motion for a New Trial and Motion to Reconstruct the Record, Defense learned that at the beginning of deliberations in this case, the Court Marshall gave his cell phone number to the jurors. One juror indicated someone told her the foreperson called the Court Marshall the first day of deliberations regarding a procedural issue. On the second day, "the Court Marshall came into the jury room, closed the door, and stated if someone with a procedural issue would like to speak to the Judge, the Judge would like to speak with that person." *Exhibit N.* However no one left the room to speak to the Judge. The jury foreperson also contacted the Court Marshall during the second day of deliberations. *See Exhibits N, and O.*

The jury foreperson remembered giving the note to the Court Marshall on the second day of deliberations and the Court Marshall returning within an hour. The Court Marshall told the jury they could not elaborate and that this was asked and answered. Shortly after receiving the answer, the jury reached a verdict. See Exhibit P.

A bailiff's oral ex parte communications with a jury, beyond what NRS 175.391 allows, "is a species of jury misconduct." Lamb v. State, 251 P.3d 700, 711-12 (2011). Statements from a judge to a jury or from a bailiff are subject to scrutiny since "the 'official character of the bailiff – as an officer of the court as

well as of the State — beyond question carries great weight with a jury." Lamb at 712 citing Parker v. Gladden, 385 U.S. 363, 365 (1966). Therefore all communications between the court or bailiff and the jury must be in writing or conducted orally in the courtroom so that there is a record of the exact admonishment given to the jury for appellate review. Daniel v. State, 119 Nev. 498, 511 (2003). Failing to notify counsel about a communication with the jury and failing to make a record of such communication can result in reversible error. Daniel at 511. Accordingly, an evidentiary hearing is needed to determine what the Court Marshall said to the deliberating jurors.

The exact wording of what was said to the jury is important to determine if there was a coercive nature to the ex parte communications. In *Redeford v. State*, 93 Nev. 649 (1977), without approval of the parties, the judge orally informed the deadlocked jury that if the case had to be tried over again, that they would not accomplish anything by not reaching a verdict and asked them to "put your collective minds together, and reach a verdict in this case." *Id*₂ at 651. The Nevada Supreme Court found the court's comments coercive when less than two hours later the jury convicted the appellant of one charge and acquitted him of the other.

Here, the jury deliberated over two days and came back with a verdict quickly after receiving an answer to the question on the note. Thus, query into the comments made by the Court Marshall is needed.

Not only is an inquiry into what the Court Marshall said to the jury important, inquiry into what the Court Marshall said to others is needed. The Defense believes information regarding jury deliberations in this case may have been given to others because Mr. Harvey was aware that there was a holdout juror before learning the verdict. Thus, an evidentiary hearing is needed to determine how such information was leaked. *Exhibit Q*.

CONCLUSION

In view of the above, an evidentiary hearing is needed.

DATED this 27 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

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@clarkcountyda.com on this 27 day of April, 2018.

By: <u>/s/Carrie M. Connolly</u>
An employee of the Clark County Public Defender's Office

EXHIBIT N

1 2 3 4 5 6	DECL PHILIP J. KOHN, PUBLIC DEFENDER NEVADA BAR NO. 0556 JASMIN D. SPELLS, DEPUTY PUBLIC DEFENDER NEVADA BAR NO. 11635 PUBLIC DEFENDERS OFFICE 309 South Third Street, Suite 226 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 Telephone: (702) 455-4685 Facsimile: (702) 455-5112 Lillyjd@clarkcountynv.gov Attorneys for Defendant		
7	DISTRICT COURT		
8.	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,		
10	Plaintiff, CASE NO. C-16-314260-1		
11	DEPT. NO. VIII		
12	ALFRED C. HARVEY,		
13	Defendant,		
14			
15	DECLARATION		
16 17	SUSIE CHANG makes the following declaration:		
18	1. I am more than 18 years of age and am competent to testify as to the		
19	matters stated herein. I also have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein or I have been		
20	informed of these facts and believe them to be true.		
21	2. To my best recollection I remember the following events occurring during		
22			
23	jury deliberations in the above entitled case.		
24	3. I was a juror in State v. Harvey. We deliberated for two days.		
25 26	4. At the beginning of jury deliberations, the Court Marshall gave each juror his from sometime. (Ac)		
27	cellular telephone number. During the first day of deliberations, I heard that the jury foreperson		
28	telephoned the Court Marshall regarding a procedural issue. We did not reach a verdict the first		
Ì	day.		

- 5. On the second day of deliberations, the Court Marshall came into the jury room, closed the door and stated if the person with a procedural issue would like to speak with the Judge, the Judge would like to speak with that person. At that time no one spoke with the Judge.

 Leand from someone that (Ae)
- 6. I thought the foreperson may have contacted the Court Marshall during the second day of deliberations.
- 7. I remember a question being asked regarding a definition. I do not remember if the question was asked in written form. However, there was an answer within 5-10 minutes.
- 8. The discussions during deliberations focused on whether a person could be fearful and we discussed the circumstances of the incident.
- I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. (NRS 53.045).

EXECUTED this 27 day of April, 2018.

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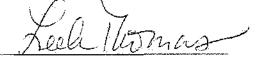
EXHIBIT O

1 2 3 4 5 6	DECL PHILIP J. KOHN, PUBLIC DEFENDER NEVADA BAR NO. 0556 JASMIN D. SPELLS, DEPUTY PUBLIC DEFENDER NEVADA BAR NO. 11635 PUBLIC DEFENDERS OFFICE 309 South Third Street, Suite 226 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 Telephone: (702) 455-4685 Facsimile: (702) 455-5112 Lillyjd@clarkcountynv.gov Attorneys for Defendant			
7	DISTRICT COURT			
8	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA			
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,			
10	Plaintiff, CASE NO. C-16-314260-1			
11	v. DEPT. NO. VIII			
12	ALFRED C. HARVEY, {			
13	Defendant,			
14				
15	DECLARATION			
16	LEE ANN WORTHAM-THOMAS makes the following declaration:			
17				
18	1. I am more than 18 years of age and am competent to testify as to the			
19	matters stated herein. I also have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein or I have been			
20 21	informed of these facts and believe them to be true.			
22	2. To my best recollection I remember the following events occurring during			
23	jury deliberations in the above entitled case.			
24	3. I was a juror in State v. Harvey. We deliberated for two days.			
25	4. At the beginning of jury deliberations, the Court Marshall gave each juror his			
26	cellular telephone number in case of emergency.			
27	5. To the best of my recollection, a note was given to the Court Marshall on day			
28	two:			

6. During deliberations, jurors discussed being scared of a knife and the difference between a robbery and a shoplifting.

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

EXECUTED this 26th day of April, 2018.



.3

EXHIBIT P

1 2 3 4 5	DECL PHILIP J. KOHN, PUBLIC DEFENDER NEVADA BAR NO. 0556 JASMIN D. SPELLS, DEPUTY PUBLIC DEFENDER NEVADA BAR NO. 11635 PUBLIC DEFENDERS OFFICE 309 South Third Street, Suite 226 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 Telephone: (702) 455-4685 Facsimile: (702) 455-5112 Lillyjd@clarkcountynv.gov Attorneys for Defendant			
7	DISTRICT COURT			
8	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA			
:9:	THE STATE OF NEVADA,			
10	Plaintiff, CASE NO. C-16-314260-1			
11	V. DEPT. NO. YIII			
12	ALFRED C. HARVEY.			
13	Defendant,			
14				
15	DECLARATION			
16 17	MICHELLE MOLINE makes the following declaration:			
18	1. I am more than 18 years of age and am competent to testify as to the			
19	matters stated herein. I also have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein or I have been			
20				
21	2. To my best recollection I remember the following events occurring during			
22	jury deliberations in the above entitled case.			
23				
24	3. I was the jury foreperson in State v. Harvey. We deliberated for two days.			
25 26	4. At the beginning of jury deliberations, the Court Marshall gave each juror his			
27	cellular telephone number. We did not reach a verdict the first day.			
28	5. On the second day of deliberations, I authored a note which I gave to the Court			
	Marshall. Within an hour of giving him the note, he returned to the jury room and said they			

could not elaborate and that this was asked and answered. The note was given towards the end of jury deliberations and shortly after receiving the answer we reached a verdict.

- 6. The jury note attached to this declaration is the note I wrote. I never received the note back and therefore do not have any knowledge as to the typed statement on top of the note or the sticker on the bottom.
- 7. The only person I had contact with during jury deliberations was the Court Marshall.
- 8. The discussions during deliberations focused on whether a person could be fearful and what could be considered a threat. We discussed the circumstances of the incident.

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

EXECUTED this 27 day of April, 2018.

Cma_

The Court is not at liberty to supplement the evidence.

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EXHIBIT Q

1 2 3 4 5	DECL PHILIP J. KOHN, PUBLIC DEFENDER NEVADA BAR NO. 0556 JASMIN D. SPELLS, DEPUTY PUBLIC DEFENDER NEVADA BAR NO. 11635 PUBLIC DEFENDERS OFFICE 309 South Third Street, Suite 226 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 Telephone: (702) 455-4685 Facsimile: (702) 455-5112 Lillyjd@clarkcountynv.gov Attorneys for Defendant			
7	DISTRICT COURT			
8.	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA			
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,			
10	Plaintiff, CASE NO. C-16-314260-1			
Ų	v. SEPT, NO. VIII			
12	ALFRED C. HARVEY,			
13	Defendant,			
14				
4.1				
15	DECLARATION			
15	DOUGLAS HENKE makes the following declaration:			
15 16 17 18	DOUGLAS HENKE makes the following declaration: 1. I am more than 18 years of age and am competent to testify as to the			
15 16 17 18 19	DOUGLAS HENKE makes the following declaration:			
15 16 17 18 19 20	DOUGLAS HENKE makes the following declaration: 1. I am more than 18 years of age and am competent to testify as to the matters stated herein. I also have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein or I have been informed of these facts and believe them to be true.			
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	DOUGLAS HENKE makes the following declaration: 1. I am more than 18 years of age and am competent to testify as to the matters stated herein. I also have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein or I have been			
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	DOUGLAS HENKE makes the following declaration: 1. I am more than 18 years of age and am competent to testify as to the matters stated herein. I also have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein or I have been informed of these facts and believe them to be true.			
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	DOUGLAS HENKE makes the following declaration: 1. I am more than 18 years of age and am competent to testify as to the matters stated herein. I also have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein or I have been informed of these facts and believe them to be true. 2. To my best recollection I remember the following events occurring during			
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	DOUGLAS HENKE makes the following declaration: 1. I am more than 18 years of age and am competent to testify as to the matters stated herein. I also have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein or I have been informed of these facts and believe them to be true. 2. To my best recollection I remember the following events occurring during my investigation regarding the above entitled case. 3. I am currently employed with the Office of the Public Defender.			
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	DOUGLAS HENKE makes the following declaration: 1. I am more than 18 years of age and am competent to testify as to the matters stated herein. I also have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein or I have been informed of these facts and believe them to be true. 2. To my best recollection I remember the following events occurring during my investigation regarding the above entitled case. 3. I am currently employed with the Office of the Public Defender. 4. I am the investigator for the Public Defender in State v. Harvey.			
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	DOUGLAS HENKE makes the following declaration: 1. I am more than 18 years of age and am competent to testify as to the matters stated herein. I also have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein or I have been informed of these facts and believe them to be true. 2. To my best recollection I remember the following events occurring during my investigation regarding the above entitled case. 3. I am currently employed with the Office of the Public Defender. 4. I am the investigator for the Public Defender in State v. Harvey. 5. During the jury deliberations, I was requested to investigate possible jury			
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	DOUGLAS HENKE makes the following declaration: 1. I am more than 18 years of age and am competent to testify as to the matters stated herein. I also have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein or I have been informed of these facts and believe them to be true. 2. To my best recollection I remember the following events occurring during my investigation regarding the above entitled case. 3. I am currently employed with the Office of the Public Defender. 4. I am the investigator for the Public Defender in State v. Harvey.			

- 6. During my investigation, I contacted and attempted to contact several jurors regarding any tampering and/or inappropriate communications with the jurors. All contacted jurors denied any inappropriate behavior/communication.
- 7. In April of 2018, Attorney Jasmin Spells informed me that Attorney Sharon Dickinson discovered a jury note.
 - 8. I was requested to contact the jurors regarding the note,
- 9 During my second investigation, several jurors stated the Court Marshall provided his cellular telephone to the jury and possible telephone calls were made from a juror to the Court Marshall.
- 10. Upon information and belief from my second investigation, conversations between the jurors, Court Marshall and Clark County Detention Transportation Officers were made during and after the jury deliberations.
- 11. Based on the new information obtained, an ongoing investigation is being conducted regarding the abovementioned events.

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

EXECUTED this 27 day of April, 2018.



1	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 APPENDIX VO			
11	309 South Third Street	STEVE WOLFSON Clark County District Attorney 200 Lewis Avenue, 3 rd Floor		
12	T T	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155		
13	Attorney for Appellant	ADAM LAXALT Attorney General		
14		Attorney General 100 North Carson Street Carson City, Nevada 89701-4717		
15	5	(702) 687-3538		
16	CERTIFICATE	Counsel for Respondent OF SERVICE		
17	,	I hereby certify that this document was filed electronically with the Nevada		
18		·		
19)	Supreme Court on the <u>22</u> day of <u>October</u> , 2018. Electronic Service of the foregoing document shall be made in accordance with the Master Service List as follows:		
20	ADAM LAXALT	SHARON G. DICKINSON		
21		HOWARD S. BROOKS		
22	2	opy of this document by mailing a true and		
23	correct copy thereof, postage pre-paid, addressed to:			
24	ALFRED C. HARVEY, NDOC# 1174900 C/O SOUTHERN DESERT CORRECTIONAL CENTER			
25	P.O. BOX 208 INDIAN SPRINGS, NV 89070			
26	 			
27	BY /s/ Rachel H	Joward		
28	BY <u>/s/ Rachel Howard</u> Employee, Clark County Public Defender's Office			