## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT,

Appellant,

Case No.: 78967

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Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

VS.

LAS VEGAS REVIEW-JOURNAL,

Appeal from the Eighth Judicial District

Court, The Honorable Joe Hardy

Respondent.

Presiding.

## APPELLANT, LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT'S, APPENDIX, VOLUME 11 (Bates Nos. 2346-2577)

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1	Q Can you estimate during the four months, four and a
2	half months, about how many tricks did you turn?
3	A About 50 to 60 tricks.
4	Q Fifty to 60 tricks during the four months or so and
5	you were working two to three nights at the beginning and then
6	it increased. So about how many nights out of those four
7	months do you think you actually worked?
8	A I don't know off the top of my head but I know that
9	I went out about two to three times a week and maybe
10	[inaudible] more towards the end.
11	Q Okay. And there were some nights that you would go
12	out and you wouldn't get any tricks, correct?
13	A Yes, there was a couple nights.
14	Q A couple nights where nothing happened, correct?
15	A Yes.
16	Q And do you recall how what's the most number of
17	tricks you would have in any one night?
18	A About four or five.
19	Q Okay. Did that happen a lot?
20	A That was less common to have that many tricks.
21	Q Now, when you when you're soliciting and turning
22	tricks, sometimes your johns get angry with you, don't they?
23	A Yes, they can.
24	Q And did that happen with you sometimes?
25	A It happened once, yes.

And when did that happen? 1 2 I would assume end of April. It was -- yeah, about 3 that time. And he got angry because of the amount of time and 4 the time -- the rule that we had and his time was up so he 5 tried to take back his money. 6 Did you get in a fight with him? 7 I actually gave him back the money and LR, Α 8 Robert, had gotten angry and I got beat for that. 9 Q And you gave him back the money to avoid getting in 10 a fight or getting beaten by him? 11 I gave him some of it, yes. 12 You've heard of prostitutes being beaten up by their johns many times, correct? 13 14 Α Yes. 15 And you've even seen that in some of the videos you 0 were watching at Robert's place, correct? 16 17 Α Yes. 18 Now, after the beginning of April you began, you 19 testified, getting beat more often after the first one obviously, increased in frequency, correct? 20 21 Α Yes. 22 And I believe you testified that your face would get puffy --23 2.4 Α Yes. 25 Q -- is that true?

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Yes. 1 Α 2 And you'd get bruises and marks? 3 Α Yes. And as a prostitute you'd have to kind of look good, 4 Q 5 correct? 6 Α Yes. 7 You'd have to show a little skin to hopefully entice Q 8 a john, correct? 9 Not usually. We were working with a different Α 10 clientele. LR had told me that we are looking for high class So we tried to dress expensive -- expensive. 11 businessmen. 12 tried to wear jewelry. We had to look nice but we didn't have to show a lot of skin. 13 14 Q Okay. Where -- where would you get this jewelry? 15 He would buy it. Α Was it real jewelry or fake jewelry? 16 Q 17 He didn't buy any for me but Kariah had real jewelry Α 18 that was bought by him. 19 And Kariah would allow you to wear some of hers? Q 20 No, he bought them for her. Α 21 Okay. So would you wear jewelry? Q 22 Α I did not at that point. Okay. So you were not wearing jewelry, only Kariah? 23 Q 2.4 Α Yes. He said that they were rewards if we were 25 good, so I didn't get any.

1	Q	Okay. And basically through the month of April of
2	2014, can	you estimate about how many times you were beaten
3	during th	at month?
4	А	Honestly, no, not really.
5	Q	Okay. And then we get into the month of May. Were
6	you beate	n more frequently or about the same or less
7	frequentl	y during May?
8	А	More frequently than April.
9	Q	Okay. During May and you say you were beaten more
10	frequentl	y, did those beatings preclude you from going out and
11	working?	
12	А	Yes, towards the very, very end of April and
13	beginning	of May into May 10th, yes, I wasn't able to work.
14	Q	And obviously, if you were you know, in your mind
15	you belie	eved your purpose was to make money for LR, Robert, he
16	can't mak	e money if you're not out there working, correct?
17	А	Yes.
18	Q	So if he was beating you to such an extent that you
19	couldn't	go out there to work, that's basically against his
20	own inter	est. Wouldn't that be true?
21	А	Yes.
22		MR. WEINSTOCK: Court's indulgence for one moment,
23	Your Hond	r. Court's indulgence.
24	BY MR. WE	INSTOCK:
25	Q	Now you said that it was a lot worse during the

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Q Now you said that it was a lot worse during the

1	month of May, correct?	
2	A Yes.	
3	Q The beatings?	
4	A Yes, it was.	
5	Q And they precluded you for a lot of times during May	
6	from working, correct?	
7	A There was a I believe a two-week span that I	
8	wasn't able to work and he moved which part of the body he was	
9	beating so I could go to work.	
10	Q And do you remember there came a time in May 28th,	
11	that you were out soliciting and you got stopped and actually	
12	trespassed out of a hotel?	
13	A I wasn't sure of the date but I remember that	
14	happening.	
15	MR. WEINSTOCK: If I can approach, Your Honor?	
16	THE COURT: Very well.	
17	BY MR. WEINSTOCK:	
18	Q I'm showing I'm showing you what has been marked	
19	as Defendant's Proposed Exhibit A. Do you recognize that	
20	document?	
21	A Yes.	
22	Q And what is that?	
23	A This is when I was at the Aria with with Kariah	
24	and we were looking for tricks. And a security or a police	
25	officer had came and took us back down to security and got our	
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1	information.
2	Q In looking at Proposed Exhibit A, can you please
3	look at it and read it? Do you see anything in there that
4	indicates you were with anyone else?
5	A No.
6	Q And in fact, it indicates on there that you
7	solicited this investigator and admitted to being an escort,
8	correct?
9	A Yes. We had talked about pricing before we got to
10	the room.
11	Q You talked to the escort, correct?
12	A Kariah was actually the one who talked about the
13	pricing but we both were charged with trespassing.
14	Q And, again, on I'm asking you in this document,
15	Proposed Exhibit A, does it indicate at all that it was Kariah
16	that solicited the investigator and admitted that they were an
17	escort?
18	THE COURT: Counsel, should we be talking about the
19	document before it's even identified or admitted? Because I
20	don't even know what this document is that you're showing her.
21	MS. MERCER: Well, and Your Honor, I would also
22	object because I don't believe he's showing her the complete

THE COURT: Well, he -- I don't know what he's showing her, he hasn't identified it yet and hasn't been moved

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set of documents.

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into admission. He just started asking her questions about 1 2 some documents. So can you please either lay foundation 3 and/or try to admit the document --4 MR. WEINSTOCK: All right. 5 THE COURT: -- before you -- because otherwise I 6 don't think it's proper impeachment. 7 BY MR. WEINSTOCK: Well, Ms. Richards, you do remember being escorted 8 9 and -- you were escorted out of the Aria Hotel on this night, 10 correct? 11 Α I was escorted to security and then escorted out, 12 yes. Okay. And the document, Proposed Exhibit A, is a 13 14 picture of you, correct? 15 Yes. Α And does that appear to be a copy of the report that 16 Q 17 was made on this incident when you were escorted out of the 18 Aria? 19 Α Yes. MR. WEINSTOCK: I'd move for the admission of 20 21 Defendant's Proposed Exhibit A, Your Honor. 22 MS. MERCER: I would object, Your Honor. I don't believe that this is the appropriate witness to lay that 23 2.4 foundation. She has no knowledge as to how or when or why 25 those reports were prepared by the Aria and I believe it's an

1	incomplete copy of the reports regarding this incident.
2	THE COURT: Ms. Richards, have you seen this
3	document at all before today?
4	THE WITNESS: No, I haven't.
5	THE COURT: Do you know how how it was prepared?
6	THE WITNESS: Yes. I was at the Aria with Kariah
7	and we were 86'd.
8	THE COURT: Do you but let me let me ask you.
9	Did you did you see personnel preparing this particular
10	report?
11	THE WITNESS: They took a picture of me.
12	THE COURT: So you recognize the picture?
13	THE WITNESS: Yes.
14	THE COURT: All right. But what about the report
15	itself, the rest of the the substance of the report, do you
16	do you know that this is a report that was prepared by the
17	Aria?
18	THE WITNESS: I was there when he was on the
19	computer but I did not ever see a printed copy of it. I was
20	not given the information.
21	THE COURT: So you knew somebody was preparing
22	was typing in some information while they were talking to you
23	at the Aria?
24	THE WITNESS: Yes.
25	THE COURT: And this was some security guard or a
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police officer? 1 2 THE WITNESS: Yes. 3 THE COURT: All right. And did they -- when they 4 were done taking information, did they print it out and hand 5 it to you? 6 THE WITNESS: No. 7 THE COURT: So do you know if this is what they were 8 working on? 9 THE WITNESS: No. I would assume so, yes, but I'm 10 not sure. THE COURT: I don't think there's enough foundation. 11 12 I'll let you try a little bit more, Mr. Weinstock. BY MR. WEINSTOCK: 13 14 Q Have you read this document? 15 Before today, no. Α And did you read it today? 16 Q 17 Α Yes. 18 And you've read it. Do you have any reason to doubt 0 19 the accuracy of anything that's contained in this document? 20 Other than the fact that it does not state that 21 Kariah was with me. The information about me is correct. 22 Q Exactly. That's all I'm asking you to testify about is you. And this is a true and correct document relative to 23 2.4 your trespass out of the Aria on this date, correct? 25 MS. MERCER: Again, I would object, Your Honor.

don't believe that she can lay the foundation that this is a true and accurate copy.

THE COURT: I'm going to sustain the objection and not allow the document to come in but — but it can certainly

not allow the document to come in but — but it can certainly be used by Mr. Weinstock to the extent he needs to refresh the witness's recollection about the events of that evening. So I don't think she's laid proper foundation and she has testified that it is, at least to some extent, inaccurate. But the picture — the photograph can come in.

MR. WEINSTOCK: Okay. That's the main thing I wanted is the photograph.

THE COURT: Okay. She did — she did authenticate the photograph. Thank you, sir.

## BY MR. WEINSTOCK:

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- Q That photograph is true and correct as to how you appeared on May 28th, 2014, correct?
- A Yes.
- Q And --
- 19 THE COURT: Let make sure she can finish 20 answering.
  - A Yes, that was what I looked like.
- 22 | BY MR. WEINSTOCK:
- Q Okay. Do you see any visible injuries to you in this photograph?
- 25 A No.

Yes, I believe he was some type of law enforcement. Α 1 2 And if you wanted to you could have told him about 3 all these complaints that you were having at the end of May of 2014, of these beatings and everything that had occurred, 4 5 correct? 6 Α I was too scared. 7 Q What were you scared of? 8 That he was going to come after my family or me. Α 9 And the way that he was beating me made it so I really believed he was going to come after me. 10 11 But he wasn't there, was he? 12 No, he wasn't. Okay. And there was somebody that had identified 13 14 themselves as being security that was there, correct? 15 Yes. Α And certainly, did you believe -- let me ask you 16 17 this. Did you believe that if you told them about these 18 horrific things that were going on in your life that the 19 security would have somehow allowed Robert into see you if you 20 didn't want it? No, but I don't think they would have been able to 21 22 protect me. 23 Well, in what way wouldn't they have been able to protect you in your mind? 2.4 25 Because I still thought he was going to come and

1	kill me or my family.
2	Q Okay. Now, when you say you or your family, did he
3	know where your family your mother in Colorado was?
4	A No, he didn't know where my mother was. He said
5	that he would find her and that he had connections and that he
6	would kill her, because she was pregnant at the time, by
7	killing the baby first and then killing her.
8	Q When did he say that?
9	A Throughout the whole month of May and June and
10	probably towards the end of April.
11	Q It would just come out that all of a sudden saying,
12	oh, by the way, Autumn, I'm going to kill your mother if you
13	do anything? I'm going to kill the baby first?
14	A When he got mad. When he got mad he would make
15	threats like that.
16	Q Now, your testimony was you continued to be beaten.
17	And there came a point actually I think a little bit
18	earlier when you told him you wanted to leave.
19	A Yes.
20	Q When was that?
21	A May 10th.
22	Q May 10th. So that would have been approximately a
23	month after you had been with him, correct?
24	A Two months.
25	Q Okay. Two months afterwards. That's when you first
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indicated you wanted to leave. Α Yes. And prior to that he had indicated to you anytime you wanted to leave you could leave, correct? Α Yes. And so you didn't do anything until two months after you had been with him until you first asked to leave. I first asked after that first beating but I wasn't Α stern about it. I didn't -- I wasn't saying please take me back, please take me back. I -- he got angry and he made me feel bad for wanting to leave and like I spent all his money and then he was doing all these nice things for me. So May 10th I said, please, please, please just take me home. That was the first time you were serious that you wanted to leave. That I was 100 percent I wanted to go. I was not Α going back on what I wanted. 17 Now, prior to that time living in the house was you, Kariah and Robert, correct? Α Yes. Wasn't there somebody else that was in the house at some point in time? I believe his family came and visited. Α And didn't another girl at some point in time come

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	I	
1	A	Yes.
2	Q	You remember her name?
3	A	Blanca.
4	Q	Blanca. And she was, to your understanding,
5	supposed :	to be another prostitute?
6	А	Yes.
7	Q	And Blanca was at the house with you and Kariah and
8	Robert?	
9	A	Yes.
10	Q	For about how long?
11	А	She was there for about 24 hours.
12	Q	And then she left, correct?
13	А	Yes.
14	Q	Did anybody stop her from leaving?
15	А	No.
16	Q	Do you know how she left?
17	A	We were out on the Strip and she just left with
18	another p	rostitute that was with a previous prostitute I
19	I'm sorry	, with her previous pimp I believe.
20	Q	And when you say we were out on the Strip, that was
21	yourself,	Blanca and Kariah?
22	А	Yes.
23	Q	So Kariah was with her and could have stopped her
24	from leav	ing if Kariah wanted to.
25		THE COURT: Excuse me a second. Ma'am, are you
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do you need some help? 1 2 JUROR: Can I get a glass of water, please? 3 THE COURT: Go ahead. Go ahead. Will you get some 4 water, Marshal? Where's my Marshal? Why's my Marshal not 5 here? Marshal, you've got to pay attention. Thank you. The 6 juror number two needs some help. 7 MR. WINDER: Here you go. THE MARSHAL: Your Honor, may I approach the juror? 8 9 THE COURT: Yes, thank you -- Marshall, please --10 please stay in this room. All right. Thank you. Are you ready? 11 12 JUROR: Yeah. 13 THE COURT: Okay. 14 JUROR: Sorry about that. 15 THE COURT: No, you don't have to apologize, not a problem. 16 17 MR. WEINSTOCK: Do you need a second? 18 [inaudible] JUROR: 19 THE COURT: All right. Let's continue. 20 MR. WEINSTOCK: Okay. Thank you. 21 THE COURT: All right. 22 BY MR. WEINSTOCK: 23 Again, when Blanca was living in the house for a period of time and then decided she wanted to leave and she 2.4 25 just left, correct?

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1	А	Yes.
2	Q	Was there anything different that was stopping you
3	from doir	ng the same thing?
4	А	She was a renegade and that is a girl who sells
5	herself o	or goes from pimp to pimp. And
6	Q	How'd you know that?
7	А	They told me what a renegade was.
8	Q	Who?
9	А	LR and Kariah.
10	Q	Okay. But did you ever talk to Blanca?
11	А	While we were out there, yes.
12	Q	Okay. And she told you she was leaving?
13	А	No. She was talking with one of the girls and me
14	and Karia	ah were walking in front of her and the next minute
15	she's gor	ne. After that LR got mad and he started talking with
16	the other	pimps on the Strip, is what he said, told me that he
17	was talki	ng with the other pimps on the Strip and that she was
18	a renegac	de.
19	Q	Okay. Did you try to leave with Blanca?
20	А	No.
21	Q	Why?
22	А	Because I was scared.
23	Q	Of Kariah?
24	А	Of LR.
25	Q	He wasn't with you, correct?
		KARR REPORTING, INC.

No, he wasn't. Α 1 2 Now, you testified yesterday there's a time when LR, 3 turned you over to another pimp. You remember that? Yes. 4 Α 5 Q Do you know who that pimp was, what his name was? 6 His name was Slim. Α 7 Where'd he live? Q 8 In a townhouse. Α 9 Townhouse where in the area of Las Vegas? Q I don't know. 10 Α How'd you get to Slim's residence? 11 Q 12 LR and Kariah had both drove me in the Mercedes Benz to his house and they dropped me off with my stuff. 13 14 Q Okay. And you weren't blindfolded, were you? 15 I wasn't allowed to look up. Α Weren't allowed to look up? 16 Q Because if we looked up out of a car it was being 17 Α 18 out of pocket and he would beat us for being out of pocket. 19 When you say he would beat us, did you ever see him 20 beat Kariah for looking up? 21 Yes, once. Α 22 Q When was that? 23 Α It was about -- about May. 2.4 And I asked you earlier I think, you were aware that 25 Kariah was pregnant, correct?

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	1	
1	А	Yes.
2	Q	When did you first become aware that Kariah was
3	pregnant?	
4	А	It was after the first beating. I would assume the
5	beginning	or middle of April.
6	Q	Okay. And by that time she was beginning to show,
7	wasn't she	e?
8	А	No, not really.
9	Q	By the time you left end of May was she beginning to
10	show?	
11	А	Yes.
12	Q	Okay. The beginning of June was she showing?
13	А	Yes, she showed.
14	Q	Now, you testified you were with Slim who was a
15	pimp, corı	rect?
16	А	Yes.
17	Q	He acknowledges he was a pimp?
18	А	Yes.
19	Q	He told you he was a pimp?
20	А	Yes, and that I was going to be his girl when I got
21	healthy er	nough to work.
22	Q	And what did Slim look like?
23	А	He was older, he was black.
24	Q	Can you describe anything else? Hair?
25	А	He had some hair. It was I think white, but to be
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1	completel	y honest I was there for four days and I don't have
2	much memo	ry of it.
3	Q	Well, you told the police eventually what a
4	descripti	on of Slim, didn't you?
5	А	Yes, they showed me a lineup.
6	Q	And you didn't identify anybody out of a lineup they
7	showed yo	u, did you?
8	А	No, because I can't remember what he looked like.
9	Q	But you did explain to the police what you recall of
10	Slim, tha	t he was heavyset, correct?
11	А	He was taller
12	Q	Heavyset. Do you recall saying that?
13	А	No, I don't recall saying that.
14	Q	Do you recall telling them that he was bald except
15	for some	gray on the side?
16	А	I think I said that, yes.
17	Q	You don't remember?
18	А	No, I'm not sure.
19	Q	And you were with Slim for four days at least,
20	correct?	
21	А	Yes.
22	Q	Did you ever look at him?
23	А	Yes.
24	Q	Were you able to pick your head up to look at him?
25	А	Yes.
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He didn't stop you from doing that, did he? 1 Q 2 Α No. 3 And then there came a time shortly after you were 4 taken from Slim's that you were, I believe, driven to the area 5 by UMC and left behind a Wendy's? 6 Yes. Α 7 Do you remember about what time during the day that 0 8 was? 9 It was about 10, 11 in the morning I believe. Α 10 And when you say 10 or 11 in the morning, that's a pretty exact time. Why are you saying that? 11 12 Because I remember that morning when the sun was coming up that I was calling him and he said that LR was going 13 14 to take me to the hospital and I started to get really scared 15 because I didn't think he was going to take me to the hospital. And he waited a long time and I remember saying 16 that if I don't get to the hospital this morning I'm going to 17 18 die, I'm going to die. 19 You -- again, you were -- you said you were calling 20 him. Who was him? 21 Α Slim. 22 You were calling Slim. Does that mean you were 23 calling him on a phone? 2.4 Α Yes, I was calling him on a phone. 25 So you had a phone number to contact him, correct?

1	A Yes.	
2	Q Did you ever give that phone number to the police?	
3	A I gave the phone to the police.	
4	Q You gave the phone that you were calling on but did	
5	you give them the phone number that you were calling on?	
6	A I don't remember. It was a 9-3-7 number because	
7	that was an Ohio area code but I don't know if I gave them the	
8	exact number.	
9	Q Okay. And your condition got worse during the four	
10	days or so that you were with Slim, correct?	
11	A Yes.	
12	Q But in any event, you were taken to this Wendy's by	
13	UMC. About how far was the Wendy's from the UMC?	
14	A Wendy's was across the street, like two	
15	intersections.	
16	Q Two intersections across. Did you have to cross	
17	Charleston?	
18	A Yes.	
19	Q Charleston's a pretty busy street, isn't it?	
20	A Yes.	
21	Q But you were able to cross there and you walked into	
22	the emergency room, correct?	
23	A Yes.	
24	Q And I assume when you walked into the emergency room	
25	at some point they had to get some background from you,	
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1	correct?	
2	A Yes.	
3	Q Do you recall them	asking you some asking you
4	what happened?	
5	A Yes.	
6	Q And do you recall wi	nat you said to UMC when you
7	first were in the emergency re	oom?
8	A I don't remember sa	ying it to them but I know I said
9	the story that LR told me to	say.
10	Q Okay. Now, let's to	alk about the story that LR told
11	you to say. What was the sto	ry LR told you to say?
12	A LR had told me to s	ay that three weeks before I was
13	doing dominatrix with a woode:	n paddle and that's how the
14	infection on my butt happened	. And that I was living under
15	the bridge and he gave me the	specific street. I was living
16	under a bridge and I was home.	less and these two guys came and
17	beat me up the night before I	walked in.
18	Q And was that exactly	y what Robert told you?
19	A Yes.	
20	Q You remember that.	
21	A That's exactly what	he told.
22	Q Was there any more	information that he told you?
23	A He was going to take	e me to the desert if I didn't
24	say it right in front of him.	
25	Q I'm talking specifi	cally about the story that Robert
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1	told you he wanted you to say. Basically that you were in a
2	dominatrix and somebody was hitting you with a wooden paddle
3	and you were homeless under a bridge and somebody beat you up
4	or something, correct?
5	A Yes.
6	Q Is there any more information that Robert told you
7	to tell?
8	A No, I think that's it.
9	MR. WEINSTOCK: Court's indulgence.
10	THE COURT: Yes, housekeeping matter. As for that
11	photograph, if you want to admit that you're going to have to
12	redact it, your Proposed Exhibit A.
13	MR. WEINSTOCK: Okay.
14	THE COURT: And make sure that it's separately
15	submitted. All right.
16	BY MR. WEINSTOCK:
17	Q When you went to UMC emergency room someone asked
18	you some questions, correct?
19	A Yes.
20	Q Do you remember them asking you some background
21	information about your age, birthday, things like that?
22	A Faintly, yes.
23	Q Do you recall them asking you about your previous
24	medical history?
25	A No, I don't remember that.

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1	Q Do you recall you ever volunteering information to
2	them about your medical history?
3	A Other than my name I I don't remember my name
4	and social security number and birthday.
5	Q Now, let me ask you. Prior to your going into UMC,
6	did you have a history of bipolar disorder?
7	MS. MERCER: Objection, Your Honor. May we please
8	approach?
9	THE COURT: Yes.
10	(Bench conference transcribed as follows.)
11	THE COURT: Okay. What's what's the issue?
12	MS. MERCER: Your Honor, the Court's ordered
13	THE COURT: I thought you stipulated to the medical
14	records?
15	MR. WEINSTOCK: Yeah.
16	MR. MARTINEZ: No, that's not
17	MS. MERCER: He's that's not what he's asking and
18	that's not what the medical records exhibit. He's asking
19	THE COURT: I thought I read it in there.
20	MS. MERCER: No. The medical records said that she
21	suffered [inaudible] have a history.
22	MR. WEINSTOCK: Here is Exhibit B and I'm going to
23	ask her about it, Your Honor. And at the very beginning I
24	just
25	THE COURT: No, I read this. So what's you guys
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can't all talk at the same time. He asked if she had --1 2 MS. MERCER: Did she ever have a history of --3 THE COURT: History -- what's wrong with that 4 question? 5 MS. MERCER: Because that's not what's reflected in 6 the medical records. The medical records reflect that she --7 she reported those issues but it doesn't reflect that she had 8 those issues. 9 THE COURT: Well, sure, but he's entitled to test 10 the accuracy of what she reported, right? That's not what --11 MR. MARTINEZ: 12 MS. MERCER: But that's not what he asked and that's not what the Court's order was regarding the issue. What's 13 14 the Court's order was regarding the issue was that he could 15 ask her, do you recall reporting to UMC that you --THE COURT: I didn't make any order on what he can 16 17 or can't ask her with respect to prior medical history. My --18 we discussed that -- the only thing we discussed is I'm --19 hold on a second. The issue came up with respect to the 20 admissibility of his expert testimony. 21 MS. MERCER: Correct. 22 THE COURT: And -- and I was not going to allow him to testify through his expert on what it means to be bipolar, 23 schizophrenic, masochistic, ADHD --2.4

MS. MERCER: Correct.

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THE COURT: -- unless it's -- unless he first lays 1 2 foundation that she has those conditions. 3 MS. MERCER: That was not the --That was the first thing that I ruled. 4 THE COURT: 5 MS. MERCER: That is not what -- what we recall 6 occurring, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: I don't know why we're having this --8 look -- look, this is what I ordered. Number one, I said if 9 you open the door then his expert can testify on what these 10 terms mean. He wants an expert to testify on what these terms 11 mean. I said he's not going to allow -- be allowed to have an 12 expert testify on what these terms mean unless either of you open the -- unless you open the door. All right? Or if there 13 14 was foundation on -- that she actually had these conditions. 15 I remember specifically ruling that there has to be foundation. And you guys said well, there is no foundation 16 because -- no, he said he can't possibly lay the foundation 17 18 because he doesn't have any of her prior medical records. 19 MR. MARTINEZ: Right. 20 THE COURT: Right? So that was -- but I never ruled 21 that he's precluded from introducing foundation. Why would I 22 make that ruling? MR. MARTINEZ: But she --23 2.4 MS. MERCER: He can't lay the foundation, that's 25 the --

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1	THE COURT: I can't hear both of you at the same
2	time.
3	MR. MARTINEZ: Go ahead.
4	MS. MERCER: He can't lay the foundation that she
5	ever had these mental health issues.
6	THE COURT: Why can't he just ask her; has she ever
7	been diagnosed? What's wrong with that? I don't understand
8	why what rule does that violate?
9	MS. MERCER: Why would it be relevant if she was
LO	diagnosed as a child when she's in the hospital at 18?
L1	THE COURT: It goes to the whole entire issue of the
L2	accuracy of her story.
L3	MS. MERCER: Even though we have an evaluation that
L4	was conducted at the time that she was admitted to the
L5	hospital in which they found no evidence of a mental health
L6	issue and no reason to medicate her?
L7	THE COURT: Where's that evaluation?
L8	MS. MERCER: That's the one that Mr. Martinez showed
L9	you last week.
20	THE COURT: Oh the
21	MS. MERCER: That was done at the time she was
22	admitted to UMC.
23	THE COURT: Okay. So you can impeach her. If she
24	says that she has if she's been diagnosed in the past. I
25	just don't I mean, it goes to the entire credibility of her

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story. You know, because if --2 MS. MERCER: If -- if she had been evaluated at the 3 time that she was at the hospital and they determined that she 4 had some sort of psychiatric issue that was causing -- that 5 could potentially cause her to make up this story, I would 6 absolutely agree with you. But the actual finding was that 7 she had no indications of mental health issue at the time she 8 was admitted to the hospital. 9 THE COURT: But she's saying she does. So it seems 10 logical --MS. MERCER: As a child. 11 12 THE COURT: I don't know how long it was lasting. MR. WEINSTOCK: Your Honor, this is going to be my 13 14 next one. If you look --15 THE COURT: Let me see. Hold on. 16 MR. WEINSTOCK: [inaudible] 17 THE COURT: I've seen this one. 18 MR. WEINSTOCK: And that one says she was diagnosed. 19 MR. MARTINEZ: Who had diagnosed her and where does 20 it say [inaudible] diagnosed? 21 MR. WINDER: [inaudible] 22 THE COURT: Well, I'm going to allow the question on 23 whether she was ever diagnosed. She can -- they can ask her 2.4 that question because she's the one who's self-reporting it. 25 MR. MARTINEZ: Then they have to look at the

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[inaudible]. 1 2 THE COURT: Yeah, they had to look at -- well, no, 3 they can --MR. MARTINEZ: What other foundation do you have? 4 5 THE COURT: -- they can show her the document. 6 MR. WEINSTOCK: Exactly. 7 MR. MARTINEZ: But, Your Honor's rule was that they 8 could ask her and cross-examine her as to what she reported to 9 UMC. But they can't say and they can't imply that she 10 actually is those things without the proper foundation and 11 they don't have it. 12 THE COURT: They can ask her. Why wouldn't -- why wouldn't her own testimony be proper foundation? A person can 13 14 say I was diagnosed. 15 MR. MARTINEZ: But if she says no, then they can't say, oh, yes, you were diagnosed with that because you said 16 17 it. 18 MR. WEINSTOCK: I can ask her why she put down that 19 she self-diagnosed. 20 THE COURT: Of course. 21 MR. MARTINEZ: That's it. 22 MR. WEINSTOCK: I know. MR. MARTINEZ: They can't -- they can't say that 23 2.4 there's an actual diagnosis without proper --25 MR. WEINSTOCK: I never said that. KARR REPORTING, INC.

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1	THE COURT: No, they can't say that.
2	MR. WEINSTOCK: No, I never said that. I would not
3	say that.
4	THE COURT: You're stuck with her answer.
5	MR. WEINSTOCK: Yeah, exactly.
6	THE COURT: Because there hasn't been any other
7	medical records that established that she was diagnosed with
8	these conditions. You haven't produced them in discovery
9	so
10	MR. WEINSTOCK: There is there is right here,
11	evidence that she was diagnosed.
12	MR. MARTINEZ: No.
13	MS. MERCER: No, there's not.
14	MR. MARTINEZ: That's her self-reporting.
15	THE COURT: That's her self-reporting.
16	MR. WEINSTOCK: No.
17	THE COURT: Look, you can argue you it however you
18	want in closing argument but just be careful how you
19	cross-examine her on it. You can look, the limited
20	question before me right now is are you allowed to ask her;
21	does she
22	MR. WINDER: [inaudible]
23	THE COURT: is it her understanding that she was
24	diagnosed and what is that based on?
25	MR. WEINSTOCK: This is like a patient during
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1	evaluation acknowledge that she was diagnosed with ADHD,
2	schizophrenia and bipolar disorder as a teenager.
3	MS. MERCER: As a teenager.
4	THE COURT: That's not a finding that she was
5	diagnosed
6	MR. MARTINEZ: That's not a finding.
7	THE COURT: that's her self-reporting that she
8	believes she was diagnosed. That's what you can ask.
9	MR. WEINSTOCK: Okay. I mean it's
10	MR. WINDER: [inaudible] but if she says yes, she
11	was I mean you're allowed to ask about it.
12	THE COURT: You can ask her.
13	MR. WEINSTOCK: Yeah.
14	MR. MARTINEZ: Well, that's what the Court's ruling
15	was initially was that you can ask her if that's what she said
16	but you can't
17	MR. WEINSTOCK: That's what I did.
18	MR. MARTINEZ: say that she was diagnosed.
19	THE COURT: Okay.
20	MS. MERCER: You just asked her was she diagnosed.
21	MR. WEINSTOCK: Yeah.
22	MR. MARTINEZ: That's different.
23	MS. MERCER: That's different.
24	THE COURT: Ask her if she reported that she was
25	diagnosed and why did she report that. That solves the
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question. Okay? 1 2 MR. MARTINEZ: That's what your Court -- Your 3 Honor's ruling was. THE COURT: Okay? Ask her, did she report and why 4 5 did she report that. 6 MR. WEINSTOCK: Okay. 7 THE COURT: That's what you both want, right? 8 MS. MERCER: Thank you, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: All right. Sorry, complex legal issue. 10 (End of bench conference.) THE COURT: Very well-articulated issue and 11 12 opposition but I think we got it sorted out. So no need for me to elaborate. Why don't you just go ahead and ask the 13 14 question consistent with our discussions. Thank you. 15 BY MR. WEINSTOCK: When you got to UMC and checked into UMC, do you 16 Q recall telling a person there when they were getting your 17 18 background, that you had been diagnosed with schizophrenia, 19 bipolar disorder, ADHD and post-traumatic stress disorder? 20 No, I do not recall saying that. Α 21 Okay. If I may --22 THE COURT: If you may what? 23 MR. WEINSTOCK: If I may approach the witness and I 2.4 want to show her what's marked as State's Proposed -- I mean 25 excuse me, Defense Proposed Exhibit B if I can find it.

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1	THE COURT: You may approach. Did you will you
2	show defense the State first so they know what you're
3	looking at?
4	MR. WEINSTOCK: I assume they've seen it but may
5	I approach?
6	THE COURT: Yes, you may.
7	BY MR. WEINSTOCK:
8	Q Showing you what has been marked as Defense Proposed
9	Exhibit B. Can you look at that and read that to yourself for
10	a moment? Have you read it?
11	A Yes.
12	Q Okay. Did you see the beginning of it?
13	A Yes.
14	Q Okay. On the third line down, does it say what date
15	this was done?
16	A July 30th.
17	Q July 30th or
18	A Oh, sorry, June 30th, 2014.
19	Q Okay. That would have been the day that you were in
20	the hospital at UMC, correct?
21	A Yes.
22	Q Okay. And then it indicates later on there that
23	you're an 18-year-old female. That's correct, isn't it?
24	A Yes.
25	Q Okay. And it says, "With a self-reported history of
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1	bipolar c	disorder, ADHD and schizophrenia who's self-described
2	as a masc	ochist." Do you see that?
3	А	Yes.
4	Q	Is that true?
5	А	No.
6	Q	Did you tell them that?
7	А	I'm sure I did.
8	Q	Okay. Did you lie to them?
9	А	My mother always thought that I was those things and
10	so she pu	at me on medication for it.
11	Q	Okay. But this doesn't say anything about your
12	mother th	ninking this. This says you self-reported it.
13	А	Yes.
14	Q	Okay. So you did self-report it, correct?
15	А	Yes.
16	Q	You told them that, that you were had a history
17	of bipola	ar disorder, ADHD and schizophrenia and were a
18	self-desc	cribed masochist, you told them that.
19		MR. MARTINEZ: Objection, asked and answered.
20		THE COURT: That was asked and answered.
21	BY MR. WE	INSTOCK:
22	Q	Did you tell them that?
23		THE COURT: That was asked and
24		MS. MERCER: Objection, asked and answered.
25		THE COURT: I think she answered that.
		KARR REPORTING, INC.
		112 LVRJ144:

BY MR. WEINSTOCK:
Q Okay. Now, if you read a little bit further on
towards the middle of the page.
MR. WEINSTOCK: If I can approach again?
BY MR. WEINSTOCK:
Q I'm pointing you to a specific see where my
[inaudible] where it says starting with the word patient?
A Yes.
Q What does that say?
THE COURT: Are you just asking her to read from the
document by herself or
MR. WEINSTOCK: Well
THE COURT: or do you want her to read it out
loud?
BY MR. WEINSTOCK:
Q If you can read it from the document.
MS. MERCER: The document's not in evidence, Your
Honor. So it would be improper.
MR. WEINSTOCK: Well, I would move for the admission
of Defense Proposed Exhibit B.
THE COURT: All right. My records I thought that
the party stipulated to the medical records. Is this one of
those that
MS. MERCER: It's part of the medical records, Your
Honor, but he hasn't

1	THE COURT: You haven't moved it into evidence yet?
2	MS. MERCER: He hasn't admitted the document yet.
3	MR. WEINSTOCK: I'd move for the admission, Your
4	Honor, yes.
5	THE COURT: What's the State's position on whether
6	this one comes in?
7	MS. MERCER: Your Honor, based upon the parties'
8	prior stipulation to the authenticity I
9	THE COURT: Okay. So so the document will be
10	admitted into evidence, that's Defendant's Proposed B.
11	MR. WEINSTOCK: And it's no longer proposed then I
12	take it.
13	THE COURT: B is admitted.
14	(Defendant's Exhibit B admitted.)
15	MR. WEINSTOCK: Thank you.
16	THE CLERK: Over the objection?
17	THE COURT: No. That was based upon the earlier
18	stipulation of the parties.
19	BY MR. WEINSTOCK:
20	Q Ms. Richards, did you read the part that I pointed
21	you out to?
22	A Yes.
23	Q Okay. That indicates that you told them that you
24	had been diagnosed with those conditions, correct?
25	A Yes, but it also says I was diagnosed as a teenager.
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1	I was not actually diagnosed with any of these as a teenager.
2	I was diagnosed by my mother because she had a medical degree,
3	with schizophrenia and bipolar disorder when I was 10. And
4	ADHD, she had put me on ADHD medication when I was five and
5	seven. This document I was under a lot of drugs and I don't
6	remember even giving them the report.
7	Q Do you even know if you were under drugs at this
8	time? Wasn't this one of the first questions they asked you
9	when you went to the emergency room before you were under
10	drugs?
11	A No, because this is on June 30th. I was I was
12	actually put into the hospital on June 29th. At least that's
13	what my medical bracelet said. They did a surgery on the 29th
14	I think; my first of 12.
15	Q Okay. If I can
16	MR. WEINSTOCK: Court's indulgence, please.
17	BY MR. WEINSTOCK:
18	Q Okay. Ms. Richards, let me show you what has been
19	marked as Defense Proposed Exhibit C. You can take a minute
20	to read that. Have you read that?
21	A Yes.
22	Q Do you recall making those statements to the
23	doctors?
24	A Which ones?

Well, any of them or all of them I guess.

1	A I remember
2	THE COURT: Well, that's kind of compounded. Can
3	you break it up? It's kind of difficult for the witness to
4	BY MR. WEINSTOCK:
5	Q Okay. Well, let me let me start it by this. Can
6	you look on the last page that has a date of this reporting?
7	Do you see that?
8	A Yes.
9	Q And what's that date?
10	A The date of the reporting or the date that I was
11	admitted?
12	Q The date of the reporting or the date of the
13	admission. I think they're the same, aren't they?
14	A June 29th, 2014.
15	Q Okay. And that was the date that you first went
16	into the hospital, correct?
17	A Yes.
18	Q You weren't on drugs at that time, were you?
19	A I know that they started giving me drugs when I
20	first got to the emergency room before I went was admitted
21	into ICU before I went to surgery. But at this point in time
22	I do not know.
23	Q Okay. And if you can look on the first paragraph
24	about two lines down. Do you see that?
25	A Yes.

1	MR. WEINSTOCK: And at this time, Your Honor, I'd be
2	moving for the admission of Defense Proposed Exhibit C.
3	THE COURT: What is C?
4	MR. WEINSTOCK: C is the another medical
5	reporting.
6	THE COURT: It's a medical record?
7	MR. WEINSTOCK: Yes.
8	THE COURT: For UMC?
9	MR. WEINSTOCK: Yes.
10	THE COURT: And it's dated June 29th, 2014?
11	MR. WEINSTOCK: Yes.
12	THE COURT: All right. Any opposition?
13	MS. MERCER: No, Your Honor.
14	THE COURT: Okay. Then C is admitted.
15	(Defendant's Exhibit C admitted.)
16	BY MR. WEINSTOCK:
17	Q Okay. Did you see where that says that you stated
18	two weeks ago you were hit with a paddle a paddle board on
19	the back of the rear? You see that?
20	A Yes.
21	Q And is that something that you're saying that Robert
22	told you to say?
23	A Yes. He said that I was supposed to say dominatrix
24	or I said S&M with a wooden paddle.
25	Q Okay. Again, do you see anything here that you said
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1	anything about a dominatrix in this report?
2	A Isn't S&M the same thing?
3	Q Well
4	A I'm not even quite clear if they are or not.
5	Q Okay. Well, it does state in this report, and
6	please correct me if I'm reading this wrong, it says, "She
7	states that two weeks ago she was hit with a paddle board on
8	the backside of her rear stating that it left a large bruise
9	and that turned into these large abscesses over the last two
LO	weeks. The patient states that this was an act of consensual
L1	beating." Is that true?
L2	A That is what I said.
L3	MR. WEINSTOCK: Your Honor, for the record is
L4	State's B, that's in, correct?
L5	MS. MERCER: I think he means Defense B.
L6	MR. WEINSTOCK: Or Defense B.
L7	THE COURT: Defense B, Defense B is admitted, yes.
L8	MR. WEINSTOCK: Thank you.
L9	BY MR. WEINSTOCK:
20	Q And that's the one is that still in front of you,
21	the one dated June 30th, 2014?
22	A Yes.
23	Q Now, in that document, again, it states that you
24	were an 18-year-old female who has a self-reported history of
25	bipolar disorder, ADHD and schizophrenia and a self-described

1	masochist. That is what it says, correct?
2	A Yes.
3	Q Did Robert tell you to tell them you were
4	schizophrenic?
5	A No.
6	Q Did Robert tell you that you had bipolar disorder?
7	A No.
8	Q Did Robert tell you you were a self-described
9	masochist?
10	A No.
11	Q Did Robert tell you to tell them about ADHD?
12	A No.
13	Q And again, the part that we were at previously about
14	halfway through where it says patient, do you see that?
15	A Yes.
16	Q That talks about you being diagnosed as a teenager
17	with these conditions?
18	A Yes.
19	Q Did Robert tell you to them that?
20	A No.
21	Q Now, you go in further to describe to the doctors, a
22	couple lines later, you see where it says, "She states"?
23	A Could you point it out?
24	Q Where it says, "She states that she was neglected."
25	Do you see that? Do you see that?
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Yes. 1 Α 2 And you go on and in your reporting it states on 3 there that, "She states that she was neglected by her mother 4 throughout childhood and she only gets her mother's attention 5 by acting up at home. She states that when she acts up she 6 will get negative attention from mother and that she often was 7 punished by mother. She states that she participates in 8 masochistic activity as she often feels that this is the only 9 way to get -- she can get attention from others." Do you see 10 that? 11 Α Yes. 12 Did you say that? I would assume so, yes. I don't remember. 13 Α 14 Did Robert tell you to say that? Q 15 No. Α Is it true? 16 0 17 My mother only gave me attention when I was acting Α 18 She was very neglectful. But I don't like S&M or 19 dominatrix, no, that part is incorrect. 20 So you lied? 21 Α Yes. 22 Q Okay. And go down another line or two, it says, 23 "She reports." 2.4 Α Okay. 25 You see that where it says, "She reports multiple Q

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psychiatric hospitalizations during her teenage years. She 1 2 states that she was into -- initially diagnosed with ADHD at 3 around age 13 to 14. She states that when she failed treatment for ADHD she was eventually diagnosed with bipolar 4 5 disorder and later on schizophrenia." Is that true? 6 Α No. 7 You told them that, though, didn't you? Q 8 Α Yes. 9 Why'd you tell them that? Q 10 Α I don't know. Robert didn't tell you to tell them that, did he --11 Q 12 did he? 13 No. 14 So you're telling me you just decided to out and out Q 15 lie to the hospital, correct? 16 Α Yes. Okay. I'd ask you to go to the second page on this 17 document. See where it says, "Past psychiatric history"? 18 19 Α Yes. 20 See where it says, "The patient endured multiple 21 psychiatric hospitalizations as a teenager. She states that 22 most of her hospitalization occurred in Colorado. She states 23 that she was diagnosed with ADHD, bipolar disorder and 2.4 schizophrenia in the past. She states that she has been on

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medication for ADHD as well as multiple antipsychotics in the

```
past. She also -- or she does not remember the name of the
1
 2
    medication that she was on in the past. She states that she
 3
     has been off the medication for many years." Did you say
     that?
 4
 5
          Α
               I would believe so, yes.
 6
               Is that true?
          Q
 7
               I have been hospitalized.
          Α
 8
               How many -- how many times?
          Q
9
          Α
               Once.
10
               For what?
          Q
               I debated committing suicide.
11
          Α
12
               When was that?
               MS. MERCER: Objection, relevance.
13
14
               MR. WEINSTOCK: Well, Your Honor, I guess it's going
15
    to lead to a follow-up question because -- if I can, Your
    Honor.
16
17
               THE COURT: Well, let's hear what the follow-up
18
     would be.
19
    BY MR. WEINSTOCK:
20
               In this report doesn't it say you denied any
21
     suicidal attempts?
22
               THE COURT: If that's in the report I'll let you ask
23
     the question.
2.4
               MR. MARTINEZ: Can he refer us where in the report?
25
               THE COURT: Yeah. Are you still looking at Defense
                         KARR REPORTING, INC.
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## Exhibit C? 1 2 MR. WEINSTOCK: It very well may be, Your Honor. It 3 may be in another one that I'll have to bring up. 4 THE COURT: Well, in any event, the issue here is 5 whether she told the truth when she stated to UMC that she had 6 been hospitalized, that's the issue. And she indicated that 7 she had been hospitalized. So I think we can move on from 8 that. 9 BY MR. WEINSTOCK: 10 Okay. It's your testimony that you were hospitalized for a suicide attempt when you were a teenager? 11 12 Yes. 13 0 Okay. 14 Α And it wasn't an attempt. It was suicidal thoughts 15 actually. Were you on medication for bipolar, ADHD or any of 16 the -- schizophrenia? 17 18 Yes. My mom had put me on two different 19 antipsychotics and I was on ADHD medicine from five to seven. 20 From ages five to seven? Q 21 Α Yes. 22 Q And were you taking those? 23 Α At five to seven, yes. 2.4 Q Did the doctor take you off the medication? 25 I don't remember. I was -- yes. Α

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	Q I would ask you to go to the third page of Exhibit
2	В.
3	A Mine's only two pages.
4	MR. WEINSTOCK: Court's indulgence, Your Honor. I
5	apparently got my exhibits mixed mixed up. Can I have
6	Court's one moment.
7	THE COURT: C is June 29 and B is June 30th.
8	MR. WEINSTOCK: If I may have one minute so I can
9	sit down and hopefully go through this again, Your Honor. I
10	unfortunately lost my place. I apologize, Your Honor, I'll
11	try to move on a little bit then.
12	BY MR. WEINSTOCK:
13	Q Do you remember telling the hospital that you denied
14	any alcohol use?
15	A I honestly don't remember these reports at all.
16	Q Okay. But if if hypothetically you did tell the
17	hospital that you were denying alcohol use, that would have
18	been a lie, correct?
19	MS. MERCER: Objection as to foundation. Like what
20	time frame is he talking about? I mean if it's immediately
21	upon admission and she hadn't been drinking in the last 24
22	hours
23	THE COURT: Yeah, sustained.
24	MS. MERCER: did they ask for long-term?
25	THE COURT: It's improper argument anyway. You
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shouldn't ask witness -- fact witnesses hypothetical 1 2 questions. 3 MR. WEINSTOCK: I'd move for the admission of Defense Exhibit, Proposed Exhibit -- Exhibit D, that's another 4 5 medical record, Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: State? Do we know what D is yet? I 7 mean, how do I know it's a medical record? Did they see it? 8 MR. WEINSTOCK: I've shown it to them. 9 MS. MERCER: It's a piece of the medical records. 10 THE COURT: Okay, then I'll go ahead and admit D. (Defendant's Exhibit D admitted.) 11 12 BY MR. WEINSTOCK: 13 Okay. If you can read that for me? Have you read 14 that? 15 Yes. Α Is that a statement you made? And looking at the 16 Q 17 first paragraph specifically. 18 Where it says note through 131 --Α 19 Q Yes. -- [inaudible] admission? 20 Α 21 Q Yes. 22 Α Yes, I believe so. Okay. So you recall telling them specifically that 23 Q you had sexual activity with a dominatrix in a -- with a 2.4 25 paddle that had -- or excuse me, that was used by a partner KARR REPORTING, INC.

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1	that was embedded with metal. That she had been spanked
2	multiple times to her buttocks. Did Robert ever tell you to
3	say anything about anything about a metal?
4	A No.
5	Q Why'd you mention that this wooden paddle was
6	embedded with metal?
7	A I don't know. My story got mixed up I guess.
8	MR. WEINSTOCK: Your Honor, can Ms. Clerk, can I
9	have Exhibit Number 86? If I may approach, Your Honor?
10	THE COURT: You may.
11	BY MR. WEINSTOCK:
12	Q I'm showing you what's been admitted as State's
13	Exhibit 86. You remember you testified yesterday that that
14	was the iron that was used to burn your foot?
15	A Yes.
16	Q How do you know that?
17	A Because I saw it.
18	Q Well, is there anything distinctive about that iron
19	pictured in Exhibit 86 which differentiates that from any
20	other iron such that you can identify that as the iron that
21	burned you?
22	A No. There's not any real thing to identify that
23	specifically.
24	Q Well let me ask you. Do you know beyond a doubt
25	that that iron pictured in Exhibit 86 was the iron that burned
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1	you?	
2	А	I'm not sure that is the iron.
3	Q	Okay. So all you know is you were burned by an
4	iron.	
5	А	A metal iron that was in his closet that he would
6	iron his	clothes with every day.
7	Q	Okay.
8	А	Kariah would iron his clothes.
9	Q	So the iron that you're claiming was used to that
10	you claim	was used to burn you was an iron that was in general
11	use in th	me house, correct?
12	А	Yes, it was in his room.
13	Q	It was in whose room?
14	А	Sorry. It was in the master bedroom closet.
15	Q	Okay. Where in the master bedroom closet was it
16	kept? Wa	as it on a shelf or on the floor?
17	А	It was on the shelf.
18	Q	Okay. How high up was the shelf?
19	А	I guess about six feet up.
20	Q	Okay. Had you ever used that iron?
21	А	No.
22	Q	Had you seen Robert use that iron?
23	А	Kariah would use the iron to
24	Q	To iron, correct?
25	А	to iron his jeans every night before we went to
		KARR REPORTING, INC.

1	work.	
2	Q	Okay. So you saw an iron being used in the house,
3	correct?	
4	А	Yes.
5	Q	And after it was used was it put up?
6	А	Yes.
7	Q	And it was kept in the closet in the master bedroom,
8	correct?	
9	А	Yes.
LO	Q	Do you remember, was it a plug-in iron or one that
L1	would use	basically water and not need to be plugged in?
L2	А	It was a plug-in iron.
L3	Q	Do you know how long the cord was?
L4	А	No, not off the top of my head.
L5	Q	The specific time that you testified to that you had
L6	your foot	burned with an iron, did you see it get plugged in?
L7	А	Yes. He had to plug it in and let it heat up. And
L8	then when	he started to burn my foot he moved it to the other
L9	outlet that	at was near the small nightstand of the bed.
20	Q	So he plugged it in and then at some point unplugged
21	it and plu	ugged it in at a different place?
22	А	Yes, because he didn't want me moving rooms.
23	Q	You don't know what he wanted, do you? You're
24	assuming	that at this time, correct?
25	А	No, he told me not to move.

1	Q	He may have told you not to move. Where were you
2	standing?	
3	А	I was seated on the floor near the bed.
4	Q	In the master bedroom?
5	А	Yes.
6		MR. WEINSTOCK: And, Your Honor, if I could have
7	Exhibit 8	8?
8		THE COURT: All right. The clerk will retrieve it.
9		MR. WEINSTOCK: May I approach?
10		THE COURT: Yes. Does the State need to see what
11	he's show	ring
12		MS. MERCER: No, Your Honor.
13		THE COURT: to be reminded what 88 is? No?
14	Okay.	
15	BY MR. WE	INSTOCK:
16	Q	I'm showing you what's been marked as State's
17	Exhibit N	fumber 88. What's that?
18	A	That's the yellow pole.
19	Q	The yellow pole?
20	A	[inaudible]
21	Q	Do you know where that yellow pole came from?
22		THE COURT: Mr. Weinstock, you've got to make sure
23	she finis	hes her answer. Thank you.
24	BY MR. WE	INSTOCK:
25	Q	Your testimony is that's the yellow pole?
		KARR REPORTING, INC.
		129 LVRJ146:

1	A It's the yellow pole that he used to beat me.
2	Q Do you know where that yellow pole came from?
3	A The exercise room.
4	Q The exercise room. And I believe Ms. Richards,
5	I'm showing you Exhibits 35 and 37. You previously identified
6	those as being photographs of the exercise room, correct?
7	A Yes.
8	Q And you said that the yellow pole came from the
9	exercise room, correct?
10	A Yes.
11	Q Did it come off any equipment that was in the
12	exercise room?
13	A I saw him pull it off of the back machine in the
14	corner.
15	Q And the back machine's photographed and contained in
16	either Exhibit Number 35 or 37, correct?
17	A Yes, in 35.
18	Q Do you see anything yellow about that exercise
19	machine?
20	A No.
21	Q And you're saying that you believe that Exhibit
22	Number 88 was removed from the back of the machine in Exhibit
23	Number 35. Is that what you're testifying to?
24	A He pulled it from because the exercise chair was
25	made like this and it had a pole, he grabbed it from there. I

don't know if it was a part of a machine or if he just laid it 2 on top but he did it pull out from there. Because when I was 3 in the exercise room he grabbed it. Okay. Now, regarding Exhibit Number 88, the yellow 4 5 pole, again, how do you know that this was the yellow pole 6 that you claim was used to beat you? 7 Α Because it has those rings on the edge. 8 That's the distinctive part that tells you it's the Q 9 same pole that beat you? 10 Α Yes. Okay. Let me -- and when you say rings at the 11 12 end --THE COURT: So I want the record to reflect the 13 14 witness was testifying to rings without the photograph in 15 front of her and now the defense counsel is putting the photograph in front of her. 16 17 BY MR. WEINSTOCK: 18 I'm giving you a black pen. Can you circle the 19 rings that you're referring to? 20 MS. MERCER: Objection, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: You can't mark on an actual exhibit. 22 But if you want, what you could do, is put it on the -- the 23 screen on the Elmo and she could --2.4 MR. WEINSTOCK: I'm not sure I know how to do that

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25

but I will try.

1	THE COURT: and you can have her circle with her
2	hand the parts that you want her to identify. It's an
3	interactive screen.
4	MR. WEINSTOCK: I don't know what that means, Your
5	Honor. I'm old and I don't remember all this stuff. How do I
6	turn it on, Your Honor?
7	THE COURT: Well, it's already on. We all can see
8	it and she just circled what she's referring to.
9	MS. MERCER: And, Your Honor, I don't believe the
10	actual big screen over here is on for the jurors.
11	THE COURT: Oh, it isn't on. All right. So, I'm
12	not the technology guy so
13	MR. MARTINEZ: Do you want me to turn it on, Your
14	Honor? I can turn it on.
15	THE COURT: If you could, thank you. All right.
16	And no offense, Mr. Weinstock, just my court clerk would be
17	very upset with me if I allowed anybody to mark original
18	exhibits
19	MR. WEINSTOCK: I understand. I understand, Your
20	Honor. I apologize.
21	THE COURT: All right.
22	BY MR. WEINSTOCK:
23	Q Okay. So you've now circled the rings that you're
24	telling
25	THE COURT: And the jurors can't still see it.

They're waiting for it to -- okay. Why don't we redo it so we 2 can --3 BY MR. WEINSTOCK: Okay. So it's these what you call rings at the very 4 5 top of this yellow pole that you're testifying makes you sure 6 that this is the same yellow pole that was used to beat you? 7 Α Yes. 8 How were you able to see those rings? 9 Because I had looked back at them and the beating Α 10 lasted a long time, so I saw it. And you testified I believe on direct examination 11 12 that that yellow pole was red and yellow from your blood? 13 Yes. 14 Where was the blood? Q 15 On the bottom side of the pole. Α Now, after you got out -- or excuse me. While you 16 Q 17 were in the hospital, do you remember a police officer coming by to talk to you, don't you? 18 19 Α Which one? 20 The first one when you -- on June 30th of 2014, do 21 you remember an Officer Myles coming to talk to you at the 22 hospital? I remember faintly. I don't remember how long he 23 was there or anything but I remember talking with him. 2.4 25 Do you remember what you told him?

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1	А	I told him the story.
2	Q	The whole story?
3	А	I believe so.
4	Q	Okay. Did you mention anything about a
5	sadomasoc	histic beating with a paddle?
6	А	I believe so.
7	Q	You believe so? Okay. Do you believe you mentioned
8	that the	paddle had spikes in it?
9	А	I don't know.
10	Q	Why didn't you tell the officers the truth on that
11	time?	
12	А	Because I was scared.
13	Q	Who were you scared of?
14	А	Of LR coming after me and my family.
15	Q	Well, you were in the hospital, there was a police
16	officer t	here, tell me you're still scared knowing all that?
17	А	I'm still scared now.
18	Q	Okay. And now you're telling another story, aren't
19	you?	
20	А	The truth.
21		MS. MERCER: Objection, Your Honor, that was really
22	argumenta	tive.
23		THE COURT: Sustained. Save your argument for
24	closing a	rgument, Mr. Weinstock.
25		MR. WEINSTOCK: Yes, sir.

## BY MR. WEINSTOCK: 1 2 Do you remember another police officer coming in to 3 see you a few days later on July 4th, 2014? 4 Α Ortega. 5 Do you remember? 6 I remember a police officer named Ortega and he was Α 7 rude to me. That's why I remember him. 8 Okay. Did you lie to him because he was rude to Q 9 you? 10 No, I lied to him because I was scared. Α And do you remember sometime around July 11th, did 11 12 you -- were you in contact with Shared Hope International? Did somebody contact you from them? 13 14 Was that the Salvation Army? Α 15 I don't know. Do you recall? 0 I recall the Salvation Army --16 Α 17 Q Okay. 18 -- coming in and giving me pajama pants and a purse Α 19 and a couple of things. 20 And do you recall shortly after that you went to 21 California for further treatment, correct? 22 Α Yes. And when you were in California you had your aunts, 23 your uncle, your other friend, I believe Ms. Fite [phonetic], 2.4 25 they came and saw you, correct?

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1	A My uncle lives in Nevada. Yes, my aunt in
2	California and Della Fite, yes.
3	Q And then when they talked to you and they tried to
4	get you to tell them what happened, correct?
5	A Yes.
6	Q And you were embarrassed about what happened, right?
7	A I was embarrassed, yes.
8	Q And you're still embarrassed today I imagine,
9	correct?
10	A I'm ashamed.
11	Q Can you
12	MR. WEINSTOCK: Court's indulgence.
13	THE COURT: Yes, sir.
14	BY MR. WEINSTOCK:
15	Q Ms. Richards, I just want to kind of summarize a
16	little bit. You've testified under oath today, and I really
17	appreciate it, that you had lied to your mother at one period
18	of time, correct?
19	A What do you mean?
20	Q You you lied to your mother in the past, correct?
21	MS. MERCER: Objection, that mischaracterizes her
22	testimony. I don't believe her she was ever asked that
23	question.
24	BY MR. WEINSTOCK:
25	Q Did you ever lie to your mother?
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1	THE COURT: Give me a moment. I don't frankly, I
2	don't remember that question being asked, Mr. Weinstock.
3	MR. WEINSTOCK: I thought I did, Your Honor.
4	BY MR. WEINSTOCK:
5	Q Let me ask you. During the time that you
6	THE COURT: So I'll sustain the objection and please
7	please rephrase.
8	BY MR. WEINSTOCK:
9	Q During the time you were living with your mother in
10	Colorado, did you ever lie to her to her?
11	MS. MERCER: Object to relevance.
12	THE COURT: Sustained. I don't see how that's
13	relevant to any of the issues in this case whether she's ever
14	lied to her mother.
15	MR. WEINSTOCK: Well, I think it goes into
16	credibility, Your Honor
17	THE COURT: All right.
18	MR. WEINSTOCK: it's a pattern we're talking
19	about.
20	THE COURT: Not relevant.
21	MR. WEINSTOCK: Okay.
22	THE COURT: Improper character evidence, so please
23	continue.
24	BY MR. WEINSTOCK:
25	Q In early 2014, you lied to your father, correct?
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MS. MERCER: Objection, relevance and vague. 1 2 THE COURT: That's sustained. All right. 3 BY MR. WEINSTOCK: You lied to the police on at least three occasions 4 5 after you went to the hospital, correct? 6 MS. MERCER: Objection, mischaracterizes her 7 testimony. She's testified that she was interviewed by Patrol 8 Officer Myles and Detective Ortega and as to the third she 9 didn't make a statement. THE COURT: Well, I think the -- the more important 10 issue here is you've covered this already and the jurors have 11 12 been attentive and have been taking notes. And to the extent you've asked her questions about what she told the police and 13 14 whether that diverged from what actually happened, I trust the 15 jurors already recollect that and have notes. So I would prefer that you not take time to repeat the -- the stuff that 16 17 you've already covered. 18 MR. WEINSTOCK: Very well, Your Honor. I have no 19 further questions at this time. 20 THE COURT: But you will be allowed in closing 21 argument to refresh the jurors' recollection about everything 22 that you elicited. All right. Then redirect. 23 MS. MERCER: Thank you, Your Honor. 2.4 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 25 BY MS. MERCER:

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1	Q Ms. Richards, defense counsel went over and over and
2	over again with you
3	MR. WEINSTOCK: Objection, Your Honor, I don't
4	believe the comments by the
5	THE COURT: That's sustained. Let's don't
6	characterize the
7	MS. MERCER: Okay.
8	THE COURT: what the other counsel did. Let's
9	just get to the bottom of the matter.
10	BY MS. MERCER:
11	Q Do you recall being asked several questions about
12	your self-reporting history as a teenager with bipolar
13	disorder, ADHD, things of that nature?
14	A Yes.
15	Q You were actually evaluated by a psychiatrist while
16	you were at UMC, correct?
17	A Yes.
18	MR. WEINSTOCK: Objection, leading, Your Honor.
19	THE COURT: All right. So ask her in a non-leading
20	fashion.
21	BY MS. MERCER:
22	Q Were you evaluated by a psychiatrist while you were
23	at UMC?
24	A Yes, and I was also evaluated when I was 17.
25	MS. MERCER: Permission to approach, Your Honor.
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1	THE COURT: Yes, you may.
2	BY MS. MERCER:
3	Q While he's reviewing that document, would you be
4	surprised if there was over 1,200 pages of medical records
5	from your stay at UMC?
6	MR. WEINSTOCK: Objection, relevance.
7	THE COURT: Overruled.
8	A No, I wouldn't be surprised.
9	BY MS. MERCER:
10	Q Ms. Richards, I'm going to ask you to please look
11	over this document for me and tell me when you're done. Did
12	you have a chance to review that entire document?
13	A Yes.
14	Q Did that appear to be the report regarding the
15	psychiatric evaluation that was done?
16	A Yes.
17	MS. MERCER: Your Honor, I would ask to have this
18	marked as State's next in order and move for the admission. I
19	believe it will be State's Exhibit 96, Your Honor.
20	THE COURT: So what are they, medical records from
21	UMC?
22	MS. MERCER: It is, Your Honor.
23	THE COURT: What's the next number?
24	THE CLERK: Ninety-six.
25	THE COURT: All right. Does the defense want to
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make any opposition? 1 2 MR. WEINSTOCK: No. 3 THE COURT: All right. Ninety-six is admitted. (State's Exhibit 96 admitted.) 4 5 MS. MERCER: Permission to publish, Your Honor? 6 THE COURT: You may. 7 BY MS. MERCER: For the record, I'm publishing the third page of 8 9 this exhibit, Ms. Richards. It indicates the patient is 10 without findings of psychosis, mania or ADHD on the mental status examination [inaudible] evaluation, correct? 11 12 Yes. And under plan and recommendations it says, "At the 13 14 current time there will be no requirement -- or no 15 recommendation for psychotropic medication as the patient at the time of this evaluation was without findings of major 16 mental illness", correct? 17 18 Α Yes. 19 So when you reported these -- this incident to 20 detectives you were not suffering from any sort of mental 21 illness, correct? 22 MR. WEINSTOCK: Objection, Your Honor, assumes facts not in evidence. 23 2.4 THE COURT: Well, let's ask from her -- from her 25 She can talk about her own medical conditions. perspective.

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So ask from her -- from her own understanding of her own 1 2 physical and mental condition. 3 Looking back, I can say that I had PTSD but other 4 than that, no, no mental illness. 5 BY MS. MERCER: 6 And you were also asked several questions about why 7 you didn't report this incident to the police when they came 8 to your hospital. Do you recall that line of questioning? 9 Α No. 10 When Mr. Weinstock asked you whether or not you reported being pandered or pimped out by the defendant when 11 12 the patrol officer came to see you on June 30th and then when Detective Ortega came to you, do you recall that --13 14 Α Yes. 15 -- those questions? Q 16 Α Yes. 17 Q You indicated that you were scared? 18 Α Yes. 19 And that's why you didn't reveal that? Q 20 Α Yes. 21 As early as July 3rd of 2014, had you begun 22 disclosing bits and pieces of it to your aunt who was in town? Yes, I did. 23 Α 2.4 And do you know whether she ever reported that to 25 medical staff?

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1	A I think she did.
2	MR. WEINSTOCK: Objection, Your Honor, it's
3	speculative.
4	MS. MERCER: Permission to approach the witness,
5	Your Honor?
6	THE COURT: Well, so
7	MS. MERCER: It's a copy
8	THE COURT: sustained. Lay some more foundation,
9	please.
10	MS. MERCER: If I could just approach?
11	THE COURT: You may.
12	BY MS. MERCER:
13	Q Ms. Richards, if you could just review that document
14	to yourself and let me know when you're done. It's the second
15	paragraph. Okay.
16	MS. MERCER: Your Honor, I would ask to have this
17	marked as State's Exhibit, 97. It's a part of the medical
18	records.
19	THE COURT: Ninety-seven's admitted.
20	(State's Exhibit 97 admitted.)
21	MS. MERCER: I would move for
22	THE COURT: You may publish.
23	MS. MERCER: Thank you.
24	BY MS. MERCER:
25	Q In that second paragraph it indicates that you had
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disclosed some of this -- the fact that you were pimped out by 1 2 the defendant to your aunt but you were afraid of reporting it 3 because of fear of the defendant, correct? MR. WEINSTOCK: Your Honor, I would object at this 4 5 time. This is a statement that came from allegedly the aunt, 6 not from her. This is somebody that is not --7 THE COURT: Why -- it's a medical record, which 8 parties have already stipulated to and she's using it to 9 refresh the witness's recollection. MR. WEINSTOCK: Well, I don't -- I stipulated to the 10 authenticity. I don't necessarily stipulate that the hearsay 11 12 statements from an aunt is relevant or is in fact proper and 13 that's double hearsay. 14 THE COURT: I thought you guys stipulated to 15 admissibility? 16 MR. WEINSTOCK: I -- I stipulated as to the 17 authenticity of the document and the document that's in there. 18 But I don't think we can stipulate as to statements made by a 19 third party. 20 THE COURT: All right. So how do you want to 21 address that, Ms. Mercer? 22 MS. MERCER: My position is that the statement for purposes of medical diagnosis so they could properly address 23 2.4 her injuries and her well-being.

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MR. WEINSTOCK: Your Honor, there's no information

1	as to that, Your Honor. Again, no foundation.
2	THE COURT: I will allow it. It's overruled. Go
3	ahead.
4	MS. MERCER: Thank you, Your Honor.
5	BY MS. MERCER:
6	Q This document indicates that your aunt reported to
7	medical staff that you were afraid of reporting that the
8	pimping incident, correct?
9	A Yes.
10	Q Defense counsel also asked you about a description
11	for Slim. Do you recall that line of questioning?
12	A Yes.
13	Q Do you recall exactly how you described Slim to the
14	detectives as you sit there today?
15	A He was bald on top, white hair, they called him
16	they called him Slim and I guess I thought that was funny.
17	Q Why did you think that was funny?
18	A I guess probably because I thought he was chunky. I
19	think I remember he had a beer belly, I kind of remember.
20	And
21	Q Were you able to describe him in any further detail?
22	A When I looked at the pictures I wasn't sure but I
23	could tell by his bottom lip because he had a bigger bottom
24	lip and that was for some reason something I remembered.
25	Q How much time did you spend with Slim during the

1	four days	s that you were with him?
2	А	Maybe a couple hours. Most of the time he went out
3	to the St	crip and was doing whatever it is he did and I slept a
4	lot those	e four days.
5	Q	Why did you sleep a lot?
6	А	Because I was really ill.
7	Q	When
8		MR. WEINSTOCK: Objection, foundation, Your Honor.
9		THE COURT: Overruled. Go ahead.
10	BY MS. MERCER:	
11	Q	Speaking of really ill, when you reported or when
12	you walked into the UMC Hospital, did you enter the emergency	
13	room area?	
14	А	Yes.
15	Q	Once you were admitted into the emergency room, do
16	you recall what the first thing they did to you was in terms	
17	of treating you?	
18	А	They did a blood transfusion. I remember that in
19	the emergency room.	
20	Q	You had to receive a blood transfusion?
21	А	Yes, and it was in my neck.
22	Q	How soon after walking into the emergency room did
23	that occi	ır?
24	А	I don't know.
25	Q	Was it soon or was it days later?
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1	А	It was soon, within hours.
2	Q	Do you know why you had to receive a blood
3	transfusi	on?
4		MR. WEINSTOCK: Objection, foundation, hearsay.
5		MS. MERCER: I'm asking her if she knows, Your
6	Honor.	
7		THE COURT: All right. If you know, don't
8	speculate	. You can answer the question if you know.
9	BY MS. ME	RCER:
10	Q	Do you know, ma'am?
11	A	They said that I had a third
12		MR. WEINSTOCK: Hearsay, Your Honor.
13	А	They told me I had a
14		MR. WEINSTOCK: Hearsay, Your Honor.
15		THE COURT: So that's hearsay, she can't
16	А	Okay.
17		THE COURT: she can't explain her so you can't
18	say what	someone else told you.
19	BY MS. ME	RCER:
20	Q	Let me ask you this question. Were you bleeding
21	externall	y when you walked into the ER?
22	А	Yes. I didn't have much blood they told me.
23	Q	I'm sorry. Were you was there blood coming out
24	of your b	oody?
25	А	Out of my butt.
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1	Q	Okay. Was it a lot of blood or a little bit of
2	blood com	ing out of your rear end?
3	А	It was constant for days.
4	Q	Was it bleeding enough that that was the cause for
5	you to ha	ve a transfusion?
6		MR. WEINSTOCK: Objection, foundation, Your Honor.
7		THE COURT: I'll let her answer that. She can
8	she can s	ay if that was her perception.
9	А	I lost a lot of blood over time. I don't know if
10	that was	the only reason why I lost all that blood.
11	BY MS. ME	RCER:
12	Q	Defense counsel also asked you some questions about
13	this other	r girl, Blanca, that was apparently going to
14	prostitut	e for the defendant as well. Do you recall that line
15	of questi	oning?
16	А	Yes.
17	Q	You indicated that she was there for how long?
18	А	About 24 hours.
19	Q	In that 24 hours, did the defendant ever get a copy
20	of her dr.	iver's license with her family's address on it?
21		MR. WEINSTOCK: Objection, foundation, Your Honor.
22	BY MS. ME	RCER:
23	Q	That you saw?
24	А	No.
25	Q	Did he ever drive her to or from her family's house
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1	that you	saw?
2	А	No.
3		MR. WEINSTOCK: Relevance, Your Honor.
4		THE COURT: Overruled.
5	BY MS. ME	RCER:
6	Q	But he had driven you to your family's house,
7	correct?	
8	А	No. He would not allow me to see my family.
9	Q	Right. But when you first went with him he drove
10	you to yo	our aunt and uncle's house so that you could get your
11	belonging	gs, correct?
12	А	Yes.
13	Q	And he had a copy of your driver's license, correct?
14	А	Yes.
15	Q	And whose address was on your driver's license?
16	А	My father's address.
17	Q	You were also asked some questions about Kariah
18	being bea	ten for being out of pocket?
19	А	Yes.
20	Q	You said that you witnessed her being beaten one
21	time for	because she was out of pocket?
22	А	Yes.
23	Q	Tell me about the circumstances of that beating.
24	А	They were in the garage and she looked up because he
25	was getti	ng in the car and she got beaten on and off for that
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1	and he just kept screaming at her and beating her and then he
2	came and hit me a couple times.
3	Q You indicated that you thought it was end of April,
4	early May when you were beaten so badly that you couldn't
5	work
6	A Yes.
7	Q because your face was so messed up?
8	A Yes.
9	Q And you said during cross-examination that after
10	that is when he began beating you elsewhere?
11	A Yes.
12	Q Was that when he began to beat you with the oranges
13	in the socks?
14	A Yes.
15	MR. WEINSTOCK: Objection, Your Honor, exceeds the
16	scope of redirect. I never got into anything about that.
17	MS. MERCER: He specifically asked her would it
18	wouldn't it be detrimental to the defendant that he'd beaten
19	her so badly she couldn't go to work. And then
20	MR. WEINSTOCK: It's not the same thing, Your Honor.
21	THE COURT: I think it's close enough that I'll
22	allow her to get into it. Go ahead.
23	A Yes.
24	BY MS. MERCER:
25	Q Do you recall the question?

1	А	Yes. Yes, he beat me with the oranges in the sock
2	after that	incident.
3	Q	So that the injuries wouldn't be visible?
4	А	Yes.
5	Q	Underneath clothing?
6	А	Yes.
7	Q	You were also shown a photograph of
8		MS. MERCER: May I approach your clerk, Your Honor?
9		THE COURT: Yes.
10	BY MS. MEI	RCER:
11	Q	You were shown a document by defense counsel
12	regarding	your trespass at the Aria?
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	And you acknowledge that that was a photograph of
15	you taken	on that night, correct?
16	А	Yes.
17	Q	Was it a full body photograph or just a photograph
18	of your fa	ace?
19	А	It's a photograph of my face and about to here.
20	Q	So from your like neck area up?
21	А	Yes.
22	Q	And that was on May 28th of 2014?
23	А	Yes, that's what it states.
24	Q	So after the time period in which he began beating
25	you about	the abdomen and things of that nature?
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1	A Yes.
2	MS. MERCER: Court's indulgence, Your Honor.
3	THE COURT: Uh-huh.
4	BY MS. MERCER:
5	Q Under what circumstances was it that you handed your
6	Walmart gift card to the defendant? What was occurring at the
7	time you handed it to him?
8	A He was going to help me stay there for a couple
9	weeks and I didn't have I didn't want to go back to my
10	dad's and my aunt and uncle's house. And I had just missed my
11	bus out of town.
12	Q And that was after the conversation about you being
13	a prostitute for him and him being a pimp and Kariah being a
14	ho?
15	A Yes.
16	Q At the time that the defendant first pitched this
17	idea of you being a prostitute for him, what information did
18	you have about what a pimp was and what a prostitute was?
19	A I didn't really have anything other than what I had
20	previously seen in movies and that wasn't much.
21	Q When did you watch this Snoop Dog movie with the
22	defendant about pimping?
23	A I want to say it was around the time that the first
24	beating happened.
25	Q So late March, early April of 2014?

1	A Yes.
2	Q How many other pimp movies did you watch with him
3	that he had at the house?
4	A I watched some movies of these real pimps at the
5	Players Balls and things like that. And that he when I was
6	told to go to the exercise room he would put those on or he
7	would put sermons for me to watch.
8	Q So you would have to watch these in the exercise
9	room?
10	A Yes, on a little I think it was a Mickey Mouse or
11	Dora TV.
12	Q And these were his movies, correct?
13	A Yes.
14	Q Not yours?
15	A No, they weren't mine.
16	Q Defense counsel also asked you about it being your
17	choice to stay there. Do you recall that?
18	A Yes.
19	Q That very first day on March 10th of 2014?
20	A Yes.
21	Q Did you voluntarily miss your bus?
22	A No.
23	Q Had it not been for the defendant making you miss
24	the bus would you have even been in a situation where you
25	could have been pimped out by the defendant?

1	MR. WEINSTOCK: Objection, speculation and it
2	facts not in the evidence at this time, Your Honor.
3	THE COURT: Let me hear the question one more time?
4	BY MS. MERCER:
5	Q Had it not been for the defendant making you miss
6	your bus to Ohio that morning, would you have even been in a
7	position where you could have been pimped out by him?
8	MR. WEINSTOCK: And it's assuming facts not in
9	evidence, Your Honor and
10	THE COURT: Sounds kind of argumentative so why
11	don't you I'll sustain the objection.
12	BY MS. MERCER:
13	Q Ms. Richards, if he had not made you miss your bus
14	would you have gotten on the bus and traveled to Ohio?
15	A Yes.
16	Q And never had any dealings with him again?
17	MR. WEINSTOCK: Objection, speculation.
18	THE COURT: No, I'll I'll overrule that
19	objection.
20	A No, I wouldn't have ever seen him again.
21	BY MS. MERCER:
22	Q Did you wake up the morning of March 10th of 2014
23	and think to yourself, hey, you know what, I think I'm I
24	want to be a prostitute now?
25	MR. WEINSTOCK: Objection, argumentative.

1		THE COURT: Overruled.
2	А	No.
3	BY MS. ME	RCER:
4	Q	With regards to this individual that you considered
5	dating, w	ere you ever in a dating relationship with him? The
6	individua	l before you met the defendant and Kariah?
7	А	We went out on a couple dates but we were never
8	boyfriend	and girlfriend.
9	Q	And he never tried to pimp you out?
10	А	No.
11	Q	Did he even bring up the topic of pimping with you?
12	А	No.
13	Q	You first reported this incident or the fact that
14	you were	pimped out by the defendant in August of 2014,
15	correct?	
16	А	Yes.
17	Q	To Detective Hui and Detective Lucero?
18	А	Yes.
19	Q	And that was once you were back in California?
20	А	Yes, it was.
21	Q	When were you approached about the documentary?
22	А	I had met them on a retreat in it was September of
23	2014.	
24	Q	So after you reported the incident?
25	А	Yes.
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1	Q	And you were not being paid by them
2	А	No.
3	Q	correct?
4	А	No.
5	Q	You were also asked questions about meeting with
6	myself an	d Mr. Martinez in anticipation of your testimony. Do
7	you recal	l that line of questioning?
8	А	Yes.
9	Q	Do you recall Mr. Martinez and I telling you that no
10	matter wh	at you needed to be truthful?
11	А	Yes.
12		MS. MERCER: No further questions, Your Honor.
13		THE COURT: Okay. You get the last word, Mr.
14	Weinstock	unless the jurors might have questions afterwards,
15	so please	go ahead.
16		MR. WEINSTOCK: Thank you.
17		RECROSS-EXAMINATION
18	BY MR. WE	INSTOCK:
19	Q	Ms. Richards, district attorney asked you on March
20	10th, 201	4, did you ever wake up and say, gee, I want to be a
21	prostitut	e? And you said no. On March 10th, 2014, did you
22	ever wake	up and say gee, I don't want to be a prostitute?
23	А	Of course I didn't want to be a prostitute but I
24	felt like	I didn't have a choice because I didn't have any
25	money and	I was trying to go to Ohio.
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1	Q	And again, that was your choice, correct?
2	A	Yes.
3	Q	Now, Ms. Mercer asked you a question about the
4	statement	your aunt made while she was down here to the
5	hospital.	Do you remember that?
6	A	Yes.
7	Q	The same aunt that you didn't get along with, right?
8	А	Yes.
9	Q	It's the same aunt that you left, correct?
10	А	Yes.
11	Q	And you were aware that it's the same aunt that
12	believed	you were a virgin and going to go into missionary
13	school?	
14		MS. MERCER: Objection, Your Honor, beyond the scope
15	and irrel	evant.
16		THE COURT: That is beyond the scope of redirect.
17		MR. WEINSTOCK: Okay.
18		THE COURT: Nothing about missionary school.
19	BY MR. WE	INSTOCK:
20	Q	Okay. And Ms. Mercer asked you about Slim. Did you
21	ever tell	anybody that Slim wore glasses?
22	A	I don't remember.
23	Q	Do you remember if he did wear glasses?
24	А	Honestly, no.
25	Q	Do you remember seeing a lineup that was given to
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1	you by tl	he police where they wanted you to identify Slim?
2	А	Yes.
3	Q	Didn't all those people in that lineup that was
4	shown to	you have glasses on?
5	А	No.
6	Q	You sure about that?
7	А	I don't know.
8	Q	Do you remember if any of them seemed to be elderly
9	gentlemen	n?
10	А	No, I don't remember.
11	Q	Do you remember if any of them seemed to be heavyset
12	gentleme	n?
13	А	I don't remember.
14	Q	Do you remember if any of them seemed to be bald
15	with a l	ittle gray hair on the side?
16	А	I don't remember.
17		MR. WEINSTOCK: Court's indulgence one moment.
18		THE COURT: Yes, sir.
19		MR. WEINSTOCK: Nothing further, Your Honor.
20		THE COURT: Do the jurors have any questions and if
21	so, raise	e your hand. I don't see any questions. Give me a
22	moment.	So I do have a question.
23		Ms. Richards, after you met the defendant, Mr.
24	Sharpe,	did you ever ask Mr. Sharpe at any point in time to
25	inflict a	any injuries on you?

THE WITNESS: No. 1 2 THE COURT: We saw photographs of a lot of injuries 3 that you've had. At any time after you met Mr. Sharpe, did you ask anybody to ever inflict injuries on you? 4 5 THE WITNESS: No. 6 THE COURT: Did you ever ask anybody after that 7 point in time to -- to inflict pain on you? 8 THE WITNESS: No. 9 THE COURT: Did any of those injuries that we saw to 10 your buttocks occur as a result of being severely paddled by 11 -- at a period of time when you were homeless? 12 THE WITNESS: No. THE COURT: All right. And clarify again, when you 13 14 were first admitted at UMC, what was -- how many days or weeks 15 before that time period was it when you indicated that your rear was so injured that it was turning black? What was the 16 17 time period? 18 It was about two weeks but --THE WITNESS: 19 THE COURT: Two weeks. THE WITNESS: -- I had no sense of time because I 20 21 wasn't allowed to have my cell phone. 22 THE COURT: All right. Counsel, you can -- those are all the questions that I had. You can follow up if you 23 2.4 have anything. I'll let the State go first. 25 MS. MERCER: I don't have any questions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Weinstock, you may follow up on 1 2 anything there. 3 MR. WEINSTOCK: Just a couple questions along those lines. 4 5 BY MR. WEINSTOCK: 6 First off, isn't it true that when you went to 7 Slim's you had your cell phone didn't you? 8 Α Yes. 9 Okay. And isn't it also true that on those at least 10 two occasions that you testified to that you were having sex with Robert, it was kind of wild, dangerous sex? 11 12 MS. MERCER: Objection -- objection, Your Honor, this far exceeds the Court's questions. 13 14 MR. WEINSTOCK: No, it doesn't. 15 THE COURT: That exceeds my questions. Well --MR. WEINSTOCK: I think, Your Honor --16 17 THE COURT: What time period are you talking about? 18 MR. WEINSTOCK: This would have been in early March 19 of 2015 -- '14. 20 MS. MERCER: And she testified that the time frame 21 she was talking about was two weeks before she went to the 22 hospital. MR. WEINSTOCK: And so if --23 2.4 THE COURT: I'll go ahead and allow that question. 25 BY MR. WEINSTOCK:

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Wasn't your sex that you had with Robert on at least 1 2 those two occasions that you testified you did have sex, it 3 was wild sex, wasn't it? THE COURT: What'd you say, wild? 4 5 MR. WEINSTOCK: Yeah. MS. MERCER: Objection as to relevance then. 6 7 THE COURT: So the real question is -- is -- I mean, 8 wild is pretty subjective and I don't think that that's 9 relevant here. I mean, we're talking about injuries, we're 10 not talking about, you know, any kind of consensual sex. 11 MR. WEINSTOCK: Well, Your Honor, not that I have 12 personal knowledge but I believe wild sex can result in 13 injuries, damages. 14 THE COURT: Well, ask her about injuries then. 15 Don't -- let's don't use undefined adjectives. Both times that we had sex was on the bed in the 16 Α 17 pink room with no -- no weapon or sex toy or anything of that 18 nature. 19 BY MR. WEINSTOCK: 20 It was a little aggressive, wasn't it? 21 THE COURT: That's inappropriate. I'm not going to 22 allow that. We're talking about whether there was injuries caused or whether there was any desire to cause injuries or 23 2.4 intent to cause injuries.

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MR. WEINSTOCK: I have nothing further then, Your

Honor. 1 2 THE COURT: All right. You don't want to follow up 3 in that line? MR. WEINSTOCK: No. 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. Anything else from the State? 6 MS. MERCER: One question. 7 THE COURT: Okay. 8 BY MS. MERCER: 9 During the two times that you had consensual sex Q 10 with the defendant, did he ever beat you? Α 11 No. 12 Did you ever sustain any injuries? 13 Α No. 14 MS. MERCER: No further questions. 15 THE COURT: All right. Nothing from the jurors? Oh, we do have one. Did you write your question down? 16 17 JUROR: I'll write it down. 18 THE COURT: You have to write it down and you need 19 to put your badge number and you need to sign it. Okay? So 20 did you write your question down and sign it and write your 21 badge number? Okay. Thank you. The Marshal will collect the 22 questions and I'll take a look at them and see if they're 23 appropriate to ask. 2.4 Thank you, Marshal. All right. Give me a chance to 25 look at these, counsel.

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MR. MARTINEZ: Your Honor, I think there's one additional question as well.

THE COURT: Oh, very good. Marshal, will you please retrieve that? I'm trying to think. I'm supposed to keep everybody together but we --

MR. WEINSTOCK: We don't have an objection to her just going to the restroom, Your Honor. I don't think --

THE COURT: You don't have any objection? If everyone agrees and she's supervised, that would be fine.

MS. MERCER: I don't have any objection.

THE COURT: All right. So just one person, can we just excuse you? Yeah. Marshal will just escort you to the restroom and make sure you don't come in contact with anybody. Don't discuss the case. All right? Thank you, ma'am. All right. So all right. Let's go ahead and have static.

(Bench conference transcribed as follows.)

THE COURT: I believe that one's appropriate, so look at that one first. And I believe this one's appropriate and I think that's the word drugged. It says do they but I think it's supposed to be did they. So go ahead and look at that one first.

MS. MERCER: I don't have any objection to that — either one of them.

1	THE COURT: Yeah, go ahead and pass it down.
2	MS. MERCER: I can't read that. Oh, that's a fair
3	question.
4	THE COURT: This is probably going to come up later
5	so I will keep that one. That's kind of outside the scope.
6	MS. MERCER: Yeah, I don't know that she can answer
7	that.
8	MR. MARTINEZ: She can't.
9	THE COURT: Let him look at it. Let Mr. Winder look
10	at that. I think that one's probably not proper to ask. I
11	think that's I think that's
12	MR. WEINSTOCK: Yeah, that one's not, though. I
13	don't think it's appropriate
14	THE COURT: I don't think that's proper.
15	MR. WEINSTOCK: at this time.
16	THE COURT: Yeah, so
17	MS. MERCER: Yeah, that's fair too.
18	THE COURT: Did you ever see more than one iron in
19	the house? Okay.
20	MR. WINDER: She's already talked about this
21	[inaudible].
22	THE COURT: She did.
23	MS. MERCER: She said that she was told not to
24	scream and I don't know that she specifically
25	THE COURT: Yes.

1	MS. MERCER: said she didn't.
2	THE COURT: I think it might
3	MR. WINDER: [inaudible]
4	MR. WEINSTOCK: Your Honor, I would object to that
5	one, just I think that's vague. Did anyone participate in
6	beatings? [indiscernible] helped beat her or was she beat? I
7	mean we talked about that
8	THE COURT: It means if she was part of the part
9	of the beater.
10	MR. WEINSTOCK: Well, I don't know if it says that.
11	I mean if you're going to are you going to ask that
12	question directly or like like it's written? I mean
13	THE COURT: Yeah.
14	MS. MERCER: It says did Kariah ever participate in
15	the beatings?
16	MR. WEINSTOCK: In the beatings in which way?
17	Participate by beating her?
18	MS. MERCER: Well, it's a fair question.
19	MR. WEINSTOCK: Or receiving beatings?
20	MS. MERCER: I think it's a fair question and
21	counsel can follow up if they have further questions.
22	MR. WEINSTOCK: I would object that that is vague.
23	THE COURT: Okay. So an objection is noted to the
24	question from juror 344 as vague. I'm going to go ahead and
25	ask it, though. I think it's and I'll let you follow up.

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I think it's --1 2 MR. WEINSTOCK: And I have an objection as to this 3 question only as it is raised in that I don't know that we can refer to her as the victim at this time, she's the witness. 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. 6 MR. WEINSTOCK: I would have no problem with the --7 THE COURT: Well, I think you referred to her as a 8 victim. 9 MS. MERCER: Uh-huh. 10 THE COURT: Just not a victim of your --MR. WEINSTOCK: Well, she's a victim of -- we don't 11 12 know if she's a victim in this case is all -- she's a witness in this case. 13 14 THE COURT: Okay. So your objection to -- to 15 question from juror nine is noted also but I'm going to go ahead and ask that. I -- but I understand your objection. 16 All right. And then let's finish these. So I'm going to give 17 18 the question from nine. I'm giving the question from badge 19 number 44, giving the question from badge 344. 20 MR. WEINSTOCK: No, this one I don't have any 21 problem with. 22 THE COURT: Okay. So no -- that's no objection to the second question from 344, the one regarding clocks and 23 iron. Right, no objection? 2.4

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MR. WINDER: No objection.

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1	THE COURT: Thank you. Okay. And I didn't read
2	this one yet.
3	MR. WEINSTOCK: This one I don't have any
4	THE COURT: You have no objection to 334, correct?
5	MR. WEINSTOCK: I think it's vague and ambiguous but
6	other than that.
7	MR. WINDER: [inaudible]
8	MR. WEINSTOCK: Yeah, I mean
9	THE COURT: And I'm going to clarify. It says do
10	they, I think it means I think that word is drug, right?
11	MS. MERCER: Yes.
12	MR. WEINSTOCK: Yeah, yeah, I would agree too.
13	THE COURT: So it should be did they, not do they
14	MS. MERCER: Correct.
15	THE COURT: so I'm going to say did; is that
16	okay?
17	MS. MERCER: Okay. No objection.
18	THE COURT: Put the correct tense in?
19	MR. WINDER: [inaudible]
20	THE COURT: Is what?
21	MR. WINDER: [inaudible] marijuana
22	MR. WEINSTOCK: And alcohol.
23	MR. WINDER: [inaudible]
24	THE COURT: Those are drugs.
25	MS. MERCER: Yeah, alcohol's a drug.
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1	THE COURT: Those are drugs.
2	MR. WINDER: Okay. I just want to what I'm
3	saying is to clarify alcohol [inaudible]
4	THE COURT: So I'll say other than marijuana or
5	alcohol?
6	MR. WINDER: Yeah, something like that.
7	THE COURT: I'll say other than. Well, I've got
8	I've got to read it as read and then
9	MS. MERCER: Yeah.
10	THE COURT: let you guys clarify, okay?
11	MR. WINDER: Okay.
12	THE COURT: And that's technically the instruction I
13	gave. Let's look at this last one. That's a good question.
14	Very good question.
15	MS. MERCER: I have no objection, Your Honor.
16	MR. WEINSTOCK: Yeah.
17	THE COURT: Okay. So you guys all said no objection
18	to question from juror number one, right?
19	MR. WEINSTOCK: Right.
20	MS. MERCER: Correct.
21	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
22	(End of bench conference.)
23	THE COURT: these questions and then the
24	attorneys get to follow up if they want. All right. So we're
25	just going to do them one at a time, not in any particular
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order. So — and I'll — Ms. Richards, so these are questions coming from the jury. And I — my obligation is just to read it and then you can answer it, if you can, to the best of your ability, okay? All right. But I can't elaborate on these questions. Okay. So — and I don't need to indicate which juror they come from either.

2.

2.4

So the first question is on March 10th, 2014, did AR ask her dad for bus money after she missed the bus? She previously stated that her dad often gave her money. So you may respond and tell the jurors the answer.

THE WITNESS: No, I didn't because my dad didn't know I was leaving to Ohio. I didn't want to be in contact with my family after.

THE COURT: Thank you. The next question is — it says do they but I'm assuming this — I'm changing the tense to did they, did they drug you? How often did they drug you? Did he drug you first before beating you? Did you ever feel the beatings done to you? Those are the questions. So if you could answer those questions?

THE WITNESS: No, I was never drugged. Because of the fact Kariah used to be -

MR. WEINSTOCK: Objection, Your Honor, she's assuming — she's giving a reason that — that wasn't the question.

THE COURT: But she can -- she can explain her

answer. Just don't -- you know, you don't give hearsay and 1 2 make sure you only give an answer that's based upon your own 3 personal knowledge. Okay? And not based upon what somebody -- well, what -- don't speculate is what I want to say. Don't 4 5 speculate. Okay? Go ahead and answer. 6 THE WITNESS: Kariah told me that she used to be an 7 addict --8 THE COURT: Well, now --9 MR. WEINSTOCK: That's -- that's hearsay, Your 10 Honor. THE COURT: Well, we -- we already discussed before 11 12 that, you know --MR. WEINSTOCK: That's not in furtherance of the 13 14 conspiracy, alleged --15 MR. MARTINEZ: Well, and I don't think --16 MR. WEINSTOCK: -- conspiracy. 17 MR. MARTINEZ: -- I don't think she's offering it 18 for the truth either, she's just giving it from her point of 19 view. 20 THE COURT: Yeah. I don't want to explain my 21 rational because I don't want to taint the jury but I believe 22 that is a proper -- that she is giving a proper response. 23 Your objection's overruled. Go ahead. 2.4 THE WITNESS: And because she was pregnant he didn't 25 -- it was a lot easier to tell us both not to do drugs and he

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did not bring drugs into the house. He did not like them. He thought they would make us look bad for being out on the Strip.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, ma'am. The next question is, were there clocks in the house? Clocks in the

2.4

house?

THE WITNESS: No, there weren't any clocks in the house.

THE COURT: Next question. Did you ever see more than one iron in the house?

THE WITNESS: No, I just seen the one iron.

THE COURT: All right. Next question. Did Kariah ever participate in beating?

THE WITNESS: Kariah had never participated in the beatings. She was present and she had to sit there and watch or she was being screamed at as well.

THE COURT: Thank you. Next question. On the day taken to UMC victim said she called Slim to pick her up. I am not clear because LR took her to neighborhood behind Wendy's and dropped her off. Please clarify.

THE WITNESS: Slim didn't have a car but he was —
he was at the Strip because he had went that night. And I
said how are you going to get me there and he said that LR was
going to drive me there. He was going to come pick me up and
drive me to the hospital.

THE COURT: Thank you. Last question that I'm going to give is, while you were being beat did you scream? And if so, would the neighbors possibly hear you?

THE WITNESS: I was told not to scream when I was in a beating and I was told not to move when I was in a beating. He put very loud music on and that's a lot of times why the beatings happened in his room because he had a stereo system in there.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. There's one question that I'm not giving for reasons I don't need to explain to the jurors right now. I'm going to hand all these questions marked either given or not given and initialed by me to the court clerk who will make them court exhibits. The attorneys are now invited to ask further questions if they feel necessary with respect — as follow up to those questions asked by the jurors.

MS. MERCER: Thank you, Your Honor, I just have one. BY MS. MERCER:

- Q Ms. Richards, the in the question that was posed to you regarding whether you were ever drugged prior to the beatings, part of that question was did you feel the beatings?
  - A Yes, I did feel the beatings.
  - Q What did you feel?
- A Pain [inaudible]

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Q How much pain?

1	A A lot. I tried to block it out, what was going on.
2	MS. MERCER: No further questions, Your Honor.
3	THE COURT: All right. Mr. Weinstock, you have an
4	opportunity to ask any follow up questions.
5	MR. WEINSTOCK: No questions, Your Honor.
6	THE COURT: Okay. Very good. Then this concludes
7	the examination of Ms. Richards. You are excused, ma'am.
8	Please watch
9	MR. WEINSTOCK: Your Honor, we would ask that she be
10	kept. We may need her in our rebuttal case.
11	THE COURT: All right. Then she's not excused yet.
12	You're excused from being a witness for the State's case in
13	chief, you might be called as a rebuttal witness.
14	MS. MERCER: Your Honor, may we approach briefly?
15	THE COURT: Yes, you may. All right. One moment,
16	ma'am.
17	(Bench conference transcribed as follows.)
18	THE COURT: Yes?
19	MS. MERCER: She's from out of state.
20	THE COURT: Oh, she's from out of state.
21	MS. MERCER: And to my knowledge they have not
22	subpoenaed her.
23	MR. WINDER: We don't have to, she's here. Anybody
24	present in court [inaudible]
25	MS. MERCER: She lives out of state.

1	MR. WEINSTOCK: She may be a rebuttal witness, Your
2	Honor. We have the right to have rebuttal witnesses.
3	MS. MERCER: At State expense?
4	THE COURT: I think you've got to subpoena her.
5	This is your chance to ask her questions. Why would you
6	inconvenience her by forcing
7	MR. WEINSTOCK: I've asked her the questions we need
8	to ask her at this time. We don't know what the other
9	witnesses are going to be testifying to and we may need her
10	for rebuttal after.
11	THE COURT: So you're asking her to stick around
12	until Thursday?
13	MR. WEINSTOCK: Yes.
14	THE COURT: Who's supposed to pay for that?
15	MR. WEINSTOCK: That's all right. That's the
16	State brought here.
17	THE COURT: What do you mean that's all right? You
18	didn't subpoena her.
19	MR. WEINSTOCK: We don't have to subpoena her for
20	rebuttal testimony, Your Honor.
21	MR. WINDER: And, Your Honor, any
22	MR. MARTINEZ: Are you talking about your case in
23	chief?
24	MR. WINDER: any witness in the courthouse is
25	can be held to remain under the subpoena. You don't have to
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1	resubpoena them. And you don't have to relist witnesses the
2	DA's list.
3	MS. MERCER: Their rebuttal case is not a rebuttal
4	case, it's a case in chief. And so if they want her for their
5	case in chief they need to subpoena her for the case in chief.
6	MR. WINDER: That is not true, Your Honor.
7	MR. WEINSTOCK: And we don't have the information to
8	subpoena her if we wanted to.
9	MR. MARTINEZ: We'll send them a bill then if they
10	want.
11	THE COURT: Is she planning to leave tonight or
12	tomorrow?
13	MS. MERCER: I don't know when she's planning to
14	leave. What's the final verdict on that?
15	THE COURT: If they want to call her as part of
16	their case in chief I'll let them call her out of order
17	tomorrow morning.
18	MR. WEINSTOCK: We can't do that until we hear
19	the
20	THE COURT: I'll decide what I can do and can't do.
21	MS. MERCER: Your Honor, I don't know what they
22	ultimately decided as far as their travel arrangements because
23	the last time we spoke was Friday.
24	THE COURT: Can you check?
25	MS. MERCER: Yes, I can.
l	

THE COURT: And see if she's available tomorrow? 1 2 MS. MERCER: Yes. 3 THE COURT: Because I'll -- I'll let -- would you be willing to let him call the witness as part of his case in 4 5 chief out of order so that it wouldn't inconvenience your 6 witness? 7 MR. WINDER: Your Honor --8 MR. MARTINEZ: So we're just going to call her to 9 the stand again tomorrow morning? 10 MR. WINDER: Your Honor, part of what we're saying is based on what they're -- they've got detectives they're 11 12 going to call. THE COURT: They have what? 13 14 MR. WINDER: They have detectives they are going to 15 call. It's been my experience they're going to call some of the detectives and officers. Based on what they testify to we 16 17 need to maybe have her here again. Now, we were unable to 18 contact her because --19 THE COURT: Oh, you want to --20 MR. WINDER: -- she had an attorney in Colorado. 21 went through that attorney in Colorado who would not give me 22 information. So we've had less ability to contact her than 23 even other victims. 2.4 MS. MERCER: They could have served her through her 25 attorney, which is what we do when we have to subpoena --

THE COURT: So I guess -- you guys, I guess I need 1 2 to see the statute. 3 MS. MERCER: I just need to find out what her travel 4 arrangements are. THE COURT: Check her travel arrangements and I need 5 6 to check the statute on -- look I don't want to make an error 7 here. I don't want to create an error that doesn't need to 8 exist. All right? So I need -- I need to check the statute 9 on whether she's required to remain to be available for their 10 case in chief. MS. MERCER: I would just note again that they could 11 12 have served her with a subpoena through her attorney. They have the attorney's contact information. 13 14 THE COURT: I understand that but --15 MR. WINDER: But Your Honor, any witnesses here --THE COURT: -- the issue is is -- hold on. The 16 17 issue is, does the fact that they did subpoena her preclude them from -- from having her stick around until their case. 18 19 That's the issue. 20 MS. MERCER: Okay. 21 THE COURT: I don't -- do you know the answer to 22 that? MS. MERCER: Not off the top of my head, Your Honor. 23 2.4 THE COURT: I don't either so I don't want to make a 25 -- I don't --

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MS. MERCER: I appreciate that.
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               MR. MARTINEZ: Do you guys have the statute or
 3
    the -
               MR. WINDER: I don't have it offhand, Your Honor,
 4
 5
    but I've --
 6
               THE COURT: Well, let's all take a look at --
 7
              MR. WINDER: -- heard this as a judge's law clerk
    and --
 8
9
               THE COURT: -- but let's find her -- if she's going
10
    to be here tomorrow in case --
11
               MS. MERCER: Okay.
               THE COURT: -- in case we need to call her back.
12
13
    All right?
14
              MR. WINDER: And, Your Honor, since we're here, one
15
    other thing, can we start at 11 because I have two [inaudible]
    hearings tomorrow. As you know, most of the courts take those
16
17
     [inaudible] hearings at the end --
18
               THE COURT: At the end.
               MR. WINDER: -- in the calendar. And so --
19
20
               THE COURT: Is that okay with you guys? I wanted to
21
    get it going but if there's --
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              MR. WINDER: -- you know, say 10:30. I just don't
    want to be late. I'm assuming these witnesses --
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               THE COURT: All right. I'll do that a favor to you,
25
    sure.
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MR. WINDER: Thank you, Your Honor. 1 2 THE COURT: Okay. All right. So let's -- so check 3 with --(End of bench conference.) 4 5 THE COURT: -- schedule. So we're trying to 6 determine -- defense counsel has --7 MR. WINDER: We can release the jury. 8 THE COURT: I don't know that I need to discuss this 9 with the jurors. I can go ahead and release --10 MR. WEINSTOCK: Yeah. THE COURT: -- release the jurors. I'm trying to 11 12 determine whether I need to keep Ms. Richards available or on call in the event that she's needed to testify further later 13 14 on in the case. That's ultimately the -- the issue I have to 15 resolve. And it involves reading -- looking into her travel plans, by looking at the statute, looking at who subpoenaed 16 17 who and a bunch of issues I need to look at. 18 So I can't give you an answer right now but I'm 19 going to have the witness stick around after I release the 20 jurors and I'm going to check the statutes and then advise the 21 parties what we need to do. All right. And the witness --22 the parties are going to check with the -- the witness and her 23 advocate and find out what her availability is. All right? 2.4 So at this point in time I'm going to ask that the 25 Marshal escort the jurors out after I read your admonishment.

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I need you back here at 11 tomorrow. I know I wanted to start at 10:30 but I had a request from one of the counsels, one of the attorneys to start at 11 so I'm going to honor that request. So we're going to start at 11, go for about, hour, hour and a half and then take a lunch break and then go as far as we can. All right? All right.

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Ladies and gentlemen, we're going to take a recess, overnight recess. During this overnight recess do not talk or converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with the trial. Do not read, watch or listen to any report of or commentary on the trial or any person connected with this trial. Do not seek or obtain information or comments about the case from any source including, without limitation, newspapers, television, the Internet, cell phones or radio. Do not form or express any opinion on any subject connected with the trial until the case is finally submitted to you. Marshall, you may excuse the jurors. Drive safe, have a good evening. Leave the notes, no one will touch them.

THE COURT: So we're outside the presence of the jury. So counsel, you understand on the one hand I don't want to inconvenience the witness any more than necessary. On the other hand, I want to make sure that the defendant's due process rights to examine the witness to the extent that allowed under the law are available to them. So I need to

(Jury recessed at 5:39 p.m.)

research the particular issue that you raised with me at the sidebar.

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So Ms. Richards, you may step down and be excused temporarily and confer with your advocate. And counsel for the State might have a question for you. All right. So you may step down.

So let's -- let's go off the record --

MR. WEINSTOCK: Well, Your Honor, I think I need to make a motion on the record.

THE COURT: A motion? Okay. Go ahead.

MR. WEINSTOCK: Your Honor, with all due respect, truthfully I am moving for a mistrial at this time based upon the Court's questioning of the witness in a pro-prosecutorial position that I think influenced the jury. The questions the Court asked, although they were very good questions, I would submit, should have been asked by the prosecution in their case and not by the Court because the Court, in making those questions, I believe took a pro-prosecution stance in light — in front of the jury. That is not the Court's job.

The Court is supposed to be neutral and I believe the questions were questions whether or not she asked to be beaten, many other questions that the Court made were good questions and I certainly respect the Court for asking those questions, but I do believe they are improper coming from the Court in front of the jury and I am moving for a mistrial on

that -- based upon that.

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neutral because you know the statute does allow the Court to ask questions. I think they were neutral. You actually raised — both parties raised the issue about — the question whether this victim witness is a masochist. The issue has come up by both sides and there's some indication she might be and so I wanted to know to what extent she might have brought upon, you know, the pain and the injuries herself. It seems to me that is something the jurors need to consider and I thought it was somewhat possible. I thought she actually might respond to some of those questions that, you know, that she — at least I wanted to see her reaction, engage her reaction, to see if she really was into pain and injuries.

So that was my intent in asking those questions because I think — I think we needed — because those questions weren't asked and I thought that those were quite important questions to actually find out the extent to which, you know, that she might have been a masochist. That's why I asked them. So it wasn't intended to be pro-defense or pro-State. I'm just trying to get at the truth.

MR. WEINSTOCK: I understand that, Your Honor. I just made my record because in my belief it was pro-prosecution and that these were questions that should have been asked by the State and weren't. And I would add, it's

interesting to note that prior to Your Honor asking questions you asked the jury, did anybody have any questions they wanted to ask and the response was unanimously negative. There were no questions. The Court asked the Court's eight or nine questions and then we resulted in seven questions coming from the jury after that. If the Court had not asked his questions, there would have been none from the jury and I just want to make a record.

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THE COURT: It's a good thing when the jurors ask questions, right? It helps get to the truth and I — and I don't necessarily agree that they didn't have questions. I mean, it takes time to write questions out. And you could see that the questions were trickling in obviously.

MR. WEINSTOCK: If I recall, I may be wrong, but I think the Court asked, were there any questions from the jury and then the Court said seeing none.

THE COURT: I didn't see any hands, that's correct, I didn't. And then I asked my questions and then we started getting some questions and then we got a couple more, and then a couple more and I ended up having eight questions all came in. You know, sometimes the jurors are a little bit self-conscious about submitting questions and I don't see anything wrong with the Court, you know, reminding them of their right to ask questions.

MR. WEINSTOCK: I just want to make the record --

THE COURT: You made a record. 1 2 MR. WEINSTOCK: Thank you. 3 MS. MERCER: And Your Honor, I would just note that 4 Mr. Weinstock didn't object to any of the Court's questions 5 when he was asking -- when you were asking them. 6 THE COURT: All right. 7 MR. WEINSTOCK: It's kind of difficult to object the 8 Court questions. 9 THE COURT: I've had it done before but --10 MR. WEINSTOCK: Have you ever sustained one? 11 THE COURT: Yes, as a matter of fact I have. 12 MR. WEINSTOCK: Okay. Okay. MR. MARTINEZ: I think it's more of a 13 14 dissatisfaction with the answers than the actual questions. 15 THE COURT: Well, is there anything else that the State wanted to add? I mean, I -- I don't think that I 16 17 committed error by asking questions. I wanted -- I really thought it was helpful to the parties to find out to what 18 19 extent she might have wanted the pain or the injuries. 20 MS. MERCER: And the statute, as Your Honor has 21 already pointed out, specifically allows the Court to ask 22 questions of any witness called by either party. 23 THE COURT: Well, the record is made and we'll see 2.4 where it leads, but I understand. And I don't take offense by

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that, you --

1	MR. WEINSTOCK: I appreciate it.
2	THE COURT: you're a very fine advocate and have
3	to do your job.
4	MR. WEINSTOCK: Thank you, Your Honor.
5	THE COURT: Thank you. All right. Anything else,
6	counsel?
7	MR. MARTINEZ: No, Your Honor. Eleven?
8	THE COURT: So can you please confer with can you
9	please confer with the advocate or the witness and find out
10	what her availability is and and let me know what your
11	position is?
12	MR. MARTINEZ: Yes. I'll be right back.
13	THE COURT: Thank you. So I'm going to stay up here
14	on the bench.
15	MR. WEINSTOCK: The only other thing, Your Honor
16	THE COURT: Can we go off the record?
17	MR. WEINSTOCK: Yeah, we can go off the record.
18	(Court recessed for the evening at 5:45 p.m.)
19	
20	
21	
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## CERTIFICATION

I CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A CORRECT TRANSCRIPT FROM THE AUDIO-VISUAL RECORDING OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE ABOVE-ENTITLED MATTER.

## **AFFIRMATION**

I AFFIRM THAT THIS TRANSCRIPT DOES NOT CONTAIN THE SOCIAL SECURITY OR TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF ANY PERSON OR ENTITY.

KARR REPORTING, INC. Aurora, Colorado

KIMBERLY LAWSON

KARR Reporting, Inc.

## EXHIBIT 87

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1	TRAN DISTRICT COURT
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3	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
4	* * * *
5	
6	LAS VEGAS REVIEW-JOURNAL, )
7	) CASE NO. A-18-775378 Plaintiff, )
8	)
9	vs. ) DEPT. NO. XV
10	LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE ) DEPARTMENT,   Transcript of Proceedings
11	)
12	Defendant. )
-	BEFORE THE HONORABLE JOE HARDY, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE HEARING
13	
14	WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 2018
15	APPEARANCES:
16	For the Plaintiff: MARGARET A. MCLETCHIE, ESQ.
17	
18	For the Defendant: JACKIE NICHOLS, ESQ.
19	NICHOLAS CROSBY, ESQ.
20	
21	RECORDED BY: MATTHEW YARBROUGH, DISTRICT COURT
22	TRANSCRIBED BY: KRISTEN LUNKWITZ
23	
24	Proceedings recorded by audio-visual recording, transcript
25	produced by transcription service.
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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 2018 AT 9:45 A.M.

THE LAW CLERK: Page number 1, A775378, Las Vegas
Review-Journal versus Las Vegas Metropolitan Police
Department.

MS. MCLETCHIE: Good morning, Your Honor. Maggie McLetchie for the Las Vegas Review-Journal.

MR. CROSBY: Good morning, Your Honor. Nick Crosby on behalf of Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department.

MS. NICHOLS: Good morning, Your Honor. Jackie Nichols on behalf of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department.

THE COURT: Good morning. Okay. So, I do have a settlement conference that's supposed to start at 10:30, just so you all know. I don't know how long you're planning on taking, but I may have to cut you off at some point.

I have reviewed a plethora of material, I call it, including the Application/Petition, the brief in support of that, the Metro -- Metro's response, Review-Journal's Reply, and accompanying exhibits, as well as, just so you all know, this is my stack of relevant portions of NRS 239, NRS 179A, the 1983 Nevada Attorney General opinion, quite a few of the applicable case law, and I welcome arguments of

counsel.

MS. MCLETCHIE: Good morning, Your Honor. I'll be as brief as possible.

As the stack of papers the Court has reveals, this is a somewhat complex case, but like any other public records case, we start with certain mandates from the Nevada Legislature. First, all public entities and officials in Nevada are subject to the Nevada Public Records Act. This does include law enforcement.

Second, all records are presumed public -- oh, and they're -- and because they're presumed public, they're open to both inspection and copying. The Public Records Act actually separately provides for inspection and copying, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And that's by anyone.

MS. MCLETCHIE: Correct. Not just a member of the media, but any -- the Public Records Act is designed so any member of the media or the public can go to a public agency and review their documents. It's designed to promote transparency and democratic principles.

Third, every provision of the NPRA is interpreted in favor of access to further the important underlying democratic principles that I just mentioned, transparency mainly.

THE COURT: So much so that the Legislature in

2007 added 239.001, very explicit is how I would characterize it.

MS. MCLETCHIE: Correct. It explicitly contains the legislative intent and mandates about how to interpret the act itself and it mandates that it be interpreted liberally in favor of access and that any restriction on access be interpreted narrowly.

Nevada Supreme Court case law is also similarly -similarly describes the importance of the Public Records

Act and does -- and has carried forth the principles from
the Legislature. It's also a part of a governmental
agency's mandate, their existing job to comply with the

NPRA. That includes meaningfully responding to requests
and not interfering with access. It also includes
meaningfully working with requestors to solve barriers to
access.

Here, while every single record is actually presumed public, a requester need not to come forward to explain why they want a record. But, here, I will point out, by way of background, that the records do pertain to important public policy issue in southern Nevada. Sex trafficking. It's -- it gets a lot of attention and it's a serious problem that Metro spends a lot of resources on and that the public is entitled to ascertain how Metro deals with this problem.

But, despite the extensive efforts of the Las

Vegas Review-Journal Investigative Team Reporter Brian

Joseph, some of the requests at issue have been stalling

for over a year. They started in February of 2017.

Meanwhile, very few documents, despite the fact that the

Review-Journal engaged me to assist them with these

requests, very few documents have been produced at all.

I have -- Mr. Crosby and I have talked about this case at length, but we haven't moved anything forward and Metro won't sit down with us with the reporter and people from Metro so we can figure out, for example, how records are stored and how to work together to overcome any logistical issues.

THE COURT: So that kind of leads a question that I had for both sides on -- and maybe more than one question, but kind of related to what you just said.

So, what then -- these are two questions, I guess, that I -- one, what evidence has Metro provided in support of its positions and arguments? And, then, related maybe more to what you just said is, you know, that -- why don't we have, and maybe this one's more for Metro, but even a COR Declaration of somebody who can say, hey, these are the issues we have, here's why we have or have not done whatever? So, I'm not sure --

MS. MCLETCHIE: Sure.

THE COURT: -- that second one's for you necessarily, but --

MS. MCLETCHIE: Well, so, my view is that Metro does have the burden of establishing that records are confidential by a preponderance of the evidence. That's so whether or not they're trying to argue that a record is explicitly made confidential by law. They still have to come forward with evidence showing that the actual records are subject to any kind of explicit, unequivocal objection — exception. And, second, or if they're trying to establish some other claim of confidentiality, they also need to come forward with evidence. NRS 239.0113 or .113, Your Honor, makes that explicitly clear. And they haven't come forward with any evidence. And it's my position that it's too late.

These record requests, as I mentioned, have been pending since February of 2017. I have been trying to work with counsel for Metro for quite some time. Not only did Metro come forward with no evidence, arguments of counsel are not evidence, they also refused to provide a privileged log. The point of a privileged log, while not necessarily required in every case, and it need not necessarily take the form of a log, in the *Givens* case, the Nevada Supreme Court made clear that it's important because it furthers the adversarial process and it makes it more fair in this

proceeding. In this proceeding, we had -- did not have the benefit of a log. They should have provided it in connection with their response. We made crystal clear both in our Petition and in our opening brief that we thought we were entitled to a log.

And, in the *Givens* case, what the Nevada Supreme Court has said was that at a minimum, at a minimum, on such a log, that the governmental entity try to overcome disclosure has to explain what the records there -- the specific records they're withholding and the specific reasons why.

In this case, there are two steps which a public agency has to assert and justify confidentiality. I agree with Metro in their Opposition that they don't need to come forward with evidence within five days of a request, five business days of a request, and that's not what we argued. But they do have to come forward with specific authority that makes each record or a part of a record confidential within five business days. That's explicitly laid out in NRS 239.0101 -- 010 -- 01071(d). And they didn't. They essentially said: We'll get back to you later. We anticipate a further response. But that's not one of the five things that a public agency is allowed to do in response to a request.

They did not timely assert valid claims of

confidentiality within five days, as required by law, and it's my view that that means that they've waived the ability to do so. It would be nonsensical to say they can just ignore public records requests and then march into court and come up with new arguments. A pub -- NRS 239.0101 -- 0107 is designed to allow a requester to know what the government entity is arguing so that they can figure out if it's justified; if they can figure out if it's fair. You shouldn't have to pay an attorney to come to court to get their answer that was due within five business days.

THE COURT: So let's -- let me pause you a little.

MS. MCLETCHIE: Sure.

THE COURT: On your waiver argument, doesn't that seem like somewhat of a harsh remedy, especially in light of what we're dealing with here in terms of the arguments at least by Metro, the confidentiality. I know there's one group where they argue, well, it's confidential because of the assignments of the officers and may subject them to certain things, but setting that one aside, isn't there a confidentiality argument more of, hey, the confidentiality goes to other -- people other than Metro, like a witness or a victim who has not testified or things like that, and how would it not be a harsh remedy for me to say, well, those other nonparties' privacy or confidentiality is waived

because -- assuming that Metro did not do what it was supposed to do. Does that make sense?

MS. MCLETCHIE: I do understand the question, Your Honor. And here's, I think, something that's important to point out to the Court. We actually have conceded throughout and that names of sex trafficking victims who have not testified in open court and that are protected by law. There is a specific statute that deals with the protecting identifying information concerning sex trafficking victims. We have actually conceded throughout that for cases that haven't gone to court, for some reason an investigation that didn't go forward, we've conceded that the statute does protect the identifying information regarding those witnesses. So, there's no concern in this case about any unintended consequences with regard to the privacy of third parties.

But, here, even if the Court does think it's a harsh remedy and doesn't like how NRS 239.0107 operates, it doesn't change the fact that it's explicit on what it requires a governmental entity to do and --

THE COURT: But it isn't -- you'd agree with me though that -- let's assume that you're right, it's explicit, and assume that Metro did not comply with it, but it is not explicit in terms of, well, if you don't comply, the remedy is waiver. Right?

MS. MCLETCHIE: I would agree that it doesn't specifically say if you don't comply with this, you've waived it, but I think if we take the -- if we interpret it to mean that you don't really have to comply, right, that if you go to court later, you can come up -- if the requester goes to court later, you can come up with something new, I think that raises a whole host of problems and I think that the question for the Court isn't whether this is a harsh remedy. I think the question is: How does the Court interpret that provision such that it furthers access? And that's what the Legislature has told this Court to do and it's my view that -- and, more generally, even if this wasn't a public records case, Metro's interpretation that they're free to ignore public records requests is not at all consistent with the mandates in the Public Records Act and it would essentially render that provision meaningless.

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And it is designed -- it is very specific. And both about what time they're supposed to respond by and how they're supposed to respond. I'm not saying that they had to provide a privilege log within five days of all 800 or 700 -- Metro's not sure how many files there are either, but I'm not saying they had to come forward with a privilege log, but they had to come forward with a specific basis for confidentiality.

And while it does say you're allowed to say, we're working on it and we'll give you records by a certain date, it doesn't allow you just to push things down the road to say, oh, we'll get back to you later. It doesn't allow you to take a certain position that the DA is the one that you need to go to and then when you go to the DA, you have to go back to Metro, and you're bounced back --

THE COURT: Somebody might --

MS. MCLETCHIE: -- and forth.

THE COURT: Somebody might have an issue with conduct like that, in term of, well, it's not us, go see this other person. The other person says: Well, it's not us. Go see this other person. Then you go back to the other person and the other person, being Metro in this case, at least it seems to me as I sit here, saying: Well, we're going to respond at some point in time. And here we are a year and a half after the start.

MS. MCLETCHIE: Right. And that's the -- that is not at all consistent with the mandates of the NPRA, which are supposed to promote democracy and access to records. So, in my view, they have waived. They have waived any claims of confidentiality.

I'll also say that throughout this back and forth between counsel for Metro and myself, we have essentially agreed on what the scope of the law is. They came up with

new -- they changed their tune in their response to the Petition in their opening brief, however, throughout we've essentially agreed on the fact that, for example, as I just said, that, yes, you can redact the names of sex trafficking victims who haven't testified in open court. Mr. Crosby provided me with a sample investigative file. The idea for -- the example that arrest reports are not public records would be absurd. In fact, it's explicitly stated in the statute Metro points to that they must provide arrest reports to reporters.

So, in my view, they've waived these arguments and we can't have a situation like we have here where you have to go back and forth, try to figure out the parameters for production, and then go to Court only to have them say:

Ha, ha, we actually think that these should be kept top secret and we don't want to have to hand them over at all.

With regard to their claims, Your Honor, again, the -- they have to -- if they're relying on a provision of law like they try to do with NRS 179A.100, they need to point to a provision of law that expressly and unequivocally makes a record confidential. NRS 179A.100 deals with records of criminal history that must be produced and may be produced. It doesn't say anything about what cannot be produced. And the idea that somehow -- because of the existence of 179A.100 that the framework

for analyzing public records question set forth in the NPRA and by Supreme Court precedent doesn't apply is nonsensical. The NPRA is the comprehensive, specific scheme that deals with public records requests. It does say in its provisions that except as provided in, and then it lists a whole bunch of statutes, or otherwise provided by law, but it's the law that deals with public records requests.

And when you turn to NRS 179A.100, it doesn't explicitly make anything confidential. They argue --

THE COURT: So, you're saying that 179 does not limit 239?

MS. MCLETCHIE: Correct. And I do think that 179 -- and 179 -- their position, for example, is, I think, if I understand it correctly, is that because investigative reports are exempted from records of criminal history that somehow they're not subject to the Public Records Act and Donrey has been overruled and I thin that's an absurd position when you look at the many things that are defined as not records of criminal history, such as records of other branches of government. If this Court were to adopt their argument, pretty much nothing would be a public record.

And, again, there's nothing express or unequivocal in NRS 179A.100 that casts a whole swathe of documents with

confidentiality. And this position is inconsistent with the positon that they've taken throughout and the fact that they've provided me with an investigative report.

The same thing with arrest reports. They are not explicitly exempted. 179A actually mandates that the arrest reports be provided to reporters and there's nothing in the law to support their contention that arrest reports are not -- or there's a blanket rule that says that arrest reports are not subject to the NPRA. That's just not the case.

General opinion, it's not law. It's before the Public Records Act was amended and it has no binding force on this case and it does not create a confidentiality. The funny thing about the Donrey case is that while they say that Donrey has been overruled when they want it to be overruled, they also rely on Donrey over and over. But, to be clear with the Court, Donrey doesn't create a privilege. Donrey was the first decision that said you can apply a balancing test. Even if a record is not explicitly confidential, you can go through a balancing test. But, in 2007, the Legislature amended the Public Records Act to stop public agencies from doing what Metro always does which is just say the records are confidential, see Donrey. Those — that was the explicit reason for them amending the

Public Records Act. And, so, for Metro to continually just say we're just going to rely on *Donrey*, *Donrey* doesn't make a record confidential. They'll ask for a balancing test that's been drastically reduced since that time.

With regard to their argument about unit assignments, I think they're speculative. They haven't produced any evidence, Your Honor, and I don't think it's consistent with Metro's public position that they believe in community policing. If you don't know who the officers are that are assigned to your area of town, how can the community have a relationship with the officers that supposedly work for them? If they had any claim of confidentiality, they could have come forward with the needs to protect certain officers and some sort of mechanism for doing that. They didn't do that and, in their Opposition, which was their opportunity to provide evidence, Your Honor, they didn't provide any evidence.

With regard to the SCOPE, they take the position that the data in SCOPE is maybe a record, but the fields in the SCOPE database are not and I think that the public is entitled to understand what the fields are in a SCOPE database and their definition of record is just inconsistent with a modern age. It's not a hard copy. It's electronic records, too. And the Nevada Supreme Court, for example, recently said the government officials,

County Commissioners, I think, in a rural county, their cell phones were subject to the Public Records Act. And, so, the idea that the information that's in a field in the SCOPE database is not subject to the Public Records Act just isn't supported by law, or common sense, or the underlying principles of the Public Records Act.

THE COURT: Tellme about what exact relief you want and what, in terms of costs, are you -- because it seems to me that there's also a dispute on who's going to charge what.

MS. MCLETCHIE: Right. And it's our position -- well, it's our position -- I'll start with costs, if that's okay, Your Honor.

But with the costs, it's our position that nowhere in the NPRA does it allow for a charge for inspection.

Their argument in that is that, well, we need to redact them, so we're going to charge you for inspection. There's also nothing in the Nevada Public Records Act that allows them to redact records. They also haven't met their burden of proof to establish that any records would need to be redacted. And so it would be nonsensical to require the Review-Journal to pay them to redact records that they had -- haven't even come forward with proof establishing that these cases -- by the way, most of the -- most of our record requests are back from 2016 and before. So, they're

not all likely to be active cases, but it's nonsensical to require us and it wouldn't further access to pay them to keep records away. The only cost that the NPRA allows for are the actual costs for the -- for copies and that is defined as the cost for direct reproduction in NRS 239.005. They haven't come forward with any evidence about what their actual costs are. Just because they publish a cost sheet doesn't mean that that's their actual costs.

Extraordinary use is also for copies only. It's capped at 50 cents a page, but this case is not extraordinary use. Redacting certain information is not extraordinary use. They've certainly -- there's certainly been a backlog now that we've been trying to get records for a year and -- over a year and a half, but these are good faith requests. They're not nuisance requests. They haven't shown that, for example, they're required to write a program or do anything special to get these records. They haven't even really talked to us about how these records exist and where they're housed.

We have -- back in June, when we filed this, Mr. Crosby reached out to me again and we had, what I thought was a productive conversation. Since that time, I've tried to follow-up and I haven't heard back from him, but we actually came up with what I think would be an appropriate mechanism so that Metro doesn't have to produce records

that the reporter doesn't ultimately want and that was that they provide officer reports and requests for prosecution. We had talked about doing a test run for a certain month, but now we're in litigation and we need to clear a Court Order, but I think the Review-Journal would be happy to start with receiving officer reports included in each investigative file as well as any requests for prosecution. The requests for prosecution, Your Honor, could help us then determine collectively with Metro whether or not this person has testified in open court and we're entitled to unredacted versions. So, I think that that -- that would be a way with regard to the investigative files, Your Honor, for us to start this -- start working on these record requests in a manner that could save Metro money and save everybody money and time. And we've tried to work on reasonable ways to resolve this.

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But I don't think that the -- that Metro is entitled to costs under the law for our request for inspection. If they want to provide records electronically, we're happy to pay for the price of a medium and I think that -- those are the appropriate -- I think that those are the appropriate remedies, Your Honor.

We did have issues in another litigation -- in other litigation involving the Las Vegas Review-Journal and Metro where the Court ordered that the records be produced

and then Metro took the position that they could just produce whichever of the records they wanted to produce when they wanted and that we had to have all of the records or none of the records and I don't think that's how we should work this case. I think we should be reasonable and Metro should be ordered to work with us to provide, first, an actual log for what we're talking about for all the records and, second, we'd be happy to work with them to stagger production in a manner that saves resources because we do want -- we don't want to waste taxpayer resources or the time of Metro's staff and I think that that would be -- that would be the best resolution for this case, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. MCLETCHIE: Any further questions?

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

MS. MCLETCHIE: Thank you, Your Honor.

MS. NICHOLS: Thank you, Your Honor.

I want to start out by addressing the waiver issue and I think you kind of hit the nail on the head is that that is a harsh remedy and, more importantly, the NPRA already provides remedy and that remedy is judicial intervention. And, so, if the government fails to respond or even deny the request under 239.0107, the remedy is to seek court intervention. And if this Court reads waiver

into the statute, it essentially renders 239.0113 void because the government agency has a burden in a judicial or administrative proceeding to demonstrate their burden.

And, so, if their arguments are essentially waived as to confidentiality that statute serves no purpose.

Furthermore, 239.0107 would not be rendered meaningless because, again, the judicial remedy -- the judicial intervention is the remedy when there is a denial or a complete ignorance of a requester's request.

As far as arrest reports in 179A, I think that the Supreme Court has been pretty clear in statutory construction that when a general statute such as the Public Records Act conflicts with a more specific statute, such as 179A, the specific one controls. And, so, we're looking at the NPRA as access to all government records. 179A is very specific in the sense that it's only related to criminal history information and it sets out specific records of what criminal history is. And then it also controls who that information is or may be disseminated to.

THE COURT: All right. So I'm -- but I'm having a hard time following what you're saying, in part, at least, because doesn't 179 say that arrest reports are records of criminal history and then the -- let's see.

MS. NICHOLS: Your Honor, we're not disputing that they're public records. Like, we understand --

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. NICHOLS: -- that the media isn't entitled -- is entitled to arrest report, but just for clarification --

THE COURT: So, have you provided any arrest reports?

MS. NICHOLS: So, the problem with their request is that we cannot conduct a search. As we indicated in our brief, they want --

THE COURT: But how do I know that because what evidence have you given me? Who -- because you are counsel. Your arguments are not evidence. What evidence have you given me that this cannot be done?

MS. NICHOLS: We have not provided a declaration, Your Honor, and I know that one of the questions was: Why haven't we provided a custodian of records? And we would argue under the *PERS* case, we're not required to -- at least for purposes of responding to a public records request, to create a document. So, we don't have to create essentially a declaration to the Review-Journal to say that we can't accommodate your request.

But I would argue --

THE COURT: But you've read 239.0103. Right? Please, tell me you've read that one.

MS. NICHOLS: .01. -- I'm sorry --

THE COURT: 239.0113 --

MS. NICHOLS: Right. Where the burden falls on the government to demonstrate confidentiality --

THE COURT: By a preponderance of the evidence.

MS. NICHOLS: Correct, Your Honor. But we're not arguing confidentiality. We're saying that we cannot even conduct a search. There's no possible way to conduct a search of the trespass arrest reports without combing through millions of calls for service. There's just no way and I explained this in the brief in the sense that we — the Department runs searches through a person's name, an event number. We can do addresses, which is —

THE COURT: But how do any of us know that what you're telling us is true? Because we don't have -- you, with all due respect, are the attorney. Your arguments, again, are not evidence. So that's why I'm saying: Why don't we even have a COR declaration? And you say: Well, we're not required to create a document.

I mean, that -- I'm having a hard time with that because you keep saying all these facts, and I'll use air quotes, because what evidence do I have of any of these facts that you're telling me?

MS. NICHOLS: The problem, Your Honor, is that this is not just one single division or one single bureau that controls these records. So, I'm having to speak with general counsel who essentially speaks with several

different divisions and several different bureaus within the Department and then reports back to me. And, so, I would essentially have to -- and it would take me at least a month, if not two, to get declarations or affidavits from each person within a division or bureau to show how these records are searched for. Because we're talking about trespass --

THE COURT: Haven't you had a year and a half to do it?

MS. NICHOLS: No, Your Honor. I believe that Mr. Crosby and Ms. McLetchie have had several discussions on trying o work with this and I believe that it has been represented that we cannot conduct these searches.

And, in fact, on May 4<sup>th</sup>, 2017, the Department replied to the reporter and said that we can't conduct these searches without addresses. And in response for one request, in response, he did provide us 213 addresses for one of his requests. This is nothing new. We have in almost every single response in letter format to the Review-Journal we have explained that we cannot conduct searches and that they need to somehow narrow their searches because a trespass -- an arrest report for a trespass, it can involve a burglary, a homicide, a robbery. It's not limited to just sex trafficking or solicitation and their request is extremely broad. It's solicitation or

trespass. Now, if they want to narrow that down to just related to sex trafficking, we could then submit that request to the Vice Unit, which is the responsible unit for those crimes, and then attempt to conduct searches that way.

THE COURT: So, I'm going to go out on a limb here and say the Review-Journal probably has a reason for including this trespass request and I'm going to say that it might be because often in sex trafficking instances or suspicions or cases, one of the charges involved is trespassing.

MS. NICHOLS: That's correct, Your Honor. And -THE COURT: Okay.

MS. NICHOLS: And, unfortunately, we can't search by just a key word, trespass. So, there is a CAD which you can use to search by addresses or you can use to search by a dis -- a 400 code or a disposition code. I have that printed out.

## [Pause in proceedings]

MS. NICHOLS: Your Honor, may I approach?

THE COURT: Sure. So what are we looking at?

MS. NICHOLS: So that is -- the 400 numbers are

400 code related to calls for service. So, when an officer

gets a call, that is how they indicate which call that

they're responding to --

THE COURT: So, has this been provided to --1 2 MS. NICHOLS: I just provided it to --3 THE COURT: I mean, I talk slow. So you'll have 4 to bear with me a little bit. 5 MS. NICHOLS: I apologize. THE COURT: I -- that happens all the time. 6 7 Prior to just now, has this been provided to 8 petitioner? 9 MS. NICHOLS: No, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Okay. Why not? 11 MS. NICHOLS: I believe it has been explained that 12 we cannot do searches unless there is an event number, or person, or address, or an actual code. 13 THE COURT: So why -- I -- that's a decent 14 15 statement. I'm not sure it answers my question. The paper -- the two-page document that you just handed to me, why 16 17 hasn't it been provided to petitioner prior to just now? 18 MS. NICHOLS: To be honest, Your Honor, I assumed 19 that Ms. McLetchie was already familiar with that 400 code. 20 As she indicated, there are multiple cases between the 21 Review-Journal and the Las Vegas Police Department, so I 22 did not think that she didn't know anything about that 400 23 code. 24 THE COURT: Okay.

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MS. NICHOLS: And for -- so, for instance, under

trespass, there -- you will see that there is no 400 code for trespass. Generally an officer would respond by using other disturbance or would -- or a homicide or something similar. So, there's no way to actually search for trespasses.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. NICHOLS: Moreover, I don't think that the purpose of the NPRA is complete -- is to completely displace the government. As we indicated in --

THE COURT: I don't think they're arguing that though. I'm --

MS. NICHOLS: So, there's -- for solicitation purposes -- for solicitation arrests, the Vice Unit found over 7,000 arrests for the three years that they requested. That would require the Department to search by hand each file to determine whether or not an arrest report was in fact part of the file because arrest reports are not always part of a file. Sometimes there's declarations of arrests or, in the alternative, if the officer obtained a search warrant to establish probable cause, an arrest report would not be created. So, an arrest report does not always exist.

In -- for -- so, for the solicitation arrests alone, we would have to review each file individually and there was over 7,000 arrests in the three-year period. I

don't even have a page number because of the amount of arrests of how large those files are.

The investigative files at issue -- there's 860 and the reason that there's 860 versus the 757 that Ms.

Bible [phonetic] initially quoted is because the additional files include pandering and accepting earnings from prostitution which was a later request in May. So, the 860 comprises sex trafficking and the pandering and accepting earnings.

We did provide a sample file and that sample file was 200 pages and what the problem came down to for the invest -- the close investigative files for the three years was cost. The NPRA does provide that the governmental agency gets to charge the actual cost incurred and, under 239.052, a governmental agency is required to maintain a fee schedule related to those costs and we have -- and we maintain a fee schedule and it's available on our website and we have provided this sheet numerous times to the Review-Journal. And, under that sheet, it says that we charge, generally, 31 cents a page for copy. And that --

THE COURT: So, I'm going to pause you on that one. So isn't your argument circular on that in terms of the statute says you get to charge actual costs and Metro says, well, our fee schedule says it's 31 cents and therefore 31 cents is our actual costs? I mean, isn't that

just a completely circular argument? What is the basis -I think the Review-Journal has responded to those and said
-- I'm going to characterize their response: We don't know
that you have a basis for this 31 cents. And your response
is: Well, it's on our fee sheet.

MS. NICHOLS: Sure. My understanding is that a study was done years ago in producing records. And so the 31 cents is comprised of the actual paper used and the toner.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. NICHOLS: For example, the arrest reports on the fee schedule generally cost \$9 for the entire arrest report up to 20 pages. And, as I explained, that's generally because, depending on the information that we get in order to search for the arrest report, there may be some necessary researching and, of course, redaction involved in those. And, so, that \$9 encompasses all of that, the copying, the redaction, the reviewing, and the researching.

As far as the officer unit officer assignments are concerned, we provided the names of the officers, we provided the P numbers, but the unit assignments are confidential for purposes of officer safety. In fact, we had a case, I cited to it in our brief, where we had a seek a protective order and they wanted to know what area command he had been transferred to and the Judge said that

that wasn't -- he didn't -- he was not entitled to that information.

THE COURT: So, the response to that was: Well, that's a particularized, specific instance and I'm not sure the Review-Journal said we understand that, but that being a specific, particularized instance, the Review-Journal responded: Hey -- and I point to my stack of cases and the statutes. Hasn't the Legislature and the Nevada Supreme Court been clear in terms of you can't just throw out general statements? You have to have, one, evidence and it has to be specific rather than general or speculative and how is what you just said not general or speculative?

MS. NICHOLS: Well, the other argument that we placed in our brief is the undercover positions, especially

placed in our brief is the undercover positions, especially with the Vice Unit.

THE COURT: So, let's assume that we -- and I don't know if the Review-Journal would agree but let's assume that, okay, undercover positions are confidential and understandable, I'm going to go out on a limb and assume that not everyone who works in Metro's undercover positions.

MS. NICHOLS: No, Your Honor. You're correct. But the requests here are directed towards the sex trafficking cases and that would be the Vice Unit and so that is our concern. We cannot disclose the officers

working for the Vice Units and other units. There are other units within the Department that require homeland security, I'm sure Gangs also has undercover units. And so those -- all of those positions would be confidential.

MS. NICHOLS: I would just like to make one comment regrading SCOPE and the database. It's a computer information system. I don't think a computer information system qualifies as a record. If they want records within SCOPE, those are generally provided over the phone because SCOPE is a system where every single criminal justice agency within Nevada dumps information into it. And, so, the Department is only permitted to release information that it puts into it. And, so, if you run a person's name, it could include information from North Las Vegas or City of Henderson and we are not permitted to disclose that information under 179A.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

MS. NICHOLS: Thank you.

THE COURT: Here's what I'm going to do and I would entertain more argument but for time limitations. As I sit here, it is clear that Metro has not complied or even come close to compliance with the NPRA and it's -- had more than enough time to do that, but has not. As I sit here, Metro either doesn't understand its obligations, which I'm

-- either doesn't understand its obligations or it understands them and takes a position that it doesn't have to comply with its obligations or doesn't care and Metro needs to comply with the NPRA. And it, like I said, has not even come close to doing that. And I don't understand why.

Unfortunately, for Metro, as I sit here right now, Metro has given me zero evidence, which almost leaves me speechless because I don't understand why that is the case here after a year and a half. And I would also note that Metro had nearly two months in which to file its response and yet I have no evidence from Metro.

And Metro has forced petitioner to go round and round and spin wheels and incur what -- the attorneys' fees and costs that should never have been needed to incur. And it boggles my mind, quite frankly, as to why Metro has done what it has done and taken the positions that it's taken.

And I'm saying this because Ms. Nichols, you will need to go back to your client and convey all this to your client and say: We're going to be back in front of Judge Hardy and I'm -- before we come back, I'm going to engage in good faith meet and confer efforts with Ms. McLetchie, as counsel for petitioner, but they need to under -- Metro needs to understand the reality of this case, which is they haven't come close to complying with their obligations and

they need to do that. And if it takes you going to Metro's general counsel with whomever and saying here's the statutes, here are the cases, read these, please, because we need to comply with them. I don't know if you'll need to do that or something else, but something needs to be done on your end so that when you engage in the good faith meet and confer efforts, your client understands the position that it's in and engages in good faith, which it has not done to date. And faces the reality of its obligations under the statutes and sets aside these positions that lack merit as it has done so far.

And the reason why I'm doing this, other than what I've already said, is that this is Metro's one last opportunity to comply with its obligations and I hope that Metro does that, although I have to say, given the history, I'm not very confident that will happen, but -- and this discussion will include a frank and candid discussion of costs. And get the transcript and give it to your client.

And what will happen next is the parties will give me either a proposed agreement as to how you're going to do this by stipulation or you're going to submit supplements and say: Here is the actual relief requested. Be very specific. And here are the costs.

It's frustrating for me as a Judge when the statute's very clear. It says, hey, if you're like Metro

and you're claiming that this is confidential or privileged or what have you, you have the burden of proof by preponderance of the evidence and you give me no evidence.

Part of that discussion, hey, here's the person,
Review-Journal, that you can meet with and talk to that can
explain all of these positions and all of these things that
we've said in our brief and in front of Judge Hardy for
which we have not submitted any evidence. Here's how our
system works. And sit down with them and it may be that if
you can't come up with an agreement, I will order that a
COR deposition occur, that documents be produced. Metro
needs to approach it from this viewpoint, which it has not
done, and I'll bring you back for further argument.

So, time frame.

MS. MCLETCHIE: Your Honor, if I may? In June, when Mr. Crosby and I last spoke, we had talked about providing for December of 2016 for sex trafficking files so we could do an experiment to see if narrowing would work. And we had proposed that they provide just the officer reports, which I think he had estimated at 3 to 20 pages within the 2 -- an average 200-page sex investigative file and I had also requested the request for prosecution. So, I would suggest that in order to further this mechanism that Your Honor has come up with to try to move this forward, that they produce that for December of 2016.

That's just the officer reports and the request for prosecution, so that my client can see for December of 2016 what that looks like and if that would assist my client in limiting its request. Right now, they've requested the entire file and this was -- this could be a mechanism to allow us to narrow it.

THE COURT: That sounds like it makes sense to me and -- but have that discussion, come up with -- if that was the agreement, make sure it's formal or, if it's not, but I will bring you back within a reasonable period of time, that I'll get both of your input on, to make sure this is moving forward as appropriate.

MS. MCLETCHIE: And, to be clear, I wasn't suggesting that be the final relief in the case. That would be something that would help us --

THE COURT: No. I --

MS. MCLETCHIE: -- because we're a little bit in the dark on what -- how information is stored.

THE COURT: So that's the kind of discussion that you can continue to have, which may be helpful now in light of what I've already said.

MS. MCLETCHIE: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: But should I set you out two weeks, three weeks, four weeks?

MS. MCLETCHIE: We're just two -- I think we

should meet in two weeks to make sure that we're -- we should come back in two weeks to make sure that we're moving this forward.

MR. CROSBY: I don't have a problem with two weeks, but I did want to add, Your Honor, given the Court's comments with respect in addressing its decision is that I have been -- I was the one primarily dealing with Ms.

McLetchie in trying to work out a resolution on this and I identified, I believe it's Exhibit 21 of our response.

You'll see that my initial response to her identified the volume of documents and then a cost and a time frame, which was 50 cents a page, which was under the statute, as well as a time frame based upon our initial run of that first month that identified roughly 200 pages for one case file and that was an analyst who went through that.

So, I guess -- while I certainly appreciate the Court's comments, I want the record to reflect that -- and I don't think Ms. McLetchie will deny that we did have extensive discussion. I think she said in her opening arguments, we had extensive discussions. I provided the RJ, at the very start of this, with a time frame and a cost for all of these records. It's Exhibit 21. And that was reviewed. What this boiled down to was the cost. They didn't want to pay -- the RJ didn't want to pay \$67,000 or whatever it was for all of these files. And Ms. McLetchie

and I engaged in numerous discussions, which is identified in the record.

THE COURT: So, as part of my comments, I -- one,
I still don't evidence of what you just told me. I don't
have a -- did anyone authentic that exhibit?

MR. CROSBY: Well, it was actually my discussion with Ms. McLetchie --

THE COURT: See. And, so, we're talking about you who talked to your client who tells you X and you convey that to Ms. McLetchie. I understand negotiations, but we're in court and I need to deal with evidence.

In terms of costs, I'm trying to bite my tongue on that, but you will engage in your good faith meet and confer efforts and come see me in two weeks and hopefully before that -- so, when's two weeks?

THE CLERK: August 22<sup>nd</sup> of 2018 at 9 a.m.

THE COURT: So, to the extent either side -- if you come to some kind of agreement, or stipulation, or you can't do that and you want to tell me where you're at so I can be more prepared than just come in blind, file stipulation or supplemental brief on August 20<sup>th</sup> that way that'll --

MS. MCLETCHIE: August  $20^{\text{th}}$ , Your Honor? I'm sorry.

THE COURT: -- help me -- yeah. August 20<sup>th</sup>. So,

Monday and you'll be back on Wednesday, the 22nd.

Costs certainly is an issue, which would make sense if you can all agree that, hey, let's do this test run of a month and let's see what comes out and if we can limit or not. But Metro really needs to take its obligation seriously and try not to have positions in discussions and then come in front of me and say: Wait, we don't actually -- we didn't mean that. That makes it a bit hard to -- but do your good faith meet and confer before August 20<sup>th</sup>, that way you'll have at least that day to file your agreement or stipulation or supplemental briefs and then come see me on the 22<sup>nd</sup>. And I don't know if I'll make any final ruling then, but I -- if not, I will stay on top of this case and make sure everything gets taken care of.

MR. CROSBY: Thank you, Your Honor.

MS. MCLETCHIE: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

19 PROCEEDING CONCLUDED AT 10:42 A.M.

LVRJ1559

## **CERTIFICATION** I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the audio-visual recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter. **AFFIRMATION** I affirm that this transcript does not contain the social security or tax identification number of any person or entity. INDEPENDENT TRANSCRIBER

**Electronically Filed** 8/27/2018 2:06 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT 1 TRAN DISTRICT COURT 2 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 3 4 5 6 LAS VEGAS REVIEW-JOURNAL, A-18-775378 CASE NO. 7 Plaintiff, 8 DEPT. NO. XV VS. 9 LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE ) 10 DEPARTMENT, Transcript of Proceedings 11 Defendant. 12 BEFORE THE HONORABLE JOE HARDY, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE **HEARING** 13 14 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 2018 15 APPEARANCES: 16 For the Plaintiff: MARGARET A. MCLETCHIE, ESQ. 17 18 For the Defendant: JACKIE NICHOLS, ESQ. NICHOLAS CROSBY, ESQ. 19 20 21 RECORDED BY: MATTHEW YARBROUGH, DISTRICT COURT TRANSCRIBED BY: KRISTEN LUNKWITZ 22 23 Proceedings recorded by audio-visual recording, transcript 24 produced by transcription service. 25 1

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 2018 AT 9:22 A.M.

THE LAW CLERK: Las Vegas Review-Journal versus
Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department.

MS. MCLETCHIE: Good morning, Your Honor. Maggie McLetchie for the Las Vegas Review-Journal. And I have with me Jessica Brown from my office.

MR. CROSBY: Good morning, Your Honor. Nick Crosby on behalf of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MS. NICHOLS: Good morning, Your Honor. Jackie Nichols on behalf of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department.

THE COURT: Good morning. All right. Well, okay. Okay. Good morning.

So, I've reviewed both supplemental briefs and I commend the parties for working out some of the issues at least. So, thank you.

There are some outstanding issues, obviously, so, I guess, given that still Review-Journal's original Petition or Writ, maybe you, and then counsel for Metro, and then see where we go.

MS. MCLETCHIE: Thank you, Your Honor.

Your Honor, I think the meet and confer and the

other efforts show that the Review-Journal is more than willing to refine and narrow requests, but it can't do that without information. And Metro still won't provide information. Instead, we've had to resort to doing things like trying to figure out from documents that we can find on the internet.

While we were able to resolve some issues at the meet and confer, it's my view that Metro didn't fully meet and confer in good faith. Metro just now, with its Supplement, provided information to the Court that it should have provided to the Review-Journal back when these requests were made, over the last year and a half that Mr. Crosby and I were trying to resolve these issues.

If Metro had only been willing to provide client representatives for the meet and confer or for prior discussions between myself and Mr. Crosby, we would not have wasted so much time or now need depositions and still need information.

Instead, it looks to me like Metro ran searches and created declarations, declarations I think Ms. Nichols said would take two months to get at the last hearing, after the meet and confer. It just reveals to me that Metro's interest isn't in giving us enough information so we can figure out how to narrow requests and do this efficiently, but, instead, is just in trying to justify

charging us exorbitant fees.

At the end of their supplemental brief, Metro complains that we want to understand their system so that we can make other requests. Even if that were the case, we, in fact, want the depositions so we can narrow these requests and not make money, but, even if that were the case, what would be wrong with that? If Metro would cooperate and not engage in gamesmanship, requests like the Review-Journal's would not be as difficult to address, would not be as expensive, it would not even require court resources.

The information that Metro provided is still incomplete. For example, is it possible to limit queries for arrest reports to VICE and to certain area commands? How are records -- how are VICE records organized? All they've told us is that they have keep -- keep them only on like hard copy. How are they indexed? How are they named? What programs, if any, does VICE actually use? What does this analytical section do? And could we work with the analytical section to more efficiently get them information about the records we're seeking so that we can do this efficiently? Who is responsible for Metro for providing data to crime mapping? Who is responsible for providing data to the FBI?

We produced information in our Reply showing that

Metro does provide information regarding sex trafficking.

Metro's positions in this litigation just bely belief. If

Metro -- Metro is a sophisticated, important police

department, but they act, in this litigation, as if they're

the Keystone Cops and they've said that VICE has no

electronic records. Again, they provide these statistics

but they say they're going to count the files to get

statistics and we have no idea what their methodology for

providing the statistics they have agreed to provide us is.

know of these many hardcopy files that must be piling up, that they don't know which cases is referred for prosecution and have become criminal cases and which haven't. So, the idea that they've just sort of lumped all of these cases together and they've got to do research to even figure out if they went to trial or not, doesn't make any sense. There should be a Request for Prosecution at least in a file. And it just seems like VICE's work has to be more organized and has to have more oversight than them just doing cases and not knowing how many go to court and how many don't.

The time, they say, that's involved is not realistic, especially in light of the Review-Journal's willingness to limit and do as much of the work as possible, as one of our solutions, I think, shows. That's

work that Metro's required to do under the law that we're willing to do to make this easier on them.

Metro said it was researching requests and figuring out what records existed back in February of 2017 when these requests were first made. How -- and these are Exhibits 6 to 8 through our Petition. But, now, it says it still needs to charge us time to do the work of looking and figuring out what's closed.

The other thing -- the other claim that's incredible to me is that there's no documentation at Metro regarding the SCOPE fields, either input or query fields --

THE COURT: So, is it fair to say that the first time we had evidence of that position that, hey, it's not us, it's Clark County IT, was in the declaration that they submitted on --

MS. MCLETCHIE: I think that is --

THE COURT: -- August --

MS. MCLETCHIE: I think that is fair to say, Your Honor, and I think that when you look at that declaration, they -- he -- they do put in there -- I think it's paragraph 18 -- paragraphs 18 and 20. The -- they do have some information in there about what fields are -- what the query modules are both for input and for -- both for input and for, I think, dissemination. So, they have information about the modules. What we're looking for, I think, Your

Honor, is the information that is under those modules, what the fields are.

So, if we turn to Exhibit U, it's in paragraph 18. It says:

For example, there are 15 module query screens for users of the SCOPE web portal labeled --

And, then, it says what these module query screens are. Presumably these query screens have files that you can see and see data in or enter data into. That information isn't provided. That's essentially the information the reporter is looking for.

And while they say that they're not the owners of the database, Your Honor, it just belies belief that they don't have information about what the fields are. For example, they have what they call LEST, law enforcement support technicians. Those LEST get trained. They must be trained in how to use SCOPE. Those training manuals must describe what they -- what officer Leto [sic] describes as query screens and report dissemination report query screens. They must have information about those. That's all we're trying to get at.

During the meet and confer, I suggested, for example, why not give us manuals or training materials that you give the LEST to work in SCOPE? And we didn't get that. I followed-up by e-mail and said: You can consider

this a formal request if you need to. Ms. Nichols has taken the positon that she has five days to get back to me, which is true under the NPRA, but they won't even give me that information, which could just solve -- which could probably just solve the problem and answer the reporter's question.

I also just think that if they had had Mr. Leto -Peto, I'm sorry, on the phone with Mr. Joseph, who was
present with me, Your Honor, during the meet and confer, we
wouldn't have dumb lawyers trying to talk about technology.
Instead, we'd have a sophisticated reporter and somebody at
Metro who is sophisticated in technology and I bet you
anything that they could have figured this out. But they
didn't.

And I just don't -- I just don't think it's possibly true that there's no information. He did his declaration somehow. I'm sure he doesn't have the module query screens memorized and I certainly think it would be possible for Metro to tell us what's actually there in SCOPE. We're not trying to get the actual confidential information. We're just trying to see what's -- what are the fields in SCOPE? What are -- what information can be inputted? What type of information can be inputted and seen?

With regard to costs, Your Honor, the Review-

Journal's been trying to problem solve this whole -- all of these requests for over a year and a half. For example, I had suggested -- I think at the beginning of this year, that's Exhibit 27 to the Petition, hey, let's do a test run for December. We'll pay 10 cents a page. We don't think we should have to pay you anything. I've suggested trying to do these records subject to a flat fee, but, as we've seen in this case, Metro is incentivized to make this difficult and expensive.

If we look at the sample file that they did provide, that I am grateful for, I believe that was Exhibit 21 to the -- that was Exhibit 21 to the Petition, we figured out that -- we've devised a methodology where we can figure out, we think, that -- who has testified in cases. If we can get the names of files, we think we can figure out for them and say, hey, if it -- if the Defendant is Defendant X, I can tell you that when -- that the victim witness Y testified. I didn't put in citations.

Iapologize. But on Exhibit 85, for example, on page 20, page 23, page 27, 28, 49, 51, throughout, Your Honor, there's numerous references to Ms. Autumn Richards, who also went on TV. Frankly, a Google search would have told whoever redacted that file that that victim -- victim's name was publically named. She's gone on TV.

They -- while they say it took five hours to

redact that file, it was five hours of wasted time and what we can't have is Metro being able to charge an exorbitant per page price to do work that isn't even necessary.

We do think that we've come up with a way to avoid all of that. And it's my guess, Your Honor, that in light of the fact we're starting with 2016 files, in light of the fact that these are older files, if a VICE investigation was completed, it's highly likely that these cases went to trial. Right? It's possible that some of them didn't, but it's going to be the vast majority of these cases that went to trial and, in the vast majority of these cases, the victim probably testified, too. We'll be able to figure this out --

THE COURT: Couldn't a bunch of them have been plead out?

MS. MCLETCHIE: That's possible, too, but the -but it's also possible that the witnesses are still public
information in those cases and, if we get the names, we can
figure that out and we can even focus, first, on all of the
cases in which the witnesses have testified. Right? And,
so, we can work -- we're willing to work and put the hours
in to make this efficient and to make this inexpensive,
but, as you can see, Metro just will-nilly redacted that
file, made redactions that aren't permissible under the
law. That information is not legally protected because she

did testify and we can't have a situation where they're hiding the ball and being able to charge high, high prices.

They also hid the ball, Your Honor, with regard to

the cost study that was mentioned -- it's discussed in one of the declarations how they justified their per page copying price -- copying fee. They could have provided this to me years ago, but they didn't provide -- they didn't provide -- they didn't provide -- they still haven't provided it to me.

Instead, they provide a declaration kind of summarizing it.

I asked --

THE COURT: I was going to say that it appears that -- I mean, I know it's been represented that there's some actual study. Right?

MS. MCLETCHIE: Yes.

THE COURT: I don't know if that exists. I mean, I -- as I sit here, it seems like maybe it doesn't. I -- and we still don't have it.

MS. MCLETCHIE: We still don't have it --

THE COURT: Right?

MS. MCLETCHIE: -- and there's -- in the declaration, there's hearsay about how they kind of figured out how to charge for -- how they came up with 31 cents a page.

THE COURT: Which exhibit is that one again?

MS. MCLETCHIE: That's Exhibit 10 to their

Supplement.

THE COURT: 10? I'm pretty sure because theirs is letters.

MS. MCLETCHIE: I'm sorry. T.

THE COURT: T. Okay.

MS. MCLETCHIE: Thank you, Your Honor.

So, it details how service charges are created -- are determined each year. I asked them during the meet and confer for the -- excuse me, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Sure.

MS. MCLETCHIE: They -- I asked them during the meet and confer for a copy of the cost study, I followed-up by e-mail, I still don't have it. Ms. Nichols has taken the positon that she's got five days under the NPRA to give it to me --

THE COURT: Are you serious?

MS. MCLETCHIE: Yes.

And, by the way, Your Honor, it is -- the NPRA does allow for up to five days to make a response, but there's nothing stopping Ms. Nichols from providing it earlier and there's nothing from ever stopping a public entity from providing a record earlier. This should be -- somebody must have looked at it, for example, when they made these declarations.

THE COURT: Well, as I sit here, I don't even know

if it exists. You know, because they said it does.

They've told me it does. They've told you it does, but why don't we have it is a question for Metro's counsel when it's their turn.

MS. MCLETCHIE: So, I think -- as -- a sort of shocking thing to me that was revealed in the course of getting the declaration and the arguments of counsel in the Supplement were that it appears that Metro's 31 cents a page, which is their standard copying fee. That is their standard copying fee, Your Honor, I'm actually going to ask this Court for a declaration that their service fee list is illegal under the NPRA. And here's why, Your Honor.

What NRS 239.005, subsection 1, under definitions, says is that if you're providing a copy, you're only allowed to charge the actual cost.

THE COURT: Cost.

MS. MCLETCHIE: Yes. The actual cost. And further in definitions, it actually says that actual cost means the direct cost related to the reproduction of a public record. The term does not include a cost that a governmental entity incurs regardless of whether or not a person requests a copy of a particular public record.

That means staff time, Your Honor. Throughout these declarations, Metro admits --

THE COURT: Yeah. I mean, let's -- I -- bear with me a moment.

MS. MCLETCHIE: Sure.

THE COURT: I'm looking forward to, let's put it that way, the explanation of Metro in terms of -- I mean, I'll just read from my note right here that I wrote before today:

The statutory authority for charging hourly rate and benefits.

That's -- I mean, that's what you're saying.

Right?

MS. MCLETCHIE: There is --

THE COURT: It's a statute --

MS. MCLETCHIE: There's absolutely none.

THE COURT: Well, okay. Let's see if they can tell me what it is because I don't see it, but maybe they have some other statutes that I'm not aware of.

MS. MCLETCHIE: Right. And they have changed their position in this litigation. Originally, in response to the request, and, frankly, Your Honor, I feel that they do this to make sure that we're -- to see if requesters will just kind of go away, but their initial request was \$56.29 per hour. Then they said: Okay. We'll just charge a 50 cent per page fee, which is the maximum you can charge if you establish extraordinary use is required to provide a

copy. It says copy in NRS 239.055. They try to read that out, but it explicitly says the word copy in there. You can charge up to 50 cents if it's -- if -- but it can't be more than either 50 cents or -- and your actual costs. So, there's two different caps on there. It has to be costs actually incurred and they have to be reasonable. That's another limitation in NRS 239.055. So, there's actually three limitations: reasonable, no more than your actual cost, and no more than 50 cents a page.

Now they come down to 31 cents, but I don't think -- which is their standard copying fee, which is necessarily illegal, in light of the language in NRS 239.005, prohibiting copying costs from including staff time.

And if you see throughout their declarations, Your Honor, while they're claiming that this case is going to take extraordinary use, I think the evidence shows that it's going to take extraordinary use because they want it to, but it's not actually going to take extraordinary use because they're not even actually incurring overtime.

Throughout the declarations --

THE COURT: Well, even -- you know, I read through Exhibit 82, which is he LEST Guide and, on page 5, it talks about SCOPE. And, then, farther down, toward the bottom, police records and reports unit.

LEST is assigned to this unit process request for reports from the public to include background checks, traffic accident reports, crime reports, and other documents.

So, to me, their own document right there says:

Hey, we have employees who we employ in part to do this

type of work. And I think I saw somewhere that there's -
and correct me if I'm wrong, 300 of these people?

MS. MCLETCHIE: I believe that's in the -- I don't have the numbers memorized, but we did produce what we think is a copy of their budget that we were able to find that also showed that there are LESTs within VICE who presumably do things like enter information electronically. We also found some information online, since Metro won't give it to us, about databases they keep.

So, here's -- with regard to the extraordinary use, Your Honor, the initial requests, besides the statistics, the initial requests we've agreed to by stipulation that we want Metro to focus on first are the sex trafficking investigative reports.

THE COURT: That apparently may or may not be only in paper format?

MS. MCLETCHIE: I don't think that they -- I think that they are probably are not only in electronic form, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, that's what I --

MS. MCLETCHIE: It seems incredible to me. What would happen if there was a fire? Would cases never get prosecuted? If what Metro is saying in this case is true, Metro -- the public should be very concerned because this is not -- they are a sophisticated police department and they can't possibly be operating like this.

But with regard to those, we are doing a test run for December of 2016.

THE COURT: When's that going to begin?

MS. MCLETCHIE: They haven't -- I don't think they told me that. They -- I don't think they've told me that yet, or maybe in a stipulation. They're providing -- they're going to provide us with names of the file. Oh, I'm sorry. It says by August 23<sup>rd</sup>. And then we said within one business day we can figure out, based on the names of the files they gave us, if the victims testified. Within one day, Your Honor. And we could probably do it much more quickly than that.

So, again, I don't want to reveal the Review-Journal's methodology, but if the Review-Journal can figure this out, Metro could have figured it out. And I think that's exactly the central problem with how -- with allowing the government to charge a very expensive hourly redactions fee or allowing them to charge for redactions at

all, Your Honor. It -- they are not redacting what needs to be redacting. They're over redacting and they're not incentivized to do it efficiently or appropriately. And, as we saw in this case, the Review-Journal can figure out how to do it better and faster and they're willing to take on Metro's work for doing -- to figure out what's public and what's not public.

But I can't see that the sex trafficking files, assuming I'm right, and that we focused in on ones in which victims have testified, for example, they originally gave us a sample file of 202 pages. Three pages of those have dates of birth and social security numbers. It looks to me like -- we didn't get a redactions log, but it looks to me like all the other redactions in that file were probably the victim's name.

So, I -- and of the 202 pages, Your Honor, as part of our proposed solution to efficiently narrow in on the files that are most important, we suggested just give us certain documents. That's in a stipulation. Of the 202 pages, only 21 pages, I believe, would have to be -- only scores of pages, rather than hundreds of pages, would need to be provided, Your Honor.

And with regard to the arrest reports, I believe - they didn't provide a declaration about the specific
arrest reports that are at issue in the stipulation, but,

with regard to those solicitation and trespass arrest reports, they -- it's my understanding that they can get them electronically and that once they figure out which arrest reports are at issue, they can provide them electronically to us.

Metro has argued that there's -- that it's entirely irrelevant whether records are in -- are in electronic or not in electronic form. That's not true. Anyone who has ever done any kind of discovery work, intensive document review, which I did in another life, can tell you electronic review can be a lot faster. Their post hoc declarations don't actually address the issue of the specific arrest reports that were -- that we're asking for in the stipulation and it is actually relevant whether or not records are in electronic or hard copy form because electronic records are far preferable to reporters and what NRS 239.010 subsection 4 says is:

A person may request a copy of a public record in any medium in which the public record is readily available. An officer, employee, or agent of a governmental entity who has legal custody or control of a public record, shall not refuse to provide a copy of that record in a readily available medium because the officer, employee, or agent has already prepared or would prepare -- prefer to provide the copy in a

different medium.

That's -- we said we'd be willing to inspect. We always prefer electronic copies. They've taken the position that they need to print them out but then they want to be able to charge the copying -- a per page occupying fee for doing so and that's just not appropriate. In fact, with regard to information like the database, if there is, in fact, any data at Metro about sex crimes, sex trafficking crimes, we are entitled to that information electronically. And, as you can imagine, investigative reporters would far prefer to get that information electronically and be able to utilize it.

So, in short, Your Honor, especially with regard to the records at issue, and you can see from the stipulation, what the Review-Journal's willing to do to try to figure this out. There is no basis for any sort of extraordinary use fee. According to their declaration, I believe they figured out that the per page price for actually making the copy was a penny. We are happy to pay a penny. We are happy to pay the penny. We agreed to pay \$150 for December of 2016, not because we thought it was worth it but I didn't want to spend another year arguing over costs and fees before we actually got that -- get that file.

THE COURT: Tell me about the patrol officers and

unit assigned.

MS. MCLETCHIE: With regard to the patrol officers, I think it's too late for them to come forward with evidence. I think the had to do within five days and they did not do so. You can see in Exhibit 6 to the Petition that they didn't do that and the post hoc declaration from Sheriff Lombardo is speculative. They — he hasn't —

THE COURT: Well, doesn't he focus on covert operations and undercover officers?

MS. MCLETCHIE: He does.

THE COURT: And I really -- I mean, --

MS. MCLETCHIE: Sorry.

THE COURT: You've already said you don't want that.

MS. MCLETCHIE: Yeah. We've said that we're willing and that -- we don't think they've established anything should be confidential, but, in the effort to compromise, --

THE COURT: Spirit of compromise.

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$  MCLETCHIE: Yeah. We said patrol officers. Give us patrol officers.

I don't understand why providing their unit numbers does all the things that the Sheriff says in paragraph 4 and would reveal the kind of information like

home addresses and I don't think the fact that a home address is protected is an argument about why unit assignments would become protected.

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I also want to reiterate an argument that we've already made, in the last hearing, at the end of our briefs. Metro keeps saying that they're interested in community policing, they want to be partners with the community. Why can't people know what patrol officers work in their parts of town, in their neighborhoods? I don't understand that. I -- and I just don't think they've provided evidence. The case law makes very clear that the kind of speculation and conjecture in Sheriff Lombardo's declaration is not the kind of evidence that can warrant nondisclosure of a public record. There was a case about CCW permit information, for example. And that information was found to be a public record because no evidence was produced and all the claims about potential harm were speculative and that's exactly the kind of argument we have here.

So, even if this -- even if they can now come in on a Supplement not even within five days, and not even in connection with a response, even if this is properly before the Court, I don't think it meets their burden.

With regard to SCOPE, Your Honor, I discussed that briefly. They've said that their declaration shows that it

doesn't exist. I think that the information does exist. There must be some information. If they had provided me the manuals instead of making me wait, we may have already even had the information, Your Honor, before today's hearing and I do think we're entitled to a Court Order both with regard to SCOPE information and with regard to the unit assignments. And we are still willing to limit that to patrol officers, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. MCLETCHIE: Thank you.

MR. CROSBY: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. CROSBY: Working around -- sort of in reverse order, with respect to the unit assignments. I think it's important to note that, A, the Department did provide the names of the officers and their P Numbers. The only thing that the Department was not willing to provide would be the unit assignments and the basis for that -- and I actually had discussions with Ms. McLetchie a year ago on this issue. I raised the concern about covert operations and my positon which is exemplified in Sheriff Lombardo's declaration is that if I omit assignments for officers who they already -- the R-J already has the officer's name, then logic dictates that that person is in a capacity at that time that would be in a covert position.

So, if Your Honor was an officer and your name, Officer Joe Hardy, was listed already and now when I supplement it there's no unit assignment for Officer Joe Hardy with a -- and the bulk nature of that reference, there's going to be one document that states Officer Joe Hardy, presumably, worked in a covert position.

Now, if it's in 2014, maybe Officer Joe Hardy is no longer in a covert position, but in 2014 maybe he was. We don't -- officers don't -- when a case is done, say: Hey, surprise. I'm a covert operative. They generally funnel the information and a lot of times officers are arrested in processes so that they can keep that cover.

So, that was the concern. That's what's identified in Exhibit V. Specifically Officer -- or Sheriff Lombardo's position was that the bulk nature of the release presents a concern. By omission, someone could deductively -- or use deductive reasoning and say: Okay, as an example, Officer Joe Hardy was listed as an officer, he has a P Number, but his assignment is not listed, therefore he is -- he was, at some point in time, a covert operative, at the time for the request. That was the concern for the unit assignments.

To suggest that the Department doesn't want its people to know who we're patrolling -- patrolling their streets, it's -- that is just simply not true. The

officers have their name and their badge number when they're out in the public. It's the bulk nature with the omission of covert operatives, would lead someone to say that this person was a covert operative at some point.

Now, you extrapolate that with a name that someone has a social media account or maybe they did something prior to being an officer -- the internet has a lasting memory of images and references which someone --

THE COURT: So, let me ask. If -- so they've made requests for January 1, 2014, January 1, 2015, January 1, 2016 and let's take what should be maybe the -- maybe the easiest is not the right word, but let's take the oldest one. January 1, 2014, which was four and a half years ago. Right? How does the Review-Journal and me, as the Judge on this case, determine, okay, well, I kind of understand the issue that you're talking about that if we gave a list of everyone, and then we give a list of only patrol officers, then somebody could maybe take those and figure out, okay, well the ones that aren't -- the ones on the list of everyone who aren't on the list of only patrol officers, they are involved in undercover or covert operations, but how do we know here, four and a half years later, that any of that is actually true as we sit here today?

MR. CROSBY: Well, I think, Your Honor, with specific instances, that would -- I mean, it would have to

be like a case by case analysis, but the concern -- the overarching concern was not to get into that risk by disclosing covert operatives because, for example, someone who worked in an undercover capacity in 2014 may very well have not blown his or her cover in a prosecution of a case. For example, if --

THE COURT: I understand that, but how do I -this goes back to the issue I had last hearing which has
been addressed, at last in part in this one, so thank you,
but last hearing it was like I had representations of
counsel on a myriad of issues without any evidence. And,
now, you're saying, okay, well, maybe some of them are
still, you know, involved in covert operations here four
and a half years later. That might be true, but how do I
know that?

MR. CROSBY: And not to sound, you know, like I'm posing a rhetorical question, but how would I be able to express to the Court a specific person who is in an undercover capacity to support that without also disclosing that under cover officer's identity? And that's the issue is that in -- short of a sealed hearing, you know, there is a legitimate -- and I don't think the Court would disagree, there's a legitimate peril in identification of officers, even their name, if they're in an undercover capacity, or if they were in an undercover capacity because we don't

disclose -- generally, we don't disclose for an undercover officer. Obviously, it happens at times if they effectuate an arrest, but a lot of times it's just to funnel information to gather, to do other enforcement activities. But I can't come to the Court and say Officer Joe Smith worked as undercover and he should be protected because now I've just told everybody that Officer Smith is an undercover officer and it's the very thing I'm seeking to protect from disclosure. It presents a challenge. I don't not appreciate the Court's query, but the reality is I can't come to the Court and say: Officers X, Y, and Z are undercover. And I can't disclose their names because then, by the very nature of presenting evidence in a specific fashion as the Court is requesting, I have now belied the information I am trying to protect.

And that is a very real concern, obviously, for the Sheriff. I don't -- it's not that the Department is not interested in community policing or that it's trying to hide identities of officers. I provided the names and badge numbers of officers, but when you get down to where people work, by process of elimination, even if I'm allowed to protect the covert officers' assignments, by nature, the omission demonstrates that they were in a covert assignment and that presents a concern. And, again, I can't come and say Officer X, Y, and Z were all covert officers. So, I

can't disclose those things because then I've disclosed their names and that presents a very real challenge that I don't think should be taken lightly.

With respect to the SCOPE inquiry, this is not -the Court made -- posed a question or a comment that this
is the first time that it's learned that the Department
doesn't have this information. I think we need to first
back up and look. The actual request was for a record
layout and a data database of SCOPE. That was the -that's the public record request. So, the Department
actually notified Mr. Joseph that it did not have that. It
was actually the Clark County who had -- was the
administrator of SCOPE. Clark County said: Go to Metro.

We've confirmed with counsel and I confirmed with my client that we do not possess the data dictionary. And record layout, I believe what Mr. Joseph, after our meet and confer, would be referred to as a schema --

THE COURT: Are you telling me that you can't -Metro cannot call up Clark County and say: Hey, we use
SCOPE, provide us with this schema or database or -- and I
apologize for not using perhaps the term of art that you
all are. Because first you said Clark County then you said
Metro, now you're saying Clark County --

MR. CROSBY: No. We've actually said -- we've always said Clark County. From jump street, we've said

Clark County. That -- we have said from the very start, 1 the initial request was directing Mr. Joseph to Clark County. We do not have --3 4 THE COURT: And he went to Clark County and what did they tell him? 5 6 MR. CROSBY: They said: Go to Metro. 7 THE COURT: Okay. 8 MR. CROSBY: But I didn't say -- I didn't -- no, 9 Your Honor, --10 THE COURT: So am I --MR. CROSBY: What I'm saying is --11 12 THE COURT: No, hold on. Hold on. 13 MR. CROSBY: Sorry. THE COURT: Hold on. 14 15 So, can you understand, perhaps, the Review-Journal's, and now mine, frustration when -- it's like jump 16 17 through this hoop, well, that hoop is Clark County has it. 18 So, he jumps through that hoop and he goes to Clark County and Clark County says: No, you have to jump through this 19 hoop. Metro has it. So, he goes back to Metro and Metro 20 21 says: No, no, no, no. Really, Clark County has it. 22 So, I mean, why does he have to or the Review-23 Journal or me, as the Judge, have to put up with this, you

know, go -- chasing a tail around or whatever phrase you

want to use? I mean, let's -- why should he have to do

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that?

MR. CROSBY: Your Honor, I think the issue is the NPRA requires us to turn over records that we possess. We don't have the records that he's asking for. We do not have it.

THE COURT: So they are --

MR. CROSBY: That's the issue and we've said from day one we don't have the record.

THE COURT: So, what -- what's he supposed to do when he goes to the people you say have it and they say: We don't have it, Metro does.

MR. CROSBY: They didn't say Metro has it. They said refer your query to Metro, I believe.

THE COURT: Oh my gosh.

MR. CROSBY: And this is what I'm saying is --

THE COURT: So, --

MR. CROSBY: At the end of the day, Your Honor, I -- my client does not have the document he's requesting and we've relayed that to Ms. McLetchie, I believe, confirmed it most recently that Clark County IT has that information, that document.

THE COURT: And you are representing to me as an Officer of the Court that Metro cannot contact Clark County IT and ask them to --

MR. CROSBY: Absolutely not. I'm not saying that

but the Public Records Act does not require me to go out and find other government agency's public records for them. That's like if someone asked me for Department of Public Safety's arrest statistics or NDOT's arrest statistics, does my agency work with NDOT? Sure. But that's not a public record that I house and the NPRA doesn't require a government agency to go to another government agency to find a public record.

If I'm reading -- if I'm interpreting NPRA incorrectly, I just don't see that in the NPRA that states: Okay, government agency, you don't have this record but you know who has it now. Now you have to go and get it from that other government agency. Because that's really what that would require is --

THE COURT: They went to the other government agency and they said: No.

MR. CROSBY: Then --

THE COURT: Metro. And now you're playing with words in terms of, no, they didn't say Metro has it, they said to go ask Metro.

MR. CROSBY: And I'm saying, Your Honor, that my client does not have that record and the NPRA does not require me to go get that public record. If the Review-Journal wants to petition Clark County for that record, they're free to do that, but I do not have the record. My

client does not have the record, I should say, nor do I, but that's the reality and this proceeding is -- and discussions with Ms. McLetchie in this is, I think, losing sight of the fact that this is a public records request for public records, not information about public records.

Now, we've had I thought a very meaningful public records meet and confer discussion. We obviously reached a stipulation and order, which I think is pretty substantial.

THE COURT: Once again, I'll be clear, as I said in the beginning, I commend the parties for their work after the hearing and after I ordered that that be done. You certainly spent time doing that, which -- and I now have actual evidence, which I appreciate, but there's still obviously a lot of outstanding issues.

MR. CROSBY: Well, I mean, really the outstanding one -- the main outstanding issue, obviously, is the costs and with respect to -- we've addressed the unit assignment. I've addressed the SCOPE position and really, at the end of the day, what we're dealing with here is we have to address the cost situation so the parties, in their stipulation, have left this up to the Court.

THE COURT: So, tell me about statutory authority for charging hourly rates and benefits for the copies.

MR. CROSBY: And, Your Honor, the -- based upon the declaration, which is attached as Exhibit T, I believe,

to the Supplement, the Department reaches its charge based upon a calculation identified in paragraph 6 and 7 of that declaration. The -- as it relates in this case, the Department takes this position these requests are -- require extraordinary use of personnel under 239.055. It's not just a matter of someone pulling a record and giving it. These are cases that we have to review for juvenile -- see if there's juvenile victims that are protected by statute, sex crime victims, which are protected by statute, and whether or not there -- obviously, you know, dates of birth and social security numbers, things that this Court requires to be redacted to be filed. It's not just a matter of printing a document or copying a document. That's the Department's position. That's how it reaches its fee.

Now, the statute provides for up to 50 cents per page and we briefed the cost issue and the response to the Petition with respect to the legislative history for extraordinary use of personnel that requires more than a half hour for someone to achieve that result. And I'll note that this Court, the Eighth Judicial District, charges 50 cents per page for a copy, for just a regular black and white copy. It charges \$10 for an exemplified copy.

So, it's -- the Department's 31 cents, which it's now 32 cents, but 31 cents at the time this was started. I

disagree with the characterization that that's an exorbitant fee.

THE COURT: So, you tell me a litigation case that you have worked on as an attorney where a document production company charged you 31 cents or 32 cents or 50 cents a page.

MR. CROSBY: I don't have -- well, I don't look at my invoices, to be quite candid with you, Your Honor. I just sign the fee that's due, but the -- I believe that there's a range and, based upon my experience, there's a range of what people charge for copy costs. As I said, this Court charges 50 cents a page.

THE COURT: Well, --

MR. CROSBY: I believe in Ms. McLetchie's Motion for Fees, she charges 8 cents a page. I think my firm charges 25 cents a page.

THE COURT: So, let me pause you. I'm dealing with Metro and its statutory obligations. I'm not dealing with the Eighth Judicial Court and whether it charges 50 cents a page or not.

MR. CROSBY: And I was just bringing that up based upon the Court's inquiry as to what other people have charged me. And that's -- there -- copy charges from the gamut -- I believe the Secretary of State charges 10 cents a page, I want to say, or 5 cents a page. There's -- the

cost runs the gamut for government entities. This is what 1 the Department has identified as its cost for reproduction, 2 3 copy charges. 4 THE COURT: Do we have an actual study that's been 5 represented? MR. CROSBY: I think the term, study, which is 7 probably me saying that during our meet and confer. This 8 Exhibit T is what would be referred to as a study as they take the rates and deduce it based upon minute. That's --10 I think when I mentioned the word study, you know, it's a bit of a hazard on my comment but --11 THE COURT: I don't know if it --12 13 MR. CROSBY: -- this is how --THE COURT: -- was you or your colleague. 14 15 MR. CROSBY: Actually, it was both of us on the 16 conference call. 17 But, then, as far as, I believe Ms. McLetchie -- I 18 don't think she raised it necessarily in her oral 19 arguments, it's definitely raised in her supplemental briefing, is essentially the order of discovery --20 21 THE COURT: So, --22 MR. CROSBY: And here's the thing is we looked at 23 this --24 So, you've read NRS 34.300. Right? THE COURT:

MR. CROSBY: I have read 34 and I also read it in

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conjunction --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CROSBY: -- with 34.780, in that same statutory scheme, which 34.780 addresses post-conviction or post-conviction or habeas relief where the Legislature has specifically enumerated discovery for those procedures. They allow for discovery. The actual word discovery is used, which is permissible. That same -- the Legislature did not include discovery in the mandamus section, which is 34.300, which is the statute the Court just identified. I think at looking at the legislative -- looking at the construction of the statute as a whole, had the Legislature intended for mandamus proceedings to be subject to discovery or discovery be available, it would have included as such in the mandamus section of the section as it did in the post-conviction of the statute, which is specifically NRS 34.780.

THE COURT: So, discovery -- you're telling me that it's your position that discovery is not encompassed in 34.300 that says:

Except as otherwise provided, the provisions of NRS and Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure relative to civil actions from the District Court are applicable to and constitute the rules of practice and the proceedings mentioned in NRS 34.150 to 34.290,

inclusive.

That does not include discovery. Is that --

MR. CROSBY: I think --

THE COURT: -- what you're telling me?

MR. CROSBY: -- that ostensibly could include discovery, but when you look at the statutory scheme as a whole, the Legislature specifically in 34.780 included discovery as being -- in specific, it states that parties may use discovery tools as provided in the Rules in Civil Procedure. That, using statutory construction, demonstrates to me, my interpretation, is that NRS 34.300 does not contemplate specifically conducting full-blown civil litigation discovery in a writ of mandamus, nor does the Public Records Act allow for discovery in these cases.

But if the purpose of discovery to ferret out facts and determine facts, if that's the road and the method that the Review-Journal -- if it's their belief that there's a matter of fact that's essential to the determination of the issue and it's affecting a substantial right of a party, then NRS 34.220 requires a jury trial on the issue and that question be certified to a jury.

THE COURT: So are you requesting a jury trial in this case?

MR. CROSBY: I'm not requesting a jury trial, I'm trying to look at the statutory scheme as a whole and I --

it's my position that NRS -- the Nevada Public Records Act, Chapter 239, does not contemplate full-blown litigation and discovery for purposes of Public Records Act. The Supreme Court has found that a mandamus -- a writ of mandamus is an appropriate vehicle to enforce a Public Records Act. So, looking at Chapter 34, based upon the statute, I do not believe that full-blown discovery is permitted in a writ of mandamus case based upon, again, as I stated, the statutory construction of NRS 34.780, but if the purpose of discovery is for a -- to identify a material issue of fact that's essential to determination of the motion and it's effect -- it's substantially affecting a party's right, the Court can hold a jury trial and that -- and the jury trial is specific to that question. That question gets certified to the jury.

I certainly don't want or feel like the Nevada
Public Records Act and the Supreme Court intended public
records disputes to turn into jury trials. I don't think
that's an effective use of taxpayer money. I don't -- it's
-- excuse me. I don't think it's an effective use of the
Court's resources. I don't think it's an effective use of
anyone's time, but if we're looking at what the statute
says, that's what the statute says. And if the Court is
finding that there is a material fact that's essential to
the determination of its motion, and it's also

substantially affecting a party's right, then it goes to a jury trial on that specific narrow issue, whatever issues are presented and certified for purposes of determination of the court or the jury in a mandamus proceeding, jury trial, pursuant to 34.220.

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I mean, it's -- there is a -- I think what's happening is there's a blending of counsel's discussions and requests for further information with an obligation on the Department to do and now -- I'm not trying to take a black and white approach to everything here, that -- no, Public Records Act doesn't require that, but I'm also cognizant of what I'm able to do and what I'm not able to do. We -- our meet and confer, I think, substantially resolved most of these issues. Obviously, the Department is -- has been producing things, we've been providing information to Ms. McLetchie. We are in the process -we'll have -- I know Thursday is the deadline for the September 16 files. In her -- in Ms. McLetchie's request for relief, there were some discussions about pandering cases. The records they're going to get is going to be all of those. They'll get all of those, but when really, at the end of the day, what it boils down to, there is a pragmatic hurdle here with respect to how much time it takes to comply with all this stuff.

It's not -- as much as everyone would like to

think the Department has everything in a Cloud database and just pulls all these off, the reality is the VICE Unit does not have its investigative files stored electronically. They are hard files in VICE. Now is that to say if an arrest report is generated out of a VICE case it's not housed in the Elite Arrest database? No. That's not what I'm saying. What Ms. McLetchie asked for in that original public records request was all investigative files. The investigative file is a hard file.

And, so, the Department has never once said -THE COURT: And when a case is closed out, it
remains a hard file?

MR. CROSBY: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CROSBY: I mean, that's the reality and I think probably a lot of that is the function of the -- the manner in which the types of cases that VICE does and the manner -- because they do have a covert side of that entity, but I've never once stated that there's absolutely nothing from a VICE case that doesn't -- that isn't housed electronically, but the public record request for the actual -- for investigative files, the entire investigative file is a hard file.

But to the note, Your Honor, on the stipulation, we have agreed to produce arrest reports -- what was it?

Charge -- the case summaries, Requests for Prosecution, if they exist. Obviously, there wouldn't be a Request for Prosecution if it went to a grand jury because the grand jury would issue the Information out of that. We wouldn't have a Request for Prosecution.

And I don't dis -- I don't doubt and I don't discredit the Review-Journal's offering to -- for us to provide a list of these defendant cases so that they can use whatever system they have in place to check to see which victims that have testified. So there's no need to protect the victim.

The Department is not trying to shield the public from seeing these cases. We redact the victims' names because we don't want a victim's name to be out because they have a right, as a sex trafficking victim, to not have their name disclosed. Or if they are a rape victim, they have a right not to have their name out. It's --

THE COURT: But how do you address their concern that, you know, the sample one, the name of which I don't recall right now.

MR. CROSBY: Robert Sharp.

THE COURT: But there's the sample one where they say: Hey, we have a serious concern with -- you know, setting aside the time and the legal authority to redact or not, just set that aside. But their concern with: Look,

in this one sample, this case went to trial, trials are public, witness testified, it's public. Witness even, apparently, went on TV and yet Metro redacted them.

MR. CROSBY: We redacted the names, social security numbers, and dates of birth, I believe.

THE COURT: And that's all?

MR. CROSBY: Well, I don't have the file -- do you have Exhibit 21 in front of you?

MS. MCLETCHIE: I do.

MR. CROSBY: If I can just kind of look at it?

THE COURT: Exhibit 21. Bear with me so I can --

MR. CROSBY: So --

THE COURT: Hold on one second.

[Pause in proceedings]

MR. CROSBY: Well, I see here that -- on the notes, which I believe are officer's notes, we -- or -- I don't know if they'd be officer's notes, but they're somebody's notes. We redacted someone's notes about their password and security questions for their Progressive Insurance portal access into their insurance. That would be bate stamp LVRJ438. This person has security question and answer. We redacted the answer and the question, verifying answer, social security question. We redacted that. I mean, this is -- would I ever expect that -- I could say in my experience, hey, when we give -- when we go

through an investigative file, there will be someone's handwritten notes about all their passwords to their banks or -- I mean, see, these are the things that I can't -there has to be some lenience in my Department to be able to redact these things. I'm certainly -- irrespective if this person was a suspect, a convicted person, or a victim, I don't think it's appropriate for the Department to release someone's verification answers to their -- clearly identified as their Progressive Insurance portal and their policy number and what their passwords are. And that is something that I think would be -- and I would hope that this Court would agree, is something the Department would have an obligation to redact. And someone has to read that to be able to determine what that is. If we just go and start looking for social security number and dates of birth, those types of things get missed.

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By in large, though, the bulk of these redactions were social security numbers, as you see on bate stamp page LVRJ425, bate stamp -- or, sorry. Social security number and driver's license numbers. We didn't redact the person's name, but we did redact a social security number and a driver's license number. Obviously this is personal identifying information if the Court, you know, has ever had to verify something, driver's license is one of the ways you do it, in conjunction with your name and your date

of birth or your social security number. These are things that the Department, again, has an obligation to redact so that people who don't expect this information to be put out in to the public -- it doesn't get put out into the public on the hands of the Department. This is stuff that someone has to read.

It's easy to say just redact social security numbers and dates of birth and I don't think there's a dispute, at least certainly not with social security numbers, that those things need to be redacted, but when you look at a file like this and this is just one file and I have handwritten notes about people's passwords, how can the Department possibly be expected to just add -- to just let all of that stuff out?

But if you look at the bulk of this document, it's names of the victim, social security number, dates of birth, and portions of telephone numbers. But even if you look at the date of birth, we -- we don't even redact the year. We just redact the month and the day.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CROSBY: So, it's not that it -- this is a case of overreacting. Okay. I definitely understand counsel's position that if a victim testified and his or her name is brought about in court and publically identified in court, I certainly don't dispute that it's a

long road to hoe to say that that person's name shouldn't be disclosed. Right? But I equally don't think there's an issue or there should be an argument that if someone hasn't testified, that their name shouldn't have -- shouldn't come out and simply because the cases closes -- as Your Honor pointed out, simply because the case closes, doesn't mean that it went to trial. It could have plead out and that victim's name could have never been aired in the light of day because a lot of times, as I'm sure this Court has seen, that they'll identify people as Victim 1 or Victim 2. I mean, most notably or most recently in the Information or the Indictment for Mr. Cohen, President Trumps' counsel, they identified it as Institution 1, Company 1, Witness 2, you know, the -- they don't list the actual names.

And, so, yes, if a case is closed, is there a base -- is there a possibility that that case went to trial and that the victim actually testified? Absolutely. But is there also an equal possibility that that case plead out, never -- that victim's name never made it to the Court, and the Department -- again, that requires someone to read through the casefile to see if it went to trial.

It -- the mechanism that we've established in the stipulation is that the Department can redact it and provide a privilege log of what's redacted. If we redact - for example, if we redact a name, a victim's name, and

they -- for some reason, let's say when we send the list to the R-J and they send it back these victims who have been identified, if there's a victim that didn't identify and we redact that person, the R-J would be able to discuss that with us and we could further check and it wouldn't impede the transfer of public records that we've agreed to here in this stipulation, but there has to be some recognition -the Department has an obligation as a public entity that is in possession of confidential information, like the example I just provided of someone's passwords, that we have to have the ability to redact those. And that inquiry requires extraordinary personnel and go and actually read all of that. It's not a matter of clicking a button and hitting print or taking a file out and copying it on a copy machine and taking a Sharpie to it. Someone has to sit and read this stuff.

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And this is what I explained to Ms. McLetchie very, very early on when I provided my initial estimate for costs and number of pages with respect and time -- with respect to this initial inquiry. And I think we've come a long way from that point with this stipulation that we've submitted to the Court and I think that this stipulation represents a reasonable workout for the Department to provide these documents on a rolling basis. We have an obligation under the stipulation and order to meet and

confer with Ms. McLetchie if there's issue in good faith and I think we've been meeting in good faith.

But the idea that information is a public record in a sense that, you know, who does what, how things are done, I think on the black letter law of the Public Records Act, that's not required, but we have been working with Ms. McLetchie to provide this information and work to get these things turned over. But, at the end of the day, it requires personnel to do all of this. It requires time to achieve all of this, which is why we're on a rolling basis to do this. And we've met our deadlines that we've agreed to in the meet and confer with Ms. McLetchie. And, if she has further questions, we respond to the further questions and we get the information. It's not that the Department is ignoring the requests or refusing to produce anything. We have a stipulation and order in place.

Really, at the end of the day, we've asked this

Court to identify how much it costs or how much the

Department can charge and the unit assignment issue. And

I've made my record on that. And with respect to the

SCOPE, I've -- the Court is provided with evidence that the

Department does not have the information that it's seeking.

It's identified what government entity has that

information, that specific information, and, again, the

initial request for the SCOPE was for the data database and

record layout, not training manuals, not people who administer or provide, you know, SCOPE information, not what -- you know, the Department doesn't -- isn't required to create a record. That has been established by the Nevada Supreme Court. We don't have to create a public record for purposes of satisfying a public record even though, to some degree, the Department has in this case with respect providing, you know, some of the statistics that have been requested that -- not housed in a specific document, but we have provided that information, but there is no obligation of the Department to recreate a record and simply creating a -- you know, like all the SCOPE fields, is essentially going to require the Department to create a record, but we've already identified where the specific record, subject to eth NPRA, the original request, is housed and who has it. And, furthermore, and probably more importantly in this case, that we do not have it.

Thank you, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. MCLETCHIE: Your Honor, I'll start with SCOPE. Metro has spent more time preparing a declaration and arguing about whether or not they technically have this information than it would probably take for them to actually give the information to my client.

In the declaration they provided, they listed --

they did list the queries -- some of the query modules. Right? And, in order to do that, they had to look at something. They could have hit print, control print, on the screen and shown the search fields underneath those modules and they must have a manual or some other information that reflects it. But I think it just reflects the gamesmanship that they -- the gamesmanship that Metro is engaging in that they say, well, they didn't make a request earlier for manuals. It was just for the record layout and data dictionary. They should be working with us to get us whatever records provide the information. We've -- I've talked to Mr. Crosby about these records at length. Mr. Joseph, the reporter, has tried to go to Metro, has tried to go to the County, it should not be this difficult. It's just not credible that there's no information at Metro that reflects the fields in SCOPE and that's, essentially, what the client is asking for. And, again, they're taking this position --THE COURT: Let me ask -- let me ask --MS. MCLETCHIE: Sure. THE COURT: And I kind of apologize, kind of not, because I meant to ask before, but, --MS. MCLETCHIE: Sure. THE COURT: -- at the end of the day, in this

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case, do you anticipate requesting fees and costs?

MS. MCLETCHIE: Requesting -- pardon me? 1 2 THE COURT: Fees and costs. 3 MS. MCLETCHIE: I do, Your Honor. 4 THE COURT: And what would be the basis? 5 MS. MCLETCHIE: The basis is that if there's a prevailing -- if you have to go to court and get a Court 7 Order, the NPRA expressly provides that the requester is 8 entitled to their reasonable costs and fees. It's not -- I don't have the NPRA in front of me and I forget that 10 provision, but they're -- it specifically provides for fees and costs in the NPRA. 11 12 There is a separate provision that deals with 13 other liability under the NPRA, but there's a specific provision in the NPRA that says that a requester is 14 entitled to their fees and costs if they prevail, if they 15 have to go to court to get access to the records. 16 17 MR. CROSBY: Your Honor, I don't have the statute 18 off hand either, but I'll stipulate that the NPRA does 19 provide for a prevailing party attorney fee and cost award 20 provision. 21 MS. NICHOLS: It's 239.011. 22 THE COURT: Thank you. 23 MS. MCLETCHIE: Thank you, Ms. Nichols.

Thank you.

THE COURT:

MR. CROSBY: Teamwork.

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THE COURT: .011 you said?

MS. NICHOLS: That's correct.

THE COURT: Oh yeah. Okay.

MS. MCLETCHIE: So, Your Honor, if you look at the declaration, clearly somehow I'm sure that the declarant didn't have the SCOPE query modules memorized. They had to look at something and get this information. And the time that effort it took to make that declaration, let alone the time and effort to fight in this litigation, they could have provided us with this information.

I do suspect that the manuals I'm asking for contain that information and I think that it's an example of Metro's gamesmanship that they say: Well, you didn't actually ask for manuals at the beginning. You asked for a record layout and data dictionary. And I think it's also gamesmanship that I asked for this information at the meet and confer last Wednesday and they won't get it to me. And they -- they're going to -- probably what is going to happen is that within five days, Ms. Nichols -- based on my experience, Ms. Nichols will write me a letter saying the information isn't readily available. I estimate being able to give it to you in 30 days. They're going to play games.

And I think the issue is Mr. Crosby talks a lot about what the Public Records Act doesn't require him to do and he talks a lot about concerns about making sure that

information doesn't get out there. He ignores the fact that the NPRA is a very important Act enacted by the Legislature in order to facilitate transparency. It's supposed to be interpreted liberally to further democracy itself. And his position, for example, is that this isn't a proceeding for information about public records. We don't have to give the R-J -- we don't have to tell them what systems we have. We don't have to tell them the information about how we keep public records. We'll only provide that in a declaration at the supplemental briefing stage in order to resist disclosure and in order to support an exorbitant cost number. That is not acting in the spirit of the NPRA. That is intentionally trying to make this difficult and confusing for us.

They are keeping us in the dark. We are doing everything that we can, Your Honor, to try to figure this out. It's not easy stuff. We're going on the internet. We're spending all this time. If they had only provided --done what I had asked for months and months ago, which is have -- sit down with me and the client and try to figure this out. Like I said, I think the declarant about SCOPE and my client probably could have spoken better directly than through counsel to get the records my client wants.

Whether we -- there was a discussion about whether or not I had argued about requiring depositions and I did,

Your Honor, at the beginning, I think, when I was arguing. I was explaining the type of information we still need to get to.

I don't think that the jury trial provisions in the petition procedures mean that you have to go to jury — a jury if there's an issue of fact that can be resolved on summary judgment. I know that in some — some people, in their petition practice, file Motions for Summary Judgment. For example, the Court could also have an evidentiary hearing. Metro could also have provided some of these clients at the meet and confer. I offered to go to Metro Headquarters. I offered to go to across town to their offices in Summerlin. We offered to do whatever it took to get people in the room that could talk and try to work some of this out.

Instead of making this easy, Metro wants to take the positon that they're not required to provide information that doesn't already exist. It's true. You cannot make a public records request to make a governmental entity make a record. That is absolutely true. But even before litigation, Your Honor, public entities should be furthering the spirit of the Public Records Act by giving requesters information to try to narrow and focus their requests so that they can get at what they want to get at in order to do so efficiently. Instead, I think this case

illustrates that Metro has been trying to keep us in the dark and then say: Well, look, it's going to take us five years to just go through the sex trafficking files and it's going to cost you scores and scores of thousands of dollars.

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The final examples that Mr. Crosby gave that he indicates would still require redacting for things like passwords, I don't believe that they're in the limited file pages that we asked for. He wasn't getting page numbers, but he gave in one instance and I was clear that that -- I was sure that that was not one of the limited file pages that we've wanted. We've asked for the limited file, initially, for a reason, Your Honor. And that's so that we can get a smaller portion of the file, the important pages that don't have those detailed notes with things like the passwords, that should be easier to redact, and should be easier for us to get information. Again, based on my analysis, very few pages of what's within that big file, the more limited pages, three pages or so appear to have things like numbers and dates of birth, social security numbers and dates of birth.

And they say that, you know, they were redacting that in good faith. I don't think so, Your Honor. They could have Googled that name and found her immediately as somebody who went on TV. There was no reason to redact her

name. And we want to work with Metro to avoid unnecessary work. We seem to absolutely agree that if there's a sex trafficking victim who's testified, their name doesn't need to be protected. We think we figured out a way to get Metro the information. I don't think they can charge us extraordinary use for figuring -- when we're trying to figure out the -- figure out that information for them.

With regard to unit assignments, Your Honor, our request -- our limited request was patrol officers, not for all officers other than covert officers. And I believe that there are officers other than covert officers and patrol officers. For example, I know that there are officers that work in departments like Diversity and Quality Insurance and have desk jobs at Metro. And their argument assumes that the Review-Journal is going to disseminate the list that Nick already gave me in the spirit of compromise and then try to figure out and create a report of, okay, these are who we think might be covert officers. That's not the case. What we're asking for is - and we're happy to do a different date than the date for which Mr. Crosby gave me the list of all officers.

Our limited request was for patrol officers. They have not provided sufficient evidence to show that just providing patrol officers' unit assignments will cause harm. And some of the arguments made by Mr. Crosby today,

things about social media and things, aren't in Mr. -- in Sheriff Lombardo's declaration. It's all still speculation.

The other thing, too, is that Mr. Crosby asserts that, well, we have -- we can't reveal the confidentiality in order to protect the confidential information. In many public record cases, you can present information in-camera. Metro knows how to do that. They could have come -- they could have provided evidence in-camera for the Court to consider.

Mr. Crosby said today it's not to be taken lightly. It's also not to be taken lightly to withhold information under the Public Records Act. They could have done the work to justify withholding, if it truly can be withheld. I don't think that revealing patrol officers would, in fact, cause any harm and I think their arguments are entirely speculative.

They have not, Your Honor, provided evidence justifying their costs. Mr. Crosby said: These aren't our extraordinary use costs. These are our just basic costs. NRS 239.055 makes crystal clear that actual costs cannot include staff time and the declaration is all based on hearsay and this cost study and it states, I believe, that the only per page copying price is actually a penny. So, if they refuse to provide us with electronic documents,

provide records for inspection, then a penny a page is the most they should be able to charge, Your Honor, because that's the only evidence of their actual costs that they've come forward with, even assuming that that declaration has any evidentiary value because it's all hearsay.

I think this issue with the cost study is another good example of the gamesmanship. They rely on semantics to say: Well, that doesn't -- document doesn't really exist. Ms. McLetchie misunderstands me. Why didn't they say that before instead of saying: We'll get back to your public records request within five days, as required by law. It also just belies belief that there's nothing in writing other than this declaration memorializing this formula. They had to do -- Metro can't do everything orally. They must have somehow analyzed this information. If they were truly acting in good faith, Your Honor, in this litigation, they would have provided me the actual cost study or whatever other records they meant when they say cost study.

Instead, they're relying on this idea now that there isn't actually a document called cost study, so they don't have to give me the cost study. There's something in writing about these costs besides these dec -- that declaration that isn't all information that was in that declarant's head, just like the information about what

query modules are in SCOPE. Was it in the other declarant's head? If they can get information into a declaration for the purposes of resisting Public Records Act access, they can certainly just give me the underlying records and just give us the information.

The -- I think the Court could order an evidentiary hearing so I could cross-examine these witnesses. I think the Court has full authority to require Metro to submit to declarations and I think that them submitting to declarations -- I'm sorry. To depositions, in the long run, Your Honor, will save everybody time and costs. We've seen in this case, Metro is not incentivized to try to figure out how to do this correctly. They are focused on what they don't have to provide.

As Mr. Crosby said, this is not a proceeding to -for information about public records. Why -- and in their
brief they complained that these depositions will be a way
for the R-J to figure out how to make requests. They
should be encouraging that, Your Honor. Mr. Crosby should
be providing information about public records and how
they're stored at Metro so that we can save everybody
money, the taxpayers and requesters, which aren't all the
Review-Journal. Every requester should have access to
public records. If Metro would give us information, -we're doing our best. We're trying to figure things out,

but if Metro would give us information, we could do it better and cheaper, I think, than just taking these across the board positions like Metro has that it would take five years to give you the records.

Well, let's try to problem solve. We can't problem solve when there aren't -- the other party isn't at the table. I am glad that we could solve what we could solve, but there's more to be solved out there and we need information -- we need information to make these requests as narrow and to get the information as efficiently as possible. They can't, at the same time, say: No, you can't have that information, you have to pay whatever we, in our self-serving declarations, say it's going to take to do it our way.

I think there is a better way. I think we've already demonstrated that we can figure out a better way with not much time and I don't think the Review-Journal should have to pay for Metro's inefficiency.

Another thing Mr. Crosby said for the first time today was: Oh, I'm not saying VICE doesn't have electronic files, I'm just saying those specific files, the whole investigative file, doesn't exist electronically. Well, if that's true, if they don't scan in the whole investigative file, we've now narrowed our initial request to this limited file. Does those exist in the electronic form? If

those exist in electronic form, then why not give it to us electronically? My paralegal can tell you that redacting electronically can be a lot easier. I also think redacting three pages -- as we figured out, we think we could do with the file -- the sample file they provided, is a lot quicker than the five hours they represented -- we don't have any other evidence like time records, but they say it took five hours. We think we could do it a lot quicker if there's only three pages and we're only looking at scores of pages and not hundreds initially.

And, so, long story short, Your Honor, they haven't justified either withholding the SCOPE records, the unit assignments, or their exorbitant costs. We need -- we want to do this efficiently and we need more information to do so.

I will say that they did provide us some statistical information yesterday, however, it was missing the gender breakdown that's required under the stipulation and I have asked -- I asked Ms. Nichols last night for that information and have not received it. So, technically --

THE COURT: Well, yeah.

MS. MCLETCHIE: Yeah.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. MCLETCHIE: She'll probably get it back to me within five days, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. MCLETCHIE: Any further questions?

THE COURT: No.

MS. MCLETCHIE: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So, I'm not prepared to make a final ruling this morning, but I am prepared to continue what I would call oversight, I suppose, of the case. Although, I have a concern, in terms of how much oversight and how much time do I need to devote, and so I'm going to make a probably fairly limited ruling right now and figure out how we're going to keep moving the case forward in a timely fashion and hopefully more cost efficient than we have been doing thus far.

Within a week, the parties and their attorneys will engage in a further, in-person meet and confer. And when I say parties, I mean parties. So there will be at this good faith meet and confer that will occur in person, within a week, representatives of petitioner and respondent. And I would suggest that those include the folks who gave declarations. Not necessarily Sheriff Lombardo, but the folks who are involved in the document review and production at Metro and anyone, of course, at the R-J, but it's clear, I share the Review-Journal's concern that we're still in this game of telephone where Ms. McLetchie talks to counsel, counsel talks to Metro,

Metro talks to other folks at Metro, those folks respond, and let's try and move forward in a more timely and efficient manner.

And, so, the order will be within a week you will meet and confer in person, counsel along with party representatives, to figure out, you know, what is the basis for some of the representations made in the declarations. How can we do searches? Those types of things. Included in that meet and confer will be a discussion -- this one doesn't -- this discussion doesn't have to be necessarily at that, but you will also have either in that meet and confer or in another meet and confer a discussion on proceeding forward in discovery.

I am ordering right now that, notwithstanding the creative argument of Mr. Crosby, -- it's clear to me, anyway, that the NRS 34.300 includes discovery. And I share the concern with the Review-Journal that these representations are being made in declarations that the basis or bases, of which is not entirely clear, based on declarations, that further follow-up needs to be done under oath. How do you do this? Why are you saying that? Those types of things. So, essentially, COR depositions, those types of depositions of Metro representatives can be start to be scheduled as soon as you hold that meet and confer. I'm not going to wait on Joint Case Conference

Report or something because, again, we -- this started a year and a half ago and it's past time to get things done.

Let's see. There is a presumption that public records are public and I think I expressed that last time but I'm not sure that Metro fully appreciates still that fact. There's a presumption as well that inspection of records is free. And, again, that's another one that I'm not sure that Metro appreciates or understands still. And everything we're doing here flows from those presumptions. And I share Metro's concern. I would say, obviously, but to be clear, you know, production of social security numbers, production of passwords, yeah. Those, you know, should not be public.

Now, in other litigation, what do you do with that type of thing? You either redact or maybe you do a confidentiality order or, if you can't figure things out, you do an in-camera review. So, you will discuss those types of things as well in your meet and confer.

In another avenue, you'd do privilege logs and it -- you know, in litigation, you can't charge the other side for doing a privilege log until maybe at the end of the case. But, Metro's -- well, the Court will express on the record the concern -- another one, I guess, of -- at the end of the day, as the Review-Journal has responded to my inquiry, Review-Journal plans on requesting fees and costs

for this endeavor. If and when such a request is made, and if and when such a request is granted, who is going to pay for it? Well, Metro may say: Metro. Or the Review-Journal may say: Metro. I, as I sit here, express my concern that, at the end of the day, it's the taxpayers of Clark County who would be paying for that. And, so, I hope that that fact is not lost on the party responding to the request.

The hoops that the Review-Journal has had to jump through, and continues to do so, only makes that price increase. I -- the LEST training manuals need to be produced right away. Again, that goes back to why are -- why -- you're working on some things, which, again, I commend the parties for, to be clear, but I continue to have this concern, as I've stated, concerns over the scope of the Act not being perhaps appreciated, the presumptions under the Act not being appreciated, and then, at the end of the day, who has to pay for all of this? Well, right now, you know, the Review-Journal is paying for their attorneys and Metro is paying for their attorneys. There's a good possibility that, at the end of the day, the taxpayers of Clark County will have to foot this bill and I hope that fact is not lost on counsel or the parties.

Let's see. I continue to have concern over the statutory authority for charging hourly rates and benefits

for allowing inspection or copying. I'm not going to rule right now on that issue, but I have a concern.

As part of your good faith meet and confer, you'll discuss whether anyone thinks having a jury trial in this case is a good idea. It seems that nobody thinks that's a good idea, but I want to make sure because what happens sometimes is it's clear to me in court what counsel say only to not be clear, perhaps, later on. So, as a part of your good faith meet and confer efforts within the week, parties will inform me concrete, in writing, whether they believe a jury trial on any issue in this case is appropriate. I don't see it, as I sit here, but it was raised and I want to make sure we're all on the same page if at all possible on that issue.

You'll also discuss, you know, the discovery process. One note I wrote down during this hearing is: Do I need to appoint a discovery master? If I had more time and more availability, I'd do it myself. But I fear that I may not have the time needed, but if you work stuff out then you may not need one. But that's something you'll talk about.

So, the good faith meet and confer efforts within a week.

Patrol officers, within a week, Metro will provide a supplemental brief, unless you can work it out. But what

I need -- I understand some of the arguments and some of the general statements in the declaration, but I also, as I sit here, I need more detail and more evidence that those concerns are justified, going back, for example -- like I pointed -- I mean, a list four and a half years ago of patrol officers, as I sit here, I don't see how that implicates the concerns raised by Sheriff Lombardo and Metro.

But here's your last chance on that issue to give me something more than general statements. And if you can work out some agreement on that, great. But, if not, I'll do that in two weeks.

Let's see.

MR. CROSBY: Yes, Your Honor. Is that two weeks for that or one week for that briefing?

THE COURT: So, yeah. So, yeah. That's fair. I said two weeks because that's when I'll bring you back.

And I plan on ruling on that issue then. But we'll have something in writing within a week from Metro and, certainly once the Review-Journal gets it, you can respond.

I mean, -- again, I've said this a few times. I commend the parties for making real progress within the last couple of weeks on some of the issues. The costs seems to be maybe the biggest fight and I'm going to rule

on that at some point in this litigation, just not today.

MS. MCLETCHIE: Your Honor, how would -- with regard to the cost issue, if the Court ultimately ruled, for example, that they were entitled to 31 cents a page, I'm just wondering how long the Court anticipates a ruling on the cost issue and how the Court wants the parties to address producing records when we don't yet know how much it is going to cost. And -- because I would like some solution that allows us to get records, but not end up in a situation where, well, you ended up getting -- we ended up deciding to give you a 1,000 copies, now you owe us \$500.

And one suggestion that I had with regard to the arrest reports that are in the stipulation is that we would be happy to receive those -- we would be happy to receive those electronically. I believe they can be downloaded from a data -- from the database that's mentioned in a declaration about different arrest reports. We'd be happy to just receive those on a disc. We'd be happy to inspect them because we do want to avoid unnecessary paper tree killing and unnecessary costs there. And I don't know if the Court wants an interim solution for the sex trafficking files as well.

THE COURT: So, I fully appreciate the part -- both sides' desire to have me rule on that right now because it is this big looming issue. I'm still hopeful

that you'll be able to resolve that. And, if you're not, I will resolve it at some point.

I would point out in response, you all are familiar, probably more than I am, with NRS 239.011, and so let's say, hypothetically, I were to find that the requester prevailed, requester is entitled to recover his or her costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

So, it's almost, you know, -- read that for what it says because whoever -- if the requester has to pay 50 cents a page and then if I find that, no, the requester prevailed, that 50 cents a page is going to be perhaps paid right back. And I've already said my peace on who actually will -- may ultimately have to pay for this, which is a big concern of mine.

MS. MCLETCHIE: Your Honor, I would just like to point out that NRS 239.0104, which says that we can request it on a public record -- any medium in which the public record is readily available. And I would like to request the arrest reports in the stipulation on a USB drive, or a drive that we provide, or whatever, but that would avoid, I think, whoever has to pay in the end, Your Honor, me as a taxpayer, or my client, I do think that it's important that we do save costs. Right? And that's what we're trying to do.

THE COURT: I totally agree with that. And --

MS. MCLETCHIE: So, I would like to receive those electronically.

THE COURT: Well, so, I've said my peace for today. To be clear, the order right now is you're to meet and confer on the various issues that I said and within a week. Metro is -- now I forget what I said. What was the other thing I told you to do within a week, Metro?

MR. CROSBY: We have to -- within one week, Your Honor, we have to provide a supplemental brief with more detailed --

THE COURT: On the --

MR. CROSBY: -- information regarding the unit assignments and the justification --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. CROSBY: -- for not disclosing covert officers' unit assignments.

THE COURT: No. So, to be clear, I -- everybody says you don't have to disclose covert officer unit assignments, but your concern, which I kind of, sort of understand, is: Well, if we gave a list of everybody, and then we give a list of everybody minus covert officers, that necessarily tells who the covert officers are. I'm not sure there's not a way to avoid that and I'm not sure that that really holds a lot of argument four and a half years, or three and a half years, or two and a half years

later. That's why I need more detail. And, then, you'll come see me here in two weeks and, in your meet and confer, again, you'll engage -- like you did before. You're continuing to engage in efforts in which you are to continue to do. But, very specifically, in person, with representatives. And also I did order that if the Review-Journal wants, they can start noticing custodian of records' depositions right now. You'll figure out if you want to be in front of the Discovery Commissioner or me and figure out whether or not anybody actually wants a jury trial on this case.

MS. MCLETCHIE: Your Honor, just one thing I did want to note. I am leaving next Tuesday on vacation through Labor Day, which may pose some scheduling issues. I'm happy to make myself available any time between now and then, but I will be in the woods of northern Main with my family and have very limited ability to even do a phone meeting. So, I just want to throw that out there and I think Mr. Crosby is also --

MR. CROSBY: I have an all-day labor arbitration scheduled on the  $28^{\rm th}$  and then I am also in -- the  $29^{\rm th}$  I have a hearing in Reno and I'm not back until the  $31^{\rm st}$ , I believe. So, --

THE COURT: So, you're saying my deadlines were -- both sides are saying they're too soon, which --

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MR. CROSBY: I mean, perhaps -- are you back after
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   Labor Day?
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             MS. MCLETCHIE: I'm back the day after Labor Day.
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             MR. CROSBY: So maybe we should have our meet and
   confer that week?
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             MS. MCLETCHIE: Sure.
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             MR. CROSBY: Because I am -- I -- with the
   exception of the Labor Day, I'm out the 7<sup>th</sup>. I'm also out
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   the 4^{th}, 5^{th}, and 6^{th}, I believe.
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             MS. MCLETCHIE: Do we tentatively want to plan on
   the Thursday after Labor Day?
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             THE COURT: So the --
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             MR. CROSBY: The 6<sup>th</sup>? That should be good.
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             MS. MCLETCHIE: Yeah. I don't have my calendar in
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   front of me because I turned my phone off, but --
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             MR. CROSBY: How about Ms. McLetchie and I can
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   work out a date within that week there, --
             MS. MCLETCHIE: Yeah.
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             MR. CROSBY: -- some time frame, given our
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   perspective schedules?
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             THE COURT: So the -- rather than the week for the
   meet and confer, it will be on or before September 7th. And
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   then I will bring you back on the -- does September 19
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   work?
             MS. MCLETCHIE: September 19<sup>th</sup>?
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MR. CROSBY: And if I may, Your Honor, just a point of clarification. It's the Court's position that the parties are allowed to conduct discovery pursuant to NRS 34.300 or only the R-J is permitted to produce -- conduct discovery?

THE COURT: So, at this point, -- that's a fair question. Thank you. So, at this point, I'm saying that the R-J may start noticing COR depo or depositions and whether the -- whether Metro wants to conduct some type of discovery as to the Review-Journal, I'll leave that for your meet and confer --

MS. MCLETCHIE: Your Honor, I can't see anything -

THE COURT: I don't see that either.

MS. MCLETCHIE: -- relevant and I see big First Amendment concerns with my reporters being subjected to a deposition.

THE COURT: Well, --

MR. CROSBY: Well, Your Honor, if the Court's interpretation on NRS 34.300 is that the rules of discovery apply, I, under 26(a), have the right to do discovery as well. And I'm just -- just wanted clarification for the purpose of requesting a motion -- oral motion for stay so I can take that issue up if I need to.

MS. MCLETCHIE: And --

THE COURT: Well, hold -- so let me -- let me -- here's my order.

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I'm allowing right now the Review-Journal to begin noticing a COR deposition or COR depositions, plural, under the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure, which would include, you know, you have to identify the categories and all that so that they can prepare somebody, etcetera, etcetera. am not prepared, as I sit here, to allow any other type of discovery other than that. If either side thinks they want additional discovery or not, that's part of why I'm saying do your meet and confer in person, which this portion doesn't necessarily have to be with the party representatives, because usually that's something you do with counsel in terms of scope of discovery or things like that. I -- I mean, I would hope that you could all realize what this case is about and -- but that's why I'm here, I quess. So, --

MR. CROSBY: And I understand. I just -- given my reading of the statute, construction of the statute, I just want to make the oral motion for stay with respect to that order and --

THE COURT: That's denied.

MR. CROSBY: Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CROSBY: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You're welcome. Thank you, all. So we set September 19<sup>th</sup> at 9? THE CLERK: Yes. THE COURT: So, September 19<sup>th</sup>, 9 a.m., you'll come back and see me. MS. MCLETCHIE: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you, all. PROCEEDING CONCLUDED AT 11:05 A.M. 

## CERTIFICATION

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the audio-visual recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

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#### **AFFIRMATION**

I affirm that this transcript does not contain the social security or tax identification number of any person or entity.

KRISTEN LUNKWITZ

INDEPENDENT TRANSCRIBER

Case Number: A-18-775378-W

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This Supplemental Brief is made and based upon the papers and pleadings on file herein, the Memorandum of Points and Authorities, and any oral argument allowed by the Court at a hearing on this matter.

Dated this Hay of August, 2018.

MARQUIS AURBACH COFFING

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#### MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

#### INTRODUCTION I.

In context of public records cases, several courts have determined that officer assignments are exempt from disclosure because of the inherent danger to police officers' lives and safety. As demonstrated by the declaration of Steve Grammas, disclosing patrol officers' unit assignments could very well endanger the lives and safety of officers who were previously assigned and are currently assigned to undercover and covert positions. For the reasons discussed below, the Court should find that officer unit assignments are confidential.

#### LEGAL ARGUMENT<sup>1</sup> II.

Given the lack of a statute rendering unit assignments confidential, this Court must utilize the balancing test outlined in Donrey to determine whether disclosure of officer unit assignments is appropriate. See Donrey of Nevada, Inc. v. Bradshaw, 106 Nev. 630, 798 P.2d 144 (1990). Specifically, this Court must determine whether LVMPD's interest in non-disclosure of unit assignments substantially outweighs any interest the public has in access. Id. In applying the

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> LVMPD incorporates its Statement of Facts and Legal Argument provided in its initial Response to LVRJ's Petition for Writ of Mandamus and previous Supplemental Brief on file herein.

balancing test, the Court noted several policy considerations that weigh in favor of non-disclosure. *Id.* at 635-36; 798 P.2d at 147-48. More importantly, the *Donrey* court acknowledged that the policy considerations enumerated by Court were "virtually identical" to Exemption 7 of the Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA"). *Id.* at n.4.; *see also* 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(7) (1998). Thus, this Court should look to FOIA cases that involve similar requests in reaching its determination.

For example, the Drug Enforcement Administration ("DEA") asserted Exemption 7 to protect the identities of special agents, law enforcement officers, and government employees because these individuals may be subject to physical attacks or other threats to their lives if their identities are revealed. See Adionser v. Dep't of Justice, 811 F.Supp.2d 284, 301 (D.D.C. 2011). The district court determined that the DEA properly withheld the records to protect the physical safety of the above-mentioned individuals. Id. Likewise, the Tenth Circuit ruled that the Bureau of Prisons' Supermax roster was exempt from disclosure under FOIA. See Jordan v. U.S. Dep't of Justice, 668 F.3d 1188, 1198 (10th Cir. 2011). The Jordan court relied on Exemption 7 of FOIA and concluded that the release of staff names could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual by exposing them to threats, manipulation, and harm. Id. A New York court made a similar ruling concerning station assignments of police officers. See Matter of Ruberti, Girvin & Ferlazzo v New York State Div. of State Police, 218 A.D.2d 494, 499 (NY 1996) (finding that the disclosure of the troop, zone and station assignments of each of its sworn members could endanger the life and safety of those officers).

The same concerns addressed in these cases apply to LVMPD's unit assignments. As Sheriff Lombardo indicated in his declaration, revealing unit assignments of LVMPD officers causes grave concern for the officer's safety and livelihood. See Exhibit V. Limiting the disclosure to unit assignments of patrol officers does not mitigate the risk to officer safety. See Declaration of Steve Grammas attached hereto as Exhibit W. Similarly, this limitation does not diminish LVMPD's concern about undercover and covert operations. Id. In fact, the disclosure of patrol officer assignments can reveal the identities of past or future undercover and covert officers. Id. For example, an officer who previously worked undercover or in a covert operation

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may now be assigned as a patrol officer. Id. Disclosing the officer's current unit assignment could allow individuals, who previously interacted with the unknown undercover officer, to seek retaliation or retribution. Id. In other words, revealing which area command the officer is now located at could endanger the life and safety of the officer. Id. Furthermore, redaction of the names of patrol officers that served in an undercover or covert capacity would easily reveal the officers previously assigned in cover operations by process of elimination. Id. The converse could also put officers at risk. Id. For instance, a current undercover officer could have been assigned to an area command within the past three years. Id. Revealing unit assignments of past patrol officers would jeopardize an officer's current undercover or overt operation. Id.

The policy considerations enumerated by the Nevada Supreme Court in Donrey mirrors Exemption 7 of FOIA. Several courts have determined that the identification and assignments of law enforcement personnel pose a significant risk of endangerment to the life and safety of the individuals involved. In applying the balancing test, the Court must weigh whether the safety and livelihood of officers substantially outweighs the public's interest in officer unit assignments. Not only are the patrol officers' safety and livelihood at risk, but disclosure of patrol unit assignments will also place prior undercover officers at risk of harm, as well as The public's interest in officer unit assignment is jeopardize current covert operations. substantially outweighed by the public policy and overall concern of officers' lives and safety.

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# MARQUIS AURBACH COFFING

#### III. <u>CONCLUSION</u>

Based on the foregoing, this Court should order that LVMPD unit assignments shall remain confidential.

Dated this day of August, 2018.

MARQUIS AURBACH COFFING

By:

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#### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that the foregoing LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE

DEPARTMENT'S SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF ITS RESPONSE TO LAS

VEGAS REVIEW-JOURNAL'S PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS was submitted electronically for filing and/or service with the Eighth Judicial District Court on the day of August, 2018. Electronic service of the foregoing document shall be made in accordance with the E-Service List as follows:<sup>2</sup>

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Counsel for Petitioner,
Las Vegas Review-Journal

I further certify that I served a copy of this document by mailing a true and correct copy thereof, postage prepaid, addressed to:

N/A

An employee of Marquis Auroach Coffing

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Pursuant to EDCR 8.05(a), each party who submits an E-Filed document through the E-Filing System consents to electronic service in accordance with NRCP 5(b)(2)(D).

# **EXHIBIT** "W"

#### **DECLARATION OF STEVE GRAMMAS**

- I, Steven Grammas, hereby declare under the penalty of perjury:
- 1. I have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein, except for those stated upon information and belief, and, as to those, I believe them to be true. I am competent to testify as to the facts stated herein in a court of law and will so testify if called upon.
- 2. That I am the President of the Las Vegas Police Protective Association ("PPA"), which is the Union for officers of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department ("LVMPD").
- It is my understanding that unit assignments for LVMPD patrol officers is being sought.
- 4. The confidentiality of officer unit assignments is extremely important for officer safety.
- 5. The disclosure of patrol officer assignments can reveal the identities of past or future undercover and covert officers.
- 6. For example, officers who once worked in an undercover or covert capacity may now be assigned as a patrol officer working at an area command. Disclosing the officer's current unit assignment could allow individuals, who previously interacted with the unknown undercover officer, to seek retaliation or retribution. In other words, revealing which area command the officer is now located at could endanger the life and safety of the officer.
- 7. Redacting the names of patrol officers that served in an undercover or covert capacity would easily reveal the officers previously assigned in covert operations by process of elimination.
- 8. The converse could also put the officer at risk. For instance, a current undercover officer could have been assigned to an area command within the past three years. Thus, revealing unit assignments of past patrol officers could jeopardize an officer's current undercover or covert operation.

9. The disclosure of officer unit assignments could certainly endanger the life and safety of both patrol officers and undercover or covert operations.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. NRS 53.045.

EXECUTED this 29 day of August, 2018.

Signature\_\_\_\_\_STEVE GRAMMAS