IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

DAVID BURNS,

Appellant,

VS.

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent.

Electronically Filed
Aug 12 2020 02:20 p.m.
Supreme Court Cas Elizabeth 34. Brown
Clerk of Supreme Court

APPELLANT'S APPENDIX VOLUME 1 OF 16 PAGES 0001-0208

ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT

RESCH LAW, PLLC d/b/a Conviction Solutions Jamie J. Resch Nevada Bar Number 7154 2620 Regatta Dr., Suite 102 Las Vegas, Nevada, 89128 (702) 483-7360

ATTORNEYS FOR RESPONDENT

CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTY. Steven B. Wolfson 200 Lewis Ave., 3rd Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711

NEVADA ATTORNEY GENERAL Aaron Ford 100 N. Carson St. Carson City, Nevada 89701 (775) 684-1265

INDEX Vol 1 DAVID BURNS, CASE NO. 80834

DOCUMENT	VOL.	PAGE NO.
Burns' Motion in Limine #1-3, 10/12/14	1	0013-0046
Instructions to the Jury: 2/17/15	16	3296-3353
Judgment of Conviction (Jury Trial): 5/5/15	16	3377-3379
Notice of Appeal: 3/17/20	16	3380-3381
Notice of Intent to Seek Death Penalty, 10/28/10	1	0009-0012
State's Opp. Burns' Motion in Limine #1-3, 10/13/14	1	0047-0053
Stip. and Order Waiving Separate Penalty Hrg., 2/9/15	14	2820-2821
Superceding Indictment, 10/13/10	1	0001-0008
Transcript: 10/20/14 All Pending Motions	1	0054-0094
Transcript: 1/20/15 Jury Trial (Day 1)	1	0095-0208
Transcript: 1/20/15 Jury Trial (Day 1) (continued)	2	0209-0361
Transcript: 1/21/15 Jury Trial (Day 2)	2	0362-0424
Transcript: 1/21/15 Jury Trial (Day 2) (continued)	3	0425-0643
Transcript: 1/22/15 Jury Trial (Day 3)	4	0644-0853
Transcript: 1/22/15 Jury Trial (Day 3) (continued)	5	0854-0887
Transcript: 1/23/15 Jury Trial (Day 4)	5	0888-1069
Transcript: 1/23/15 Jury Trial (Day 4) (continued)	6	1070-1223
Transcript: 1/26/15 Jury Trial (Day 5)	6	1224-1289
Transcript: 1/26/15 Jury Trial (Day 5) (continued)	7	1290-1424
Transcript: 1/27/15 Jury Trial (Day 6)	7	1425-1507
Transcript: 1/27/15 Jury Trial (Day 6) (continued)	8	1508-1642
Transcript: 1/28/15 Jury Trial (Day 7)	8	1643-1725
Transcript: 1/28/15 Jury Trial (Day 7) (continued)	9	1726-1757
Transcript: 1/29/15 Jury Trial (Day 8)	9	1758-1889
Transcript: 1/30/15 Jury Trial (Day 9)	9	1890-1944
Transcript: 1/30/15 Jury Trial (Day 9) (continued)	10	1945-2108
Transcript: 2/5/15 Jury Trial (Day 10)	10	2109-2162
Transcript: 2/5/15 Jury Trial (Day 10) (continued)	11	2163-2381
Transcript: 2/5/15 Jury Trial (Day 10) (continued)	12	2382-2412

Transcript:	2/6/15 Jury Trial (Day 11)	12	2413-2599
Transcript:	2/6/15 Jury Trial (Day 11) (continued)	13	2600-2622
Transcript:	2/9/15 Jury Trial (Day 12)	13	2623-2819
Transcript:	2/10/15 Jury Trial (Day 13)	14	2822-2996
Transcript:	2/11/15 Jury Trial (Day 14)	14	2997-3032
Transcript:	2/11/15 Jury Trial (Day 14) (continued)	15	3033-3198
Transcript:	2/12/15 Jury Trial (Day 15)	15	3199-3248
Transcript:	2/12/15 Jury Trial (Day 15) (continued)	16	3249-3295
Transcript:	2/17/15 Jury Trial (Day 16)	16	3358-3369
Transcript:	4/23/15 Sentencing	16	3370-3376
Verdict: 2/	17/15	16	3354-3357

ORIGINAL

1 IND DAVID ROGER 2 FILED Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781 3 PAMELA WECKERLY OCT 13 2010 Chief Deputy District Attorney 4 Nevada Bar #006163 CLERK OF COURT 200 Lewis Avenue 5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500 6 Attorney for Plaintiff 7 DISTRICT COURT 8 9 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 10 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 11 12 Plaintiff. Case No. C-10-267882-2 Dept. No. 13 -VS-WILLIE DARNELL MASON, aka 14 SUPERCEDING Willie Darnell Mason Jr. aka G-DOGG, #1856118 DAVID JAMES BURNS aka 15 INDICTMENT D-SHOT, # 2757610 16 STEPHANIE JEAN COUSINS, aka Stepanie Jean Cousins, #2757784 17 Defendant(s). 18 19 STATE OF NEVADA) ss. 20 COUNTY OF CLARK

The Defendant(s) above named, WILLIE DARNELL MASON, aka Willie Darnell Mason Jr. aka G-DOGG, DAVID JAMES BURNS aka D-SHOT, and STEPHANIE JEAN COUSINS, aka Stepanie Jean Cousins, accused by the Clark County Grand Jury of the crime(s) of CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ROBBERY (Felony - NRS 199.480; 200.380); BURGLARY WHILE IN POSSESSION OF A FIREARM (Felony - NRS 205.060); ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Felony - NRS 200.380, 193.165); MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Felony - NRS 200.010, 200.030, 193.165), ATTEMPT MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Felony -

C-10-267882A2A 0001 IND Indictment 993397

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200.010, 200.030, 193.330, 193.165), and BATTERY WITH A DEADLY WEAPON RESULTING IN SUBSTANTIAL BODILY HARM (Felony – 200.481) committed at and within the County of Clark, State of Nevada, on or about the 7th day of August, 2010, as follows:

COUNT 1 – CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ROBBERY

did then and there meet with each other and/or MONICA LOUISE MARTINEZ and/or JEROME THOMAS aka JOB-LOC and between themselves, and each of them with the other, wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously conspire and agree to commit a crime, to-wit: robbery, and in furtherance of said conspiracy, Defendants and/or their co-conspirators committed the acts as set forth in Counts 3 thru 8, those acts incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

COUNT 2 – CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT MURDER

did then and there meet with each other and/or MONICA LOUISE MARTINEZ and/or JEROME THOMAS aka JOB-LOC and between themselves, and each of them with the other, wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously conspire and agree to commit a crime, to-wit: murder, and in furtherance of said conspiracy, Defendants and/or their co-conspirators committed the acts as set forth in Counts 3 thru 8, those acts incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

<u>COUNT 3</u> - BURGLARY WHILE IN POSSESSION OF A FIREARM

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously enter, while in possession of a firearm, with intent to commit larceny and/or assault and battery and/or a felony, to-wit: robbery and/or murder, that certain building occupied by DERECIA NEWMAN and/or CORNELIUS MAYO and/or DEVONIA NEWMAN, located at 5662 Meikle Lane, Apartment A, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada, the defendants being responsible under the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: 1) by directly or indirectly committing the acts constituting the offense; and/or 2) by engaging in a conspiracy to commit larceny and/or assault and/or battery and/or robbery and/or murder and/or burglary whereby Defendants had the specific intent to commit burglary; and/or 3) by aiding or abetting each other in the

commission of the crime by Defendant WILLIE DARNELL MASON aka G-DOGG accompanying Defendant STEPHANIE JEAN COUSINS and/or Defendant DAVID JAMES BURNS aka D-SHOT to the residence while MONICA LOUISE MARTINEZ drove the getaway vehicle and/or acted as a lookout, Defendant STEPHANIE JEAN COUSINS creating a ruse for DERECIA NEWMAN to open the door, Defendant WILLIE DARNELL MASON aka G-DOGG and/or Defendant STEPHANIE JEAN COUSINS and/or Defendant DAVID JAMES BURNS aka D-SHOT entering the residence with the intent to commit larceny and/or assault and/or battery and/or robbery and/or murder, Defendant WILLIE DARNELL MASON aka G-DOGG and/or Defendant DAVID JAMES BURNS aka D-SHOT possessing the firearm, the Defendants and/or MONICA LOUISE MARTINEZ and/or JEROME THOMAS aka JOB-LOC offering counsel and encouragement to each other throughout.

COUNT 4 - ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously take personal property, to-wit: cocaine and/or lawful money of the United States, from the person of DERECIA NEWMAN, or in her presence, by means of force or violence or fear of injury to, and without the consent and against the will of the said DERECIA NEWMAN, said defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime, the defendants being responsible under the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: 1) by directly or indirectly committing the acts constituting the offense; and/or 2) by engaging in a conspiracy to commit larceny and/or assault and/or battery and/or robbery and/or murder and/or burglary; and/or 3) by aiding or abetting each other in the commission of the crime by Defendant WILLIE DARNELL MASON aka G-DOGG accompanying Defendant STEPHANIE JEAN COUSINS and/or Defendant DAVID JAMES BURNS aka D-SHOT to the residence while MONICA LOUISE MARTINEZ drove the getaway vehicle and/or acted as a lookout, Defendant STEPHANIE JEAN COUSINS creating a ruse for DERECIA NEWMAN to open the door, Defendant WILLIE DARNELL MASON aka G-DOGG and/or Defendant DAVID JAMES BURNS aka D-SHOT possessing the firearm, Defendant

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WILLIE DARNELL MASON aka G-DOGG and/or Defendant DAVID JAMES BURNS aka D-SHOT shooting DERECIA NEWMAN in the head, Defendant WILLIE DARNELL MASON aka G-DOGG and/or Defendant STEPHANIE JEAN COUSINS and/or Defendant DAVID JAMES BURNS aka D-SHOT taking money or cocaine, the Defendants and/or MONICA LOUISE MARTINEZ and/or JEROME THOMAS aka JOB-LOC offering counsel and encouragement to each other throughout.

COUNT 5 - MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did then and there wilfully, feloniously, without authority of law, and with malice aforethought, kill DERECIA NEWMAN, a human being, by shooting at and into the head and/or body of said DERECIA NEWMAN, with a firearm, the actions of defendants and/or MONICA LOUISE MARTINEZ resulting in the death of the said DERECIA NEWMAN, the killing having been (1) done with premeditation and deliberation, and/or (2) committed during the perpetration or attempted perpetration of robbery and/or burglary; the defendants being responsible under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: 1) by directly or indirectly committing the acts constituting the offense; and/or 2) by engaging in a conspiracy to commit robbery and/or murder and/or burglary; and/or 3) by aiding or abetting each other in the commission of the crime with the intent a killing occur by Defendant WILLIE DARNELL MASON aka G-DOGG accompanying Defendant STEPHANIE JEAN COUSINS and/or Defendant DAVID JAMES BURNS aka D-SHOT to the residence while MONICA LOUISE MARTINEZ drove the getaway vehicle and/or acted as a lookout, Defendant STEPHANIE JEAN COUSINS creating a ruse for DERECIA NEWMAN to open the door, Defendant WILLIE DARNELL MASON aka G-DOGG and/or Defendant STEPHANIE JEAN COUSINS and/or Defendant DAVID JAMES BURNS aka D-SHOT entering the residence with the intent to commit larceny and/or assault and/or battery and/or robbery and/or murder, Defendant WILLIE DARNELL MASON aka G-DOGG and/or Defendant DAVID JAMES BURNS aka D-SHOT possessing the firearm, Defendant WILLIE DARNELL MASON aka G-DOGG and/or Defendant DAVID JAMES BURNS aka D-SHOT shooting DERECIA NEWMAN in the head resulting in her death,

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Defendant WILLIE DARNELL MASON aka G-DOGG and/or Defendant STEPHANIE JEAN COUSINS and/or Defendant DAVID JAMES BURNS aka D-SHOT taking money or cocaine, the Defendants and/or MONICA LOUISE MARTINEZ and/or JEROME THOMAS aka JOB-LOC offering counsel and encouragement to each other throughout.

COUNT 6 - ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously take personal property, to-wit: cocaine and/or lawful money of the United States, from the person of DEVONIA NEWMAN, a twelve (12) year old child, or in her presence, by means of force or violence or fear of injury to, and without the consent and against the will of the said DEVONIA NEWMAN, said defendant using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime, the defendants being responsible under the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: 1) by directly or indirectly committing the acts constituting the offense; and/or 2) by engaging in a conspiracy to commit larceny and/or assault and/or battery and/or robbery and/or murder and/or burglary; and/or 3) by aiding or abetting each other in the commission of the crime by Defendant WILLIE DARNELL MASON aka G-DOGG accompanying Defendant STEPHANIE JEAN COUSINS and/or Defendant DAVID JAMES BURNS aka D-SHOT to the residence while MONICA LOUISE MARTINEZ drove the getaway vehicle and/or acted as a lookout, Defendant STEPHANIE JEAN COUSINS creating a ruse for DERECIA NEWMAN to open the door, Defendant WILLIE DARNELL MASON aka G-DOGG and/or Defendant DAVID JAMES BURNS aka D-SHOT possessing the firearm, Defendant WILLIE DARNELL MASON aka G-DOGG and/or Defendant DAVID JAMES BURNS aka D-SHOT shooting DEVONIA NEWMAN in the stomach, Defendant WILLIE DARNELL MASON aka G-DOGG and/or Defendant STEPHANIE JEAN COUSINS and/or Defendant DAVID JAMES BURNS aka D-SHOT taking money or cocaine, the Defendants and/or MONICA LOUISE MARTINEZ and/or JEROME THOMAS aka JOB-LOC offering counsel and encouragement to each other throughout.

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<u>COUNT 7</u> – ATTEMPT MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

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did then and there, without authority of law, and with malice aforethought, willfully and feloniously attempt to kill DEVONIA NEWAN, a twelve (12) year old child, by shooting at or into the body of the said DEVONIA NEWMAN, with a deadly weapon, towit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime, the defendants being responsible under the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: 1) by directly or indirectly committing the acts constituting the offense; and/or 2) by engaging in a conspiracy to commit assault and/or battery and/or robbery and/or murder and/or burglary with the specific intent to kill; and/or 3) by aiding or abetting each other in the commission of the crime with the intent a killing would occur by Defendant WILLIE DARNELL MASON aka G-DOGG accompanying Defendant STEPHANIE JEAN COUSINS and/or Defendant DAVID JAMES BURNS aka D-SHOT to the residence while MONICA LOUISE MARTINEZ drove the getaway vehicle and/or acted as a lookout, Defendant STEPHANIE JEAN COUSINS creating a ruse for DERECIA NEWMAN to open the door, Defendant WILLIE DARNELL MASON aka G-DOGG and/or Defendant DAVID JAMES BURNS aka D-SHOT possessing the firearm, Defendant WILLIE DARNELL MASON aka G-DOGG and/or Defendant DAVID JAMES BURNS aka D-SHOT shooting DEVONIA NEWMAN in the stomach, the Defendants and/or MONICA LOUISE MARTINEZ and/or JEROME THOMAS aka JOB-LOC offering counsel and encouragement to each other throughout.

<u>COUNT 8</u> - BATTERY WITH A DEADLY WEAPON RESULTING IN SUBSTANTIAL BODILY HARM

did then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously use unlawful force or violence upon the person of DEVONIA NEWMAN, a twelve (12) year old child, with use of a deadly weapon, to wit: by shooting into the body of DEVONIA NEWMAN with a firearm, causing substantial bodily harm to the said DEVONIA NEWMAN; the defendants being responsible under the following principles of criminal liability, to-wit: 1) by directly or indirectly committing the acts constituting the offense; and/or 2) by engaging in a conspiracy to commit assault and/or battery and/or robbery and/or murder and/or burglary; and/or 3) by

aiding or abetting each other in the commission of the crime by Defendant WILLIE DARNELL MASON aka G-DOGG accompanying Defendant STEPHANIE JEAN COUSINS and/or Defendant DAVID JAMES BURNS aka D-SHOT to the residence while MONICA LOUISE MARTINEZ drove the getaway vehicle and/or acted as a lookout, Defendant STEPHANIE JEAN COUSINS creating a ruse for DERECIA NEWMAN to open the door, Defendant WILLIE DARNELL MASON aka G-DOGG and/or Defendant DAVID JAMES BURNS aka D-SHOT possessing the firearm, Defendant WILLIE DARNELL MASON aka G-DOGG and/or Defendant DAVID JAMES BURNS aka D-SHOT shooting DEVONIA NEWMAN in the stomach resulting in substantial bodily harm, the Defendants and/or MONICA LOUISE MARTINEZ and/or JEROME THOMAS aka JOB-LOC offering counsel and encouragement to each other throughout.

DATED this 12th day of October, 2010.

DAVID ROGER DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #002781

RY

PAMELA WECKERLY Chief Deputy District Attorney

Nevada Bar #006163

ENDORSEMENT: A True Bill

Foreperson, Clark County Grand Jur

1	Names of witnesses testifying before the Grand Jury:
2	BAINES, BENJAMIN, c/o CCDA, 200 Lewis Ave, LV, NV
3	BUNTING, CHRISTOPHER, LVMPD #6484
4	HENDRICKS, T. SCOTT - FBI
5	JOHNSON, SUSAN, c/o CCDA, 200 Lewis Ave, LV, NV
6	MAYO, CORNELIUS, c/o CCDA, 200 Lewis Ave, LV, NV
7	MITCHELL, TYLER, c/o CCDA, 200 Lewis Ave, LV, NV
8	PHALER, MICHAEL, c/o CCDA, 200 Lewis Ave, LV, NV
9	OLSON, ALANE, CLARK COUNTY CORONER
10	ROWLAND, DONOVAN, c/o CCDA, 200 Lewis Ave, LV, NV
11	WILDEMANN, MARTIN, LVMPD #3516
12	Additional witnesses known to the District Attorney at time of filing the Indictment:
13	COUSINS, STEPHANIE, c/o CCDA, 200 Lewis Ave, LV, NV
14	CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS, CCDC
15	CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS, CLARK COUNTY CORONER
16	CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS, GREYHOUND BUS
17	CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS, LVMPD COMMUNICATIONS
18	CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS, LVMPD RECORDS
19	CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS, METRO PCS
20	CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS, OPERA HOUSE
21	CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS, T-MOBILE
22	DAHN, ROBBIE, LVMPD #5947
23	HARDY, KENNETH, LVMPD #3031
24	NEWMAN, DEVONIA, c/o CCDA, 200 Lewis Ave, LV, NV
25	NEWMAN, WANDA, c/o CCDA, 200 Lewis Ave, LV, NV
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27 28	10AGJ054A-C/10F15563X/10F17607X/10F18963X/sam LVMPD EV#1008070732 (TK11)

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1	NISD		Alun A. Colinian
2	DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney		CLERK OF THE COURT
3	Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781 PAMELA WECKERLY		
4	Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #006163		
5	200 Lewis Avenue		
	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2211 (702) 671-2500		
6	Attorney for Plaintiff	~~ ~~~~	
7		CT COURT NTY, NEVADA	
8	THE STATE OF NEVADA,)	
9	Plaintiff,) CASE NO:	C-10-267882-2
10	-VS-	DEPT NO:	IV
11	DAVID JAMES BURNS,	\	
12	#02757610)	
13	Defendant.	}	
14	NOTICE OF INTENT TO) SEEK DEATH PE	ENALTY
15	COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, t	hrough DAVID ROC	GER, Clark County Distric
16	Attorney, by and through PAMELA WECKE	ERLY, Chief Deputy	District Attorney, pursuan
17	to NRS 175.552 and NRS 200.033 and decl	ares its intention to	seek the death penalty at a
18	penalty hearing. Furthermore, the State of N	Nevada discloses that	it will present evidence o
19	the following aggravating circumstances:		
20	1. The murder was committed by	y a person who, at	any time before a penalty
21	hearing is conducted for the murder pursuant	to NRS 175.552, is o	or has been convicted of:

(a) Another murder and the provisions of subsection 12 do not otherwise apply to that other murder; or

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(b) A felony involving the use or threat of violence to the person of another and the provisions of subsection 4 do not otherwise apply to that felony.

To establish this aggravating circumstance, the State plans to rely on the conviction of the defendant for the Attempt Murder With a Deadly Weapon, alternatively, Battery With a Deadly Weapon Resulting In Substantial Bodily Harm charged in the Indictment regarding victim, Devonia Newman as a prior violent felony.

- 2. The murder was committed while the person was engaged, alone or with others, in the commission of, or an attempt to commit or flight after committing or attempting to commit, any robbery, arson in the first degree, burglary, invasion of the home or kidnapping in the first degree, and the person charged:
 - (a) Killed or attempted to kill the person murdered; or
 - (b) Knew or had reason to know that life would be taken or lethal force used.

To establish this aggravating circumstance, the State will rely on the fact that Burns and his co-defendants intended to rob Derecia Newman and/or the other occupants of the residence in the course of these events. The State will establish that Burns entered Newman's residence and shot her. Then, he chased Davonia Newman down a hallway and ultimately shot her in the stomach. After shooting Davonia, Burns went through the pockets on her clothing and asked her where the drugs and/or money were located, thereby attempting to rob her. Cornelius Mayo will also testify that money and/or drugs were taken from the residence. In the instant case, the murder occurred during the course of a burglary of the residence and the robbery of Derecia Newman.

DATED this 28th day of October, 2010.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781

BY /s/ Pamela Weckerly
PAMELA WECKERLY
Chief Deputy District Attorney
Nevada Bar #006163

CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing was made this 28th day of October, 2010, by facsimile transmission to: ANTHONY SGRO, ESQ. FAX: (702) 386-2737 BY: /s/ J. Georges Secretary for the District Attorney's Office

User ID: GEORGJE

TO: Name: Anthony Sgro, Esq.

Company:

Fax Phone Number: (702) 386-2737

Contact Phone Number:

Info Code 1: Info Code 2:

Sent to remote ID:702 386 2737

Sent at:Thu Oct 28 16:05:10 2010

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1	MOT	
2	ANTHONY P. SGRO, ESQ. Nevada Bar No.: 3811	Electronically Filed 10/12/2014 08:53:43 PM
3	PATTI, SGRO, LEWIS & ROGER 720 S. 7 th Street, 3 rd Floor	Alun & Lemin
4	Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone: (702) 385-9595	CLERK OF THE COURT
5	Fax: (702) 386-2737 tsgro@pslrfirm.com	SEERROI THE COOK!
6	,	
7	CHRISTOPHER ORAM, ESQ. Nevada Bar No.: 4349	
8	520 S. 4 th Street, 2 nd Floor Las Vegas, NV 89101	
9	Telephone: (702) 384-5563 Fax: (702) 974-0623	
10	crorambusiness@aol.com	
11	Attorneys for Defendant	TCOURT
12		T COURT
13	CLARK COUL	NTY, NEVADA
14	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	CASE NO. C267882-2
15	Plaintiff,	DEPT. XX
16	vs.	Hearing Date:
17	DAVID BURNS, #2757610	Hearing Time:
18	Defendant.	Treating Time.
19 20	DEDEND ANTIC MOU	CIONIC IN I IMINE #1 2
21		FIONS IN LIMINE #1-3
22		JRNS, by and through his attorneys of record,
23	ANTHONY P. SGRO, ESQ., and CHRISTOPH	ER ORAM, ESQ. and hereby files his Motions in
24	Limine # 1-3.	
25	///	
26	///	
27	///	
28	///	

AA 0013

1	These Motions are made and based on the following points and authorities, the papers and
2	pleadings on file herein, together with oral argument at the time set for hearing on the matter.
3	DATED this 12 th day of October, 2014.
4	
5	ANTHONY P. SGRO, ESQ. Nevada State Bar No. 3811
6	PATTI, SGRO, LEWIS & ROGER 720 S. 7 th Street, 3 rd Floor
7	Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Defendant
8	Attorney for Defendant
10	NOTICE OF MOTION
11	TO: THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, and
12	TO: STEVEN B. WOLFSON, District Attorney,
13	YOU AND EACH OF YOU, WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned will
14	bring the foregoing Motion on for hearing before the above-entitled Court on the $\frac{23}{}$ day of
15	00 , 20 , at the hour of $8:30$ am in the above-entitled court, or as soon thereafter
16	as counsel may be heard.
17	DATED this 12th day of October, 2014.
18	
19 20	PATTI, SGRO, LEWIS & ROGER
21	
22	ANTHONY P. SGRO, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 3811
23	PATTI, SGRO, LEWIS & ROGER 720 S. 7 th Street, 3 rd Floor
24	Las Vegas, NV 89101
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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I.

INDEX OF MOTIONS OF LIMINE

No. 1:	MOTION IN LIMINE TO PRECLUDE THE STATE FROM ADMITTING TH
	SIX-PACK PHOTOGRAPHIC LINEUP OF DAVID BURNS SIGNED B
	DE'VONIA NEWMAN AND TO PRECLUDE THE IN-COUR
	IDENTIFICATION OF DEFENDANT BURNS BY NEWMAN

No. 2:	MOTION IN LIMINE TO PRECLUDE LAW ENFORCEMENT FROM GIVING
	LAY WITNESS TESTIMONY AS TO THE IDENTITY OF THE SUSPECT ON
	THE SURVEILLANCE VIDEO

No. 3: MOTION IN LIMINE TO PRECLUDE REFERENCE TO ASSEMBLY BILL 444

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF FACTS

The instant case involves the shooting death of Derecia Newman, and the non-fatal shooting of her daughter De'Vonia Newman on August 7, 2010.

In the early morning of August 7, 2010, Derecia Newman was at her residence located at 5662 Meikle Lane, with her live in boyfriend, Cornelius Mayo, their children, and Derecia's sister Erica Newman. (GJT1 14-16)¹. At approximately 3:00am Derecia received a call from a number that registered as "Cousins S" on the caller ID. (GJT 1, 17). Mr. Mayo recognized the caller ID as belonging to Stephanie Cousins, a woman who bought drugs from Derecia on occasion. (GJT1 17-18). Approximately ten minutes later, Mr. Mayo noted that Cousins called again. (GJT 1 19). Shortly thereafter, Mr. Mayo heard a commotion in the front of the home, a scream, and then two more gunshots. (GJT1 19). Following another round of two to three gunshots, Mr. Mayo observed DeVonia Newman, Derecia's daughter, run into the bathroom that he was occupying. (GJT1, 20-21). Following another gunshot, DeVonia exited the bathroom and was shot by an assailant that

¹ The Transcript of the Grand Jury Proceeding that occurred on September 28, 2010 is cited as GJT1.

Mr. Mayo was unable to see. (GJT1, 22). Derecia Newman was found dead from a gunshot wound to the head. She was lying on the couch with a twenty dollar bill in her hand. (GJT1, 31).

Pursuant to statements made by Stephanie Cousins, the State presented evidence at the grand jury proceedings that prior to this incident, Cousins, an individual named Willie Mason, and an unknown man who Cousins knew as "Curly," "D-Loc," or "D-Shock" met at Cousins' apartment. (GJT2, 25-28)². After the first meeting, the as yet unidentified man left with Cousins and Mason and returned in a vehicle driven by Monica Martinez. (GJT1, 26-27). In the car, the unidentified man and Mason allegedly asked Cousins if she had contact with people that sold drugs or had valuables, so that they may rob them. (GJT1, 28).

Cousins stated that she provided three potential targets and that through the process of elimination the group chose to rob Derecia Newman. (GJT2, 29-32). Cousins then made a phone call to Newman to set up a purchase of narcotics. (GJT2, 34).

As to the events that occurred when the group arrived at the Meikle residence, Cousins told several inconsistent stories. (GJT2, 35). However, her original story was that Monica Martinez had handed Cousins a twenty dollar (\$20.00) bill so as to appear to Newman that Cousins legitimately wanted to purchase narcotics. (GJT2, 35) Tasked with the job, Cousins went to the front door of Newman's residence and observed the unidentified man (who was allegedly holding a firearm in his left hand) and Mason stand alongside the apartment wall just outside Newman's door. (GJT2, 35-36). The pair of men allegedly entered the residence behind Cousins as Derecia Newman opened the door. (GJT2, 35-36). After Cousins entered the residence, the unidentified man allegedly pushed his way into the residence and shot Newman in the head and then shot DeVonia Newman. (GJT2, 36).

Though there was evidence presented at the Grand Jury proceedings that put Mason,

² The Transcript of the Grand Jury Proceeding that occurred on October 12, 2010 is cited as GJT2.

Martinez, and Cousins' cell phones in the area of the incident, no such evidence was presented regarding a mobile device belonging to Defendant Burns. (GJT2, 17).

III.

MOTIONS IN LIMINE

No. 1: MOTION IN LIMINE TO PRECLUDE THE STATE FROM ADMITTING THE SIX-PACK PHOTOGRAPHIC LINEUP OF DAVID BURNS SIGNED BY DE'VONIA NEWMAN AND TO PRECLUDE THE IN-COURT IDENTIFICATION OF DEFENDANT BURNS BY NEWMAN

A. STATEMENT OF FACTS

Prior to the Grand Jury hearing in the instant matter, the police spoke with De'Vonia Newman at the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit at UMC on August 8, 2014. At that time, Ms. Newman had just been released from surgery and was highly medicated.³ The voluntary statement reflects that Ms. Newman only had a brief encounter with her assailant wherein he supposedly chased her down a hallway and then briefly looked through her pockets. See Statement of Newman, attached hereto as Exhibit "1."

It was not until September 29, 2010, nearly two months after the incident, that law enforcement provided Ms. Newman with a six-pack photo lineup containing a picture of David Burns. See Six-Pack Photo lineup attached hereto as Exhibit "2." In said line-up, a prior booking photo of Burns is placed in the middle of the bottom row with a dark gray background. The four pictures on the right and left sides are all on bright blue backgrounds. In addition, each of the individuals in those blue-backed photos appear to be smiling, while Defendant Burns has a dour expression.

At to the remaining picture located above Burns, said picture is of a much darker skinned

³ Due to privacy and HIPPA concerns Ms. Newman's medical records are not attached to the instant document. However, such records can be privately provided to the Court upon the Court's request.

⁴ A color copy of the lineup was not provided to the defense by the State. However, an identical lineup that was provided to witness Taylor Mitchell was obtained by the defense from the Exhibit Vault and has also been provided under Exhibit "2."

male with what appears to be a radically different hair-style. However, even given the suggestive line-up provided to Ms. Newman she gave the following statement on the six-pack:

I believe it's the picture #5, because of his eyes. I'm 10% sure he's the one who shot my mom. I'm not sure. (Exhibit "2.")

Ms. Newman, was then provided a suggestive line-up, the interview preceding the line-up was either not recorded (or such recording was not produced), and still Ms. Newman was "not sure" about the identity of #5 as her assailant.

B. ARGUMENT

The defense anticipates that at the time of trial, the State will not only present the six-pack line-up to the jury, but will also solicit an in-court identification of Defendant Burns by De'Vonia Newman. However, the facts and circumstances surrounding the instant case render Ms. Newman's in-court identification untrustworthy and tainted by the previously administered photo array.

1. The Six-Pack Line-up was Unnecessarily Suggestive and Unreliable.

In reviewing the propriety of a pretrial identification, this court considers "(1) whether the procedure is unnecessarily suggestive, and (2) if so, whether, under all the circumstances, the identification is reliable despite an unnecessarily suggestive identification procedure." *Thompson v. State*, 125 Nev. 807, 813, 221 P.3d 708, 713 (2009); citing *Bias v. State*, 105 Nev. 869, 871, 784 P.2d 963, 964 (1989). Pursuant to *Jones v. State*, 95 Nev. 613, 617, 600 P.2d 247, 250 (1979), the Court must consider the totality of the circumstances and determine whether "the confrontation conducted in this case was so unnecessarily suggestive and conducive to irreparable mistaken identification that (appellant) was denied due process of law." Citing *Stovall v. Denno*, 388 U.S. 293, 301, 87 S. Ct. 1967, 1972, 18 L. Ed. 2d 1199 (1967).

In this case, the picture of Defendant Burns in the six-pack array is not only distinctive, it is inconsistent with the rest of the photos. Four of the six persons in the six-pack have what appear to be bright blue digitally inserted backgrounds. While Burns and another suspect, located in the middle, have gray backgrounds. It is unclear why law enforcement choose not to alter the background of two of the photos when it appears that there was some effort to make the other four consistent. In addition, the only other photograph that is not placed on a blue background is of a darker skinned man, who has radically different facial features. Moreover, the background and lighting of Burns' photograph is entirely different than the rest. He is shot in a dark light and with a dour expression affecting his face, while at least four of the other suspects have some semblance of a smile on their face.

The totality of the circumstances in which the photo array was both organized and presented, in tandem with Ms. Newman's admission that she is "not sure" and can give only "10%" accuracy, render the admissibility of the photo array more prejudicial than probative. See NRS 48.035. As such, it should be precluded from admission before the jury.

2. Ms. Newman's In-Court Identification was Tainted by the Pre-trial Identification.

Ms. Newman has already been exposed to a picture of Burns by law enforcement in a highly suggestive line-up. In such cases where the pre-trial line-up has been conducted in a highly suggestive manner, the State of Nevada has held that the State must show by "clear and convincing proof that an in-court identification is independent of the illegal pretrial lineup." *Thompson v. State*, 85 Nev. 134, 138-39, 451 P.2d 704, 707 (1969).

In this case, Ms. Newman did not have prolonged contact with her assailant. Further, the attack happened at night, in a poorly lit hallway, and was over in a matter of seconds. Ms. Newman was unable to say that any of the men in the line-up were her assailant with any degree of accuracy, despite the highly suggestive manner in which the line-up was presented to her. Ms.

Newman was still "not sure." As such, there is little to no evidence in the record that Ms.

Newman would have an independent recognition of Burns, outside the photo presented to her by law enforcement. Absent a showing that she could identify him independent of that knowledge, her in-court identification should be precluded by this Court.

No. 2: MOTION IN LIMINE TO PRECLUDE LAW ENFORCEMENT FROM GIVING LAY WITNESS TESTIMONY AS TO THE IDENTITY OF THE SUSPECT ON THE SURVEILLANCE VIDEO

A. STATEMENT OF FACTS

At the time of the first grand jury proceeding Defendant Burns was not identified as the unknown assailant that had allegedly shot Derecia and DeVonia Newman. At the second proceeding the State introduced evidence attempting to identify Burns as the man that Cousins' had alternatively called "Curly," "D-Shock," and "D-Loc." Detective Wildemann was called at the Grand Jury to identify Burns, Mason, and Martinez in a video from the Opera House Casino taken on the day of the incident. (GJT2, 10-11). He further identified Mason, Burns, and an individual named Jerome Thomas getting onto and off of Greyhound buses in video footage from the same day. (GJT2, 12-13).

B. DETECTIVE WILDEMANN'S LAY IDENTIFICATION OF BURNS IS INADMISSIBLE OPINION EVIDENCE.

Pursuant to NRS 50.265 if a witness is not testifying as an expert, his testimony in the form of opinions or inferences is limited to those opinions or inferences which are: 1) Rationally based on the perception of the witness; and 2) helpful to a clear understanding of his testimony or the determination of a fact in issue. In this case, the State intends to introduce the lay opinion testimony of Detective Wildemann that one of the persons depicted in the surveillance videos taken at various downtown casinos was Burns. However, such testimony is impermissible unless

there is "some basis for concluding that the witness is more likely to correctly identify the defendant from the photograph than is the jury." *Rossana v. State*, 113 Nev. 375, 380, 934 P.2d 1045, 1048 (1997); quoting *United States v. Towns*, 913 F.2d 434, 445 (7th Cir.1990); quoting *United States v. Farnsworth*, 729 F.2d 1158, 1160 (8th Cir.1984)).

In the *Rossana* case, the court permitted a private detective hired by the victim to testify that the person depicted on a home surveillance tape was Rossana. *Id.* at 380-381. In permitting such identification, the court noted that it was appropriate to do so because the private investigator was familiar with Rossana's appearance at the time that the crime occurred. *Id.* at 380-381. This information was helpful to the jury because Rossana's appearance had changed dramatically since that time. *Id.* at 380-381. However, the court did note that such testimony would not be permissible where a photograph is deemed "so hopelessly obscure that the witness is no better suited than the jury to make the identification. *Id.*; citing *United States v. Jackman*, 48 F.3d 1, 5 (1st Cir. 1995).

In reaching its decision the *Rossana* court relied on federal jurisprudence and Nevada's adoption of the federal rules. Persuasively, the court cited to *United States v. Barrett*, 703 F.2d 1076, 1086 (9th Cir.1983) for support that lay witness testimony would be helpful if the witness was familiar with the defendant's appearance at the time of the crime and the defendant's appearance had since changed. *Id.* In *Barrett*, the defendant's girlfriend was permitted to testify as to the identity of the defendant in a surveillance photograph because, while the defendant was clean shaven at the time of trial, both he and the robber had a full beard and mustache at the time of the crime. *Barrett*, supra at 1086. The *Barrett* court further stated that because of the girlfriend's "intimate" relationship with the defendant she was qualified to be helpful in the determination of identity. *Id.*

///

In *U.S. v. LaPierre*, 998 F.2d 1460, 1465 (9th Cir. 1993), the Ninth Circuit once again addressed the issue of lay witness identification of a defendant in a surveillance photograph. In that case the investigating officer was permitted to identify the defendant in photographs at the time of trial. The Ninth Circuit found that this identification was of dubious value and could have invaded the province of the jury, who were just as capable of comparing the defendant to the surveillance photograph. *Id.* In addition, the court held, "the use of lay opinion identification by policemen or parole officers is not to be encouraged, and should be used only if no other adequate identification testimony is available to the prosecution." *Id.*; citing *United States v. Butcher*, 557 F.2d 666, 670 (9th Cir.1977). Finally, the *LaPierre* court found that lay opinion testimony of this sort is only appropriate when 1) the witness has had substantial and sustained contact with the person in the photograph, and 2) when defendant's appearance in the photograph is different from his appearance before the jury and the witness is familiar with the defendant as he appears in the photograph. *Id.*

Moreover, pursuant to NRS 48.035, relevant evidence is not admissible if the probative nature of the evidence is outweighed by unfair prejudice. In United States v. Butcher, 557 F.2d 666, 670 (9th Cir.1977), the Court held that the use of the identifications by police officers, while constitutionally permissible, did increase the possibility of prejudice to the defendant in that he was presented as a person subject to a certain degree of police scrutiny.

In this case, there is no reason to believe that Detective Wildemann would be any better suited to identifying Burns' on video surveillance. In the course of discovery, defense counsel has been provided with video surveillance from a number of casinos, which purport to show Burns, Monica Martinez, and Willie Mason in the company of each other. These videos range in quality from blurry to hopelessly obscure. There is no evidence that Detective Wildemann would have any knowledge to better deduce the identity of the persons on that video than the jury themselves.

Detective Wildemann has never acknowledged to have known Burns prior to the incident, nor is there any evidence that Burns has changed in his appearance from the time that Detective Wildemann first interviewed him in San Bernardino custody until the present day. As such, Detective Wildemann should be precluded from giving his lay opinion as to the identity of the person alleged to be Burns in surveillance videos presented to the jury.

No. 3: MOTION IN LIMINE TO PRECLUDE REFERENCE TO ASSEMBLY BILL 444

A. STATEMENT OF FACTS

On May 2, 2013, Assembly Bill 444 was introduced before the Assembly. On May 17, 2013, following testimony on the matter, the Assembly passed Bill 444 with vote of thirty-eight (38) to one (1). The Senate passed the Bill on May 30, 2013 by a vote of eleven (11) to ten (10). Finally, on June 10, 2013, the Bill was approved by Governor Sandoval and codified as Chapter 469 of the Laws of the State of Nevada, 2013.

The Bill calls for a fiscal audit of the cost of the death penalty in Nevada, with an eye toward evaluating whether capital punishment is still fiscally viable for the State of Nevada.

B. ARGUMENT

Pursuant to NRS 48.035, relevant evidence is not admissible if the probative nature of the evidence is outweighed by unfair prejudice. In this case, Defendant Burns seeks to preclude the State from referencing Assembly Bill 444 and the pending audit of the death penalty based on the prejudicial effect that it may have on the jury. If given some indication that the death penalty may not actually be effectuated in this case, the jury may be more inclined to give a verdict of death in this case.

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28 /

CONCLUSION

IV.

Based upon the foregoing, Defendant Burns respectfully requests that this Court grant his Motions in Limine Nos. 1-3.

DATED this 12^{+k} day of October, 2014.

ANTHONY P. SGRO, ESQ.
Nevada State Bar No. 3811
PATTI, SGRO, LEWIS & ROGER
720 S. 7th Street, 3rd Floor
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Attorney for Defendant

1	
2	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
3	I HEREBY CERTIFY that on theth day of October, 2014, I served a true and
4	correct copy of the foregoing document entitled: DEFENDANTS MOTIONS IN LIMINE #1-3 a
5	indicated below:
6	
7	the documents were submitted electronically for filing and/or service within the Eighth Judicial District Court pursuant to Administrative Order 14-02 for e-service to the following:
9	sending a copy via electronic mail, and/or
10	placing the original copy in a sealed envelope, first-class, postage fully pre-paid
11	thereon, and depositing the envelope in the U.S. mail as Las Vegas, Nevada addressed a follows:
12	PAMELA WECKERLY, ESQ.
13	MARC DIGIACOMO, ESQ. OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
14	200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, NV 89155
15	Pamela. Weckerly@clarkcountyda.com
16 17	marc.digiacomo@clarkcountyda.com Attorneys for Plaintiff
18	ROBERT L. LANGFORD, ESQ.
19	616 S. 8 th Street Las Vegas, NV 89101
20	robert@nvlitigation.com
21	
22	
23	An employee of Patti, Sgro, Lewis & Roger
24	
25	
26	
27	

EXHIBIT "1"

EVENT #: 100807-0732

SPECIFIC CRIME: HOMICIDE

DATE OCCURRED: 08-07-2010 TIME OCCURRED: 0353 HRS.

LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE: 5662 MEIKLE LANE #A

CITY OF LAS VEGAS CLARK COUNTY

NAME OF PERSON GIVING STATEMENT: DE'VONIA JAVON NEWMAN

RACE: SEX:

HEIGHT: WEIGHT:

HAIR: EYES:

HOME ADDRESS: 4910 E. OWENS #C

DOB: 12-09-91

LAS VEGAS, NV PHONE 1:

WORK ADDRESS:

PHONE 2:

SOCIAL SECURITY #:

The following is the transcription of a tape-recorded interview conducted by DETECTIVE C. BUNTING, P#6484, LVMPD HOMICIDE SECTION, on 08-08-2010 at 1615 hours.

This is Detective C. Bunting, conducting a taped interview reference Event #100807-0732. I'm going to be speaking with DeVonia, D-E capital V-O-N-I-A, Javon, J-A-V-O-N, Newman, N-E-W-M-A-N. Ah, date of birth of social of Today's date is 08-08-10, and the time is 1615 hours. The interview is taking place at UMC PICU, Pediatrics Intensive Care Unit in bed, or Room 280. And, ah, Devonia informed me that it's De'Vonia. Okay, De'Vonia, I know, um, we're gonna, we've talked a little bit about what happened, okay, and,

EVENT #: 100807-0732

STATEMENT OF: DE'VONIA NEWMAN

um, you wanna take a couple deep breathes and we'll, for a second. There you go. Okay, and you're doing--that's good--you're doing a great job. You can, you can go ahead and stop. You're doing a great job. And I'm just gonna ask you a couple questions about what happened? Okay? Um, on the night that this happened, you were with your mom, uh, you call her Ree?

А.	(Unintelligible)
Q.	Does, does, she goes by Ree though?
Α.	Yeah, but
Q.	Right. Derecia Newman, right?
A.	(Unintelligible)
Q.	Okay.
A.	(Unintelligible)
Q.	Newman. Right. Um, now you and your mom were in the living room area?
Α.	I told her She the
	door,like, and, and My mom was
	like
Q.	Okay, hold on let me slow you down here so I can follow you, okay? So you hea
	a knock at the door and you go get your mom in her room and tell her tha
	somebody's at the door, and you're shaking your head yes. And she comes to the
	front door, and it's Stephanie.
Α.	(Unintelligible). Yeah.

Q.	She opens the door and Stephanie is there.
A.	My mom
Q.	I'm sorry?
A.	
Q.	Right, the couches are that far apart.
A.	shut the door. Then the dude
Q.	Okay, Stephanie's by the big couch near the door, and your mom's by the other
	couch.
A.	He ran right there,
	shot my mom. I wasn't even paying attention where he shot her but all I know I
	just So I ran
Q.	Okay, hold on, I'm gonna stop you there for a second, okay? So Stephanie's
	about to shut the door, and this guy comes in immediately and shoots your mom.
A.	Yes
Q.	Okay. Um, the guy, can you describe him to me, what race is he?
A.	Black.
Q.	Okay, and about how old is he?
A.	Twenty-seven or thirty.
Q.	Okay. And how tall do you think he was?
Α.	Like 6'2".
Q.	And was he heavy, skinny?

Α.	Skinny.
Q:	He was skinny. Okay. Did he have any facial hair?
A:	·
Q:	A moustache?
A:	Sorta like yours.
Q:	Okay, just not shaven, so real
A:	·
Q:	Right.
Α.	<u> </u>
Q.	Just on the lip he had a thin, a small moustache?
Α.	Yeah,
Q.	Okay. Now what was he wearing, do you remember what color shirt he was
	wearing?
Α.	•
Q.	A white tee shirt with blue, with blue overalls, and they were rolled up at the pant.
	You mean like down hear the shoes? Okay.
A.	Yeah, and I think they were white.
Q.	What, the shoes?
Α.	Yeah.
Q.	Okay. So a white tee shirt, blue coveralls, or overalls, and then white tennis
	shoes. And was he wearing a hat?

A.	Orange hat with
Q.	Orange hat with white writing. Did you see what that writing was?
A.	Yeah, but
Q.	It starts with a D. Okay.
Α.	·
Q.	His, his hair was curly and down to his ear?
A.	I think
Q.	So it went, it was as long as, um, his, the middle of his ear is what you're point to.
Α.	Yeah.
Q.	Okay. And it was, was it wet like he had stuff in his hair?
A	It was
Q.	Poofy, curly, so kinda poofed out underneath the hat?
A.	Yeah.
Q.	Okay.
Α.	And
Q.	Okay, so he comes in and can you describe the gun to me?
Α.	It was about that long, this long.
Q.	Very long. Okay. You're showing me a pretty long gun. Okay. It was a
	handgun?
Α.	Yeah.
Q.	A pistol?

Like a handgun.
Yeah, it's one of those ones that push out and twist it.
The cylinder, it's a got a, it's a revolver? Okay. What color was it?
Silver.
Silver?
Yeah.
Okay. You're doing, you, you're doing awesome. Okay?
Yeah, it was silver.
Okay.
, open the door.
You ran into the bedroom and shut the door.
No, the bathroom.
The bathroom. Okay.
He shot through the door.
He shot through the bathroom door.
He opened the door and then he shot me in the
stomach.
Okay, he shot through the door and then opened the door and shot you?
Yeah.
Okay. So he was chasing you down the hallway?

A.	He didn't quite get me yet.
Q.	Okay.
Α.	But he knows that I ran through that door. And then
Q.	He didn't quite get you
Α.	and then, this is what happened.
Q.	Okay.
Α.	'Cause I was, and I, and he was a little bit
	stronger than me, so he shot me in the stomach, and I, I fell down.
Q.	Okay, hold on one second. Okay? You saidwhat, what happened right before
	he shot you in the stomach?
Α.	I tried to
Q.	You were wrestling with him?
Α.	Yeah stronger than me he turned this way, shot me in the
	stomach. And then
Q.	He went through your pockets?
Α.	Yeah, saying where's the money? Where's, where's the dope?
Q.	Where's the money, where's the dope, as he going through your pockets?
Α.	Yeah.
Q.	Were you lying on the ground, or standing up/
Α.	·
Q	Okay.

EVENT #: 100807-0732 STATEMENT OF: DE'VONIA NEWMAN

Α.	Then he seen the dope on the water jug.		
Q.	He saw some dope on the water, the water jug?		
Α.	opened the top drawer.		
Q.	He opened the top drawer.		
Α.	And took some on the money.		
Q.	And he took some money out of the top drawer?		
Α.	What I believe, oh yeah, when we were, sorry.		
Q.	That's okay, you're all right.		
Α.	When I ran, my dad had picked up his phone and		
Q.	Your, your dad had picked up what?		
Α.	Some of the money. So		
Q.	Oh, out of the drawer?		
Α.	So so we can buy out school clothes		
	•		
Q.	Was this before the shooting, or after?		
Α.	No, it was, 'cause he heard it, and then shot when he shot my mom		
	And then he seen me, and then he run in the		
	door		
Q.	Okay. So he was in the bedroom, grabbing money out of the drawer?		
Α.	Yeah, so if something happened		
Q.	Sure. So he heard gunshots, you run		

EVENT #: 100807-0732 STATEMENT OF: DE'VONIA NEWMAN

Α.	And he was calling	
Q.	Hold on, hold on, slow down, give me a second. Okay? 'Cause I need you to	
	slow down so I can understand what you're saying. So you're gettingyou're	
	running down the hallway and when you come into the master bedroom, in you	
	dad's room, you see him in the drawer taking money out, and then you guys both	
	go into the bathroom.	
A.	Yeah, he had picked, while he's calling the police, he had picked up some money	
	just in case if, then we both went in the bathroom.	
Q.	Oh, you said when he's calling police.	
Α.	Yeah. And then, and then I	
Q.	Was he on the phone when the guy was still in the house shooting?	
Α.	uh, I tried to shut the door got in the shower and	
	then	
Q.	You trying to shut the door, your dad jumps in the shower.	
Α.	Yeah, shut the door the dude pushes the door.	
Q.	He's pushing through the door?	
Α.	Yeah.	
Q.	And you're struggling trying to keep it shut.	
Α.	He shut the door first, and then he opened the shot me in the	
	stomach.	
Q.	Okay, stop right there. Let me repeat to make sure I understand you correctly	

EVENT #: 100807-0732 STATEMENT OF: DE'VONIA NEWMAN

So your dad grabs so	the money and you gays both	go into the bathroom. Okay.
He jumps into the sh	nower, you shut the door, and	d this guy, the suspect starts
pushing on the doo	r and you're struggling to k	ceep the door shut. You're
struggling. Yes? Ol	kay.	
•		
Okay. And then he s	shoots through the door, but th	en he gets the door open and
then he shoots you in	the stomach. Yes? Okay.	
And then	After that	front door like in five
seconds, and then	-	
Okay, let's go back th	nough. After he shoots you, is	s that when he grabs the, the
crack rocks off the top	o of the water bottle, and then,	and then he goes
of the money.		
But I think my dad pi	cked up like a hundred dollar	s, and 'cause he picked up a
, aı	nd he	
So he, there was still	money in the drawer that you	ur dad didn't get, and he, the
suspect that shot you,	, he's the one who picked up th	he rest of that money.
	. He grabbed a	II the
	and left	

Okay, he stuffed what he could of the crack into his pockets, and then some of it fell

Q.

EVENT #: 100807-0732 STATEMENT OF: DE'VONIA NEWMAN

	On the floor? Okay. And then what?
Α.	That was it.
Q.	And then he left?
Α.	Yeah.
Q.	Okay, he was the
Α.	
	·
Q.	Okay.
Α.	·
Q.	Okay, hold on, let me slow you down, let me slow you down.
Α.	And then
Q.	Hold on. After the suspect leaves, okay, um, real quick, was there anybody else
	besides Stephanie and this guy that was wearing the orange hat, was there
	anybody else inside that apartment that you saw?
Α.	·
Q.	Okay, I'm gonna run through this real quick up to this point, okay, and you just tel
	me if I'm wrong. Okay? You hear a knock at the door. Okay. You go get you
	mom who's in the back bedroom and tell her about that somebody's at the door
	Then you both come out to the living room and she opens the door and it's
	Stephanie. Stephanie comes in just inside the door, and your mom is over near
	the couch. Where are you at, at this point?

EVENT #: 100807-0732

STATEMENT OF: DE'VONIA NEWMAN

A.	I'm sitting on the left side of the couch. My mom, uh, was standing by the right	
	side of the couch.	
Q.	Okay. So you're closer to the door.	
Α.	No Big couch is right by the door and the little couch is	
	by the patio door.	
Q.	Are you, which couch are you near?	
Α.	patio.	
Q.	The patio, so you're behind the couch where your mom is at.	
Α.	Not behind, where the first one is	
Q.	There's the couch near the door.	
Α.	There's three couches.	
Q.	Right, the couch near the door, the couch, um, in the middle of the room, and then	
	the couch near the patio.	
Α.	I was by the one in the middle of the room.	
Q.	You were by the one in the middle of the room. Okay. And you're mom was by	
	that one too. And then right when Stephanie starts to shut the door	
A.	The dude pushes the door.	
Q.	He pushes	
Α.	·	
Q.	He hit her? Stephanie?	
Α.	Yeah, on the back. But Ithey shot my mom first. So I think Stephanie was a	

VOLUNTARY STATEMENT PAGE 13

EVENT #: 100807-0732 STATEMENT OF: DE'VONIA NEWMAN

	part of it. And then I ran back.	
Q.	Okay, let me stop you real quick right there. You said that he comes in, he	
	bargesdoes he push Stephanie out of the way and then shoots your mom?	
Α.	He hits her with the door, and	
Q.	He hits Stephanie with the door.	
Α.	And she said, "What the fuck?"	
Q.	Who, Stephanie?	
A.	Yeah.	
Q.	Okay, so she was surprised to get hit by the door?	
Α.	Yeah, but she could have been acting.	
Q.	Okay.	
Α.	But then he shot my mom first, then	
Q.	And thendid he say anything, or did he just barge in and shoot?	
Α.	Oh, he said where's the money at?	
Q.	That was the first thing he said?	
A.	He just shot her.	
Q.	So he said, as he's coming in he said where's the money at and then just shot. He	
	didn't give her a chance to answer.	
Д.	No, 'cause I really believe she would of told him where it was.	
Q.	Right. But she didn't have enough time to even answer? No? Okay. All right.	
	So he, it's just those two, Stephanie and him that come in. He's by himself. Do	

EVENT #: 100807-0732

STATEMENT OF: DE'VONIA NEWMAN

you remember if he had the gun in his right or his left hand?

Α.	(No response)	
Q.	That's okay, take your time. You're doing, you're doing awesome. Left hand?	
	Left hand. Okay. Okay, you just showed me and raised your finger up in the	
	shape of a gun with your left hand, and that's what you're saying, the left hand,	
	right? Okay. Okay. So you, you run back to the back bedroom, he's shooting	
	at you while you're running back there? Not sure? Don't know? Okay. So you	
	run back to the back bedroom. Do you hear him say anything else?	
Α.	try to shut the door but	
Q.	The towels were on the door so you couldn't shut the door?	
Α.	Yeah.	
Q.	Okay. So he followed you to the back bedroom, he then, um, tries to push open	
	thefirst of all when you come in the bedroom your dad is pulling money out of the	
	top right drawer to the right of the bed. He pulls some but he doesn't get it all.	
A.	He like a hundred dollars, just in case.	
Q.	Right. And then he goes into the bathroom, you follow.	
Α.	Yeah, I follow him.	
Q.	Let me finish, let me finish, and just tell me if I'm right, okay? You go, um you	
	follow behind him into the bathroom. You try and	
Α.	He	
Q.	He tells you to come in. Okay?	

VOLUNTARY STATEMENT PAGE 15

EVENT #: 100807-0732 STATEMENT OF: DE'VONIA NEWMAN

A.	And I try to shut the door.
Q.	Try to shut the door.
Α.	So
Q.	The towels were on there so you couldn't shut it.
Α.	<u> </u>
Q.	He pushes it open.
A.	Shots the
Q.	Shoots through the door, then pushes it open?
Α.	Yeah.
Q.	Okay.
Α.	
Q.	And then
Α.	Shoots me in the stomach.
Q.	Shoots you in the stomach.
Α.	I fall down and
Q.	What was that?
Α.	He
Q.	Who did?
A.	My dad And then he waited 'til the dude walked awa
	and he told me just lay there,
Q.	Okay, hold on. I gotcha. When he, when after he shoots, shoots you in the

VOLUNTARY STATEMENT PAGE 16

EVENT #: 100807-0732 STATEMENT OF: DE'VONIA NEWMAN

stomach, he then goes through your pockets right then and asks where the money is and where the, the dope is. Is that the word he used, dope? Okay. And then he sees the dope, the crack rock on top of the water bottle. Was it on a plate? Is that what that plate is in there?

Α. ____.

Q. Okay. And then he puts that in his pocket, right? Okay. And then he goes into the top drawer and gets the money and leaves. Is that correct?

Α. ____.

Q. Okay. Hey, you have done awesome. Okay? You're a very strong young girl.

Very proud of you. Okay. All right. That'll conclude the interview, and the time is 1633.

THIS VOLUNTARY STATEMENT WAS COMPLETED AT UMC, ON THE 8th DAY OF AUGUST, 2010, AT 1633 HOURS.

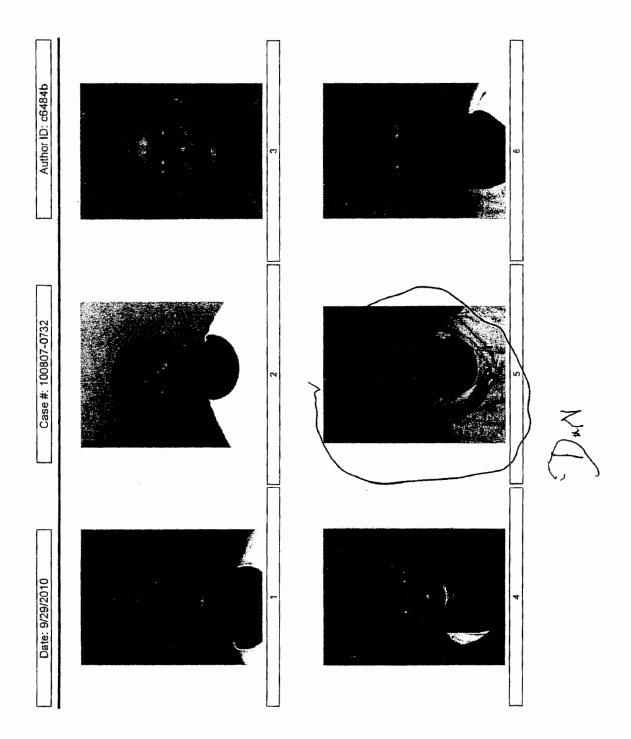
CB:sd 10V1044

EXHIBIT "2"

LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT PHOTO LINE-UP WITNESS INSTRUCTIONS

	EVENT#: 100807-0732
NAME: De Volia Newman	INTERVIEWED BY: C. Bunting
ADDRESS: \$4910 Z. Owens C Las Vegas NV	LOCATION: UMC Pediatric ICU RM
PHONE NUMBER:	DATE & TIME: 9/29/10 1241
"In a moment I am going to show you a group of photographs. This group of	photographs may or may not contain a picture
of the person who committed the crime now being investigated. The fact that	
cause you to believe or guess that the guilty person has been caught. You	
important to free innocent persons from suspicion as it is to identify those who	
beards, and mustaches are easily changed. Also, photographs do not always	
be lighter or darker than shown in the photo. You should pay no attention to a	
the photos. Also, pay no attention to whether the photos are in color or black or style of the photographs. You should study only the person shown in each p	
than Police Officers while viewing the photos. You must make up your own m	
if any. When you have completed viewing all the photos, please tell me whether	•
can, tell me in your own words how sure you are of your identification. Please	
that you have or have not made an identification. Thank you."	
	SIGNED: DIGHTA
STATEMENT:	DATE & TIME: 9/29/10 1244
I believe it's picture #5, because of	his eyes. I'm 10% sure
he's the one who shot my mom. I'm	not sure.
This Statement win De Vania A	senten by Det. Bunting newman's words. Witnessed Det. Kyger P#4191
	SIGNED: SIGNED
	DATE & TIME: 9/29/10 1248
OFFICER'S NAME & P#: C. Bunting P#C484	

LVMPD 104 (REV. 5-96) • AUTOMATED/WP12





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1	OPPS	Alm & Chum
2	STEVEN B. WOLFSON Clark County District Attorney	CLERK OF THE COURT
3	Nevada Bar #001565 MARC DIGIACOMO	
4	Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #006955	
5	200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212	
6	(702) 671-2500 Attorney for Plaintiff	
7		
8		CT COURT NTY, NEVADA
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	
10	Plaintiff,	
11	-VS-	CASE NO: C-10-267882-2
12	DAVID JAMES BURNS, aka	DEPT NO: XX
13	D-SHOT, #2757610	
14	Defendant.	
15	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFEN	DANT'S MOTION IN LIMINE #1 - 3
16	DATE OF HEARING	G: OCTOBER 23, 2014
17	IIME OF HEA	RING: 8:30 A.M.
18	COMES NOW, the State of Nevada	a, by STEVEN B. WOLFSON, Clark County
19	District Attorney, through MARC DIGIACO	MO, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and hereby
20	submits the attached Points and Authorities i	in Opposition to Defendant's Motion In Limine
21	#1 - 3.	
22	This Opposition is made and based upon all the papers and pleadings on file herein, the	
23	attached points and authorities in support her	eof, and oral argument at the time of hearing, if
24	deemed necessary by this Honorable Court.	
25	//	
26	//	
27	//	
28	//	

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC LINE-UP WAS NOT UNDULY SUGGESTIVE

Defendant Burns asserts his photographic line-up with Devonia Newman was unduly suggestive and should be suppressed.¹ The majority of his argument seems to rest upon the certainty of the witness, instead of the legal basis for suppression. As there was nothing improper in the procedure, suppression is not a remedy.² He is free to cross-examine the witness on her certainty.

A pretrial identification by photograph will be set aside only if the photographic identification procedure was so impermissibly suggestive as to give rise to a very substantial likelihood of irreparable misidentification. Odoms v. State, 102 Nev. 27, 30, 714 P.2d 568, 570 (1986) citing Simmons v. U. S., 390 U. S. 377 (1968).

In <u>Cunningham v. State</u>, 113 Nev. 897 (1997), defendant sought to suppress a photographic lineup that was overly suggestive. In that case, NHP Officer Christopher Perry ("Perry") had an encounter with an individual in a car who ultimately eluded Perry. Id. at 900-901. Perry described the driver of the car as a "white man with collar-length curly hair." Id. at 901. Cunningham, who was actually black, later became a suspect in a homicide in which a car had been stolen from the homicide victim. Id. Perry was shown a photographic line-up to determine if the person who had eluded him was Cunningham, the homicide suspect. Id.

The line-up included photographs of three white men and three light-skinned black or Hispanic men. Id. at 901. Despite the fact that Perry had previously told detectives the suspect was a white man, the detective (who knew Perry was actually black) asked Perry if it was possible the suspect was a light-skinned black man. Id. at 901. Perry answered that it was possible. Id. at 901. Cunningham's photo was the only photo displaying short hair, while the other five photo subjects had longer length hair. Id. Perry identified Cunningham, a light-skinned black man, as the driver of the car. Id.

¹ The same or similar photo-lineup was utilized with several other witnesses. Some witnesses made identifications of Defendant and some witnesses did not. Defendant does not attack the propriety of the other photo lineups.

² Defendant asserts he does not have a color copy of the line-up, however, for the record, it was provided in March of 2013.

Cunningham argued the procedure was overly suggestive. Id. at 903. He asserted that when the detective asked Perry if the driver of the car could have been a light-colored black man, the detective was suggesting the suspect was black and not white. Id. Further, shortly before presenting the photographs, the detective told Perry that hair length can change. Id. Cunningham argued this was suggestive because his was the only picture portraying short hair. Id.

The Nevada Supreme Court recognized that a photographic identification must be set aside only if the photographic identification procedure was so impermissibly suggestive as to give rise to a very substantial likelihood of irreparable misidentification. <u>Cunningham</u>, 113 Nev. at 904. The Court concluded that the district court did not err in admitting the photo lineup. Perry did not identify the defendant based on any statements made by the detective. Id. The detective did not unduly suggest to Perry that Cunningham was the suspect the detective had in mind. Id. Finally, the pre-printed guidelines themselves stated that hair length can change. Id. Accordingly, the Court concluded that Cunningham's argument lacked merit, and the photographic lineup was proper. Id.

Similarly, in Odoms v. State, 102 Nev. 27 (1986), defendant sought to suppress a photographic lineup that was "so impermissibly suggestive as to give rise to a substantial likelihood of misidentification." Id. at 30. The Court's review of the record, however, revealed that the six photographs used in the line-up matched the general description of the assailant which was provided by the witnesses. Id. at 31. Further, the witnesses independently reviewed the six photographs. Id. Finally, the officer conducting the line-up did nothing to suggest to either eyewitness which photograph to select or which photograph was the defendant. Id. Thus, the Court found that the photographic lineup and the identification procedure were not impermissibly suggestive. Id. *citing* French v. State, 95 Nev. 586, 600 P.2d 218 (1979). *See also* U.S. v. Barrett, 703 F.2d 1076 (Th Cir. 1982) (photographic spread not impermissibly suggestive where all men in display are remarkably similar in appearance and the only noticeably difference was that Barrett wore darker photosensitive glasses); U.S. v. Carbajal, 956 F.2d 924 (Th Cir. 1991) (photographic line-up allowed where Defendant had

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facial bruises, but all men Hispanic, about the same range, similar skin, eye, hair coloring, hair length.); <u>U.S. v. Collins</u>, 559 P. 2d 561 (Th Cir. 1977) (photographic line-up allowed where all six black males in photos similar in age range, five or six had similar hair style as Defendant and half of photos depicted person with a beard and all had facial hair.)

In the instant case, Devonia Newman was read the following instructions:

In a moment I am going to show you a group of photographs. This group may or may not contain a picture of the person who committed the crime now being investigated. The fact that the photos are being shown to you should not cause you to believe or guess that the person has been caught. You do not have to identify anyone. It is just as important to free innocent persons from suspicion as it is to identify those who are guilty. Please keep in mind that hair styles, beards, and mustaches are easily changed. Also, photographs do not always depict the true complexion of a person – it may be lighter or darker than shown in the photo. You should pay no attention to any marking or numbers that may appear on the photos. Also, pay no attention to whether the photos are in color or black and white, or any other difference in the type or style of the photographs. You should study only the person shown in each photograph. Please do not talk to anyone other than Police Officers while viewing the photos. You must make up your own mind and not be influenced by other witnesses, if any. When you have completed viewing all the photos, please tell me whether or not you can make any identification. If you can, tell me in your own words how sure you are of your identification. Please do not indicate in any way to other witnesses that you have or have not made an identification. Thank you.

(Defendant's exhibit 1). Thereafter, Devonia made an identification. The line-up consisted of six (6) photographs of African American males, all with longer or bushy hair, all of the approximate same age, and all with some amount of facial hair. The only difference in the line-ups is that some of the pictures had a grey background while others had a blue

background.³ Nothing about the lineup itself is suggestive at all. Defendant's entire argument is centered around the certainty of the witness, but that fact is irrelevant if the procedure itself is not suggestive. Defendant concedes, yet ignores, the law in his motion. The reliability prong is only reached if the procedure was unnecessarily suggestive. There has been established no fact which could even be construed as being unnecessarily suggestive. Thus, there is no basis for suppression.⁴

I. THE DETECTIVES ARE ALLOWED TO TESTIFY TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF DEFENDANT ON THE VIDEO TAPES

Defendant Burns asserts that lay witness identification should not be allowed by detectives involved in the case. Defendant Burns appears to disregard the law in Nevada as it relates to lay witness video identification:

There is a plethora of federal jurisprudence holding that lay witnesses' opinion testimony is admissible where it identifies the defendant as the perpetrator of a crime from a surveillance video. <u>United States v. Saniti</u>, 604 F.2d 603, 604–05 (9th Cir.1979). Generally, a lay witness may testify regarding the identity of a person depicted in a surveillance photograph "'if there is some basis for concluding that the witness is more likely to correctly identify the defendant from the photograph than is the jury.'" <u>United States v. Towns</u>, 913 F.2d 434, 445 (7th Cir.1990) (*quoting United States v. Farnsworth*, 729 F.2d 1158, 1160 (8th Cir.1984)). In <u>United States v. Barrett</u>, 703 F.2d 1076, 1086 (9th Cir.1983), the Ninth Circuit concluded that the opinion testimony of a lay witness would be particularly appropriate where the witness was familiar with the defendant at the time of the crime and the defendant's appearance had changed by the time of trial.

³ Defendant asserts that all the individuals in the blue background are smiling, however, only one person has a full grin, one is perhaps slightly smiling while everyone else has the same expression as Defendant.

⁴ Defendant also moves the Court to suppress an in court identification. However, an in court identification, if even possible, can only be suppressed where there has found to be a prior constitutionally defective line-up procedure. See French v. State, 95 Nev. 586, 600 P.2d 218 (1979)(citing Thompson v. State, 85 Nev. 134, 451 P.2d 704 (1969).

Rossana v. State, 113 Nev. 375, 380-1, 934 P.2d 1045, 1048 (1997). Defendant Burns committed his crime on August 7, 2013, when he was almost 19 years of age. Slightly over a month later, detectives from Las Vegas as well as from San Bernardino, California came into contact with Defendant. At that time, he had bushy, curly hair and was much younger than he is four years later with long hair which he tends to wear in a lengthy ponytail. Certainly, their viewing of Defendant Burns close in time to when the video surveillance captured Defendant Burns, is more reliable than a jury doing a comparison from photographs or from how he looks now in the courtroom. Additionally, several other people who knew Defendant Burns in August and September of 2010 may be asked to identify Defendant Burns in the surveillance footage. There is simply no basis to exclude such testimony.

II. THE STATE DOES NOT INTEND TO REFERENCE ASSEMBY BILL 444

Defendant Burns moves this Court to exclude reference to AB 444 as more prejudicial than probative under NRS 48.035. The Court should exclude any reference to AB 444 as irrelevant under NRS 48.015. The State does not intend to present evidence concerning AB 444. However, the State obviously reserves the right to present such evidence should Defendant make anything about AB 444 relevant.

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⁵ In his taped statement to Detectives Bunting and Wildemann, Defendant Burns appears to acknowledge himself in the video surveillance, but certainly, that may be an issue disputed at trial.

⁶ Defendant also makes citation to a pre-Rossana case, <u>U.S. v. LaPeirre</u>, 998 F.2d 1460, 1465 (9th Cir. 1993), for the proposition that police officer testimony of this type is discouraged. Defendant misrepresents <u>LaPeirre</u>'s holding. <u>LaPeirre</u> required personal contact

OR a change in appearance. Moreover, the concern in <u>LaPeirre</u> is that the detective had never met <u>Defendant</u> and was merely comparing photographs which were admitted at trial. Obviously, a lay person cannot make the same comparison as the jury as NRS 50.265 requires the testimony to be helpful to the jury. Nothing in <u>LaPeirre</u> should preclude the Court from following the law established in Nevada by <u>Rossana</u>.

1	CONCLUSION
2	Based on the foregoing, Defendant's Motion In Limine 1 & 2 should be denied, and
3	Motion in Limine 3 should be granted to the extent Defendant does not make AB 444 relevant
4	DATED this 13th day of October, 2014.
5	Respectfully submitted,
6	STEVEN B. WOLFSON Clork County District Attorney
7	Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565
8	BY Tamela Weden
9 10	MARC DIGIACOMO Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #006955
11	CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION AND/OR ELECTRONIC MAIL
12	I hereby certify that service of State's Opposition to Defendant's Motion In Limine
13	#1 - 3, was made this 13 th day of October, 2014, by facsimile transmission and/or e-mail to:
14	ROBERT LANGFORD, ESQ. E-Mail: robert@nvlitigation.com
15	FAX #702-471-6540
16	MAGGIE MCCLETCHIE, ESQ. E-Mail: <u>maggie@nvlitigation.com</u>
17	FAX #702-474-6540
18	(COUNSEL FOR WILLIE MASON)
19	ANTLIONIV SCDO ESO
20	ANTHONY SGRO, ESQ. E-Mail: <u>tsgro@pslrfirm.com</u> FAX #702-386-2737
21	FAX #102-360-2737
22	CHRISTOPHER ORAM, ESQ.
23	E-Mail: <u>crorambusiness@aol.com</u> FAX #702-974-0623
24	(COUNSEL FOR DAVID BURNS)
25	BY: Oxyentson
26	J. Robertson Secretary of the District Attorney's Office
27	Secretary of the District Attorney's Office
28	10F15563/MD/jr/MVU

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1 **RTRAN CLERK OF THE COURT** 2 DISTRICT COURT 3 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 4 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 5 CASE NO. C267882-€267882-6 Plaintiff, VS. DEPT. NO. XX 7 WILLIE DARNELL MASON and 8 DAVID BURNS. 9 Defendants. 10 11 BEFORE THE HONORABLE JEROME T. TAO, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 12 MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2014 13 RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 14 **ALL PENDING MOTIONS** 15 16 17 18 APPEARANCES: 19 For the State: MARC DIGIACOMO PAMELA WECKERLY 20 Chief Deputies District Attorney 21 For Defendant Mason: ROBERT L. LANGFORD, ESQ. 22 For Defendant Burns: CHRISTOPHER R. ORAM, ESQ. 23 ANTHONY P. SGRO, ESQ. 24 25 RECORDED BY: SARA RICHARDSON, COURT RECORDER

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LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2014, 10:10 A.M.

* * * * *

THE COURT: All right, this is State versus Willie Mason and David Burns, C267882. Both of the defendants are present in custody with their attorneys. We're here to kind of clean up some of these left over motions. Anything that you guys want to address before get started with the motions?

MR. DiGIACOMO: Not from the State.

MR. SGRO: I don't think so, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Some of these motions may or may not even be valid any more, but, all right, I don't know, any particular motion -- order that you want to do these motions in? It doesn't really matter to me, but --

MR. SGRO: I only have 'em in the order we filed 'em in and I think some of 'em we've had some discussion about, I think we just need to get a ruling for the record. So the first one I have, Your Honor, is the motion to disclose the payments to any witnesses from the State.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SGRO: The State had indicated they didn't oppose it. Where we left off was we just want to make sure that their -- their suggestion was that they hadn't paid anyone.

THE COURT: Yeah, well, I'm pretty sure they said that last, whenever it was, Thursday, that he said it on the record that there weren't any payments that at least that you knew of, right?

MR. DiGIACOMO: Correct. They attached the articles concerning a particular account that is used for relocation of witnesses. That account has expended no funds in this case.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SGRO: And obviously, Your Honor, we don't have the wherewithal to know every account from which money may be drawn. All I'm looking for, Your Honor, is if -- the distinction between we haven't paid anyone versus we haven't paid anyone that we need to disclose statutorily. If they're saying blanket we haven't paid anyone, then that's fine. I just don't want to get into the semantics of whether or not they're making representation because some statute they believe affords them protection to say we're just not paying someone that you need to know about.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. DiGIACOMO: We're fully aware of our *Giglio* and *Brady* responsibilities. If there comes a point in time where there's something that relates to *Brady* or *Giglio*, we're certainly not going to sit down and figure out statutorily -- statutory witness fees. But certainly if we compensate somebody in order to get their cooperation for their testimony, we will provide it. It's somewhat premature now that we're three months away from trial. But, I mean, to that extent, we will abide by an order that provides them *Giglio* material.

THE COURT: Anything else you want to add or no?

MR. SGRO: One of the issues was payment to witnesses for coming to their office to be pretrialed, none of which was mentioned in that dissertation. Again, all I'm looking is for clarity. If they've haven't paid anybody any money, then we're fine. We can move on to the next motion. If they do pay someone at any point between now and trial, so long as they disclose it, we're also fine. That's all I'm looking for, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, anything you want to add to that or no?

MR. DiGIACOMO: Just that I can tell the Court that certainly since the office changed their interpretation of the statute, that no witness was compensated outside that statutory framework. The -- there's been no audit done and I'm not aware if anyone's ever been paid for a pretrial or not in the history of this case. Certainly we could litigate whether or not it's *Brady* or *Giglio* material as to whether or not you pay somebody a witness payment for coming down for a pretrial or not, but I'm not aware of any. But I also didn't cause the office to conduct an audit of prepolicy change because I consider that a statutory fee, and the office considered it a statutory fee. To the extent that their non-statutory fees, we will certainly comply with any directive of the court.

MR. SGRO: So then I have to file a motion, Your Honor, to compel the disclosure of the fees that they claim they're not entitled to disclose. Now we're finally at the heart of the motion, which I'm happy to do, Judge. We'll take it up a different time, a different day.

THE COURT: All right, here's what I'm going to do just to expedite things, all right, I understand that this is an issue that's been in the press and there's been policy changes and whatnot, and I don't know what the effective date of those policy changes are on a case like this where the alleged offense happened several years ago. Here's what I'm going to do, and I'm not -- obviously not sure how this is going to play out because obviously because it's an issue that's been in the press, the Supreme Court hasn't done anything with it yet, so I'm not sure that the pay -- even in the, for example referring to the newspaper articles, if the alleged payment were things like, you know, rent payments and those kinds of things, I'm not sure that's going to play out because this is sort of one of those developing issues.

Here's what I'm going to instruct the State to do, I'm going to instruct

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to just, you know, the usual 20 bucks or whatever it is nowadays to come in get pretrialed, I mean, that's something that everybody has known about, the defense bar's known about that, it's a policy that's been in place for, I want to say decades, but I'm not even positive of that, at least for -- at least for a decade, I know that for a fact. And I don't know that that creates any kind of issue. But if there were additional payments beyond just your usual 20 bucks to come in and -- in response to a subpoena or come in and get pretrialed, here's what I'm going to do, I'm going to instruct you to at least inquire of VWAC whether any additional payments like that were made and if there were any, at least submit them to me in camera so I can see what they are.

Because as I said, I don't know exactly what the Supreme Court's going to do with it, but if in fact there are no such payments other than the 20 bucks -- is it 20 bucks or 45? I don't even know what it is any more. I know it changed --

MR. DiGIACOMO: I think it's 20 -- it was 25, I believe. I think it's been 25 --THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DiGIACOMO: -- for years, plus mileage, so maybe it gets to 28. Does your order include out-of-state witness travel expenses? Because that's the other thing I don't know in this case --

THE COURT: Oh, yeah.

MR. DiGIACOMO: -- if we have an out-of-state witness.

THE COURT: Yeah, I'm presuming, I mean, again, that's something that's been done for at least a decade. I don't think that you guys are surprised that they're paying for people's plane tickets and hotel stays and those kinds of things, right? You're really talking about other things like rent assistance and I can't

remember what the other stuff the newspaper articles talked about. So, no, it doesn't cover -- basically where I'm going with this is it doesn't cover the things that everybody's known about for ten years, the 20 or 25 bucks a day plus travel fees and hotel rooms for out-of-state witnesses. But anything other than that, at least inquire of VWAC whether any payments like that were made. You can submit them to me *in camera*. I'm not sure that those things are actually illegal, I know there's been discussion, but, you know, it's an issue that's sort of developing, submit them to me *in camera* and then I'll kind of see what there is.

If there isn't anything that makes it easy. But, you know, we don't want this to be one of those things where -- I guess what I'm concerned about is if down the line there was something like that, I mean, the easiest thing is there wasn't anything like that, but say there's rent assistance or something like that, if in fact the Supreme Court, I don't know, in the next year or so says, oh, yeah, that stuff is, you know, it's -- it's -- it has certain implications, then we at least want to avoid having a retrial because of an issue that the Supreme Court --

MR. DiGIACOMO: Sure.

THE COURT: -- hasn't yet ruled on that suddenly we just sort of screwed up this whole trial is really where I'm going with that. So let's at least see what there is. If you can make that inquiry and, you know, like I said, submit 'em to me sealed *in camera*, I'll look at it and see if there is such a thing, then we'll go from there. And if there isn't, obviously, I'll, you know, I can -- I'm happy writing an order saying, look, there is nothing, the D.A.'s made representations, looked into it, *et cetera*, *et cetera*, but let's at least see what we're looking at, all right?

MR. DiGIACOMO: Sure.

MR. LANGFORD: Your Honor, just wanted to make sure, I have formally filed

a joinder to Mr. Sgro's motions.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. LANGFORD: My only concern is, you know, mileage is 56 cents a mile at this point, the I.R.S. allows 56 cents a mile, that adds up pretty quickly. And if you're doing multiple pretrials, it starts to be, you know, several hundred dollars. So I'm still, I mean, I don't want to beat a dead horse, I think I understand the Court's meaning, but I think there's still a way for the State to be able to give substantial sums of money to witnesses and say, oh, all we did was have 'em come in for a pretrial and we paid 'em mileage on top of that.

THE COURT: Yeah, but the difference is you know that. So you know how to ask them that on cross-examination. What I'm talking about are things that no one would have known about like the things that came out in the paper, rent assistance that no one even knew to ask the questions. If you know that they're getting paid 25 bucks a day and you know they're getting paid mileage, you can certainly ask the witnesses either in your own pretrials or at trial, hey, you know, how many trips did you make? If you know where it's going, then you certainly know enough to ask cross-examination. The issue, at least from the newspaper articles is they didn't even know to ask the question because no one knew they were doing that.

MR. SGRO: And, Your Honor, again, for the record, this is another issue because -- and as the Court points out, it's developing, are we as defense attorneys allowed to make the same offer of the \$25.00 a day to invite these witnesses to come and pretrial with us at our office?

THE COURT: I'm not sure what you're asking for, you're asking for an advisory ruling on something you haven't done yet?

MR. SGRO: No, no, Your Honor, I'm suggesting that we won't -- in order to

be on a level playing field, the order I'm seeking from the Court is an order permitting us to pay the same witnesses the \$25.00 fee.

THE COURT: I'm not, again, I'm not sure what you're asking for, you're saying, I mean, if you want to --

MR. SGRO: Right, here's what we don't want to do, Your Honor, and this is -this is an issue that's relatively hot right now amongst defense attorneys, if we were
to -- let's just -- Donovan Rowland, who is a witness in this case, can we pay him for
coming to our office and not have any aspersions cast on us for attempting to
influence testimony, bribe, that sort of thing? That's the -- that's the thing that we're
seeking. So I guess, I'm not asking for an advisory ruling, I'm asking for a ruling that
it's okay, or alternatively, that the State has no opposition to such a procedure.

MR. DiGIACOMO: Well, I believe our office policy is that we no longer pay for pretrials, Judge, so if Mr. Sgro wants to agree to allow the witnesses to be paid for pretrials, that's a whole different story. But I think, essentially, what Mr. Sgro is making an argument that the Court doesn't need to rule upon.

THE COURT: Yeah, I'm not sure what you're -- I mean, here's really where I'm going with that is, are you saying that if I say it's okay to do so, you're actually going to start doing that? Because if you're not going to start doing that, you are literally asking for an advisory opinion on something that's never going to happen.

MR. SGRO: No, Your Honor, I -- let me -- let me try to be a little more clear. I want to just do whatever the State's going to do. So if these two prosecutors are going to say that in this case they aren't paying their witnesses to come in for pretrials, then we're not going to pay, like we always have never paid, and everyone's on the same playing field. And so with that representation, then we're fine.

If the -- if these prosecutors, in this case, were going to pay for pretrials, then we would have a different issue. So given the -- the representation of Mr. DiGiacomo just made, I think there's no issue.

THE COURT: All right. Next motion is --

THE CLERK: Is that granted?

THE COURT: Yeah, that motion's granted with the additional *proviso* of the *in camera* review.

Next one is the motion for disclosure of materials and facts relative to future prosecutions of State's witnesses pursuant to *Giglio*, anything that we actually need to address -- are you talking about something in particular or what?

MR. SGRO: Very briefly, Your Honor, there's two witnesses in the case that have had criminal charges with the inception of the case and then one who's picked some up along the way.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SGRO: Cornelius Mayo, Your Honor, is the victim's significant other, as you know, because we've discussed it several times, he picked up an abuse and neglect charge.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SGRO: And I think some other drug-related charges, if my memory's correct. And that case has been constantly continued contemporaneous with this case. So he's had a -- a case I think in justice court for about four years. And I believe at one point the State represented to Mr. Oram that there was going to be some *Giglio* material coming as to Mr. Mayo, we just haven't received it yet.

So if we could have representations from the State on what, if any, benefit Mr. Mayo has received and what, if any, benefit Mr. Rowland has received.

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I'm just going to kick this one 'til calendar call, or if there's another specific thing that

THE COURT: So I don't know that you need a specific ruling. So honestly,

THE COURT: Anything to add? I gather that --

MR. DiGIACOMO: Well, when you say un -- when I say it's unopposed, it's unopposed assuming the defense doesn't open the door to something --

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. DiGIACOMO: -- in some manner. Certainly we're not going to present anything in our case-in-chief related to A.B. 444.

THE COURT: Right, and that's the overarching thing on any motion in limine, whether it's a civil or criminal trial is, you know, you ask for a ruling on something, but if the other side opens the door, it's a whole different ball game as you guys should know, right?

MR. SGRO: Right, and this would be for penalty, Your Honor, not for -- I don't expect they're going to get into it at trial. This would be for penalty.

THE COURT: All right. Were you guys planning on talking about this during the penalty phase?

MR. DiGIACOMO: No, when I say case-in-chief I meant case-in-chief in penalty.

MR. SGRO: I'm sorry, then I mis --

MR. DiGIACOMO: I don't --

MR. SGRO: -- understood.

MR. DiGIACOMO: I certainly wasn't planning on talking about it in the guilt phase at all.

THE COURT: Right. All right, so that's granted as unopposed. Number two, motion in limine to preclude law enforcement from giving lay witness testimony as to identity of the suspect on the surveillance video. And so this one is basically, if you are saying -- essentially what you're saying is you don't want the police officer

saying, Yes, the person in the video matched the person who's sitting in court today. The State's opposition is essentially saying that, look, that's -- if -- if however, they're basing their in-court identification of something on a video based on their interaction with a suspect four years ago, that's a different thing, right?

MR. DiGIACOMO: Correct.

THE COURT: All right, anything you guys want to add to that?

MR. SGRO: Well, Your Honor, I believe we're entitled to an evidentiary hearing to allow us to develop the record that this police officer or these police officers that they intend to have identify Mr. Burns on a video, had no interaction or knowledge with -- about him prior to seeing him on the videotape and the inception of this case.

In other words, we believe the *Rossana* case, which we cited in our brief, stands for the proposition that the identification on the video by someone would be attendant to someone that had prior knowledge and experience of the individual that they're identifying, they use a change of circumstances. I think there was weight loss or weight gain. They had cut their hair. They had glasses on, that sort of thing.

It is universally accepted that the police officers pointing to the video tape and saying that's the -- that's the guy or that's the girl is extremely prejudicial. Without the predicate that we believe the *Rossana* case calls for, we -- we would submit, Your Honor, it's overly prejudicial and should not be allowed, which is why we sought an evidentiary hearing.

THE COURT: All right, State, your response?

MR. DiGIACOMO: Yeah, multiple things, I don't know why it is they'd be -they'd be entitled to an evidentiary hearing. The parties can all agree that Mr. Burns

is five years older now, his hair is significantly different. But most importantly, the detectives that will be asked about the video had contact with him four and a half years ago.

And what *Rossana* says doesn't say you have to have a whole bunch of contact before you see the video, it's just you had to have contact at the time with the individual that was on the video. And they're going to be the only witnesses, the jury's not going to be able to draw the inference -- or the conclusion that this person sitting here looks exactly the same as he did four and a half years ago. He has a different hairstyle. He's certainly significantly older.

And as I cited, what *Rossana* actually for is that exact proposition that if it's going to help the trier of fact to draw the conclusion based upon a reasonable inference based on personal experience of the witness, they're allowed to testify to it. And these witnesses all saw the defendant four and a half years ago, all saw him with the hairstyle that he had on the video and are going to be able to make the conclusion that he's the person who's on the video.

THE COURT: All right. First of all, I'm not sure that the *Rossana* case requires an evidentiary hearing. I'm not sure what the point of an evidentiary hearing is. It's not, you know, it's not a deposition. The purpose -- an evidentiary hearing has to have a point which is I'm making some ruling on something. If the police -- and this is the kind of, exactly the kind of thing that happens at trial, if the police officer -- I agree with the defense in that police officer would be intruding on the jury's role if his only role is to say, yeah, the guy sitting there looks like the guy on the video, clearly that's the -- one of the ultimate issues in the case, and the jury can do that as well as anybody.

If, however, they have an independent basis that the jury doesn't have

for making an ID based on their prior interactions with the suspect, if they're able to say, and the State's going to have to lay a foundation for this, based on my, you know, I interacted with the defendants four years ago in such and such place and they look a little different today, but in fact, the people on the video were -- do look exactly like the person that I met with four years ago in the police station or wherever, then that's something that the jury wouldn't have a basis for and that's the kind of thing that, according to the *Rossana* case, they can testify to because it is outside of the jury's -- it's outside -- it's beyond the capability of what the jury can do in the courtroom. And it is helpful to the trier of fact.

So the issue is obviously, you know, as I sit here right now, I can't make a definitive ruling because it depends on whether or not the State can lay a foundation that the officer has a basis for giving that testimony or not. If the only basis is, yeah, that guy sitting there looks like the guy on the video, then the objection would be -- by the defense would be sustained if the State can lay a foundation that they had a basis that they met these people four years ago, and I've read the paperwork, but obviously I haven't heard from the witnesses yet, but if they can lay a foundation that, yeah, I met him four years ago, and at the time, looking at the video, it looked exactly like them, if you can lay that foundation, then they can certainly answer that guestion. All right?

MR. SGRO: Your Honor, just -- not that I'm going ask for a response or anything, I will supplement the motion then just to include Mr. Burns's booking photo because I think reasonable minds can disagree as to whether or not he looks different at all. He is definitely older, right, because time has gone off the calendar.

THE COURT: Well, and people in C.C.D.C. just change. They're on a different diet, I mean, we've all seen it a million times, but, yeah.

MR. SGRO: We have. I'm going to submit to Your Honor, that if you look at his booking photo, I'm not sure you're going to notice a marked change. But I just wanted to alert the Court, I'll just supplement it, just with his booking photo. I don't need the State to do any response. And that's just to -- so we have it for when we're at trial, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

THE CLERK: It's deferred to trial?

THE COURT: It's deferred to trial so long as the State can lay a foundation and -- with those parameters.

The next one is the motion to preclude the State from admitting the six-pack photo lineup of David Burns signed by Devonia Newman and to preclude the in-court identification of Burns by Newman.

All right, anything you guys, Mr. Sgro, anything you want to add?

MR. SGRO: No, I --

THE COURT: Honestly, let me just make a tactical, not a legal observation, I mean, considering that the person only said they're ten percent sure, I'm not sure why you don't want this in, but that's a tactical observation, not a legal ruling, but anyway.

MR. SGRO: Because my experience is that that ten's going to increase dramatically once -- by the time we get through a couple pretrials and we have her testify. That's why. And it is in fact for that exact reason, the exact reason that the Court just pointed out, if I was confident she was going to stay at ten percent, I would withdraw this.

THE COURT: Well, but even if she doesn't, what you get to do is you get to point out, oh, at the time four years ago it was ten percent, now it's a lot more

positive than that. I mean, that's what cross-examination is for.

MR. SGRO: Right, I get to -- I get to beat up a 16-year-old who when she was 12 saw her mother get shot and then got shot herself in the stomach. That's not an extremely appealing option to me, Your Honor.

What I'm suggesting to the Court is that there a lot of studies and a lot of research done about the solidification that occurs. When Ms. Newman comes into court, there will be two African-American males. So ten percent necessarily increases to a 50-50 shot if she's asked to point to anyone in the courtroom. Now I hate to use this euphemism, but if I get lucky, for lack of a better term, she picks the wrong defendant, then that's fine. But if I am unlucky, you know, she's got a one-in-two chance. So the motion is drafted such that we are entitled to rely on the uncertainty of her identification as opposed to the solidification of that identification once she comes into court.

And I'll submit it on that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Anything to add by the State?

MR. DiGIACOMO: Only that the procedure itself has to be unduly suggestive in order for you to exclude the testimony. And so I've supplied a copy for the record of the color copy of the lineup. And upon my review, there's absolutely nothing improper about the lineup and I would note that they don't even argue really, other than some minor things, that there is anything improper about the lineup itself. They basically are relying upon the witness's statements, which is not something the Court can consider in making the determination. You have to decide is the lineup valid or not valid. If the lineup's valid, the testimony comes in.

THE COURT: Right. I understand what Mr. Sgro's doing, he's kind of merging the two things, and I understand why because there's the -- there's a whole

bunch of psychological studies on, you know, the six-pack photo lineup then what happens later on in court a couple years later. But you are kind of -- the problem is, I understand where you're going with the psychology of it, but the problem is now you're sort of merging two things, the in-court ID and the previous photo six-pack ID. So I'm not exactly sure, legally, which one you're more concerned about.

Your motion was directed to the six-pack. But your argument today was more like -- more about the in-court identification. So you are -- and I'm not saying I don't understand why you're doing that because I understand what you're concerned about, but in terms of a legal ruling, you are sort of bunching the two things together when at least in the eyes of the law, if not in the eyes of a psychologist, they're two different things. So what is it that you are actually focusing on? Because your oral argument today is not exactly the same as what was in your brief.

MR. SGRO: Yes, sir. So the -- the motion in limine sought both things. And obviously, the Court's correct, they are two different things. With respect to the six-pack, the photographic lineup, I think the Court has a color copy of it.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SGRO: I'll simply state the following, Your Honor, the unduly suggestiveness of the photograph deals with the coloring of the -- so you have four people in the six-pack that are blue. Their pictures are larger. Their headshots are larger. The two -- the two in the middle are some sort -- I guess a discolored brown background. Their heads are smaller. And one of the two men is smiling who's in the brown.

So our position, Your Honor, is that it's unduly suggestive relative to the way the photos are positioned, the size and the different color. And again, the Court

touched on this, the psychology of it is you have bright blue versus that discolored brown is what I'm calling it, which tends to -- tends to foster the eye to go towards the middle of that lineup. And given Ms. Newman was only ten percent sure, we believe that that's *indicia* of her uncertainty, and that is *indicia* of the suggestiveness having caused her to focus on the two photos that are in the middle. And so that's relative to the six-pack, Your Honor.

With the respect to the in-court identification, I think I've previously addressed those with respect to our concerns.

THE COURT: All right. I'm looking at the photo lineup and for the record, these are going to be in the record anyway, but there are six people on these -- in the photo lineup. Four of them do have blue backgrounds, the four kind of on the left column and the right column. The two in the center are of -- do have a -- I'm not sure what that color is. It is kind of a -- it's a version of tan or brown or something like that.

I'm not sure I agree with you that of the two people in the tan lineups in the middle one of them is smiling. In fact, they both look like they're not smiling. It looks like the one -- there are some who are smiling and some who aren't. One and four who are blue backgrounds look like they're smiling, but the others don't look like they're smiling. So I'm not even sure which one on the tan background you believe is --

MR. SGRO: May I approach very briefly? I don't have that in front of me. May I approach very briefly?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. SGRO: Can I see which one? Okay.

THE COURT: So I'm not sure -- I'm not sure I agree with you that -- that one

of the two in the tan background is smiling. It looks like they're both not smiling actually. It looks like of the six people in the photo lineup, four of them are not smiling and two of them are. Do you disagree?

MR. SGRO: You're right, Your Honor, it was the -- the smile was something that I had noticed previously. The hair is different. The -- one of the driving components in this case relative to identification is the bushiness of the assailant's hair. And I believe the one in the top photo has the braids. The one with ostensibly Mr. Burns's photo depicts the big bushy hair. That -- that was the mechanism, there were two significant mechanisms of identification in this case. One was a piece of clothing that has been attributed to Mr. Burns which is a pair of overalls.

The second most compelling point of identification in the case is the bushiness of the assailant's hair. And if you look at that, Your Honor, in the brown photos or the dirty brown, whatever they are, only Mr. Burns of the two has the bushy hair, which I believe, after pretrialing Ms. Devonia Newman, the victim in this case, I believe that's going to be what led her to -- to led -- lead her to that photo.

THE COURT: All right. Well, in looking through the photo lineup, it is a little bit different that two people are -- have brown backgrounds whereas the other four have blue backgrounds. But -- and I would be a lot more concerned if the defendant were the only person with a brown background, but there's a least one other person with a brown background, and they're arranged such that the entire middle column is essentially a brown background.

Referring to the bushy hair, I mean, of the six people in the photo lineup, five of them have bushy hair. There is one person who has -- it looks like, I can't tell quite if they're braids or if it's just more of an unkempt kind of thing, and I'm referring to number two. The copy -- I have two copies here of varying quality, and

it's kind of hard to tell, but there's at least some bushiness to it.

But anyway, so my point is, I would be a lot more concerned if the defendant were the only person with the brown background. There's a ton of case law that that's almost presumptively illegal. But in this one you have six photos arranged by column. Two of the columns you can have the blue backgrounds. The middle column is the brown backgrounds. I'm not sure I agree with you that this is unduly suggestive in the sense of, you know, when I was looking through this, I'm not sure that my eye was necessarily drawn to any particular column given the way that it's arranged.

If it were arranged more asymmetrically, I -- I think I'd be a lot more inclined to have some concerns about this, but the way it's arranged it's kind of symmetrical. And I know it's kind of hard -- I don't -- I don't know if it's -- if I'm putting this on the record very clearly so that anyone reading this would understand, it's sort of hard to describe when you're talking about arrangements of photos. But given that it's symmetrical and there's more than one person with a brown background, I'm not sure that I agree with Mr. Sgro, so based on that the motion is denied. And then I'm not even sure if your motion even covered the in-court identification or if you're just sort of throwing that in there to explain the impact of these -- of prior out-of-court identifications.

MR. DiGIACOMO: Well, once you deny step number one --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. DiGIACOMO: -- then step number two becomes irrelevant because it has to be based upon a violation of step number one, the in-court identification is not based on independent evidence.

THE COURT: Well, and the other thing is, the in-court identification hasn't

happened yet, so, and we don't know what, you know, what they're going to be wearing on those days and where they're going to be sitting and all that kind of stuff. So, all right. Is that all the motions? Or was there another one? Let me flip back to my index here.

MR. SGRO: There's --

MR. DiGIACOMO: There's the background checks on jurors.

MR. SGRO: -- the background check, so -- on the jurors, Your Honor, so as the Court --

THE COURT: So essentially what you're asking for is, I mean, essentially this, in a sense it's moot because we're going to start with a whole new panel anyway.

MR. SGRO: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: But essentially what you're asking for is if the D.A. does a background check on the prospective jurors that they give you the results; is that really what you're after?

MR. SGRO: Right. I think the case calls upon us to do a couple different things to make sure we're on the same playing field. So if the State --

THE COURT: Well, the dissent certainly did. I'm not sure the majority did. But the dissent of --

MR. SGRO: No, well, I guess the majority --

MR. DiGIACOMO: Right, the case actually concludes it.

MR. SGRO: -- the majority says the reason we are voting this direction is because you defense attorneys have a number of mechanisms you can employ to be on the same playing field. And so they do the footnote where they say, for example, you could ask the Jury Commissioner for them, and we saw what that

THE COURT: Well, honestly, and, you know, that's one of those things where honestly, I read the case, I read the footnote, but as a practical matter because the case just came out, what, like, two weeks ago, the Jury Commissioner isn't geared up for anything like that. That's just -- it's impossible to do at this -- at this date. Maybe six months from now it's a different ball game, but that's -- that's exactly one of the problems with brand new cases is the Jury Commissioner just doesn't have the resources right now.

MR. SGRO: Right. I understand, Your Honor, but we did what we thought we needed to do.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SGRO: So we did the Jury Commissioner scenario, it did not pan out. So now I think we go to step two, which is we get a representation from the State, and Mr. Oram and I have personal experience where the State has gone out and an run SCOPEs during, I think it was during jury selection, and it was a mechanism by which they justified a peremptory in a case that I'm thinking about. The bottom line is this, if the State runs any sort of SCOPE or N.C.I.C. or does any background investigation, we would just like it because we don't have the access to do it. So if the State doesn't do it, and they affirmatively represent such, then we're fine. If the State does it and agrees to give us a copy in advance of trial of whatever they do, we're also fine.

So I think this is simply step two after we saw the difficulty inherent in trying to get the Commissioner to do the background checks.

THE COURT: All right, State, your position?

MR. DiGIACOMO: Judge, if you read the case as opposed to the footnote, it

actually says, and I will tell you that we were arguing this in front of the Supreme Court, and I can tell you that the justices that dissented were the ones that were giving us the issue in the last oral argument. But it says, quote, Most courts have held that in the absence of a statute or rule mandating disclosure, no such disclosure obligation exists, and then goes on, the holding of the cases, if policy considerations dictate that defendant should be allowed to see prosecution developed jury dossiers, then a court rule should be proposed, considered, and adopted in the usual manner.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. DiGIACOMO: Such a formal rule-making procedure is implicitly authorized by N.R.S. 179(a).107(j) and better suited to the job of assessing the scope of the disparity, the impact on juror privacy and interest, the need to protect work product, practicality, and fundamental fairness in this case with its limited record and arguments. The case essentially says no, and then the footnote says here's all the possible ways that a rule might work --

THE COURT: Right. This is where I was coming from, I read the footnote, and in a -- in a, literally speaking, you're right. Here -- this is where -- this where I was coming from, just so you guys know, look, there's things that we do in death penalty cases that we might not do in, like, a stolen car case or some, you know, little burglary case for obvious reasons, first of all, because of what's at stake for the defendants, but also because of what's at stake for the victims and their families, and, you know, the relatively severe nature of what's going on for everybody.

In that case, it was a four-to-three opinion. So my thinking was, look, all you need is one justice to flip -- to find some factual difference in this case or some factual difference in that case, and now you're looking at a possible reversal and

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doing this trial over again. So it was sort of like err on the side of caution, let's see if the Jury Commissioner can do it, they obviously couldn't. Really, that's where I was coming from.

If this were a P.S.V. case or some a, you know, some burglary case, I wouldn't even go there, I'd say, yeah, that's what the Supreme Court has said, but the concern is in a death penalty case they're going to look at it a little bit more carefully, and all you need is one justice to find some factual glitch in there. And that's why I at least signed that order and, you know, at least put that process in. Now, obviously, as a practical matter, it didn't happen, not sure what to do with it now. But that's kind of my thinking on this is, I don't want this case to be the one where the one where that one justice flips and, you know, finds some factual distinction. That's really where I was coming from on it.

Now, where that goes, as a practical matter, not sure. But any way, just to let you -- I'm giving you kind of a window into my thinking on that, but anyway, go ahead, Mr. DiGiacomo, you can finish.

MR. DiGIACOMO: Well, yeah, I mean, obviously, in fact, the Court will recall, I didn't oppose them --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. DiGIACOMO: -- getting the order from the Jury Commissioner, if they're willing to do it.

THE COURT: Right, sure.

MR. DiGIACOMO: I hadn't read the case. But now that I've read the case, this is pretty clear that the Supreme Court wants to sit down because of all these competing interests and craft out a rule, and in fact, that's what the oral argument was, and that was a capital case we were making this argument.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. DiGIACOMO: And it was those dissenting, three dissenting justices and that oral argument happened before this case came out.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. DiGIACOMO: And so it's pretty clear that the Court wants to consider all of that by way of a court rule, and absent a court rule, they don't want district courts issuing orders to -- to anybody, particularly even the State to give over SCOPEs. And I can tell you that argument was about SCOPEs, but there's a lot of other databases that that argument turned into and Justice Douglas and Justice Cherry narrowed it down to what about just SCOPE.

And I'm not sure after reading N.R.S. 179.100 whether or not a court order to the Commissioner was lawful or not after reading the statute. And so the position that the State's going to take on this particular case is, is, look, the Supreme Court has spoken in black and white that says we're going to sit down and do a court rule, and absent a court rule, this shouldn't happen, so we oppose the motion in its entirety at this point.

THE COURT: Right. I understand.

MR. SGRO: Your Honor --

THE COURT: And I understand that's literally what it says. I understand that that is what four justices said, and it is what the footnote says. But, I mean, you know where I'm coming from and hopefully you can appreciate it.

MR. DiGIACOMO: Sure.

THE COURT: Is, you know, no one wants to do this trial twice, especially since we're looking at a possible six-weeker and, you know, if we do it twice, it's going to be four years from now and now everyone's, you know, the crime's going to

be eight-years-old. So it's sort of, you know, out of an abundance of caution, I'll give 'em that order and see where it goes. It didn't go anywhere, but, all right.

Here's what I'm going to do, I'm not, you know, I know that, the extra thing that plays into this, even though it's a death penalty case is you can't really -- even if you run an N.C.I.C., you can't really turn that over. What other databases are you even talking about, by the way, if you don't mind my asking as a factual thing?

MR. DiGIACOMO: As a factual thing, I mean, a lot of these are public records.

THE COURT: Right, sure.

MR. DiGIACOMO: But, you know, there are LexisNexis databases, there are Westlaw databases, there is voter registration --

THE COURT: County recorder, County -- okay.

MR. DiGIACOMO: -- databases. There is --

THE COURT: But the only on that --

MR. DiGIACOMO: -- D.M.V. databases --

THE COURT: -- the only one that -- I know but hang on, but the only ones that they wouldn't have access to because, you know, we can all search assessor's records, recorder's records, that kind of thing, what are the ones that they don't have access to? Is it just SCOPE and N.C.I.C.? Or is it something else?

MR. SGRO: Yes, sir.

MR. DiGIACOMO: No, there's all JusticeLink databases that are associated with investigative. So there's SCOPE, there's N.C.I.C., there's D.M.V. records, there's -- not that we've searched -- I don't think I've ever searched anything other than SCOPE for a juror personally, but law enforcement has a number of databases

available to it, all of which fall under the N.C.I.C., slash, SCOPE, slash, criminal history rules that some prosecutor may decide that they want to, for whatever reason, look at, and there shouldn't be a court order that precludes it. We have our own operating agreements with the people --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. DiGIACOMO: -- who handle those. And those operating agreements control what the prosecutor does and doesn't do. I mean, we are a branch of government that is involved in a lot of things, and, you know --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. DiGIACOMO: -- making some sort of post *ad hoc* determination as to whether or not a particular database was accessed or not is problematic which is also something that we had a discussion with the Supreme Court about is how is it you're going to know that a particular running, if you find out later on, of a particular individual was related to the investigation of a criminal case or was related to the fact that they were a juror on a case because the name being run is not going to be under mine, it's going to be under an investigator. So then we're going to have a lot of issues as it relates and they need to have a procedure in place to, okay, look, this is who was run, this is the information that was gotten, this was submitted *in camera*, there was a lot of issues that relate to just simply, Hey, State, did you turn this over?

MR. SGRO: Your Honor, may I briefly --

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. SGRO: -- interject here? The one factual distinction here, Your Honor, is that Mr. Burns has the misfortune of having two court-appointed attorneys that don't have access to SCOPE. Okay, and I think that's a big deal for this case. If we

1	worked in the Public Defender's office
2	MR. DiGIACOMO: They would not have access to SCOPE.
3	THE COURT: Yeah, they don't.
4	MR. SGRO: Well, I thought they did.
5	THE COURT: They used, nope, they used to, but they don't now.
6	MR. SGRO: Well
7	THE COURT: They haven't for several years now.
8	MR. DiGIACOMO: I think when Dave Roger took office, Dave Roger became
9	aware that they had access to a criminal database in violation of N.R.S. 179.100;
10	and therefore, there is no longer
11	THE COURT: But the bottom line is
12	MR. DiGIACOMO: I believe that there is no
13	THE COURT: at least for several years
14	MR. DiGIACOMO: non-law enforcement agency that currently has access
15	to SCOPE.
16	THE COURT: Yeah, I know for a fact that at least for several years the P.D.'s
17	office has not had access to SCOPE.
18	MR. SGRO: You know, I'll just say this, Your Honor, this particular fact
19	pattern, I don't I was, obviously, unaware that they don't have it any more. If they
20	have had it in the last four years
21	THE COURT: Nah, it's been a lot longer than four years, I can tell you that. I
22	don't know if it was when Dave Roger took over or not, but it's been a lot longer than
23	four years that they haven't had it.
24	MR. SGRO: Well, Your Honor, I think in an abundance of caution, I think
25	when you're looking at this, when we're only suggesting that we only get what they

get, what you would have going to the Nevada Supreme Court is a record that says, Hey, the defendant's attorneys tried the Jury Commissioner route, it was somewhat of a cluster and it was unsuccessful, for good reasons. Then the defense attorneys asked to simply get a copy of whatever the D.A. did, that too was denied. In other words, what I'm suggesting is for so little we can avoid so much down the road.

THE COURT: All right, here's what I'm going to do, I'm not going to order that the State can or can't do any particular investigation with any -- with regard to any jurors, they can do whatever they want to do, maybe they -- maybe they'll investigate a juror, maybe they won't. I know it comes down to, you know, time and all that kind of stuff. If, I'm going to order that if you run SCOPE or N.C.I.C. of any prospective jurors, okay, you can't turn over the printouts, I know it because of privacy things, but if it turns out that one or more of the prospective jurors has either been arrested, charged, or convicted of a crime, and you find that on N.C.I.C., at least turn over the dates of the conviction and the case numbers to the defense.

That's something that we would cover during verbal *voir dire* anyway. One of my standard questions is anyone ever been accused of a crime whether or not there was a result in conviction. So in theory, if everybody's answering truthfully, we would all have that information anyway. But you know, if you're going to know that before I even ask that question, you know, all you're doing is you're getting the same answer they would have given, you're just getting it a little bit earlier, and if -- and if you have that information that they have been convicted of a crime in Nevada or another state, if they've been charged with a crime and the case was dismissed or denied in screening or something like that, at least give that -- if you do that search, and I'm not ordering that you do it, if you do that search, give that information to the defense. Because like I said, it's not information they wouldn't

have had anyway, they'll just get it at the same time that you guys get it.

MR. SGRO: Your Honor, the -- I hate to keep throwing these wrinkles in, the -- the search that was done was relative to a work card in the case that we had before, and the juror in question was a topless dancer which wouldn't fall under the categories you've just articulated. So as you know, Judge, the SCOPE has a number of line-item entries included in those would be work card privileged license issues *et cetera*. And so to the extent that there are those sorts of entries, we'd like those included in the order as well.

THE COURT: Well, I'm not sure --

MR. DiGIACOMO: Judge, I oppose that.

THE COURT: -- what you mean because there's tons of different kinds of work cards. I'm not sure what you're asking for.

MR. SGRO: Well, let's --

MR. DiGIACOMO: He wants basically any information that we gather from any database unaccessible to the defense to be provided to the defense. That's exactly what the court says no to, that that evades many things, not just privacy interests, but also the prosecution's deliberative process in making certain determinations.

THE COURT: Yeah, I mean, let me ask you this --

MR. DiGIACOMO: And how this was utilized --

THE COURT: -- hang on, if you guys want that information, why don't you put it in the questionnaire? Do you have any, you know, state-issued work cards? Why don't you ask that question if that's what you really want?

MR. DiGIACOMO: Because that's not what they're looking to do, what they're looking to do is do a post *ad hoc* analysis of our peremptory challenges, which is

how they utilized it against us in the last case was they got up there and said, well, the State is making a *Batson* challenge, and I gave a race-neutral reason in the sense that, well, look, I'm not going to leave somebody with a work card, who by the way, did not disclose that information during *voir dire*, on the jury. And then they started screaming about how they didn't have equal access. And that's how this issue wind up in front of the Supreme Court.

The State may do a lot of investigation of a particular juror and make determinations. And that determination is something we're allowed to have, and they're not allowed to invade our thought processes on how we want a jury and how we don't want a jury. And they are utilizing this in order to then create and argue their *Batson* challenges. The only reasons they learned about it in that case was because it was my race-neutral reason for striking a juror. And therefore, then there was a long discussion of who do we do SCOPEs on, was the SCOPE on -- did you do SCOPES on just African-American jurors, or were there on similarly situated non-African-American jurors and it went down this rabbit hole of a discussion about *Batson*.

We oppose having to turn over information we utilize to make our preemptive challenges and it only becomes relevant if at some point they make a *Batson* challenge, the Court finds that there's a *prima facie* case that there is discrimination going on and then asks for our race-neutral challenges.

THE COURT: All right, here's what I'm going to do, the difference -- I don't know if, you know, I don't about the facts of that other particular case, other than what I read in the Supreme Court's opinion, if what you're after is the actual information on these people, you know, we're doing a questionnaire anyway. If you want to know work cards, why don't you throw a question in about work cards. If

you want to know if they have a C.C.W. permit, why don't you throw a question into the questionnaire about C.C.W. permit?

If what you're doing -- let me do this then, all right, here's the order I'm going to give, any evidence of prior arrests, whether or not they resulted in a conviction, or any evidence you uncover from an N.C.I.C. or SCOPE, which are the databases they don't have access to, which indicate that a juror has lied on their questionnaire, I think that's fair because probably -- and frankly, you know, aside from Mr. Sgro wants, I would want to know that anyway, if you affirmatively uncover evidence that somebody, for example, denies having a work card or denies having a C.C.W., and you found out, hey, they got one right now, we'd all want to know that anyway, right?

MR. DiGIACOMO: Correct.

THE COURT: Other than that, if what Mr. Sgro is after is evidence of dishonesty, then you need to, you know, turn that over. If -- if what he's after is the information about work cards, you can certainly throw questions in the questionnaire about that. All right?

MR. SGRO: We'll get together with the State. I think Ms. Weckerly's handling the questionnaires. We'll submit some proposed questions and we'll work it out.

THE COURT: Yeah, and I'll -- we'll do 'em that way 'cause, you know, I guess -- I understand exactly what the State's concern is, if you're actually after the information, that's one thing, there's another way to get that. If you're just trying to use this as sort of a set up to second guess the State's challenge, that's a whole different thing. If in -- if you're after the information, like I said, we'll just put it in the questionnaire, and we'll go over it that way. So let's do it that way, is that pretty clear what the order is then?

MR. DiGIACOMO: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. And, again, I'm not ordering you to do it, but if you do it, if you find it, you gotta turn it over to them, and like I said, that's the kind of stuff I would want to know anyway. If someone's lying on their questionnaire, I'm going to boot them regardless.

MR. DiGIACOMO: I think we'd have an obligation to the Court to provide that, so.

THE COURT: Yeah, I think you would, right, exactly. So let do it that way. Is that -- is that all the motions or is there another one?

MR. SGRO: There's -- there's --

MR. DiGIACOMO: I thought we handled the motion on Stephanie, Monica, Jerome, and Quentin White and Dellane Bryant. I will --

THE COURT: Yeah, a bunch of 'em we've handled I think.

MR. DiGIACOMO: Yeah, I will inform the Court that I issued a subpoena for all those records. Upon my review I'll submit anything that needs to be submitted to the Court *in camera* for your review. The production of medical records for Mr. Thomas, I believe that we all agreed that he went to Utah and utilized Albert Davis and that that was the copy of the records you're looking for that he didn't go to U.M.C. But if you have some other information as it relates to Mr. Thomas, I have no opposition to them getting records on Mr. Thomas from U.M.C. so long as we get a copy, but I don't think he went there.

MR. SGRO: Right, I don't know that he did or not. And what -- when we met on Thursday, Your Honor, Mr. DiGiacomo told me that there was a picture in a search warrant that we couldn't -- we couldn't retrieve. That was -- like someone took a screen shot of a document that showed that Mr. Thomas was in the hospital.

And let me explain the relevancy, Mr. Thomas, on a completely unrelated matter about a month or two prior, was running away from law enforcement, tried to hop over a cinderblock wall, and injured his leg. The extent of that injury remains in some dispute. We're trying to get to the medical records and the reason why, Your Honor, is because in front of the grand jury they explained that his injury to his leg would have been *indicia* of his inability to participate in this crime, okay.

And the -- the bus video that shows Mr. Thomas getting off the bus in California, shows him having crutches handed to him when he gets off the bus and then before -- and when he leaves Vegas to go to California, there's a tape of him on crutches. So there -- there is some investigation that needs to be done as to the extent and the gravity of that injury. So what we have -- and the -- to make it even more complicated, Jerome Thomas used a fake name when he went to the hospital, Alvin --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DiGIACOMO: Albert Davis.

MR. SGRO: Right.

MR. DiGIACOMO: Just so the record's clear, it's not a photograph in a search warrant, although there is actually a photograph in a search warrant, but attached to the impound report from the apartment, Jerome Thomas's apartment, is a photocopy of all those documents.

MR. SGRO: Okay.

MR. DiGIACOMO: And it's in the discovery that Mr. Sgro has because I looked it up just to make sure he had it. So if they want to submit an order, unfortunately, it's in Utah, I'm not sure a district court order in Utah's going to get

them any more additional records. So, I mean, they can do a compelling order in Utah. Certainly if they get any records, I'd ask that they be provided to the State as well.

MR. SGRO: So all we want to do, Your Honor, is submit an order to you stating that there's good cause for us to get them, and then obviously we have some time now to go to Utah and try and vet that out.

THE COURT: Yeah, I mean, the good thing is we've got time to do it now, at least, so, all right.

MR. DiGIACOMO: As long as the order says we both get copies, I have no problem with that.

MR. SGRO: Right, I have no problem, obviously, with them getting it. And I think that does it, other than the notice of witnesses, Your Honor --

MR. DiGIACOMO: Well, there's two things, one is, for whatever reason, there's been a motion to compel exculpatory evidence that's been on calendar for years now, I'm assuming that you can clear that off your calendar, this is according to your J.E.A. --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DiGIACOMO: -- with an order that we follow our statutory and constitutional obligations. We then did subsequent, specific motions as it relates to specific discovery, but this was their original motion for exculpatory evidence, slash, discovery motion. So I assume that it's covered by all the other --

MR. SGRO: Is it ours?

MR. DiGIACOMO: Yeah, it's yours.

THE COURT: Is there anything else in there --

MR. SGRO: We'll take it off calendar, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yeah, because sometimes these things just get kicked along, so, all right, let's take it off calendar. If you -- if there's something in there that we just -- everybody overlooked, you can put it back on calendar. But I'm assuming that it's been taken care of with everything that's happened in the last couple of months. But if you find out that's not the case, just let us know and we'll put it back on calendar then, all right?

MR. SGRO: For purposes right now we can take it off the record just so it doesn't continue to linger.

THE COURT: Right. Okay.

Anything else you guys want to address?

MR. SGRO: Just very briefly, housekeeping, there's a letter from Jerome Thomas, Your Honor, this same individual.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SGRO: We have an envelope and a return address that it's from Jerome Thomas to Detective Chris Bunting. Chris Bunting's the main detective.

THE COURT: Why is he sending letters to the detective if you don't mind my --

MR. DiGIACOMO: I don't know and I forgot -- and I apologize, I told Mr. Sgro I would ask Detective Bunting. We got a copy of the letter because San Bernardino jail was copying mail out. So you know, you only get the envelope.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. DiGIACOMO: So there's a cop -- there's a photograph of an envelope, the actual letter itself, I could not find and I forgot to ask Detective Bunting when we got continued. I will certainly ask Detective Bunting if he ever received it. It may have just been an I.A.D. request to be processed on his warrant here. I don't know

if it has anything substantive, but it certainly, I'll check with Detective Bunting, if he maintained copy of the letter, or if he even received it and read it. And I just don't have an answer for Mr. Sgro, but I'll answer that question.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SGRO: And then, we would like an updated witness list with the right addresses, Your Honor. I know that when they filed they get a new name, they put the name on the list, it's been regurgitation. So for example, Cornelius Mayo, they still have him living at the Meikle Lane address. And --

MS. WECKERLY: We provided that.

MR. SGRO: -- we asked for some addresses, I bring him up because we brought it up to the State, they gave us a new address sheet, Donovan Rowland, who's a pivotal witness in this case still says address unknown; Devonia Newman, parent-guardian of Devonia Newman, we understand that she's been in and out, I would guess that they have some mechanism by which they're keeping in touch. All I'm asking for, Your Honor, is if they have a good address for Donovan Rowland, we still have the address unknown, even after --

MR. DiGIACOMO: But didn't we give --

MS. WECKERLY: We don't have one of him.

MR. DiGIACOMO: -- we sat down --

MS. WECKERLY: In that --

MR. DiGIACOMO: We don't have an address on this one?

MS. WECKERLY: No, but we'll provide that. Also the defense witnesses were all noticed at least four or five of 'em from Mr. Sgro's office, if we could have an accurate address on those witnesses too, and the underlying discovery of the experts that the defense noticed as to Mr. Burns with fetal alcohol syndrome. We

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still don't have the underlying data and then again, those lay witnesses, all we have is the office address of Mr. Sgro for them, which is -- now we have time, they could give us an actual address.

MR. SGRO: Right, so we need -- we need --

THE COURT: So here's what I'm going to do, look, the trial date's been reset, so the deadlines for filing all the witness notices have, you know, de facto been reset anyway. So you guys, I mean, the statute says, at the time you file the notice of witnesses, although I guess you're -- unless you're relying on the old ones, you have to the address that's known to you at the time that the notice is filed. So I'm going to make it effective to both sides that you guys have to provide everybody updated addresses, contact information, with all the witnesses that you -- whatever information, contact information you have effective of today or when the trial date is.

MR. DiGIACOMO: And I'm sure that both sides don't necessarily want to make a public record of the addresses of the witnesses.

THE COURT: Right, sure.

MR. DiGIACOMO: As long as we convey them between the parties so that the parties are aware of what they are, I'm assuming neither side has a problem with that.

THE COURT: I'm assuming --

MR. SGRO: That's --

THE COURT: -- I'm assuming, I mean, I was going to say, I'm assuming that's what -- that's done in a lot of these cases anyway, I'm assuming you don't have any objection to that as long as you get an address available to you somewhere, right?

MR. SGRO: Absolutely, absolutely.

1	THE COURT: Okay. All right, Mr. Langford, anything you want to add to all of
2	that or no?
3	MR. LANGFORD: No, Your Honor.
4	THE COURT: All right.
5	THE CLERK: Is the motion to suppress as to Mason, was that already
6	discussed?
7	THE COURT: Which one?
8	THE CLERK: I don't know.
9	MR. DiGIACOMO: The motion to suppress Mr. Mason's statement, I believe
10	it was
11	MS. WECKERLY: It's moot.
12	THE COURT: Oh, because you weren't going to introduce the statements in
13	your case-in-chief because you
14	MR. DiGIACOMO: Correct, it's moot.
15	THE COURT: Right.
16	MR. DiGIACOMO: But I believe that the Court was going to enter an order
17	that says there's a Miranda violation, I think that that was the discussion that we
18	had, that there was a Miranda violation, therefore, it can't be used in our
19	case-in-chief.
20	THE COURT: Yeah, we discussed that last week. It was sort of thrown out
21	there verbally that, yeah, that's the order then, all right.
22	All right, thanks, guys.
23	MR. SGRO: Thank you, Your Honor.
24	MR. LANGFORD: Thank you, Your Honor.
25	MR. DiGIACOMO: Thank you, Judge.

1	PROCEEDING CONCLUDED AT 11:04 A.M.
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21	ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio video recording of this proceeding in the above-entitled case.
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23	SARA RICHARDSON Court Recorder/Transcriber
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TRAN

CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

* * * * *

THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, VS. WILLIE DARNELL MASON, AKA WILLIE DARNELL MASON, JR., AKA G-DOGG, DAVID JAMES BURNS, AKA D-SHOT,

Defendants.

CASE NO. C267882-1 C267882-2 DEPT NO. XX

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDING

BEFORE THE HONORABLE CHARLES THOMPSON, SENIOR DISTRICT JUDGE

JURY TRIAL - DAY 1

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 2015

APPEARANCES:

For the State: MARC P. DIGIACOMO, ESQ.

PAMELA C. WECKERLY, ESQ.

Chief Deputy District Attorneys

For Defendant Mason: ROBERT L. LANGFORD, ESQ.

For Defendant Burns: CHRISTOPHER R. ORAM, ESQ.

ANTHONY P. SGRO, ESQ.

RECORDED BY SUSAN DOLORFINO, COURT RECORDER TRANSCRIBED BY: KARR Reporting, Inc.

KARR REPORTING, INC.

1	LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 2015, 1:14 P.M.
2	* * * *
3	(Outside the presence of the prospective jury panel.)
4	MR. ORAM: Judge, I have a housekeeping matter. Are
5	we on the record yet?
6	THE COURT: I hope not.
7	Are we on the record? Yes, we are.
8	(Disruption in recording)
9	MR. ORAM: two sets of documents, one for 512
10	pages, another for 616 pages. They had made requests for me
11	for these documents. They are California Youth Authority
12	records that we would use in the event of a penalty phase to
13	show the past of Mr. Burns.
14	THE COURT: The record will so reflect.
15	All right. State of Nevada versus Willie Mason and
16	David Burns. The record will reflect the presence of both
17	defendants with their respective counsel. Are we ready for
18	trial?
19	MR. ORAM: Yes, Your Honor.
20	MR. SGRO: Yes, Your Honor.
21	MR. DiGIACOMO: Yes, Your Honor.
22	MR. LANGFORD: Yes, Your Honor.
23	THE COURT: All right. The bailiff will bring in
24	the jurors.
25	(Pause in the proceedings.)

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(In the presence of the prospective jury panel.)

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THE COURT: Please be seated.

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All right. State of Nevada versus Willie Mason and David Burns. The record will reflect the presence of the

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defendants, counsel, and the District Attorneys.

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Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

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PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL: Good morning.

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THE COURT: My name is Charles Thompson. I am a

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Senior District Court Judge. This is Department No. 20 of the

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Eighth Judicial District. Until recently, Judge Tao was the

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judge in this department, and you probably saw his name out

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there. When you got your questionnaire, Judge Tao signed it.

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Recently Judge Tao was appointed to the new Intermediate Court

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of Appeals, and so he's no longer the judge in this

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department.

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authorized to appoint certain retired District Court Judges as

Under Nevada law, the Nevada Supreme Court is

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Senior District Court Judges. I am a retired District Court

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Judge and unfortunately I've been appointed a Senior District

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Court Judge in this department until the Governor appoints a

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replacement, which we don't expect to happen for many weeks,

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probably a couple of months.

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-- assigned to Department 20, and so I'm going to be the judge

This case is a case that was routinely assigned to

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in the case. By way of introduction, my staff includes Linda

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Skinner, who is the clerk next to me right here, and the — the blonde-haired lady. And she's in charge of taking minutes of everything that goes on in the court and swearing in the witnesses, and she's also in charge of any exhibits when they're marked and received in court.

Next to her is Susan Dolorfino, who is the recorder, and she's recording everything we say, everything that I say, everything you say, and all the lawyers. And periodically she will be seeing that a transcript of everything that we say is prepared for use by the lawyers if they want it.

You've already met my — my marshal, Randy Hawkes. He's over here to the right. There is a law clerk down here. Her name is Holly Walker. You may get an opportunity to meet the secretary that's assigned to this department. She's in and out occasionally. Her name is Paula Walsh and she's not in here right now.

As you are already aware, this — you've been summoned to serve as jurors in this case. It's a criminal case. The defendant — the defendants in the case, there's two of them, they're Willie Mason and David Burns.

Mr. Mason, would you stand so that the jurors can see you, please. Thank you. You can be seated.

And Mr. Burns, David Burns, is — is seated right here with the blue shirt on. Mr. Burns, you can be seated.

The defendants are charged with multiple offenses,

including murder, burglary, and robbery. The exact offenses will be described to you in more detail by the Deputy District Attorney when — in a few minutes. And I will describe them in more detail in my written jury instructions that I gave to the — to the jurors at the conclusion of the evidence.

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The District Attorneys in this case are Marc DiGiacomo, that's Mr. DiGiacomo right here, and Pam Weckerly. And that's — Pam Weckerly is — they're the two Deputy District Attorneys that have been assigned to prosecute this case.

Mr. Burns is represented by Tony Sgro. He's the gentleman without the hair right there and Mr. Oram -- I knew him when he had hair, by the way -- and Mr. Oram who is next to him, and Chris Oram, those are the two attorneys representing -- representing Mr. Burns.

Mr. Robert Langford represents Mr. Mason. That's Mr. Langford over there.

Occasionally Linda Weaver will be assisting Mr. Sgro, and that's Ms. Weaver there. And occasionally Margaret McLetchie will assist Mr. Langford. And I don't think Ms. McLetchie is in here right now.

The prosecutor is going to more fully explain to you what this case is about now and who the witnesses are that are going to be called by the prosecution in the case. I want you to make a mental note of the names of all of these witnesses

1	because if you know somebody, in a few minutes I'll be asking
2	you if you know the witnesses or the attorneys or anybody
3	involved in the case.
4	Mr. Langford.
5	MR. LANGFORD: Your Honor, I do know one of the
6	jurors and so I don't know if the Court wants to reload that
7	particular for the purposes of time, or if you want to wait
8	until a different time.
9	THE COURT: You know one of these jurors?
10	MR. LANGFORD: One of these jurors, yeah.
11	THE COURT: Which juror is it that you know?
12	MR. LANGFORD: Sonny Sonny, I forgot your last
13	name. I apologize. Newton.
14	THE COURT: You know him really well, then?
15	MR. LANGFORD: Yeah, we I'm I'm I'm a scuba
16	instructor occasionally at Sport Chalet and
17	THE COURT: We'll talk to him about it in a few
18	minutes.
19	MR. LANGFORD: Okay.
20	THE COURT: All right. Mr. DiGiacomo, if you would
21	tell the prospective jurors the nature of the case and who the
22	witnesses are that you may be calling in the case.
23	MR. DiGIACOMO: Thank you, Your Honor.
24	Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. As you heard,
25	my name is Marc DiGiacomo. I'm a Deputy District Attorney

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here in Clark County. And that's Pam Weckerly. She's also a DA here in Clark County. We've been assigned the prosecution of two individuals, Willie Mason and David Burns.

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The two of them are accused, they're actually accused with two other people, one of which is a Monica Martinez, another one is a Stephanie Cousins. The four of them are accused of driving to an address at 5662 Meikle Lane, which is generally in the northeast area of the valley to an apartment there.

Mr. Mason and Mr. Burns are accused of entering that apartment with the intent to rob the occupants thereof, and they're accused of shooting the mother that lives there, Derecia Newman, and Derecia Newman, and then chasing down her 12 year old daughter, Devonia Newman, and shooting her. Devonia lives.

So they're accused with a number of crimes, including conspiracy to commit robbery, burglary while in possession of a firearm, robbery with use of a deadly weapon, murder with use of a deadly weapon, attempt murder with use of a deadly weapon, and battery with a deadly weapon resulting in substantial bodily harm.

Now, in order to establish the crimes that are alleged here, we're going to call some, not all, of these witnesses. But these names may very well come up during the course of the trial. And so just to make sure, I'm going to

read off more names than we'll ever intend to call, but if you know any of them, the Court is going to ask you about that and that's going to be one of the areas that we inquire about.

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The State may call an Officer J. Bahtu (phonetic), an Officer Curtis Atwood, Kathryn Ayoama who is a fingerprint expert at Metro, Benjamin Baines who works for Greyhound, FBI Agent Kevin Boles, T Brownlee who is a crime scene analyst, Detective Chris Bunting who is a homicide detective, Crime Scene Analyst Daniel, this is a tough name, Carvounaiaris, Maurice Clinkscale, Ulonda Cooper, and then there's going to be a number of custodian of records.

You may not know the actual custodian, but if you work for or have a lot of contact with any of these locations, that may become something that you want to address. Binion's Hotel & Casino, there's the Clark County Detention Center, but the Fremont Street Experience, Greyhound Bus Lines, the Opera House, T-Mobile, Metro PCS, Nextel, Texas Station, the Western Hotel & Casino.

There's Crime Scene Analyst Robbie Dahn, there's a Dr. Filmore and a Dr. Goshi, both which work at the University Medical Center. There's Crime Scene Analyst Shawn Fletcher and Officer Hector Gonzalez and Officer Wessley Gonzalez. A homicide detective who is now retired by the name of Kenneth Hardy, Jonathan Houghton, Detective Barry Jensen, Matt Johns who is an investigator with the DA's office. Samantha Knight,

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Teresa Kyger who is a homicide detective, James Krylo who is a firearms and tool mark examiner, Security officer Lambright from UMC, and Anthony Lassiter.

Sergeant Maines, Cornelius Mayo, Tyler Mitchell,
Monica Monroe, as I already said, Monica Martinez, Devonia
Newman, Erica Newman, Wanda Newman, Crime Scene Analyst Sheree
Norman, Dr. Alane Olson who is a medical examiner here in
Clark County, Officer A Peterson, Tamika Christine Pierce,
Donovan Rowland, Charisse Salmon, Officer Scanlon, Officer
Scott, Jan Seaman-Kelly who is a footwear analyst, Crime Scene
Analyst Speas, Crime Scene Analyst Szukiewicz, Crime Scene
Analyst Taylor, Jennifer Thomas who is a DNA analyst expert,
Officer Thomas, Kristin Thomas, Crime Scene Analyst
Vaandering, John Vasek who is a San Bernardino County Police
Department officer, Detective Marty Wildemann, Marie Willis,
and I think that completes my list. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. DiGiacomo.

Mr. Sgro, do you wish to advise the jurors of any prospective witnesses that you're going to call?

MR. SGRO: Yes, sir. May I approach?

THE COURT: Certainly.

MR. SGRO: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. As Judge Thompson indicated, my name is Tony Sgro, and along with Mr. Chris Oram, we'll be representing David Burns throughout the course of this case. You're going to learn here in a few

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minutes the defendant has no burden of proof and we don't have to call any witnesses.

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So we do this in an abundance of caution just in case there are names we think are going to come up in the trial or people that may come that aren't necessarily included on the State's list. So Mr. Burns has entered a not guilty plea. And this trial, then, is a natural consequence of that not guilty plea once we receive the charging document.

So the — the folks that we want you to see if you know them, the first one is Samantha Burch-Leech (phonetic), Malcolm Turner, Marvalin (phonetic) Eley, E-L-E-Y, Rochelle Sparks, Shauntel Amaya, Vernon Burch, Craig Altmeyer (phonetic) who works at CPS, Tina Luek (phonetic) who works at L.A. County Department of Child and Family Services, Anthony Lassiter, Dr. Mel Pohl, P-O-H-L, Lyndsay Elliot, Richard Adler, who is also a doctor, Natalie Brown, Paul Connor, Larry Smith who is retired Metro, Willis Ifill, Jerome Thomas, Russell Shoemaker who is a Metro police officer.

And then like Mr. DiGiacomo indicated, we're going to have likely some custodian of records, and the businesses will be for Medic West Ambulance, University Medical Center, Sunrise Hospital, the Department of Family Services, and Dixie Regional Medical Center. Also Hava Simmons, Tiffany Flowers-Holmes, and Thomas Dillard. Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Mr. Langford, do you wish to advise the

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prospective jurors of any witnesses?

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MR. LANGFORD: I do, Your Honor. And if I could just stand here I'm generally pretty loud.

THE COURT: That's certainly fine.

MR. LANGFORD: Thank you, Your Honor. Mr. Mason will be relying upon witnesses called by both the State and Mr. Burns to meet — to show that the State will not be able to meet its burden of proving the case beyond a reasonable doubt, and he has pled not guilty to the charges.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Langford.

All right. Now, ladies and gentlemen, this Court and the lawyers and everybody involved in the case are deeply interested in having the case tried by a jury composed of 12 open-minded, unbiased individuals, citizens who have no bias or prejudice against either side in the case. You've all filled out jury questionnaires, and the attorneys each have copies of those questionnaires. But in addition to the written answers that you have given us to those questions, I'm going to ask you each some questions, and then the attorneys are given the opportunity to — to follow up with some additional questions.

I don't have any particular desire to pry into your personal lives and nor do the lawyers. But in order for us to learn whether or not you can serve as fair jurors in the case, we have to ask you some personal questions. The — the

1 questioning of the jury at the beginning of the case is called 2 jury voir dire. The jurors are first placed under oath before 3 any of the questions are asked. I'll now ask that you all 4 stand, raise your right hand, and the clerk will administer 5 that oath to you. 6 (Prospective jury panel sworn) 7 THE COURT: Please be seated. 8 It's important that you understand the significance 9 of full, complete, and honest answers to all the questions 10 we're going to ask you. I caution you not to try to hide or 11 withhold something because that fact might tend to contaminate 12 your verdict and subject you to further inquiry even after 13 you're discharged as jurors. So the bottom line is be honest 14 with us and tell us in response to the questions that we ask 15 you. If you are excused, you have to report back to the third floor where the jury commissioner is and report to the jury 16

I'm going to start with each juror in turn, starting with Juror No. 91, Mr. -- is it Marwah?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yes.

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commissioner.

THE COURT: Please be seated. Do you know any of the lawyers or the witnesses that may be called to testify in the case?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Not -- not personally.

Like I don't --

1	THE COURT: Okay. And I understand it may turn out
2	during the middle of trial that one of the witnesses lives on
3	your block or something, and those things happen. We
4	understand that. You will be later told that you have to tell
5	us that. They won't necessarily disqualify you from being a
6	witness, but you can't talk to them about the case, obviously,
7	and so on. I understand that you are from India?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
9	THE COURT: And you
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: I was from India.
11	THE COURT: I'm sorry?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: I was.
13	THE COURT: You were from India?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: I were from India.
15	THE COURT: Okay. When did you come to the United
16	States?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: 2000.
18	THE COURT: And when did you come to Nevada?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: 2003.
20	THE COURT: Where were you before you came here?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: I was in California.
22	THE COURT: What brings you to Nevada?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Job.
24	THE COURT: You're the manager of a 7-Eleven store?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yes, sir.

1	THE COURT: Is that what part of town is that
2	7-Eleven in?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Downtown close to
4	THE COURT: Downtown, right down here?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Well, close to
6	Stratosphere on Commerce and Wyoming Avenue.
7	THE COURT: Okay. I assume it's a 24-hour
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: It is.
9	THE COURT: store that's open
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yes.
11	THE COURT: every day
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
13	THE COURT: all day and all night and everything?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yep.
15	THE COURT: So you probably have, what, three shifts
16	of workers there?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yes, sir.
18	THE COURT: How many workers on each shift?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Usually one or two
20	sometimes.
21	THE COURT: Usually a couple there?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
23	THE COURT: And you kind of manage all of them?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
25	THE COURT: All right. I understand that you

1	you've got to do things besides being a juror during the day.
2	And we're going to have you come in in the morning. It won't
3	be real early, but you may want to go to your store before and
4	after. And I understand all these things happen.
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
6	THE COURT: Just try to arrange to be here when you
7	have to be
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yes.
9	THE COURT: and so on. You indicated that your
10	wife is a student?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: She is a doctor
12	originally from India and she's studying to be a doctor in the
13	U.S.
14	THE COURT: A medical doctor?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
16	THE COURT: And where is she going to school?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: She's not going to any
18	school right now, but she's doing the preparation for the
19	exams at house.
20	THE COURT: Okay.
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
22	THE COURT: All right. And you you don't have
23	any children?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: I do have a two year old
24 25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: I do have a two year old daughter.

1	THE COURT: Oh, you have a two year old daughter?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
3	THE COURT: Oh, okay. I didn't read that. You
4	indicated that your store has been the victim of crimes on
5	occasion.
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
7	THE COURT: I assume people have taken things out of
8	the store?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: And robbed at gunpoint.
10	THE COURT: Robbery, too?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
12	THE COURT: Were you present during any of the
13	robberies?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: No, I was not.
15	THE COURT: Your your employees told you about
16	it?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Well, we have a
18	procedure to call right away as soon as they press the panic
19	button, or call 911 if they're robbed. And then I have to
20	report it to the 7-Eleven authorities right away. And then I
21	have to come down to the store if it's in the middle of night
22	or whatever time it is to talk to the the Metro officers
23	who have like there is usually one officer who responds
24	first, it is the officer who is in charge. And then you have

to burn the video, show the video, investigators come in,

1	fingerpri	nt experts come in and the whole nine years.
2		THE COURT: Okay.
3		PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
4		THE COURT: How many how many robberies do you
5	think?	
6		PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: 2014 in one in
7	November,	one in December.
8		THE COURT: Two in 2014?
9		PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
10		THE COURT: How long have you been the manager of
11	the store	?
12		PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: This location since
13	2007.	
14		THE COURT: Okay. And — and you only had robberies
15	in 2014?	
16		PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: No, I had before also.
17		THE COURT: You had before also?
18		PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah. Yeah.
19		THE COURT: Any more armed robberies?
20		PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Most of them are.
21		THE COURT: Most of them are?
22		PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
23		THE COURT: Has anybody even been hurt in any of the
24	robberies	?
25		PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Luckily not in my store,

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1	but in 7-Elevens usually I mean, there have been cases
2	where they have been
3	THE COURT: Sure, I know that.
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
5	THE COURT: Is this this is the only store that
6	you manage, though; right?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah. Yeah.
8	THE COURT: Have you had to go to court and testify
9	on any cases?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Not yet.
11	THE COURT: Do you have any pending, or do you know?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: There is one pending, yeah.
13	THE COURT: But you
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: One is pending and
15	THE COURT: were never personally a witness to
16	any of the robberies?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: No.
18	THE COURT: They were your employees were,
19	though?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Employees were because
21	they happened in the late night shift.
22	THE COURT: Are you satisfied with the assistance
23	and work that the police department has done in investigating
24	the cases to the extent that they could?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: In the investigations,

1	yes, because I would say I've been robbed a total of maybe
2	five or six times so far in all. But the last one is has
3	been caught and arrested and are serving sentence.
4	THE COURT: Okay.
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
6	THE COURT: You're satisfied with the prosecution
7	and and to the extent they were able to do it; right?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
9	THE COURT: Okay. So you're not going to hold that
10	against the prosecutor in this case because
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: No.
12	THE COURT: And you're not going to hold it against
13	the defense attorneys; right?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: No.
15	THE COURT: Do the defense attorneys in this case
16	have anything to do with those cases?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Nobody in this room has
18	anything to do with that.
19	THE COURT: All right. You and I are a team.
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
21	THE COURT: I'm the judge of law in the case in it's
22	my job after the evidence is presented to tell the jurors what
23	law applies in the case.
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
25	THE COURT: But you're the judge of the facts. It's
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1	your job to decide what the facts are. I'm not going to tell
2	you how to decide the case.
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
4	THE COURT: I'm going to tell you what the law is,
5	and then you take the facts that you find and apply them to
6	the law and reach a fair verdict. Do you think you can do
7	that?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: I can try.
9	THE COURT: Okay. Well, we can only ask that you do
10	the best you can.
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah. Yeah.
12	THE COURT: Okay. In a case like this a defendant,
13	both defendants, are presumed to be innocent until the
14	contrary is proved. Have you heard that before?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yes, I have.
16	THE COURT: Do you agree with that?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Absolutely.
18	THE COURT: That means that the defendants don't
19	have to prove their not guilty. It's up to the State to prove
20	that prove that they are. And the State has to prove that
21	by evidence beyond a reasonable doubt.
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
23	THE COURT: And I'll define a reasonable doubt in my
24	written instructions.
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.

1	THE COURT: If they fail to meet that burden, the
2	jury is required to find them not guilty. Do you have any
3	quarrel with that?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: No.
5	THE COURT: If you were a defendant in a case like
6	this, if you were charged with a crime, would you want 12
7	citizens like yourself sitting in judgment of the case?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Sure.
9	THE COURT: Okay. So you could be fair to every
10	both sides in the case.
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yes.
12	THE COURT: All right. Do you wish to examine, Mr.
13	DiGiacomo?
14	MR. DiGIACOMO: I do, Judge. Thank you.
15	Good afternoon, sir.
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Good afternoon.
17	MR. DiGIACOMO: Judge Thompson pretty much covered
18	the first half of everything I was going ask you, so
19	THE COURT: That's why I do that. I try to keep
20	MR. DiGIACOMO: I know.
21	THE COURT: the lawyers
22	MR. DiGIACOMO: You're going to
23	THE COURT: from talking
24	MR. DiGIACOMO: speed us all up.
25	THE COURT: any more than necessary.

1	MR. DiGIACOMO: Unfortunately for you, the first
2	juror usually takes longer because by the time we get to Juror
3	No. 10 they're going to hear almost every question that's been
4	asked in this case.
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
6	MR. DiGIACOMO: But the good news is you do get done
7	first.
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
9	MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay. You filled out your
10	questionnaire and I'm just going to jump forward to your
11	questionnaire. And you said something actually to Judge
12	Thompson before I get there. You said your wife was a medical
13	doctor in India.
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yes, she is.
15	MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay. Does she have a particular
16	area of practice that she was doing in India before she came
17	here to to get her license? PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO.
18	091: No, she doesn't have license in U.S. yet and she was a
19	general practitioner in India.
20	MR. DiGIACOMO: General practitioner.
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
22	MR. DiGIACOMO: And how long did she do that for?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: She was with the
24	government job in India for almost 12 or 13 years.
25	MR. DiGIACOMO: And as a general practitioner

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there --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.

MR. DiGIACOMO: -- is it like the general practitioners here, if someone gets sick they -- they might have a long going issue, it's not trauma related treatment?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: No, not -- nothing specific. Just like an outpatient department. You know, systems are different over there.

MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Our healthcare system at the first level is free. So if you're not feeling well you can go to government hospital and get checked in by a general practitioner doctor.

> MR. DiGIACOMO: And that's what she did? PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: And that's what she did. MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Like most common cold cases, small slip and falls, general stuff like that.

MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.

MR. DiGIACOMO: All right. Now, let me jump to your questionnaire. There was a question about kind of what you thought of defense attorneys and prosecutors and judges, and then there was one about police and you indicated something to the effect that they're not very proactive.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah, I see that all the time.

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MR. DiGIACOMO: What do you mean by that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: I don't think we have enough laws and enough police officers where we can stop the crime before it happens. It's usually most — mostly a responsive thing. If something happens, then and only then it becomes a priority case. If it is not reached to a particular level, you know, that is Las Vegas being such a big state, a big city right now, so many tourists coming in, there is always something going on and we don't have enough police officers, I feel.

So every time we call in, especially in 7-Eleven or retail store related issues, our calls are always put on hold. If there is nothing going on serious in the city, then they will have an officer come by. But usually there is always something more aggravated, more — more problematic going on, so the officers cannot be — for common person, they don't feel protected because it's — it's a response.

MR. DiGIACOMO: Right.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: It's like an ambulance, you know. You have an accident, you will have an ambulance to come in. It's the same thing. There is no — it's up to the citizens or general community to — I have to take precaution for myself rather than I feel, you know, okay, there is a

1 police department close by and there are police cars around, 2 you know, taking care of the community. There is no such 3 thing as -- as that. 4 MR. DiGIACOMO: And I -- and I imagine as a manager 5 of a 7-Eleven it's not just armed robberies, but there's 6 probably all kinds of crimes that occur to --7 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Oh, yes. 8 MR. DiGIACOMO: -- your employees. 9 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Oh, yes. Armed 10 robberies are the ones which get reported. There are a lot of 11 issue with small thefts and small crimes, which can obviously 12 be escalated to a bigger level, and we tend to absorb the loss 13 by not going -- and we always advice you can't go out, you 14 can't chase, but you -- you've got to accept the loss. And 15 you're in business, so it's okay to accept the loss, whereas 16 the corporate structure, it doesn't look like that, or the 17 franchisees, they don't look at it like that. 18 MR. DiGIACOMO: Right. 19 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: But --20 MR. DiGIACOMO: I've got to imaging that's 21 frustrating. PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: 2.2 It is. 23 MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay. You would agree with me that, 2.4 or I hope you'll agree with me, that at least at this point,

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once you wind up in -- in a situation like a courtroom, that's

naturally going to be a reactive situation. We don't charge people in order to prevent crime, we only charge people for crimes that have been committed, assuming we can —

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: True.

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MR. DiGIACOMO: -- prove that fact.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: True

MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay. I imagine that there's probably a lot of people who want more police officers, would like more proactive policing, but I'm assuming that nothing about the idea that we don't have enough police officers would affect your ability to be fair and impartial in this particular case.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: No, but, I mean it generally escalates the situation beyond to a point where it becomes, how do you say, like level two, level three situation instead of, you know, a level one situation.

MR. DiGIACOMO: Sure.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: And if like — and if there's something happening and if somebody calls in Metro officers and they have officers available to dispatch, they can probably, you know, take care of a situation before it escalates to a bigger point rather than, you know, let us — call us back if — if — sometimes the 911 operator will tell you call 211, this is not an emergency, or the sergeant says that there's not enough officers available or everybody —

they call, and if somebody is available they come to you mean, that does get frustrating at a point, but that's a store level. That's that's not MR. DiGIACOMO: Sure. PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah. MR. DiGIACOMO: And I guess that's my question that I'm sure that there is going to be a lot of people have either frustrations or beliefs or everybody comes door with their own kind of ideas. PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah. MR. DiGIACOMO: This system, the way that it is is Ms. Weckerly and I Ms. Weckerly and I, we bear the	n is is
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	ž
14 burden of proving	
15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.	
MR. DiGIACOMO: each of our charges beyond	а
17 reasonable doubt.	
18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.	
19 MR. DiGIACOMO: They actually occurred. The	crimes
20 occurred.	
21 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.	
MR. DiGIACOMO: And that these two individuals	are
23 the people that committed those crimes.	
PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.	
MR. DiGIACOMO: We do that by presenting with	

and evidence to 12 people and those 12 people go in a back
room, and they decide what happened and did the State prove it
beyond a reasonable doubt.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
MR. DiGIACOMO: Can you set aside kind of your ideas
about proactive policing and those type of things and just
focus on the task at hand?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: I can do my best.
MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay. And ultimately, that's all
any of us are ever going to be able to ask of anybody.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
MR. DiGIACOMO: Do you have any concerns that you
wouldn't be able to do that?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Not likely. You know,
every case, every individual, every situation, every scenario
is different. And
MR. DiGIACOMO: I imagine as a store manager there
are times when you have to ferret out what happened, if you
have some loss of of some merchandise, was that theft, was
that an employee, are there two employees disputing what
happened?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
MR. DiGIACOMO: I imagine that happens quite a lot
for you.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yes, it does.

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MR. DiGIACOMO: And I imagine in your — in your life, ultimately you're about to reach a conclusion as to what you think would happen or what did happen in most cases.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: True.

MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay. And do you think you can bring those skills here and make that determination?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Sure.

MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay. Now, the Judge didn't touch on this, but this is a capital case, meaning that at least for Mr. Burns, should he be convicted, there are four possible punishments that may be presented, and those range from, you saw from that questionnaire, the death penalty all the way down to a term of years. And there's kind of four categories, life without, life with, term of years, and then obviously the death penalty.

Certainly Ms. Weckerly and I are going to have to get through the first phase in which we bear the burden of proving these two defendants are guilty. But then if that happens, this is our only chance to talk to you now is to find out whether or not you can consider all four forms of those punishments. You made some statements in your questionnaire and let me ask you this. Had you thought about the death penalty before you came down here and filled out the questionnaire?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Not thought about it,

1 but, I mean, I just had my general opinion and that's what I 2 wrote down over there. 3 MR. DiGIACOMO: Right. And that happens a lot. I 4 mean --5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah. 6 MR. DiGIACOMO: -- some people have thought about 7 the death penalty quite a lot when they've come into the jury 8 room, and then there's some people who sit down and they look 9 at the piece of paper and they go, oh, this is a potential 10 capital punishment case, I don't know, how do I feel about it, 11 and they write down the way that they feel at that moment. 12 It's been several weeks now since you filled out the question. 13 Have you thought about it at all since you filled out the questionnaire? 14 15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: No. 16 MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay. So let me ask you first about 17 -- your first answer is do you believe in the death penalty 18 and you say something that a lot of jurors will say is --19 well, first you checked off no and your explanation was 20 something to the effect of, you know, death is too easy, they 21 should be forced to sit in custody for the rest of their life 22 and think about it. 23 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.

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right now?

MR. DiGIACOMO: Is that kind of the way you feel

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.

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MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay. Would you agree with me that somebody who is in jail being forced to think about it, that that person, by definition, has to have a conscience; right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Usually. Well, if they don't have it, it comes to them.

MR. DiGIACOMO: Do you think --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: That's my belief, that it will come to them.

MR. DiGIACOMO: And that's my question. Do you think that everybody who winds up in prison for life without for a crime that they've committed would actually think about that crime as opposed to — you know, the average everyday person, absolutely. We're going to sit there and think, oh my God, why did I do this? Do you think that applies to everybody?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: I would assume it would because I also know that all — not all crimes are committed in — in sane mind. But they don't have access to all those drugs and all those other things in the prison, so sanity comes to them because they don't have access to the other drugs which will make them insane or —

MR. DiGIACOMO: So at least in your mindset — and, look, I think the Judge probably already told you, if he didn't, he normally does. There's no right or wrong answer

1 from any of the ten jurors. And so people just -- if they 2 give their honest answers, then from there we'll be able to 3 figure it out. PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah. 4 5 MR. DiGIACOMO: In your kind of frame of mind 6 everybody has kind of the capacity to have a conscience. 7 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah. MR. DiGIACOMO: You also mentioned drugs, and let me 8 9 back up for just a second. 10 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh. 11 MR. DiGIACOMO: I don't want to dwell a long time on 12 it, but do you think that somebody who may have committed a 13 crime on drugs still should be held responsible for their --14 their actions? 15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Definitely. 16 MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay. So let me jump back forward. 17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh. 18 MR. DiGIACOMO: The next question in the kind of 19 series of death penalty questions kind of dealt with kind of 20 what your general feelings are, and you checked off quite a 21 few of the -- of the various answers. And so one of them was 22 that you believe the death penalty is appropriate in some 23 murder cases, and you could return a verdict in a proper case 2.4 which imposes the death penalty. I understand that the way

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the questions are worded sometimes, those aren't necessarily

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1	inconsistent answers. I don't believe in the death penalty,
2	but in certain cases I might be willing to impose it.
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
4	MR. DiGIACOMO: Let me ask you, is that what you
5	were thinking when you checked that off?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
7	MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay. I am not going to ask you in
8	what kind of situations that you would or would not consider
9	the death penalty. What I would ask you is in your own mind
10	can you conceive of some fact or facts which in your mind
11	would lead you to the conclusion you know, you may not
12	necessarily believe in it, but at least in this situation I'm
13	willing to vote for it.
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
15	MR. DiGIACOMO: Is that a yes? I'm sorry.
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
17	MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay. Everything gets typed up when
18	we're all done
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Okay.
20	MR. DiGIACOMO: and the uh-huhs
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Sure.
22	MR. DiGIACOMO: and huh-uhs are very difficult
23	for the
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Okay.
25	MR. DiGIACOMO: court reporters.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yes.

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MR. DiGIACOMO: So at least in some factual scenario, whether or not you believe in it or don't believe in it, at least in some factual scenario you can see yourself voting for it?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah

MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay. Was there — and it's hard to tell, was there some hesitation in that answer or —

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: No, there was no hesitation.

MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: It depends on case to case, individual to individual. In my opinion, if somebody has — has been a criminal, has been through the justice system, has been in prison, comes out, does it again, and comes out and does it again, and there is nothing — no contribution from that individual to the society and it keeps the — the kind of acts get gruesome and gruesome, then at — at one point I would agree to that — that certain individual if it comes back into the justice system and death penalty is one of the options, then that is at that time fair. But, again, if it's just a first stage and if you ask a grown adult what is two plus two and he says seven, you know, you look at that guy funny compared to a kid and you coach the kid. That's my opinion.

1 MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay. And so there is -- you know, 2 that's a very -- everybody is going to have kind of -- that 3 can consider all four forms of punishment --PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah. 4 5 MR. DiGIACOMO: -- everyone is going to have some 6 factors. And for you the -- the opportunity for rehabilitation and the failure to take hold of that might be 7 8 something that was important to you in making that 9 consideration, would that be fair? 10 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: 11 MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay. Now, the Judge is going to 12 instruct you that you have to be willing to consider all four 13 forms of punishment. So I'm assuming based upon your answers 14 back and forth that at least in your mind you're willing to 15 consider and keep an open mind --16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yes. 17 MR. DiGIACOMO: -- to all four forms of punishment? 18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: 19 MR. DiGIACOMO: You would agree with me that, you 2.0 know, David Burns, and I don't want to leave out Mr. Mason 21 because Mr. Mason potentially is facing life without, life 22 with the possibility of parole, and a term of years. 23 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh. 2.4 MR. DiGIACOMO: Those are severe punishments should 25 he be convicted of a crime. Would you agree with that?

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: If it's proven that he was the one who did it, then, yes.

MR. DiGIACOMO: You would agree with me that both of them are living, breathing human beings that you're going to sit in the courtroom with for the better part of — well, so far it says up to six weeks in this questionnaire. We hope it won't take that long, but that could happen.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yes.

MR. DiGIACOMO: All right. Do you have any concerns that sitting in the courtroom for that long a period of time might cause you to — to not fairly consider the consequences of their actions as opposed to having some sort of — I don't know, do you think you'd have any hesitation because you've been in a courtroom with these people? It's almost — not that you know them, but at least you have some sort of connection?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: No.

MR. DiGIACOMO: At the end of the day, if you and eleven of your fellow jurors all felt that it was appropriate that Mr. Burns receive the ultimate punishment, any hesitation in your mind that you'd be willing to vote for it?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: No hesitation.

MR. DiGIACOMO: And then ultimately you'd have no hesitation, I'm assuming, coming back in this courtroom and announcing it in their presence even though you've been

1	sitting here for six weeks?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
3	MR. DiGIACOMO: Thank you very much, sir.
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Thank you.
5	MR. DiGIACOMO: Judge, we pass for cause.
6	THE COURT: Mr
7	MR. ORAM: Good afternoon, sir.
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Good afternoon.
9	MR. ORAM: Okay. Now, you understand the prosecutor
10	just got done questioning you about the death penalty.
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
12	MR. ORAM: You understand that?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
14	MR. ORAM: Okay. And you you don't even get to
15	those type of things if in the end of this case, okay
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
17	MR. ORAM: The way this works is there's going to be
18	witnesses on the witness stand.
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
20	MR. ORAM: Okay. The prosecutor, these two
21	individuals, will question those witnesses first, okay, in
22	what's called the State's case in chief.
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
24	MR. ORAM: Okay. And then we get a chance to
25	question the witness. We don't have to.

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
2	MR. ORAM: Okay. And the reason we don't have to is
3	because, as you heard from Judge Thompson, we have no burden
4	of proof. Do you understand?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
6	MR. ORAM: Okay. Then the Judge would advise you of
7	the law, there would be closing arguments.
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
9	MR. ORAM: The prosecutors would argue. We can
10	argue, but we don't have to because we have no burden of
11	proof, okay. At the end of this case, you heard this case and
12	you went back there with eleven other people and you thought I
13	have a doubt in my mind, a reasonable doubt that Mr. Burns is
14	not guilty, could you come back in here and tell these two
15	prosecutors not guilty?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Definitely.
17	MR. ORAM: Because that's our system of justice,
18	isn't it, our constitution?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: I understand.
20	MR. ORAM: And you have no quarrel with that
21	whatsoever?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: No.
23	MR. ORAM: Now, when you were talking about these
24	incidents at the 7-Eleven, and I think you were you talking
25	about there's probably a lot of petty theft and things that we

1	don't hear about because they're not serious armed robberies,
2	is that fair?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
4	MR. ORAM: And you also talk about fingerprint
5	crime scene analysts coming out and doing fingerprints?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
7	MR. ORAM: So I presume, based upon your job, that
8	you are somewhat aware of forensic science. Do you know what
9	I mean by that? DNA, fingerprints, examination
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yes.
11	MR. ORAM: of hairs.
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
13	MR. ORAM: Okay. Do you ever watch those shows, CSI
14	shows?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: No, I don't.
16	MR. ORAM: Okay. Neither do I, but a lot of other
17	jurors are going to tell us that they do.
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Okay.
19	MR. ORAM: Okay.
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
21	MR. ORAM: Are you open to science?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yes, I am.
23	MR. ORAM: You'd listen to what a scientist had to
24	say?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Definitely.

1	MR. ORAM: And let's say a scientist says that
2	there's a fingerprint
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
4	MR. ORAM: in your 7-Eleven.
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
6	MR. ORAM: That may prove something, but there's a
7	lot of other factors you have to look at; right?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
9	MR. ORAM: Maybe it's the robber, maybe it was just
10	somebody who came in to buy toothpaste.
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
12	MR. ORAM: Is that fair?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
14	MR. ORAM: Okay. But you're you're willing to
15	listen to all of that science?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
17	MR. ORAM: And one of the reasons is in modern day
18	science we've actually been able to solve crimes that we at
19	one point thought people did, and then realized they hadn't
20	don't because of science. Have you heard of those things?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: I've heard, yeah.
22	MR. ORAM: DNA?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
24	MR. ORAM: Where they thought maybe somebody had
25	committed a crime and then, wow, realized they hadn't?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
2	MR. ORAM: Okay. So you would be open to science;
3	is that right?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yes.
5	MR. ORAM: Okay. I'm going to ask you another
6	question. I said when the prosecution calls a witness they
7	get to question that witness first.
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
9	MR. ORAM: And then I have a right, or Mr. Sgro or
10	Mr. Langford, we have a right to ask questions if we want to.
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Definitely.
12	MR. ORAM: You wouldn't just close your mind to what
13	the witness said and say, okay, I've heard what the witness
14	said, I don't care what Oram and Sgro have to say?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: No.
16	MR. ORAM: You're an open-minded person?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
18	MR. ORAM: Is that a yes?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yes, it is.
20	MR. ORAM: Because, again
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Okay.
22	MR. ORAM: Okay. Do you think you'd be a good
23	juror?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: I've never been one, but
25	I could do my best, like I said before.

MR. ORAM: And it sounds like you really you are
open to this process.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
MR. ORAM: Is that a yes?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yes, it is.
MR. ORAM: In your in your questionnaire, sir,
you mentioned that while traveling in Europe, do you remember
you said that you had felt people not being nice to you based
upon your your country of origin. Do you remember saying
that?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Based upon the color
because they don't know my country of origin.
MR. ORAM: Okay.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: I don't know your
country of origin. I can assume.
MR. ORAM: Okay.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: But, yeah.
MR. ORAM: So it was it was based upon the color
of your skin you felt that people were not treating you well?
PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yes.
MR. ORAM: Okay. And that must have made you feel
bad.
PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: A little bit.
MR. ORAM: It probably made you feel bad for them,
too, to think that, boy, you must be an ignorant person to

1	think that way.
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Not everybody is the
3	same, you know. There are good and bad in every culture,
4	every society, every country, every religion.
5	MR. ORAM: Okay. It's not shock that Mr. Burns is
6	African American. You see that in the color of his skin.
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
8	MR. ORAM: Okay. Is there anything about that that
9	would cause you to think that you couldn't be fair?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: No.
11	MR. ORAM: Okay. You notice Mr. Burns has long
12	hair. He came in here, you see that? That that's not
13	something you would decide, unless it was identification, but
14	that you're not going to hold that against Mr. Burns?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: No. No.
16	MR. ORAM: Okay. You're going to listen to the
17	facts. And if the State proves the case beyond a reasonable
18	doubt, you would find him guilty; right?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
20	MR. ORAM: And if they don't, if you have a
21	reasonable doubt
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Then not
23	MR. ORAM: you find him not guilty.
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yes.
25	MR. ORAM: If you were back in the jury deliberation
	I .

1	room and somebody said, you know, he's black, started to say
2	things like that, would you tolerate that?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Being black or being white is just
4	that means nothing. That's that's not the case.
5	MR. ORAM: That's not about whether somebody is
6	guilty or not, is it?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: No, it's not about
8	somebody being guilty. My president is black, I am black or
9	halfway there.
10	MR. ORAM: You know, sometimes they show Lady
11	Justice. You may have noticed her. She's blindfolded and you
12	see her with the sword and the scales of justice. Have you
13	ever noticed that?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
15	MR. ORAM: And the reason she's blindfolded is
16	because she's looking at a burden of proof.
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yes.
18	MR. ORAM: Equal protection to all whether it's
19	woman, white man, Asian woman, it doesn't matter.
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: It doesn't matter.
21	MR. ORAM: Judge on the content of their character.
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Absolutely, all the
23	actions.
24	MR. ORAM: And that would be, wouldn't you agree,
25	the content of their their character. If you have bad

1	actions
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
3	MR. ORAM: you may not be a good person; is that
4	right?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Good people make bad
6	choices.
7	MR. ORAM: Okay. Another thing that you said
8	earlier, you said case by case, do you remember that?
9	Everything is case by case?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
11	MR. ORAM: Is that a yes?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: It is a yes.
13	MR. ORAM: Do you have a two year old?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yes.
15	MR. ORAM: Okay. Sometimes I've raised a couple,
16	okay. And so sometimes you catch children in not telling the
17	truth. I guess at two you don't really have that yet; right?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
19	MR. ORAM: Are you there are going to be
20	witnesses who come in here and testify.
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
22	MR. ORAM: Okay. And you're going to have to
23	determine whether that person is being truthful with you.
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
25	MR. ORAM: Do you think you'll be good at assessing

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someone's credibility?

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Over the years I have — I have learned not to judge just by the looks or just by the color or just by the — you know, just by the smile. You know, if — initially when you start working in 7-Eleven we always start forming our opinion. And pretty soon you realize that every time you think something, that usually is not right. So you start holding back and giving more thought about it. So just because of somebody's color or somebody's — you know, I think actions speaks louder than word, and just because somebody is saying something, you know, that doesn't mean always it is right, but —

MR. ORAM: If you're -- if you're trying to determine whether someone is being truthful with you --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Obviously, yeah.

MR. ORAM: Right. So if I say I saw the green light and ten people come in here and say there wasn't even a light there, it was a stop sign --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.

MR. ORAM: — okay, this is something you probably want to look at; right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Sure.

1	MR. ORAM: Okay. So you want to look at everything;
2	is that right?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah. Yeah.
4	MR. ORAM: Including if maybe I said that I saw a
5	red light, but then somebody said, well, here's a recording of
6	you, you previously said it was green. These are things you'd
7	want to look at; is that right?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
9	MR. ORAM: Okay. And you'd be careful would you
10	pay special attention to witnesses in this case?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
12	MR. ORAM: Okay. Because ultimately that's what
13	you're going to have to decide.
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
15	MR. ORAM: Okay. Under our constitution
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
17	MR. ORAM: the framers of our country have made
18	it so that a person doesn't ever have to testify if they're
19	accused of crime, did you know that?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: I knew that.
21	MR. ORAM: Okay. We call it the Fifth Amendment.
22	You have the right to remain silent.
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
24	MR. ORAM: Okay. And, you know, sometimes people do
25	that because lawyers tell them don't say a word. You

1	understand that?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
3	MR. ORAM: Do you is that a yes?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah, it is.
5	MR. ORAM: And I don't mean to do that to embarrass
6	you.
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: I understand.
8	MR. ORAM: I'm just doing it
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: I
10	MR. ORAM: Do you have any problem with that
11	concept? Do you think to yourself, no, they should absolutely
12	get up to testify, this is their trial?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: No, I'm I'm pretty
14	sure that when the constitution was made, they were made by a
15	lot more wiser and smarter people than I am.
16	MR. ORAM: And a lot wiser
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: And I believe and trust
18	in that.
19	MR. ORAM: A lot wiser than me, okay.
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
21	MR. ORAM: But these are these are the rights
22	that we all have; right?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: That's true.
24	MR. ORAM: Because as Judge Thompson asked you, if
25	you were sitting over there

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
2	MR. ORAM: maybe Mr. Sgro and I would be like,
3	no, no, no, they haven't proved it. You understand that?
4	You're not saying anything.
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: I understand. No.
6	MR. ORAM: Okay?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
8	MR. ORAM: And these are smart prosecutors, do you
9	understand? Do you understand that?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
11	MR. ORAM: Okay. Have you heard of the term guilt
12	by association? Do you know what that is?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: I think, I mean, it's
14	self-explanatory. It sounds like
15	MR. ORAM: Well, there's there's ten of you
16	sitting here. And maybe since eight of you aren't very
17	good
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
19	MR. ORAM: they're not very nice, that we
20	you're a nice one, but we blame you, too, because you're
21	hanging out with these people.
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
23	MR. ORAM: You know what I mean, guilt by
24	association?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.

1	MR. ORAM: Okay. Have you ever heard of that term?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Not really.
3	MR. ORAM: Okay. That's fair. You mention here
4	about drugs
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
6	MR. ORAM: that you see it all the time at
7	7-Eleven.
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
9	MR. ORAM: Okay. And drugs changes people's
10	perceptions. Would you agree with that?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: And behavior, yeah.
12	MR. ORAM: And behavior. So that somebody who does
13	many different drugs, prescription drugs, street drugs, people
14	under the influence of drugs may act very differently than
15	they normally would; right?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
17	MR. ORAM: But you would also have to take a look
18	at, let's say, a witness who was stone cold sober versus a
19	witness who said I was passing out on heroin. Obviously these
20	are things you'd want to look at.
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Sure.
22	MR. ORAM: And you have to see that in the 7-Eleven;
23	right?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
25	MR. ORAM: People that appear to be under the
ı	

1	influence of drugs?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
3	MR. ORAM: Okay. So these are factors. You're
4	going to hear about drugs in this case, okay.
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Okay.
6	MR. ORAM: So you think you're you're pretty
7	aware that there are drugs going on in our city?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
9	MR. ORAM: Drug use?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
11	MR. ORAM: Okay. Is there anything, sir, that I
12	haven't asked you that you thought would be important to tell
13	us?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Generally or in what
15	context?
16	MR. ORAM: It sounds to me like there isn't anything
17	you need to tell us. Do you want to be a juror on this case?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: I don't mind if I'm
19	chosen to be on.
20	MR. ORAM: Can can you look at that man and
21	promise him a fair trial?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
23	MR. ORAM: If they don't prove it, will you come
24	back through that door and tell them not guilty? Will you do
25	that? PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: I can.

1	MR. ORAM: Thank you, sir. Pass for cause.
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Thank you.
3	THE COURT: Mr. Langford.
4	MR. LANGFORD: Thank you, Your Honor.
5	The good news is they've asked almost every question
6	there is to ask.
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Okay.
8	THE COURT: That's good news.
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Okay.
10	MR. LANGFORD: I want to touch on a few things,
11	though.
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
13	MR. LANGFORD: We've already talked a bit about the
14	fact that the State is only seeking the death penalty in this
15	case should there be a conviction for first degree murder
16	against only one of the two people sitting over there.
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Okay.
18	MR. LANGFORD: And that's Mr. Burns. My client, Mr.
19	Mason, they are not going to be seeking, under any
20	circumstance, the death penalty against him. Do you
21	understand that?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
23	MR. LANGFORD: Do you have a problem judging the two
24	based on he's eligible and he's not, do you have a problem
25	with that?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: No, I don't.
2	MR. LANGFORD: Okay. Then it calls to mind some
3	other aspect about this case, and that is that two individuals
4	are on trial here, and they're seated together in the same
5	trial, but to a certain extent you have to hear the evidence
6	in two different ways. One is evidenced as to Mr. Burns, does
7	it prove him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. Two, hearing
8	the evidence, does it prove Mr. Mason guilty beyond a
9	reasonable doubt. Do you understand that?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
11	MR. LANGFORD: Okay. In other words, it is possible
12	for one person to be that they've met their burden, but the
13	other person they haven't met their burden.
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
15	MR. LANGFORD: Would you have a problem with that
16	was the case, finding guilt as to one, but coming in and
17	saying, sorry, State, you didn't meet your burden as to the
18	other individual. Do you have a problem with that?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: No.
20	MR. LANGFORD: Okay. And you understand those are
21	two
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
23	MR. LANGFORD: So in a way, it's two trials.
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
25	MR. LANGFORD: Okay. And you'd look at it that way?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: But I'm sure they are
2	linked together. It's the same case; right?
3	MR. LANGFORD: Sure, the same facts and
4	circumstances.
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Okay.
6	MR. LANGFORD: Right. But the point is that legally
7	you have to weigh the evidence against each person
8	individually.
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Uh-huh.
10	MR. LANGFORD: And I'm asking you can you do that?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Yeah.
12	MR. LANGFORD: You're not going to say, well, they
13	proved against one, good enough, close enough, I don't even
14	have to consider the other person?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: No.
16	MR. LANGFORD: Thank you.
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 091: Thank you.
18	MR. LANGFORD: No further questions. Pass for
19	cause.
20	THE COURT: All right. If you'd had the microphone
21	there to Ms is it Rowan?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
23	THE COURT: Ms. Rowan, are you familiar with any of
24	the lawyers or the witnesses whose names were mentioned by the
25	lawyers?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No.
2	THE COURT: You've lived in Nevada, as I understand
3	it, for about 22 years now.
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
5	THE COURT: Where are you from?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: California.
7	THE COURT: What brings you here?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Work.
9	THE COURT: And what kind of work is that?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: I'm bartending right
11	now.
12	THE COURT: You're you indicated you were a
13	bartender at Hooters.
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Uh-huh.
15	THE COURT: What shift do you work?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Day shift.
17	THE COURT: And so if you're chosen as a juror
18	you're going to be off during the day.
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yeah.
20	THE COURT: All right. Now, and how long have you
21	been working with Hooters?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: 20 years.
23	THE COURT: 20 years with Hooters.
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Well, it was San Remo
25	before.

1		THE COURT: Have you been a bartender all this time?
2		PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Cocktails too, cocktail
3	waitress t	500.
4		THE COURT: Oh, a cocktail waitress.
5		PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Uh-huh.
6		THE COURT: And now bartender?
7		PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
8		THE COURT: Okay. You mentioned that your husband
9	is having	surgery or will have surgery or something like that?
10		PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yeah, the 28th he's
11	scheduled	for a surgery.
12		THE COURT: Is it going to be a lengthy process in
13	the hospit	tal or do you know?
14		PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: He's going to be a
15	couple nig	ghts in the hospital, yes.
16		THE COURT: A couple months in the hospital?
17		PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No, nights. Nights.
18		THE COURT: Oh, a couple nights.
19		PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yeah.
20		THE COURT: Okay. And that's the 28th of January?
21		PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
22		THE COURT: Okay. And if we're here for a couple of
23	days, the	28th and 29th just during the day, that'll be okay
24	with you;	right?
25		PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yeah.

1	THE COURT: All right. I appreciate that.
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Uh-huh.
3	THE COURT: I know that I know this is
4	inconvenient. Everybody that filled in one of these
5	questions, when they get to the I don't know, it's about
6	the second to the last question I didn't write these.
7	Judge Tao wrote these
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Right.
9	THE COURT: long before I got involved in this
10	case. But they he asked if there's any reason that the
11	jurors couldn't sit as a juror.
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Well, I'm just
13	THE COURT: Well, everybody checked yes.
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: I'm just worried about
15	the insurance because I'm the only one with insurance.
16	THE COURT: Insurance?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Uh-huh. I'm the only
18	one full time. He's part time.
19	THE COURT: Okay. And and but you have
20	insurance through your employment.
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yeah, it comes out of my
22	check.
23	THE COURT: And so they well, they can't I can
24	tell you right now it's the law in Nevada that your employer
25	cannot in any way punish you or anything for being a juror.

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Right.
2	THE COURT: So they can't terminate your insurance
3	or anything like that, okay.
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Okay. Got it.
5	THE COURT: Now, that's the law.
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Okay.
7	THE COURT: All right. And if you have any problem,
8	you tell us and we'll write a letter to them and makes sure
9	that you don't have any problem, okay.
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Got it.
11	THE COURT: All right. You you heard my
12	explanation about the the job of the jury is to listen to
13	the evidence and decide what the facts are?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
15	THE COURT: And then the job of the judge is to
16	decide what law applies and then tell you at the conclusion of
17	the case what law applies. And then you take the facts and
18	apply them to the law and reach a fair verdict. Do you have
19	any quarrel with that procedure?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No.
21	THE COURT: There are times when there are people
22	who disagree with the law. I tried drug cases where people
23	thought that maybe drugs ought to be legal. And I don't know
24	what your view is and I don't really care. It's not

important. But sometimes jurors have said to you I don't -- I

1	don't think that ought to be against the law. But even if it
2	is, they have to follow the law. Are you willing to do
3	that
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Right. Yes.
5	THE COURT: even if you disagree with it?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
7	THE COURT: All right. And I don't know that that
8	will be the case here, but it is the it is the law that you
9	have to follow the law. I have to follow the law even if I
10	disagree with it. And sometimes judges do, too, by the way.
11	It is, again, and I want to emphasize this, it isn't the
12	obligation of the defendants to prove they're not guilty.
13	It's the obligation of the State to prove they are guilty.
14	And if the State fails to meet that burden, the jury is
15	required to find them not guilty. Do you have any quarrel
16	with that procedure?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No.
18	THE COURT: Again, if you were either the District
19	Attorney prosecuting this case, or one of the defense
20	attorneys defending the case, would you want citizens in your
21	frame of mind deciding it?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes, I would.
23	THE COURT: You have an open mind?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes, I do.
25	THE COURT: All right. Are you willing to do the

1	best job you can go be fair to both sides?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Of course, yes.
3	THE COURT: Mr. DiGiacomo.
4	MR. DiGIACOMO: Thank you, Judge.
5	Good afternoon.
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Hello.
7	MR. DiGIACOMO: I'm going to guess this is going to
8	be a lot shorter than the juror before you, so
9	THE COURT: They always start with the first one and
10	really beat him up a lot.
11	MR. DiGIACOMO: He gets to tell everybody what every
12	one of us is going to say and then after this it gets a little
13	bit quicker.
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Right. Okay.
15	MR. DiGIACOMO: Some personal background on you.
16	You have three daughters?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
18	MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay. Are any of them full-time
19	students?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes, my youngest
21	daughter. She's 13.
22	MR. DiGIACOMO: She's a full-time student? What
23	about your other two daughters, have they worked since they
24	graduated high school?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.

1	MR. DiGIACOMO: And what do they do?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: They're stay at home
3	one is a stay at home mom, and then the other one is looking
4	for work right now.
5	MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay. You indicated that both you
6	and your husband are in the casino industry.
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
8	MR. DiGIACOMO: But he's part time?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: He's part time.
10	MR. DiGIACOMO: And that means he's got to utilize
11	your insurance?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Uh-huh.
13	MR. DiGIACOMO: Is that a yes?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
15	MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay. Knowing that Judge Thompson
16	is going to make sure that Hooters doesn't do anything to you,
17	do you think that you can I mean, obviously, you're going
18	to have concerns with your husband considering the nature of
19	his procedure.
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Right. Right.
21	MR. DiGIACOMO: But do you think during the day time
22	you're going to be able to listen to the evidence and consider
23	the evidence as part of the civic duty as a juror?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
25	MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay. There was a lot of questions

1	asked in the question, and I don't want to go through all of
2	them, but you said you didn't have an opinion about the
3	justice system, so I guess I'm going to ask this sort of in a
4	broader way.
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Okay.
6	MR. DiGIACOMO: Have you ever had any contact with
7	the justice system in any way, like as a witness from a car
8	accident, you had to sue somebody or you got sued or anything
9	like that?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No, just my daughter was
11	in some trouble when she was a kid, so I just had to deal with
12	the juvenile courts.
13	MR. DiGIACOMO: And I assume that was the juvenile
14	system only?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
16	MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay. And I imagine that the you
17	know, you would agree with me that the adult system is a
18	significantly different
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Different, yes.
20	MR. DiGIACOMO: procedure?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Uh-huh.
22	MR. DiGIACOMO: I mean, that's looking at helping
23	children as best we can as opposed to this was about what
24	crime was committed and what punishment should flow from it.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Right.

25

1	MR. DiGIACOMO: You also indicated that your sister
2	had some problems.
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yeah. Oh, yeah, with
4	the
5	MR. DiGIACOMO: 20 or 30 years ago.
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
7	MR. DiGIACOMO: Do you think that she was treated
8	fairly by the system?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
10	MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay. I'm assuming that your
11	sister's problem also is why you answer the question as it
12	relates to drugs. And you indicated there seems to be a high
13	correlation between drugs and criminal activity.
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
15	MR. DiGIACOMO: Is that true?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
17	MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay. And I guess we can go into
18	all the reasons why that's true or not true and all that
19	other. But ultimately at the end of the day, even if somebody
20	does drugs, do you think that they still should be criminally
21	responsible for their behavior?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
23	MR. DiGIACOMO: Flip side, not everybody who winds
24	up a victim of a crime is Mother Theresa.
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Right.

1	MR. DiGIACOMO: Some of them are engaged in
2	activities that you or I or some other people would think are
3	not good or dangerous. Despite the fact that a witness or
4	victim is on drugs or engaged in activity they probably
5	shouldn't be engaged in, do you think they still deserve the
6	protection of the criminal justice system?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
8	MR. DiGIACOMO: You indicated that you think the
9	police have a very hard job. Why do you think that?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: I wouldn't want it.
11	MR. DiGIACOMO: Yeah. That's fair. Do you think
12	it's difficult for police officers to to have to go in some
13	of the situations that they go into?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
15	MR. DiGIACOMO: You'd agree with me that police
16	officers are human beings and there's probably good police
17	officers and there's probably bad police officers?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Oh, yeah. Yes.
19	MR. DiGIACOMO: And there's also probably it's
20	very easy. Have you ever heard the term Monday morning
21	quarterback? Is that a yes?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No.
23	MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay. That's a no.
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yeah.
25	MR. DiGIACOMO: I saw the nod. Okay. It's probably

1	very easy to look back with 20/20 hindsight and say, hey,
2	maybe you should have done this instead of that or something
3	to that effect.
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Okay.
5	MR. DiGIACOMO: Would you agree with that statement?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
7	MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay. Are you willing to listen to
8	what the officers did, make a judgment call about whether or
9	not they're being credible, and what that information tells
10	you without trying to critique, hey, maybe it's a better way
11	to do this some in the future?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
13	MR. DiGIACOMO: Do you understand my question?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
15	MR. DiGIACOMO: I mean, that's really what this is
16	about. The question is can we prove these two guilty, not is
17	there a better way to do it.
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Right.
19	MR. DiGIACOMO: Would you agree with that?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
21	MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay. I'm going to jump to, and I'm
22	not going to spend a lot of time on it, to your questions on
23	the death penalty. But had you thought about the death
24	penalty before you came down here and filled out this

questionnaire?

1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes. 2 MR. DiGIACOMO: And you indicated in your 3 questionnaire that you believed in the death penalty and I 4 think you even said because you believe it works. 5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: For some cases, yes. 6 MR. DiGIACOMO: And that's the next thing is it's 7 appropriate -- you checked off it's appropriate in some cases 8 and not appropriate in other ones, is that fair? 9 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yeah. 10 MR. DiGIACOMO: And you also indicated that if 11 instructed by the Judge that you're willing to consider all 12 four forms of punishment in the proper situation, would that 13 be fair? PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes. 14 15 MR. DiGIACOMO: And I'm going to ask you this 16 because it doesn't really ask you this in the questionnaire, 17 as it relates to Mr. Mason, you're willing to consider all 18 three forms of punishment, would that be fair? PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Uh-huh. Yes. 19 20 MR. DiGIACOMO: Okay. But the one thing you checked 21 off is that -- and I think it's probably a little bit like 22 Juror No. 1 over here, that perhaps life without the 23 possibility of parole is a worse punishment than death. 2.4 you remember checking that off?

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yeah, I agree. Yeah.

1	MR. DiGIACOMO: Why do you think that?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: You've got longer time
3	to sit there and think about what they have done.
4	MR. DiGIACOMO: I'm going to ask you the same
5	questions I asked Juror No. 1 which is do you think that maybe
6	in society there are certain individuals who just don't have
7	that conscience or just really wouldn't be sitting there
8	lamenting the actions that caused them to be incarcerated for
9	the rest of their life?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Right. Yeah.
11	MR. DiGIACOMO: And would you also agree that at
12	least in the State of Nevada the legislature recognizes that
13	capital punishment in the worse possible punishment you can
14	give an individual?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
16	MR. DiGIACOMO: If at the end of the day Ms.
17	Weckerly and I prove our case beyond a reasonable doubt, any
18	issue coming back in this courtroom and or voting guilty in
19	the back room and coming back in the courtroom and
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No.
21	MR. DiGIACOMO: announcing that?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No.
23	MR. DiGIACOMO: And then likewise, should we get
24	that far, if you and eleven other jurors believe that Mr.
25	Burns deserves the ultimate punishment, any concerns with

1	voting for that punishment and coming back into court and
2	announcing your verdict?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No.
4	MR. DiGIACOMO: Do you think you'd be a fair juror?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
6	MR. DiGIACOMO: Thank you very much, ma'am.
7	Judge, we pass for cause.
8	THE COURT: Mr. Sgro.
9	MR. SGRO: Your Honor, I have a quick question. May
10	we approach quickly?
11	THE COURT: Certainly.
12	(Off-record bench conference.)
13	THE COURT: All right. Mr. Sgro.
14	MR. SGRO: Thank you, Your Honor.
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Hello.
16	THE COURT: These lawyers
17	MR. SGRO: Good afternoon.
18	THE COURT: love to talk
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Good afternoon.
20	THE COURT: at the bench, see. They don't have
21	anything else to do, so
22	MR. SGRO: That's right. How are you today?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Good.
24	MR. SGRO: Good. I'll stand on this side.
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah, I was wondering if you

68

1 could see her. I was trying to figure out the best way to --2 THE COURT: If you're not going to stand in front of 3 the microphone, you've got to speak up, Mr. Sgro. 4 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Or do you want me to move this 5 way or something? 6 MR. SGRO: I'm -- I've got no troubles. Okay. So 7 you have heard some of the questions back and forth. 8 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes. 9 MR. SGRO: I want to start with you something that 10 -- you know, we ask all these random questions and each of us, 11 you will see, has an affinity for where we go on the 12 questionnaire. Mine is going to be a very innocuous answer 13 that you did -- that you said you like to puzzles --PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Uh-huh. 14 15 MR. SGRO: -- right? 16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Right. 17 MR. SGRO: Okay. So when we -- when we heard the 18 first juror talk about some of the frustrations that he had 19 about the justice system, I want to share a possible one with 20 you. 21 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Okay. 2.2 MR. SGRO: The trial estimate in this case is about 23 five weeks, right? You have exceptional prosecutors, they're 2.4 very good. They're going to put on some highly regarded

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individuals and some not so highly regarded individuals. We

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don't have a burden of proof. I'm going to make a prediction 1 2 right now that Mr. Oram and I are going to ask some questions 3 in this case. PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Uh-huh. 4 5 MR. SGRO: Okay. We're going to challenge some of 6 the evidence. 7 Are you okay, sir PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah. 8 9 MR. SGRO: Okay. What all this means is with the 10 State of Nevada having the burden of proof and going through 11 five weeks, sometimes cases don't work out as a puzzle. 12 you follow where I'm going? 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Got it. 14 MR. SGRO: And I want to share with you, because 15 we've been doing this a little while, sometimes jurors get 16 frustrated because they can't put it all together. Does that

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.

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make sense?

MR. SGRO: There may come a time when you just don't know beyond a reasonable doubt. That's the standard we use here, right. Beyond a reasonable doubt you just don't know what occurred. And you understand if you have that kind of doubt, even though we've been here for five weeks, we've been working hard, you may or may not decide to take notes, you're paying careful attention, you might come back and say not

1	guilty. Do you understand that?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Uh-huh.
3	MR. SGRO: Yes.
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
5	MR. SGRO: And do you think that would leave you
6	frustrated?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No.
8	MR. SGRO: You understand from our perspective
9	that's exactly what the system is designed to do, to vet, to
10	look at the evidence, scrutinize it, and if you all believe
11	collectively, the only measure is did they prove it. And if
12	they didn't prove it, the next step of, well, if they didn't
13	prove it, then what did happen, a lot of jurors fall into this
14	trap where they say, well, if this didn't happen this way, how
15	did it happen? Do you understand that's not your job?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
17	MR. SGRO: Okay. And so can you appreciate how that
18	might be frustrating sitting here every day? You'd want to
19	kind of figure it out; right?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Right.
21	MR. SGRO: This isn't we, unfortunately, will not
22	do a Law & Order show where, you know, beginning, middle, end,
23	and by the end everyone knows exactly what happened. Does
24	that make sense?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.

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1 MR. SGRO: Okay. Have you ever heard the term 2 presumption of innocence before? 3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No. 4 MR. SGRO: So one of the things that Judge Thompson 5 will tell you as this case goes on, he's going to give you the 6 law as he said earlier. We -- we as citizens of the United 7 States enjoy a right. We call it -- we are presumed innocent, 8 That means that unless -- unless a prosecuting body, 9 whether it's the State of Nevada, the federal system, whatever 10 it is, unless they prove that something happened, we are presumed to be innocent or not guilty. Does that make sense? 11 12 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes. 13 MR. SGRO: So, for example, Mr. DiGiacomo, when he 14 got up here and he told you about the case, he read a bunch of 15 charges. Do you remember that? 16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes. 17 MR. SGRO: Okay. So he reads a bunch of charges. 18 got up and I told you Mr. Burns had entered pleas to each of 19 those charges of not quilty; right? 20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Right. Right. 21 MR. SGRO: So here were are, right. The State has 2.2 got a charging document, and Mr. Burns has said he's not 23 quilty. So now the trial begins. Do you understand if you 2.4 had to vote right now, right now, because Mr. Burns is

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presumed innocent, do you know what your vote would have to be

1	because you haven't heard any evidence?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Not guilty.
3	MR. SGRO: Exactly. So do you have any quarrel with
4	that right?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No.
6	MR. SGRO: And do you understand unless unless
7	the State convinces you, Mr. Burns remains presumed innocent
8	all the way through the end of this case. Does that make
9	sense?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
11	MR. SGRO: Okay. Any any problem with that?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No.
13	MR. SGRO: The other the other sort of component
14	to that is whether or not someone accused of a crime has to
15	testify.
16	THE MARSHAL: Give me one second. Let me change the
17	batteries in the microphone.
18	MR. SGRO: Absolutely.
19	THE MARSHAL: Sorry. It's going dead.
20	THE COURT: Batteries are going dead?
21	THE MARSHAL: Yeah.
22	THE COURT: After two jurors? We're going to be
23	here a long time, ladies and gentlemen.
24	THE MARSHAL: No, I don't remember the last time I
25	changed them out. I saw the red light and I didn't want you

1	to I didn't want you going too far and then her not get the
2	answers.
3	MR. SGRO: I was on the verge of brilliance right
4	there.
5	THE MARSHAL: Sorry about that, Mr. Sgro.
6	MR. SGRO: No problem.
7	THE COURT: Try the microphone.
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Hello. Hello
9	THE RECORDER: Much better.
10	THE COURT: Is that better? Thank you, Susan.
11	MR. SGRO: Okay. So we were talking about whether
12	or not someone charged with a crime has to take the witness
13	stand. So have you ever been a juror before?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No.
15	MR. SGRO: All right. So I don't know if you know
16	or not, but in our system, a person that's accused of a crime
17	never has to answer a single question.
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: I heard that, yeah.
19	MR. SGRO: Does that make sense?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Right. Yes.
21	MR. SGRO: Okay. So one of the things that Judge
22	Thompson will tell you at the end of this case is you can't
23	hold it against somebody if they don't take the witness stand.
24	Do you agree with that or you have any quarrel with that?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No. No quarrel. I

agree.

2.4

MR. SGRO: All right. Now, let's take the — let's take the other side of it. Let's stay someone accused of a crime does testify. Do you think that you would look at that person just a little bit harder than you would another witness in the case, or does everyone get the benefit of your opinion on a level playing field?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: The same, yes.

MR. SGRO: Okay. So let — let me give you an example. A police officer says the light was green. Someone accused of a crime says the light was red. Do you automatically believe the light was green just because a police officer said so?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No.

MR. SGRO: Okay. Would you be willing and able to look at all those facts and circumstances before making that decision?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.

MR. SGRO: If the person accused decides to not testify, do you think you'd have the temptation to go back into the jury room and say, well, if he didn't do it, why didn't he take the stand and tell me he didn't do it? Make sense?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Right.

MR. SGRO: Can you see how someone might have the

1	temptation to do that?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Right.
3	MR. SGRO: Can you think of a reason why someone
4	who, quote, unquote, didn't do it, would be reluctant to
5	testify?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Can I think of a reason?
7	No.
8	MR. SGRO: You you can't think of any reason?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Why not to testify
10	MR. SGRO: Yes, ma'am.
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: for themselves? No.
12	MR. SGRO: What if someone were nervous about
13	testifying? Let me let me back up. Mr. Burns at the time
14	of this offense was 18 years old, okay. You have two very
15	seasoned prosecutors. Do you think that a person might be
16	worried about being tricked up or nervous or anything like
17	that? Do you think that's possible?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
19	MR. SGRO: Do you think that people have the right
20	to rely on the constitution which says if the State of Nevada
21	can't meet their burden of proof you have to vote not guilty.
22	Do you think that that's acceptable?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
24	MR. SGRO: Okay. So now getting back to what we
25	discussed, the Judge is going to tell you you have to follow

the law in this case. And if you can't follow the law, then
this isn't the right case for you. So the easy example is,
you know, can you consider the death penalty, can you consider
life with parole? Those are the easy ones because if you
can't consider all four, this is not the right case for you;
right?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Right.

MR. SGRO: Now, I want to give it to you from a different perspective. Do you think you'd be able to follow the law if the Judge tells you you cannot consider the fact that David Burns didn't testify in the case, you cannot hold that against him? Do you think you'd be able to follow that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.

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MR. SGRO: All right. Do you think you'd be able to resist that temptation of going back in the jury room and thinking, well, why didn't he, I don't understand? Do you think you'd be able to resist that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.

MR. SGRO: All right. Any question about that or quarrel with that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No.

MR. SGRO: In the course of your job have you ever been involved in a situation where there was any incident at the restaurant where you had to fill out a report or -- or testify to something?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.

MR. SGRO: Give me an example.

2.4

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Just, you know, a customer just getting mad about being cut off or not being able to serve him alcohol anymore. People — let's see, stealing money off the bar or stealing out of the machines.

I've had to fill out reports. Not — not anything really bad.

MR. SGRO: Have you ever been the person that's heard two different stories and been asked to decide which one is the accurate one?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No, I haven't been put I that position, no.

MR. SGRO: Okay. So let me give you another promise. I promise you that in this case the State is going to put some witnesses up and — and they're going to tell you the witness is going to say x, and we're going to tell you that the witness is going to say y, okay. And you — your job will be to determine the credibility of different witnesses, okay. So there was some — there was some inquiry made of the first juror, you know, drugs, changes in statements, do you remember those questions?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Uh-huh. Yes.

MR. SGRO: Do you think you would be able to sit in the position where you had to determine who was telling you the truth?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.

2.4

MR. SGRO: Are there people that you would say just are incapable of telling the truth for whatever reason? They just don't — they're just not ever going to deliver to you anything accurate? Do you think that there could be such a person?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Of not telling the truth? Yes.

MR. SGRO: Yeah, just someone who is going to just not tell the truth.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.

MR. SGRO: Okay. You — you may hear in this case some criticism of what the police officers did in this case, okay. So let me ask you this. Is it possible for the police to arrest someone who has not committed a crime? Is that possible?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.

MR. SGRO: Is it possible for the police to make mistakes through the course of an investigation?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.

MR. SGRO: Okay. And you understand that's different. Mr. DiGiacomo asked you a question about 20/20 hindsight, you know, could they have done it better. I'm not talking about that. I'm talking flat out they made a mistake. Is that possible?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
2	MR. SGRO: As witnesses come here to testify here,
3	they'll all come up to the witness stand and they'll swear to
4	tell the truth; right?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Right.
6	MR. SGRO: You may have seen that on TV. Do you
7	think it's possible for a police officer to swear to tell the
8	truth and then not tell the truth? Is that possible?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: I guess it's possible.
10	Anything is possible.
11	MR. SGRO: Okay. Well, and I and I understand
12	from that answer we don't want to think so.
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Right.
14	MR. SGRO: We respect our police officers. We want
15	them to be honest. We want them to do the right thing.
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: And they're under oath,
17	yeah.
18	MR. SGRO: Pardon me?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: They're under oath, too,
20	yes.
21	MR. SGRO: And they're under oath.
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
23	MR. SGRO: Will you be able to decide the value of
24	the oath to that particular person? Do you think you'd be
25	able to do that in this case

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
2	MR. SGRO: and judge credibility?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
4	MR. SGRO: Any troubles with that at all?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No.
6	MR. SGRO: I want to ask you a little bit about
7	something called eyewitness identification. Have you ever
8	heard that term before?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No.
10	MR. SGRO: So you will be asked throughout the
11	course of this case to evaluate things that people saw, all
12	right. Things that people saw, some for a long period of
13	time, some for a few seconds, all right.
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: All right.
15	MR. SGRO: Do you think you would be able to
16	properly evaluate things that people are going to tell you
17	that they saw? Do you think you can do that?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
19	MR. SGRO: Do you think there are factors that can
20	determine how accurate someone can be when they saw something
21	for a few seconds? Would you look at external factors?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
23	MR. SGRO: Environmental factors? For example, was
24	it light, was it dark? Would that be something to look at?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Right. Yeah.

1	MR. SGRO: Was the person sober, were they under the
2	influence of alcohol; right?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Right.
4	MR. SGRO: Okay. You're going to be called upon to
5	do that in this case. Do you have any problem in terms of
6	being given that job?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No.
8	MR. SGRO: Do you have a I'm going to ask a
9	rhetorical question. Do you own a cell phone?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
11	MR. SGRO: Have you ever been in a position where
12	you might have had the following conversation. I tested you.
13	Oh, you texted me? I never got it. Have you ever experienced
14	that?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
16	MR. SGRO: I left you a voicemail. Oh, you left me
17	a voicemail? I didn't get it. Right? Have you been on both
18	sides of that conversation?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes. Yeah.
20	MR. SGRO: And have you had personal experience that
21	involves sometimes the disconnect and the technology of cell
22	phone communications?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
24	MR. SGRO: Okay. So if you saw have you ever
25	looked at your personal cell phone bill to verify the calls

1 and the minutes and all that? Have you --2 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No. 3 MR. SGRO: -- ever done that? PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No. 4 5 MR. SGRO: Would you agree that even records from 6 cell phones would be the kind of evidence you'd want to look 7 at just to make sure everything matched up? 8 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes. 9 MR. SGRO: Okay. We talk about the death penalty at 10 this part of the trial. One of the things that we struggle 11 with as defense attorneys is we have to talk about a penalty 12 before we've even had the trial. And it's because we're not 13 allowed to talk to you guys after we're done with voir dire at 14 this question process. If we see you in the hallway, in the 15 elevator, the Judge instructs us, you know, keep your head 16 down and just keep moving. And that's to protect the 17 integrity of the jury system; right? 18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Of course. 19 MR. SGRO: So unfortunately we have to talk about a 20 penalty which Mr. Oram and I believe we're never going to 21 have. Do you understand that? Do you understand we're here 22 to challenge every piece of evidence and to tell you that Mr. 23 Burns is not quilty? Do you follow that? 2.4 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes. 25 MR. SGRO: Okay. So you -- as -- I'll borrow a

phrase that Mr. DiGiacomo used. Prior to filling out the 1 2 question -- or since filling out the question, have you 3 thought about the death penalty at all? 4 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Since filling it out? 5 No. 6 THE COURT: How about prior to? 7 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: I just know that, you 8 know, I'm not against it. 9 MR. SGRO: Okay. Let me ask you the -- the inverse 10 situation. There was a paragraph in the -- the questionnaire. 11 And Mr. DiGiacomo gave you some of the charges in the case, 12 okay? PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yeah. 13 14 MR. SGRO: If there was a situation or someone was 15 convicted of first degree murder, and I know you -- you don't 16 know what the law is yet because Judge Thompson hasn't given 17 it to you. But let me tell you this. It doesn't mean an 18 accident, okay. It doesn't mean self-defense. It means 19 premeditated, it's deliberate, it's -- it's on purpose. So I 20 want you to eliminate --21 MR. DiGIACOMO: Judge, I apologize. I'm going to 22 impose an objection. 23 THE COURT: I'm not too sure I know exactly what 2.4 you're saying.

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MR. SGRO: I'll move on, Your Honor.

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1	THE COURT: Yeah, maybe we can rephrase that.
2	MR. SGRO: Sure.
3	If you eliminate accident, okay, and self-defense
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Got it.
5	MR. SGRO: can you envision a situation where
6	someone convicted of first degree murder, okay, deserves
7	consideration to be able to walk the streets again? Because
8	as you have now learned, there are four types of punishments.
9	So the same way the legislature saw fit to include the death
10	penalty in our state, that same body also included a term of
11	years. So someone knows that they get to come out someday.
12	They also included a provision called life with the
13	possibility of parole, okay.
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Got it. Yeah.
15	MR. SGRO: So I want you to focus on those two
16	particular forms of punishment. Do you think that you could
17	be persuaded beyond a reasonable doubt that someone is guilty
18	of first degree murder, and then consider letting that person
19	back on the street again?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Can I consider it? Yes.
21	MR. SGRO: Yeah, can you?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
23	MR. SGRO: Can you imagine a circumstance where
24	someone who is convicted of first degree murder in your mind
25	deserves the opportunity to get back out someday?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
2	MR. SGRO: Okay. What — what, in your estimation,
3	is the best argument why we should have the death penalty in a
4	first degree murder case? Why should we have it?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Because it works.
6	MR. SGRO: Okay. And I and I saw that on the
7	questionnaire, as well. And and can you refresh my memory.
8	What do you mean by it works?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: It works? Well, that it
10	works for, you know, in some cases when, you know, when it is
11	a murder that happens and they are fully charged guilty and
12	found guilty. And so I think it's, you know, justice.
13	MR. SGRO: Okay. What's the best argument for
14	someone convicted of first degree murder to get life with
15	parole and be able to come out someday?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: I don't know. I
17	couldn't tell you. I really don't.
18	MR. SGRO: Okay. So you understand right now, and I
19	hate to I hate to put you on the spot, and as the Judge
20	indicated, we're not looking to pry too much. But the same
21	way the State of Nevada needs an assurance
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yeah.
23	MR. SGRO: that the ultimate punishment can be
24	considered, Mr. Burns needs an assurance
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: It's open, ves.

1	MR. SGRO: Okay. So can you give me a reason why we			
2	should let people back on the street if they've been convicted			
3	of first degree murder?			
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No, I can't.			
5	MR. SGRO: If you can't articulate a reason			
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Right.			
7	MR. SGRO: do you really believe you can consider			
8	that as a form of punishment? You know, what would it take			
9	for you to be able to deliver that sort of sentence, I guess?			
10	Do you think do you think because you can't come up with a			
11	reason that that's probably not something you would really			
12	consider?			
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No, I don't think that's			
14	I can consider it, yes.			
15	MR. SGRO: Okay.			
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: For me to come up with a			
17	reason			
18	MR. SGRO: Okay. So as you sit here you can't come			
19	up with a reason?			
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Right.			
21	MR. SGRO: Okay. All right. Do you have any			
22	religious beliefs that cause you to lean for or against a			
23	particular form of punishment?			
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No.			
25	MR. SGRO: Okay. You've heard some conversation			

1	you've heard some conversation about science.	
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Okay.	
3	MR. SGRO: Do you watch any shows, forensic files	
4	I'm not going	
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Some.	
6	MR. SGRO: to pretend to know all of them. But	
7	there there are shows out there that specifically deal with	
8	the science in a criminal prosecution.	
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Right.	
10	MR. SGRO: Do you watch any of those shows ever?	
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Sometimes.	
12	MR. SGRO: Okay. So if I said DNA, would that be	
13	something you've heard of before?	
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.	
15	MR. SGRO: Fingerprints?	
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.	
17	MR. SGRO: And do you have any opinion as to the	
18	place or role that science should have in a criminal case? Do	
19	you think it's super important or not very necessary or	
20	somewhere in the middle?	
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Somewhere in the middle.	
22	MR. SGRO: Somewhere in the middle. Okay.	
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.	
24	MR. SGRO: If people come on and they're experts in	
25	their particular craft or field, do you think you'd be able to	

1	evaluate their testimony and how it fits in with what the		
2	witnesses are saying:?		
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: The best that I can,		
4	yeah.		
5	MR. SGRO: Okay. When when we spoke about the		
6	identification, eyewitness identification, you remember that?		
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Uh-huh.		
8	MR. SGRO: Have you ever had the experience of		
9	having someone come up to you, and once you turn around		
10	they're right up close to you and they say, oh, I'm sorry, I		
11	thought you were someone else?		
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.		
13	MR. SGRO: Have you ever been mistaken for someone		
14	else?		
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.		
16	MR. SGRO: Okay. And how long ago when was the		
17	last time that happened?		
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: About a couple years		
19	ago.		
20	MR. SGRO: Okay. Do you believe do you believe		
21	that you could be fair in a case like this?		
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: To the best of my		
23	knowledge, yes.		
24	MR. SGRO: Okay. Would you want to be a juror on		
25	this case?		

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No. To be honest, no.	
2	MR. SGRO: And that's	
3	THE COURT: Mr. Sgro, every juror has said that they	
4	don't want to be a juror.	
5	MR. SGRO: I'm looking for the one, the	
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: I'm just I just	
7	THE COURT: I'm not sure	
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: I have a lot of	
9	stress	
10	THE COURT: the Judge	
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: in my life.	
12	THE COURT: wants to be the Judge in the case,	
13	either.	
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Of course, like everyone	
15	else, I've got a lot of stress and, you know, it's hard to	
16	give something 100 percent, you know. I've got my family	
17	right now.	
18	MR. SGRO: I I totally get it. And I know you	
19	have family with surgery coming up and	
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.	
21	MR. SGRO: I understand all that. So, again,	
22	from our perspective, okay, there is nothing else in the	
23	entire world more important than a than a capital murder	
24	trial if you're the one involved in the case.	
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.	

1	MR. SGRO: And I'm sure you appreciate that. So
2	what we need to know, what everyone needs to know, is we need
3	to have an assurance that we've got your undivided attention;
4	right?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Right.
6	MR. SGRO: And so, again, you'll be offered the
7	opportunity to take notes. You don't have to.
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Right.
9	MR. SGRO: You can just listen. But while you're
10	here, we have you 110 percent listening to everything.
11	Because can you imagine if you go back to deliberate five
12	weeks from now and someone says, hey, on Day 5 of the trial
13	what did witness so-and-so say, and you have no idea who
14	they're even talking about; right?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Right.
16	MR. SGRO: That's bad for us.
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yeah.
18	MR. SGRO: Bad for the State.
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yeah.
20	MR. SGRO: Worse for Mr. Burns.
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Right. Yes, of course.
22	MR. SGRO: Okay. So do we have an assurance that if
23	you are selected as a juror, and I understand you have other
24	things going on.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Right.

25

1	MR. SGRO: If you're selected, you you are in 100
2	percent, all day every day that this trial is going on?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: I don't know.
4	MR. SGRO: I need I need you to tell walk me
5	down that road. Why don't you know?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Because mostly
7	because of my husband's surgery.
8	MR. SGRO: Okay. Well, let me ask it a different
9	way. Do you believe that
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: [Crying]. Sorry.
11	MR. SGRO: That's all right.
12	THE COURT: Take your time.
13	MR. SGRO: It's usually Mr. Oram who is the mean
14	one. I'm the nice guy. I'm sorry.
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: It's okay. I don't know
16	if I can.
17	MR. SGRO: Okay. Obviously what your husband is
18	about to go through is an emotional time for you guys at home.
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes. Uh-huh.
20	MR. SGRO: Okay. And is it for that reason you
21	don't believe you can concentrate here?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: [Inaudible].
23	MR. SGRO: Okay. When when is the surgery
24	scheduled for?

1	MR. SGRO: Pardon me?	
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: The 28th.	
3	MR. SGRO: Of?	
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: January.	
5	MR. SGRO: Okay. So eight days. Next Wednesday,	
6	yes?	
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.	
8	MR. SGRO: Okay.	
9	Your Honor, based on that inquiry I challenge for	
10	cause, Your Honor.	
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: What was that?	
12	THE COURT: I don't think that's grounds for cause.	
13	MR. SGRO: Well, may we approach briefly?	
14	THE COURT: Yes.	
15	(Off-record bench conference.)	
16	MR. LANGFORD: Well, I'm sorry to start asking you	
17	questions now, but we do have to we do have to be moving	
18	along. You've heard what I said before about you understand	
19	that this is two people on trial, one trial. You understand	
20	that concept?	
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.	
22	MR. LANGFORD: Okay. Do you have a problem with	
23	that?	
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No.	
25	MR. LANGFORD: Do you think as you listen to the	

1	evidence because it really does require you to constantly
2	be thinking about that, okay. So wait, how does what that
3	person just said, how does that in some way prove something
4	about Mr. Burns, or how does that prove something about Mr.
5	Mason? Do you understand that you have to constantly be
6	focusing in on those two individuals hearing one bit of
7	evidence? You have to ask that question constantly. Can you
8	do that?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.
10	MR. LANGFORD: Okay. Likewise, in terms of the
11	punishment, okay, you understand that there are two separate
12	punishments in this case? The State is seeking death as to

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: No.

have a problem with that?

Mr. Burns, and not death, life without, life with the

possibility of parole, only those two as to Mr. Mason.

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MR. LANGFORD: Okay. Can you judge those two individuals if we get to that point as individuals, not as a package?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes.

MR. LANGFORD: I want to caution you. This is not a package trial. It is two separate trials with one set of witnesses.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Okay.

MR. LANGFORD: That's probably a better way to look

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Do you

1 at it, okay. 2 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Okay. 3 MR. LANGFORD: And you believe that you could fairly 4 and impartially judge Mr. Mason not based upon what you think 5 about Mr. Burns? 6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 093: Yes. 7 MR. LANGFORD: With the same reservations, Your 8 Honor, I will pass for cause. 9 THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen, we're 10 going to take a brief recess for a few minutes and give you an 11 opportunity to use the restroom and then be back in about ten 12 minutes. The jury -- the Court will be at ease while the 13 jurors retire. Kind of remember where you're seated so we --14 we know where you are, and if you come back to the same seats. 15 The Court will be at ease while the jury leaves and you can leave at this time. 16 17 (Prospective jury panel recessed at 2:57 p.m.) 18 MR. DiGIACOMO: I believe maybe the lawyers can 19 approach the bench and explain to the Court. I believe I know 2.0 what the issue is as it relates to her family. 21 THE COURT: All right. 2.2 MS. WECKERLY: Her issue is medical. MR. LANGFORD: I'm sorry. I didn't hear. 23 THE COURT: I'm sorry. I can't hear you. 2.4 25 MS. WECKERLY: Her issue, I think, is medical, but

1	that's Margie	English's daughter.
2	THE	COURT: Who is Margie English.
3	MR.	DiGIACOMO: Margie in appeals for 30 years.
4	MS.	WECKERLY: Yeah. Yeah.
5	THE	COURT: Oh, I remember her, yeah.
6	MS.	WECKERLY: Yeah.
7	THE	COURT: She's gone.
8	MR.	DiGIACOMO: Yeah.
9	THE	COURT: Didn't she pass away?
10	MS.	WECKERLY: Yes.
11	MR.	DiGIACOMO: Recently.
12	MS.	WECKERLY: So she worked in the DA appellate?
13	MR.	ORAM: This one?
14	MS.	WECKERLY: Uh-huh. Her mom.
15	MR.	DiGIACOMO: Her mom for 30 years.
16	THE	COURT: Yeah, I remember her.
17	MS.	WECKERLY: So
18	THE	COURT: Good lady.
19	MR.	DiGIACOMO: Yeah, and she also has a medical
20	issue. That's	s why she was on our list.
21	MS.	WECKERLY: So, I mean
22	MR.	DiGIACOMO: That's why we had her on our perempt
23	list was relat	ted to that and she has a medical issue, as well.
24	THE	COURT: What do you want me to do with her?

1	now is medical.	
2	MR. ORAM: We should we should just excuse her,	
3	Your Honor.	
4	MR. DiGIACOMO: Defense agrees we can excuse her?	
5	MR. ORAM: What's her what's her number? Let me	
6	grab the questionnaire.	
7	MR. DiGIACOMO: 162, I think.	
8	MS. WECKERLY: 162.	
9	MR. DiGIACOMO: What's your juror number?	
10	MR. ORAM: What's your badge number?	
11	THE COURT: 162. Mrs. English, do you want to	
12	approach the bench?	
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 162: Sure. Thank you.	
14	THE COURT: You don't want to say anything in front	
15	of these guys?	
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 162: Oh, okay. Sure. I'll	
17	just	
18	THE MARSHAL: Hang on. Hang on. Hang on.	
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 162: HI. I'm Raegan English	
20	and I would just like to yes, my mother did work for the	
21	County, so	
22	THE COURT: I understand she worked for the District	
23	Attorney's office and I knew her. Yeah.	
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 162: Yes. And also I do know	
25	one of the people mentioned that will be at the trial. So I	

1	want
2	THE COURT: Okay. Well, we'll be asking you those
3	questions.
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 162: Okay. And also thirdly
5	I have multiple sclerosis and I'm having a real hard time
6	sitting here throughout this this
7	THE COURT: I understand you have MS and I that's
8	is it I don't know, some people have MS and they are
9	able to serve as juror sand other may not be able to. Are you
10	you think you'd be unable to?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 162: Unable.
12	MR. ORAM: Able or unable, Your Honor?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 162: Unable.
14	THE COURT: Unable?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 162: Unable.
16	THE COURT: Well, I can excuse people for medical
17	reasons. Do you want me to?
18	MS. WECKERLY: It's it's fine with the State.
19	THE COURT: Mr. Sgro?
20	MR. SGRO: It's Mr. Oram's.
21	THE COURT: Mr. Oram?
22	MR. ORAM: Yeah, I I think this is a
23	THE COURT: It's up to you.
24	MR. ORAM: Obviously if there's medical conditions,
25	that obviously causes me concern. I think this particular

1	juror would be a very fair juror on this particular case, and
2	and so I'll leave it to the Court's discretion.
3	THE COURT: Mr. Langford?
4	MR. LANGFORD: I'm going to say the same, Your
5	Honor. I'll leave it to the Court's discretion.
6	THE COURT: Well, if you have a medical issue that's
7	going to make it difficult for you to be here, I can excuse
8	you, so
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 162: Correct.
10	THE COURT: And you say you have that medical issue?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 162: Yes, I cannot commit to
12	coming in.
13	THE COURT: All right. I'll excuse you.
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 162: Okay. Thank you very
15	much.
16	THE COURT: You can report to the jury commissioner
17	across the hall.
18	MR. LANGFORD: Your Honor, may we put on the
19	record
20	THE COURT: You can leave.
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 162: Thank you.
22	THE COURT: Leave the microphone with the marshal,
23	please.
24	All right. The record will reflect that the ten
25	prospective jurors have left the courtroom, counsel, for the

record.

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MR. LANGFORD: Your Honor, Juror No. — Badge No. 12-0101, Sonny Newton.

THE COURT: He's the next one I'm going to be examining.

MR. LANGFORD: That's correct. I wanted to put on how I know him. He and I worked together at Sport Chalet. I was an independent contractor for them as a scuba instructor for Sport Chalet Incorporated. He worked mountaineering and for many years we had frequent contact. And, in fact, I have given him informal advice on some family law issues. And — and so I just want to — I was —

THE COURT: I'll ask him if it makes any difference in his mind.

MR. SGRO: Your Honor, for what it's worth, I personally think that this is one that slipped through the cracks because we had the piles of jurors going back and forth. Because on his questionnaire in addition to the issues with Mr. Langford, he says at page 5, No. 24, he believes in an eye for an eye and saving the taxpayers on taking care of them, the defendants, for 30 to 60 years. And that seems to be consistent with some of the stuff he has on his social medial pages, as well. I'm not sure we're going to get very far with him on penalty anywhere.

And because the Court has done a pretty good job

1	making this expeditious by getting rid of all those folks, my
2	my suggestion would be that perhaps this we dropped the
3	ball here. Because if I would have seen that, Your Honor, I
4	would have brought it to the Court's attention. My sense is
5	the Court would have agreed with us on the day we went through
6	all those all those requests and and he would have been
7	excused and not even made it this far.
8	MR. DiGIACOMO: Judge, both answers, 25 and 31
9	THE COURT: Answer 24 says he doesn't believe in the
10	death penalty. And he says although I do not personally favor
11	it, as long as the law may require me to consider it he would
12	follow that and
13	MR. SGRO: I get it, Your Honor. I'm telling you
14	Here's another question in his questionnaire. He doesn't like
15	when African Americans play the race card for everything and
16	the poor me, the whole world is against me and the U.S.A.
17	because I'm black. My gut is telling me, Judge, if I was a
18	betting man, he's not going to make it. We could probably
19	save a little time if we just cut him loose now. And
20	THE COURT: Mr
21	MR. SGRO: With due respect
22	THE COURT: Do you agree, Mr. DiGiacomo?
23	MR. DiGIACOMO: No, I think we need to
24	MR. SGRO: Of course not.

MR. DiGIACOMO: -- ask him a question.

25

1	THE COURT: It may take it may take a perempt.
2	MR. DiGIACOMO: Yeah. Or he may now know how to get
3	out of it and he may answer the question as a way to get out
4	of it. I don't know. But his answers to I believe it's
5	appropriate and
6	THE COURT: The answers to the jury questionnaire
7	don't disqualify him.
8	MR. DiGIACOMO: Correct.
9	MR. SGRO: And
10	THE COURT: The fact that he's a friend of Mr.
11	Langford if he tells me because he's a friend of Mr.
12	Langford that he's going to rule in his favor, then I'm going
13	to excuse him. But
14	MR. DiGIACOMO: Then I'll agree with Mr. Sgro.
15	THE COURT: But, you know, or if he says he you
16	know, I don't know if you've done anything to him or if you've
17	ever had a disagreement with him, Mr. Langford.
18	MR. LANGFORD: Never dated his girlfriend, Judge.
19	It's all good.
20	THE COURT: All right. Anything further on the
21	record?
22	MR. SGRO: Yes. Are the conferences at the bench
23	recorded, Your Honor?
24	THE COURT: No, they are not.
25	MR. SGRO: Okay. Then, yes, there is.

THE COURT: Well, I don't think they are.

THE RECORDER: They're not.

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THE COURT: Okay. They're not. And whenever we have a conference at the bench, after we recess you'll get the opportunity to put anything that we have said on the record.

And I wanted to make very clear that every — that I'm not going to decide anything substantive at the bench.

MR. SGRO: Fair enough. Very briefly as to Juror No. 2, the — the woman that has a husband who is about to have surgery, she indicated that she may not be able to concentrate or focus on the case given what's going on at home. The record bears out all of the questions and answers. We ask that she be excused for cause. At the bench the State objected. The Court indicated that the answers she gave were not appropriate for a challenge for cause, and I just want to put that on there that we made that request.

MR. LANGFORD: And I joined in that request, Your Honor.

MR. DiGIACOMO: For the record, I believe the Court said that wasn't for cause before Mr. Sgro asked me. And her answer was the same as Juror No. 1, which is I would try my best. She indicated that she could, despite — on questioning, despite the issue going on at home that she could focus on the evidence and be a fair and impartial juror. So I don't believe that she acknowledged that there is a reason to

be excused for cause.

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THE COURT: I don't think what she said was grounds for a challenge for cause in and of itself.

MR. SGRO: Okay. And I — I forgot to mention for the record she did start crying when she spoke of her husband's surgery.

And then as we proceed through this process I know that the State wanted to make a record of the number of African Americans on this particular panel of ten that we got today. We still have floating out there this issue of an evidentiary hearing to determine whether or not there is a systematic exclusion of African American veniremen. And I understand that we're going through this day by day and we are making notes as we go, but I — that is still a pending issue.

And finally, Your Honor, I am providing to the State right now --

If you could just sign an ROC.

We received, I believe, 4,000 telephone calls from Monica Martinez and Stephanie Cousins that were taped over several years. So just for edification, the State produced to us certain phone calls. The State did not produce other phone calls. Well, we finally got all of them.

Thank you.

And Monica Martinez's phone calls, which we probably will use some of those, as well, I'll give them to the State

1 tomorrow. And I just want to put on the record that I gave 2 them Stephanie Cousins today. That's all, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Anything further on the record? 4 MR. DiGIACOMO: Just one thing as it relates to what 5 Mr. Sgro raised on the composition of the jurors. There were 6 ten jurors today. The person in Seat No. 6 and the person in 7 Seat No. 7 were both clearly African American, meaning two out 8 of ten. I recognize the first juror said he was from India, 9 and I took his comments to mean that people perceive me as 10 African American. But ultimately I think that Mr. Sgro and 11 Mr. Oram, it was Mr. Oram at the bench had indicated he took 12 his comments the same way. I just want the reflect if we're 13 going to do a count, that's what the count should be because Juror No. 6 who is --14 15 MS. WECKERLY: Mr. Shipman. 16 MR. DiGIACOMO: -- Mr. Shipman, Juror No. 133, did 17 not fill out the race answer on the questionnaire. 18 MR. SGRO: And as to -- as to Juror 1, I'll let the 19 record speak for itself. He said he was black. We'll let 20 that lie. 21 THE COURT: I consider him black. He said he was 22. black. 23 MR. SGRO: Okay. 2.4 THE COURT: All right. 25 MR. LANGFORD: Your Honor, may I proceed without my

1	suit coat?
2	THE COURT: I couldn't hear you.
3	MR. LANGFORD: May I proceed without my suit coat
4	for the rest of the day?
5	THE COURT: Certainly.
6	MR. LANGFORD: Thanks.
7	THE COURT: Anything further on the record?
8	MR. SGRO: No, sir.
9	THE COURT: All right. Five minutes now.
10	(Court recessed at 3:09 p.m. until 3:28 p.m.)
11	(In the presence of the prospective jury.)
12	THE COURT: All right. The record will reflect the
13	presence of the defendant's counsel and all prospective
14	members of the jury.
15	Ladies and gentlemen, for the record, the the
16	Court has excused Mrs. English, who was seated over here. And
17	she she has some serious medical issues that which is a
18	good reason to excuse somebody. And so we had to excuse her.
19	Mr. Newton?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: Yes, sir.
21	THE COURT: We need you to have the microphone there.
22	Mr. Newton, you or I I understand that you're
23	acquainted with Mr. Langford?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: Yes, sir.
25	THE COURT: Do you know any of the witnesses or any
ı	

1	of the attorneys besides Mr. Langford?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: No, sir.
3	THE COURT: All right. Tell me about your
4	relationship with Mr. Langford.
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: I used to work for a
6	store here in Las Vegas called Sport Chalet Sporting Goods.
7	THE COURT: Sport Chalet?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: Sport Chalet.
9	THE COURT: I've been to the Sport Chalet.
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: I worked
11	THE COURT: Maybe there's more than one.
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: There's actually three
13	here in Vegas.
14	THE COURT: Okay.
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: And I
16	THE COURT: My grandson likes Sport Chalet. I buy
17	him a lot of things there.
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: I used to work there part
19	partially in the Scuba department, part in what we call
20	mountain shop, which is camping and fishing. And then also I
21	was a master bike tech in the store, as well. And I knew
22	Robert by he was a scuba instructor there. And so I would see
23	some of his students and him getting equipment ready and such.
24	THE COURT: Okay. He had students that he brought in
25	and you gave you sold him equipment?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: We'd sell him equipment,
2	
	and also for, like, his classes, we'd just get them sized for
3	their tanks, their scuba suits, that sort of stuff.
4	THE COURT: Okay. Is there any have you ever been
5	scuba diving with him?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: No, sir.
7	THE COURT: I didn't know if he's a scuba diver or
8	not. I didn't know that. But is he or do you know?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: He's one of our diving
10	instructors.
11	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything that he's ever
12	done with you or for you or to you that would tend to make you
13	favor or disfavor his side of the case?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: No, sir.
15	THE COURT: Have you ever seen him socially other
16	than in in the store?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: No, sir.
18	THE COURT: He's never he's never done anything to
19	you that you're mad at him?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: No, sir.
21	THE COURT: And he's never done anything that would
22	tend to make you favor his side of the case?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: No, sir.
24	THE COURT: Okay. Did you know he was a lawyer?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: Yes, sir.

1	THE COURT: Did you know he did criminal defense
2	sometimes?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: Yes, sir.
4	THE COURT: All right. Did you ever talk to him
5	about any of his case?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: No, sir.
7	THE COURT: Did you you've never talked to him
8	about this case, I assume, then?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: No, sir.
10	THE COURT: How long has it been since you've seen
11	him in the store?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: I'm trying to remember.
13	I think I left Sport Chalet in 2010. And so I haven't I
14	haven't been back to the store
15	THE COURT: So at least four or five years since
16	you've you've seen him?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: Yes, sir.
18	THE COURT: So you have no other contact with him?
19	You don't know anything about his family or or anything
20	like that?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: No, sir.
22	THE COURT: Okay. Is it going to make any difference
23	to you that he's one of the attorneys in the case?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: No, sir.
25	THE COURT: All right. You came from Arizona?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: Yes, sir.
2	THE COURT: About 15 years ago?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: No. I was actually born
4	in Flagstaff, Arizona, but I came from Oregon City, Oregon,
5	about 15 years ago, back in 1998.
6	THE COURT: Oh, okay. And what were you doing in
7	Oregon?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: My aunt took custody away
9	from my mother when I was 11 years old. So I grew up there
10	out in Oregon. And
11	THE COURT: You grew up with your aunt; is that
12	right?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: Yes.
14	THE COURT: All right. And you went to school there?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: Yes, sir.
16	THE COURT: And you came down in Nevada about 15
17	years ago?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: Yes. In November of '98.
19	THE COURT: And why'd you come to Nevada?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: My whole family moved
21	down here, because my aunt has multiple sclerosis, and the
22	climate up in Oregon is extremely bad. It makes it advance
23	faster, whereas this climate makes it slow down. And also my
24	grandmother was diagnosed with Alzheimer's, which does the
25	same thing in that climate versus this one. So we sold our

1 farm and moved down here to help slow down the progression. 2 THE COURT: All right. And you worked for a -- a 3 company doing scanning? PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: Yes. I actually work for 4 5 a company called Excel. And we actually take all the returns 6 from Walmart and Sam's Club nationwide, and we scan all the 7 defective products and either have them destroyed or given to 8 charities or that sort of thing. 9 THE COURT: And what do you do with them then? 10 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: All we do is scan them, 11 put them in boxes. Certain stuff, like baby clothes and food 12 and stuff that gets returned, some of that goes to charity, 13 some of it, you know, like broken coffee pots, we just destroy them. Whatever the distributors want us to with it. But we 14 15 scan it to give them back their credit. 16 THE COURT: And how long have you been with them? 17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: I started November 3rd. 18 THE COURT: And before that what kind of work were 19 you doing? 20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: I worked for Walmart. 21 THE COURT: Okay. And working for Walmart, were you 22 like a checker or a stocker or? 23 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: I worked in the sporting 2.4 goods department over there doing everything from, like, your 25 basic baseballs and basketballs, selling shotguns and hunting

1	rifles.
2	THE COURT: You understand that this is a criminal
3	case and the defendant's accused of of certain serious
4	offenses?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: Yes, sir.
6	THE COURT: You understand that it's the job of the
7	jury to decide, based upon the evidence that's presented, what
8	the facts are?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: Yes, sir.
10	THE COURT: And it's my job to decide what the law
11	is?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: Yes, sir.
13	THE COURT: And we're a team. We do our respective
14	jobs, and then you listen to the evidence and the instructions
15	on the law, apply the evidence to those instructions, and
16	reach a fair verdict. Do you think you can do that?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: Yes, sir.
18	THE COURT: If you understand the presumption of
19	innocence?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: Yes, sir.
21	THE COURT: And you understand that the defendants
22	don't have to prove they're not guilty; it's up the State to
23	prove that they are guilty?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: Yes, sir.
25	THE COURT: And they have to do that by evidence

1	beyond a reasonable doubt; do you have any quarrel with that
2	process?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: No, I have no problem
4	with that, sir.
5	THE COURT: If you were one of the parties in this
6	case, either the prosection or the defense, would you want
7	citizens like yourself in your frame of mind sitting
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: Yes, sir.
9	THE COURT: in judgment of the case?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: Yes, sir.
11	THE COURT: Any reason you couldn't be fair to both
12	sides?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: No, sir.
14	THE COURT: Mr. DiGiacomo?
15	MR. DiGIACOMO: How are you, sir?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: Good, sir. How are you?
17	MR. DiGIACOMO: Good. I'm going to jump into your
18	questionnaire, because there was a question about the criminal
19	justice system.
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: Yes, sir.
21	MR. DiGIACOMO: And your response was it was
22	favorable to the wealthy and the famous class. And that's
23	something jurors here say a lot. Can you tell me why it is
24	your formed that opinion?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: It seems like every time

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I'd see something on TV, you know, if it was someone that was either a lower, like — like I grew up with a lower income or a medium lower — or a medium lower incomes, or medium income, it seemed like they're — if they got convicted or something of that, of whatever crime, it seemed like their punishment was a lot more harsh than somebody, say, a sports star or a millionaire that did the same thing. It seemed like they would just get a slap on the wrist and told not to do it again and some public community service and that was it. Whereas the other person would have to go to jail for a certain period of time and they'd be on parole for a certain time.

MR. DiGIACOMO: You would agree with me, I'm -- I'm guessing that that doesn't seem like a very fair way to -- to handle the justice system?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: No.

MR. DiGIACOMO: I'm assuming you would also accept that, you know, the justice system is made up of people, and while it may be flawed, is the only system we have --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 101: Yes, sir.

MR. DiGIACOMO: — you do know that? Do you agree with the idea that, at least as a juror, the notion about whether people are wealthy or not wealthy, ultimately, end of the day, it's about what happened, did the State meet the burden, then ultimately what the punishment should be; would you agree with that statement?