## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

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SAMUEL CRAIG MCDONALD, Appellant(s),

VS.

THE STATE OF NEVADA, Respondent(s),

Case No: C-18-334954-1

Docket No: 83193

# RECORD ON APPEAL VOLUME 2

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## C-18-334954-1 STATE OF NEVADA vs. SAMUEL MCDONALD

## INDEX

1 1 - 240

2 241 - 411

<u>vor</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
2	12/04/2019	AMENDED INDICTMENT	332 - 333
2	04/20/2020	AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (PLEA OF GUILTY)	356 - 358
2	12/02/2019	AUDIOVISUAL TRANSMISSION EQUIPMENT APPEARANCE REQUEST	328 - 331
2	07/08/2021	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT	382 - 383
2	08/04/2021	CERTIFICATION OF COPY AND TRANSMITTAL OF RECORD	
1	11/18/2019	DEFENDANT'S NOTICE OF EXPERT WITNESSES, PURSUANT TO NRS 174.234(2)	181 - 182
2	11/27/2019	DEFENDANT'S NOTICE OF REBUTTAL EXPERT WITNESSES, PURSUANT TO NRS 174.234	310 - 321
2	12/02/2019	DEFENDANT'S NOTICE OF WITNESSES, PURSUANT TO NRS 174.234	326 - 327
2	08/04/2021	DISTRICT COURT MINUTES	393 - 411
2	08/04/2021	DOCUMENTARY EXHIBIT (UNFILED)	384 - 392
1	11/18/2019	EX PARTE MOTION AND ORDER FOR RELEASE OF CERTIFIED MEDICAL RECORDS AND ORDER TO FILE UNDER SEAL (SEALED)	183 - 184
2	12/04/2019	GUILTY PLEA AGREEMENT	334 - 342
1	09/19/2018	INDICTMENT	3 - 5
1	09/19/2018	INDICTMENT WARRANT WARRANT FOR ARREST	1 - 2
2	02/11/2020	JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (PLEA OF GUILTY)	354 - 355
1	11/20/2019	MOTION TO COMPEL PRODUCTION OF DISCOVERY & BRADY MATERIAL	185 - 214
1	05/03/2019	MOTION TO CONTINUE TRIAL DATE	178 - 180
1	02/12/2019	MOTION TO CONTINUE TRIAL DATE [UNOPPOSED]	172 - 175

<u>vor</u>	DATE	PLEADING	NUMBER:
1	11/20/2019	MOTION TO DISMISS (CONTINUED)	229 - 240
2	11/20/2019	MOTION TO DISMISS (CONTINUATION)	241 - 255
1	11/27/2018	MOTION TO DISMISS DUE TO STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS	92 - 98
2	11/20/2019	MOTION TO DISMISS FOR FAILURE TO PRESERVE EVIDENCE, MOTION FOR SPECIAL JURY INSTRUCTION [SANBORN MOTION], OR MOTION IN LIMINE TO EXCLUDE SCAN EXAMINATION	256 - 263
1	11/20/2019	MOTION TO STRIKE PROPOSED EXPERTS MICHAEL ZBIEGIEN AND PEGGY MCCOY	215 - 228
2	07/06/2021	NOTICE OF APPEAL	379 - 381
1	12/03/2018	NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF MOTION	106 - 107
2	05/17/2021	NRS 34.320 PETITION FOR WRIT OF PROHIBITION (PREEMPTORY) TO PROHIBIT THE NV DEPT OF CORRECTIONS [NDOC] DIRECTOR'S UNCONSTITUTIONAL "SEIZURES OF MONEY" FROM PETITIONER'S NDOC INMATE ACCOUNT TO "ENFORCE PAYMENT OF RESTITUTION" TO PETITIONER'S CRIME VICTIM(S) PER THE "CRIME VICTIM RESTITUTION TERMS" SET FORTH WITHIN PETITIONER'S 4-20-20 JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION [JOC] BECAUSE THE NDOC DIRECTOR HAS "NO JURISDICTION" TO DO SO-WHEREAS SUCH "JURISDICTION" IS VESTED SOLELY WITH THE STATE DISTRICT COURT [SDC] VIA ISSUANCE OF A "WRIT OF EXECUTION" PER NRS 176.275(2)(A); JUDGMENT FOR PAYMENT OF RESTITUTION/NRCP RULE 69(A)(1): EXECUTION/NRS CHAPTER 21: ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS [PROHIBITION PETITION -2]	359 - 371
1	11/13/2018	OPPOSITION TO STATE'S MOTION TO ADMIT EVIDENCE OF OTHER CRIMES, WRONGS, OR ACTS	84 - 91
1	01/08/2019	OPPOSITION TO STATE'S RENEWED MOTION IN LIMINE	147 - 150
2	06/17/2021	ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S PETITION FOR WRIT OF PROHIBITION	376 - 378

<u>vor</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
1	09/21/2018	ORDER FOR PRODUCTION OF INMATE SAMUEL MCDONALD, BAC #89628	6 - 7
1	11/09/2018	ORDER FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	80 - 81
1	10/29/2018	PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	26 - 33
2	01/15/2020	PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT (UNFILED) CONFIDENTIAL	343 - 353
1	12/03/2018	RECEIPT OF COPY FOR DISCOVERY PROVIDED	104 - 105
1	02/27/2019	RECEIPT OF COPY FOR DISCOVERY PROVIDED	176 - 176
1	03/12/2019	RECEIPT OF COPY FOR DISCOVERY PROVIDED	177 - 177
1	11/01/2018	STATE'S NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION IN LIMINE TO ADMIT EVIDENCE OF OTHER CRIMES, WRONGS OR ACTS THAT CONSTITUTE SEPARATE SEXUAL OFFENSES	55 - 79
1	02/05/2019	STATE'S NOTICE OF WITNESSES AND/OR EXPERT WITNESSES [NRS 174.234]	151 - 171
2	11/27/2019	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT S MOTION TO STRIKE STATE S NOTICE OF EXPERT WITNESS	322 - 325
2	11/27/2019	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO DISMISS	264 - 291
1	11/29/2018	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO DISMISS DUE TO STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS	99 - 103
2	11/27/2019	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO DISMISS FOR FAILURE TO PRESERVE EVIDENCE, MOTION FOR SPECIAL JURY INSTRUCTION [SANBORN MOTION], OR MOTION IN LIMINE TO EXCLUDE SCAN EXAMINATION	299 - 309
2	05/24/2021	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S NRS 34.320 PETITION FOR WRIT OF PROHIBITION	372 - 375
1	01/03/2019	STATE'S RENEWED NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION IN LIMINE TO ADMIT EVIDENCE OF SEPARATE SEXUAL	108 - 146

<u>vor</u>	DATE	PLEADING	PAGE NUMBER:
		OFFENSES FOR PROPENSITY PURPOSES	
2	11/27/2019	STATE'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO COMPEL PRODUCTION OF DISCOVERY AND BRADY MATERIAL	292 - 298
1	11/01/2018	STATE'S RETURN TO WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	34 - 54
1	09/29/2018	TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING HELD ON SEPTEMBER 18, 2018	8 - 25
1	11/13/2018	WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS	82 - 83

**EVENT #: 011228-0052** 

SPECIFIC CRIME: SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIM UNDER 14

DATE OCCURRED:

TIME OCCURRED:

LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE:

CITY OF LAS VEGAS

**CLARK COUNTY** 

NAME OF PERSON GIVING STATEMENT: SAMUEL MCDONALD

DOB:

**SOCIAL SECURITY #:** 

RACE:

SEX:

HEIGHT:

**WEIGHT:** 

HAIR:

EYES:

**HOME ADDRESS:** 

PHONE 1:

**WORK ADDRESS:** 

PHONE 2:

The following is the transcription of a tape-recorded interview conducted by Detective S. TOOLEY, P# 6224, LVMPD Sexual Assault Section, on 01/18/2018 at 0920 hours.

This is Detective Tooley, P# 6224 and Detective Detweiler P# 5460. Conducting Q. one taped interview under event 011228-0052. The date is January 18th, 2018. Time is approximately 0920 hours. Place of interview is Southern Desert Correctional Facility. I'm speaking with Samuel McDonald, his date of birth is Okay, Sam, um, again I'm Detective Tooley, my partner Detective Detweiler. We work a what's called Sexual Assault Cold Case. Okay, and uh, we served you a search warrant to obtain your DNA. Okay, this case is reference a

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EVENT #: 011228-0052 STATEMENT OF: SAMUEL MCDONALD

	report that was filed a long time ago. Okay, back in 2001. December 28th, of 2001.
	Okay, do you remember who you were, um, well this -
A.	2001.
Q.	Yeah. So, a person alleged that you a sexually assaulted him. Okay, so I'm gonna
 	read you your rights. You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say can
	be used against you in a court of law. You have the right to consult with an attorney
	before que, before questioning. You have the right to the presence of an
	attorney during questioning. If you cannot afford an attorney, one will be appointed
	before questioning. Do you understand these rights?
A.	Yes.
Q.	Okay. Um, do you remember where you were living back in 2001?
A.	Uh, I came to Vegas in'99. 2001, I think the 8th Street Apartments.
Q.	The 8 Street apartments?
A.	Yeah on 8 <sup>th</sup> and Carson.
Q.	Okay. Do you remember um, who you were living with?
A.	Uh, Laura Hicks.
Q.	What's that?
A.	A Laura Hicks.
Q.	Laura Hicks, okay. Um –
A.	2001, yeah.
Q.	2001, okay. Did Laura Hicks have any family members that came and visited her,

EVENT #: 011228-0052 STATEMENT OF: SAMUEL MCDONALD

that you remember?

A.

No.

- Q. Around Christmas time. A. No. And you're sure your with Laura Hicks around Christmas time? Q. Α. I was uh, yeah, cause I was working for a store called Tiffany's. Um, right next door to, well at that time it was Fitzgerald's Casino. Q. Okay. I was working up there at Fremont Experience. Uh, yeah, 2001. If I'm not Α. mistaken. Okay. Do you know a person by the name of Betty Cotton? Q. A. Yeah. Q. Yeah. Who's she? Uh, Laura's mother. A. Laura's mother, okay. Well, and i, I know, I know 2001 is a long time to remember Q. but Betty and her kids came to visit Laura, back in, back around Christmas time.
  - A. Okay, well that, cause I was staying at the 8<sup>th</sup> Street apartments and the manager name was Kathy and Jim.

years old, was with them. And that's uh, Laura's brother.

Okay. And another person named Shawn Bryant, he would have been about 8, 9

Q. Okay, good memory on that part.

EVENT #: 011228-0052 STATEMENT OF: SAMUEL MCDONALD

- A. Yeah, because well, he was just something about them, they was, you know, um, yeah, that's where I was at.
- Q. Okay. The 8<sup>th</sup> Street apartments, can you kind of describe what they, were they two story, one story?
- A. Three (unintelligible)
- Q. They were three story? Okay. Did it have a pool?
- A. No.
- Q. No, did it have a gym?
- A. No.
- Q. No gym, no pool. Did it have gates or anything?
- A. Um, it had like a in the, when you first come in, it had like a little gate. It's right there behind um, the Lee motel.
- Q. Yeah, I know, I'm just trying to get what it looked like back then versus -
- A. Oh.
- Q. -- you know, cause things change.
- A. Yeah, that's, it just had like a little, little small little, like a little gate on one end and just one of um, when I was (unintelligible) here on this end before you get to the, the motel.
- Q. Okay. Um, how about, did it have a laundry room or did you have laundry inside the apartment?
- A. We, uh, no it didn't have no laundry room a, we had (unintelligible) did. No, I don't

EVENT #: 011228-0052

STATEMENT OF: SAMUEL MCDONALD

remember no laundry room.

Q. Okay. How long did you and Laura live together?

A. (Sigh) That's a good question. Just be, (unintelligible) say eighteen, eighteen

months, at the 8th Streets, then we went to um, went to Foothills -

Q. Um-hum.

A. -- on Tropicana and Jones. Um, we broke up. She end up at um, God what's the

name of the place. It's off of Harmon. I, I can't think of the name of it but um, I

stayed there well for a little while and then I end up moving out.

Q. Okay. Do you remember when that was?

A. Uh, no, not exactly. It was – um – (unintelligible) in 2000, it was about 2004. 2000,

2004, when I got this case. (unintelligible) um, 2006.

Q. Okay. Alright, well, as I said, um, her younger brother made an allegation that you

sexually assaulted him. Okay. Um, he had an exam done, and male DNA was

found in that exam. Later on, forensically, it was able to be matched to you. Okay.

Can you tell me anything about that?

A. No, not right off.

Q. <u>Do you remember that?</u>

A. Nope.

Q. Okay. Can you think of any explanations as to why your DNA would have been

found in his genitals?

A. On his genitals?

Voluntary Statement (Rev. 06/10)

245

EVENT #: 011228-0052

STATEMENT OF: SAMUEL MCDONALD

- Q. On his genitals and his anus.
- A. (Laughing) uh, a no. I really can't give no explanation for that one.
- Q. Okay, well that's the case. That's why we're here. Okay. So, one to get, they do confirmatory buccal swab. DNA thing, the lab does. Um, it's just their protocol.
  And then to see if you remembered anything or if you wanted to give your side of the story or anything like that.
- A. Well, actually there's nothing for me to really give cause I don't remember.
- Q. Okay.
- A. I really don't. Um, you just blew me away with that one. Um why all this, all this time? Why?
- Q. These cases, there's a -
- A. I'm in here twelve years (unintelligible) (both talking)
- Q. I'll, and I'll explain what happened. Okay. All the sexual assault cases –
- A. Um-hum.
- Q. -- um, there's a nationwide initiative where departments are retesting, they got money to retest all their sexual assault kits. And as a result, we re-open all the kits. Okay, and this is one of the case where there was a DNA match, that popped up, that we were sent. So, the DNA from that sexual assault kit matched your DNA that was on file, cause you're, cause you're in custody, so your DNA was taken at some point. Um, so which has us reopen the case. Okay. That's the time that's why's the time frame so long.

EVENT #: 011228-0052 STATEMENT OF: SAMUEL MCDONALD

- A. I guess I'm staying here for a bit, I do not (unintelligible).
- Q. Okay, so you don't remember anything like that at all?
- A. No, I, I don't.
- Q. Okay. And you don't remember um, Laura's mom coming to visit with the kids, around Christmas time, in that time, in 2001?
- A. No. And I don't think we only, the only person came to visit us at um at the 8<sup>th</sup> Street apartments was her friend, (unintelligible). Her brother came at Foothills. He moved next door.
- Q. You know what, this actually occurred, it wasn't in the 8<sup>th</sup> Street apartments. It was at 1700 Alta.
- A. 1700 Alta, Alta. I don't remember them coming there.
- Q. Yeah, you lived with Laura Hicks, at that address. I don't know how long you lived there but –
- A. Uh,hum cause I remember um, I'm sorry, I don't remember.
- Q. So you just remember H Street apartments and then um, Foothills?
- A. Foothills. And then when Laura moved on Harmon.
- Q. So you don't remember the Alta address at all?
- A. 1700 –
- Q. And if you don't remember, that's okay. This, this parts something that is verifiable too. I mean the address and everything. I'm not saying that you're being you know, untruthful with me or anything (unintelligible).

EVENT #: 011228-0052 STATEMENT OF: SAMUEL MCDONALD

- A. No, no, I'm just, it's like a, right, I mean right now (sigh) I, or actually I just, right now I'm just drawing blanks on everything. I'm still trying to wrap my head around what you just told me.
- Q. Okay. Well you do understand that there's, the only way that DNA would have been taken from the victim's anus and, and his penis would be if something happened. You understand that part, right?
- A. Yeah.
- Q. And since it's your DNA I just don't know if, you know, his account is the same as your account, which you don't recall at all you're saying.
- A. No I'm, I'm trying to at 1700 -
- Q. Well don't get hung up on the address but -
- A. I'm, I'm just right now I'm just trying just gather everything. I been, I been struggle so hard in this place trying to do everything right and, and now all of sudden this.
- Q. Okay, let me ask you this are you denying you had any type of sexual contact with Shawn?
- A. Rightly yeah, cause I don't, I'm trying to figure out who....Shawn.
- Q. And fortunately I don't have a picture of him when he was that age? I just have a picture of what he looks like now. So I doubt that would help. But I can show you. This is what he looks like now.
- A. Nah, couldn't tell you, I (unintelligible).
- Q. Okay. Okay. Detweiler?

EVENT #: 011228-0052

STATEMENT OF: SAMUEL MCDONALD

Q1. Well, this is the dilemma we have – DNA doesn't lie. That's unfortunate because as I'm sitting here today, and I touch this table and I walk outta here. If somebody comes up and swabs it, my DNA's gonna be on it. Just like semen, when it goes inside a va...vagina and which was this one here, that we just talked to. Um, DNA doesn't lie. And just like this one, when you got arrested for whatever felony you were arrested before because I don't care about your past. Okay. Um, your DNA

she was telling you, years later, a DNA hit comes back. And then she gets the case, we get the case and we're here talking to you. We've already talked to him

and unfortunately he had to relive this whole story again. And mistakes happen.

is inside of him. In his anus, bare anus. A sexual assault kit was done, and like

They do. And that was in 2000 and 1, when that mistake happened. Um, you

were away or he was away then, he moved, and it's very normal because

unfortunately, I, I, I did those cases for a very long time, in my past. And um, it's

very normal for a child to wait years later, until the disclose what happens to them.

It is. Um, but there's no denying that your DNA was inside of him. And it got there,

I don't know if you were on drugs. I don't know if you were drinking. I don't know

what happened that led up to it. But your DNA is inside of him. There's no arguing.

I'm not gonna sit here, I'm not gonna yell at you. People make mistakes. But they

gotta own up to this and mistakes. Unfortunately, he's paying those mistakes too.

He's had to relive that for a very long time and you know, again when reached out

to him, and why did that happen.

EVENT #: 011228-0052 STATEMENT OF: SAMUEL MCDONALD

- He needs to know that it wasn't his fault.
- Q1. Yeah, he does.
- Q. As a child, they always think, you know, children think when something happens it's their fault.
- A. And I mean, I understand all that. And like you know, back then, even faither back,

  I made a lot of mistakes in my life.
- Q1. Yeah.
- A. And I'm paying for these mistakes.
- Q1. Yes you are.
- A. I don't remember that. I paid for um, I can't say I paid for um cause I have some, but I hadn't paid for it yet. I've made several mistakes. And I'm sitting in this place behind mistakes. Some of um I did, some I didn't. However, I believe I'm paying for all of it.
- Q1. Yeah.
- A. And I really don't. I don't understand because even one time I had, I went to jail before, for being honest. With the person I was with.
- Q1. Um-hum.
- A. I got accused. Okay, I didn't do it so, I didn't do it but that don't mean I'm not paying for something else I did do and got away with it. I believe that. I don't remember this.
- Q1. He does. And, and that test don't lie.

EVENT #: 011228-0052 STATEMENT OF: SAMUEL MCDONALD

- A. Yeah. And I'm, I'm not, look, I'm not here's the thing. Again, I've made mistakes.

  And right now, I just, I just don't remember. I mean –
- Q1. So it could a happened?
- A. It could happen.
- Q1. Um-hum. Okay.
- A. I mean, you know, like I said, I'm paying for a, a class in here that their supposed to have. They don't have, so I took my own money, took to pay for a class that I'm taking right now. Because I still believe that, okay, I know I did wrong. In this case. I gotta fix that, some kind of way.
- Q1. Um-hum.
- A. I've been reaching out to a, uh safer society. I done pay for my courses.
- Q1. For what?
- A. And I'm taking (unintelligible), sexual assault.
- Q1. Okay.
- A. Sexual, sex offenders.
- Q1. Okay.
- A. I'm, I'm, I pay for my own class cause they supposed to have it here but they can't get the class going here because guys are too worried about what their friends are gonna say, so there's not enough people to take the class. I wanna take this class. I'm, I'm trying to make amends on everything I've done wrong.
- Q1. Um-hum.

EVENT #: 011228-0052 STATEMENT OF: SAMUEL MCDONALD

- A. Okay, something I don't remember. I just don't. Did I, am I saying that I didn't do it. I can't say I didn't do it, I don't I did a lot of wrong things. I've done a lot of wrong things. And how my DNA got in this boy, I don't know.
- Q1. Can, can I ask you a question.
- A. Yes.
- Q1. Um, back in the day, I know you're trying to take all these classes now. Trying to get better. Back in the day, do you think you had a problem with, with, with sex and, and, and children and stuff like that? Do you think that was a problem then?
- A. Back then I, as now, as I'm feeling, yes, I had a problem.
- Q1 Okay.
- A. You know, back, but see back then I didn't there was a problem. I didn't think –
- Q1. Right.
- A. But now, um, my way of thinking now, it was a problem back then, yeah. It was a problem and –
- Q1. And you're paying for your classes now?
- A. I'm paying for my class, I'm paying for my mistakes. I'm paying for everything.
- Q1. Okay.
- A. And truthfully, shit hurts. Excuse my language.
- Q. It's okay.
- Q1. No, that's fine.
- A. Well -

EVENT #: 011228-0052 STATEMENT OF: SAMUEL MCDONALD

- Q1. We've heard a lot worse.
- A. Yeah, but I mean, it's like I was at a point it's like, what do I do. I just went to the board, they just denied me for another five years. That'll be seventeen years that I've been given the ring around going back to the board. I'm 58, I'll be 59 next month. I can't do this.
- Q1. Right.
- A. This is too much for me. I have to reintroduce myself to my kids and my grandkids.

  It's too much. Now this pop up. I mean, come on, how much can I take.
- Q1. And you're paying for your mistakes now. You've already done seventeen years.
- A. I'm paying for my mistakes right now.
- Q1. Well, at least I know you're honest.
- A. You know, I'm I just don't -
- Q1. How, how do you, how would you like to say anything to him, at any time?
- A. Yeah, cause if, I mean if I did anything to him, I'm (unintelligible) (both talking)
- Q1. Well, it's, it's not really, it's not a matter if, it's -
- A. I'm (unintelligible) sorry.
- Q1. Yeah, you did.
- You know, but the point is um, could I remember what I was doing, no. I don't.
   Honestly, I'm sitting here telling ya, I really don't.
- Q1. Um-hum.

EVENT #: 011228-0052 STATEMENT OF: SAMUEL MCDONALD

- A You know um -
- Q. You know -
- A. I don't know. I just -
- Q. When you, when you start reflecting on this -
- A. I just don't know.
- Q. because you will. Okay, and you said that you're, you're paying for your mistakes. That you're, if you did do something, you are sorry. Okay. This is all about him. It's all about making sure that he can get through life without thinking he was wrong or he did something wrong. So, you start remembering something write him a letter. Write him an apology letter. I think you can -
- A. I (unintelligible) it's only, it's only obvious if you, like you saying, both of you DNA, okay. I, like I said, I don't remember this. However, if, if it was and I, had whatever I did. No, it's not his fault and yes, I'm sorry. Am I, you know, am I uh remorseful, yeah. For everybody. Every, each and every person I, I've hurt in my life. Yes. I'm very remorseful and I'm very sorry. I don't remember that. I really don't but I'm, I'm doing everything else (unintelligible) and I'm getting blamed for everything else. I'm, I just don't know.
- Q. Okay.
- A. I just don't really don't know.
- Q. Alright. Well, thank you for your time today. We're gonna end the interview. Same people present.

EVENT #: 011228-0052 STATEMENT OF: SAMUEL MCDONALD

THIS VOLUNTARY STATEMENT WAS COMPLETED AT SOUTHERN DESERT CORRECTIONAL CENTER ON THE 18<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF JANUARY, 2018 AT XXXX HOURS.

Reviewed and corrected by s6224t on April 17, 2018 at 1528 hours.

ST:WD:st ST002

Electronically Filed 11/20/2019 3:05 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

1 DARIN F. IMLAY, PUBLIC DEFENDER NEVADA BAR NO. 5674 2 TEGAN C. MACHNICH, DEPUTY PUBLIC DEFENDER NEVADA BAR NO. 11642 3 PUBLIC DEFENDERS OFFICE 309 South Third Street, Suite 226 4 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 Telephone: (702) 455-4685 5 Facsimile: (702) 455-5112 Tegan.Machnich@clarkcountynv.gov 6 Attorneys for Defendant DISTRICT COURT 7 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 8 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 10 CASE NO. C-18-334954-1 Plaintiff, 11 DEPT. NO. X v. 12 SAMUEL MCDONALD, DATE: December 2, 2019 13 Defendant, TIME: 8:30 a.m. 14 MOTION TO DISMISS FOR FAILURE TO PRESERVE EVIDENCE, MOTION FOR 15 SPECIAL JURY INSTRUCTION [SANBORN MOTION], OR MOTION IN LIMINE TO **EXCLUDE SCAN EXAMINATION** 16 COMES NOW, the Defendant, SAMUEL MCDONALD, by and through TEGAN C. 17 MACHNICH, Chief Deputy Public Defender and hereby request an order dismissing the charges 18 against him in the above-captioned case based on the State's failure to preserve evidence, for a 19 special instruction to the jury regarding such evidence or, in the alternative, motion in limine to 20 exclude any testimony concerning the SCAN examination. 21 This Motion is based upon the accompanying Declaration of Counsel and the pleadings 22 and papers on file herein and any oral argument allowed at the time of hearing on this matter. 23 DATED this 20th day of November, 2019. 24 DARIN F. IMLAY 25 CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER 26 By: /s/Tegan C. Machnich 27 TEGAN C. MACHNICH, #11642 Chief Deputy Public Defender 28

#### **DECLARATION**

TEGAN C. MACHNICH makes the following declaration:

- 1. I am an attorney duly licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada; I am the Deputy Public Defender assigned to represent the Defendant in the instant matter; the record demonstrates the following facts:
- That a SCAN examination was completed on Complainant on December
   28, 2001;
- 3. That, as part of this examination, a video colposcopy was utilized to document damage.
- 4. This case was ultimately filed in September 2018. To date, no legible version of the SCAN examination, or copy of the video colposcopy, has been produced to the Defendant, making hiring of an expert to refute findings allegedly contained therein impossible.
  - 5. The State is 100% at fault for this failure to preserve this evidence.
- 6. Defendant admits that, if legible copies of the SCAN and video colposcopy are provided, this motion becomes moot.

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

EXECUTED this 20<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2019.

/s/ Tegan C. Machnich
TEGAN C. MACHNICH

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#### POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

### I. FACTS

Defendant Samuel McDonald is awaiting trial on two counts of Sexual Assault with a Minor under the Age of Fourteen. The State has alleged that Mr. McDonald forced his girlfriend's son, a nine-year old named S.B., to perform fellatio on him and engage in anal intercourse on or about December 27, 2001. S.B. disclosed the alleged sexual abuse in the evening hours of December 27, 2001, at which time his mother brought him to Sunrise Hospital for an exam. Police were contacted by Sunrise Hospital in the early morning hours of December 28, 2001.

Detective Richter of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department informally (no formal interviews have been produced to date) interviewed Ms. Cotton and S.B. at Sunrise Hospital on December 28, 2001. Doctors also completed a sexual assault examination (SCAN, including colposcopy) that, according to Detective Richter's report, came back "positive". To date, no legible version of the SCAN/video evidence has been produced to the Defense. This case has been pending since September 2018.

#### II.

## **ARGUMENT**

Pursuant to *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963), when the State withholds exculpatory evidence from a defendant, due process is violated regardless of the motive of the prosecutor. *See State v. Havas*, 95 Nev. 706, 708; 601 P.2d 1197 (1979) (applying *Brady* Nevada context). Similarly, injustice arises from the State's failure to gather evidence. *State v. Ware*, 118 N.M. 319, 881 P.2d 679 (N.M. 1994). In a criminal investigation, police officers generally have no duty to collect all potential evidence." *Randolph v. State*, 117 Nev. 970, 987, 36 P.3d 424, 435 (2001) (internal citations omitted). However, in certain cases "a failure to

gather evidence may warrant sanctions against the State." See id. (citing Daniels v. State, 114 Nev. 262, 268, 956 P.2d 111, 115 (1998).

The Nevada Supreme Court has adopted a two-part test to determine when dismissal of charges is warranted due to the State's failure to gather or preserve evidence. *Id.* at 267-68, 956 P.2d at 115. First, the defense must "show that the evidence was material, i.e., that there is a reasonable probability that the result of the proceedings would have been different if the evidence had been available." Second, "if the evidence was material, the court must determine whether the failure to gather it resulted from negligence, gross negligence, or bad faith." *See id.*; see also Randolph, 117 Nev. at 987, 36 P.3d at 435. In the case of mere negligence, no sanctions are imposed, but the defense may question the State's witnesses about their investigative deficiencies. *See id.* If the Court determines that the State acted with gross negligence, the defense is entitled to a presumption that the evidence would have been unfavorable to the State. Finally, in the case of bad faith, dismissal of the charges may be warranted. Randolph, 117 Nev. at 987, 36 P.3d at 435 (citing Daniels, 114 Nev. at 267, 956 P.2d at 115).

In the alternative, if the Court finds only gross negligence on behalf of the State, this Court should specially instruct the jury as the presumption that the evidence would have been unfavorable to the State. While gross negligence is substantially and appreciably higher in magnitude than ordinary negligence, it falls short of rising to the level of recklessness or willful harm. *See Hart v. Kline*, 61 Nev. 96, 116 P.2d 672 (1941). Mr. McDonald contends that the State acted with, at the very least, gross negligence. Specifically, in *Sanborn v. State*, 107 Nev. 399; 812 P.2d 1279 (1991), the Nevada Supreme Court relied upon Sparks to reverse a First

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This presumption should be conveyed through a jury instruction. For example, in *Sanborn v. State*, 107 Nev. 399; 812 P.2d 1279 (1991), the Nevada Supreme Court reversed a First Degree Murder conviction based on the prejudice suffered by the defendant as a result of the State's failure to properly collect and preserve evidence. The Court ruled that both reversal and dismissal were not necessarily warranted, but ruled that if the State was to prosecute the defendant again, "... the trial court shall instruct the jury that because the State failed to test the firearm that was used to inflict wounds on Sanborn for blood and fingerprints, the weapon is irrebuttably presumed to have been held

and fired by the victim. . . . " Sanborn, 812 P.2d at 1286.

Degree Murder conviction based on the prejudice suffered by the defendant as a result of the State's failure to properly collect and preserve certain evidence. The Court ruled that both reversal and dismissal were not necessarily warranted, but ruled that if the State was to prosecute Sanborn again, ". . . the trial court shall instruct the jury that because the State failed to test the firearm that was used to inflict wounds on Sanborn for blood and fingerprints, the weapon is irrebuttably presumed to have been held and fired by the victim. . . . " Sanborn, 812 P.2d at 1286.

The materiality is clear. The State will seek to introduce evidence of "findings" on the SCAN examination – namely that it was "positive" for signs of sexual assault and that DNA was collected therefrom. It is also extremely likely that, given the lack of witness interviews at the time, that the alleged statements that appear to be documented therein may be introduced for various purposes. The State could get these alleged disclosures in by their witnesses recounting what was said.

However, Defendant McDonald is in an impossible situation. He has no way to hire an expert to rebut the testimony concerning findings in a SCAN exam that isn't legible (and where no photographic / video evidence was preserved. He has no way to rebut or cross exam witnesses concerning the disclosure supposedly contained therein if he cannot read the narrative.

The State acted in bad faith when they failed to preserve this evidence solely within their possession, and this case must be dismissed for that reason.

At the very least, the State acted with gross negligence. A "positive" SCAN exam in a child sex case is the most important piece of evidence. By not preserving it in a legible format, it is impossible for the Defendant to rebut any mention of tearing, blood or other such findings around a child's anus. Further, it is unclear where the DNA was *exactly* collected from. This becomes extremely important where the State is alleging penetration.

At the very least, the Defendant must be allowed to present an instruction to the jury stating that, had this evidence existed, it is presumed to have been favorable to the Defendant.

In the alternative, Defendant McDonald moves in limine to exclude all evidence (including testimony surrounding) the SCAN examination conducted in this case. Relevant evidence is "evidence having any tendency to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence to the determination of the action more or less probable than it would be without the evidence." NRS 48.015. "Evidence which is not relevant is not admissible." NRS 48.025(2). Additionally, "[a]lthough relevant, evidence is not admissible if its probative value is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice, of confusion of the issues or of misleading the jury." NRS 48.035(1).

Testimony concerning the SCAN, including statements and findings contained therein, is clearly relevant. However, given the State's mishandling of such important evidence in a case where the Defendant is facing life in prison, any testimony surrounding the contents of the illegible records and absent colposcopy must be excluded as it is far more prejudicial than probative. If the State is allowed to present evidence containing references to anal tears and bleeding in a child sex case without giving the Defense the opportunity to rebut such evidence though expert testimony, the result would be a certain conviction that unduly and irrevocably prejudices Mr. McDonald.

Thus, Mr. McDonand requests that, if this Honorable Court is not inclined to dismiss the case for the State's bad faith handling of the evidence, that it consider preventing the State from introducing any reference to the SCAN whatsoever.

#### III. CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, Mr. McDonald is entitled to either dismissal or a favorable jury instruction. In the alternative Mr. McDonald requests that the State be prevented from mentioning, referencing or otherwise using the illegible SCAN exam against him.

A copy of the illegible SCAN currently in Defense possession will be delivered to chambers. If the State is able to obtain a legible copy of the SCAN Report Form, including the video colposcopy, this motion becomes moot. However, the Defense will require a continuance in order to properly review the materials and hire an expert witness. The purpose of this motion is not to request a continuance, but, instead, to seek the remedies sought above.

DATED this 20th day of November, 2019.

DARIN F. IMLAY CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER

By: /s/Tegan C. Machnich TEGAN C. MACHNICH, #11642 Chief Deputy Public Defender

#### **NOTICE OF MOTION**

TO: CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Attorney for Plaintiff:

YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Public Defender's Office will bring the above and foregoing Motion to Dismiss for Failure to Preserve Evidence, Motion for Special Jury Instruction [Sanborn Motion], or Motion in Limine to Exclude Scan Examination on for hearing before the Court on the 2nd day of December, 2019, at 8:30 a.m. in District Court Department 10.

DATED this 20th day of November, 2019.

DARIN F. IMLAY
CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER

By: /s/Tegan C. Machnich TEGAN C. MACHNICH, #11642 Chief Deputy Public Defender

#### **CERTIFICATE OF ELECTRONIC SERVICE**

I hereby certify that service of the above and forgoing Motion to Dismiss for Failure to Preserve Evidence, Motion for Special Jury Instruction [Sanborn Motion], or Motion in Limine to Exclude Scan Examination was served via electronic e-filing to the Clark County District Attorney's Office on this 20<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2019.

District Attorney's Office E-Mail Address: Jennifer.Georges@clarkcountyda.com

By: /s/ Annie McMahan
An employee of the
Clark County Public Defender's Office

Electronically Filed 11/27/2019 10:27 AM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COU

CLERK OF THE COURT 1 **OPPS** STEVEN B. WOLFSON 2 Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565 3 GENEVIEVE CRAGGS Deputy District Attorney 4 Nevada Bar #013469 200 Lewis Avenue 5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500 6 Attorney for Plaintiff 7 DISTRICT COURT 8 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 9 10 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 11 Plaintiff, 12 -vs-CASE NO: C-18-334954-1 13 SAMUEL MCDONALD, DEPT NO: X #1753770 14 Defendant. 15 16 STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO DISMISS 17 DATE OF HEARING: **DECEMBER 2, 2019** 18 TIME OF HEARING: 8:30 AM 19 COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by STEVEN B. WOLFSON, Clark County 20 District Attorney, through GENEVIEVE CRAGGS, Deputy District Attorney, and hereby 21 submits the attached Points and Authorities in Opposition to Defendant's Motion To Dismiss. 22 This Opposition is made and based upon all the papers and pleadings on file herein, the 23 attached points and authorities in support hereof, and oral argument at the time of hearing, if 24 deemed necessary by this Honorable Court. 25 // 26 // 27

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## POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

#### **STATEMENT OF THE CASE**

On September 19, 2018, the State filed an Indictment charging SAMUEL MCDONALD (hereinafter "Defendant") with two counts of SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH A MINOR UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE (Category A Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366 - NOC 50105). On November 14, 2018, this Court denied both the Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus as well as the State's Motion in Limine. Based on a new decision from the Nevada Supreme Court, the State renewed the Motion in Limine. On January 18, 2018, this Court issued a decision granting the State's Motion in Limine.

On February 25, 2019, Defendant filed a Motion to Continue based on expert issues. This was unopposed by the State and the trial date was vacated. On May 22, 2019, Defendant requested a continuance. The State did not oppose this request.

On November 20, 2019, Defendant filed the instant Motion to Dismiss.

### STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

On December 28, 2001, S.B. was nine years old and staying with Defendant at a location near University Medical Center. Defendant was dating S.B.'s older sister. Due to some issues with his mother, his older sister had agreed to have S.B. and his mother stay with her. On that date, Defendant orally and anally penetrated S.B. with his penis. The rape lasted about 15 to 20 minutes, and S.B. told his mother about it when she got home. S.B.'s mother took him to UMC where a nurse completed a Sexual Assault Kit ("SAK") including intimate swabs. S.B.'s SCAN examination indicated that he had "multiple superficial lacerations just deep enough to ooze a small amount of blood extending radially from the rectum. This is consistent with rectal penetration." S.B. believed that his mother was following up with his case and the family eventually moved to New York.

In March of 2017, as a result of funding received pursuant to the Sexual Assault Kit Initiative ("SAKI") grant to test all untested rape kits, S.B.'s SAK (which had gone untested) was tested by Bode Cellmark Forensics. An unknown male DNA profile was developed from the sperm fraction of S.B.'s rectal swabs and uploaded into the Combined DNA Index System

("CODIS").

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On August 14, 2017, LVMPD received a CODIS hit returning to Defendant. On January 18, 2018, LVMPD detectives executed a search warrant and obtained a buccal swab from Defendant. The buccal swab obtained was compared to the unknown DNA profile developed by Bode Cellmark Forensics. LVMPD's forensic lab determined that the DNA profile from Defendant's buccal matched the DNA profile from S.B.'s SAK rectal swabs. The possibility of randomly selecting an unrelated individual from the general population having a DNA profile that is consistent with the deduced DNA profile obtained is approximately 1 in 16.4 trillion.

#### **ARGUMENT**

Defendant has the burden to prove that the delay in bringing an indictment "was a deliberate device to gain an advantage over him and that it caused him actual prejudice in presenting his defense.". Santiago v. Nevada, No. 69091, 2016 WL 7735230, at \*4 (Nev. App. Dec. 30, 2016) (citing Wyman v. State, 125 Nev. 592, 600-01, 217 P.3d 572, 578 (2009); see also United States v. Gouveia, 467 U.S. 180, 192 (1984)). In Wyman v. State, the Nevada Supreme Court concluded that the district court did not abuse its discretion by refusing to dismiss a complaint due to alleged pre-indictment delay. 125 Nev. 592, 575 (2009). The Court found that the defendant had not shown that she was 1) prejudiced by the delay and 2) that the State intentionally delayed filing the complaint to gain a tactical advantage over Wyman, Id. The Nevada Supreme Court affirmed this two-pronged test in Peck v. State, stating that "we conclude [Peck] failed to show with adequate specificity any prejudice from the delay or that the State intentionally delayed filing a complaint to gain a tactical advantage. 126 Nev. 746 (2010). Additionally, the Court noted that, "[g]enerally, any delay between the commission of an offense and an indictment is limited by statutes of limitations. Id. at 601 n. 3 (citing United States v. Lovasco, 431 U.S. 783, 789, 97 S.Ct. 2044, 52 L.Ed.2d 752 (1977); Jones v. State, 96 Nev. 240, 241, 607 P.2d 116, 117 (1980)).<sup>1</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Defendant filed a Motion to Dismiss Due to Statute of Limitations. The Motion was later withdrawn after an opposition was filed by the State clarifying the Statute of Limitations had not expired.

In <u>Wyman</u>, on August 10, 1974, defendant Wyman brought her 3-year-old adopted son, J.W., to the hospital. <u>Id.</u> at 596. At the hospital, the examination revealed J.W. had multiple bruises throughout his body, as well as a concussion and scratch marks. <u>Id.</u> A catheter was inserted into his neck to rehydrate him. <u>Id.</u> J.W. ceased breathing and was pronounced dead. <u>Id.</u> The coroner determined his death to be accidental despite the doctor's concerns, and no one was prosecuted. Id.

Thirty years later, defendant's adult daughter called the police and told them that defendant had murdered J.W. <u>Id.</u> The adult daughter revealed she had a mental breakdown and had made several suicide attempts since 1974. <u>Id.</u> at 597. Thirty-two years later a complaint was filed by the State. Id.

Defendant Wyman filed a motion to dismiss due to the pre-indictment delay. <u>Id.</u> She argued that there was no new forensic evidence in the case, and no justifiable reason for the delay. <u>Id.</u> The motion was denied in district court. <u>Id.</u> The court noted that witnesses may have died or moved away after 32 years but determined that the defense must demonstrate that the State lost evidence or intentionally delayed the prosecution in order to gain a tactical advantage. <u>Id.</u>

### A. Defendant has Not Shown Actual Prejudice

Wyman argued that she suffered prejudice because "witnesses are difficult to locate, and important neighbors, family members, and the coroner in 1974 are now deceased." <u>Id.</u> Additionally, Wyman argued that these witnesses "may have been" able to testify as to whether they saw or heard abuse that occurred. <u>Id.</u> The Nevada Supreme Court found that Wyman failed to "make a particularized showing of actual, nonspeculative prejudice resulting from the delay." <u>Id.</u> Specifically the court stated:

As the Ninth Circuit has succinctly stated, "[W]hen a defendant fails to make a specific showing as to what a [lost or] deceased witness would have said, any argument of prejudice is pure conjecture." U.S. v. Corona-Verbera, 509 F.3d 1105, 1113 (9th Cir.2007). "[A]llegations of prejudice 'must be supported by nonspeculative proof.' "Id. (quoting U.S. v. Doe, 149 F.3d 945, 949 (9th Cir.1998)). Because Wyman failed to specifically demonstrate how the unavailability of the lost or deceased witnesses prejudiced her defense, or how testimony from such witnesses would have benefited her defense, we conclude that the

district court did not abuse its discretion by denying Wyman's motion to dismiss the complaint. See id.; see also State v. Delisle, 162 Vt. 293, 648 A.2d 632, 644 (1994) (where that court rejected the defendant's claim of prejudice as a result of the nearly 14—year pre-indictment delay because, while one witness had died, the defendant failed to demonstrate what the deceased witness would have testified had he been alive).

Id. at 492.

Defendant in the instant case is unable to show "actual, non-speculative prejudice" due to the delay. The Defendant attempts to make the same argument Wyman did that was rejected by the Nevada Supreme Court, stating that contact information has not been provided for lay witnesses in this case (though the State is unaware of what witnesses are being referenced). Additionally, Defendant does not explain what this has to do with the delay, or how the testimony of these unnamed witnesses would benefit their defense. This is a case where Defendant's DNA was found inside the rectum of a 9-year-old boy. It is difficult for the State to imagine what lay witness would possibly exculpate Defendant under these circumstances such that dismissal due to pre-indictment delay is appropriate.

Defendant also argues that video footage from the apartment complex in question has long-since been destroyed, along with any attendant witnesses, such as neighbors, that could not possibly be located. Like Wyman, who similarly argued that the delay prejudiced her case because they could have *potentially* found neighbors or evidence to help their defense, this is **not actual prejudice**. Again, this is a case where Defendant's DNA was found inside the rectum of a 9-year-old boy. It is difficult for the State to imagine what video footage could possibly exculpate Defendant under these circumstances such that dismissal due to pre-indictment delay is appropriate.

The only copy of the SCAN report that the State has in its possession was provided to Defendant on November 29, 2018. The medical records provided were from the archived records recovered from Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD). Due to some of the handwritten notes placed sporadically throughout the records being difficult to read, the State has requested the records and photographs directly from Sunrise Hospital and Medical Center. These have not been provided by Sunrise Hospital and Medical Center at this time. It is clear from the records and the police reports that the victim did have trauma to his anus.

In the records the doctor has clearly checked that there are anal findings and definite evidence of sexual assault. Defendant has not shown how he believes that because some of the notes are difficult to read, or because he does not have photographs of the anal tearing, that he has been prejudiced in defending his case. Again, the evidence of any injuries suffered by the victim in this case are secondary to the evidence that Defendant's DNA was located inside of the victim's rectum.

Additionally, Defendant makes a vague argument that potential witness's memories may have faded since 2001. Defendant contests that no statements were taken from "attendant" witnesses. This is again, not a showing of **actual prejudice**. Defendant's frustration at the statute of limitations not being expired is not a reason to dismiss the case. Vague statements about potential witness's memory loss and frustrations at lack of statements are points to be addressed by Defendant on cross-examination, not a reason to dismiss the case. Again, the State cannot fathom how the **potential** of witness memory loss would change anything regarding the evidence in this case consisting of Defendant's DNA inside the victim's rectum.

Defendant's third argument is that it is essentially unfair to file the case now because Defendant lost the opportunity to negotiate the case back in 2005, when he was charged with similar conduct and sent to prison for 30 years. The State is perplexed by Defendant's claim that he is prejudiced by the missed potential of negotiating this case with the child rapes he committed a few years after this case. The State would hope that, had this case been filed immediately, Defendant would have been incarcerated and unable to rape the additional children. Defendant cannot show what the outcome possibly would have been had this case been filed at the time, but only speculate as to a potential negotiation. This is not a particularized showing of actual prejudice.

#### B. The Prosecution did Not Intentionally Delay Bringing Charges

Defendant argues that the State acted negligently and recklessly in processing charges against him. First, Defendant is arguing an incorrect standard under the current state of law. In <u>Wyman v. State</u>, the Court found that Defendant must show, "that the State used the delay to gain a tactical advantage or delay the indictment in bad faith." Wyman v. State, 125 Nev.

592, 601 (2009). Specifically, the Court found that:

In particular, we conclude that Wyman failed to demonstrate that the delay "'offend[ed] ... fundamental conceptions of justice.' "Corona-Verbera, 509 F.3d at 1112 (internal quotations omitted) (quoting U.S. v. Sherlock, 962 F.2d 1349, 1353 (9th Cir.1989)). The record is devoid of any indication that the State's delay was an intentional device that the State utilized "'to gain tactical advantage'" over \*602 Wyman. See United States v. Lovasco, 431 U.S. 783, 795, 97 S.Ct. 2044, 52 L.Ed.2d 752 (1977) (quoting United States v. Marion, 404 U.S. 307, 324, 92 S.Ct. 455, 30 L.Ed.2d 468 (1971)); see also Jones v. State, 96 Nev. 240, 242, 607 P.2d 116, 117 (1980). As the district court noted, it is likely that the State suffered from the delay as well. For these reasons, we conclude that Wyman's pre-indictment delay challenge lacks merit.

Id. at 601-02.

There is absolutely no showing that the State used the delay as an intentional device or that there was any tactical advantage gained. In fact, if anything, the State was prejudiced due to the delay as well. The State has the same copy of the SCAN exam that was provided to the defense through the archived records, and must deal with the same witness issues, including witnesses who may have retired or moved on. The delay in the case does not serve as a tactical advantage to the State.

Based on the notes from the archived files that were provided to the defense on November 29, 2018, LVMPD lost contact with the victim's mother and S.B. and thus was unable to proceed with the case. It appears that on January 16, 2002, LVMPD had contact with S.B.'s mother and she agreed they would do an interview. On February 6, 2002, it was noted that the detective who had been assigned to do the interview had difficulty getting ahold of the mother of S.B. A voicemail message was left with S.B.'s mother that they must show up for an interview on February 11, 2002. On February 11, 2002, the family did not show up. LVMPD suspended the case due to lack of victim cooperation. It is clear through the Grand Jury transcript, that S.B. thought his mother had taken care of the case, and that Defendant had been held responsible:

| | | '

you remember about this case?

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Q. After you went to UMC and got the sexual assault kit, what do

### 1 **CONCLUSION** 2 Defendant has not been able to meet either prong of the well-established two-prong test 3 set forth by the Nevada Supreme Court. Defendant has not shown either (1) that he suffered 4 actual, nonspeculative prejudice from the delay; or (2) that the prosecution intentionally 5 delayed bringing the charges in order to gain a tactical advantage over the accused, or that the prosecution delayed in bad faith. The State requests Defendant's Motion to Dismiss be denied. 6 7 DATED this 27th day of November, 2019. 8 Respectfully submitted, 9 STEVEN B. WOLFSON Clark County District Attorney 10 Nevada Bar #001565 11 BY /s/ GENEVIEVE CRAGGS 12 GENEVIEVE CRAGGS Deputy District Attorney 13 Nevada Bar #013469 14 15 16 17 18 19 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 20 I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing was made this 27th day of 21 NOVEMBER, 2019, to: 22 TEGAN MACHNICH, DPD mcmahaae@ClarkCountyNV.gov 23 24 BY /s/ HOWARD CONRAD 25 Secretary for the District Attorney's Office Special Victims Unit 26 27 28 hic/SVU

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EXHIBIT "1"

**Electronically Filed** 9/29/2018 11:20 AM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT 1 EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT 2 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 3 4 BEFORE THE GRAND JURY IMPANELED BY THE AFORESAID 5 DISTRICT COURT 6 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 8 Plaintiff, 9 ) GJ Case No. 18AGJ050X vs. DC Case No. C334954 10 SAMUEL MCDONALD, Samuel Craig McDonald, 11 Defendant. 12 13 14 Taken at Las Vegas, Nevada 15 Tuesday, September 18, 2018 16 9:54 a.m. 17 18 19 20 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 21 22 23 24 25 Reported by: Donna J. McCord, C.C.R. No. 337

1	GRAND JURORS PRESENT ON SEPTEMBER 18, 2018:
2	
3	RUSSELL WALKER, Foreperson,
4	CAROLYN JORDAN, Deputy Foreperson
5	RACHEL TABRON, Secretary
6	MICHELE CRINE, Assistant Secretary
7	JOHN ASSELIN
8	KATHY COX
9	THERESA GAISSER
10	DAWN HERSHEY
11	MICHAEL HOLLINGSWORTH
12	ADRIANA IONESCU
13	CHRISTOPHER KERCEL
14	SHARON KLINCK
15	JAMES MCGREGOR
16	MARYLEE WHALEN
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22	Also present at the request of the Grand Jury:
23	Jacob Villani Chief Deputy District Attorney
24	
25	

1	INDEX OF WITNESSES
2	EXAMINED
3	SHAWN BRYANT 7
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

1	INDEX OF EXHIBITS	
3	GRAND JURY EXHIBITS	IDENTIFIED
4	EXHIBIT 1 - PROPOSED INDICTMENT	<del></del> 5
5	EXHIBIT 2 - INSTRUCTIONS	6
6	EXHIBIT 3 - PHOTOGRAPH	7
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
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1 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, SEPTEMBER 18, 2018 2 3 4 DONNA J. McCORD, 5 having been first duly sworn to faithfully 6 and accurately transcribe the following 7 proceedings to the best of her ability. 8 9 THE FOREPERSON: Let the record reflect 10 that I have canvassed the waiting area and no one has 11 appeared in response to Notice of Intent to Seek 12 Indictment. 13 MR. VILLANI: Good morning, ladies and 14 gentlemen of the Grand Jury. My name is Jake Villani. 15 I will be presenting Grand Jury case number 18AGJ050X, 16 State of Nevada versus Samuel McDonald. The record will 17 reflect that I've marked a copy of the proposed Indictment as Exhibit Number 1 and that all members of 18 19 the Grand Jury have a copy of it. 20 The defendant in this case is charged with 21 the crime of sexual assault with a minor under 14 years 22 of age committed at and within the County of Clark, 23 State of Nevada, on or about the 28th day of December, 24 2001. 25 I'm required by law to advise you of the

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    elements of this charge. I've provided written
2
    instructions to each of the Grand Jurors as the statute
    was in 2001 and marked a copy of the instructions as
4
    proposed Exhibit Number 2.
5
                 My first witness is Shawn Bryant.
6
                 THE FOREPERSON: Please raise your right
7
    hand.
8
                 You do solemnly swear that the testimony
9
    that you're about to give upon the investigation now
10
    pending before this Grand Jury shall be the truth, the
11
    whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
12
                 THE WITNESS: Yes.
13
                 THE FOREPERSON: You may be seated.
14
                 You are advised that you are here today to
15
    give testimony in the investigation pertaining to the
16
    offense of sexual assault with a minor under 14 years of
17
    age involving Samuel McDonald.
18
                 Do you understand this advisement?
19
                 THE WITNESS: Yes.
20
                 THE FOREPERSON: Please state your first
21
    and last name and spell them for the record.
22
                 THE WITNESS: Shawn Bryant, S-H-A-W-N
23
    B-R-Y-A-N-T.
24
                 MR. VILLANI: May I proceed,
25
    Mr. Foreperson?
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1	THE FOREPERSON: You may.
2	
3	SHAWN BRYANT,
4	having been first duly sworn by the Foreperson of the
5	Grand Jury to testify to the truth, the whole truth
6	and nothing but the truth, testified as follows:
7	
8	EXAMINATION
9	BY MR. VILLANI:
10	Q Shawn, what's your date of birth?
11	A 9-3-92.
12	Q Do you know a man by the name of Samuel
13	McDonald?
14	A Yes.
15	Q How do you know him?
16	A He was dating my sister in 2001.
17	Q Showing you what's been marked as Grand
18	Jury Exhibit Number 3, do you recognize the person
19	depicted in that photograph?
20	A Yes.
21	Q Who is that?
22	A Sam McDonald.
23	Q Okay. Now, you gave an interview with
24	police regarding this case, correct?
25	A Yes.

1 Q Do you recall referring to Mr. McDonald as 2 Mr. Cook during that interview? 3 Α Yes. 4 Q Why was that? 5 Because I didn't know his last name. Α 6 0 Okay. But the person depicted in that 7 photograph is the person we're talking about as Samuel 8 McDonald, your sister's boyfriend, correct? 9 Α Yes. 10 Q Okay. On or about December 28th of 2001, 11 how old were you? 12 About nine. Α 13 Were you staying with Samuel McDonald at Q that time? 14 15 Α Yes. 16 Where were you staying? Q 17 Α It was located in Las Vegas, Nevada, on I 18 want to say next to UMC. 19 Q Okay. So near UMC here in Clark County? 20 Α Yes. 21 Q Why were you saying with him at that time? 22 Because in California my mom had like a Α 23 foster case going, and instead of us getting taken my 24 sister opened her doors for us to come to her house. 25 On or about December 28th of 2001, did Q

1	Samuel McDon	ald have inappropriate contact with you?
2	А	Yes.
3	Q	What are you able to tell us about what
4	happened tha	t day?
5	А	I was about nine and he did like
6	penetration,	oral sex and stuff like that. I can't —
7	well, it's h	ard to talk about, I'm sorry.
8	Q	That's fine. So you said he did
9	penetration,	oral sex, stuff like that. On that date
10	were you alo:	ne with him?
11	А	Yes.
12	Q	Okay. Where did this occur?
13	А	Inside the house.
14	Q	Now, you said he did oral sex. Do you mean
15	that he put	your penis inside his mouth?
16	А	He put his penis inside my mouth.
17	Q	He put his penis inside your mouth?
18	А	Yes.
19	Q	Okay. Now, you said he did penetration.
20	Where did he	penetrate you?
21	А	Anal.
22	Q	Do you know if he ejaculated or not?
23	А	Yes.
24	Q	And how do you know that?
25	А	Well, back then it looked like spit but now

1 that I'm older I understand. I have two kids so -2 0 So now as an adult you're aware of what 3 occurred? 4 Α Yes. 5 0 About how long did this take, do you 6 remember? 7 Anywhere from like 15 to 20 minutes. Α 8 Q Okay. How did this get reported to the 9 police? 10 Α My mother came back and I explained to her 11 what was going on and she went straight to UMC. 12 0 Do you recall going to UMC? 13 Α Yes. 14 Do you recall having a sexual assault kit Q 15 taken? 16 Α Yes. 17 Did they take swabs of you? Q 18 Α Yes. 19 After you went to UMC and got the sexual Q 20 assault kit, what do you remember about this case? 21 Α I just remember after they said that he was 22 going to be incarcerated a couple years. After I left 23 Nevada I ended up going to New York so I don't get - so 24 me and my sister didn't get taken to foster care. 25 from what my family had told me, they said that he did

it to another little girl and got 30 years. And I just 1 2 thought my case went cold and I didn't know nothing about it because they wouldn't — that was the only 4 thing they had me is they let — stay off of is just he 5 went to jail so --6 Not that it's your job or anything, but did 7 you do anything to follow up as far as call the police 8 or anything like that? 9 For him to go to jail because of the little Α 10 girl or my situation? 11 No, your situation. Q 12 My mother did it, I didn't. You know, I Α 13 mean, I'm a kid, I don't - I don't know if that was the 14 right thing but he knew but I didn't. 15 MR. VILLANI: And ladies and gentlemen, I'm 16 going to instruct you to ignore the allegation that he 17 did this to another girl and that he went to prison for 18 that. That has nothing to do with this particular case. 19 THE WITNESS: Yeah. 20 MR. VILLANI: I'm just offering it for why 21 he felt the case had been handled appropriately. 22 BY MR. VILLANI: 23 Q When's the next time you were contacted 24 regarding your case? 25 November of 2017. Α

1 Q Okay. All right. 2 That concludes my questioning of this 3 witness. Are there any questions from the Grand Jurors? 4 Seeing no hands. 5 THE FOREPERSON: By law these proceedings 6 are secret and you are prohibited from disclosing to 7 anyone anything that transpired before us including any 8 evidence presented to the Grand Jury, any event 9 occurring or a statement made in the presence of the 10 Grand Jury or any information obtained by the Grand 11 Jury. 12 Failure to comply with this admonition is a 13 gross misdemeanor punishable up to 364 days in the Clark 14 County Detention Center and a \$2,000 fine. In addition 15 you may be held in contempt of court punishable by an 16 additional \$500 fine and 25 days in the Clark County 17 Detention Center. 18 Do you understand this admonition? 19 THE WITNESS: Yes. 20 THE FOREPERSON: Thank you. You're 21 excused. 22 MR. VILLANI: That concludes my 23 presentation of evidence. Do any of the Grand Jurors 24 have any questions regarding the elements of the offense 25 charged? Seeing no hands this matter is submitted for

1	your deliberation.
2	(At this time, all persons, except the
3	members of the Grand Jury, exited the room at 10:02 and
4	returned at 10:03.)
5	THE FOREPERSON: Mr. District Attorney, by
6	a vote of 12 or more Grand Jurors a true bill has been
7	returned against defendant Samuel McDonald charging the
8	crimes of two counts of sexual assault with a minor
9	under 14 years of age in Grand Jury case number
10	18AGJ050X.
11	We instruct you to prepare an Indictment in
12	conformance with the proposed Indictment previously
13	submitted to us.
14	MR. VILLANI: Thank you.
15	(Proceedings concluded.)
16	00000
17	
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1	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
2	
3	STATE OF NEVADA )
4	: ss COUNTY OF CLARK )
5	
6	I, Donna J. McCord, C.C.R. 337, do hereby
7	certify that I took down in Shorthand (Stenotype) all of
8	the proceedings had in the before-entitled matter at the
9	time and place indicated and thereafter said shorthand
10	notes were transcribed at and under my direction and
11	supervision and that the foregoing transcript
12	constitutes a full, true, and accurate record of the
13	proceedings had.
14	Dated at Las Vegas, Nevada,
15	September 29, 2018.
16	
17	/S/DONNA J. MCCORD
18	Donna J. McCord, CCR 337
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

1	AFFIRMATION
2	Pursuant to NRS 239B.030
3	
4	The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding
5	TRANSCRIPT filed in GRAND JURY CASE NUMBER 18AGJ050X:
6	
7	
8	X Does not contain the social security number of any
9	person,
10	-OR-
11	Contains the social security number of a person as
12	required by:
13	A. A specific state or federal law, to-wit:
14	NRS 656.250. -OR-
15	B. For the administration of a public program
16	or for an application for a federal or state grant.
17	
18	/S/DONNA J. MCCORD September 29, 2018 Signature Date
19	Signature   Date
20	Donna J. McCord Print Name
21	riint Name
22	Official Court Reporter Title
23	11010
24	
25	

girl [3] 11/1 11/10 accurately [1] 5/6 canvassed [1] 5/10 9/12 9/14 9/19 9/20 addition [1] 12/14 care [1] 10/24 10/5 10/8 10/17 10/25 11/17 BY MR. VILLANI: [2] give [2] 6/9 6/15 **CAROLYN** [1] 2/4 11/6 11/12 11/17 additional [1] 12/16 7/8 11/21 case [13] 1/9 1/9 5/15 didn't [5] 8/5 10/24 administration [1] **GJ [1]** 1/9 MR. VILLANI: [6] 5/12 5/20 7/24 8/23 10/20 go [1] 11/9 11/2 11/12 11/14 15/15 6/23 11/14 11/19 12/21 admonition [2] 12/12 11/2 11/18 11/21 11/24 direction [1] 14/10 God [1] 6/11 13/13 going [6] 8/23 10/11 12/18 13/9 15/5 disclosing [1] 12/6 THE FOREPERSON: ADRIANA [1] 2/12 CCR [1] 14/18 **DISTRICT [4] 1/1 1/5** 10/12 10/22 10/23 **[8]** 5/7 6/5 6/12 6/19 Center [2] 12/14 12/17 adult [1] 10/2 2/23 13/5 11/16 6/25 12/4 12/19 13/4 Good [1] 5/13 advise [1] 5/25 CERTIFICATE [1] 14/1 do [18] THE WITNESS: [5] does [2] 15/4 15/8 advised [1] 6/14 certify [1] 14/7 got [2] 10/19 11/1 6/11 6/18 6/21 11/18 advisement [1] 6/18 don't [3] 10/23 11/13 **GRAND** [20] charge [1] 6/1 12/18 charged [2] 5/20 12/25 affirm [1] 15/4 11/13 grant [1] 15/16 **charging [1]** 13/7 AFFIRMATION [1] 15/1 Donna [7] 1/25 5/4 gross [1] 12/13 AFORESAID [1] 1/4 14/6 14/17 14/18 15/18 Chief [1] 2/23 **\$2,000 [1]** 12/14 after [3] 10/19 10/21 CHRISTOPHER [1] 15/20 **\$500 [1]** 12/16 had [6] 8/22 10/25 11/4 10/22 2/13 doors [1] 8/24 against [1] 13/7 CLARK [6] 1/2 5/22 down [1] 14/7 11/21 14/8 14/13 8/19 12/13 12/16 14/4 hand [1] 6/7 age [3] 5/22 6/17 13/9 duly [2] 5/5 7/4 -oo0oo [1] 13/16 all [4] 5/18 12/1 13/2 handled [1] 11/21 during [1] 8/2 cold [1] 11/2 -**OR [2]** 15/10 15/14 hands [2] 12/4 12/25 come [1] 8/24 happened [1] 9/4 allegation [1] 11/16 committed [1] 5/22 each [1] 6/2 hard [1] 9/7 alone [1] 9/10 comply [1] 12/12 /**S/DONNA [2**] 14/17 **EIGHTH [1]** 1/1 has [3] 5/10 11/18 13/6 Also [1] 2/22 concluded [1] 13/15 15/18 eiaculated [1] 9/22 Anal [1] 9/21 have [5] 5/10 5/19 9/1 concludes [2] 12/2 another [2] 11/1 11/17 elements [2] 6/1 12/24 10/1 12/24 12/22 having [3] 5/5 7/4 10:02 [1] 13/3 any [7] 12/3 12/7 12/8 conformance [1] 13/12 ended [1] 10/23 entitled [1] 14/8 10/14 12/10 12/23 12/24 15/8 constitutes [1] 14/12 10:03 [1] 13/4 event [1] 12/8 he [17] anyone [1] 12/7 contact [1] 9/1 **12** [1] 13/6 held [1] 12/15 help [1] 6/11 evidence [2] 12/8 **14 [3]** 5/21 6/16 13/9 anything [4] 11/6 11/7 contacted [1] 11/23 11/8 12/7 contain [1] 15/8 12/23 **15 [1]** 10/7 her [4] 5/7 8/24 8/24 EXAMINATION [1] 7/8 Anywhere [1] 10/7 Contains [1] 15/11 18 [3] 1/15 2/1 5/1 contempt [1] 12/15 **EXAMINED** [1] 3/2 10/10 appeared [1] 5/11 18AGJ050X [4] 1/9 application [1] 15/15 except [1] 13/2 here [2] 6/14 8/19 Cook [1] 8/2 5/15 13/10 15/5 copy [3] 5/17 5/19 6/3 appropriately [1] 11/2 excused [1] 12/21 hereby [2] 14/6 15/4 EXHIBIT [6] 4/4 4/5 4/6 **HERSHEY [1]** 2/10 correct [2] 7/24 8/8 are [6] 6/14 6/14 9/3 5/18 6/4 7/18 him [4] 7/15 8/21 9/10 12/3 12/6 12/6 counts [1] 13/8 **20 [1]** 10/7 EXHIBITS [2] 4/1 4/3 2001 [5] 5/24 6/3 7/16 area [1] 5/10 **COUNTY [6]** 1/2 5/22 his [4] 8/5 9/15 9/16 assault [5] 5/21 6/16 8/10 8/25 8/19 12/14 12/16 14/4 exited [1] 13/3 explained [1] 10/10 9/17 **2017 [1]** 11/25 10/14 10/20 13/8 couple [1] 10/22 court [4] 1/1 1/5 12/15 **HOLLINGSWORTH [1] ASSELIN [1]** 2/7 **2018 [5]** 1/15 2/1 5/1 Assistant [1] 2/6 15/22 14/15 15/18 Failure [1] 12/12 Attorney [2] 2/23 13/5 COX [1] 2/8 house [2] 8/24 9/13 239B.030 [1] 15/2 how [5] 7/15 8/11 9/24 faithfully [1] 5/5 **25 [1]** 12/16 aware [1] 10/2 Craig [1] 1/10 family [1] 10/25 10/5 10/8 28th [3] 5/23 8/10 8/25 crime [1] 5/21 crimes [1] 13/8 far [1] 11/7 29 [2] 14/15 15/18 federal [2] 15/13 15/15 B-R-Y-A-N-T [1] 6/23 CRINE [1] 2/6 felt [1] 11/21 I'm [6] 5/25 9/7 10/1 back [2] 9/25 10/10 been [5] 5/5 7/4 7/17 filed [1] 15/5 11/13 11/15 11/20 **30 [1]** 11/1 date [3] 7/10 9/9 15/18 fine [3] 9/8 12/14 12/16 I've [2] 5/17 6/1 **337 [3]** 1/25 14/6 14/18 11/21 13/6 first [4] 5/5 6/5 6/20 7/4 IDENTIFIED [1] 4/3 before [4] 1/4 6/10 Dated [1] 14/14 **364 [1]** 12/13 follow [1] 11/7 ignore [1] 11/16 12/7 14/8 dating [1] 7/16 following [1] 5/6 IMPANELED [1] 1/4 **DAWN [1]** 2/10 before-entitled [1] follows [1] 7/6 inappropriate [1] 9/1 **656.250 [1]** 15/13 14/8 day [2] 5/23 9/4 best [1] 5/7 bill [1] 13/6 foregoing [1] 14/11 incarcerated [1] 10/22 days [2] 12/13 12/16 Foreperson [4] 2/3 2/4 including [1] 12/7 DC [1] 1/9 9-3-92 [1] 7/11 birth [1] 7/10 INDEX [2] 3/1 4/1 December [3] 5/23 6/25 7/4 92 [1] 7/11 8/10 8/25 foster [2] 8/23 10/24 indicated [1] 14/9 boyfriend [1] 8/8 INDICTMENT [5] 4/4 **9:54 [1**] 1/16 **BRYANT [4]** 3/3 6/5 December 28th [1] full [1] 14/12 5/12 5/18 13/11 13/12 6/22 7/3 8/10 information [1] 12/10 defendant [3] 1/11 a.m [1] 1/16 5/20 13/7 **GAISSER [1]** 2/9 inside [4] 9/13 9/15 gave [1] 7/23 ability [1] 5/7 C.C.R [2] 1/25 14/6 deliberation [1] 13/1 9/16 9/17 able [1] 9/3 gentlemen [2] 5/14 C334954 [1] 1/9 instead [1] 8/23 depicted [2] 7/19 8/6 about [12] 5/23 6/9 8/7 California [1] 8/22 11/15 instruct [2] 11/16 **Deputy [2]** 2/4 2/23 get [3] 10/8 10/23 8/10 8/12 8/25 9/3 9/5 call [1] 11/7 Detention [2] 12/14 9/7 10/5 10/20 11/3 10/24 came [1] 10/10 instructions [3] 4/5 6/2 12/17 accurate [1] 14/12 can't [1] 9/6 did [14] 8/25 9/5 9/8 getting [1] 8/23 6/3

14/6 14/17 14/18 15/18 offense [2] 6/16 12/24 recognize [1] 7/18 staying [2] 8/13 8/16 15/20 offering [1] 11/20 record [4] 5/9 5/16 Stenotype [1] 14/7 Intent [1] 5/11 MCDONALD [11] 1/10 6/21 14/12 Official [1] 15/22 straight [1] 10/11 interview [2] 7/23 8/2 Okay [8] 7/23 8/6 8/10 1/10 5/16 6/17 7/13 referring [1] 8/1 stuff [2] 9/6 9/9 investigation [2] 6/9 7/22 8/1 8/8 8/13 9/1 8/19 9/12 9/19 10/8 reflect [2] 5/9 5/17 submitted [2] 12/25 12/1 regarding [3] 7/24 involving [1] 6/17 MCGREGOR [1] 2/15 old [1] 8/11 11/24 12/24 supervision [1] 14/11 IONESCU [1] 2/12 me [3] 10/24 10/25 older [1] 10/1 remember [3] 10/6 swabs [1] 10/17 **is [9]** 5/14 5/20 6/5 11/4 one [1] 5/10 10/20 10/21 swear [1] 6/8 7/21 8/7 11/4 11/4 only [1] 11/3 mean [2] 9/14 11/13 reported [2] 1/25 10/8 sworn [2] 5/5 7/4 12/12 12/25 members [2] 5/18 13/3 oo0oo [1] 13/16 Reporter [1] 15/22 it [7] 5/19 8/17 9/25 **REPORTER'S [2]** 1/20 MICHAEL [1] 2/11 opened [1] 8/24 11/1 11/3 11/12 11/20 **MICHELE** [1] 2/6 oral [3] 9/6 9/9 9/14 **TABRON [1]** 2/5 it's [2] 9/7 11/6 take [2] 10/5 10/17 minor [3] 5/21 6/16 request [1] 2/22 required [2] 5/25 15/12 taken [4] 1/14 8/23 13/8 minutes [1] 10/7 particular [1] 11/18 10/15 10/24 response [1] 5/11 Jacob [1] 2/23 misdemeanor [1] pending [1] 6/10 returned [2] 13/4 13/7 talk [1] 9/7 jail [2] 11/5 11/9 12/13 penetrate [1] 9/20 right [3] 6/6 11/14 12/1 talking [1] 8/7 Jake [1] 5/14 penetration [3] 9/6 9/9 room [1] 13/3 tell [1] 9/3 mom [1] 8/22 JAMES [1] 2/15 9/19 testified [1] 7/6 **RUSSELL** [1] 2/3 more [1] 13/6 job [1] 11/6 morning [1] 5/13 penis [3] 9/15 9/16 testify [1] 7/5 JOHN [1] 2/7 9/17 testimony [2] 6/8 6/15 mother [2] 10/10 11/12 JORDAN [1] 2/4 person [5] 7/18 8/6 8/7 S-H-A-W-N [1] 6/22 Thank [2] 12/20 13/14 mouth [3] 9/15 9/16 JUDICIAL [1] 1/1 15/9 15/11 Sam [1] 7/22 That's [1] 9/8 9/17 JURORS [5] 2/1 6/2 them [1] 6/21 Mr. [4] 6/25 8/1 8/2 SAMUEL [9] 1/10 1/10 persons [1] 13/2 12/3 12/23 13/6 pertaining [1] 6/15 5/16 6/17 7/12 8/7 8/13 then [1] 9/25 13/5 JURY [15] 1/4 2/22 4/3 Mr. Cook [1] 8/2 photograph [3] 4/6 9/1 13/7 there [1] 12/3 5/14 5/15 5/19 6/10 7/5 7/19 8/7 saying [1] 8/21 thereafter [1] 14/9 Mr. District [1] 13/5 7/18 12/8 12/10 12/11 Mr. Foreperson [1] place [1] 14/9 seated [1] 6/13 THERESA [1] 2/9 13/3 13/9 15/5 Plaintiff [1] 1/8 secret [1] 12/6 these [1] 12/5 6/25 just [4] 10/21 11/1 11/4 thing [2] 11/4 11/14 Please [2] 6/6 6/20 Secretary [2] 2/5 2/6 Mr. McDonald [1] 8/1 11/20 police [3] 7/24 10/9 my [15] 5/14 6/5 7/16 security [2] 15/8 15/11 thought [1] 11/2 Seeing [2] 12/4 12/25 8/22 8/23 9/16 10/10 time [5] 8/14 8/21 10/24 10/25 11/2 11/10 preceding [1] 15/4 Seek [1] 5/11 11/23 13/2 14/9 KATHY [1] 2/8 September [5] 1/15 2/1 11/12 12/2 12/22 14/10 prepare [1] 13/11 Title [1] 15/22 KERCEL [1] 2/13 5/1 14/15 15/18 presence [1] 12/9 to-wit [1] 15/13 kid [1] 11/13 present [2] 2/1 2/22 sex [3] 9/6 9/9 9/14 today [1] 6/14 kids [1] 10/1 presentation [1] 12/23 name [5] 5/14 6/21 sexual [5] 5/21 6/16 told [1] 10/25 kit [2] 10/14 10/20 7/12 8/5 15/20 presented [1] 12/8 took [1] 14/7 10/14 10/19 13/8 KLINCK [1] 2/14 near [1] 8/19 presenting [1] 5/15 shall [1] 6/10 transcribe [1] 5/6 knew [1] 11/14 **NEVADA [10]** 1/2 1/7 previously [1] 13/12 SHARON [1] 2/14 transcribed [1] 14/10 know [8] 7/12 7/15 8/5 1/14 5/1 5/16 5/23 8/17 Print [1] 15/20 SHAWN [5] 3/3 6/5 transcript [3] 1/20 9/22 9/24 11/2 11/12 10/23 14/3 14/14 prison [1] 11/17 6/22 7/3 7/10 14/11 15/5 11/13 proceed [1] 6/24 New [1] 10/23 she [1] 10/11 transpired [1] 12/7 proceedings [6] 1/20 next [2] 8/18 11/23 shorthand [2] 14/7 true [2] 13/6 14/12 truth [6] 6/10 6/11 6/11 nine [2] 8/12 9/5 5/7 12/5 13/15 14/8 ladies [2] 5/13 11/15 no [7] 1/9 1/9 1/25 5/10 14/13 Showing [1] 7/17 7/5 7/5 7/6 Las [4] 1/14 5/1 8/17 11/11 12/4 12/25 program [1] 15/15 Signature [1] 15/18 Tuesday [1] 1/15 14/14 not [3] 9/22 11/6 15/8 prohibited [1] 12/6 sister [3] 7/16 8/24 two [2] 10/1 13/8 last [2] 6/21 8/5 law [3] 5/25 12/5 15/13 notes [1] 14/10 proposed [4] 4/4 5/17 10/24 nothing [4] 6/11 7/6 6/4 13/12 sister's [1] 8/8 left [1] 10/22 UMC [5] 8/18 8/19 11/2 11/18 provided [1] 6/1 situation [2] 11/10 like [7] 8/22 9/5 9/6 9/9 10/11 10/12 10/19 Notice [1] 5/11 public [1] 15/15 11/11 9/25 10/7 11/8 so [8] 6/11 8/19 9/8 under [4] 5/21 6/16 November [1] 11/25 punishable [2] 12/13 little [2] 11/1 11/9 13/9 14/10 now [6] 6/9 7/23 9/14 12/15 10/1 10/2 10/23 10/23 located [1] 8/17 undersigned [1] 15/4 Pursuant [1] 15/2 9/19 9/25 10/2 11/5 long [1] 10/5 NRS [2] 15/2 15/13 put [3] 9/15 9/16 9/17 social [2] 15/8 15/11 understand [3] 6/18 looked [1] 9/25 10/1 12/18 number [8] 5/15 5/18 solemnly [1] 6/8 up [3] 10/23 11/7 12/13 6/4 7/18 13/9 15/5 15/8 sorry [1] 9/7 questioning [1] 12/2 upon [1] 6/9 made [1] 12/9 15/11 **specific** [1] 15/13 us [5] 8/23 8/24 9/3 questions [2] 12/3 spell [1] 6/21 man [1] 7/12 Number 3 [1] 7/18 12/24 spit [1] 9/25 12/7 13/13 marked [3] 5/17 6/3 ss [1] 14/3 7/17 obtained [1] 12/10 state [7] 1/7 5/16 5/23 MARYLEE [1] 2/16 occur [1] 9/12 **RACHEL** [1] 2/5 Vegas [4] 1/14 5/1 8/17 6/20 14/3 15/13 15/16 matter [2] 12/25 14/8 occurred [1] 10/3 raise [1] 6/6 14/14 statement [1] 12/9 may [4] 6/13 6/24 7/1 recall [3] 8/1 10/12 versus [1] 5/16

10/14

statute [1] 6/2

stay [1] 11/4

Villani [2] 2/23 5/14

occurring [1] 12/9

off [1] 11/4

12/15

McCord [7] 1/25 5/4

**Electronically Filed** 11/27/2019 11:05 AM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT **OPPS** 1 STEVEN B. WOLFSON Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565 GENEVIEVE CRAGGS 2 3 Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #013469 4 200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500 5 Attorney for Plaintiff 6 7 DISTRICT COURT 8 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 9 10 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 11 Plaintiff, 12 -VS-CASE NO: C-18-334954-1 13 SAMUEL MCDONALD, DEPT NO: X #1753770 14 Defendant. 15 16 STATE'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO COMPEL 17 PRODUCTION OF DISCOVERY AND BRADY MATERIAL 18 DATE OF HEARING: **DECEMBER 2, 2019** 19 TIME OF HEARING: 8:30 AM 20 COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by STEVEN B. WOLFSON, Clark County District Attorney, through GENEVIEVE CRAGGS, Deputy District Attorney, and hereby 21 submits the attached Points and Authorities in this State's Response to Defendant's Motion to 22 23 Compel Production of Discovery and Brady Material.

This response is made and based upon all the papers and pleadings on file herein, the attached points and authorities in support hereof, and oral argument at the time of hearing, if deemed necessary by this Honorable Court.

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### **POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

### <u>ARGUMENT</u>

#### I. LAW GOVERNING DISCOVERY

Defendant has made a number of discovery requests which are purportedly based upon case law within and without the State of Nevada. Some of these items have already been provided to defense or are not disputed by the State. However, the majority of the requests are not supported by the applicable statutes and case law and far exceed the scope of the State's discovery requirements.

The State intends to comply with all of the requests that are within the ambit of Nevada's discovery statutes and the constitutional requirements imposed by <u>Brady v. Maryland</u>, 373 U.S. 83, 83 S. Ct. 1194 (1963), and its progeny. The State objects to all requests that fall outside of those legal requirements. Accordingly, this Court should deny Defendant's Motion to the extent that Defendant's requests exceed that which is required of the State under Nevada's discovery statutes and <u>Brady</u> and its progeny.

### A. Discovery Required By Statute

The State has no objection to compliance with the provisions and requirements outlined in the criminal discovery statutes. See NRS 174.233, et seq.

### B. Disclosure Required By Brady V. Maryland

The State recognizes, and readily accepts, its continuing disclosure obligations as defined in Brady, 373 U.S. 83, 83 S. Ct. 1194, and its interpretive progeny. Pursuant to Brady, the State is required to disclose evidence that is favorable to the defense if it is material either to guilt or punishment. Lay v. State, 116 Nev. 1185, 1194, 14 P.3d 1256, 1262 (2000). The State's failure to do so violates the Defendant's due process rights, regardless of the State's motive. Id., 14 P.3d at 1262. Following a specific discovery request, evidence is deemed material if there is a reasonable possibility that the evidence would have affected the outcome, i.e., that the evidence undermines the confidence of the outcome in the proceeding. Id., 14 P.3d at 1262.

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"The character of a piece of evidence as favorable will often turn on the context of the existing or potential evidentiary record." <u>Id.</u>, 14 P.3d at 1262. Importantly, *it is the prosecutor's responsibility to determine whether evidence is material and should be disclosed.* <u>Id.</u>, 14 P.3d at 1262 (citing <u>Kyles v. Whitley</u>, 514 U.S. 419, 439-440, 115 S. Ct. 1555 (1995)). As such, a prosecutor who is "anxious about tacking too close to the wind will disclose a favorable piece of evidence." <u>Lay</u>, 116 Nev. at 1194, 14 P.3d at 1262. And, "[t]his is as it should be [because] [s]uch disclosure will serve to justify trust in the prosecutor as "the representative . . . of a sovereignty . . . whose interest . . . in a criminal prosecution is not that it shall win a case, but that justice shall be done." <u>Id.</u>, 14 P.3d at 1262 (quoting <u>Berger v. United States</u>, 295 U.S. 78, 88, 55 S. Ct. 629 (1935)). Understandably, however, <u>Brady</u> does not impose upon the State an obligation "to disclose evidence which is available to the defendant from other sources, including diligent investigation by the defense." <u>Steese v. State</u>, 114 Nev. 479, 495, 960 P.2d 321, 331 (1998).

The State acknowledges that its <u>Brady</u> obligations not only apply to materials in its possession, but also to materials in the hands of its agents. Nevertheless, rather than being accountable for all evidence in the hands of all State agencies as Defendant seemingly claims, the State is only accountable for evidence in the hands of State agencies who are actually acting on its behalf in the investigation and prosecution of the case. <u>See Kyles</u>, 514 U.S. at 437, 115 S. Ct. at 1567 (stating "the individual prosecutor has a duty to learn of any favorable evidence known to the others *acting on the government's behalf in the case, including the police*" (emphasis added)); <u>see also Carriger v. Stewart</u>, 132 F.3d 463, 479 (9th Cir. 1997) (noting "the prosecution has a duty to learn of any exculpatory evidence known to others acting on the government's behalf"). Moreover, "[w]hile the prosecution must disclose any information within the possession or control of law enforcement personnel, it has no duty to volunteer information that it does not possess or of which it is unaware." <u>United States v. Hsieh Hui Mei Chen</u>, 754 F.2d 817, 824 (9th Cir. 1985) (internal citations omitted). Further, the State has no "duty to compile information or pursue an investigative lead simply because it could conceivably develop evidence helpful to the defense. . . ." <u>Evans v. State</u>, 117 Nev. 609, 627,

28 P.3d 498, 511 (2001).

While the State readily acknowledges its discovery obligations under Brady and applicable Nevada discovery statutes, the State's discovery obligations under Brady and Nevada law are not without limit, however. "There is no general constitutional right to discovery in a criminal case, and Brady did not create; . . . 'the Due Process Clause has little to say regarding the amount of discovery which the parties must be afforded. . . ." Weatherford v. Bursey, 429 U.S. 545, 559, 97 S. Ct. 837, at 845-846 (1977) (quoting Wardius v. Oregon, 412, U.S. 470, 474 (1973)). Logically, then, courts are limited in their authority to order the disclosure of evidence beyond what is statutorily mandated. See Franklin v. District Court, 85 Nev. 401, 402-403, 455 P.2d 919, 920-921(1969) (stating "[t]he new criminal code does deal with criminal discovery and those provisions represent the legislative intent with respect to the scope of allowable pre-trial discovery and are not lightly to be disregarded" (internal citation omitted)).

The Nevada Supreme Court, in <u>Riddle v. State</u>, 96 Nev. 589, 590, 613 P.2d 1031, 1032 (1980), reaffirmed the strictures of the provisions of our discovery statutes:

The trial court is vested with the authority to order the discovery and inspection of materials in the possession of the State. The exercise of the court's discretion however is predicated on a showing that the evidence sought is material to the presentation of the defense and the existence of the evidence is known or, by the exercise of due diligence may become known to the District Attorney.

(Emphasis added). Further, in addressing the State's constitutional obligations that may fall outside the discovery statutes, the Court explained as follows:

Brady and its progeny require a prosecutor to disclose evidence favorable to the defense when that evidence is material either to guilt or to punishment. . . . In other words, evidence is material if there is a reasonable probability that the result would have been different if the evidence had been disclosed. . . . In determining its materiality, the undisclosed evidence must be considered collectively, not item by item. [T]he character of a piece of evidence as favorable will often turn on the context of the existing or potential evidentiary record. . . . In sum, there are three components to a Brady violation: the evidence at issue is favorable to the accused; the evidence was withheld by the state, either intentionally or inadvertently; and prejudice ensued, i.e., the evidence was material.

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Mazzan v. Warden, 116 Nev. 48, 66-67, 993 P.2d 25, 36-37 (2000) (citing <u>Jimenez v. State</u>, 112 Nev. 610, 618-19, 918 P.2d 687, 692 (1996); <u>Kyles</u>, 514 U.S. at 436, 115 S.Ct. 1555; <u>Strickler v. Greene</u>, 527 U.S. 263, 119 S.Ct. 1936, 1948, (1999), Id. at 66, 36 (emphasis added) (internal quotation marks omitted).

Under <u>Brady</u> and its progeny, the defense cannot require that the prosecution conduct further investigation to uncover purported exculpatory evidence that it does not possess. The defendant is not entitled to all evidence known or believed to exist which is or may be favorable to the accused, or which pertains to the credibility of the prosecution's case. Specifically, in <u>United States v. Gardner</u>, 611 F.2d 770, 774-775 (9th Cir. 1980), the Ninth Circuit aptly explained that

... the prosecution does not have a constitutional duty to disclose every bit of information that might affect the jury's decision; it need only disclose information favorable to the defense that meets the appropriate standard of materiality.

See also United States v. Sukumolachan, 610 F.2d 685, 687 (9th Cir. 1980) (stating Brady does not require prosecution to create exculpatory material). Notably, under federal law, Brady does not create any pretrial discovery privileges not contained in the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure (which served as the model for Nevada law). See United States v. Flores, 540 F.2d 432, 438 (9th Cir. 1980).

Brady and its progeny, moreover, do not support requests made for handwritten notes. Such requests are typically general and overbroad and are blanket requests for any and all notes ever taken by any person who had anything to do with the case. Further, even when a specific request is made, notes do not need to be provided when they are not exculpatory. Homick v. State, 112 Nev. 304, 315, 913 P.2d 1280, 1288 (1996). Even if specific, the State is only obligated to supply any exculpatory information contained within any notes that has not been previously provided to defense through the generation of other reports. See id., 913 P.2d at 1288.

Based upon the foregoing, this Court is respectfully requested to continue to adhere to the clear legislative scheme on criminal discovery embodied in Nevada's statutes, the interpretation thereof by the Supreme Court of this State, and the opinions of the United States Supreme Court in this area.

### C. State's Request For Discovery.

Pursuant to NRS 174.245 -

- 1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 174.233 to 174.295, inclusive, at the request of the prosecuting attorney, the defendant shall permit the prosecuting attorney to inspect and to copy or photograph any:
  - (a) Written or recorded statements made by a witness the defendant intends to call during the case in chief of the defendant, or copies thereof, within the possession, custody or control of the defendant, the existence of which is known, or by the exercise of due diligence may become known, to the defendant;
  - (b) Results or reports of physical or mental examinations, scientific tests or scientific experiments that the defendant intends to introduce in evidence during the case in chief of the defendant, or copies thereof, within the possession, custody or control of the defendant, the existence of which is known, or by the exercise of due diligence may become known, to the defendant; and
  - (c) Books, papers, documents or tangible objects that the defendant intends to introduce in evidence during the case in chief of the defendant, or copies thereof, within the possession, custody or control of the defendant, the existence of which is known, or by the exercise of due diligence may become known, to the defendant.
- 2. The prosecuting attorney is not entitled, pursuant to the provisions of this section, to the discovery or inspection of:
  - (a) An internal report, document or memorandum that is prepared by or on behalf of the defendant or the defendant's attorney in connection with the investigation or defense of the case.
  - (b) A statement, report, book, paper, document, tangible object or any other type of item or information that is privileged or protected from disclosure or inspection pursuant to the Constitution or laws of this state or the Constitution of the United States.

As such, the State hereby requests any discovery from Defendant subject to disclosure under NRS 174.245.

### 1 CONCLUSION It is clear from a reading of the above-discussed authorities that neither the Federal 2 Constitution, nor the statutes of Nevada as interpreted, require or even allow the over broad 3 discovery requested by Defendant. To the extent that Defendant's requests comply with the 4 mandates of the Constitution and applicable statutes, and to the extent that the State has access 5 to such materials, the State has complied, and will continue to comply, with such requests. 6 Therefore, Defendant's Motion should be denied, and to the extent this Court issues a 7 discovery order, such an order should only direct the State to comply with Nevada's discovery 8 statutes as well as Brady and its progeny. 9 DATED this 27th day of November, 2019. 10 11 Respectfully submitted, STEVEN B. WOLFSON 12 Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565 13 14 BY /s/ GENEVIEVE CRAGGS 15 GENEVIEVE CRAGGS **Deputy District Attorney** 16 Nevada Bar #013469 17 18 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 19 I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing was made this 27th day of 20 NOVEMBER, 2019, to: 21 22 TEGAN MACHNICH, DPD mcmahaae@ClarkCountyNV.gov 23 24 BY /s/ HOWARD CONRAD Secretary for the District Attorney's Office Special Victims Unit 25 26 27 hic/SVU 28 7

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Electronically Filed 11/27/2019 11:05 AM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

OPPS 1 STEVEN B. WOLFSON Clark County District Attorney 2 Nevada Bar #001565 GENEVIEVE CRAGGS 3 Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #013469 4 200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 5 (702) 671-2500 Attorney for Plaintiff

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

-VS-

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SAMUEL MCDONALD, #1753770

Defendant.

CASE NO: **C-18-334954-1** 

DEPT NO: X

# STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO DISMISS FOR FAILURE TO PRESERVE EVIDENCE, MOTION FOR SPECIAL JURY INSTRUCTION [SANBORN MOTION], OR MOTION IN LIMINE TO EXCLUDE SCAN EXAMINATION

DATE OF HEARING: **DECEMBER 2, 2019**TIME OF HEARING: **8:30 AM** 

COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by STEVEN B. WOLFSON, Clark County District Attorney, through GENEVIEVE CRAGGS, Deputy District Attorney, and hereby submits the attached Points and Authorities in this State's Opposition to Defendant's Motion to Dismiss for Failure to Preserve Evidence, Motion for Special Jury Instruction [Sanborn Motion], or Motion in Limine to Exclude Scan Examination.

This Opposition is made and based upon all the papers and pleadings on file herein, the attached points and authorities in support hereof, and oral argument at the time of hearing, if deemed necessary by this Honorable Court.

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## POINTS AND AUTHORITIES STATEMENT OF FACTS

On December 28, 2001, S.B. was nine years old and staying with Defendant at a location near University Medical Center. Defendant was dating S.B.'s older sister. Due to some issues with his mother, his older sister had agreed to have S.B. and his mother stay with her. On that date, Defendant orally and anally penetrated S.B. with his penis. The rape lasted about 15 to 20 minutes, and S.B. told his mother about it when she got home. S.B.'s mother took him to UMC where a nurse completed a Sexual Assault Kit ("SAK") including intimate swabs. S.B.'s SCAN examination indicated that he had "multiple superficial lacerations just deep enough to ooze a small amount of blood extending radially from the rectum. This is consistent with rectal penetration." S.B. believed that his mother was following up with his case and the family eventually moved to New York.

In March of 2017, as a result of funding received pursuant to the Sexual Assault Kit Initiative ("SAKI") grant to test all untested rape kits, S.B.'s SAK (which had gone untested) was tested by Bode Cellmark Forensics. An unknown male DNA profile was developed from the sperm fraction of S.B.'s rectal swabs and uploaded into the Combined DNA Index System ("CODIS").

On August 14, 2017, LVMPD received a CODIS hit returning to Defendant. On January 18, 2018, LVMPD detectives executed a search warrant and obtained a buccal swab from Defendant. The buccal swab obtained was compared to the unknown DNA profile developed by Bode Cellmark Forensics. LVMPD's forensic lab determined that the DNA profile from Defendant's buccal matched the DNA profile from S.B.'s SAK rectal swabs. The possibility of randomly selecting an unrelated individual from the general population having a DNA profile that is consistent with the deduced DNA profile obtained is approximately 1 in 16.4 trillion.

### **ARGUMENT**

## I. DEFENDANT DOES NOT MEET HIS BURDEN TO SHOW THAT A DISMISSAL IS WARRANTED

Defendant's request to dismiss this case is largely based upon an alleged failure to "preserve evidence." However, throughout his motion Defendant fails to distinguish between collection and preservation of evidence. *See* <u>Daniels v. State</u>, 956 P.2d 111, 114-115 (1998).

In order to establish a due process violation resulting from the State's *loss or destruction of evidence*, a defendant must demonstrate either (1) that the state lost the evidence in bad faith; or (2) that the loss of evidence unduly prejudiced the defendant's case <u>and</u> the evidence possessed an exculpatory value that was apparent before the evidence was destroyed. <u>Sheriff, Clark County v. Warner</u>, 112 Nev. 1234, 1239-1240 (1996); *citing* <u>State v. Hall</u>, 105 Nev. 7, 9 (1989). Under these circumstances, it is Defendant's burden to show "that it could be reasonably anticipated that the evidence sought would be exculpatory and material to the defense." Sparks v. State, 104 Nev. 316 (1988), citing Boggs v. State, 95 Nev. 911 (1979).

Regarding *gathering potential evidence* in a case, law enforcement has no duty to collect all potential evidence in an investigation. Randolph v. State, 117 Nev. 970, 987 (2001); Jackson v. State, 128 Nev. 598 (2012). Failure to gather evidence may result in sanctions, but only under very limited circumstances. Id. First, it is a defendant's burden to show that the potential evidence at issue was material, meaning that that there is a reasonable probability that the result of the proceedings would be different if the evidence was available. Randolph citing Daniels v. State, 114 Nev. 261, 267, 956 P.2d 111, 115 (1998). Only if a defendant can meet that burden does the court need to determine whether such failure resulted from mere negligence, gross negligence or bad faith. Id. If it is a case of mere negligence, no sanctions are imposed. If gross negligence is shown, the defense is entitled to a presumption that the evidence would have been unfavorable to the State. Finally, if bad faith is shown dismissal may be warranted depending on the case. Id.

In <u>Randolph</u>, the defendant robbed and murdered a bartender in Las Vegas. A witness testified that early in the morning on May 5, 1998, Randolph and Garner returned to a trailer where the two had been earlier in the evening smoking crack cocaine. 117 Nev. at 986. The trailer was a location where people regularly came to use cocaine. <u>Id.</u> Upon his return, Garner changed out of a brown shirt and brown pants and put on a green shirt and green pants. <u>Id.</u> After Garner's arrest, the green shirt and pants were impounded at the city jail and later tested for the presence of blood. <u>Id.</u> The test was negative. <u>Id.</u> Garner's shoes were not impounded or tested. <u>Id.</u> Although investigators were aware that Garner had changed out of brown clothes after the crimes, they never searched for the clothes. <u>Id.</u> The trunk of Garner's car contained a pile of clothing, but investigators did not look through the clothing to see if it included the brown shirt and pants. <u>Id.</u>

On appeal, Randolph argued that it was error for the court to reject his proposed jury instruction that stated because the State failed to seize and test brown clothing worn by Garner on the night of the crimes "for the existence of blood evidence, the clothing is irrefutably presumed to have contained blood evidence." <u>Id.</u> at 986. Randolph asserted that the State failed to gather potentially exculpatory evidence because a finding of blood on Garner's clothing or shoes would have supported Randolph's defense that Garner was the shooter. <u>Id.</u> at 987. Randolph argued that he therefore had a right to the proposed jury instruction. <u>Id.</u> The Court stated that if the evidence was material and the police acted out of gross negligence or bad faith in not preserving it, Randolph would have had a right to an instruction that the ungathered evidence was presumed to be unfavorable to the State. <u>Id.</u> However, the Court concluded that Randolph did not show that the ungathered evidence was material. <u>Id.</u>

The Court found that if testing of Garner's clothing or shoes had revealed the victim's blood, it was possible that Randolph might not have received a death sentence. <u>Id.</u> However, Randolph did not demonstrate a reasonable probability that such testing would have revealed any blood. <u>Id.</u> The Court found that Randolph offered no evidence to corroborate his allegation that Garner was the shooter, and the possibility that testing Garner's clothing and shoes would have been favorable to his case was mere speculation. Id. The Court went on to opine that even

assuming, arguendo, the evidence was material, the failure to collect it was "at worst" negligent. Id. at 988. First, Randolph did not show that police could have collected the brown shirt and pants, he simply assumed that a search of the trailer or the clothing in the trunk of Garner's car would have uncovered them. Id. Second, Randolph did not show that the potential evidentiary significance of Garner's shoes, which were available to police, was so obvious that it was gross negligence not to impound and test them. Id. Thus, the Court held that even assuming the evidence was material and police were negligent in not gathering it, Randolph's remedy was to examine witnesses regarding the deficiency of the investigation, and the record showed that he did so. Id.

Likewise, in <u>Jackson v. State</u>, 128 Nev. 598 (2012), the defense brought a similar motion claiming that the State failed to preserve all video footage that defense believed relevant to the proceedings. Defendant Jackson went to a tavern intending to rob the bar. <u>Id.</u> at 602. Jackson coerced employee Duffy into helping him try to disable the security cameras. <u>Id.</u> During the robbery, Jackson forced Duffy into the restroom and shot Duffy. <u>Id.</u> The two men struggled, Jackson fled, and Duffy called police. <u>Id.</u> The bar's surveillance manager was contacted by police and offered to provide a complete video for the evening. <u>Id.</u> The police declined and asked him to prepare a composite video including only frames that showed Jackson or Duffy, which resulted in omission of 12 to 15 hours of recordings from the surveillance cameras. <u>Id.</u>

On appeal, Jackson claimed that the video surveillance was erroneously admitted. <u>Id.</u> at 613. The Supreme Court disagreed and found that the exculpatory value of the omitted video was minimal. <u>Id.</u> Jackson suggested that Duffy was complicit in the robbery and that the omitted footage might somehow prove that. <u>Id.</u> The Court found that argument lacked merit because the State provided all video footage that featured Duffy and Jackson, including footage of their interaction before and during the robbery. <u>Id.</u> The surveillance manager also testified that the omitted video did not contain any relevant footage. <u>Id.</u> Given that the omitted footage had no apparent exculpatory value, the Court held that the evidence did not affect the result of the trial, especially in light of the substantial evidence presented by the State. <u>Id.</u> at

614. The Court also found that Jackson did not establish bad faith, and nothing in the record on appeal indicated bad faith. <u>Id.</u> According to the Court, the decision to compile only parts of the surveillance recordings appeared to be the product of concern for efficiency, not bad faith. <u>Id.</u> Thus, the Court held that the State's failure to gather the full video surveillance footage did not result in injustice and the district court did not err by denying Jackson's motion to strike the video evidence or grant a mistrial. <u>Id.</u>

Here, Defendant cites the following "unpreserved" evidence that he believes would be material to his case: (1) a legible version of the SCAN exam; and (2) any accompanying photographic or video evidence.<sup>1</sup>

### 1. SCAN Exam

Defendant claims that the State has failed to preserve the SCAN exam and thus acted with gross negligence. The appropriate test to be applied is whether either (1) the state lost the evidence in bad faith; or (2) that the loss of evidence unduly prejudiced the defendant's case **and** the evidence possessed an exculpatory value that was apparent before the evidence was destroyed. Sheriff, Clark County v. Warner, 112 Nev. 1234, 1239-1240 (1996); citing State v. Hall, 105 Nev. 7, 9 (1989). Defendant does not put forth a coherent argument addressing either of these two prongs. Rather, Defendant's argument is essentially that the evidence was "solely" in the State's possession, and therefore this was bad faith on the part of the State.

The State did not fail to preserve the SCAN exam. In the State's possession is a copy of the SCAN exam that was turned over to the defense on November 29, 2018. S.B.'s SCAN exam was kept in the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department's archives. When the case was reopened due to new evidence and the cooperation of S.B., detectives requested the archived records. The records are kept in a separate location, as either hard copies or on microfiche. When these records were requested by detectives, the copies of the records were scanned into a database. The copy that defense has is the same copy that LVMPD and the State has in its possession. This is the condition in which the hospital turned over the records to the police when they were requested in 2001. The State has now gone directly to the hospital to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The SCAN exam and any photos or other evidence accompanying the exam have been subpoenaed from Sunrise Hospital directly but have yet to be received.

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see if there are any other copies of the records available at Defendant's request.

The State did in fact preserve the evidence they received from Sunrise Hospital and did so for over seventeen (17) years. Simply because some portions of the records provided by the hospital are hard to read, this does not constitute bad faith on the part of the State. The State is not able to dictate to Sunrise Hospital the legibility or types of copies that are turned over by the hospital when subpoenaed. The State preserved everything for seventeen (17) years that they were provided and turned it over in a timely manner. This is far from bad faith.

Additionally, Defendant has not met its burden to show that the "loss of evidence" unduly prejudiced his case and can certainly not show that there is exculpatory value. On the contrary, the SCAN exam is extremely clear about the results. The doctor notes anorectal findings and definite evidence of sexual abuse. Additionally, the SCAN states, "an examination of the rectum revealed multiple superficial lacerations just deep enough to ooze a small amount of blood extending radially from the rectum. This is consistent with rectum penetration."

Defendant cannot show that if some of the notes within the SCAN were clearer, that the information would be at all exculpatory and material to the defense. Defendant must show there "is a reasonable probability that the result of the proceedings would be different if the evidence was available." Randolph citing Daniels v. State, 114 Nev. 261, 267, 956 P.2d 111, 115 (1998). The SCAN exam shows that the nine-year-old child had been penetrated rectally. Defendant has not presented what an expert could possibly say to discount this fact. DNA from Defendant was found inside of the nine-year old's rectum. The possibility of randomly selecting an unrelated individual from the general population having a DNA profile that is consistent with the deduced DNA profile obtained is approximately 1 in 16.4 trillion. It is difficult for the State to imagine what these notes could show that would possibly exculpate Defendant under these circumstances such that dismissal is appropriate.

### 2. Possible Photographs and Video

While it appears that neither photographs nor a video ever existed to be collected by law enforcement, Defendant has not met his burden in that regard either. It is a defendant's burden to show that the potential evidence at issue was material, meaning that that there is a reasonable probability that the result of the proceedings would be different if the evidence was available. Randolph citing Daniels v. State, 114 Nev. 261, 267, 956 P.2d 111, 115 (1998). Defendant has not made any arguments to this point, but simply stated he would like to hire an expert to rebut the findings.

It appears that there were no photographs taken according to the SCAN exam. The doctor notes that "a genital examination was performed using video colposcopy which showed a normal male..." This appears to be a procedure used to examine the genitals as opposed to a video that was recorded and preserved by the hospital. However, there is no evidence that if photographs or video had been taken, they would have been at all material or exculpate Defendant. Defendant has failed to show the materiality or even what potential evidence these photographs, or video, would have shown that is not clear from the SCAN exam and cannot meet the first <u>Daniels</u> prong. Regardless, it is unknown whether photographs or a video were taken, and failure to collect evidence that did not exist is certainly not negligence.

To the contrary, based on the diagram within the SCAN exam and the notations by the attending physician, any photographs would only have been helpful to the State's case, as there was clearly rectal tearing. It is difficult for the State to imagine what these photographs and video could show that would possibly exculpate Defendant under these circumstances such that dismissal is appropriate. Therefore, Defendant's claim that the case should be dismissed because photographs/video was not obtained lacks merit.

### II. DEFENDANT IS NOT ENTITLED TO A SANBORN INSTRUCTION

Defendant is not entitled to a Sanborn jury instruction. "To establish that a due process violation occurred from the loss or destruction of evidence, a defendant must show either that the state acted in bad faith or that the loss unduly prejudiced the defendant's case and that the evidence possessed an exculpatory value that was apparent before the evidence was destroyed.

 Sheriff v. Warner, 112 Nev. 1234, 1239–40, 926 P.2d 775, 778 (1996). "To show undue prejudice, the defendant must demonstrate that it could be reasonably anticipated that the evidence sought would be exculpatory and material to the defense." <u>Id.</u> at 1240, 926 P.2d 775, 926 P.3d at 778.

In <u>Rodrigues v. State</u>, the Nevada Supreme Court found that the district court did not abuse its discretion by refusing to give a <u>Sanborn</u> instruction. 127 Nev. 1171 (2011).

Rodrigues argued that the State acted in bad faith by failing to preserve the audio recording of a key witness' voluntary statement to the police. <u>Id.</u> The court found that there was no evidence that the State acted in bad faith, as the evidence showed the audio recording had been accidentally erased after having been transcribed. <u>Id.</u> Furthermore, Rodrigues could not show prejudice based on the deletion of the recording.

In the instant case, Defendant cannot show that the State acted in bad faith. (See <u>supra</u>), Defendant cannot even show that photographs or a video ever existed, let alone that they were not collected or preserved by the State. The State has the same copy provided by Sunrise Hospital that the defense does. The potential issue with some of the notes has nothing to do with the State in the slightest, but rather in the way the records were transmitted from the hospital. As argued <u>supra</u>, there has been no showing of prejudice or any possible exculpatory value regarding this information.

## III. THE STATE SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO DISCUSS THE FINDINGS WITHIN THE SCAN EXAM

Defendant provides no authority for his request to exclude the findings contained within the SCAN exam. Instead he simply argues that the State's alleged "mishandling" of the evidence must be excluded as they are more prejudicial than probative. Defendant again states that because they are unable to rebut the clear evidence of anal tearing and bleeding, this is prejudicial and thus should be excluded. Defendant has not presented any evidence of what specific areas of the SCAN exam they feel may have evidence that they could use to rebut these findings, or even a possibility of what could be contained therein that would allow Defendant to rebut these findings. The exam itself is complete, with a few notes from either

S.B. or his mother that appear faded, as well as a few notes made by the attending medical personnel. However, as argued above, Defendant has presented no evidence that this is prejudicial to his case. However, in a case where Defendant is charged with anally penetrating a 9-year-old, anal tearing certainly is probative.

#### **CONCLUSION**

None of Defendant's claims address the most powerful evidence the State has in this case: Defendant's DNA inside of S.B.'s rectum. Regardless of whether any of the evidence Defendant cites as error existed, this fact does not change. Everything else argued as error by Defendant does not change the fact that his DNA was in S.B.'s rectum, he told his mother that day that his sister's boyfriend had anally penetrated him and that he had injuries consistent with being raped that were documented. Defendant has failed to show that any potential issues with the notes, photographs that may never have existed, or video that may never had existed, constitutes material evidence, and this is his burden under the law. Defendant's claim that this case should be dismissed due to an alleged failure to preserve evidence lacks merit, as Defendant has failed to meet his burden of showing that the evidence was material. Therefore, the State respectfully requests that this Court deny Defendant's motion.

DATED this 27th day of November, 2019.

Respectfully submitted,

STEVEN B. WOLFSON Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565

BY /s/ GENEVIEVE CRAGGS
GENEVIEVE CRAGGS
Deputy District Attorney
Nevada Bar #013469

## **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing was made this 27th day of NOVEMBER, 2019, to: TEGAN MACHNICH, DPD mcmahaae@ClarkCountyNV.gov BY /s/ HOWARD CONRAD Secretary for the District Attorney's Office Special Victims Unit hjc/SVU W:\2018\2018F\073\03\18F07303-OPPS-(MCDONALD\_SAMUEL\_12\_02\_2019\_EVID\_OPP)-001.DOCX

**Electronically Filed** 11/27/2019 11:18 AM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT **NOTC** 1 DARIN F. IMLAY, PUBLIC DEFENDER 2 NEVADA BAR NO. 5674 TEGAN C. MACHNICH, DEPUTY PUBLIC DEFENDER 3 NEVADA BAR NO. 11642 **PUBLIC DEFENDERS OFFICE** 4 309 South Third Street, Suite 226 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 Telephone: (702) 455-4685 Facsimile: (702) 455-5112 Tegan.Machnich@clarkcountynv.gov 5 6 Attornevs for Defendant 7 DISTRICT COURT 8 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 10 CASE NO. C-18-334954-1 Plaintiff, 11 DEPT. NO. X v. 12 SAMUEL MCDONALD, 13 Defendant, 14 DEFENDANT'S NOTICE OF RUBUTTAL EXPERT WITNESSES, PURSUANT TO 15 NRS 174.234 16 TO: CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY: 17 You, and each of you, will please take notice that the Defendant, SAMUEL 18 MCDONALD, intends to call the following rebuttal expert witness(es) in his case in chief: 19 TARA GODOY (or designee) - If the State's SANE/SCAN experts are not 20 stricken, and the material is not precluded because of its illegible nature, then Mr. McDonald may call a testifying nurse practitioner or other forensic SANE/SCAN expert to testify as to the 21 results of the exam done in this case and the limitations of SANE/SCAN examinations in general. Without discovery to provide (namely, a legible SANE/SCAN exam and 22 photographic/videographic evidence, a definite statement of the content of our rebuttal expert's 23 testimony is unknown. This is by no fault of Defendant. 24 111 25 111 26 111 27 /// 28

This notice is filed out of an abundance of caution. CV is attached hereto for the anticipated expert, but can not be confirmed unless discovery is received. DATED this 27th of November, 2019. DARIN F. IMLAY CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER By: /s/Tegan C. Machnich TEGAN C. MACHNICH, #11642 Chief Deputy Public Defender 

### CERTIFICATE OF ELECTRONIC SERVICE

I hereby certify that service of the above and forgoing Defendant's Notice of Rebuttal Expert Witnesses was served via electronic e-filing to the Clark County District Attorney's Office on this 27<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2019.

District Attorney's Office E-Mail Address: Jennifer.Georges@clarkcountyda.com

By: /s/ Annie McMahan
An employee of the
Clark County Public Defender's Office

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## Godoy Medical Forensics, Inc.

www.GodoyMedical.net www.Strangulationexpert.com

(925) 425-7182

Tara@GodoyMedical.net

#### **EDUCATION**

University of Southern California – BS in Nursing, 2001 University of California, Riverside – Certification in Forensic Nursing, 2012

#### SPECIALTY LICENSES/CERTIFICATIONS/QUALIFICATIONS

- Registered Nurse, CA #586659 (Current)
- Legal Nurse Consultant
- Certification in Forensic Nursing
- · Qualified to testify as an expert witness in California, Colorado, Nevada & Texas

#### TESTIFYING EXPERTISE (FOCUSED)

- Strangulation
- Blunt Force Trauma
- Physical Child Abuse

#### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

#### Godov Medical Forensics, Inc. - Livermore, CA

President/CEO/Chief Forensic and Legal Nurse Consultant

- Provide expert consultation in legal cases involving medical care; including medical record review, analysis, research, and merit determination.
- Supervision and oversight of registered nurses reviewing cases and providing expert testimony.
- Expert testimony in areas of blunt force trauma, toxicology, nursing standards of care, and other general medical areas.

#### Experience in:

- Criminal Law State and Federal, Prosecution & Defense
- Civil Medical Malpractice, Personal Injury, Family Law

#### Advanced Death Investigator Training - Santa Ana, CA

Course Instructor

- Organized and hosted by Orange County Sheriff's Department
- Peace Officers Standard and Training (POST) certified course
- Instruction in Medical Record Review for Death Investigators, including lecture and interactive class time.
- Instruction in Basic Anatomy for Death Investigators, including lecture and interactive class time

2009 - present

2013 - 2017

Updated 08.2019 Page | 1 of 9

## PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE (continued)

American Nursing Services - Santa Rosa, CA Registry Nurse - Emergency Services  Support local hospitals in their Emergency Departments Perform autonomous duties as an Emergency Room RN	2009 – 2009
<ul> <li>Sonoma Orthopedic Products (Start-up) - Santa Rosa, CA</li> <li>Clinical Nurse Consultant/Device Sales</li> <li>Clinical training of orthopedic surgeons and field sales representatives.</li> <li>Oversight of surgeon in operating room to ensure correct procedure implementation</li> <li>Event planning and implementation of sales and bioskills events</li> </ul>	2008 – 2009
<ul> <li>Kinetic Concepts Inc. (KCI) – North San Francisco Bay Area</li> <li>Clinical Nurse Consultant/Device Sales</li> <li>Sales and education of extended care staff</li> <li>Event planning and implementation of full day educational seminar</li> </ul>	2007 – 2008
<ul> <li>Queen of the Valley Medical Center – Napa, CA</li> <li>Staff RN – Emergency Department</li> <li>Independent and autonomous care of critically ill and injured</li> <li>Patients included trauma patients, geriatrics and pediatrics.</li> </ul>	2007 – 2007
<ul> <li>Stanford University Medical Center – Palo Alto, CA</li> <li>Charge Nurse / Staff RN IV – Emergency Department</li> <li>Charge nursing duties including management of departmental flow, nursing assignments, per diem staffing issues, and patient complaints.</li> <li>Trauma nursing duties including care and stabilization of the critically injured trauma patients.</li> <li>Float nursing duties including ability to assist on any patient in any area of the department. Ability to quickly assess and care for patients while covering nurse breaks.</li> <li>Headed the department-wide training, implementation and ongoing updates on the Logicare Computer System.</li> </ul>	2002 – 2005
<ul> <li>American Medical Response – Santa Clara/San Mateo Counties</li> <li>Employment as a Critical Care Transport Nurse</li> <li>Independent care of the critically ill under standard orders of a physician.</li> <li>Care included geriatric, pediatric, OB/GYN and psychiatric patients</li> <li>Care involved ventilators, multiple infusions, cardiac and fetal monitoring.</li> </ul>	2003 – 2004
<ul> <li>Regional Medical Center of San Jose – San Jose, CA</li> <li>Staff RN – Emergency Department</li> <li>Independent and autonomous care of critically ill and injured</li> <li>Patients included trauma patients, geriatrics and pediatrics.</li> </ul>	2001 – 2002

Updated 08.2019 Page | 2 of 9

#### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE (continued)

#### California Medical Transport - Mountain View, CA

1998 - 1999

Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)

Non-emergent and urgent interfacility transport of patients

### FORENSIC CONTINUING EDUCATION COURSES

AAFS 70th Annual Scientific Meeting, Baltimore, MD - 2019

AAFS 69th Annual Scientific Meeting, Seattle, WA - 2018

AAFS 68th Annual Scientific Meeting, New Orleans, LA - 2017

AAFS 68th Annual Scientific Meeting, Las Vegas, Nevada - 2016

The American Academy of Forensic Sciences is an international organization that is divided into eleven forensic areas of specialty. As a professional society dedicated to the application of science to the law, the AAFS is committed to the promotion of education and the elevation of accuracy, precision, and specificity in the forensic sciences. Conference attendees are welcomed to attend presentations given by any of the eleven sections. Attended topics under the pathology/biology, anthropology, criminalistics, general and jurisprudence sections.

#### Clinical Forensic Evaluation of Gunshot Wounds - 2014/2015

The program is for law enforcement officers, forensic nurses, emergency medicine and trauma physicians and prosecutors who wish to:

- Understand the importance of recognizing and preserving evidence on ER patients.
- · Learn to determine entrance and exit wounds and their range of fire.
- Understand wound ballistics and wounding patterns.
- Get a broad base of forensic knowledge.
- Understand forensic nursing, the science that deals with the relation and application of medical facts to legal issues in living victims.
- · Learn the latest techniques for investigating officer-involved shootings.

#### Advanced Strangulation Course - 2014

This 4-day in-depth training was provided to multidisciplinary professionals. It included the history and research of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Strangulation Crimes and the key aspects of the medical, law enforcement, and prosecution's response to strangulation cases. The course also included effective training techniques; how to use experts in court including tips for testifying, qualifying experts, and helpful tools and resources for both attorneys trying strangulation cases and the experts involved in such cases. Overall, the training prepares the attendee as an expert witness in criminal and civil strangulation assault cases and enables the participant to more successfully handle these cases in their practice as an investigator, attorney, advocate, mental health provider, or medical professional.

#### Advanced Death Investigator Training Course - 2013

Attended the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of the Death Investigator Training Course hosted by the Orange County Sheriff's department in Santa Ana, CA. The course is POST certified and offered lecture on Crime labs, Blood spatter, Toolmarks, Firearms, Anthropological Recovery, Forensic Anthropology, Bone labs, Fire Death Investigation, Arson Investigation, Sharp Force Injuries, Asphyxial deaths, Anatomy, Terrorism, PTSD, Stress Management, Forensic Dentistry, Psychological Autopsy and Profiling, Toxicology and Courtroom Testimony.

Updated 08.2019 Page | 3 of 9

### FORENSIC CONTINUING EDUCATION COURSES (continued)

The 27th Annual San Diego International Conference on Child and Family Maltreatment - 2013 The 25th Annual San Diego International Conference on Child and Family Maltreatment - 2011 Attended lectures focused on the pathology and current medical literature of child abuse, including fractures, bruises, filicide, toxicology and effects of drug exposure, abusive head trauma (shaken baby syndrome), neglect, torture, abdominal trauma, SIDS, pathology and updated literature and evidenced based medicine.

#### Medicolegal Death Investigator Training Course - 2012

The purpose of the course is to train individuals to fill a critical role in medicolegal offices. With the training program offered at Saint Louis University, medicolegal death investigators learn to develop the essential facts regarding the death scene, medical history and other information that assists the Medical Examiner/Coroner in the determination of a person's cause and manner of death. Course content included Asphyxial Deaths, SIDS, Blunt Trauma Fatalities, Child Death Investigation, Fatal Head Trauma, Forensic Toxicology, Forensic Odontology, Gun Shot Wound Fatalities, Cutting and Stabbing Fatalities and Estimation of Time of Death.

#### FORENSIC NURSE CERTIFICATION COURSES (20 units completed)

#### Introduction to Forensic Nursing (3.0 units)

Basic principles and techniques of forensic sciences. Topics include the roles and responsibility of collection and preservation of evidence at crime scenes and in the emergency department. The steps involved in the medico-legal investigation of injury and death, beginning at the crime scene and extending through judicial proceedings, are detailed using an extensive collection of slides and case presentations.

#### Forensic Approaches to Blunt Force and Firearm Injuries (2.0 units)

This course examines injuries incurred from vehicular trauma, stabbings and firearms and other assaults. Emphasis is on recognition and preservation of vital forensic evidence from the victim and within the hospital or emergency department. The principles of injury mechanics and ballistics are illustrated with laboratory findings and case studies of victims. Common omissions and errors in injury assessment and death investigation are discussed.

#### Crime Scene Preservation and Death Investigation in Health Care Settings (1.0 unit)

Essential factors of crime scene preservation and application of forensic principles, especially the techniques used by forensic scientists to recognize and manage evidence within healthcare settings. Among main topics are: Personnel duties at the crime scene; Evidence management, Evidence categories; Roles and responsibilities of a clinical forensic nurse; An introduction to psychological profiling; Personality assessment of perpetrators; Illustrated case studies focusing on important medico-legal aspects.

#### Occupational Considerations in Forensic Nursing (2.0 units)

Occupational injuries and work-related deaths are examined in terms of their medicolegal aspects. Topics include: Arson; Burns; Smoke inhalation; Exposure to toxic fumes and chemicals, transportation catastrophes, and other industrial accidents that have forensic implications; Forensic assessment processes required of the forensic nurse in mass casualty management; Dealing with workplace terrorism and hostage scenarios; Post-crisis interviewing of survivors and responders.

Updated 08.2019 Page | 4 of 9

## FORENSIC NURSE CERTIFICATION COURSES (continued)

### Courtroom Testimony by the Health Care Specialist (1.0 unit)

The role of the forensic nurse specialist in judicial proceedings is presented along with preparations required for the presentation of testimony. Videotaped courtroom scenarios offer participants an opportunity to hear the testimony of expert witnesses and to critique their effectiveness in influencing the outcomes of judicial proceedings.

#### Forensic Photography in the Health Care Setting (1.0 unit)

Basic forensic photography theory and practice. Emphasis is placed upon: The key components of high-quality; Valuable images that can withstand legal scrutiny; Assist investigators with documentation; Interpret findings at a scene or on a body

#### Forensic Approaches to Domestic Violence (1.0 unit)

Family violence is explored from several vantage points. Evidentiary sources and documentation are studied as they relate to the identification of domestic violence cases, reporting strategies and referral processes. Also discussed are victimology theory, social and cultural values, and research findings that serve as a basis for establishing appropriate preventive and interventional programs within communities.

#### Forensic Approaches to Human Abuse Injuries (2.0 units)

The most recent findings on crimes against individuals, such as sexual assault and child abuse, and includes factors that may contribute to violent acts. Evidence collection, preservation and vital documentation, and crime prevention strategies are discussed. Other topics include: Distinguishing accidental trauma from intentional injury; Munchausen's Syndrome by Proxy; Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS); Legal aspects of reporting and pursuing suspected or confirmed cases of human abuse

#### Forensic Approaches to Mental Health Assessment (1.0 unit)

Basic tenets of assessment and intervention with victims and perpetrators are explored. Topics include: Understanding the etiologic and motivational issues and analysis of response patterns to victimization and perpetration; Crime analysis and motivational intent of the aggressor within the context of the commission of the offense is assessed; Myths supporting a victim-blaming belief pattern are explored as part of the overall social response to crime

#### Introduction to Forensic Pathology for Health Care Specialists (2.0 units)

The evolution of the present-day forensic pathologist and the role(s) he/she plays in implementing the law. Discussions include: The physical changes occurring to the body upon and after death and how these changes impact determination of the cause; Manner and mechanism of death; Law enforcement investigation; Autopsy and after-death body care are explored.

#### Sexual Assault Examiner Training (4.0 units)

This comprehensive online course prepares qualified health care professionals to perform supervised forensic evaluations of adult and adolescent, male and female sexual assault victims. Upon the completion of this course, you will be able to: Describe the evolution of the sexual assault examiner in the United States; Define rape and sexual assault according to your jurisdiction; Establish nursing priorities of care for any sexual assault patient presenting to the SANE; Understand how the judicial system works once a case has been destined to go to trial; Learn the process of the forensic sexual assault examination and how to collect and preserve evidence; Compare and contrast elements of the Sexual Assault Examination as it varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction (or state to state); Collaborate with other multidisciplinary personnel in the management of the sexual assault patient

Updated 08.2019 Page | 5 of 9

#### PUBLIC SPEAKING EXPERIENCE

#### Notable Organizations that Tara has presented for:

NAPD - multiple conferences, multiple locations (2015-2019)

Federal Defender Capital Habeas Unit Conference – Mobile, AL (2019)

DUI Defense Lawyers Association - Denver, CO (2016)

NACDL's Making Sense of Science Annual Conference, Las Vegas, NV (2014 & 2016)

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges – Reno, NV (2014)

American Professional Association on the Abuse of Children (2014)

CA Association of Public Defender's Monterey DUI Defense Institute - Monterey, CA (2014)

CA DUI Lawyers Association - Irvine, CA (2014)

International Association of Forensic Nurses (2013)

American Association of Legal Nurse Consultants — Baltimore Chapter (2013)

Chico State Nursing Program - Chico, CA (2013)

Plus, dozens of public defender's offices, bar associations, and other national organizations

#### PRESENTATIONS/WORKSHOPS CURRENTLY OFFERED

#### "Strangulation: Evaluating Strangulation Evidence from a Medical Perspective"

Strangulation/suffocation in domestic violence is gaining momentum in the criminal courts as family violence groups advocate for stronger sentencing and more felony charges. Educating attorneys and judges is critical to ensure judgments are made based on facts and medical science. This presentation discusses the statistics of these assaults and what may be present in the discovery. Using case studies, medical charts and photographs, the audience will learn pertinent vocabulary and anatomy with a common goal of realizing the main issues that will drive a case to a fair resolution. Attendees will leave with a knowledge of what may constitute Great or Significant Bodily Injury, the common injuries seen and what to expect from experts.

## "Medical Record Review: Finding the Information You Need Without Googling Every Medical Term" Also presented as "Reading Medical Records: A Primer for Attorneys" (Case Study: Attempted Murder)

A presentation designed to teach attorneys the ins and outs of medical records, including information on types of documents, where to find important details regarding the hospitalization, and a review of common issues in medicine that are pertinent to the legal field. The records included in the presentation follow an attempted murder case and highlight not only what is in the records but also what might be missing. The purpose of the presentation is to assist attorneys in focusing their review of medical records and to highlight the records that contain the information that both civil and criminal attorneys are commonly seeking.

#### "Head Trauma, Consent and Intoxication - What to look for in EVERY case."

This presentation covers the different types of Traumatic Brain Injuries (TBI) that result from trauma to the brain in order to build a foundation of how trauma affects the brain; and then dives into the application in criminal cases. Discussion includes aggressive behavior, alcohol intoxication and consent capacity after TBI. Criminal attorneys and investigators for both the prosecution and defense would benefit from understanding the affect that head trauma has on defendants and/or victims in criminal cases.

Updated 08.2019 Page | 6 of 9

### "Blunt Force Trauma: What the Skin Can Tell Us"-Part I (Superficial Injuries)

A presentation designed to teach attorneys and investigators about various external injuries that result from Blunt Force Trauma. Bruises/Contusions, Abrasions, Lacerations and Avulsions are all discussed with definitions, examples and information on each wound. Dating of bruises is included; as well as information on multiple injuries. The purpose of the presentation is to assist attorneys and investigators in understanding the causative factors behind injuries from Blunt Force Trauma and provide them with in-depth knowledge regarding the potential indications of such injuries.

## PRESENTATIONS/WORKSHOPS PREVIOUSLY OFFERED

### Medical Record Review Workshop, 4 hours MCLE - Feb, 2015

This workshop starts with a 1 hour presentation on medical record review and then moves into small groups. The groups review discovery in cases and discuss findings, ask questions and learn how to find medical facts within the charts.

## "Reading Medical Records: A Primer for Attorneys" (Case Study: Abusive Head Trauma)

A presentation designed to teach attorneys the ins and outs of medical records, including information on types of documents, where to find important details regarding the hospitalization, and a review of common issues in medicine that are pertinent to the legal field. The records included in the presentation follow an abusive head trauma case and highlight not only what is in the records but also what is missing. The purpose of the presentation is to assist attorneys in focusing their review of medical records and to highlight the records that contain the information that both civil and criminal attorneys are commonly seeking.

### "Blunt Force Trauma: What Goes on in the Inside"-Part II (Internal Injuries)

A presentation designed to teach attorneys and investigators about various internal injuries that result from Blunt Force Trauma. A head to toe review of various injuries with graphic illustrations and case examples provides an in-depth understanding of how these injuries occur, the mechanism behind them, and the potential complications/prognosis.

#### "Bruises & Decubitus: Oh, The Stories They Tell!"

This presentation contains the Blunt Force Trauma Part I Presentation and then goes into greater detail about pressure ulcers. It is designed to teach attorneys and investigators about various injuries that result from Blunt Force Trauma. Bruises/Contusions, Abrasions, Lacerations and Avulsions are all discussed with definitions, examples and information on each wound. Dating of bruises is included as well is information on multiple injuries. Pressure ulcer prevention, assessment and staging are also discussed.

## "Abusive Head Trauma: Crossing the Boundary from Medicine to Law/Current Controversies and Opposing Theories"

A presentation designed to review the current controversies in medicine that surround Shaken Baby Cases, known medically as Abusive Head Trauma (AHT). These are complex cases that involve extensive medical records and require that the attorney comprehend the basic pathophysiology of intracranial hemorrhaging and retinal hemorrhages. Knowledge of the current literature involving the biomechanics and the conditions considered to mimic the injuries seen in AHT is also a necessity. After attending this presentation, participants will have a better understanding of the injuries that are suspicious for AHT, the medical conditions that mimic them, and a broader knowledge base of the scientific literature relevant to these cases.

Updated 08.2019 Page | 7 of 9

#### "Child Abuse and Neglect"

A presentation designed at the request of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges to educate on the various aspects of child abuse and neglect. Topics covered included bruising and other soft tissue injuries; internal injuries; medical abuse; sexual abuse; and abusive head trauma.

#### "Legal Nurse Consulting in Criminal Law" - Webinar only

A presentation designed for nurses interested in expanding their scope to include legal nurse consulting services to criminal attorneys. Differences between criminal and civil cases are discussed and how nurses might support criminal attorneys using their civil experience. Case examples are supplied for better understanding of the role of the nurse.

#### "Medically Acceptable Blood Draws: Not as Simple as it Looks"

A presentation designed to teach attorneys and investigators about blood draw standards and practices that ensure the safety of the patient and the technician: Includes a review of equipment, technique, contraindications, and complications. Optional live demonstration of a blood draw during the presentation.

#### **PUBLICATIONS**

Godoy, T. M. (2011, Winter). Child Maltreatment: A Review of Abuse, Neglect and Mimics. (J. S. Benjamin, Ed.) Florida Defender, 23(3), pp. 14-17.

Godoy, T. M. (2011, July/August). Reading Medical Records: A Primer for Attorneys. (J. R. Potter, Ed.) The Oregon Defense Attorney, 32(4), pp. 12-13.

Godoy, T. M. (2011, Summer). Reading Medical Records: A Primer for Attorneys. (D. Byrd, & K. L. Bradley, Eds.) Florida Defender, 23(2), pp. 38-40.

Godoy, T. M. (2012, Spring). Medical Records and Domestic Violence. (J. S. Benjamin, & K. L. Bradley, Eds.) Florida Defender, 24(1), pp. 14, 18.

GodoyMedical net Blog & Newsletter - primary contributor/editor, monthly posts 2011-2019

#### SMALL GROUP FACILITATION

CA Association of Public Defender's Monterey DUI Defense Institute – Monterey, CA – June, 2012 CA Association of Public Defender's Monterey DUI Defense Institute – Monterey, CA – June, 2013

#### CLINICAL CERTIFICATIONS PREVIOULY HELD

- Trauma Nurse Core Curriculum (TNCC)
- Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS)
- Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS)
- Basic Life Support (BLS)

Updated 08.2019 Page | 8 of 9

#### AFFILIATIONS/AWARDS

- USC Chair's Circle Fall 2000
- Sigma Theta Tau International Nursing Honor Society (since 2001)
- International Association of Forensic Nurses (since 2012)
  - IAFN Abstract Reviewer 2016
- Member American College of Forensic Examiners Institute (since 2014)
- Affiliate Member Faculty of Forensic and Legal Medicine (2015-2019)
- General Member AAFS (Since 2016)
- Member NACDL, CACJ (since 2016)
- Member CDAA (since 2017)
- Charter Member Academy of Forensic Nursing (since 2018)

Updated 08.2019 Page | 9 of 9

Electronically Filed 11/27/2019 11:43 AM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

1 **OPPS** STEVEN B. WOLFSON 2 Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565 3 GENEVIEVE CRAGGS Deputy District Attorney 4 Nevada Bar #013469 200 Lewis Avenue 5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500 6 Attorney for Plaintiff 7

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

-vs-

SAMUEL MCDONALD, #1753770

Defendant.

CASE NO: C-18-334954-1

DEPT NO: X

## STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO STRIKE STATE'S NOTICE OF EXPERT WITNESS

DATE OF HEARING: **DECEMBER 2, 2018**TIME OF HEARING: **9:30 AM** 

COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by STEVEN B. WOLFSON, Clark County District Attorney, through GENEVIEVE CRAGGS, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and hereby submits the attached Points and Authorities in this State's Opposition to Defendant's Motion to Strike State's Notice of Expert Witness.

This Opposition is made and based upon all the papers and pleadings on file herein, the attached points and authorities in support hereof, and oral argument at the time of hearing, if deemed necessary by this Honorable Court.

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#### **POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

#### **ARGUMENT**

Defendant's argument appears to be twofold: 1) the Dr. Zbiegen is not qualified as an expert; and 2) that the State's Expert Witness Notice did not meet the qualification under NRS 174.234(2). Both claims lack merit.

NRS 50.275, governing "Testimony by experts," permits expert witness testimony in the following circumstances:

If scientific, technical or other specialized knowledge will assist the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue, a witness qualified as an expert by special knowledge, skill, experience, training or education may testify to matters within the scope of such knowledge.

Qualification of a witness to testify as an expert pursuant to NRS 50.275 is a discretionary determination by the trial court. Walton v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court ex rel. County of Clark, 94 Nev. 690 (1978); Cheyenne Constr., Inc. v. Hozz, 102 Nev. 308 (1986). In exercising its discretion, a court should take account of the prospective witness's: (1) formal schooling and academic degrees; (2) licensure; (3) employment experience; and (4) practical experience and specialized training. Hallmark v. Eldridge, 189 P.3d 646, 650-651 (2008). Those potentially qualifying factors, however, "are not exhaustive, may be accorded varying weights, and may not be equally applicable in every case." Id. at 651. While Nevada courts do not incorporate the approach to expert witness qualification expounded in Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, 509 U.S. (1993), they do utilize Daubert and its subsequent interpretive jurisprudence as persuasive authority. See Hallmark, 189 P.3d at 650 (2008).

NRS 174.234(2) states in relevant part:

2. If the defendant will be tried for one or more offenses that are punishable as a gross misdemeanor or felony and a witness that a party intends to call during the case in chief of the State or during the case in chief of the defendant is expected to offer testimony as an expert witness, the party who intends to call that witness shall file and serve upon the opposing party, not less than 21 days before trial or at such other time as the court directs, a written notice containing:

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- (a) A brief statement regarding the subject matter on which the expert witness is expected to testify and the substance of the testimony;
- (b) A copy of the curriculum vitae of the expert witness; and
- (c) A copy of all reports made by or at the direction of the expert witness.

Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 174.234 (West).

Dr. Zbiegien's curriculum vitae (CV) makes clear that he has a vast amount of experience in the medical field. Specifically, according to the CV, was the medical director of the SCAN Team at Sunrise Children's Hospital for many years, as well as an attending physician in the emergency room. Simply because defense counsel couldn't find this on google, does not mean that he is not qualified as an expert to testify regarding a SCAN exam he himself performed. The State believes that his CV speaks volumes regarding his experience and is surprised that based on the information provided Defendant is making this argument. After the filing of this Motion, the State inquired as to Dr. Zbiegien's current employment. He currently works at St. Rose Siena Pediatrics Emergency Room. An updated CV has been requested but not yet received.

The State filed a Notice of Witness which included Dr. Zbiegien's CV on February 5, 2019. A brief statement regarding the subject matter on which he would testify, and the substance of his testimony was provided. The expert notice states, "[Dr. Zbiegien] is a medical doctor and will testify regarding the medical examination and/or SCAN examination conducted on the victim in this case." The notice explains that he will testify as a medical doctor based on the examination he performed in this case. His CV was attached, and a copy of the SCAN exam was provided to defense counsel prior to the filing of this Notice of Witness. The state complied with NRS 174.234(2).

The State does not plan to call Peggy McCoy.

1	CONCLUSION		
2	Based upon the foregoing, the State requests that Defendant's Motion to Strike State's		
3	Expert Witness be DENIED.		
4	DATED this 27th day of November, 2019.		
5	Respectfully submitted,		
6	STEVEN B. WOLFSON		
7	Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565		
8			
9	BY /s/ GENEVIEVE CRAGGS GENEVIEVE CRAGGS		
10	Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #013469		
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19	<u>CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE</u>		
20	I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing was made this 27th day of		
21	NOVEMBER, 2019, to:		
22	TEGAN MACHNICH, DPD mcmahaae@ClarkCountyNV.gov		
23			
24	BY /s/ HOWARD CONRAD		
25	Secretary for the District Attorney's Office Special Victims Unit		
26			
27			
28	hjc/SVU		
	4		
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Electronically Filed 12/2/2019 12:06 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

		CLERK OF THE COURT			
1	NOTC	CLERK OF THE COURT			
2	DARIN F. IMLAY, PUBLIC DEFENDER NEVADA BAR NO, 5674				
3	TEGAN C. MACHNICH, DEPUTY PUBLI	C DEFENDER			
.	NEVADA BAR NO. 11642 PUBLIC DEFENDERS OFFICE				
4	309 South Third Street, Suite 226 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155				
5	Telephone: (702) 455-4685				
6	Facsimile: (702) 455-5112 Tegan.Machnich@clarkcountynv.gov				
7	Attorneys for Defendant				
8	DIST	FRICT COURT			
	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA				
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	)			
10	Plaintiff,	) CASE NO. C-18-334954-1			
11	·	) DEPT. NO. X			
12	V.	) DEPT. NO. X )			
13	SAMUEL MCDONALD,	) )			
14	Defendant,				
15	DEFENDANT'S NOTICE OF V	VITNESSES, PURSUANT TO NRS 174.234			
16	TO: CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT ATT	ORNEY:			
17	You, and each of you, will please ta	ke notice that the Defendant, SAMUEL MCDONALD,			
18	in addition to any and all witnesses disclose	ed by the State of Nevada, intends to call the following			
19	witness(s) in his case in chief:				
20	Gayland Seaberry, Investigate	or			
21	Bruce McAllister, Investigator				
22	DATED this 2nd day of December, 2019.				
23		DARIN F. IMLAY			
24		CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER			
25					
26	By: <u>/s/Tegan C. Machnich</u> TEGAN C. MACHNICH, #11642				
27		Deputy Public Defender			
28					

## **CERTIFICATE OF ELECTRONIC SERVICE** I hereby certify that service of the above and forgoing Notice of Witnesses was served via electronic e-filing to the Clark County District Attorney's Office on this 2<sup>nd</sup> day of December, 2019. District Attorney's Office E-Mail Address: Jennifer.Georges@clarkcountyda.com By: /s/ Annie McMahan An employee of the Clark County Public Defender's Office Samuel McDonald Case Name: Case No.: C-18-334954-1 Dept. No.: District Court, Department X

**Electronically Filed** 12/2/2019 2:14 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT 1 DARIN F. IMLAY, PUBLIC DEFENDER 2 NEVADA BAR NO. 5674 TEGAN C. MACHNICH NEVADA BAR NO. 11642 3 PUBLIC DEFENDERS OFFICE 309 South Third Street, Suite 226 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 Telephone: (702) 455-4685 5 Facsimile: (702) 455-5112 Tegan.Machnich@clarkcountynv.gov 6 Attorneys for Defendant DISTRICT COURT 7 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 8 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 10 CASE NO. C-18-334954-1 Plaintiff. 11 DEPT. NO. X 12 SAMUEL MCDONALD, 13 Defendant, 14 AUDIOVISUAL TRANSMISSION EQUIPMENT APPEARANCE REQUEST 15 Pursuant to Rule 4 of the Nevada Supreme Court's RULES GOVERNING 16 APPEARANCE BY AUDIOVISUAL TRANSMISSION EQUIPMENT, Defendant Samuel 17 McDonald, by and through his attorney, Tegan Machnich, requests that Dr. Norah Rudin be 18 permitted to testify by remote court appearance via video conference for the trial scheduled to 19 20 begin on: 21 Date: December 9, 2019 22 Time: 10:30 a.m. 23 Courtroom No.: 14B 24 Dr. Norah Rudin, by executing the Audiovisual Transmission 25 Equipment Appearance Consent, agrees to be bound by the oath given by the Court Clerk, 26 Eighth Judicial District Court and to be subject to the jurisdiction of this Court for purposes 27 28 related to this testimony. Page I of 4

Defendant McDonald, through his attorneys, agrees to provide all exhibits to Dr. Rudin in advance in the same form as have been or will be submitted to the Court Clerk, if any apply to her testimony, or any are requested by the State.

Any objection to this request must be made in writing within two (2) judicial days of service of this request.

Defendant McDonald agrees that by submitting this request, the party and witness (or their respective representatives) will test and verify the functionality of video conference connectivity with the Court's IT department at least two (2) judicial days before the scheduled appearance. Contact information for the test is:

Witness: Dr. Norah Rudin

Email Address: norah@forensicdna.com

Phone Number: (650) 605-3411

Name of Counsel: Tegan Machnich, Clark County Public Defender's Office

Email Address(s): Tegan.machnich@clarkcountynv.gov

Phone Number: 455-3601

Defendant McDonald, through his counsel, certifies that the video connection will be successfully tested at <a href="http://bluejeans.com/111">http://bluejeans.com/111</a>, prior to scheduled testimony.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 2019.

(Counselleralty)

Page 2 of 4

	$\cdot$		
1	DARIN F. IMLAY, PUBLIC DEFENDER		
2	NEVADA BAR NO, 5674 TEGAN C. MACHNICH		
3	NEVADA BAR NO. 11642 PUBLIC DEFENDERS OFFICE		
4	309 South Third Street, Suite 226 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155		
5	Telephone: (702) 455-4685 Facsimile: (702) 455-5112		
6	Tegan.Machnich@clarkcountynv.gov Attorneys for Defendant		
7	DISTRICT COURT		
8	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
9	THE STATE OF NEVADA.		
10	Plaintiff, CASE NO. C-18-334954-1		
11	) DEPT. NO. X		
12	SAMUEL MCDONALD,		
13	Defendant, )		
14 15	AUDIOVISUAL TRANSMISSION EQUIPMENT APPEARANCE CONSENT		
16	By making this request for Audiovisual Transmission Equipment Appearance, the		
17	undersigned agrees to be bound by the oath given by the Court Clerk over the video conference		
18	connection and to be subject to the jurisdiction of this Court for purposes related to this		
19	testimony.		
20	Signature:		
21	Print Name: Norah Rudin		
22	Date: 11/20/19		
23	Email Address: porah @ forensiedna com		
24	Phone Number: 650-605-3411		
25			
26	///		
27	111		
28			
	Page 3 of 4		

(secondarios restauras res	
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2	I declare under penalty of perjury under the law of the State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.
3	Executed on 30 day of Novembry, 2019
4	Executed on 30, day of Noyeun 074, 2019
5	(signature)
6	
7	Country of
8	County of)  State of
S	State of
10	SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS day of, 2019.
11	
12	Notary Public in and for said County and State
13	My Commission Expires:
14	A notacy public or other orial er completing this cartificate verifies only the dentity of the
15	individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.
16	State of California
17	County of Santa Clara
18	Subscriber: and sworn to (or affirmed) before me on this
19	(
20	by North Kind Compassion # 2159800 proved to reach on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person by who appeared before may
21	Signature / /
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	Page 4 of 4



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STEVEN B. WOLFSON Clark County District Att

Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565

GENEVIEVE CRAGGS Deputy District Attorney

Nevada Bar #013469 200 Lewis Avenue

Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500

Attorney for Plaintiff

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

DEC 0 4 2019

TERI BERKSHIRE, DEPUTY

C-18-334954-1

AMENDED

INDICTMENT

X

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

CASE NO:

DEPT NO:

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

-VS-

SAMUEL CRAIG MCDONALD, #1753770

Defendant.

......

STATE OF NEVADA )

COUNTY OF CLARK ) ss.

As Defendant above named, SAMUEL CRAIG MCDONALD is accused by the Clark County Grand Jury of the crime of <u>COUNTS 1 & 2</u> - SEXUAL ASSAULT (Category A Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366 - NOC 50095) committed at and within the County of Clark, State of Nevada, on or about the 28th day of December, 2001, as follows:

COUNT 1

Defendant did then and there, willfully, unlawfully and feloniously sexually assault and subject S.B. to sexual penetration, to wit: fellatio, by placing his penis on and/or into the mouth of S.B., against the will of S.B., or under conditions in which Defendant knew, or should have known, that S.B. was mentally or physically incapable of resisting or understanding the nature of Defendant's conduct.

28 //

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#### **COUNT 2**

Defendant did then and there, willfully, unlawfully and feloniously sexually assault and subject S.B. to sexual penetration, to wit: anal intercourse, by inserting his penis into the anal opening of S.B., against the will of S.B., or under conditions in which Defendant knew, or should have known, that S.B. was mentally or physically incapable of resisting or understanding the nature of Defendant's conduct.

STEVEN B. WOLFSON Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565

BY

GENEVIEVE CRAGGS Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #013469

18AGJ050X/18F07303X/hjc/SVU LVMPD EV#0112280052 (TK03)

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# ORIGINAL

1 **GPA** STEVEN B. WOLFSON

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Clark County District Attorney Las Vegas, NV 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500

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

DEC n 4 2019

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff.

-VS-

Nevada Bar #001565

Nevada Bar #013469 200 Lewis Avenue

Attorney for Plaintiff

GENEVIEVE CRAGGS Deputy District Attorney

SAMUEL CRAIG MCDONALD, #1753770

Defendant.

CASE NO:

C-18-334954-1

DEPT NO:

X

#### **GUILTY PLEA AGREEMENT**

I hereby agree to plead guilty to: COUNTS 1 & 2 - SEXUAL ASSAULT (Category A Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366 - NOC 50095) as more fully alleged in the charging document attached hereto as Exhibit "1".

My decision to plead guilty is based upon the plea agreement in this case which is as follows:

Both parties stipulate to my serving consecutive terms between both Counts. The State retains the right to argue for consecutive sentencing with the instant case and Case No. 05C217360.

I agree to the forfeiture of any and all electronic storage devices, computers, and/or related equipment and/or weapons or any interest in any electronic storage devices, computers and/or related equipment and/or weapons seized and/or impounded in connection with the instant case and/or any other case negotiated in whole or in part in conjunction with this plea agreement. C-18-334954-1

**Gullty Plea Agreement** 

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 I understand and agree that, if I fail to interview with the Department of Parole and Probation (P&P), fail to appear at any subsequent hearings in this case, or an independent magistrate, by affidavit review, confirms probable cause against me for new criminal charges including reckless driving or DUI, but excluding minor traffic violations, the State will have the unqualified right to argue for any legal sentence and term of confinement allowable for the crime(s) to which I am pleading guilty, including the use of any prior convictions I may have to increase my sentence as an habitual criminal to five (5) to twenty (20) years, Life without the possibility of parole, Life with the possibility of parole after ten (10) years, or a definite twenty-five (25) year term with the possibility of parole after ten (10) years.

Otherwise I am entitled to receive the benefits of these negotiations as stated in this plea agreement.

#### CONSEQUENCES OF THE PLEA

I understand that by pleading guilty I admit the facts which support all the elements of the offense(s) to which I now plead as set forth in Exhibit "1".

I understand that as a consequence of my plea of guilty, the Court must sentence me to a term of LIFE with the possibility of parole with parole eligibility beginning at ten (10) years for each Count. I understand that the law requires me to pay an Administrative Assessment Fee.

I understand that, if appropriate, I will be ordered to make restitution to the victim of the offense(s) to which I am pleading guilty and to the victim of any related offense which is being dismissed or not prosecuted pursuant to this agreement. I will also be ordered to reimburse the State of Nevada for any expenses related to my extradition, if any.

I understand that if I am pleading guilty to charges of Burglary, Invasion of the Home, Possession of a Controlled Substance with Intent to Sell, Sale of a Controlled Substance, or Gaming Crimes, for which I have prior felony conviction(s), I will not be eligible for probation and may receive a higher sentencing range.

I understand that I am not eligible for probation for the offense to which I am pleading guilty.

I understand that, <u>before I am eligible for parole</u> a panel consisting of the Administrator of the Mental Health and Developmental Services of the Department of Human Resources or his designee; the Director of the Department of Corrections or his designee; and a psychologist licensed to practice in this state or a psychiatrist licensed to practice medicine in this state certifies that I was under observation while confined in an institution of the department of corrections and that I do not represent a high risk to reoffend based upon a currently accepted standard of assessment.

I understand that, pursuant to NRS 176.0931, the Court must include as part of my sentence, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, a special sentence of lifetime supervision commencing after any period of probation or any term of imprisonment and period of release upon parole.

I understand that the Court will include as part of my sentence, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, pursuant to NRS 179D.441 to 179D.550, inclusive, I must register as a sex offender within forty-eight (48) hours of release from custody onto probation or parole.

I understand that I must submit to blood and/or saliva tests under the direction of P&P to determine genetic markers and/or secretor status.

I understand that if more than one sentence of imprisonment is imposed and I am eligible to serve the sentences concurrently, the sentencing judge has the discretion to order the sentences served concurrently or consecutively.

I understand that information regarding charges not filed, dismissed charges, or charges to be dismissed pursuant to this agreement may be considered by the judge at sentencing.

I have not been promised or guaranteed any particular sentence by anyone. I know that my sentence is to be determined by the Court within the limits prescribed by statute.

I understand that if my attorney or the State of Nevada or both recommend any specific punishment to the Court, the Court is not obligated to accept the recommendation.

I understand that if the State of Nevada has agreed to recommend or stipulate a particular sentence or has agreed not to present argument regarding the sentence, or agreed not to oppose a particular sentence, such agreement is contingent upon my appearance in court on

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the initial sentencing date (and any subsequent dates if the sentencing is continued). I understand that if I fail to appear for the scheduled sentencing date or I commit a new criminal offense prior to sentencing the State of Nevada would regain the full right to argue for any lawful sentence.

I understand if the offense(s) to which I am pleading guilty to was committed while I was incarcerated on another charge or while I was on probation or parole that I am not eligible for credit for time served toward the instant offense(s).

I understand that if I am not a United States citizen, any criminal conviction will likely result in serious negative immigration consequences including but not limited to:

- 1. The removal from the United States through deportation;
- 2. An inability to reenter the United States;
- 3. The inability to gain United States citizenship or legal residency;
- 4. An inability to renew and/or retain any legal residency status; and/or
- 5. An indeterminate term of confinement, with the United States Federal Government based on my conviction and immigration status.

Regardless of what I have been told by any attorney, no one can promise me that this conviction will not result in negative immigration consequences and/or impact my ability to become a United States citizen and/or a legal resident.

I understand that P&P will prepare a report for the sentencing judge prior to sentencing. This report will include matters relevant to the issue of sentencing, including my criminal history. This report may contain hearsay information regarding my background and criminal history. My attorney and I will each have the opportunity to comment on the information contained in the report at the time of sentencing. Unless the District Attorney has specifically agreed otherwise, then the District Attorney may also comment on this report.

#### WAIVER OF RIGHTS

By entering my plea of guilty, I understand that I am waiving and forever giving up the following rights and privileges:

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- 1. The constitutional privilege against self-incrimination, including the right to refuse to testify at trial, in which event the prosecution would not be allowed to comment to the jury about my refusal to testify.
- 2. The constitutional right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, free of excessive pretrial publicity prejudicial to the defense, at which trial I would be entitled to the assistance of an attorney, either appointed or retained. At trial the State would bear the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt each element of the offense(s) charged.
- 3. The constitutional right to confront and cross-examine any witnesses who would testify against me.
- 4. The constitutional right to subpoena witnesses to testify on my behalf.
- 5. The constitutional right to testify in my own defense.
- 6. The right to appeal the conviction with the assistance of an attorney, either appointed or retained, unless specifically reserved in writing and agreed upon as provided in NRS 174.035(3). I understand this means I am unconditionally waiving my right to a direct appeal of this conviction, including any challenge based upon reasonable constitutional, jurisdictional or other grounds that challenge the legality of the proceedings as stated in NRS 177.015(4). However, I remain free to challenge my conviction through other post-conviction remedies including a habeas corpus petition pursuant to NRS Chapter 34.

#### VOLUNTARINESS OF PLEA

I have discussed the elements of all of the original charge(s) against me with my attorney and I understand the nature of the charge(s) against me.

I understand that the State would have to prove each element of the charge(s) against me at trial.

I have discussed with my attorney any possible defenses, defense strategies and circumstances which might be in my favor.

All of the foregoing elements, consequences, rights, and waiver of rights have been thoroughly explained to me by my attorney.

I believe that pleading guilty and accepting this plea bargain is in my best interest, and that a trial would be contrary to my best interest.

I am signing this agreement voluntarily, after consultation with my attorney, and I am not acting under duress or coercion or by virtue of any promises of leniency, except for those set forth in this agreement.

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I am not now under the influence of any intoxicating liquor, a controlled substance or other drug which would in any manner impair my ability to comprehend or understand this agreement or the proceedings surrounding my entry of this plea.

My attorney has answered all my questions regarding this guilty plea agreement and its consequences to my satisfaction and I am satisfied with the services provided by my attorney.

DATED this \_\_\_\_\_ day of December, 2019.

SAMUEL CRAIG MCDONALD

Defendant

AGREED TO BY:

GENEVIEVE CRAGGS Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #013469

#### CERTIFICATE OF COUNSEL:

I, the undersigned, as the attorney for the Defendant named herein and as an officer of the court hereby certify that:

- 1. I have fully explained to the Defendant the allegations contained in the charge(s) to which guilty pleas are being entered.
- 2. I have advised the Defendant of the penalties for each charge and the restitution that the Defendant may be ordered to pay.
- 3. I have inquired of Defendant facts concerning Defendant's immigration status and explained to Defendant that if Defendant is not a United States citizen any criminal conviction will most likely result in serious negative immigration consequences including but not limited to:
  - a. The removal from the United States through deportation;
  - b. An inability to reenter the United States;
  - c. The inability to gain United States citizenship or legal residency;
  - An inability to renew and/or retain any legal residency status; and/or
  - e. An indeterminate term of confinement, by with United States Federal Government based on the conviction and immigration status.

Moreover, I have explained that regardless of what Defendant may have been told by any attorney, no one can promise Defendant that this conviction will not result in negative immigration consequences and/or impact Defendant's ability to become a United States citizen and/or legal resident.

- 4. All pleas of guilty offered by the Defendant pursuant to this agreement are consistent with the facts known to me and are made with my advice to the Defendant.
- 5. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the Defendant:
  - a. Is competent and understands the charges and the consequences of pleading guilty as provided in this agreement,
  - b. Executed this agreement and will enter all guilty pleas pursuant hereto voluntarily, and
  - c. Was not under the influence of intoxicating liquor, a controlled substance or other drug at the time I consulted with the Defendant as certified in paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

Dated: This  $\underline{\mathcal{I}}$  day of December, 2019

TEGAN MACHNICH, DPD

hjc/SVU

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1 2 3	AIND STEVEN B. WOLFSON Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565 GENEVIEVE CRAGGS Deputy District Attorney	·	
4	Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #013469		
5	200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212		
6	(702) 671-2500 Attorney for Plaintiff		
7	DISTRIC	CT COURT	
8			
9	CLARK COU	INTY, NEVADA	
10	THE STATE OF NEVADA,		
11	Plaintiff,	CASE NO:	C-18-334954-1
12	-vs-	DEPT NO:	<b>X</b>
13	SAMUEL CRAIG MCDONALD,		
14	#1753770	Į .	AMENDED
15	Defendant.	IN	DICTMENT
16	STATE OF NEVADA )		
17	COUNTY OF CLARK ss.		
18	As Defendant above named, SAMUEI	CRAIG MCDONA	LD is accused by the Clark
19	County Grand Jury of the crime of <b>COUNT</b>	<u>rs 1 &amp; 2</u> - SEXUAL	ASSAULT (Category A
20	Felony - NRS 200.364, 200.366 - NOC 5009	5) committed at and v	vithin the County of Clark,
21	State of Nevada, on or about the 28th day of	December, 2001, as fo	ollows:
22	COUNT 1		
23	Defendant did then and there, willfully	, unlawfully and felon	iously sexually assault and
24	subject S.B. to sexual penetration, to wit: fellatio, by placing his penis on and/or into the		
25	mouth of S.B., against the will of S.B., or under conditions in which Defendant knew, or should		
26	have known, that S.B. was mentally or physically incapable of resisting or understanding the		
27	nature of Defendant's conduct		
28	//		
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#### **COUNT 2**

Defendant did then and there, willfully, unlawfully and feloniously sexually assault and subject S.B. to sexual penetration, to wit: anal intercourse, by inserting his penis into the anal opening of S.B., against the will of S.B., or under conditions in which Defendant knew, or should have known, that S.B. was mentally or physically incapable of resisting or understanding the nature of Defendant's conduct.

STEVEN B. WOLFSON Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565

BY

GENEVIEVE CRAGGS Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #013469

 18AGJ050X/18F07303X/hjc/SVU LVMPD EV#0112280052 (TK03)

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Electronically Filed 2/11/2020 6:36 AM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff.

-vs-

SAMUEL CRAIG MCDONALD #1753770

Defendant.

CASE NO. C-18-334954-1

DEPT. NO. X

JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION
(PLEA OF GUILTY)

The Defendant previously appeared before the Court with counsel and entered a plea of guilty to the crime of COUNTS 1 & 2 – SEXUAL ASSAULT (Category A Felony) in violation of NRS 200.364, 200.366; thereafter, on the 5<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2020, the Defendant was present in court for sentencing with counsel TEGAN MACHNICH, Deputy Public Defender, and good cause appearing,

THE DEFENDANT IS HEREBY ADJUDGED guilty of said offenses and, in addition to the \$25.00 Administrative Assessment Fee, \$250.00 Indigent Defense Civil Assessment Fee, \$947.89 Restitution payable to Clark County Social Services, and \$150.00 DNA Analysis Fee including testing to determine genetic markers (waived if previously collected) plus \$3.00 DNA Collection Fee, the Defendant is sentenced to the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDC) as follows: **COUNT 1** – LIFE with a

Dismissed (before trial)     Guilty Plea with Sent (before trial)	Bench (Non-Jury) Trial  Dismissed (during trial)  Acquittal  Guilty Plea with Sent. (during trial)  Conviction
---	--

Case Number: C-18-334954-1

MINIMUM Parole Eligibility of TEN (10) YEARS; and COUNT 2 – LIFE with a MINIMUM Parole Eligibility of TEN (10) YEARS, CONSECUTIVE to COUNT 1; Case is CONSECUTIVE to C217360; with ZERO (0) DAYS credit for time served. The AGGREGATE TOTAL sentence is LIFE with a MINIMUM Parole Eligibility of TWENTY (20) YEARS.

FURTHER ORDERED, a SPECIAL SENTENCE of LIFETIME SUPERVISION is imposed to commence upon release from any term of imprisonment, probation or parole. In addition, before the Defendant is eligible for parole, a panel consisting of the Administrator of the Mental Health and Development Services of the Department of Human Resources or his designee; the Director of the Department of Corrections or his designee; and a psychologist licensed to practice in this state; or a psychiatrist licensed to practice medicine in Nevada must certify that the Defendant does not represent a high risk to re-offend based on current accepted standards of assessment.

ADDITIONALLY, the Defendant is ORDERED to REGISTER as a sex offender in accordance with NRS 179D.460 within FORTY-EIGHT (48) HOURS after any release from custody.

DATED this \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ day of February, 2020.

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

Electronically Filed 04/20/2020
CLERK OF THE COURT

AJOCP

 DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

-VS-

SAMUEL CRAIG MCDONALD #1753770

Defendant.

CASE NO. C-18-334954-1

DEPT. NO. X

# AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (PLEA OF GUILTY)

The Defendant previously appeared before the Court with counsel and entered a plea of guilty to the crime of COUNTS 1 & 2 – SEXUAL ASSAULT (Category A Felony) in violation of NRS 200.364, 200.366; thereafter, on the 5<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2020, the Defendant was present in court for sentencing with counsel TEGAN MACHNICH, Deputy Public Defender, and good cause appearing,

THE DEFENDANT WAS ADJUDGED guilty of said offenses and, in addition to the \$25.00 Administrative Assessment Fee, \$250.00 Indigent Defense Civil Assessment Fee, \$947.89 Restitution payable to Clark County Social Services, and \$150.00 DNA Analysis Fee including testing to determine genetic markers (waived if previously collected) plus \$3.00 DNA Collection Fee, the Defendant was sentenced to the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDC) as follows: COUNT 1 – LIFE with a MINIMUM Parole Eligibility of TEN (10) YEARS; and COUNT 2 – LIFE with a MINIMUM Parole Eligibility of TEN (10) YEARS, CONSECUTIVE to COUNT 1; Case is CONSECUTIVE to C217360; with ZERO (0) DAYS credit for time

served. The AGGREGATE TOTAL sentence is LIFE with a MINIMUM Parole Eligibility of TWENTY (20) YEARS.

FURTHER ORDERED, a SPECIAL SENTENCE of LIFETIME SUPERVISION is imposed to commence upon release from any term of imprisonment, probation or parole. In addition, before the Defendant is eligible for parole, a panel consisting of the Administrator of the Mental Health and Development Services of the Department of Human Resources or his designee; the Director of the Department of Corrections or his designee; and a psychologist licensed to practice in this state; or a psychiatrist licensed to practice medicine in Nevada must certify that the Defendant does not represent a high risk to re-offend based on current accepted standards of assessment.

ADDITIONALLY, the Defendant is ORDERED to REGISTER as a sex offender in accordance with NRS 179D.480 within FORTY-EIGHT (48) HOURS after any release from custody,

THEREAFTER, on the 18<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2020, pursuant to an inquiry from the Nevada Department of Corrections; COURT ORDERED the following correction: The AGGREGATE TOTAL sentence of LIFE with a MINIMUM Parole Eligibility of TWENTY (20) YEARS is REMOVED from this sentence.

DATED this 20th day of April, 2020.

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 05A 7EC 3B7C 0640

Jones, Tierra

# DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

State of Nevada CASE NO: C-18-334954-1 DEPT. NO. Department 10 Samuel McDonald

### AUTOMATED CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

This automated certificate of service was generated by the Eighth Judicial District Court. The foregoing Judgment of Conviction was served via the court's electronic eFile system to all recipients registered for e-Service on the above entitled case as listed below:

Envelope ID: 5953936 Service Date: 4/20/2020

Dept 10 Law Clerk	Dept10LC@clarkcountycourts.us
Dept 10 Law Clerk howard conrad	howard.conrad@clarkcountyda.com
linda mason	linda.mason@clarkcountyda.com
Ann McMahan	mcmahaae@clarkcountynv.gov
Jennifer Georges	jennifer.georges@clarkcountyda.com
Tegan Machnich	tegan,machnich@clarkcountynv.gov

Prohibition Petition - 2 SAMUCE MEDOGALD #89428 Southern Desect Correctional Center SDCC ( POB 208

Endian springs NV 87070-0208

PETITIONER PRO-SE

8th JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEWADA

SAMUEL MCDOWALD,

Petitiones,

DERECTOR NEUADA DEPT OF CORRECTIONS, Et. M., Respondents. CASE # (334954 DEPT# X (10)

June 7, 2021 HEARING REQUESTED: 8:30 AM

TIME OF HEARING

NRS 34.320 Petition For writ of Prohibition (PREEMPTORY) To Prohibit The NV Dept of Corrections [NDOC] Director's UNCONSTITUTIONAL Useizures of Money " From Petitioner's NDOC Innate Account To l'Enforce Payment OF Restitution 1 To Petitione's (rime Victim(s) Per The 1 Crime Victim Restitution Terms 1 Set Forth Within Petitioner's 4-20-20 Judgment of Conviction [Joi] == Because The NDUC Director Has "No Jurisdiction" To Do So = = whereas Such "Turisdiction" Is Vested SOLELY With The State District Court [SDC] Via Issuance Of All Writ of Execution 11 Per NRS 176.275 (2)(a): Judgment For Payment Of Restitation/NRCP Rule 69(a)(1): Execution INRS Chapter 21: Enforcement of Judgments

[ Prohibition Petition-2]

COMES NOW, NOOL In mate Petitioner Pro-Se Samuel McDanald # 87628 [Petitioner] submitting the instant | Prohibition - 2 1 = - which is made & based upon NRS 34.320/NRS 176.275(2)(a)/NRCP Rule 69(a)(1)/NRS Chapter 21: Enforcement of Judgments INRS 176-033/NRS 176. 105 RECEIVED with all papers laffidguits etc attached hereto APR - 7 2021

\* PG ! of !! \*

**CLERK OF THE CCURT** 

The NDOC Director Has No Statutory / Constitutional JURISDICTION To "Seize Money" From Petitioner's NDOC Immate Account To "Enforce Payment Of Restitution To Petitioner's Crime Viction(s) Per The "Crime Viction Pestitution Terms" Set Forth within Petitioner's 4-20-20 JOC Whereas Such "Jurisdiction" Is Vested Solew With The State District Court [SDC] Via Issuance Of A "Writ of Execution" Per NRS (176. 275 (2) (9): Judgment For Payment of Restitution / NRCP Rule 69 (a) (1): Execution / NRS Chapter 21: Enforcement of Judgments (Violation of The U.S. Const. ULL 18th 18th Amendments; Illegal Search & Seizure / Due Process & Gual Protection / Prohibition Against Cruel & Unusual Punishment)

# Prohibition Petition-2]

2] STATEMENT OF FACTS I POINTS & ANTHORITIES: Petitioner adopts herein by this reference, the statements within Petitioner's Mafficiant In support of Prohibition Petition on PG 7-1 Einfral as being part of the "Istatement of Facts / Points and Authorities" for the instant "CLAIM 1 , and;

3] On labout 9-1-20, the NDOC Director began his Unconstitution the likeizers of Money of from Petitioner's Innate Account to lienforce Payment of Restitution to Petitioner's Crime Victim (s) per the licrime Victim Restitution Terms Set Forth within Petitioner's 4-20-20 Joc (2 PGS) on PG 10-11 Cinfra]. Accordingly, the NDOC Director has NO JURISDICTION to do so == wihereas NPS 176.275 (2)(a)/NPCP Rule 69 (a) (1)/NPS Chapter 21 Esopral clearly established such JURISDICTION is livested Solely with the SDC via issuance of a liwrit of Execution. That said, NPS 176.275 (2)(a) Ebelow states that a livesment which requires a defendant to pay RESTITUTION is livested a defendant to pay RESTITUTION is

### NRS 176.275

Judgment for fine, administrative assessment, payment of restitution or repayment of expenses is lien; additional provisions concerning judgment for payment of restitution.

2. A judgment which requires a defendant to pay restitution:

(a) May be recorded, docketed and enforced as any other judgment for money rendered in a civil action.

HISTORY:

1967, p. 1437; 1975, p. 217; 1977, p. 337; 1983, p. 909; 1993, ch. 93, § 1, p. 149; 2015, ch. 444, § 1, p. 2573.

**Editor's Notes** 

Acts 2015, ch. 444, § 6 provides: "The amendatory provisions of this act apply to any judgment which requires a defendant to pay restitution which is rendered before, on or after October 1, 2015."

"I Next, NV Rules of Civil Procedure ENPCRI Rule 69 (9) (1): Execution [below] clearly established, that in a "(ivil Action", a Money JUDGMENT to pay RESTITUTION is "Enforced" by COURTISSUANCE of a "Writ of Execution":

### NRCP Rule 69. Execution (a) In General.

(1) Money Judgment; Applicable Procedure. - A money judgment is enforced by a writ of execution, unless the court directs otherwise. The procedure on execution - and in proceedings supplementary to and in aid of judgment or execution - must accord with these rules and state law.

5] Forther, NRS 21.020: writ of Execution; Issuance; Contents Ebelow] clearly established that the SDC is rested with SOLE JURISDICTION to Issue a "Writ of Execution" to Enforce Phymon of RESTITUTION to Petitioner's "Joc Crime Victimes" in question:

### NRS 21.020. Writ of execution: Issuance; contents.

The writ of execution must be issued in the name of the State of Nevada, sealed with the seal of the court, and subscribed by the clerk, and must be directed to the sheriff; and must intelligibly refer to the judgment, stating the court, the county where the judgment roll is filed, the names of the parties, the judgment, and if it is for money, the amount thereof, and the amount actually due thereon

G) That said, NRS 21.050: Enforcement of Judgments Requiring Payment of Money [below] further established that a "judgment requiring payment of money " (as restitution) to Petitioner's "Juc Crime victims" at issue SHALL Be Enforced by Court Issuance of a "Writ of Execution":

### NRS 21.050

Enforcement of judgments requiring payment of money or delivery of property; performance of other act.

Where a judgment requires the payment of money or the delivery of real or personal property, the same shall be enforced in those respects by execution.

1) Additionally, NPS 21.075: Notice of writ of Execution; Service Required [below] clearly established that ONLY the "Sheriff" can Execute upon Petitioner a "Writ of Execution" to Enforce prement of restricted to Petitioner's "Joc crime victims" [supra] AFTER the "Sheriff" serves Petitioner Notice of such "Writ of Execution" along with a COPY of the "Writ "itself:

# NRS 21.075. Notice of writ of execution: Service required; form; contents.

1. Execution on the writ of execution by levying on the property of the judgment debtor may occur only if the sheriff serves the judgment debtor with a notice of the writ of execution pursuant to NRS 21.076 and a copy of the writ.

\* PG 3 of 11 \*

- B] with all the above facts of law re RESTITUTION in mind, the NV Supreme Court [NSC] Witter Decision (2019) [below] clearly established the following:
- 8.1) Per NRS 176.275 (2)(a): Judgment for Rayment of Restitution; a Joc that requires a Criminal Defendant to pay RESTITUTION to his ther lyoc Crime Victim(s) I IS ENFORCED as any other JUDGMENT rendered in a CIVIL ACTION ...

IIIn particular, the amount of RESTITUTION is not an inconsequential matter when a JUDGMENT imposing RESTITUTION constitutes a LIEN in like manner as a Judgment For Money rendered in a Civil Action NRS 176.275 (1), which may be ENFORCED as any other JUDGMENT rendered in a Civil Action NRS 176.275 (2)(a)

\* Wither u. State, 452 P.3d 406, 409 (New. 11-14-19)

- 9] Consequently, Witter Isupra] further established the following re Petitioner's instant NRS 34.320 Petition for writ of Prahibitions [Prohibition Retition - 2].
- 9.1) The NOOL Director Has No Statutory (Constitutional JURISDICTION to ISSUE a "Writ of Execution" to "Seize Money" from Petitioner's NOOL Immate Account to "Enforce Payment of Restitution" to Petitioner's "JOC (cine victim(s)". Specifically, because such JURISDICTION is "Vested Solely" with the COURT to do so under NRS (76.275(2)(a) | NRCP Rule 69 (a) (1) | NRS 21.020 | NRS 21.050 | NRS 21.075 and Witter v. State [all supra]
- 10] Accordingly, this Honorable Court Moust Prohibit the NDOC Director from his Unconstitutional Meizures of Money of Petitioner's NDOC Innate Account to Menforce Payment of Restitution to Petitioner's Innate Account to Menforce Payment of Restitution to Petitioner's Innate Account to Menforce Payment of Restitution to Petitioner's Innate Account to Menforce Payment of Restitution to Petitioner's Innate Account to Menforce Payment of Restitution to Petitioner's No Turisdiction to do so as fully set forth & arsued above.
- IT That said, Petitioner has no plain I speedy ladequate PEMEDY in the ordinary course of law to PROHEBET the NDOC Director from his unconstruction the Meizures of Money I from Petitioner's NDOC In mate

II] Account to "Enforce Payment of Restitution" to Petitioner's "Joc Crime Victims "= "That was done Without Jurisdiction. Subsequently, the ONLY REMEDY available to Petitioner is his instant NRS 34.320 Uprohibition Petition-2, which is DEFINED below:

### NRS 34.320. Writ of prohibition defined.

The writ of prohibition is the counterpart of the writ of mandate. It arrests the proceedings of any tribunal, corporation, board or person exercising judicial functions, when such proceedings are without or in excess of the jurisdiction of such tribunal, corporation, board or person.

Writ of MANDAMUS and Writ of ProHIBITION are counterparts in that MANDAMUS compels covernment Body or OFFICIAL to perform legally mandated act, whereas ProHIBITION compels covernment Body or OFFICIAL to cease performing acts Beyond Legal Authority "

\* Ashokan V- State, 856 P.2d 244 (Nev. 1993)

District Court when No Plain, Speedy and Adequate Remedy In Law District Court when No Plain, Speedy and Adequate Remedy In Law Ebelow]; Justifies this Honorable Court to UGrant !! Petitioner's instant NRS 34.320 !! Prohibition Petition-Z! == wherefore instant NRS 34.320 !! Prohibition Petition-Z! == wherefore instant NRS 34.320 !! Prohibition Petition-Z! == wherefore in the Petitioner's without a plain Ispeedy ladequate REMEDY in the Petitioner's without a plain Ispeedy ladequate REMEDY in the ordinary course of law to !! Prohibit! The abovementioned ordinary course of law to !! Prohibit! The abovementioned unconstitutional Acts of the NOOC Director as set forth & argued supra.

### NRS 34.330

Writ may be issued by appellate or district court when no plain, speedy and adequate remedy in law.

The writ may be issued only by the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals or a district court to an inferior tribunal, or to a corporation, board or person, in all cases where there is not a plain, speedy and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law. It is issued upon affidavit, on the application of the person beneficially interested.

# REQUEST FOR RELIEF : \* See Next PG ...

# I swear under penalty of perjury (NRS 208.165) that I wrote this

Il prohibition Petition-21 for Inmate Samuel McDonald #89628

Because he is Illiterate In Law: Inmate George Water #57587

\*PG\_5 of\_11\_\*

# REQUEST FOR RELIEF:

Based on all the foregoing facts I law levidence etc., Petitioner is entitled to the following RELIEF...

- 13.1) GRANT Petitioner's instant 11 Prohibition Petition 21
- 13.2) Per NRS 34.320 | NRS 34.330 [Supra] ISSUE & SERVE UPON
  the NDOC Director a "Writ of Prohibition" COMMANDING
  him her to CEASE & DESIST "Seizing Money" from
  Petitioner's NDOC Immate Account to "Enforce Payment of
  Pestitution" to Petitioner's "Joc Crime victim(s)" at issue
- 13.3) ENTER an OPPER I (ommanding! the NDOC Directo (to Return Immediately (within 10 days) I All Monies I SEIZED from Petitioner's NDOC Immate Account that was ALLEGEDLY PAID to Petitioner's I Joc Crime Victim (s) I in question (total amount to be determined)
- 13.4) APPORT COUNSEL to represent Petitioner on Petitioner's instant Il Prohibition Petition-21 from hereon
- 13.57 GRANT Retitioner all other RELIEF as JUSTICE requires
  14] CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE:

I certify under penalty of perjury (NPS 208.165) that on the date below I served a copy of this "Prohibition Petition-2" upon each of the parties listed below. That, by Maing such in the prison mailbox (labeled as legal leonfidential mail) with 1st class u.s. Postage Prepaid affixed thereto:

14.11 Clark county Court Clerk / POB 551160/ LJ NJ 89155-1160
14.21 NJ 46 1100 N. Carson St. #100 ( Carson City HJ 89701-4717
14.31 NDOC Pirector / POB 7011 / Carson City NJ 89702-7011

DATED this	446	_day of _	APRA, 2021
* Per NRS 239B.c	30 Icerti	eythis B	4: Somuel McDonoid
the social so			SDEC 1 POB 209
any person		-	Indian Springs NV 9907070-0209
		. <mark>1</mark>	PETETECHER PRO-SE

\* PG 6 of 11 \*

Petitiones,

Petitiones,

-VS
DIRECTOR NEVADA DEPT

OF CORRECTIONS, et-111.

Respondents.

CASE# 1334954

Petitioner's Affidavit In Support Of Prohibition Petition - 2

STATE OF NEUADA )

(OUNTY OF CLARK )

I, Inmate SAMUER MCDONALD # 87628, being first duly sworn, fully deposes & says:

I I am the APPIANT/PETITIONER in the above-titled "Petition For with of Probibition-2" [Pohibition-2] action.

2] Afficiant is an adult (over age 18) NV Dept of Corrections [NOO] Immate who is fully competent to testify re Afficient's personal knowledge of the matters contained within this affidavit.

ment of Conviction [JoC] that sentenced Afficient to prison == AND ==

To pay \$ 947.89 TOTAL RESTITUTION to Afficient's (rime viction(s))

listed below per the 1 (rime viction Restitution Terms 1 set forth within

Afficient's 4-20-20 Joc in question:

CRIME VICTIMS OWED RESTITUTION IDENTIFIED WITHIN 4-20-20 TOC

HAME OF CRIME VICTIM OWED RESTITUTION	RESTITUTION OWED	SEE 4-20-20 TO C
1) Clark County Social Services	\$947.89	PG 10 16n 22
2) * 10/A	*114	Alux
3) * 心(A	*NIA	* 418
4) 米 以10	* HIA	* 121A
5) * ~10	*114*	*1714

"I consequently, on the date(s) below, the NDOC Director ILLEGALLY USeized Money from Afficient's NDOC Inmate Account MALGGEDLY to pay RESTITUTION to Afficient's above-listed 1500 (rime Victims 11 at issue (which never inappened) \* Continued on next page

\* PG\_\_ of\_11\_\*

4] \* continued from previous page

MOOC MONEY SETWINES TO PAY CRIME VICTEM RESTITUTION PER 4-20-20 JOC

HOOC MARKET		man brainfarme for a course 300
date lamt of money setted	MAME OF PERSONIEMITY MONEY WAS PAID TO	TOTAL RESTITUTION OWED TO THIS PERSON I ENTITY PERH-20-20 TOC
1) DATE LAMT ?	NV Parise & Probation EP&P]	P&P not a crime viction and RESTETUTION
2)		
3)		
4)		
5)		
6)		
7)		

- 5] That said, the NDOC Director's above-listed "Seizures of Money" from Affiant's NDOC Inmate Account to pay RESILTUTION to NV Parole of Probation [PGP] per the "Crime victim Restitution Terms" sef forth within Affiant's 4-20-20 JOC [Supra] is UNCONSTITUTIONAL for these reasons:
- 5.1) The NDOC Director has No Statutory (Constitutional JURISDICTION to do So == For the arguments set forth within Afficient's instant Upohibition Petition-21 on PG 1-6 [Supra], and;
- 5.2) P&P Is Not Identified within Affirmts 4-20-20 Toc in question as a 11 crime within who is owed RESTITUTION from Your Affirmt And therefore 11 Is Not Owed Restitution I from Affirmt.

6] subsequently, Affiant has Appended to the NOOR Director to Mease and Desirt II his her unconstitutional Mestitution Money seizures I from Affiant's NOOR Account [supra] == To NO AVAIL as of the date of this affidavit.

7] consequently, Afficiant will suffer "Irreparable Harm" if this Court does not PROHEBIT such UNCONSTITUTIONAL "Money Seizures" from Your Afficiant by the NOOC Director in Future.

8] Accordingly: Afficient has No Plain/Speedy/Adequate REMEDY in the ordinary course of law to PROHOBET Such UNCONSTITUTIONAL "Money Seizures I from Your Afficient by the Noc Director in future ==

\* PG 8 of 11 \*

in mind, Affian	t Respecteur Le Relief requ	of requests.	oition Resistion—211. With that this Honorable Court to GRANT in the instant 11 Prohibition  Esupra]
further, your	AFFERNT SA	Houa <i>u</i> Htbi	FT.
(NRS 208.165	) that the st	tatements w	ler penalty of perjury rithin this affidavit are personal knowledge.
DATED this_	446	_day of	April, wel
			Samuel McDonald # 89628 Samuel McDonald # 89628 SDCC / POB ZOR Indian Springs NV 89070-0209
			APPRANT   PETETTENER PRO-SE

Electronically Filed 04/20/202 CLERK OF THE COURT

**AJOCP** 

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8 #1753770 9

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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

SAMUEL CRAIG MCDONALD

Defendant.

CASE NO. C-18-334954-1

DEPT. NO. X

AMENDED JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (PLEA OF GUILTY)

The Defendant previously appeared before the Court with counsel and entered a plea of guilty to the crime of COUNTS 1 & 2 - SEXUAL ASSAULT (Category A Felony) in violation of NRS 200.364, 200.366; thereafter, on the 5th day of February, 2020, the Defendant was present in court for sentencing with counsel TEGAN MACHNICH, Deputy Public Defender, and good cause appearing,

THE DEFENDANT WAS ADJUDGED guilty of said offenses and, in addition to the \$25.00 Administrative Assessment Fee, \$250.00 Indigent Defense Civil Assessment Fee, \$947.89 Restitution payable to Clark County Social Services, and \$150.00 DNA Analysis Fee including testing to determine genetic markers (waived if previously collected) plus \$3.00 DNA Collection Fee, the Defendant was sentenced to the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDC) as follows: COUNT 1 - LIFE with a MINIMUM Parole Eligibility of TEN (10) YEARS; and COUNT 2 -- LIFE with a MINIMUM Parole Eligibility of TEN (10) YEARS, CONSECUTIVE to COUNT 1; Case is CONSECUTIVE to C217360; with ZERO (0) DAYS credit for time

\* PG\_10 of\_11 \*

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served. The AGGREGATE TOTAL sentence is LIFE with a MINIMUM Parole Eligibility of TWENTY (20) YEARS.

FURTHER ORDERED, a SPECIAL SENTENCE of LIFETIME SUPERVISION is imposed to commence upon release from any term of imprisonment, probation or parole. In addition, before the Defendant is eligible for parole, a panel consisting of the Administrator of the Mental Health and Development Services of the Department of Human Resources or his designee; the Director of the Department of Corrections or his designee; and a psychologist licensed to practice in this state; or a psychiatrist licensed to practice medicine in Nevada must certify that the Defendant does not represent a high risk to re-offend based on current accepted standards of assessment.

ADDITIONALLY, the Defendant is ORDERED to REGISTER as a sex offender in accordance with NRS 179D.460 within FORTY-EIGHT (48) HOURS after any release from custody.

THEREAFTER, on the 16th day of April, 2020, pursuant to an inquiry from the Nevada Department of Corrections; COURT ORDERED the following correction: The AGGREGATE TOTAL sentence of LIFE with a MINIMUM Parole Eligibility of TWENTY (20) YEARS is REMOVED from this sentence.

DATED this 20th day of April, 2020.

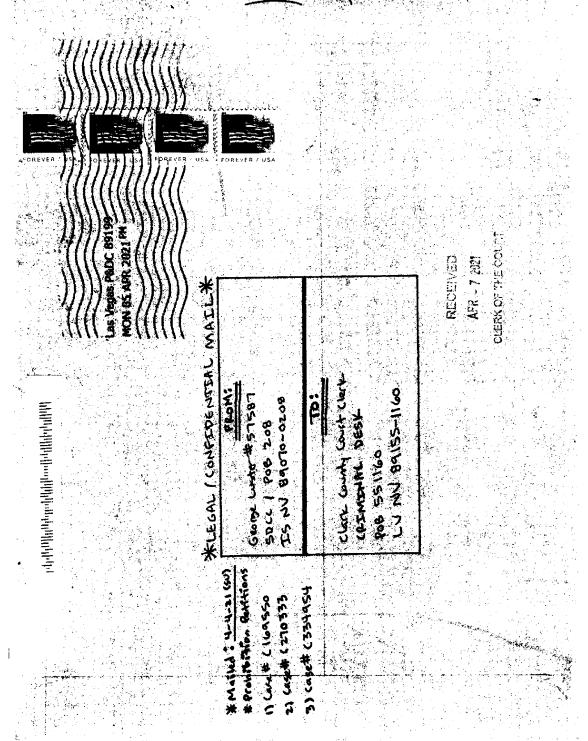
TIERRA JONES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

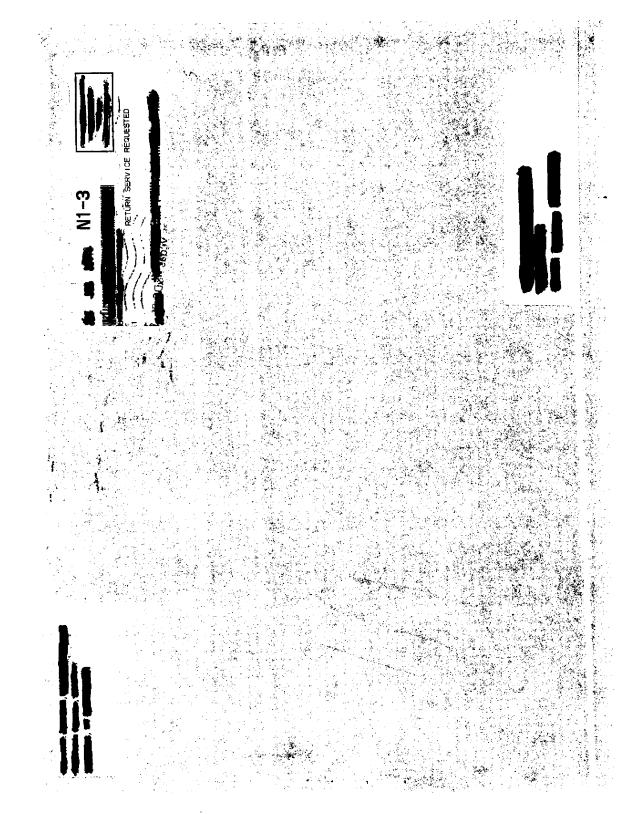
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C-18-334954-1

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1 **OPPS** STEVEN B. WOLFSON 2 Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565 3 TALEEN PANDUKHT Chief Deputy District Attorney 4 Nevada Bar #005734 200 Lewis Avenue 5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500 6 Attorney for Plaintiff

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

-vs-

SAMUEL CRAIG MCDONALD, #1753770

Defendant.

CASE NO: C-18-334954-1

DEPT NO: X

### STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S NRS 34.320

### PETITION FOR WRIT OF PROHIBITION

DATE OF HEARING: JUNE 7, 2021 TIME OF HEARING: 8:30 AM

COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by STEVEN B. WOLFSON, Clark County District Attorney, through TALEEN PANDUKHT, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and hereby submits the attached Points and Authorities in this State's Opposition to Defendant's NRS 34.320 Petition for Writ of Prohibition.

This Opposition is made and based upon all the papers and pleadings on file herein, the attached points and authorities in support hereof, and oral argument at the time of hearing, if deemed necessary by this Honorable Court.

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## POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

### **ARGUMENT**

Defendant requests this Court issue a writ of prohibition commanding the Nevada Department of Corrections to cease and desist removing funds from his inmate account to pay restitution. Not only is a writ of prohibition the incorrect remedy for such a request, but this Court lacks jurisdiction to consider this claim, which has no relation to the sentence or conviction in this case.

A writ of prohibition in a criminal case is the wrong remedy to obtain relief from a condition of confinement. A writ of prohibition may be used by a court to order a judicial body to refrain from doing an act in excess of its jurisdiction. NRS 34.320. "The writ [of prohibition] may be issued only by the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals or a district court to an inferior tribunal, or to a corporation, board or person, in all cases where there is not a plain, speedy and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law." NRS 34.330. The Nevada Department of Corrections is not a judicial body. The Nevada Department of Corrections is an agency within the executive branch of Nevada's state government. Accordingly, a writ of prohibition may not be used to order it to refrain from engaging in certain activities.

Furthermore, a writ of prohibition may only issue "where there is not a plain, speedy and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law." NRS 34.330. See also Sonia F. v. Eighth Jud. Dist. Ct., 125 Nev. 495, 498, 215 P.3d 705, 707 (2009). That is not the case here. If Defendant wishes to challenge the seizure of funds in his inmate account by the Nevada Department of Corrections, he may do so through any of a number of remedies that are potentially at his disposal. He may avail himself of administrate remedies, or file a civil lawsuit alleging trespass to property or conversion. He may also be able to file a civil rights complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, if he believes he can demonstrate that the Nevada Department of Corrections' actions have "deprive[d] him of a right, privilege, or immunity protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States." Butler ex rel. Biller v. Bayer, 123 Nev. 450, 458, 168 P.3d 1055, 1061 (2007).

Most importantly, this Court does not have the authority to issue orders related to conditions of confinement that are unrelated to a defendant's sentence. A court is limited in the actions it may take in a criminal case in which the defendant is currently serving a sentence. A motion to modify a sentence or to correct an illegal sentence may be considered by a sentencing court, but may only be granted in a narrow range of circumstances. See Edwards v. State, 112 Nev. 704, 707, 918 P.2d 321, 324 (1996). A court may consider a post-conviction habeas relief, but habeas claims are limited to challenges as to the conviction or sentence, not conditions of confinement. See NRS 34.724(1); Bowen v. Warden of Nevada State Prison, 100 Nev. 489, 490, 686 P.2d 250, 250 (1984) ("a petition for writ of habeas corpus may challenge the validity of current confinement, but not the conditions thereof."). There is nothing in Nevada case law or statute which grants a court with jurisdiction over a criminal matter authority to issue orders related solely to the defendant's confinement conditions and not to that defendant's conviction or sentence.

Furthermore, a challenge to the conditions of confinement, whatever legal form it takes, must be responded to by the Attorney General, as the legal representative of the Nevada Department of Corrections. See NRS 228.110. Such claims do not concern the validity of the sentence or conviction itself, and thus must be dealt with separately from the criminal case.

### **CONCLUSION**

For the foregoing reasons, the State respectfully requests that Defendant's NRS 34.320 Petition for Writ of Prohibition be denied.

DATED this 24th day of May, 2021.

Respectfully submitted,

STEVEN B. WOLFSON Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565

BY /s/ Taleen Pandukht
TALEEN PANDUKHT
Chief Deputy District Attorney
Nevada Bar #005734

1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
2	I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing was made this 24th day of MAY
3	2021, to:
4	SAMUEL MCDONALD, BAC#89628
5	SAMUEL MCDONALD, BAC#89628 S.D.C.C. PO BOX #208 INDIAN SPRINGS, NV 89070
6	INDIAN SPRINGS, NV 89070
7	
8	BY /s/ Howard Conrad Secretary for the District Attorney's Office Special Victims Unit
9	Special Victims Unit
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1 ORDR STEVEN B. WOLFSON 2 Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565 3 KRISTINA RHOADES Chief Deputy District Attorney 4 Nevada Bar #012480 200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, NV 89155-2212 5 (702) 671-2500 Attorney for Plaintiff 6 7 8. DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 9 10 THE STATE OF NEVADA. 11 Plaintiff. 12 -VS-CASE NO: C-18-334954-1 13 SAMUEL CRAIG MCDONALD, DEPT NO: X #1753770 14 Defendant. 15 16 ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S PETITION FOR WRIT OF PROHIBITION 17 DATE OF HEARING: June 7, 2021 TIME OF HEARING: 8:30 Å.M. 18 THIS MATTER having come on for hearing before the above entitled Court on the 19 7th day of June, 2021, the Defendant not being present, PROPER PERSON, the Plaintiff 20 being represented by STEVEN B. WOLFSON, District Attorney, through KRISTINA 21 RHOADES, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and the Court having heard the arguments of 22 counsel and good cause appearing therefor, 23 /// 24 /// 25 /// 26 /// 27 /// 28

\\CLARKCOUNTYDA.NET\CRMCASE2\2018\206\90\201820690C-ORDR-(MCDONALD, SAMUEL)-001.DOCX

Statistically closed: N. USJR - CR - Other Manner of Disposition (USCO)

	Dated this 17th day of June, 2021
. ]	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Defendant's Motion, shall be and it is DENIED
2	DATED this day of June, 2021.
3	Jun J-
<u>Z</u> ]	
5	STEVEN B. WOLFSON
6	Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565 EEB CA6 AAE8 03AC
J	Tierra Jones District Court Judge
8	BY A STATE OF THE
9	KRISTINA RHOADES Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #012480
10	Nevede Rai #012480
11	
12	
13	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
[ <u>Z</u> ].	I certify that on the May of Lui, 2021, I mailed a copy of the foregoing Orde
15	to: SAMUEL CRAIG MCDONALD, BAC#89628
16	P,O, BOX 208 (SDCC)
17	INDIAN SPRINGS, MEV 89070-0208
18	$\mathcal{A}_{2}$
]9	////W/11/JA01/01/
20	BY HUNGER
2i	Secretary for the District Attorney's Office
22 :	
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3	CL	DISTRICT COURT ARK COUNTY, NEVADA
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6	State of Nevada	CASE NO: C-18-334954-1
7	vs	DEPT. NO. Department 10
8	Samuel McDonald	
9		
10	AUTOMAT	TED CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
11	This automated certificate	of service was generated by the Eighth Judicial District
12	Court. The foregoing Order was se	erved via the court's electronic eFile system to all on the above entitled case as listed below:
13		on the door on the day as issue oriow.
14	Service Date: 6/17/2021	
15	Dept 10 Law Clerk	Dept10LC@clarkcountycourts.us
16	howard conrad	howard.conrad@clarkcountyda.com
17	linda mason	linda.mason@clarkcountyda.com
18	Ann McMahan	mcmahaae@clarkcountynv.gov
19	Jennifer Georges	jennifer.georges@clarkcountyda.com
20	Tegan Machnich	tegan.machnich@clarkcountynv.gov
21		
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3 *	SNI		
<u> </u>	LERY	" Il Please " return me a file I Istamped copy of this "NOTICE DE ARBITATION COPY of this "NOTICE DE ARBITATION COPY OF THE 17/6/2021 2:19 PM	
1		Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT	
		Se & Sum	
	1	Samuel McDonald # 89628	
	. 2	Post Office Box 208, S.D.C.C.	
1		Indian Springs, Nevada 89018 89070 - 0208	
۲	3		
	4		
	5	IN THE 8 th JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA	
	6	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK	
	7		
	8		
	_	SAMUEL MCDOMALD,	
	. 9		
	10		
	11	vs. Case No. <u>4334 454</u>	
	12	DEVECTOR NE JADA DEST Dept. No	
	13	respondents Defendant.  Docket	
1	14		
,			
,	15	NOTICE OF APPEAL	
	16		
	17	NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Petitioner/Defendant,	
	18	SAMUEL MICOURID # 89628, in and through his proper person, hereby	
	19		
	· 20	dismissing the ORAL ORDER dismissing Petitioner's	
	21	MNRS 34.320 Petition For Writt or Providentian un labort	
•	22		
		ruled on the 7th day of June, 2021.	
	23	ruled on the, 20 =,	
	24		
ŢŲĻ	R語CE!	Dated this 30th day of June, 2021	
707 TO		* Rec No. 5 2398.030, I Respectfully Submitted.	
707	<u>₹</u>	certify this NOTICE OF BY: Samuel McDonald	
-	∓ <b>D</b>	APPEAL does not contain 5 amuel Mc Dunald # 89628 the Social Security number 1	
	-3	of any person.  PETITIONER VRO-SE	
	1	gar acong grantana a	

Case Number: C-18-334954-1 379

	CERTFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAILING
	2 I. SAMUEL MC DOLLAY D. 4 89629 Landing
	, hereby certify, pursuant to NRCP 5(b), that on this 304
	2021, I maneu a true and correct copy of the foregoing, "
	NOTICE OF PPREAL
	by placing document in a sealed pre-postage paid envelope and deposited said envelope in the
	United State Mail addressed to the following:
,	7
1	clark County Court Clark
9	POR SELICO
10	
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12	NN Attorney General
13	100 ps. Carry 54 # 100
14	Carson (144 + 1489701-4717
15	
16	·
17	CC:FILE
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- 1	
19	DATED: this 30th day of JUNE 2021.
20	·
21	BY: Samuel Mc Donald
22	Petitioner /In Propria Personam
23	Post Office Box 208, S.D.C.C. Indian Springs, Nevada 89018, e.e
24	IN FORMA PAUPERIS:
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Las Vegas P&DC 8919 THU 01 JUL 2021 PM

Notices of Appeal (8 Cases below) \* LEGAL MATL George Luster #57587 8010-0108 NA ST SDCC 1 POB 208 FROM:

4 Mailed: 6-30-21 (WE)

Patition for writ of Rahibition

Case # (332985

Clark County Court Clerk Pos 551160 NOTICES OF APPEAL CRIMENAL DESK LU NV 89155-1160 70:

4) case # c169 550

Case # 1262523

C334954 C270333 Case # C161 246 Case # C156246

Electronically Filed 7/8/2021 8:46 AM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

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IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK

Case No: C-18-334954-1

Dept No: X

D AND M

### CASE APPEAL STATEMENT

1. Appellant(s): Samuel McDonald

2. Judge: Tierra Jones

Plaintiff(s),

Defendant(s),

SAMUEL CRAIG MCDONALD,

3. Appellant(s): Samuel McDonald

Counsel:

STATE OF NEVADA,

vs.

Samuel McDonald #89628 P.O. Box 208 Indian Springs, NV 89070

4. Respondent: The State of Nevada

Counsel:

Steven B. Wolfson, District Attorney 200 Lewis Ave. Las Vegas, NV 89101

C-18-334954-1

-1-

1	(702) 671-2700
2 3	5. Appellant(s)'s Attorney Licensed in Nevada: N/A Permission Granted: N/A
4	Respondent(s)'s Attorney Licensed in Nevada: Yes Permission Granted: N/A
5	6. Has Appellant Ever Been Represented by Appointed Counsel In District Court: Yes
7	7. Appellant Represented by Appointed Counsel On Appeal: N/A
8	8. Appellant Granted Leave to Proceed in Forma Pauperis: N/A
9	9. Date Commenced in District Court: September 19, 2018
0	10. Brief Description of the Nature of the Action: Criminal
1	Type of Judgment or Order Being Appealed: Misc. Order
12	11. Previous Appeal: No
13	Supreme Court Docket Number(s): N/A
14	12. Child Custody or Visitation: N/A
5	Dated This 8 day of July 2021.
7	Steven D. Grierson, Clerk of the Court
8	
9	/s/ Heather Ungermann
20	Heather Ungermann, Deputy Clerk 200 Lewis Ave
21	PO Box 551601 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-1601
22	(702) 671-0512
23	
24	
25	cc: Samuel McDonald
26	ce: Samuel McDonald
27	
28	
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C-18-334954-1

-2-

# DOCUMENTARY EXHIBITS

Grand Jury Case # 18AGU050X

Exhibit #\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date\_\_\_\_\_9.18.18

1 STEVEN B. WOLFSON 2 Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565 3 JACOB VILLANI Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #11732 4 200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212 (702) 671-2500 5 6 Attorney for Plaintiff 7 DISTRICT COURT 8 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 10 Plaintiff, CASE NO: 11 -VS-DEPT NO: 12 SAMUEL MCDONALD, aka, Samuel Craig Mcdonald, #1753770 13 Defendant. INDICTMENT 14 15 STATE OF NEVADA 16 COUNTY OF CLARK The Defendant above named, SAMUEL MCDONALD, aka, Samuel Craig Mcdonald, 17 accused by the Clark County Grand Jury of the crime(s) of SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH A 18 MINOR UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE (Category A Felony - NRS 200.364, 19 200.366 - NOC 50105), committed at and within the County of Clark, State of Nevada, on or 20 about the 28th day of December, 2001, as follows: 21 COUNT 1 22 did then and there willfully, unlawfully, and feloniously sexually assault and subject 23 S.B., a child under fourteen years of age, to sexual penetration, to wit: fellatio: by placing his 24 penis on or in the mouth of S.B., against his or her will, or under conditions in which Defendant 25 knew, or should have known, that S.B. was mentally or physically incapable of resisting or 26 understanding the nature of Defendant's conduct. 27 // 28

w:\2018\2018F\073\03\18F07303-FND-001.docs

1	COUNT 2
2 .	did then and there willfully, unlawfully, and feloniously sexually assault and subject
3	S.B., a child under fourteen years of age, to sexual penetration, to wit: anal intercourse: by
4	placing his penis into the anal opening of the said S.B., against his or her will, or under
5	conditions in which Defendant knew, or should have known, that S.B. was mentally or
6	physically incapable of resisting or understanding the nature of Defendant's conduct.
7	DATED this day of September, 2018.
8	STEVEN B. WOLFSON Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #001565
9	Nevada Bar #001565
10	DYZ
11	JACOB VILLANI
12 13	Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #11732
13	
15	
16	
17	ENDORSEMENT: A True Bill
18	
19	Foreperson, Clark County Grand Jury
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	2 w:\2018\2018\7073\03\18F073\03-IND-601.DOCX

Names of Witnesses and testifying before the Grand Jury: Additional Witnesses known to the District Attorney at time of filing the Indictment: **CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS - CCDC** CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS - LVMPD COMMUNICATIONS CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS - LVMPD RECORDS S.B. - c/o CCDA, 200 Lewis Avenue, LV, NV 89101 TOOLEY, SHANNON - LVMPD #6224 18AGJ050X/18F07303X/cl-GJ LVMPD EV# 0112280052 (TK3) 

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Grand Jury Case # 18AGJ 050X Exhibit # 2 Date 9-18-18

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1	INST
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5	GRAND HIRY
6	GRAND JURY CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
7	
8	THE STATE OF NEVADA,
9	Plaintiff,
10	-VS-
11 12	SAMUEL MCDONALD, aka, Samuel Craig Mcdonald, #1753770
12	Defendant.
14	
15	GRAND JURY INSTRUCTIONS
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#### **SEXUAL ASSAULT (2001)**

#### NRS 200.366 Sexual assault: Definition; penalties; exclusions.

- 1. A person who subjects another person to sexual penetration, or who forces another person to make a sexual penetration on himself or another, or on a beast, against the will of the victim or under conditions in which the perpetrator knows or should know that the victim is mentally or physically incapable of resisting or understanding the nature of his conduct, is guilty of sexual assault.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, a person who commits a sexual assault is guilty of a category A felony and shall be punished:
- (a) If substantial bodily harm to the victim results from the actions of the defendant committed in connection with or as a part of the sexual assault, by imprisonment in the state prison:
  - (1) For life without the possibility of parole;
- (2) For life with the possibility of parole, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 15 years has been served; or
- (3) For a definite term of 40 years, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 15 years has been served.
  - (b) If no substantial bodily harm to the victim results by imprisonment in the state prison:
- (1) For life, with the possibility of parole, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 10 years has been served; or
- (2) For a definite term of 25 years, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 10 years has been served.
- 3. A person who commits a sexual assault against a child under the age of 16 years is guilty of a category A felony and shall be punished:
- (a) If the crime results in substantial bodily harm to the child, by imprisonment in the state prison for life without the possibility of parole.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (c), if the crime does not result in substantial bodily harm to the child, by imprisonment in the state prison:
- (1) For life with the possibility of parole, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 20 years has been served; or
- (2) For a definite term of 20 years, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 5 years has been served.
- (c) If the crime is committed against a child under the age of 14 years and does not result in substantial bodily harm to the child, by imprisonment in the state prison for life with the possibility of parole, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 20 years has been served.

#### STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

NRS 171.083 No limitation for sexual assault if written report filed with law enforcement officer during period of limitation; effect of disability on period of limitation.

- 1. If, at any time during the period of limitation prescribed in NRS 171.085 and 171.095, a victim of a sexual assault, a person authorized to act on behalf of a victim of a sexual assault, or a victim of sex trafficking or a person authorized to act on behalf of a victim of sex trafficking, files with a law enforcement officer a written report concerning the sexual assault or sex trafficking, the period of limitation prescribed in NRS 171.085 and 171.095 is removed and there is no limitation of the time within which a prosecution for the sexual assault or sex trafficking must be commenced.
- 2. If a written report is filed with a law enforcement officer pursuant to subsection 1, the law enforcement officer shall provide a copy of the written report to the victim or the person authorized to act on behalf of the victim.
- 3. If a victim of a sexual assault or sex trafficking is under a disability during any part of the period of limitation prescribed in NRS 171.085 and 171.095 and a written report concerning the sexual assault or sex trafficking is not otherwise filed pursuant to subsection 1, the period during which the victim is under the disability must be excluded from any calculation of the period of limitation prescribed in NRS 171.085 and 171.095.
- 4. For the purposes of this section, a victim of a sexual assault or sex trafficking is under a disability if the victim is insane, intellectually disabled, mentally incompetent or in a medically comatose or vegetative state.
  - 5. As used in this section, "law enforcement officer" means:
  - (a) A prosecuting attorney;
  - (b) A sheriff of a county or the sheriff's deputy;
  - (c) An officer of a metropolitan police department or a police department of an incorporated city; or
- (d) Any other person upon whom some or all of the powers of a peace officer are conferred pursuant to NRS 289.150 to 289.360, inclusive.

### DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

**COURT MINUTES** 

**September 19, 2018** 

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

WS

Samuel McDonald

State of Nevada

September 19, 2018 11:00 AM Grand Jury Indictment

HEARD BY: Bell, Linda Marie COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 17A

**COURT CLERK:** Kimberly Estala

**RECORDER:** Renee Vincent

REPORTER:

**PARTIES** 

PRESENT: State of Nevada Plaintiff

Villani, Jacob J. Attorney

### **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

- Russell Walker, Grand Jury Foreperson, stated to the Court that at least twelve members had concurred in the return of the true bill during deliberation, but had been excused for presentation to the Court. State presented Grand Jury Case Number 18AGJ050X to the Court. COURT ORDERED, the Indictment may be filed and is assigned Case Number C-18-334954-1, Department X.

State requested a warrant, argued bail, and advised Deft is in custody. COURT ORDERED, \$300,000.00 BAIL; INDICTMENT WARRANT ISSUED, and matter SET for Arraignment.

COURT FURTHER ORDERED, Exhibits 1-4 to be lodged with the Clerk of the Court; Las Vegas Justice Court case no. 18F07303X DISMISSED per the State's request. In addition, a Pre-Trial Risk Assessment will be prepared if one was not previously done.

I.W. (CUSTODY COC-NDC)

10/10/18 8:30 A.M. INITIAL ARRAIGNMENT (DEPT X)

PRINT DATE: 08/04/2021 Page 1 of 19 Minutes Date: September 19, 2018

CLERK'S NOTE: This Minute Order was corrected to reflect the correct Justice Court case number to be dismissed. // ke 10/11/18

PRINT DATE: 08/04/2021 Page 2 of 19 Minutes Date: September 19, 2018

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

**COURT MINUTES** 

October 10, 2018

C-18-334954-1

State of Nevada

VS

Samuel McDonald

October 10, 2018

8:30 AM

**Initial Arraignment** 

**HEARD BY:** Jones, Tierra

**COURTROOM:** RJC Courtroom 14B

**COURT CLERK:** Teri Berkshire

**RECORDER:** Victoria Boyd

**REPORTER:** 

**PARTIES** 

**PRESENT:** Jones, Jr., John T.

Attorney Defendant Plaintiff Attorney

McDonald, Samuel State of Nevada WALKENSHAW, TALIA

### **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

- Upon Court's inquiry, deft. stated he cannot afford to hire an attorney. COURT ORDERED, Public Defender APPOINTED. Matter trailed. Later matter recalled. DEFT. MCDONALD ARRAIGNED, PLED NOT GUILTY, and INVOKED the 60-DAY RULE. COURT ORDERED, matter set for trial. Court noted if the PD has a conflict they can put the matter on calendar and notify the State, so they can do an order to transport deft.

CUSTODY (COC-NDC)

12/10/18 8:30 A.M. CALENDAR CALL

PRINT DATE: 08/04/2021 Page 3 of 19 Minutes Date: September 19, 2018

12/17/18 10:30 A.M. JURY TRIAL

PRINT DATE: 08/04/2021 Page 4 of 19 Minutes Date: September 19, 2018

**COURT MINUTES** 

November 14, 2018

C-18-334954-1 State of Nevada

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

vs

Samuel McDonald

November 14, 2018 8:30 AM All Pending Motions

**HEARD BY:** Jones, Tierra COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 14B

**COURT CLERK:** Teri Berkshire

**RECORDER:** Victoria Boyd

REPORTER:

**PARTIES** 

**PRESENT:** Machnich, Tegan Attorney

McDonald, Samuel Defendant State of Nevada Plaintiff Villani, Jacob J. Attorney

### **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

- Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus...State's Motion in Limine to Admit Evidence of Other Crimes, Wrongs or Acts that Constitute Separate Sexual Offenses

Following arguments by counsel, Court advised it will issue a minute order by Friday, 11-16-18. Ms. Machnich requested to vacate the trial date. Upon Court's inquiry, deft. WAIVED his right to trial within 60 days. Mr. Villani stated no opposition to a continuance. COURT ORDERED, trial date VACATED and RE-SET on the date given.

CUSTODY (COC-NDC)

02/25/19 8:30 A.M. CALENDAR CALL

PRINT DATE: 08/04/2021 Page 5 of 19 Minutes Date: September 19, 2018

03/04/19 10:30 A.M. JURY TRIAL

PRINT DATE: 08/04/2021 Page 6 of 19 Minutes Date: September 19, 2018

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor		COURT MINUTES	November 16, 2018
C-18-334954-1	State of Nev	ada	
	vs Samuel McI		
	Samuel McL	onaiu	

November 16, 2018 8:30 AM Decision

**HEARD BY:** Jones, Tierra COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 14B

**COURT CLERK:** Teri Berkshire

**RECORDER:** 

REPORTER:

PARTIES PRESENT:

### **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

- Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus....State's Motion in Limine to Admit Evidence of Other Crimes, Wrongs or Acts that Constitute Separate Sexual Offenses

Following review of the papers and pleadings on file herein, and arguments of counsel, COURT ORDERS, Petition of Writ of Habeas Corpus DENIED. The State presented sufficient evidence to establish probable cause at the grand jury proceeding. Further, the State instructed the grand jurors to ignore the allegations regarding another case and that it had nothing to do with this case.

The COURT FURTHER ORDERS, State s Motion in Limine to Admit Evidence of Other Crimes, Wrongs or Acts that Constitute Separate Sexual Offenses is DENIED. While NRS 48.045(3) does not prevent the admission of other sexual offenses, the statute does not require the admission of said offenses. Here, the probative value of admission of the other sexual acts is outweighed by the prejudicial nature of the admission of the other sexual acts.

PRINT DATE: 08/04/2021 Page 7 of 19 Minutes Date: September 19, 2018

**COURT MINUTES** 

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

January 14, 2019

C-18-334954-1

State of Nevada

Samuel McDonald

January 14, 2019

8:30 AM

**Motion in Limine** 

**HEARD BY:** Jones, Tierra

**COURTROOM:** RJC Courtroom 14B

**COURT CLERK:** Teri Berkshire

Lauren Kidd

**RECORDER:** 

Rubina Feda

REPORTER:

**PARTIES** 

PRESENT:

Machnich, Tegan

Attorney

### **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

- Defendant not present, in Nevada Department of Corrections. Court advised it did not beleive an order for transport was done. Court advised this Court reviewed the Motion and response and noted a better title for the State's motion would have been a motion to reconsider. State advised either title would have been appropriate and advised the State would submit. Ms. Machnich advised she would like the opportunity to brief the Lamay factors further if the Court was inclined to entertain it. Court advised it would issue a Minute Order by the end of the week with regard to the Lamay factors and everything this Court would consider in making a decision.

PRINT DATE: Page 8 of 19 08/04/2021 Minutes Date: September 19, 2018

Felony/Gross Misd	emeanor	COURT MINUTES	January 18, 2019
C-18-334954-1	State of N	evada	
	Samuel M	IcDonald	

January 18, 2019 3:00 AM Decision

**HEARD BY:** Jones, Tierra **COURTROOM:** RJC Courtroom 14B

**COURT CLERK:** Teri Berkshire

**RECORDER:** 

**REPORTER:** 

PARTIES PRESENT:

### **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

- State s Renewed Motion in Limine to Admit Evidence of Separate Sexual Offenses for Propensity Purposes is GRANTED. Pursuant to NRS 48.045(3) and Franks v. State, 135 Nev. Advance Opinion 1 (2019), the evidence of Defendant s other sexual offenses is admissible for propensity purposes. The Court has considered the reasoning in United States v. LeMay, 260 F.3d 1018 (9th Cir. 2001), and finds that the probative value is not outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice. This Court finds, similar to the court in Franks, that the evidence of other sexual acts is almost identical to the acts charged in the instant case, with the exception that the instant case also alleges oral penetration of the victim. As Such, the Motion is GRANTED.

PRINT DATE: 08/04/2021 Page 9 of 19 Minutes Date: September 19, 2018

**COURT MINUTES** 

February 25, 2019

C-18-334954-1

State of Nevada

VS

Samuel McDonald

February 25, 2019

8:30 AM

**All Pending Motions** 

**HEARD BY:** Jones, Tierra

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

**COURTROOM:** RJC Courtroom 14B

**COURT CLERK:** Teri Berkshire

**RECORDER:** Victoria Boyd

**REPORTER:** 

**PARTIES** 

**PRESENT:** Machnich, Tegan McDonald, Samuel

State of Nevada

Villani, Jacob J.

Attorney Defendant Plaintiff Attorney

**JOURNAL ENTRIES** 

- Defendant's Motion to Continue Trial Date (Unopposed)....Calendar Call

There being no opposition, COURT ORDERED, Defendant's Motion to Continue Trial Date, GRANTED. FURTHER COURT ORDERED, trial date VACATED and RE-SET on the date given.

CUSTODY (COC - NDC)

07/15/19 8:30 A.M. CALENDAR CALL

07/22/19 10:30 A.M. JURY TRIAL

PRINT DATE: 08/04/2021 Page 10 of 19 Minutes Date: September 19, 2018

**COURT MINUTES** 

May 22, 2019

C-18-334954-1 State of Nevada

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

V.C

Samuel McDonald

May 22, 2019 8:30 AM Motion to Continue Trial

**HEARD BY:** Jones, Tierra **COURTROOM:** RJC Courtroom 14B

**COURT CLERK:** Teri Berkshire

**RECORDER:** Victoria Boyd

REPORTER:

**PARTIES** 

**PRESENT:** Craggs, Genevieve C. Attorney

Machnich, Tegan Attorney State of Nevada Plaintiff

### **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

- Deft. not present and in the Nevada Department of Corrections. Upon Court's inquiry, Ms. Machnich advised she visited deft. last week at the prison and he knows about this motion. Following arguments by counsel, COURT ORDERED, Defendant's Motion to Continue trial date, GRANTED. FURTHER COURT ORDERED, trial date VACATED and RE-SET on the date given.

CUSTODY (COC)

12/02/19 8:30 A.M. CALENDAR CALL

12/09/19 10:30 A.M. JURY TRIAL

PRINT DATE: 08/04/2021 Page 11 of 19 Minutes Date: September 19, 2018

**COURT MINUTES** 

December 02, 2019

C-18-334954-1 State of Nevada

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

VS

Samuel McDonald

December 02, 2019 8:30 AM All Pending Motions

**HEARD BY:** Jones, Tierra COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 14B

**COURT CLERK:** Teri Berkshire

**RECORDER:** Victoria Boyd

REPORTER:

**PARTIES** 

**PRESENT:** Craggs, Genevieve C. Attorney

Machnich, Tegan Attorney
McDonald, Samuel Defendant
State of Nevada Plaintiff
Villani, Jacob J. Attorney

#### **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

- Calendar Call...Defendant's Motion to Dismiss for Failure to Preserve Evidence, Motion for Special Jury Instruction (Sanborn Motion) or Motion in Limine to Exclude Scan Examination...Defendant's Motion to Dismiss...Defendant's Motion to Strike Proposed Experts Michael Zbiegien and Peggy McCoy...Defendant's Motion to Compel Production of Discovery & Brady Material

Following arguments by counsel, COURT ORDERED, As to Defendant's Motion to Dismiss, DENIED;

As to Defendant's Motion to Dismiss for Failure to Preserve Evidence, Motion for Special Jury Instruction (Sanborn Motion) or Motion in Limine to Exclude Scan Examination, DENIED;

PRINT DATE: 08/04/2021 Page 12 of 19 Minutes Date: September 19, 2018

As to Defendant's Motion to Strike Proposed Experts Michael Zbiegien and Peggy McCoy, Motion MOOT as to Peggy McCoy, and Limited to as to Michael Zbiegien, in that he can testify as to what is in his report and his findings.

As to Defendant's Motion to Compel Production of Discovery & Brady Material, State to comply with their Statutory obligations.

As to Defense request to Voir dire Dr. Norah Rudin outside the presence of the Jury, GRANTED. Court directed Ms. Machnich, to file the Audiovisual Transmission equipment Appearance Request, today, with the notarized attachment. State has no opposition to the request or taking Dr. Norah Rudin, out of order.

Matter trailed. Later matter recalled. Ms. Machnich advised the case may be resolved and requested to pass the calendar call. COURT ORDERED, calendar call CONTINUED to the date given.

**CUSTODY** 

02/04/19 8:30 A.M. CONTINUED CALENDAR CALL...NEGOTIATIONS

PRINT DATE: 08/04/2021 Page 13 of 19 Minutes Date: September 19, 2018

# DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

**COURT MINUTES** 

December 04, 2019

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

VS

Samuel McDonald

State of Nevada

December 04, 2019 8:30 AM Calendar Call

**HEARD BY:** Jones, Tierra COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 14B

**COURT CLERK:** Teri Berkshire

**RECORDER:** Victoria Boyd

REPORTER:

**PARTIES** 

**PRESENT:** Craggs, Genevieve C. Attorney

Jones, Jr., John T.AttorneyMachnich, TeganAttorneyMcDonald, SamuelDefendantState of NevadaPlaintiff

#### **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

- Counsel advised the matter is negotiated. Ms. Machnich submitted the attachment opposing counsel referenced at the last hearing. Court noted that is a Moot issue now since the matter is resolved. Negotiations are a contained in the GUILTY PLEA AGREEMENT FILED IN OPEN COURT. Court canvassed Deft. on the AMENDED INDICTMENT FILED IN OPEN COURT, charging COUNT -1 SEXUAL ASSAULT (F), and COUNT - 2 SEXUAL ASSAULT (F). Deft. pled guilty. Court accepted plea and referred the matter to the Division of Parole and Probation for a presentencing report (PSI) and set for sentencing on the date given. COURT FURTHER ORDERED, trial date VACATED. Representations made by Ms. Machnich regarding negotiations and that after the last hearing Deft. stated he wanted to accept the offer. Further, representations regarding back and forth emails and the State rescinding the offer. Court noted it can't interject in negotiations, and noted communication between counsel could have remedied this issue.

PRINT DATE: 08/04/2021 Page 14 of 19 Minutes Date: September 19, 2018

CUSTODY (COC-NDC)

02/05/20 8:30 A.M. SENTENCING

PRINT DATE: 08/04/2021 Page 15 of 19 Minutes Date: September 19, 2018

### DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

**COURT MINUTES** 

February 05, 2020

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

**T**70

Samuel McDonald

State of Nevada

February 05, 2020 8:30 AM Sentencing

**HEARD BY:** Jones, Tierra COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 14B

**COURT CLERK:** Teri Berkshire

**RECORDER:** Victoria Boyd

**REPORTER:** 

**PARTIES** 

PRESENT: Machnich, Tegan Attorney

McDonald, Samuel Craig Defendant State of Nevada Plaintiff Villani, Jacob J. Attorney

### **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

- DEFT. MCDONALD ADJUDGED GUILTY of COUNT -1 SEXUAL ASSAULT (F) and COUNT - 2 SEXUAL ASSAULT (F). Arguments by counsel. Court noted it read Deft's letter. Matter submitted. COURT ORDERED, in addition to the \$25.00 Administrative Assessment fee, \$250.00 Indigent Defense Civil Assessment fee, \$947.89 Restitution to the Clark County Social Services, a \$150.00 DNA Analysis fee including testing to determine genetic markers, if not done already, and \$3.00 DNA Collection fee, Deft. SENTENCED As to COUNT - 1 to LIFE in the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDC),

with the possibility of Parole after (TEN) 10 YEARS; As to COUNT - 2 LIFE in the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDC),

with the possibility of Parole after (TEN) 10 YEARS in the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDC), CONSECUTIVE to COUNT -1; and this case to run CONSECUTIVE to C217360, with ZERO (0) DAYS credit for time served. FURTHER COURT ORDERED, an AGGREGATE total of LIFE in the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDC), with the possibility of Parole after TWENTY (20) YEARS.

PRINT DATE: 08/04/2021 Page 16 of 19 Minutes Date: September 19, 2018

COURT FURTHER ORDERED, Register as a sex offender in accordance with NRS 179D.460 within 48 hours of release from custody. COURT ORDERED, a special SENTENCE OF LIFETIME SUPERVISION is imposed to commence upon release from any term of probation, parole or imprisonment. Ms. Machnich requested to aggregate the two cases. Court noted it cannot aggregate a case that the Court didn't sentence defendant on. Mr. Villani agreed.

**NDC** 

PRINT DATE: 08/04/2021 Page 17 of 19 Minutes Date: September 19, 2018

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor		COURT MINUTES	April 16, 2020
C-18-334954-1	State of Nevada vs Samuel McDona	ld	
April 16, 2020	2:45 PM	Minute Order	
<b>HEARD BY:</b> Jones, Tierra		COURTROOM: Chambers	
COURT CLERK: To	eri Berkshire		
RECORDER:			
REPORTER:			
PARTIES PRESENT:			
		IOURNAL ENTRIES	

- No parties present. Pursuant to NRS 176.035.1, this offense was committed on or before July 1, 2014, so there is no requirement that the sentence be aggregated. As such, the Court is removing the aggregated sentence from the Judgment of Conviction. The Clerk's Office is ordered to prepare an Amended Judgment of Conviction without the aggregated sentence.

**NDC** 

Page 18 of 19 PRINT DATE: 08/04/2021 Minutes Date: September 19, 2018

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

**COURT MINUTES** 

June 07, 2021

C-18-334954-1

State of Nevada

Samuel McDonald

June 07, 2021

8:30 AM

**Petition** 

**HEARD BY:** Bonaventure, Joseph T.

**COURTROOM:** RJC Courtroom 14B

**COURT CLERK:** Carolyn Jackson

**RECORDER:** 

Angelica Michaux

REPORTER:

**PARTIES** 

PRESENT: Rhoades, Kristina A.

Attorney

State of Nevada

Plaintiff

### **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

- Defendant not present; in the custody of the Nevada Department of Corrections.

Court noted this matter is on for hearing of a Petition; the Stated filed its opposition.

COURT stated it FINDS the Petition for Writ of Prohibition is the incorrect remedy for such a request and this Court lacks jurisdiction to consider the claim, which has no relation to the sentence or conviction in this case. Further, the Court stated if the Defendant wishes to challenge the seizure of funds in his inmate account by the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDC), he may do so through other remedies. COURT ORDERED, Petition DENIED. State to prepare and submit the Order.

CUSTODY (COC-NDC)

CLERK'S NOTE: The above minute order has been distributed to: Samuel Craig McDonald, #89628, Southern Desert Correctional Center, P.O. Box 208, Indian Springs, NV 89070-0208. //cj 06/11/21

PRINT DATE: Page 19 of 19 08/04/2021 Minutes Date: September 19, 2018

# **Certification of Copy and Transmittal of Record**

State of Nevada County of Clark SS

Pursuant to the Supreme Court order dated July 28, 2021, I, Steven D. Grierson, the Clerk of the Court of the Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County, State of Nevada, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, full and correct copy of the complete trial court record for the case referenced below. The record comprises two volumes with pages numbered 1 through 411.

STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff(s),

vs.

SAMUEL CRAIG MCDONALD,

Defendant(s),

now on file and of record in this office.

Case No: C-18-334954-1

Dept. No: X

IN WITNESS THEREOF, I have hereunto Set my hand and Affixed the seal of the Court at my office, Las Vegas, Nevada This 4 day of August 2021.

Steven D. Grierson, Clerk of the Court

Amanda Hampton, Deputy Clerk