## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

Electronically Filed Oct 142021 11:24 a.m. Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court<br>Appellant,<br>vs.<br>\section*{THE STATE OF NEVADA}

Respondent.

Docket No. 83216
Appeal From A Judgment of Conviction (Guilty Plea)
Fifth Judicial District Court
The Honorable Kimberly Wanker, District Judge
District Court No. CR20-0092

## APPELLANT'S APPENDIX VOLUME 1 OF 4

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Case No. $20 C R O 1098$
Department $\qquad$
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ARR: $\qquad$
IN THE JUSTICE COURT OF PAHRUMP TOWNSHIP COUNTY OF NYE, STATE OF NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Plaintiff,
v.

## CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

MARCO ANTONIO TORRES,
$\qquad$ 1

The undersigned, Chris Arabia, District Attorney, County of Nye, State of Nevada, by and through his deputy, Kirk D. Vitto, complains and charges the above named defendant, MARCO ANTONIO TORRES, with having committed the following offenses within said County of Nye, State of Nevada:

## COUNT I

FIRST DEGREE MURDER OF VULNERABLE PERSON, in violation of NRS 200.010/NRS 200.030, A CATEGORY 'A' FELONY, committed in the following manner, to wit: That ON OR ABOUT APRIL 4, 2020, in Pahrump Township, Nye County, Nevada, said Defendant, without authority of law, did willfully, unlawfully, with malice aforethought kill and murder JONATHAN A. PIPER, a human being, by beating and/or strangling the victim who was diagnosed to be in stage four treatment for cancer at the time he was murdered at Unit 103, 835 South Linda Street;

OPEN MURDER, in violation of NRS 200.010/NRS 200.030, A CATEGORY 'A' FELONY, committed in the following manner, to wit: That ON OR ABOUT APRIL 4, 2020, in Pahrump Township, Nye County, Nevada, said Defendant, without authority of law, did willfully, unlawfully, with malice aforethought, express or implied, or otherwise in a willful, deliberate, premeditated manner kill and murder JONATHAN A. PIPER, a human being, by beating and/or strangling the victim at Unit 103, 835 South Linda Street;

## COUNT III

INVASION OF THE HOME (ROOM), in violation of NRS 205.067, A CATEGORY 'B' FELONY, committed in the following manner, to wit: That ON OR ABOUT APRIL 4, 2020, in Pahrump Township, Nye County, Nevada, the Defendant did whether by day or night, forcibly enter the inhabited dwelling (room) of JONATHAN A. PIPER without permission, by kicking open the door to PIPER's room at Unit 103, 835 South Linda Street;

## COUNT IV

BATTERY BY STRANGULATION, in violation of NRS 200.481(2)(b), A CATEGORY 'C' FELONY, committed in the following manner, to wit: That ON OR ABOUT APRIL 4, 2020, in Pahrump Township, Nye County, Nevada, the Defendant did willfully use an unlawful application of force or violence upon JONATHAN A. PIPER by "Strangulation", intentionally impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood by an application of pressure on the throat or neck, or by blocking the nose or mouth of PIPER, in a manner that creates a risk of death or substantial bodily harm within Unit 103, 835 South Linda Street;

## COUNT V

ABUSE OF A VULNERABLE PERSON, in violation of NRS 200.5099(1)(a), A CATEGORY 'C' FELONY, or GROSS MISDEMEANOR, committed in the following manner, to wit: That ON OR ABOUT APRIL 4, 2020, in Pahrump Township, Nye County, Nevada, the Defendant did willfully inflict pain or injury upon a "vulnerable person" by striking or otherwise hitting JONATHAN A. PIPER on an occasion other than the act or acts referenced in Counts I, II, and/or IV, or by doing those act(s) alleged in Count VII within Unit 103, 835 South Linda Street;

## COUNT VI

INTERCEPTION, INTERRUPTION OR DELAY OF MESSAGE SENT OVER TELEPHONE LINE, in violation of NRS 707.900, A GROSS MISDEMEANOR, committed in the following manner, to wit: That ON OR ABOUT APRIL 4, 2020, in Pahrump Township, Nye County, Nevada, said Defendant did willfully and unlawfully interrupt or delay the sending of a message over the telephone line by, after observing JONATHAN A. PIPER on the phone with law enforcement, became upset, and suspicious that PIPER was "ratting him out", took the phone PIPER was using to make the call to "dispatch", telling dispatch it was a "false alarm", and then smashing the phone on the floor before doing those acts alleged in Count I and incorporated herein by reference;

## COUNT VII

INJURY TO OTHER PROPERTY, in violation of NRS 206.310, A GROSS MISDEMEANOR, committed in the following manner, to wit: That ON OR ABOUT APRIL 4, 2020, in Pahrump Township, Nye County, Nevada, said Defendant did willfully or maliciously destroy or injure any real or personal property of another, by smashing the blue Samsung cellular phone belonging to JONATHAN A. PIPER, having a value greater than $\$ 250.00$ at Unit 103, 835 South Linda Street;

## COUNT VIII

HABITUAL CRIMINAL, in violation of NRS 207.010(1)(b), A CATEGORY 'A' FELONY, committed in the following manner, to wit: Having been convicted of at least two or three predicate felony offenses, thereby subjecting the defendant to a potential sentence of life in prison without the possibility of parole in that the defendant has proven himself to be a recidivist offender against whom society has the right to request he be removed "from its ranks for a longer time [because the defendant has demonstrated himself to be] a recidivist who by repeated violations has shown his refusal to conform to a lawful mode of living", Tanksley v. State, 113 Nev. 997 at 1004, 946 P.2d 148 (1997), the prior offenses to be submitted before the Fifth Judicial District Court as certified copies, constitutionally valid, and legitimate, and all prior offenses setting forth facts sufficient to conclude that the defendant is an Habitual Criminal, State $v$. Bardmess, 54 Nev. 84, 7 P.2d 817 (1932), and that he should be sentenced accordingly should the court adjudicate him so after finding him eligible, and thereafter exercising discretion to determine whether imposition of the Habitual Criminal application is appropriate, Hughes v. State, 116 Nev. 327 at 333, 996 P.2d 890 (2000), in the event the defendant is convicted of one or more of the underlying felony offenses referenced supra;

All of which is contrary to the form, force and effect of the statutes in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Nevada. Said complainant makes this declaration under penalty of perjury.


CHRIS ARABIA NYE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY


Case No. 20CR01098
Department B

IN THE JUSTICE COURT OF PAHRUMP TOWNSHIP
COUNTY OF NYE, STATE OF NEVADA
the state of nevada,
Plaintiff, v.

## AMENDED CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

MARCO ANTONIO TORRES,
Defendant.
The undersigned, Chris Arabia, District Attorney, County of Nye, State of Nevada, by and through his deputy, Kirk D. Vitto, complains and charges the above named defendant, MARCO ANTONIO TORRES, with having committed the following offenses within said County of Nye, State of Nevada:

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## COUNT II

OPEN MURDER, in violation of NRS 200.010/NRS 200.030, A CATEGORY 'A' FELONY, committed in the following manner, to wit:

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## COUNTV

ABUSE OF A VULNERABLE PERSON, in violation of NRS 200.5092/NRS 200.5099 A CATEGORY 'B' FELONY, committed in the following manner, to wit: That ON OR ABOUT APRIL 4, 2020, in Pahrump Township, Nye County, Nevada, the Defendant did willfully inflict pain or injury upon a "vulnerable person" by striking or otherwise hitting JONATHAN A. PIPER on an occasion other than the act or acts referenced in Counts I, II, and/or IV, or by doing those act(s) alleged in Counts III and VII within Unit 103, 835 South Linda Street;

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HABITUAL CRIMINAL, in violation of NRS 207.010(1)(a) and/or (b), A CATEGORY ' $A$ ' or ' $B$ ' FELONY, committed in the following manner, to wit: Having been convicted of at least two or three predicate felony offenses, thereby subjecting the defendant to a potential sentence of life in prison without the possibility of parole in that the defendant has proven himself to be a recidivist offender against whom society has the right to request he be removed "from its ranks for a longer time [because the defendant has demonstrated himself to be] a recidivist who by repeated violations has shown his refusal to conform to a lawful mode of living", Tanksley v. State, 113 Nev. 997 at 1004, 946 P.2d 148 (1997), the prior offenses to be submitted before the Fifth Judicial District Court as certified copies, constitutionally valid, and legitimate, and all prior offenses setting forth facts sufficient to conclude that the defendant is an Habitual Criminal, State v. Bardmess, 54 Nev. 84, 7 P.2d 817 (1932), and that he should be sentenced accordingly should the court adjudicate him so after finding him eligible, and thereafter exercising discretion to determine whether imposition of the Habitual Criminal application is appropriate, Hughes V. State, 116 Nev. 327 at 333, 996 P.2d 890 (2000), in the event the defendant is convicted of one or more of the underlying felony offenses referenced supra;

DATED this $\qquad$ day of August, 2020.

CHRIS ARABIA AYE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY


## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Kasondra K. Ward, Executive Legal Secretary, of the Nye County District Attorney's Office, do hereby certify that I have served the following:

## Amended Criminal Complaint <br> Case No. 20CR01098 <br> STATE v. MARCO ANTONIO TORRES

upon said Defendant(s) herein by delivering a true and correct copy thereof on
$\qquad$ to the following:

DANIEL E MARTINEZ ESQ.
Via hand deliver at the Nye county District Attorney's Office in Pahrump Nevada.


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Justice Court Case No. 20 CR 01098
Department B
    IN THE JUSTICE COURT OF PAHRUMP TOWNSHIP
    COUNTY OF NYE, STATE OF NEVADA
THE STATE OF NEVADA, )
        Plaintiff, )
    vs. ) TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
MARCO ANTONIO TORRES, ) PRELIMINARY HEARING
        Defendant. )
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BEFORE KENT JASPERSON, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
        1 5 2 0 ~ E A S T ~ B A S I N ~ A V E N U E , ~ P A H R U M P , ~ N E V A D A ~ 8 9 0 6 0 ~
        THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 2020, 9:27 A.M.
APPEARANCES:
    For the State: Kirk Vitto, Esq.
                                    Michael Allmon, Esq.
                                    Deputies District Attorney
    For the Defendant: Daniel Martinez, Esq.
                            Ronni Boskovich, Esq.
                    Public Defenders




THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 2020, 9:27 A.M.

THE COURT: All right. Marco Torres, case number 20 CR 01098.

MR. MARTINEZ: Judge, he's present and in custody.

THE COURT: All right. Is the State ready to proceed in this matter?

MR. VITTO: Judge, we are ready. I have a preliminary request.

THE COURT: Okay. Is the defense ready to proceed?

MR. MARTINEZ: We are, Judge.
THE COURT: Okay.
MR. VITTO: Now my preliminary request.
THE COURT: Any pretrial motions or matters
that we need to address before we begin?
MR. MARTINEZ: I would invoke the exclusionary rule, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. The exclusionary rule can be invoked. I instruct anyone that's subpoenaed to testify in this matter to wait in the outside hallway until they are called to testify, and not discuss their testimony with anyone else.

What is your matter, Mr. Vitto?

MR. VITTO: Thanks, Judge.

Judge, there's a gentleman, he's a childhood friend of my first witness, Christopher Piper. He's a childhood friend of Mr. Torres and he's a childhood friend of the decedent. He's traveled from California with the victim. He is not a witness. He's asked if he could watch the proceedings, implored me to ask if he could watch the proceedings, and I told him I will ask, and that's all I can do.

THE COURT: I would have to deny the request. I even turned down a media request this morning based on the Covid-19 situation that we're currently involved in, and the order that was done by the Court is basically saying that the only people that would be allowed in the courtroom for any cases that are heard are people that are pertinent to the case: the attorneys, the defendant, witnesses for the State, witnesses for the defense, court reporter, stuff like that. We would have no spectators because we don't want to take a chance on having a gathering of people, number one, that could potentially violate the governor's order of more than 10 people, because I think we're pretty close to 10 people in here right now. And number two, additional people that could spread the Covid virus that we don't know what their status is.

MR. VITTO: No problem, Judge. I'll let him know and I'll let him know your reasons, and I'll get my first witness.

THE COURT: Sure.
MR. MARTINEZ: Sounds good.
THE COURT: Any pretrial matters we need to talk about? No.

MR. MARTINEZ: Well, I was going to say I don't know. I know there is a -- some exhibits that we're going to admit through stipulation. I don't know if the State wants to do that now or just do it as it comes up with testimony. I'll leave it up to the State.

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. VITTO: I don't have a problem with that. We stipulated to the admission of 3 and 3A. Those are medical records. We have stipulated to the autopsy report; that will be 5. And we have stipulated to the 911 call, which will be 4. THE COURT: Okay.
(State's Exhibits 3, 3A, 4 and
5 were received into evidence.)

MR. VITTO: Just for purposes of the
preliminary hearing.

MR. MARTINEZ: Yes.

MR. VITTO: All his objections will be maintained throughout the course of the proceedings from this point forward.

MR. MARTINEZ: That is correct, Judge.

THE COURT: The other thing is that I have had a request for clarification. For the court reporter to be able to make sure and take down everything accurately, that when the witnesses are here on the stand testifying we will have them pull their mask down below their mouth so that they can be heard clearly.

Anybody have any objection to that?

MR. VITTO: No. And I would ask that the same rule be applicable to Counsel and I for the edification of our court reporter.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MARTINEZ: Sounds great, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. With that, I guess you can get your first witness.

MR. VITTO: Thanks, Judge.

Follow the bailiff right here to the witness chair. Be sworn and we'll begin.

THE BAILIFF: Face the clerk and raise your right hand.

\section*{CHRISTOPHER JAMES PIPER,}
having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, testified as follows:

THE CLERK: You may be seated.
THE BAILIFF: Speak clearly into the microphone.

THE COURT: That's fine. You can pull your mask down so you can be heard.

If you could, please, state and spell your name for the record.

MR. MARTINEZ: Christopher James Piper. The whole name?

THE COURT: At least the last name. Spell it for us, please.

THE WITNESS: \(\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{i}-\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{e}-\mathrm{r}\).
THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Vitto.
MR. VITTO: Thank you, Your Honor.

DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. VITTO:
Q What is your occupation, sir?

A I'm a deeper-than-deep-tissue body worker.
Q And where do you currently reside?
A La Crescenta.
O California?

A Yes.
Q You drove here yesterday?
A Yes.

Q Mr. Piper, are you related to
Jonathan A. Piper?
A Yes. I'm his only sibling.
Q And who was the older brother?
A Jonathan.

Q Okay. So Jonathan was your older brother?
A Yes.
Q Do you recall his birthdate?
A \(\quad 4 / 29 / 62\).

Q April 29, 1962. Is that correct?
A Yes.
Q Are you familiar with Marco Antonio Torres?
A Yes. He's from the old neighborhood. We grew up together.

Q All right. Is that upon what your familiarity is based? You grew up with him?

A Yes. Jonathan and Marco met in third grade.
Q All right. Do you see Marco Antonio Torres in the courtroom today?

A Yes.
Q Can you identify an article of clothing he's

A A striped shirt. A white and pink -MR. MARTINEZ: We'll stipulate to the identification of the defendant, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. The record will
reflect the in-court identification of the defendant. BY MR. VITTO:

Q Now, Mr. Piper, let me show you State's proposed Exhibit 1. Do you recognize that photograph?

A Yes. I took it.
Q You took that photograph. Did you provide that photograph to me?

A Yes, I did.
Q And do you recognize the person depicted there?

A That is my brother.
Q Do you recall when and where that photograph was taken?

A Well, I could look it up exactly if you want me to. I would have to turn on my phone. It was pretty recent. It was 2019. It was in the previous residence before he moved -- before he moved into the one where he was murdered, yeah.

Q That photograph was taken at a residence previous to the one -- his last residence --

Q -- in Pahrump?
A Uh-huh.
Q All right. And it was sometime -- you believe it was sometime in 2019?

A Yeah. Do you need the specific day?
Q Not right now.
A Okay.
Q That's fine. Now, I see in there it's a photograph of him sitting on a bed. What can you tell me about the bed and the bedding?

A I went up to buy that all for him.
Q Okay. You made those purchases?
A Yes.
MR. VITTO: All right. Your Honor, I would ask that State's proposed 1 be admitted into evidence. MR. MARTINEZ: No objection for purposes of preliminary hearing, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. Exhibit 1 is admitted.
(State's Exhibit No. 1 was received into evidence.)

MR. VITTO: Thank you, Your Honor.
BY MR. VITTO:
Q Now, I would like to show you what has been
preliminarily marked as State's proposed Exhibit 2. Mr. Piper, do you recognize the person depicted in that photograph?

A Yeah. That's my brother.
Q That's your brother, Jonathan?

A Yeah.
Q So the person depicted in State's proposed Exhibit 1 and State's proposed Exhibit 2 are the same person?

A Yes.
MR. VITTO: Now, Your Honor, I would move for admission of State's proposed Exhibit 2.

MR. MARTINEZ: I would oppose at this point, Your Honor. I would ask for more foundation as to who took the picture, when the picture was taken, more details along those lines, which I don't believe this witness can testify about.

MR. VITTO: My response would be that all the witness needs to do is testify that the photograph accurately depicts his brother. That's all I'm using it for at this point. He's simply identifying his older brother. "That's my older brother in that picture." MR. MARTINEZ: Judge, my only response to that would be -- and I'm not making any accusations. It is 2020. It's easy to photocopy pictures, to superimpose
things into pictures. I know the State will be able to lay the foundation with a witness that is called later on today. I'm asking the Court to wait until that foundation is laid to admit the picture.

MR. VITTO: You know what? To specifically address that, can I ask a couple of questions?

THE COURT: Sure.
BY MR. VITTO:
Q Mr. Piper, look at Exhibit 1, the photograph of your brother alive. Do you see the bedding in that photograph?

A Yes.
Q Look at State's proposed Exhibit 2. Do you see the same exact bedding?

A Yes.

Q The bedding that you purchased?
A Yes, and the mattress. All of it, yeah.
MR. VITTO: Again, I would move this exhibit into evidence.

THE COURT: I will allow it to be admitted.
(State's Exhibit No. 2 was received into evidence.)

MR. VITTO: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you, Judge.

BY MR. VITTO:

Q You also have another photograph with you; is that correct?

A Yeah, this one.

MR. VITTO: Let me see that. Thank you.
This is 1A.
BY MR. VITTO:

Q Showing you State's proposed Exhibit 1A. How did that come into your possession?

A From a trip a couple years ago to Lake Tahoe I took with Jonathan.

Q So you recognize what is depicted in that photograph?

A Yeah.

Q That's you and your brother?
A Yes.
Q How did you get that? That case that says "waterproof", it's in orange. It has a black thing at the top, let the record reflect. How was that provided to you?

A Well, the waterproof thing comes from another trip we took to Zion. This is to put your phone in when you go up the narrows, and then he put the picture in that

Q You live in California?
A Yeah.

Q Did you bring that with you from California?
A This? No. This was my brother's. He kept it as a memento.

Q How did you get that into your hands today?
A Dennis kept it for me, the manager of the place where Jonathan was.

Q And he gave that to you this morning?
A Yeah.
Q All right. Now, do you know where your brother was residing on the day he died?

A 835 South Linda.
Q And what type of structure was he living in?
A A trailer house.
Q Okay. And is that in Pahrump Township, Nye County, Nevada?

A Yes.
Q Is there a particular reason that you know the address 835 South Linda Street?

A Yeah. When my brother moved in there he told me.

Q Had you ever been to that residence?
A Once, when I moved -- I moved Marco in there to take care of my brother.

Q Okay. So you moved Marco into the last residence that your brother was living?

A Yes.
Q All right. How did that come about?
A Well, Marco and a mutual friend of his, Paul Wilkins, got together to reminisce about the past and try to locate old friends, and my brother was one of them. And Marco found him and they got talking. My brother talked about his illness, and Marco had the idea of coming over -- up here to take care of him.

MR. MARTINEZ: Judge, I object at this point as to foundation and possibly hearsay.

MR. VITTO: Okay.
THE COURT: Sustained.
BY MR. VITTO:

Q How did you know about this conversation?
A Both Marco and both Paul told me.
Q Okay. Marco told you?
A And his friend Paul.

Q Okay. That he was -- that he wanted to be your brother's caretaker?

A Yeah, right.
Q And so you drove him here to be your brother's caretaker?

A Yes, I did.

Q All right. Now, why did your brother need a caretaker?

A He was in stage-four cancer, and he could still walk, but very slowly. He could barely talk. It was hard to understand him. I wanted somebody to be around, and we all thought it was a wonderful idea because they were old childhood friends.

Q All right. Now, when was the last time you saw your brother prior to the date of his death, April 4, 2020?

A February 2nd, when I moved Marco up.
Q Okay. February 2nd of this year?
A Yeah.
Q And I'm not trying to lock you into anything. Are you certain that it was February 2 nd or was it around February 2nd?

A There was a picture \(I\) took of them. Let's see. It could be the 3 rd . I'm trying to remember when I left. If it's not the 2nd, it's the 3rd.

Q Would it be fair to say it was early February of this year?

A Yes.
Q All right. So you mentioned a picture. Let me show you State's proposed Exhibit 2A.

A And that was taken on February 2nd.

Q And you showed me that photograph yesterday?
A Yes, I did.
Q All right. And that photograph was taken
February 2nd?
A Yes.

Q And is that the trip where you brought Marco to live with your brother as his caretaker?

A Yes.

Q All right. Do you remember where that photograph was taken?

A Oh, in some little -- we didn't go to the hotel but just to eat. I don't remember exactly.

Q Some restaurant here in Pahrump?
A Yes, right.
Q Okay. Now, let me direct your attention to April 4, 2020. When was the last time you spoke to your brother prior to that date?

A About a week before that.
Q Okay. Was it just a general casual conversation?

A Yeah. We would talk to each other regularly.
Q Do you know when -- when was the last time your brother called your phone?

A On the day of the murder.
MR. MARTINEZ: I object there, Your Honor.
That calls for a legal conclusion, states a legal
conclusion.

MR. VITTO: Well, the objection is to the word "murder"?

MR. MARTINEZ: Yes.
BY MR. VITTO:

Q So it would be your testimony that your brother called you the night that he died?

A Yes.

Q Is that fair?
A That's fair.

Q All right. Do you happen to know what time that call came into your phone?

A Yeah. It was like late -- 2:00 or 3:00 in the morning, yeah.

Q Okay. And when did you discover that that call had come in?

A I'm trying to remember.

Q It's okay to say, "I don't remember," if you don't remember, but we would like your best recollection.

A As I recall, actually, when it came in \(I\) was so drowsy I looked at it and I just went back to sleep. I didn't think it was anything serious, yeah.

Q Okay.
A Yeah. As I remember -- actually, I looked at
my phone, but \(I\) was really tired, and so, you know.

Q So the phone call came in at 2:00 or 3:00 in the morning. You saw it was ringing, but you didn't answer it?

A Right.

Q Okay. Did your brother leave a message?

A Yeah. He said it was kind of crazy around there.

MR. MARTINEZ: I object here, Your Honor.

MR. VITTO: That's fine.

BY MR. VITTO:

Q Don't tell me what your brother said.

A Yeah.

Q Just -- but he did leave a message?

A Yes.

Q Do you still have that?

A No. No, I don't.

Q You would have erased it?

A Yeah, because -- I erased it the next day. I didn't think anything of it.

Q So you erased it before finding out that your brother had been killed?

A Yes.

Q All right.

MR. MARTINEZ: Again, just for the record
there, Your Honor --
MR. VITTO: I said "killed".
MR. MARTINEZ: I know. I'm still objecting.
BY MR. VITTO:
Q All right. Who is your carrier?
A T-Mobile.
Q And what number would that be under?
A (818)294-9995.
Q Got it. Thank you.
Now, let's talk about your brother's physical condition for a little bit. What can you tell me about -- or how would you describe his health?

A He was pretty weak. He had lost a lot of weight. Very low muscle mass. He could still walk. By the time of his death he was using a walker a little bit. He could walk without it, but he would use it for safety purposes, and his voice was really hoarse. I couldn't understand a lot of what he was saying. His upper body strength was minimal.

Q Are you aware of his eating habits at the time?

A Yes.
Q What can you tell us about that?
A \(\quad\) He was eating like a bird.
MR. MARTINEZ: Object as to foundation here,

Judge.
BY MR. VITTO:

Q You were at a restaurant with him in February.
Did you see him eat?
A Yeah.

Q Was he eating then?
A A little more, because he was happy, yeah.
Q Okay. But his eating habits were
deteriorating?
A Yeah. One of the reasons I wanted Marco there was to try to get him to eat more, yeah, because he would be happier, yeah.

Q All right. It's my understanding he had a feeding tube?

A Yes.

Q And what was that used for?
A To get protein drinks directly into his stomach because he had been radiated right here and it was hard for him to swallow.

Q Okay.
MR. MARTINEZ: I'm sorry, Judge. I just want to clarify, if I may. You say "right here". We have the court reporter taking down everybody's words, but unfortunately we can't take down actions. So can you describe where you were pointing to on yourself?

THE WITNESS: Oh, underneath his chin was a
lymph node that was cancerous, and they radiated it. MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you.

BY MR. VITTO:

Q Could your brother run?

A Absolutely not.

Q Could he yell loudly for help?

A No.

Q Would you characterize him in the general sense -- not as a legal conclusion, but in the general sense as being vulnerable?

A Yes.

MR. MARTINEZ: I'm gonna object, Your Honor. I know he said not a legal conclusion, but it's still a legal conclusion, so I still object.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. VITTO: Sustained? Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. VITTO: I just didn't hear.

THE COURT: That's fine.

BY MR. VITTO:

Q So you were aware of your brother's medical diagnosis?

A Yes.
Q And you were aware of treatment he had
undergone?

A Yes. He was being shuttled from Pahrump to Las Vegas, back and forth, yeah, for treatment.

Q All right. Was he able to drive?

A \(\quad\) No.

Q Okay. Mr. Piper, are you familiar at all with a martial arts style weapon known as nunchaku?

A Yes.

MR. MARTINEZ: I'm going to object as to relevance, Judge.

MR. VITTO: Your Honor, as an offer of proof, we know that Jonathan A. Piper is dead. We know that he has a degree of injury on the left side of his face and head. We know that the altercation or the tussle began in the living room and moved to the decedent's bedroom, and we know that nunchaku was found in the living room. So that's why I'm asking this witness at this time if he's familiar with certain aspects of the defendant and his proclivity to use or play with or have nunchaku.

MR. MARTINEZ: We don't know any of that yet, Judge. This is the first witness that we've heard from today. Foundation, \(I\) know, will be laid for much of that later on, and if Mr. Vitto wants to recall this witness later to ask these questions, that would be the more appropriate time. Right now we do not have foundation
for any of that, so at this point it's certainly irrelevant and there's been no foundation laid for it.

MR. VITTO: And that's why I presented it to the Court as an offer of proof. Everything that \(I\) have said is going to come from that witness stand. Mr. Piper can wait around for the next two or three hours, or I can ask him a couple more questions that are certainly admissible and not objectionable at this point.

MR. MARTINEZ: Judge, when certain questions do get asked later, certain exhibits are presented later, I'll be making objections on those at that time, again for many of the same reasons I am now, based on relevance and speculation and foundation. So all those included in his -- in the State's offer of proof, for all those reasons, I'm still objecting to this question.

THE COURT: At this time the State has only merely asked the witness if he is aware of that type of weapon, his own personal knowledge. He hasn't asked if he's aware of it being used or being part of the crime or having anything to do with the crime or being related to the crime. So I'm going to overrule your objection to that at this time. He's merely asking him if he's aware of it or has ever known of it or has ever heard of it.

So I will allow the question.

MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you, Judge.

MR. VITTO: Thank you, Your Honor. And I don't believe the witness answered the question.

MR. MARTINEZ: Can you ask the question one more time?

MR. VITTO: Yeah.
BY MR. VITTO:

Q Are you at all familiar with a martial artstype weapon known as nunchaku?

A Yes.

Q Having moved the defendant,
Marco Antonio Torres, to your brother's residence in Pahrump, do you know anything about his having a weapon of that type or claiming any proficiency with their use?

A Yes.
MR. MARTINEZ: Judge, again I'm going to object for all the foundational and relevance issues before. Especially when I look at the criminal complaint, how it is charged now, there is no allegations that this weapon was used at all. Everything here -he's charged with battery by strangulation, murder resulting from that battery by strangulation, abuse of a vulnerable person because of that battery by strangulation. There's been no allegations whatsoever of any weapon, period, being used in this case, so this is not relevant to what's been charged in the complaint.

MR. VITTO: Your Honor, when I had -- that's fine. We can call Mr. Piper back, but I think that when the Court sees State's proposed Exhibit 19 and some of the other exhibits, and when some of this evidence rolls out, you'll see the basis for my seeking an answer to that question. But I can call Mr. Piper back. I'm sure he will be here most of the day, anyway, awaiting the outcome. Or he can answer it now.

THE COURT: Well, without foundation I would say we probably would have to wait and have him come back.

MR. VITTO: That's fine, Judge.
Judge, I have no more questions of this witness at this time.

THE COURT: Defense.

MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you.

\section*{CROSS-EXAMINATION}

BY MR. MARTINEZ:

Q Good morning.
A Hi.
Q Do you prefer Chris or Christopher?
A Christopher is fine.
Q Okay. So Christopher, you have known Marco for quite some time?

A Yes.

Q Decades?

A Yes, since I was little.
Q And now was it sometime in January when he reconnected with Jonathan?

A Yeah, that's -- sometime in January, yeah, I would imagine.

Q When was the last time you had any contact with Marco prior to that?

A Let me think. Early '90s or late '80s? I'm trying to pinpoint it. Yeah. Well, actually, it would have been mid '90s.

Q So quite some time?
A Yes.
Q Do you know when the last time Jonathan had any contact with Marco was?

A It was the same with him.
Q Okay.

A Yeah. As far as I know, yeah.
Q You said Jonathan had cancer?
A Yes.
Q Was it throat cancer that he had?

A He never told me exactly. Because they took out a lymph node there, I would assume it's lymphoma.

Q Do you know when he was diagnosed with cancer?

A About a year before, yeah. I mean, in 2019, yeah.

Q So he was diagnosed in 2019. And I'm not trying to nail you down to a hard time frame. If you believe it was early 2019 --

A It might have been, actually, later 2018.
Q Okay.
A Yeah.

Q Was he living in Pahrump at the time that he was diagnosed with cancer?

A Yes.
Q How long had he been living in Pahrump for?
A Oh, about a year, yeah.
Q So is it safe to say he was diagnosed with cancer pretty soon after moving to Pahrump?

A Yes.
Q And he didn't always live at the Linda Street address in Pahrump; right?

A No.

Q Where did he live prior to that?
A I could look it up for you. I don't have it in my --

Q If you don't remember, that's fine. You can just say, "I don't remember."

A What's the name of the street? Off of -- oh,
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Laurence. Okay. That's the name of the street.

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Q Okay.
A Yeah.

Q Did he live by himself at that address?
A No. He lived with this retired teacher.

Q Okay. Now, at that time prior to his
diagnosis when he first moved here to Pahrump was
Jonathan still driving?

A No.

Q So he stopped driving even prior to being diagnosed?

A Yeah, many years ago.
Q When you say many years, five years, ten years ago?

A Over 20 years ago.
Q Okay.
A Yeah. I did the driving when we were together.

Q You said in early February you drove Marco out to --

A Yes.
Q -- Pahrump?
And that was from California that you drove
him?
A Yeah.

Q From the time when you drove him out here until when Jonathan passed away, did you ever make any other trips to Pahrump?

A No. I was going to, but Covid hit, and so --
Q Okay. You said you spoke with your brother regularly on the phone?

A Uh-huh, yes.
Q What's regularly? Once a week, once a day?
A At least once a week. Sometimes two or three times a week, yeah.

Q Now, did Jonathan own the house on Linda
Street?

A No.
Q Did he rent from someone?
A We rented it for him.

Q You say "we"?
A My father and I, yeah.
Q Okay.
A I -- I paid for it, yeah.
Q Was it you and your father who were on the lease?

A I was.

Q You were on the lease. Okay. Did you pay the rent?

A Yes, I did.

Q Did Marco contribute anything to the rent?
A He would help out with food. My brother would use his food card. Yeah, Marco would contribute.

Q He would contribute to the bills in the house?
A Well, to the food, yeah.
Q Okay.
A Yeah.
Q All right. We'll say to the expenses of the house?

A Yeah.
Q So you said, just to reiterate, you never made it back out there to see them once they moved into the Linda Street address; right?

A No, because of Covid. Yeah.
Q So you never got to see kind of their daily routines; right?

A No.
Q You didn't know where in the house they spent their time usually? Well, at least you didn't see it with your own eyes; right?

A No.
Q So you don't know if that was in a bedroom?
A What was in the bedroom?
Q That they spent their time in a bedroom?
A Oh. Well, I know there was a chair my brother
liked to sit in, so I think that's where he spent most of his time.

Q Where was that chair?
A In the living room.
Q Okay. Now, the retired teacher you mentioned, did that teacher assist Jonathan with his daily living when they were living together?

A No, not really. The reason they lived together was because he would go on trips to visit his mother -- his sick mother in Miami, and my brother would take care of his dogs.

Q So your brother would dogsit for him?
A Yes.
Q But your brother was able to cook for himself?
A Yes.

Q Your brother was able to shower himself?
A Yes.
Q Change his own clothes?

A Yes.

Q He didn't drive, so how did he get food?
A He could ride his bicycle.
Q He rode a bicycle?
A Yeah, but by the time --
Q This was -- we're talking previously --

A Right.

Q -- before he was living at the Linda Street address. He had a bike that he would ride?

A When he had a little more strength, yeah.

Q Okay. And now, you said when you saw him in February he had lost a lot of weight; right?

A Yes.

Q Lost a lot of muscle mass?

A And his hair. I mean, yeah.

Q Is that from the chemotherapy?
A Yeah.

Q In the two months or so do you know if he gained any weight?

A All the way from February until April?

Q Till April?

A I heard that he had, yeah.

Q You heard that he had? Did Jonathan drink?

A Yes.

Q Regularly?

A Yeah. He did.

Q How much did he drink?

A He would drink as much as he could. He had a really bad drinking problem.

Q Even when he got sick he would continue to drink?

A Yeah. It was a cause of major concern for us,
yeah.
Q Did he smoke?

A Yes.
Q How often did he smoke?
A Every day, yeah. He would roll his own.
Q Did he do any drugs?
A In the past, but his main substance abuse was alcohol.

Q How often did you talk to Marco after you reconnected with him?

A Maybe about once a week. Sometimes I would talk to them together on speaker, yeah.

Q Okay. Did they ever argue with each other while they were on the phone with you?

A No. When -- well, I mean, friendly arguments.
Q Call it more disagreement than an argument?
A Yeah. Yeah.
Q Okay. Now, when you -- was it a family decision to have Marco move out to Pahrump?

A Yes. I spoke to my father.
Q Did you or anyone in your family have any concerns about Marco moving out to Pahrump?

A My father did, yeah, but then he became sold on the idea because he was a childhood friend and -yeah, so --

Q What about you personally? Were you worried about it at all?

A No.
Q Okay. Not worried about Jonathan's safety; right?

A No.
Q Not worried about Marco's safety; right?
A No, because old childhood friends, it's almost like a brother. I want my brother's last days to be good, as good as possible.

Q With the diagnosis do you know how much longer Jonathan was given to live?

A At that time they were saying maybe a year.
Q Okay.
A It wasn't much longer.
MR. MARTINEZ: Court's indulgence for one moment, Your Honor.

Pass the witness, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Redirect by the State.
MR. VITTO: Thank you, Your Honor.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. VITTO:
Q Now, Mr. Piper, your brother, he didn't drive. It sounds like he didn't work; is that correct?

A Well, he was taking care of the -- this guy's dogs, so you might consider that work, earning his keep, but it wasn't for money. He got to stay there and he could take care of that guy's dogs.

Q So at the Linda address, his last abode --

A Yeah.
Q -- was he working at that?
A No.

Q And I think you testified that the defendant paid for some food?

A Well --
Q He would pitch in?
A Yeah. He would pitch in, yeah.
Q Did he pay any rent?
A No.

Q Did he pay any utilities?
A No.
Q Did he pay anything else?

A No.

Q Now, you talked about your brother having a chair that he liked to sit in in the living room. Can you describe that chair?

A I think it was white. Yeah. He would read.
Q I'm sorry?
A He would do his reading in that chair.

Q Gotcha.
A And the sudoku.

Q Let me show you State's proposed Exhibits 7 and 8.

MR. MARTINEZ: Okay.
BY MR. VITTO:

Q You mentioned that your brother liked to sit in a white chair in the living room while he was doing his sudoku?

A Uh-huh.
Q Okay. Let me show you State's proposed Exhibits 7 and 8. Is that the chair you're referencing?

A Yes. When I saw it outside like that, I thought it was --

MR. MARTINEZ: I object here, Your Honor.
There's been no question posed.
MR. VITTO: Okay.
THE WITNESS: Oh.
BY MR. VITTO:

Q How did you feel when you saw it outside like that?

A I thought it was bizarre.
Q Because that was his favorite chair?
A Yeah.
Q Are they the same chair?

A Yes.

Q So they were matching chairs in the living room?

A Yes.
Q No idea how his favorite chair got thrown outside?

A No.
MR. VITTO: I have no more questions of this witness.

MR. MARTINEZ: Briefly, Judge.

\section*{RECROSS-EXAMINATION}

BY MR. MARTINEZ:
Q You mentioned they were matching chairs?
A Yes.

Q So was there more than one white chair?
A Yes.
Q Okay. Were there just two white chairs or more than two?

A Just two.
Q Now, as the person whose name was actually on the lease on the house, did you have any restrictions for Marco or Jonathan while they were living there?

A No.
Q So there wasn't any area of the house where
you said, "You can't go there"?

A No.

MR. MARTINEZ: All right. Nothing further,
Judge.
MR. VITTO: Nothing further.

THE COURT: All right. This witness can be excused for now, but subject to recall?

MR. VITTO: Correct, Judge. Thank you very much.

THE WITNESS: You want to see me later?
MR. VITTO: Yeah. Just hang around.

THE COURT: If you could wait outside and not discuss your testimony with anyone else, because there is a chance you could be recalled.

MR. VITTO: Oh, you know what? I did have some follow-up that I forgot to ask.

MR. MARTINEZ: Too late. Just joking.

\section*{REDIRECT EXAMINATION}

BY MR. VITTO:
Q You mentioned during cross-examination that your brother rode a bike?

A Yeah.
Q And if I understand your testimony correctly, that was when he was at the address previous to Linda?

A Yes.

Q Okay. He didn't ride a bike when he lived at

Linda?

A He may have tried, but he couldn't -- he didn't have much energy left by then.

MR. MARTINEZ: I object as to speculation too, Your Honor.

MR. VITTO: I will ask the question differently. BY MR. VITTO:

Q Do you know whether he would ride a bike at Linda or at -- yeah, at the Linda address?

A I'm just trying to recall. I think he did try a couple of times, yes.

Q But he was unable to?

A Well, he was able, but, I mean, barely.

Q Okay. It was difficult?

A Especially since it's windy. I mean, he was worried about -- yeah.

Q Would it be fair to say it was difficult for him to ride a bike?

A Yes, by then.

Q But he used to ride a bike without a problem at his previous residence?

A Yes.

Q So his health was deteriorating?

A Yes.

MR. VITTO: Nothing further.

THE COURT: Mr. Martinez.

\section*{RECROSS-EXAMINATION}

BY MR. MARTINEZ:

Q When was the last time he tried to ride a bike that you know of?

A Probably in January.

MR. MARTINEZ: Okay. Nothing further, Judge. MR. VITTO: One, yes.

\section*{REDIRECT EXAMINATION}

BY MR. VITTO:

Q Did you see a bike at Linda?

A No. I don't remember where he put it, to be honest with you.

Q Okay. So did you see a bike at Linda?

A \(\quad\) No.

MR. VITTO: Nothing further.

THE WITNESS: I wanted to ask you about my brother's body so I can --

MR. MARTINEZ: I object to that, Your Honor. MR. VITTO: That's fine. If I may, after I
speak with Counsel, I'll talk to you before you leave today. Is that fair? About that?

THE WITNESS: Okay.
MR. VITTO: Okay? Thanks.
MR. MARTINEZ: I do not have any further questions, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. So you can be excused to wait in the outside lobby. You're subject to recall, so don't discuss your testimony with anyone else. Okay? THE WITNESS: Okay.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. MR. VITTO: Thanks, Judge.

THE COURT: Kirk, when we were talking about pretrial motions and stuff at the beginning of this, \(I\) had overlooked it. I wanted to put on the record there was an amended criminal complaint that was filed on August the 4th.

Did defense receive a copy of that?
MR. MARTINEZ: I do have a copy of that,
Judge. For the record, \(I\) will waive a formal reading. There are just some minor details that are changed in the complaint, and I think the State is going to be amending further throughout the course of the preliminary hearing this morning as well.
had a copy of the amended complaint and there were no issues with that.

1A was not admitted and 2A was not admitted. It was not even requested to be admitted. They were merely discussed on the record.

MR. VITTO: That's fine, Judge. I would ask that 1, 1A, 2, and 2A be admitted into evidence. And we have admitted 3 and \(3 A\) by stipulation, so \(I\) can bring those up.

MR. MARTINEZ: Judge, 2A I have no objection to. 1A --

THE COURT: This is the one -- 1A is the one in the waterproof --

MR. VITTO: Actually, I was going to admit that with the next witness.

MR. MARTINEZ: Oh. You beat me to it, so I will wait.

THE COURT: Do you want this?

MR. VITTO: Sure. So 1, 2, 2A, 3 and 3A are in?

MR. MARTINEZ: Yes. I'm sorry. Those are by stipulation.

MR. VITTO: Yes.

THE COURT: So 1 was admitted. 2 was
admitted. Any objection to 2A being admitted?

MR. VITTO: That's them having dinner. MR. MARTINEZ: Yes. I have no objection to 2A.
(State's Exhibit No. 2A was received into evidence.)

THE COURT: 3 was the medical record. That's been admitted by stipulation.

MR. VITTO: And \(3 A\) is abridged medical records by stipulation.

THE COURT: That was admitted also. MR. VITTO: Thanks, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. So the only one in question was 1A. That has not been admitted yet.

MR. VITTO: Yes.
THE COURT: All right.
MR. VITTO: Thank you, Your Honor.
THE BAILIFF: Face the clerk and raise your
right hand.

DENNIS ARTHUR LA DUE,
having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, testified as follows:

THE CLERK: You may be seated.
THE BAILIFF: Speak into the microphone.

THE WITNESS: Oh, microphone?

THE COURT: If you could, please, pull your mask down below your mouth so that we will all be able to understand you correctly.

THE WITNESS: Yes. Thank you.
THE COURT: Please begin by stating and then spelling your name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Dennis Arthur La Due, L-a space capital D-u-e.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Vitto.
MR. VITTO: Thank you, Your Honor.

DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. VITTO:
Q What is your occupation, sir?
A Independent contractor, I guess.
Q All right.
A That's what the government has me down for.

Q You'd know better than anybody. Where do you currently reside?

A 835 South Linda, unit 9.
Q All right. And 835 South Linda. Which unit was it?

A Unit 9. It's a little travel trailer --
Q Okay.

A -- I was staying in while \(I\) was fixing up the place.

Q Okay. Okay. Do you know Jonathan Piper?
A Yes.
Q How --

A I did.
Q Thank you. How did you know him?
A He moved into unit 4.

Q Now, when you say unit 4, let me show you State's proposed Exhibit 6.

A Well, the trailer --
MR. MARTINEZ: Hang on. Objection, Your
Honor. No question asked.
BY MR. VITTO:
Q So let me show you State's proposed Exhibit 6. Do you recognize what's depicted in that photograph?

A That's where Jonathan lived.
Q And who did Jonathan live with?

A Shortly after he moved in, Marco Torres moved in to be his caretaker.

Q All right. MR. MARTINEZ: Objection as to foundation. MR. VITTO: It doesn't matter to me, Judge. Whatever. That's fine.

BY MR. VITTO:

Q Marco moved in?

A Yes.

Q All right. And you know Marco?

A From that.

Q Do you see him in the courtroom today?

A Yes, I do.

Q Can you describe an article of clothing he's wearing?

A Orangish/pink and white.

MR. VITTO: Your Honor, may the record reflect
that this witness has made an in-court identification of the defendant, Marco Antonio Torres? Are we good?

MR. MARTINEZ: I'll stipulate to the identification of the defendant, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The record --

MR. MARTINEZ: That is certainly orange and white, not pink and white, but -MR. VITTO: That's our second pink and white. Did you notice that?

THE WITNESS: It's pinkish to me.

THE COURT: It's very faded, extremely faded.

MR. VITTO: It's a melting creamsicle, is what
it is.

THE WITNESS: There you go, melting
creamsicle.
THE COURT: The record will reflect the in-court identification of the defendant.

MR. VITTO: Thank you, Your Honor.
BY MR. VITTO:

Q Mr. La Due, I noticed that on that trailer there are numbers 103.

A Yes.

Q But you had identified the unit that Jonathan and Marco lived in as unit 4?

A Yes.
Q Why is that?
A Well, because the first two -- or actually, there's three units out front of the property. One is a block building. The other two are double-wide trailers. I reconditioned number 2 and 3, and that's how we started doing number 4. So in my shed -- the garage I store all my supplies in has unit number 8 on it, because \(I\) had police officers there before looking for unit 8, and there is no unit 8 yet.

Q So the numbers 103 on there, what significance do they have?

A I have no clue. I never -- that's one of the buildings I haven't painted yet. Never got to it.

Q Now, how long had you known Jonathan Piper
before he died?
A Only a couple -- a few months.
Q All right.
A Two to three months, right there.
Q Do you happen to know what month he moved in?
A Oh, God. Had to be like -- I want to say
April.
Q Well, I think, if I'm not mistaken, he died in April.

A Then had to be March, February. Wow. You're right. It was April when he died. I've been trying to forget this whole thing.

Q So it was a couple months before April?
A Yes.
Q Is that fair?

A He was only there a couple of months.
Q How long was Marco there?
A Maybe a month and a half. He came in about two weeks after Jonathan moved in.

Q All right.
A Approximately.
Q That's fine. And what do you know about their relationship?

A They suppose -- I guess grew up together.
They've known each other since kids. Children, anyway.

MR. MARTINEZ: Objection to foundation. MR. VITTO: I'll ask a different question. BY MR. VITTO:

Q Did the defendant tell you about their relationship?

A Yes.
Q What did he tell you?
A He told me that they had known each other -they grew up together. They were best friends through school and knew each other throughout their lifetime.

Q Did Marco tell you why he was living with Jonathan?

A To take care of him, because he was seriously ill.

Q Okay. Now, how close do you live to the trailer that says 103 on it?

A Oh, where is that picture? If you look at the picture, to the left of it is a pink building. I live just on the other side. The back end of this building (indicating).

MR. MARTINEZ: Your Honor, object as nonresponsive at this time. I believe the question was, "How close do you live?" BY MR. VITTO:

Q How close do you live to that trailer?

A Just on the other side of that building, a hundred fifty feet.

Q Okay. So less than half a football field?

A Yes.

Q A hundred fifty feet?

A Like I say, just on the other side of that pink trailer.

Q Now, let me direct your attention to April 4, 2020, at approximately two o'clock in the morning. Do you recall anything unusual at that early hour in the morning?

A I woke up to yelling and screaming, so I -when I got up, I walked outside to listen and couldn't hear nothing again. Went back and laid down. And within a half hour or so after that, more screaming and yelling. I noticed it was Marco's voice. I said, "I'll just deal with him first thing in the morning. This has got to stop."

Q Okay. So you recognized Marco's voice?

A Yes. It's definitely distinct.

Q All right. Did you hear another voice?

A No.

Q All right. Had you had occasion to speak with Jonathan that day?

A As a matter of fact, that was the first time I
talked to him in a month and a half.
Q Okay.
A We sat down, had a beer together, BS'd. And then when Marco came in and took over the control of the conversation, that's when I left.

Q Let me ask you this. So you had a conversation with Jonathan --

A Yeah.
Q -- and the defendant the day that --
A Yes.
Q -- Jonathan died; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q How would you describe Jonathan's voice?
A Low tone. He's very laid back, easygoing. Very mild-mannered gentleman.

Q I think you said low tone?
A Yeah.
Q All right. Now, I had directed your attention to about two o'clock in the morning, and that's when you talked about this disturbance that you heard. You heard the defendant's definitely distinctive voice. You recognized it. In relation to that, did you receive any phone calls that morning?

A Well, \(I\) finally got a phone call, according to my -- it didn't pop up until I walked outside to go
complain. And when \(I\) saw all the tape and the front porch destroyed, I went back and grabbed my phone to call the police department, find out what was going on, and all of a sudden there was two messages. I went to listen to my messages. It was Jon's voice.

MR. MARTINEZ: Objection.

THE WITNESS: Well, it was definitely --

MR. MARTINEZ: I know we're going to get hearsay here.

MR. VITTO: Is the objection hearsay?

MR. MARTINEZ: Yes, or best evidence based on what's on the record.

THE WITNESS: And they all of a sudden hung up.

MR. VITTO: Hold on a second. I'll deal with that.

BY MR. VITTO:

Q So you got -- your phone indicated that you had received two phone calls that morning?

A Within, like, 15 minutes of each other.
Q All right. And do you happen to remember what time those phone calls came in?

A It was right -- 2:15-ish. Well, no. They didn't come in until 6:00 in the morning, but according --

Q You didn't see them until 6:00 in the morning?
A Right. It just said that I got messages then, which is impossible when he was dead. I've had trouble with Verizon since I've been in this town, so -- as a matter of fact, \(I\) just received a call from May 24 th from the Nye County Coalition saying they might have a job for me, but I didn't get it until just -- I think it was yesterday.

Q All right. So the calls that came in, you recognized the phone number or you recognized the voice?

A The voice.
Q All right. Who did you recognize the voice as?

A Jonathan.
Q Okay. So Jonathan had called after two o'clock in the morning and before you saw your phone at six o'clock in the morning; is that correct?

A Yep.
Q All right.
A I wish I would have went over.
Q And your provider was Verizon?
A Yes, sir.
Q And because we're going to try to get those phone calls, your phone number was (702)861-7841?

A 7841, yes, sir.

Q Got it. All right.
A It hasn't changed since I moved back to
Nevada.
Q You listened to both messages?
A Yes.

Q All right.
A I thought I saved them, but I had to get a new phone because my other phone fritzed out on me, so it's not on here.

Q Okay.
A Because I went looking for that when I found out about the message from --

MR. MARTINEZ: Objection at this point, Your Honor. There's no question.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. VITTO: And that's fine, Judge.
BY MR. VITTO:
Q So let's talk about the first phone call.
What was the message?
A It was, "Help. Help. Help."
MR. MARTINEZ: Judge --
A Three helps.
MR. MARTINEZ: Judge --
MR. VITTO: Hold on a second. There's an
objection, so we're going to deal with that.

MR. MARTINEZ: Yes.

MR. VITTO: What's the objection?
MR. MARTINEZ: Hearsay, Your Honor. It would also be the best evidence rule. If this call came from a recorded message, the best evidence here is not the witness's recollection of it, but the message itself. MR. VITTO: So the objection is -- let's deal with hearsay. Obviously the declarant is unavailable to us, and I don't know that it's even possible to have a better example of an excited utterance than for someone to call someone and say, "Help, help, help." So I'm asking that the statement be admitted because the declarant is unavailable to me and it is an excited utterance.

MR. MARTINEZ: I do not believe the State has laid nearly enough foundation for it to be an excited utterance based on just the word "help". To be calling saying, "Help", he could be calling needing help with my garbage disposal, and the other person on the other end of the line may not be very excited.

I also don't believe they have laid enough foundation to specifically say that this was the declarant's voice. Had we had any testimony about the phone number that it came from, connecting that to the declarant and identifying it as his phone, I think we
would be in a much better corroborating evidence situation to say that, but we don't have that.

MR. VITTO: What we do have, Your Honor, is an argument, an argument that has gotten the attention of this witness. He has clearly identified the defendant's voice. He described his voice as definitely distinctive. So he heard an argument. It involved the defendant. At the same time or contemporaneously to that time he gets a phone call from Jonathan, whose voice he recognizes, saying, "Help. Help. Help."

I think we've laid all the foundation necessary at a probable cause determination to admit that statement.

THE COURT: Did you have an NRS you wanted to refer to?

MR. VITTO: 51.095, excited utterance.
Insofar as the witness being unavailable, 51.055. Obviously he is --

THE COURT: All right. I'm going to overrule the objection and allow it to be admitted. MR. VITTO: Thank you, Your Honor. MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you, Judge. BY MR. VITTO:

Q There was a second phone call. Did you listen to that one as well?

A Yeah. All it was was, "Dennis," and it started like he was trying to say help, but it was just, "Dennis," and then it ended. It was a distressful voice.

Q You could tell he was stressed?

A Yes, on both calls. And by the way -MR. MARTINEZ: Objection.

A -- they were from his phone number. MR. MARTINEZ: There is no question posed. BY MR. VITTO:

Q Your phone had captured the phone number?
A Yes. I called up Chris and asked him, "Is this your brother's number?" because I didn't have Jonathan's name on there. And he goes, "Yes, that's his number."

MR. MARTINEZ: Objection to hearsay.

MR. VITTO: I'm not using it for the truth of the matter asserted, Judge.

MR. MARTINEZ: Isn't the matter asserted that it was Jonathan's phone number?

MR. VITTO: The phone number, yeah. He recognized Jonathan's voice, so I have that.

MR. MARTINEZ: Okay.

BY MR. VITTO:

Q After the second phone call, I believe you testified that the phone went dead?

A Well, there was nothing on the -- no more.
Q The phone call stopped?
A Yeah, the phone call stopped.
Q I gotcha. Now -- so if I understand, just to confirm, you had asked Chris whether the number on your phone was Jonathan's?

A Yes, because it was a California number.
Q All right. You don't happen to remember that number offhand?

A It's on my old phone, believe it or not, and I don't have it with me.

Q All right. Now -- so you heard a disturbance at about two o'clock in the morning. You found out later about these phone calls. Was there a time when everything became quiet again?

A Well, it was right around 3:00-ish, is the last time \(I\) heard anything, is right around 3:00, between 2:30 and 3:00, and then that's when I said -- when I realized it was an argument going on, I'll just deal with them in the morning.

Q So the last argument -- the last arguing that you heard was around -- I don't want to put words in your mouth.

A 2:30-ish, because I went back to bed to sleep about 3:00.

Q About 3:00 you didn't hear anything more?
A No.

Q And were you there when law enforcement
arrived?
A Never knew they were even there.
Q When you woke up they were already there?
A They were already gone.
Q They were already gone?
A That's what I'm saying. I went over to make my statement to them, saying the noise has got to stop, and when I walked around the corner, what the hell went on? That's why I grabbed the phone and called to find out what happened.

Q All right. Now, let me direct your attention to the wooden porch depicted in State's proposed Exhibit 7. Do you recognize that porch at all?

A Oh, yeah. I finished building it only two months before.

Q All right. You built that porch?
A Yes.
Q Now, your testimony is that you spoke with the defendant and Jonathan the night -- technically, I guess, the night before he was killed. Let's clear that up first. You said that you spoke with the defendant and Jonathan. What time was that?

A I want to say 6:30-ish.
Q So that's the evening before?
A Yeah, p.m.
Q Okay.
A Because I hadn't talked to him in a month and a half. And I always waved when I went by, and I'd say, "Hey, how are you doing? What's going on?" I went in and started B.S.ing, had a beer.

Q So were you able to see the porch when you had that conversation with the two of them?

A Yeah.
Q All right. Was it in the condition you see it in in that photograph?

A No.
Q It was fine?

A Yes.
Q It wasn't destroyed at all?
A No. Just like that heater not being -- that wasn't outside either. That was inside the house.

Q You're talking about the --
A That oscillating heater his brother bought him.

Q How about this white chair?
A That was inside also.
Q All right.

A It's similar to the one he always sat in. MR. MARTINEZ: Objection, Your Honor. No question posed.

THE COURT: Sustained.

BY MR. VITTO:

Q Do you recognize that white chair?

A Yes.

Q And --

A I gave it to him.

Q Okay.

A Two identical ones, actually.

Q Okay. So there were two identical white chairs that you gave him; is that correct?

A Yes. He had no furniture when he first moved in.

Q All right. And was that white chair a particular favorite of the defendant's (sic)?

A He always sat in it.

Q All right.

MR. MARTINEZ: I object to foundation there, Your Honor. We have previous testimony about how he hadn't spoken with the decedent in a month and a half. THE WITNESS: Until that day. BY MR. VITTO:

Q How do you know he always sat in that chair?

A Because any time before \(I\) went in, he was always sitting in that chair right next to a lamp, because he did a lot of reading. And the next time I see him, he's still sitting in that same chair, so I guarantee you it was his favorite spot to sit. As I said, he did a lot of reading.

Q Now, let me direct your attention to that conversation again, the conversation that the three of you had together, the defendant, Jonathan and you, the evening --

A Well, there was no conversation with the three of us. It was only me and Jonathan discussing originally.

Q Okay. But then the defendant became involved?
A He came in, and that's about the time I left, when he took control of the conversation and it was all about him.

Q Did he tell you about his criminal history at that time?

A No. It wasn't until we walked outside. I said, "I'm probably going to go buy a shotgun just for protection around the property." And he says, "I need to get a gun." I said, "Well, as long as you're not a felon, you can." That's when he informed me he was a two-time felon. I said, "What was it?" He said one was
for beating up --

MR. MARTINEZ: I object, Your Honor, as to the relevance.

MR. VITTO: Well, the relevance is he's
charged with notice, anyway, as an habitual criminal.
MR. MARTINEZ: Okay.
MR. VITTO: And it helps that he's
volunteering information about his criminal history.
THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you, Your Honor.
BY MR. VITTO:
Q So he told you that he was a two-time convicted felon and then he explained one of the --

A Well, I asked one. I asked about -- "Well, give me an example." And that's when he told me he had an argument with somebody at a skateboard park and beat him with a skateboard.

MR. MARTINEZ: I'll definitely object to relevance there, Your Honor. In the certified convictions the State will admit later, that information is not in there. Nothing along those lines is in there. MR. VITTO: We don't have anything like that, but we don't have everything yet.

MR. MARTINEZ: Okay. We don't have everything yet, so for purposes of today that is not relevant.

MR. VITTO: That's fine.

THE WITNESS: I believe that was in Hawaii. THE COURT: Okay.

MR. VITTO: I have no objection to it being stricken. BY MR. VITTO:

Q Now, from your perspective with what you've been able to observe, did it appear to you like the defendant was there to help Jonathan?

A Personally, no.
Q What makes you say that?

MR. MARTINEZ: I object as to speculation
here, Judge.

MR. VITTO: Well, if the objection is
speculation, I asked this witness, based on what he was able to observe and based upon his interaction with these two individuals, if he had an opinion. He says he has an opinion.

And then my next question was, "What makes you say that?" or, "What is the basis for your opinion?"

MR. MARTINEZ: Then what's the relevance of his opinion as to the reason why Mr. Torres was living with Mr. Piper?

MR. VITTO: Is that an objection?

MR. MARTINEZ: Yes. Relevance.

MR. VITTO: So the objection is relevance. MR. MARTINEZ: Yes. An additional objection, yes.

MR. VITTO: Your Honor, the defendant is
charged with first-degree murder of a vulnerable person; open murder, which requires a malice element; invasion of the home; battery by strangulation; abuse of a vulnerable person; interception, interruption or delay of message sent over a telephone line; injury to other property. He's also put on notice that the State is prosecuting him with an habitual criminal enhancement in mind. I think the question a fair one, and \(I\) think it's relevant for that purpose. We have a malice element that is an aspect of this prosecution.

THE COURT: The question was if he believed that he was there to help. BY MR. VITTO:

Q The question was: Based on your observations and your interaction with the three of them -- what you were able to observe with your own eyes and your own ears -- did it seem like the defendant was there to help Jonathan? That's the question.

A No.

MR. MARTINEZ: Relevance means something tends
to prove or disprove any single fact in a case. What
he's asking doesn't tend to prove or disprove any single fact in this case, Judge. It's not relevant.

MR. VITTO: And here's my response to that.

If he's there as a philanthropic benefactor, that's one thing, but if he there's for any other purpose or ulterior motive, that starts to weigh in on malice and whether he cares two whits about this guy that he choked out. Because second-degree murder is an abandoned and malignant heart, which he's also charged with.

MR. MARTINEZ: This is going to be an argument in my closing here, Your Honor. And depending on what the Court decides today, it's an argument that I've had in the District Court before in front of Judge Wanker, about whether or not the state can legally charge an underlying offense if they can double up on the charges like they've done here where he's charged with first-degree murder and open murder and other charges as well that I'm going to be asking the Court to dismiss today because they are underlying, they are duplicative, they are double jeopardy issues under the Blockburger case, and -- which I'm going to be asking the court dismiss a bunch of these charges because they are a single event that happened that the state is trying to double up and prosecute and punish more than once for, and that's where we're coming from.

He is charged with first-degree murder as he is, and this isn't relevant. If the State wants to charge just open murder and dismiss the first-degree murder, they can do that too, and then perhaps that is relevant. And if that's the stance the state is going to take today, I'm going to move to dismiss the first-degree murder charge right now.

MR. VITTO: Judge, we're going to be addressing this at some point in the future, which is fine, because it won't be the distant future. The defense is absolutely one hundred percent accurate when it says that he can't be punished multiple times for the same offense. But if the defense is saying that the prosecution can't prosecute him in the alternative for offenses that involve the same fact pattern, he's absolutely one hundred percent dead wrong. We can charge in the alternative; we can prosecute in the alternative. He can't be punished for the same acts. We would lose that. It's not what we want. It's not what we're going to do.

But we have the absolute right to charge in the alternative and to bring these cases forward. This is dealt with in jury instructions at the closing argument in a jury trial. If you find him guilty of this, don't find him guilty of this. And I'll be all
over that. I'll write that jury instruction. I'll tell the jury that same exact thing. But he could be prosecuted -- he could be charged and prosecuted for every single one of these offenses. What happens later is a different story, not for today.

THE COURT: Then with regards to the relevance issue, I'm going to overrule that objection and allow him to ask the question. BY MR. VITTO:

Q Mr. La Due, based on what you were able to see and hear with your own eyes and ears, your experience with these two men, being around them, listening to them talk, watching them interact, did it seem to you like the defendant was there to help Jonathan?

A No.

Q Why do you say that?

A Because any time \(I\) was there, he would always want to control the conversation. It was always all about him. And I never heard -- the only time I ever heard him say, "I'm here to help him," but then it was never about him. It was always about me, me, me, me, me. That's why I left after the conversation that day when we were having a conversation. He came in and jumped in and right away he got interrupted, and all of a sudden it was all about him.

Q Did you ever see him -- see the defendant in a caretaking function?

A Cooking.

Q Okay. So he would cook?

A And clean.

Q He did cook and clean?

A (Nods head up and down).

Q That would be caretaking?

A I guess so.

Q Did you ever see him drive him anywhere?

A No.

Q Did they have a vehicle?

A \(\quad\) No.

Q All right.

A I took him originally myself in my vehicle.

Q So you did see him cook and clean. Did you ever see him bring him medication?

A \(\quad\) No.

Q Did you ever see him bring him food?

A Yeah.

Q Okay.

A Once.

Q Okay. Did you ever see him help him walk?

A No.

Q Did he need help walking? Jon?

A Not really. I mean, he moved slow.
Q Okay.
A But --
Q He moved slow. Was he unsteady?
A I guess you could -- I guess his age. I'm not sure about that. He just moved slower than most people do.

Q Do you have any idea how old he was?
A In his 60s, I believe.
Q Okay. Did you ever see Jonathan ride a bike?
A Yes.
Q Okay. Did he have a bike there?
A Yes.
Q All right. And how often would you see him ride the bike?

A Only when he rode up to the store.
Q Okay. How far was that?
A He went to the one up around the corner, probably a mile.

Q Okay. So he was able to ride the bike without a problem?

A Right.
Q All right. Now, let me show you State's proposed Exhibit 1A. What can you tell me about that?

A It's a picture that we found when we were
cleaning the place out. It's a picture of Chris and Jonathan. Jonathan is on the left. I guess Thanksgiving of 2018 up in Tahoe.

MR. MARTINEZ: Objection. Foundation.
BY MR. VITTO:

Q As far as you know, it was a picture that you found in --

A Jonathan's room.

Q All right. And did you bring that with you today?

A Yes.
Q And what did you do with it today?
A I gave it to his brother like I told him I would.

MR. VITTO: Your Honor, I ask State's proposed Exhibit 1A be admitted into evidence.

MR. MARTINEZ: What's the relevance, Judge, or State? That would be my objection as to the relevance of the picture.

MR. VITTO: Well, we had a photograph of the decedent. We have a photograph of the decedent and the defendant. This is a photograph of the decedent and his brother, who paid the bills.

MR. MARTINEZ: My objection would be
relevance, Your Honor. That's it.

THE COURT: I will allow it to be admitted.
(State's Exhibit No. 1A was received into evidence.)

MR. VITTO: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you, Judge.
BY MR. VITTO:

Q Just a couple more questions. Mr. La Due, do you recall seeing any injury on Jonathan's face when you spoke with him last?

A \(\quad\) No.

Q Let me show you State's proposed Exhibit 19.
And I believe it's your testimony that you saw him about 6:30 in the evening --

A Yes.

Q -- prior to his death?
A Yes.

Q And is that the time you got there or is that the time you left?

A Give or take, because I was only there maybe 15 minutes or so.

Q So it was around that time?

A Yes.
Q And you testified that he had no injury when
you saw him last?

A Not that I -- yeah. I would notice something on his face.

Q Let me show you State's proposed Exhibit 19. Do you recognize the person in that photograph?

A No. I've never seen -- I never looked at him that way. It kind of looks like Jonathan, but --

Q Okay.

A -- wow.

Q Did Jonathan's -- did Jonathan's -- whether that's Jonathan or not, did Jonathan's head and face --

A No.

Q -- have those marks on it when you saw it last?

A No. Not at all. Whenever I had ever seen him he was wearing a baseball cap. But the face, I would have saw that.

Q Okay. And it wasn't there?

A Because I was sitting on that side of him when he was sitting in his chair --

Q Okay.

A -- on the couch that was right there.

Q So you saw the left side of his face?

A Yes. Yeah, left side. You're right.

MR. VITTO: I have no more questions of this
witness at this time.
    THE COURT: Mr. Martinez, cross-examination.
    MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you, Judge.

\section*{CROSS-EXAMINATION}

BY MR. MARTINEZ:

Q Dennis, when did you move into the Linda address?

A Oh, God. It's been a year and four months ago, nearly. I'm the second-longest tenant there.

Q So you were there before Jonathan; right?

A Yes.

Q And you were there before Marco?

A Oh, yeah. I just finished --

Q Did you know either of them before they moved in?

A \(\quad\) No.

Q Okay. And now, you're employed as a property manager?

A I don't know what you want to call me because I'm not really sure. I did all the rehabbing of these places because that's what I do. I'm a construction worker. But I was collecting rent for them, so I guess so. Any time there was an issue, I would go over, confronted it and --

Q So you interacted with all the residents there?

A Yes.
Q And that included Marco and Jonathan; right?
A Uh-huh.

Q Did you see Marco and Jonathan regularly?
A Like I said, only when I drove by.
Q Okay.
A I would just wave and -- just when it was Jonathan, anyway.

Q Would you wave to Marco?
A I would nod at him. That's about it.
Q Okay. So you didn't interact with them on a regular basis?

A Not after I said no more.

Q So you didn't go inside their house on a regular basis?

A No.

Q So you didn't see their daily routine; right?
A Like I said, about two and a half weeks I went over there on a regular basis, and then I stopped.

Q How many total units did you say are at the property?

A Total of five now. Well, total of five.
There was a sixth one I was working on, but I got let go.

Q So at the time --
A 1, 2, 3, 4, and then the one I live in if you want to call it a residence.

Q So we'll say five total; right? Okay. You said where you live, your travel trailer is about a hundred fifty feet from unit 4 where John and Marco lived; right?

A Yeah.

Q How spaced out are the rest of the houses on the property?

A They're all pretty close.
Q Would you say they're all within about a hundred fifty feet of one another?

A Or closer, a lot closer. Actually, all the units are there within a hundred fifty feet of each other, actually. All four of them are.

Q Do you know the names of the other residents that were there at the beginning of April? You don't have to tell me the names on the record. I'm just curious if you do remember the names.

A No, I don't. I don't associate with any of them.

Q I just want to make sure the record is clear. I understand you don't associate with them, but do you recall their name?

A No. The only one I remember would be the one who moved out, Jackie, which works down the street, and I can't remember her last name right now. I got it in my other phone.

Q Now, on April 3rd you said it was around 6:30 or so --

A Yes.
Q -- you went inside Jonathan's house; right?

A Yes.

Q Now --
A He was outside smoking a cigarette.

Q Hang on. Okay. He was outside smoking a cigarette?

A So I waved to him like I always do when I saw him outside. And then he said stop and talk to him.

Q Did he invite you into the house?
A Yes. I wanted to see how he was doing.
Q Did you guys sit down inside the house?

A When him and I sat down, Marco wasn't in there yet. He wasn't inside the room. He was in his own room or in the bathroom or something. He was way in the back.

Q You said you had a beer; right?
A I was enjoying a beer with him, yes.
Q What kind of beer were you drinking?
A It was a Natural. I want to say a Natural

Light or something like that. Cheap beer.
Q You said Marco was in the house, but not in the living room with you?

A Right.
Q You said you were only there for about 15 minutes?

A Yeah.
Q When you left the house did you still kind of have eyesight on the house from where you were?

A No.
Q Let me ask the question another way. I'm sorry.

A No. You can't see the house from where I am.
Q When you left the house did you go directly back to your trailer?

A Yeah. I got in my car and drove around to my trailer, right.

Q Did you remain in your house for the rest of the night?

A Yes.
Q And you didn't hear any -- so you don't know if anybody else went over to the house that night; right?

A No.
Q And you didn't hear anything until about 2:00 a.m.?

A 2:00 a.m.
Q You testified earlier that you woke up because you heard yelling and screaming?

A Yes. All one-sided, too.
Q You did speak with police the next morning; right?

A Yeah. Well, to find out what happened, and they told me it was sealed.

Q Do you recall making a written statement in this case?

A Actually, I told them to make the statement, write it down.

Q Do you recall making a written statement?
A Yes.

MR. MARTINEZ: All right. If I could approach the clerk to have this marked, Judge.

THE COURT: Sure.
MR. VITTO: No objection to its admission.
MR. MARTINEZ: Then we will admit it by stipulation, Judge.

MR. VITTO: Yeah.
(Defense Exhibit A was received into evidence.)

THE COURT: What is it?

MR. MARTINEZ: Defense Exhibit A, Your Honor.

If I may approach the witness.

THE COURT: Sure.

BY MR. MARTINEZ:

Q Dennis, this has just been stipulated into admission as Defense Exhibit A. Do you recognize that?

A Yep.

Q Is that the written statement that you made?
A Yes.

Q Did you read through this written statement?
A Yeah.

Q Do you see on there how you said you were awoken by a loud bass?

A Yeah. I had forgot about the bass.
Q Was that bass like the bass from music?

A From his amp.
Q From his guitar?
A I guess. That's -- he's done that before too, played loud music in the middle of the night.

Q So did loud music wake you up?
A I'm not sure.

Q And then you heard this argument?
A All I know is I got woke up by something, and then all I heard was arguing, so I went outside and then
it stopped. And I went back out again the second time, and that's when \(I\) said I'll deal with them in the morning.

Q In your written statement you also said that you went to investigate; right?

A Yeah. I walked around to listen and see where it was coming from.

Q When you say you walked around, did you leave your house?

A Yes. I walked out.
Q How close did you get to unit 4?
A The back side of that pink building, just to look and see where the noise was coming from, because it could have also been unit 3, because they were known for arguing.

Q So how close is it from the back side of that pink building to unit 4?

A Maybe a hundred feet, 75 feet.
Q All right. You heard the arguing?
A Well, it stopped, but that's what I'm saying. I walked around, and nothing. There was nothing to be heard.

Q So by the time you got around, there was no more argument to be heard?

A Nothing at that moment.

Q Did you go back in your house?

A Yep. Laid back down.

Q But you heard some more arguing later on; right?

A Well, shortly after that, yeah, all of a sudden, because I wasn't asleep yet.

Q Did you get up to go investigate again?
A I walked back to the same spot.

Q By the time you got back to the same spot --

A Nothing again.

Q You could still hear nothing. You decided you would deal with it in the morning, you said?

A Because I knew where it was coming from.

Q So you didn't call 911; right?

A No, not for --

Q You didn't go knock on the door; right?

A I should have.

Q But you didn't?

A \(\quad\) No.

Q All right. Now, you said by about 3:00 a.m. it was all quiet again and you went back to sleep; right?

A (Nods head up and down).

MR. VITTO: Is that a "yes"?

A Yes.

BY MR. MARTINEZ:

Q Okay. So you didn't wake up when the police arrived?

A Never heard them.

Q Never saw any sirens?

A Well, I turned my TV up a little louder so I didn't hear no more BS so I could go to sleep.

Q You turned the TV up a little louder?

A Yeah, so I didn't hear anything. That's why when I woke up to see everything the way it was, I'm going, Wow, what just happened? Crime scene tape everywhere and my front porch destroyed. Or not mine, but the residence, and sealed doors.

Q When you did wake up -- and you spoke to police, obviously, because you made a written statement; right?

A Yeah. I called them up to find out what was going on.

Q Do you remember the name of the officer that you spoke to?

A No, I don't.

Q Now, you said Jonathan would ride his bike up to the corner store; right?

A I only seen him, I think, twice ride it there, yeah.

Q So you saw him a couple of times?
A Yes.

Q Was that couple of times closer to when they moved in or closer to April 3rd?

A In the middle.

Q In the middle? All right.
A I just happened to see him when \(I\) was driving home, and I saw him on a bicycle. I mean, wow. The first time it was a wow.

Q From when you first saw Jonathan when he moved in until the last time you saw him, did Jonathan look as though he gained any weight to you?

A No. Still as skinny as a rail.
Q Did he look any different?
A A little healthier.
Q How did he look healthier? Can you describe that for me?

A He seemed perkier. He seemed more -- I mean, it was a great conversation. It lasted 15 minutes. He said, "I just had my last chemo," because I remember seeing him getting in the vehicle to go do his chemo once a week.

Q You said he seemed perkier. Is it fair to describe him as feeling happier?

A Yeah.

Q Okay.
A I think he was more happy that he didn't have to do any more chemo. I think that's actually what it was, because that wore him out.

MR. MARTINEZ: Pass the witness, Judge.

THE COURT: Redirect by the State.
MR. VITTO: Just briefly, Judge. Kind of one question-ish.

\section*{REDIRECT EXAMINATION}

BY MR. VITTO:
Q You just testified that when you saw him riding the bike -- what you testified was you saw him and you said to yourself, Wow. What surprised you about seeing Jonathan?

A Like I said, I never seen him out on a bicycle or doing any activity outside of the house other than sitting on the porch smoking a cigarette and drinking a beer.

Q So it was unusual for you to see him --
A On the bicycle.
MR. VITTO: Okay. No more questions, Judge.
THE COURT: Re-cross.
MR. MARTINEZ: Nothing further, Your Honor.
THE COURT: So this witness can be excused?

MR. VITTO: Yes.

THE COURT: Is he subject to recall?

MR. VITTO: I don't need him. Actually, let's
keep him around. Let's keep him on.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE WITNESS: So I gotta stay?

MR. VITTO: You don't have to stay right here,
but if you need to go somewhere, come back in an hour. Is that fair?

THE WITNESS: No, I'll stay. I'm not going anywhere.

MR. VITTO: All right. Good man.

THE COURT: Don't discuss your testimony with anyone else.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Who is your next witness?

MR. VITTO: Stephanie Rucker.

Oh, Judge, we need a five-minute recess if
that's okay.

THE COURT: Who needs a five-minute recess? MR. VITTO: We both do, Judge.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. VITTO: Thanks, Judge.
(No Omissions.)
(Recess taken from 11:08 a.m. until 11:15 a.m.)

THE COURT: Okay. Now we're back on the record. You said your next witness was -MR. VITTO: Stephanie Rucker. THE COURT: Stephanie Rucker. Okay. THE BAILIFF: Face the clerk and raise your right hand.

\section*{STEPHANIE RUCKER,}
having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, testified as follows:

THE CLERK: You may be seated.
THE BAILIFF: Speak clearly into the microphone.

THE COURT: If you could, pull your mask down below your mouth just while you're testifying so the court reporter can hear you clearly and the other people in the courtroom.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

THE COURT: If you could begin by stating and spelling your name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Stephanie, S-t-e-p-h-a-n-i-e,
Rucker, \(R-u-c-k-e-r\).

THE COURT: Mr. Vitto.

MR. VITTO: Thank you, Your Honor.

\section*{DIRECT EXAMINATION}

BY MR. VITTO:

Q Stephanie, what is your occupation?

A I'm a dispatcher for the Nye County Sheriff's Office.

Q And how long have you been so employed?

A About eight and a half years.
Q What are your job duties?

A We answer 9-1-1 administrative lines, we create calls for service, and we dispatch law enforcement, fire and ambulance.

Q Okay. Is that something you do every day all day at work?

A Yes.

Q I want to direct your attention to April 4, 2020, just after three o'clock that morning. Do you remember getting a 9-1-1 disconnected call?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you remember the exact time that the call came in?

A I believe it was a little after 3:00.

Q Okay. And what do you recall of that call?

A It was -- I could tell that there was two male voices. One stated that they needed help; however, the call was very staticky and then no one was answering me. I do remember a lot of distortion and not being answered.

Q And what happened next?
A When the line disconnected we have protocols where we -- every 9-1-1 call, GPS coordinates will show up. We can use those. And then we also have a program called Rapid SOS where we can input the number the call came in from and try to pinpoint the location since we were never given the location.

Q And what was the number -- do you happen to remember the number of the call?

A I don't remember the number of it, but I have it on my notes in my purse.

Q Is that part of the CAD?
A Yes, sir.
Q It came in -- so the number that called is part of the CAD report?

A Yes, sir. It should be in there, the phone number. I believe it started with a 760 area code. MR. VITTO: Daniel, do you have it handy? I'm sorry, Judge. No matter how you try to get prepared, there's always something. THE WITNESS: I have a copy with me in my
purse if I'm allowed to get it.
MR. VITTO: Counsel, do you mind if she retrieves the CAD call? I just can't find it in my discovery.

Okay. I'm looking at a CAD call.
MR. MARTINEZ: Kirk.
MR. VITTO: Yeah.
MR. MARTINEZ: I think it starts at 1:42.

MR. VITTO: 1:42?
MR. MARTINEZ: Yeah.
MR. VITTO: Thanks, man.
BY MR. VITTO:

Q And so on a copy of the CAD call that you have, it has the incoming phone number?

A Yes, sir.

Q All right. And you have brought that with you today?

A Yes, sir.
Q Did you bring it to work?
A Yes, sir. I went and printed it out prior to coming over here.

MR. VITTO: Great.

Your Honor, with your permission, I'm going to ask this witness to retrieve that. She has it with her.

BY MR. VITTO:
Q And it's in your purse?
A Yes.
MR. VITTO: Do you mind, Judge?
THE COURT: I don't have a problem.
THE BAILIFF: I'll get it.
THE WITNESS: Okay. Thank you.
MR. VITTO: Thank you, Mr. Bailiff.
MR. MARTINEZ: Let us know if it's ticking.
THE WITNESS: It is not.
Thank you.
THE BAILIFF: You're welcome.
BY MR. VITTO:
Q Okay. You also brought the actual -- a disc with the actual call on it; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.
MR. VITTO: All right. Let's go ahead and mark both of those. Okay? All right. I think we prearranged to have the disc marked as 4, and let's mark the CAD as 4A.

MR. MARTINEZ: Judge, we would stipulate to admission of State's 4A, the CAD call.

MR. VITTO: And 4 as well?
MR. MARTINEZ: 4 was previously stipulated to, I believe.

MR. VITTO: Gotcha.

MR. MARTINEZ: If not, then we will do that.
THE COURT: So 4 is admitted, and 4A, the CAD call, is admitted.

MR. MARTINEZ: Yes, Judge.
(State's Exhibit 4A
was received into evidence.)

BY MR. VITTO:
Q Now, Stephanie, let me show you State's Exhibit 4A. And that's a document that reflects the phone number that made the 9-1-1 call; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.
Q What phone number is that?
A (760)412-0024.
Q Got it. Okay. And now, let me show you State's Exhibit 4. Do you recognize that?

A Yes.

Q How do you recognize it?
A I put my initials on the disc itself and the case.

Q Okay. You actually retrieved that this morning?

A
Yes.

Q What is that?
A This is our recording of the original 9-1-1 call and the call-back attempts to try to call back the number.

MR. VITTO: Okay. Judge, with the Court's permission, they are admitted into evidence. I would like to play that, give the Court the opportunity to hear what it is that's been testified regarding the 9-1-1 call.

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. MARTINEZ: It's admitted, Judge. He can publish it.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you know how to do it? MR. ALLMON: I'll take care of it. MR. VITTO: Thank you, sir.
(State's Exhibit 4 was played in open court). BY MR. VITTO:

Q So -- and so what happens after that? What's protocol?

A Basically any time a 9-1-1 comes in on a 9-1-1 line, we get coordinates. Sometimes, depending on the carrier, they're very accurate coordinates, which are phase two, and sometimes they're phase one, which are not
very accurate. In this instance I believe we had phase two coordinates, and our Rapid SOS program pinged it over the same location as our 9-1-1 call. So it gave us the address of 835 South Linda.

Q Okay.

A We also tried to call back multiple times to get someone to answer, but in this instance no one answered the phone.

Q Did you call back?
A Yes, sir.
Q Nobody answered?
A No, sir.
Q So were you the one that dispatched law enforcement to that --

A I believe so.

Q -- to that address, the address that --
A That we got from the coordinates on the Rapid SOS program.

MR. VITTO: I have no more questions of this witness, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Cross-examination. MR. MARTINEZ: Just briefly, Judge.

\section*{CROSS-EXAMINATION}

BY MR. MARTINEZ:

Q The Rapid SOS program --
A Yes, sir.
Q -- is that something you have to manually put coordinates into?

A No.
Q Tell me more about how that works.

A Okay. For that program, it's a program we recently started using. Basically we can input the phone number that called 9-1-1 into that program and it will give us coordinates through whatever system that they use. They're a program that \(I\) believe a lot of 9-1-1 centers are using now.

Q I understand. So it's something you had manually put the phone number in?

A Correct.
Q Did you receive training on that?
A We did get training on that recently. They showed us how to log in and basically what to do. And there might have been a policy, I believe, that we signed on to, if I remember correctly.

Q I assume that training was done prior to April 4, 2020?

A I could not answer that question because I'm
not certain.

Q Now, you said when there's a 9-1-1 ping for a location -- well, when someone calls?

A Yeah. Any time a 9-1-1 call comes on we have a screen that shows up that gives us the number, the coordinates, whether it's phase one or phase two, and meters and accuracy.

Q So that's something that happens automatically?

A Automatically when a call goes into 9-1-1. MR. MARTINEZ: Nothing further, Judge. THE COURT: This witness can be excused, then? MR. VITTO: Your Honor -- yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you. THE WITNESS: Thank you. THE COURT: Who is your next witness? MR. VITTO: Xavier Gideon. And the witness after that will be Wes Fancher. He will be my longest witness by far. I have a total of three witnesses scheduled after Xavier, so \(I\) would request that if it please the Court, that -- so that \(I\) can let everybody who's been waiting all morning go, if we could call Xavier, break for lunch, and pick up with the last three. Is that okay? We don't have to. We can forge on. I don't have any problem with that. Everybody is here as
far as I know.
THE COURT: Okay. Let's see how this goes and we'll address that.

MR. VITTO: Thanks, Judge.
THE COURT: Okay.
THE BAILIFF: Face the clerk and raise your right hand.

\section*{XAVIER GIDEON,}
having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, testified as follows:

THE CLERK: You may be seated.
THE BAILIFF: Speak clearly in the microphone.
MR. MARTINEZ: I'm sorry, Your Honor. Before we get started, can you help us? Can we just slide the cart?

THE BAILIFF: Are we done with it?
THE COURT: You don't want to have to dance around it. Is that what the deal is?

MR. MARTINEZ: I can jump on top of it.
THE COURT: I don't want to see that.
And that's been admitted?
MR. VITTO: Yes, by stipulation.
THE COURT: All right. First of all,
everybody else that has been testifying, we have had them
pull the mask down below their mouth so the court reporter can hear them clearly and understand their testimony. Also, if you could begin by stating and spelling your name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Xavier Gideon. X-a-v-i-e-r. Gideon is spelled G-i-d-e-o-n.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. VITTO:

Q What is your occupation, sir?

A Patrol deputy.

Q How long have you been so employed?

A Two years.

Q Let me direct your attention to April 4, 2020, at a location at 835 South Linda Street. Did you respond to that location?

A Yes.

Q Do you recall what time you responded to that location?

A I believe 0301 hours.

Q All right. 0301?

A Yes.

Q And do you recall for what purpose you were dispatched to that location?

A It was a 9-1-1 cell disconnect.

Q What did you observe upon arrival?

A I observed two -- what appeared maybe like trailer-like -- two trailer-like residences, and I remember seeing one of them in the back. It was trashed. That was about it.

Q What did you do upon arrival?

A I made contact with the male in the first residence, who -- he told me something to the extent of, "It's not me. It's the people behind me." And that's when I went to make contact with the trailer behind the original residence that appeared trashed.

Q What duties were you tasked with on scene?

A To make contact with whoever was inside that trailer, investigate why they called 9-1-1.

Q All right. Did you have any interaction with a person identified as Marco Torres at that time and location?

A I did.

Q Do you see him in the courtroom today?

A \(\quad\) I do.

Q Can you describe an article of clothing he's wearing?

A He's wearing an orange striped jumpsuit. MR. VITTO: May the record reflect the in-court identification of the defendant?

THE COURT: The record will reflect the identification of the defendant.

MR. MARTINEZ: See, it's orange.

THE COURT: Well, it's faded orange.

MR. VITTO: It's faded.

BY MR. VITTO:

Q Now, how did the defendant initially identify himself to law enforcement?

A He identified himself as Bozo the Clown.

Q And at what point did that identification take place?

A About maybe 45 minutes into attempting to make contact at the front door is when the male opened a window and began speaking to law enforcement.

Q Okay. So you're dispatched at 0301 , and about 45 -- it takes about 45 minutes before any communication is had with the people inside the trailer?

A Correct.

Q Or with anybody inside the trailer?

A Correct.

Q All right. And his initial communication was, when asked to identify himself, he identified himself as Bozo the Clown?

A Yes.
Q Did you have opportunity to observe the body
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of the decedent?

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A I did, once inside.
Q Well, let's talk about ingress. How was ingress made into the residence?

A Via locksmith.

Q Okay. Can you tell me what happened?
A The locksmith opened the door, and then a male -- we were met by the same male who was at the window and continued to refuse to let us inside, telling us to leave still.

Q And at that point he was merely Mr. Clown?
A Correct.
Q You didn't know his name?
A Correct.
Q And that's the same person -- that's the defendant in the courtroom today?

A Yes.
Q All right. And what happened when contact was made initially with the defendant? Can you describe that?

A He was argumentative, and I believe began to fight with deputies, the first two deputies who made entry into that residence.

Q Now, when you say he began to fight, do you mean there was a physical confrontation or there were
blows being exchanged?

A It was a verbal confrontation.

Q A verbal confrontation?

A Correct.

Q All right. And you did ultimately -- you were able to make contact with the decedent; is that correct?

A Correct.

Q Let me show you State's Exhibit 2. Showing State's Exhibit 2. Having made contact with the decedent, is that what you recall?

A Yes.

Q All right. Is that how you initially observed him?

A Yes.

Q Now, what action, if any, did you take as it pertains to the person depicted in that photograph?

A I attempted to check the welfare of him and to check his welfare.

Q All right. What were you able to determine?

A That he was deceased.

Q All right. How would you describe agonal breathing?

A I would describe it as someone who's gasping for air or having difficulty.

MR. MARTINEZ: I would object to foundation
here, Judge.
MR. VITTO: Sure. We have time.
THE COURT: I'll sustain that.
MR. VITTO: That's fine.
BY MR. VITTO:
Q Do you understand what the phrase agonal breathing means?

A Yes.
Q And how did you come to understand what agonal breathing means?

A Through my training and experiences.
Q Perfect. So you have had training and experience in regard to what agonal breathing is?

A Yes.
Q So you can recognize it when you hear it?
A Yes.
Q What is agonal breathing?
A Someone who has difficulty breathing.
Q And were you able to hear any agonal breathing as it pertained to the person you see in State's Exhibit 2?

A Yes.
Q Can you describe what you heard?
A I can describe it as gasps for -- trying to breathe, but not able to, maybe like as if air is being
released from the body.

Q As if air is being released from the body?

A Correct.

Q All right. How long did it happen?

A Approximately a minute.

Q All right. A full 60 seconds? Now, if we sat here for 60 seconds, it's going to seem like a long time.

A Correct.

Q So do you believe that you heard that for a full 60 seconds?

A Approximately.

Q And then it stopped?

A Yes.

Q Now, prior to that had you undertaken any method of determining whether he was deceased?

A Correct.

Q What had you done?
A I had checked for a pulse, and he did not have one. And I took my flashlight and I shined it in his eye, and I didn't see any reaction to any pupil.

Q So his eye was -- the pupil was fixed?

A Correct.

Q Was it dilated?

A It was not dilated.

Q Okay. So it was pinpoint?

A Correct.
Q Okay. It didn't react to the light?
A It did not.
Q And he had no pulse?
A Correct.

Q Did you take any action at that point?
A No.
Q At some point was he officially pronounced deceased at the scene?

A Yes.
Q And who did that?
A I originally did it; however, I believe dispatch typed it in incorrectly. But I believe they did it at 4:36 a.m.

Q And you were the person that did that?
A Correct.
Q At 0436?
A I'm the one who called it on my radio, correct.

Q All right. So you're dispatched at 0301. It's not until 45 minutes later that you have any contact, verbal communication with anybody in the trailer; is that correct?

A Correct.
0 So that's \(3: 46\). And then within 45 minutes of
that -- 15 minutes of that you had pronounced the decedent dead?

A Correct.

Q All right. And is that the extent of your involvement with this matter?

A Yes.

MR. VITTO: I have no more questions of this witness at this time, Your Honor. THE COURT: Mr. Martinez. MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you, Judge.

\section*{CROSS-EXAMINATION}

BY MR. MARTINEZ:

Q Good morning again, Deputy.

A Hello.

Q Deputy, when you -- I want to start here. When you made entrance into the house, were you able to walk throughout the entire house?

A Yes.

Q Okay. So do you recall the layout of the entire house?

A Somewhat of it.

MR. MARTINEZ: Okay. If I may approach the witness, Judge, I'm going to have him draw me the layout of the house. This way I can get a better understanding
about where he was positioned as well as other deputies as well when they arrived.

MR. VITTO: I think that would be special.
You've got markers and everything, man.
BY MR. MARTINEZ:

Q Deputy, would you agree that if you were looking at the house from a bird's-eye view, it would be a rectangle?

A Yes.

Q All right. I will draw a rectangle. It's not going to be a perfect rectangle, but it will be a rectangle. Do you agree that \(I\) have drawn a rectangle?

A Yes.
Q All right. We're going to have our arrows here. At the top of the page it's going to be north.

A Okay.
Q Okay? So if you could fill in that rectangle with the layout of the rest of the house for me. MR. VITTO: Counsel, do you mind if I -- Your Honor, do you mind? Come on up, Ronni. We'll have a party. Do you mind if \(I\) stand behind your right shoulder?

THE WITNESS: No.
BY MR. MARTINEZ:

Q Okay. Now, when you made entrance, was it
through -- you've marked the front door and a back patio here. When you -- is there a door by the back patio?

A Yes.
Q When you made entrance, was it through the front door?

A No. It was to the back.
Q It was through the back patio?
A Correct.

Q Okay. You have written down two rooms here?
A Correct.
Q I'm going to give you a different color marker, a red marker. Can you mark an "X" the room where you found the decedent?

A (Indicating).
Q So the room furthest from where you made entry?

A Correct.
Q When you first made contact, verbal contact with the defendant, with Mr. Torres, he poked his head out of a window; right?

A Correct.

Q Once you went inside, did that appear to be the window of a bedroom?

A Could have been the bedroom or the bathroom.
Q okay. So the bedroom or the bathroom, but not
the room where the decedent was found?

A Correct.

Q When you first arrived on scene, where did you position yourself? Take the red marker and write your initials on it.

A (Indicating).
Q Now, were you the first deputy to arrive on scene?

A I was one of two, correct.
Q Who was the other?
A Deputy Williams.
Q Where did Deputy Williams --
A Where did he --
Q Where did he position himself? Do you remember?

A (Indicating).
Q Okay. You wrote his initials where he positioned himself?

A Yes.

Q That would be the northeast corner of the house?

A Correct.

Q And you positioned yourself on the southeast corner of the house?

A Correct.

Q When you arrived did you hear any sounds at all coming from the inside of the house?

A Yes.

Q What did you hear?

A Sounds of someone walking.

Q Okay. So not a big commotion?

A No.

Q You didn't hear any argument?

A No.

Q Didn't hear anything being smashed or broken?

A \(\quad\) No.

Q And you say walking. Was it clearly walking and not someone running?

A Yeah. It was not someone running. MR. MARTINEZ: Judge, at this time I would ask to approach the clerk and have her mark this and move to admit it as Defense Exhibit B.

MR. VITTO: Thumbs up, man. THE COURT: That's fine.
(Defense Exhibit B was received into evidence.)

BY MR. MARTINEZ:
arrived you heard someone walking inside the house?
A Yes.

Q Were you able to see in through any of the windows?

A No.

Q So you don't know who was walking inside the
house?
A Correct.

Q How long did that walking last for?
A Maybe two seconds. It was just a few noises.
Q And you arrived at the house about 3:15 a.m.?
A I believe so.

Q Okay. And so you heard that as soon as you arrived?

A Correct.

Q Okay. And then once you heard the walking stop, you didn't hear any sounds coming from the house at all until the defendant made verbal contact with you; right?

A Correct.
Q And that wasn't until about 3:46 a.m.?

A Approximately.
Q Okay. So about a half an hour later?
A Approximately, correct.
Q All right. Now, did you wait until after --
well, let me ask -- back up.

A locksmith was called?

A Correct.

Q You testified to that. Were you the one who called the locksmith?

A \(\quad\) No.

Q Do you know what company the locksmith worked for?

A No.

Q Do you recall the name of the locksmith?

A No.

Q Did you know if the locksmith was called before or after you made verbal contact with Mr. Torres?

A I believe it was after.
Q Okay. You made verbal contact with

Mr. Torres?

A Not personally, no.
Q The sheriff's office made contact with Mr. Torres?

A Yes.
Q Actually, while we're on that -- because I actually think it was an oversight by the state. You are employed by the Nye County Sheriff's Office; right?

A Yes.
the Clown?

A Yes.

Q He also told you that he didn't need any help?
A Correct.
Q He told you everybody was fine; right?
A Correct.
Q He asked you guys to leave?
A Correct.
Q Now, you were dispatched for a 9-1-1 disconnect; right?

A Correct.
Q And when you arrived, it essentially became a welfare check; right?

A Correct.
Q And do you have a certain policy or procedure that you're supposed to follow when it comes to welfare checks?

A Yes.

Q What's that policy or procedure?
A To attempt to ascertain the status of the person we're doing the welfare check on, make sure they are okay.

Q Okay. And now -- you said you attempted to ascertain --

A Correct.

Q -- the person --
A Yes.

Q -- that the welfare check is on.
In a situation like this, you just know it's a residence; right?

A Correct.
Q Had you ever been to that residence before?
A No.

Q Ever -- ultimately there were two people involved; right?

A Correct.
Q Ever met either of them before?
A No.
Q Okay. So when you first showed up, you didn't know who lived in the house; right?

A Correct.
Q You didn't know how many people?
A Correct.

Q Okay. You didn't have the name of an individual that you were there for a welfare check on; right?

A Correct.

Q So when the welfare check is on a residence itself, what does policy dictate you're supposed to do?

A To check the occupants inside of the
residence.

Q Okay. You did make verbal contact with one occupant; right?

A Correct.

Q Now, at that point had you been notified that there was more than one occupant?

A By the male in the first residence, yes.

Q Okay. Did you take down the name of the male in the first residence at all?

A I did.

Q You did?

A Yes.

Q Do you recall it off the top of your head?

A I do not.

Q Now, with your welfare check policy, are you trained that at a certain point you're supposed to make forcible entry into a house?

A Yes. When there is exigent circumstances, yes.

Q Okay. You characterized the house as being trashed. Can you explain that a little bit more for me. What did you mean by that?

A I remember seeing one of the patios. It looked like the wood was broken. Just a bunch of -- just trash around the property, cans, old things that -- that
don't seem to be in use, just there.

Q All right. Do you remember what time the locksmith arrived?

A \(\quad\) No.

Q About how long did it take for the locksmith to arrive after he was called?

A Approximately 30 minutes.

Q Okay. So we're talking about -- we're about 4:15 a.m. at this point; right?

A About.

Q Okay. The locksmith opened the door. Were you the first deputy inside?

A \(\quad\) No.

Q Who was the first deputy to go inside, or deputies?

A I believe it was going to be Deputy Stone and Deputy Waitland.

Q Okay. So was Mr. Torres immediately detained?

A I believe so, yes.

Q But you didn't do the detaining; right?
A I did not.

Q So do you know if he was read his Miranda rights immediately?

A I do not.

Q After those first two deputies, were you the
next one in the stack?
A I was one of the next ones, correct.
Q And where did you go first when you went in the house?

A I went down a hallway of the residence.
Q Eventually you came to the bedroom --
A Yes.
Q -- at the end of a hallway?
A Yes.

Q And that's where the decedent was?
A Yes.
Q Did you identify the decedent?
A I did not.
Q Now, when you first saw the decedent, he was on the bed, on the mattress; right?

A Yes.
Q Is that when you saw -- I'm sorry. What was the word that you used to describe his breathing that the State was asking you about?

A Agonal.
Q Agonal. Did you hear the agonal breathing while he was on the mattress?

A No.
Q When did you hear the agonal -- well, let me back up. The sheriff's office moved him from the
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mattress to the floor; right?
A Yes.
Q And performed some attempted life-saving
procedures; right?
A Correct.
Q Did CPR?
A Correct.
Q Mouth to mouth, or attempted to; right?
A Correct.
Q When did you hear the agonal breathing?
A When he was moved from the mattress to the
floor.
Q So you didn't hear it while he was on the
mattress?
A I did not.
Q Did you hear it once he was on the floor?
A Yes.
Q Okay. You said it lasted for about a minute?
A About a minute.
Q Was that while the life-saving measures were
being performed?
A Correct.
Q And you said you're the one who called
dispatch to pronounce the victim deceased; right?

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Q And that was at about -- a little bit after 4:30 a.m.?

A Approximately.
Q How much longer did you stay at the house once that happened?

A I want to say at most an hour.
Q Now, at some point Mr. Torres was arrested; right?

A Yes.

Q He was taken to the detention center?
A Correct.
Q Do you know when that was that he was transported to the detention center?

A No.
Q Could you give me an estimate as to when that happened? If you're not able to, I understand. I'm sure you were busy doing other things, because somebody else transported him to the detention center; right?

A I know I clocked off at 7:00 a.m., and I believe they were still there. I'm not sure.

Q Including Mr. Torres?
A I believe so.

Q Okay. Do you know -- did they have Mr. Torres seated somewhere while he was still at the house?

A I don't know.

Q Did they give him anything to eat?
A I don't know.

Q Anything to drink?
A I don't know.
Q Do you know if they let him sleep, take a nap?
A I don't know.
Q Now, as part of your training with the Nye County Sheriff's Office, you do -- you work in the detention center; right?

A I have worked, correct.
Q Are you familiar with the booking procedure there?

A No.
Q You're not?
A Not too much.

Q In what capacity did you work in the detention center?

A As a jail deputy.
Q Okay.
A However, I know they have changed the way they do things.

Q I understand. Did you have any personal contact with Mr. Torres?

A I don't think so.
Q Okay. So you never spoke to him?

A I don't think so.
Q Never questioned him at all?
A I don't think so.
Q Now, while you were waiting outside, I know you called the locksmith, but before the locksmith, no one ever called a judge; right?

A Correct. I don't believe so.
Q No one sought a search warrant for the house; right?

A I don't believe so.
MR. MARTINEZ: Pass the witness, Judge.
THE COURT: Redirect by the State.
MR. VITTO: A little bit, Judge.

\section*{REDIRECT EXAMINATION}

BY MR. VITTO:
Q So I may have made a mistake, Deputy, at least insofar as my understanding. So you were dispatched at 0301?

A I believe so.
Q What time do you think you arrived?
A Just -- I know just shortly after. I was in the area already.

Q So it didn't take long?
A No.

Q Not more than five minutes, not more than 10 minutes?

A I would say not more than five.

Q All right. And we know that the defendant at the time began to communicate with you verbally about 45 minutes later on.

A Approximately.

Q And the locksmith was after that?

A It was maybe during the same time. When -maybe when the locksmith was on the way there is when we made contact with him. I'm not sure exactly when and who called the locksmith.

Q I understand. Now, did you hear the defendant identify himself by name?

A As Bozo the Clown.

Q No, as Marco Antonio Torres?

A \(\quad\) No.

Q Okay. But -- and defense counsel asked you this on cross-examination. What were some of the other things that the defendant said from the residence?

A For us to go away, that everyone was okay inside. And that's when we knew that someone else was in the residence.

Q Okay. So until he said, "Everybody here is fine," you didn't know there was somebody else inside the
residence?
A Correct.
Q And just so I understand, the agonal breathing that you described, that was the air inside his body leaving his body while he was being moved to the floor?

A I believe so, correct.
Q That's what you recall?
A Yes.

Q All right. And then while CPR was being performed?

A Correct.
MR. VITTO: I have no more questions of this witness at this time, Judge.

THE COURT: Mr. Martinez?
MR. MARTINEZ: I just want to be crystal
clear.

\section*{RECROSS-EXAMINATION}

BY MR. MARTINEZ:

Q So you're not sure whether the locksmith was called first or you made verbal contact with Mr. Torres first; right?

A Correct. I believe it was around the same time, possibly.

Q Okay. But the locksmith definitely arrived
after you made verbal contact with Mr. Torres?
A Oh, yes. Oh, yes, definitely. Definitely, yes.

MR. MARTINEZ: Okay. That's all. Nothing
further, Judge. Just wanted to make that point.
MR. VITTO: That's fine.
THE COURT: I have a question. You asked him
about the agonal breathing, and he went into quite a bit of detail as to what his understanding was. And then you asked him how he knew about it, and he said training and experience, but what training and experience?

MR. VITTO: Do you want me to ask him?
THE COURT: If you want a foundation for how he can recognize agonal breathing and how he learned about it and how he knows what it is and how he can testify to it.

MR. VITTO: I guess I'm not that worked up about it, but I mean --

\section*{REDIRECT EXAMINATION}

BY MR. VITTO:

Q So you had training with understanding what that is?

A Correct.
Q And where was that training?

A It was in the academy as well as my experiences -- I have been on calls where I've been told by senior deputies this is -- that's what agonal breathing is.

Q Okay. So what did your training teach you about agonal breathing?

A It taught me -- basically someone who's gasping -- having difficulty breathing, gasping for air.

Q Difficulty breathing or checking out?
A From what I understand, difficulty breathing.
Q All right. And what about your experience in the field?

A I have been on, you know, several house calls for service for someone having difficulty breathing, and I was advised that is what agonal breathing is.

Q Okay. Do you know the definition of agonal breathing?

A I believe I know a little bit of it.

Q Okay. What would be your working definition of agonal breathing?

A Someone who's having difficulty breathing. MR. VITTO: Okay. And the reason we bring it up is it's included in one of the police reports that you had made that point.

I have nothing else, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else at this time? MR. MARTINEZ: No, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. So he can be excused? MR. VITTO: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

MR. VITTO: Can I have the Court's indulgence just a moment, please?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. VITTO: I have three witnesses left, Judge. I'm going to ask you to take judicial notice of the definition of agonal breathing. Agonal breathing is defined as the last reflexes of the dying brain. They are viewed as a sign of death and can happen when the heart has stopped beating, which is consistent with what the deputy testified. He checked for a pulse; he found none. He saw no reflexes when he shined the light in Mr. Piper's eye.

It's readily available. Anybody can look it up on the internet. It's consistent with what the deputy's testified.

MR. MARTINEZ: I do not believe a medical definition is something the court should be taking judicial -- is something the Court has the authority to take judicial notice of, Judge. I would oppose the Court
doing that at this time. That's something that an expert will certainly be able to testify to. I know the state's going to introduce the coroner's report, and I'll be honest. I'm not making cause of death an issue, at least not today.

But again, \(I\) do not believe that definition -especially since we're bringing it up on the internet, I do not know the website the state pulled up there. I'm sure the State is going to tell us, but my skepticism about the internet will always be there, not coming from someone -- any sort of medical publication that we do have available to say what agonal breathing is. So for all those reasons, I would oppose the Court taking judicial notice of that.

MR. VITTO: Under NRS 47.130, matters of fact, "Facts are subject to judicial notice. The facts subject to judicial notice are facts in issue or facts from which they may be inferred. A judicially noticed fact must be, A, generally known within the territorial jurisdiction of the trial court, or capable of accurate and ready determination by resort to sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned so that the fact is not subject to reasonable dispute."

I don't think that the definition of agonal breathing is a fact that is subject to reasonable
dispute, what the definition of it is. Whether what happened was agonal breathing is different than the definition of agonal breathing, which is what I'm asking this Court to take judicial notice of.

MR. MARTINEZ: There are multiple versions of dictionaries, regular dictionaries. I know there are multiple versions of legal dictionaries and medical dictionaries that may have different definitions for terms and procedures and illnesses and everything else. Again, I don't know the definition of agonal breathing. It doesn't sound like the Court does. I don't believe the State did off the top of their head. They had to look it up.

Again, I don't know the source he looked it up from to say this is readily available to everybody, that the accuracy of it cannot be questioned. Again, if it is coming simply off the internet, I'm questioning it. Had the State pulled out a medical dictionary and said, Based on this dictionary, this is the definition of it, I would be in a different position, but that's not where we are, Judge.

MR. VITTO: The medical dictionary defines -that anybody can access online -- "Agonal breathing, as relating to the process of dying or the moment of death, so called because of the notion that dying is a painful
process or a struggle with death." And that is MedicalDictionary.freedictionary.com.

THE COURT: Okay. A couple of things. I'm not going to take judicial notice of agonal breathing because until today, I've never heard of it, number one.

Number two, in all the years I worked as a deputy sheriff and all the training and experience that \(I\) had in attending academy classes, teaching academy classes, going to coroner's inquests and investigations, being involved in coroner's autopsies and everything else, I've never heard of agonal breathing until today.

And if it's a medical terminology that is used to describe something, when you had him describe his training and experience here on the stand he never once listed any type of training that he received in any medical field that would give him any reason to be able to articulate what agonal breathing is.

MR. VITTO: That's fine, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. VITTO: I have three witnesses left. Did you want to take a break?

THE COURT: I would just as soon go forward if everybody is all right with that.

MR. MARTINEZ: Court's pleasure.

MR. VITTO: Yeah.

MR. MARTINEZ: I do know we probably have still a few hours left of testimony, would be my guess. THE COURT: Unless anybody has any objection, if anybody needs to do anything, go to the restroom, anything like that, then \(I\) would say we could take a short recess for something like that, but I don't think I want to stop for lunch.

MR. VITTO: That's fine.

THE COURT: I don't want to take the chance on this dragging on to the point where we don't get all the testimony in and we have to pick it up another day. MR. VITTO: That's fair, Judge. MR. MARTINEZ: Understood, Judge. THE COURT: Okay. MR. VITTO: 12:20? 12:15? THE COURT: Do you want to take a 15-minute break? MR. MARTINEZ: That's fine. Sounds good, Judge.

MR. VITTO: Thanks, Judge. THE BAILIFF: All rise.
(Recess taken from 12:08 p.m. to 12:24 p.m.) (No Omissions.)

MR. VITTO: Judge, we have no objection to Deputy Gideon being released so he didn't have to hang around.

THE COURT: He's your witness.
MR. VITTO: I just didn't know if you said stick around.

THE COURT: The only one I actually told to stick around was the brother you said you wanted to recall, so --

MR. VITTO: Yes. Perfect. Just double
checking. Okay. All right. We're ready to go with Mr. Fancher.

THE BAILIFF: Wes isn't back yet.
MR. VITTO: Oh, of course. Well, we can do -Christopher's here. He'll be brief.

THE COURT: Call whoever you want to call. This is your show.

MR. VITTO: Let's recall Mr. Piper to the stand.

THE COURT: Mr. Piper, you can have a seat. Let me remind you that you're still under oath --

THE WITNESS: Okay.
THE COURT: -- to tell the truth, so --
THE WITNESS: Let me turn my phone off.

THE COURT: But I guess the district attorney has some more questions he wanted to ask you regarding this matter.

MR. VITTO: A couple questions, yeah. Your Honor, did you remind the witness that he was still under oath?

THE COURT: Yes, sir.
MR. VITTO: I'm sorry. Sorry about that.

\section*{CHRISTOPHER PIPER,}
having been previously duly sworn to tell the truth, continued to testify as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. VITTO:
Q Okay. Mr. Piper, you're familiar with Dennis La Due; is that correct?

A Yes.
Q So I'm just asking for your best recollection. Do you happen to remember Dennis asking you any questions about whether this was Jon's phone number or something about that?

A Yes.

Q Do you have a recollection of that?
A Yeah. It's not entirely clear when, but yeah.
Q All right. Now, we have in evidence the
number that called 9-1-1. Can you tell us your brother's phone number?

A (760)412-0024.
Q Okay.
A And I pay for it. I paid for both that number and this one.

Q I understand.
A It no longer exists anymore. I canceled it, but --

Q Oh, that's interesting. That could be helpful, actually. So who is your carrier?

A T-Mobile.

Q That's right. You had told us that earlier. So your brother's phone number -- any records associated with your brother's phone are going to be on \(T\)-Mobile and under your name?

A Yes.
Q Perfect. And one last thing I wanted to show you. I hesitated earlier, but I want to show it to you now. And it's State's proposed Exhibit 19. Do you recognize the person depicted there?

A Yes.

Q Who is that?
A My brother.
Q All right. Jonathan A. Piper. And what was
the middle initial A? What did that stand for?
A Andrew.

MR. VITTO: All right. May I have the Court's
indulgence just a moment, Your Honor?
THE COURT: Sure.
(Off-the-record discussion.)

MR. VITTO: Judge, I have no more questions of this witness at this time. I know he wants to stick around until it's over, and we may get into something later. We'll see how the testimony goes with Mr. Fancher.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Martinez, cross-examination?

MR. MARTINEZ: No, Judge. I don't have any additional questions.

THE COURT: All right. So this witness can be excused to remain outside in the hallway? MR. VITTO: Yes. THE COURT: All right. MR. VITTO: Thanks, Judge. THE COURT: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: May I get lunch, or \(I\) have to stay around?

MR. VITTO: He has an easy hour that --

THE COURT: You could probably go and get lunch if you want to do that. We're not going to stop for lunch, but if you want to go get something to eat, you're more than welcome to.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Thank you.

MR. VITTO: Thank you, Mr. Piper. Wes is next.

Your Honor, can you take judicial notice of the fact that the phone number that our last witness gave as the number for his brother is the exact same phone number that is listed as the number calling 9-1-1 on the CAD call, which is State's Exhibit 4A?

MR. MARTINEZ: Did he just ask the Court take judicial notice of what's in testimony?

MR. VITTO: Yeah. Well, of the fact that they're the same, the fact that they're the same number. It's in evidence.

MR. MARTINEZ: Okay.

THE COURT: I can recognize that he made the statement that that phone number was the same phone number that was on the CAD.

MR. VITTO: Hey, man. Just pointing it out.

\section*{WESLEY FANCHER,}
having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, testified as follows:

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Fancher, if you wouldn't mind pulling your mask down below your mouth so that the court reporter can hear you clearly.

THE WITNESS: Absolutely.

THE COURT: And then if you could please state and spell your name for the record.

THE WITNESS: My name is Wesley Fancher.

That's \(W-e-s-l-e-y . ~ F a n c h e r ~ i s ~ F-a-n-c-h-e-r\).

THE COURT: Mr. Vitto.

MR. VITTO: Thank you, Your Honor.

\section*{DIRECT EXAMINATION}

BY MR. VITTO:

Q What's your occupation, sir?
A I'm a deputy with the Nye County Sheriff's
Office.

Q And how long have you been so employed?

A Ten years.

Q Let me direct your attention -- ten years as a detective?

A Oh, I'm sorry. Five years as a detective.

Q Okay.

THE COURT: You said, "How long have you been employed?"

MR. VITTO: Yes.
BY MR. VITTO:
Q So it's ten years total, five years as a detective?

A Yes.
Q Gotcha. Now, I want to direct your attention to April 4, 2020, 835 South Linda Street at a trailer or a residence with the numbers 103 on it. Did you respond to that location at all that day?

A I did.

Q What time?
A About 0600 .
Q And is that location in Pahrump Township, Nye County, Nevada?

A It is.
Q For what purpose did you respond to that location?

A For a homicide investigation.
Q All right. What did you observe upon arrival?
A When I had arrived I observed patrol deputies there. I observed the trailer 103 had broken -- there was like a wooden porch that was broke. There was an electric fan that was out in the dirt in front. There
was a turned-over chair and crime scene tape.
Q All right. And at some point you made contact with the decedent?

A Yes, sir.
Q All right. So describing the overall scene that you observed, did you make any -- did it make any impression upon your mind as you're getting ready to conduct a homicide investigation -- what did the scene look like to you?

A From the outside or --
Q From the outside.
A From the outside it looks like that someone had thrown the electric fan -- the fan, like it really wasn't dusty, so it didn't look like it had just been sitting out there. It looked like something had broke through the wooden porch leading into the front door as if someone was to start throwing stuff from the inside of the house out. That's what it appeared to be.

Q Okay. Once you got inside, what was your overall impression of what you observed?

A There was debris everywhere. There was destruction. There was things that -- like pictures and stuff like that. It looked like a struggle had ensued in the living room. There was a zip-lock baggie that was torn, lying on the floor. There was what looked like
marijuana scattered around that area. That was directly in the living room and the kitchen area right as you enter the house.

Q All right. So let me show you -- we have a pretty good diagram too that the defense made \(I\) want to go over with you later.

MR. MARTINEZ: The defense didn't make that.
MR. VITTO: Fair. It's a defense exhibit. BY MR. VITTO:

Q But let me show you State's proposed Exhibits 6 through 18.

Did you want to look at these first, Daniel?
MR. MARTINEZ: Sure.
MR. VITTO: Thank you, Judge.
BY MR. VITTO:
Q Okay. Showing you these photographs, what I want you to do is I want you to take your time. Go through them. When you've had the opportunity to do that and review those photographs, look up and I'll ask you some questions about them. Okay?

A Yes, sir.

I have reviewed them.

MR. VITTO: Thank you very much. Hold one second.

THE COURT: One.

MR. VITTO: Wow. Court's indulgence just a moment, please. Thank you.

BY MR. VITTO:
Q All right. Do you recognize those
photographs?
A Yes, I do.
Q Did you take those photographs?
A Yes, I did.

Q And if I'm not mistaken, you've recently been to a class to help you understand how to take better photographs at a crime scene; is that correct?

A Yes. I went through Las Vegas Metro's crime scene investigation photography class or training, yes.

Q Now, are they accurate?
A The photographs are accurate, yes.
MR. VITTO: Your Honor, I request that State's propsed Exhibits 6 through 18 be admitted into evidence.

MR. MARTINEZ: I'm going to be opposing some of them based on relevance, Your Honor, so we need to go through them picture by picture.

MR. VITTO: That's fair.
BY MR. VITTO:
Q All right. Well, you start. Pick up the first photograph there. It should be number 6 .

A
Number 6 .

Q You took that photograph?
A Yes, sir.
Q It's accurate?
A Yes, sir.
Q What does it depict?
A It depicts the side of the trailer. To be specific, the north side of the trailer with the 103 written on the side, and it captures some of the broken wooden porch.

Q Okay. And it is within that trailer that the decedent was located?

A Yes, sir.
MR. VITTO: All right. Any objection,
Counsel?
MR. MARTINEZ: No, not to that one.
MR. VITTO: All right. Let's try the next
one.
THE COURT: So 6 can be admitted?

MR. MARTINEZ: (Nods head up and down).
THE COURT: Okay.
(State's Exhibit No. 6
was received into evidence.)

BY MR. VITTO:

Q Number 7?

A Number 7 is the viewpoint of the same trailer from the northeast side. It captures more clearly the broken front wooden porch, and it's got the tipped-over chair. It's got some wood debris and it's got an electric fan.

Q And I believe those are some of the items that you referenced earlier when you said approaching from the outside it looked as if people were just throwing things out of --

A Yes, sir. The fan is clean on the top end.

MR. VITTO: Any objection to number 7, Counsel?

MR. MARTINEZ: No objection to number 7 . BY MR. VITTO:

Q Number 8?

A This is a photograph --

MR. MARTINEZ: I'm sorry to interrupt. Do you want to wait for the official ruling from the court saying it will be admitted?

MR. VITTO: It could be by picture or at the end. It makes no difference to me. Whatever the Court finds.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, pretty much unless
the defense is going to raise an objection, we will use a standing order that if he is not going to object, it will be admitted.

MR. VITTO: That's fair, Judge. MR. MARTINEZ: Thanks, Judge.
(State's Exhibit No. 7 was received into evidence.)

THE WITNESS: So this photograph is of the southwest corner. It captures the rear of that same residence where there is another chair similar to the one in the front that's been tipped over. BY MR. VITTO:

Q Okay. And so that's the back porch?

A Yes, sir.

Q You entered the dwelling; is that correct?
A Yes, sir.

Q Did you enter through the front or the back?

A The front.

MR. VITTO: Okay. I would move -- is that 8?

THE WITNESS: This is 8, yes, sir.

MR. VITTO: The State would move 8.

MR. MARTINEZ: No objection on 8, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. It can be admitted.
(State's Exhibit No. 8
was received into evidence.)

BY MR. VITTO:
Q Number 9?

A Number 9. This is the interior of the residence from the kitchen capturing some empty beer cans, miscellaneous debris, looks like a picture frame, possibly two picture frames. One of them might not be a picture, but just miscellaneous debris, and then the hallway leading into the room at the end, which was Jonathan's room.

Q And the point of taking that photograph?
A It was to capture the debris leading into the hallway inevitably. It doesn't capture Jonathan's door, but almost does in this photograph.

Q Okay. So just a state of disarray, is what you're trying to capture?

A Yes, sir, just the overall condition of the house.

MR. VITTO: The State would move for admission.

THE COURT: All right. It will be admitted. That was 9.
(State's Exhibit No. 9
was received into evidence.)

BY MR. VITTO:
Q 10 ?
A This is a photograph of -- I believe it looks like the kitchen floor where there is what looks like marijuana, a joint, other miscellaneous debris, trash that had been -- well, trash, empty beer cans and a dinosaur toy.

MR. VITTO: The State would move for admission.

MR. MARTINEZ: No objection.
THE COURT: 10 will be admitted.
(State's Exhibit No. 10 was received into evidence.)

THE WITNESS: That is a photograph of nunchucks or -BY MR. VITTO:

Q Nunchaku?

A Nunchaku to scale. I took a photograph to scale, and the empty beer can, a Natty Daddy beer can. MR. VITTO: Are we going to fight about this?

MR. MARTINEZ: We are.

THE COURT: I'm waiting for the objection already.

MR. MARTINEZ: This one I'm opposed to for relevance, Judge.

MR. VITTO: I guess at this point -- and I appreciate Counsel's -- look, Daniel Martinez is a very good defense attorney. He spots issues, he fights his issues, and, frankly, I appreciate it. That's when the system works best. He's looked at the charging document. He's looking at this. What's going on? Why do we have this? I would ask that this Court withhold its ruling. I want to show the pictures -- I want to admit some other photographs in contemplation of our -- at the close of evidence -- moving to admit the charging document to include a count of 202.350, possession of a dangerous weapon. That's why we're seeking to admit, amongst other things, photographs that include the photographs of the nunchaku.

So I'm just asking you to withhold your ruling until we're done.

MR. MARTINEZ: What was the statute again?
MR. VITTO: I'm sorry?
THE COURT: 202.350.
MR. VITTO: 202.350. Judge, I think it's fair
that you withhold your ruling at this point and not rule on that until more of the evidence comes in or all of the evidence comes in.

THE COURT: Did you ask what the point of this picture was? You asked all the other ones what the point of the picture was, but did you ask him?

MR. VITTO: I was just about to. Not really, but thanks for reminding me. BY MR. VITTO:

Q What was the point of taking that picture?

A So there was some abrasions, bruising. There was some injuries to the face of the decedent, and we took scaled photographs for the purposes of -- in the event this was used in the commission of the crime.

MR. MARTINEZ: Can I just clarify a little bit on voir dire --

THE COURT: Sure. MR. MARTINEZ: -- Judge?

\section*{VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION}

BY MR. MARTINEZ:

Q So, Detective, it's fair to say when you first arrived on the scene and you began taking pictures, you didn't know what happened; right?

A Yes, sir. That's correct.

Q So you're kind of taking pictures of everything so as you figure out what happened you have what you need later?

A Yes.
MR. MARTINEZ: Okay. Nothing further. MR. VITTO: Okay. What's the next number? THE COURT: 12.

MR. VITTO: Actually, you know what? So the ones in dispute -- that first one in dispute is number 11.

THE COURT: 11. So 11 is questionable. All the other ones prior have been admitted. BY MR. VITTO:

Q All right. So let's move on to 12.
A \(\quad 12\) is a photograph of the hallway floor where there is a pair of scissors just lying -- just lying on the floor.

Q Okay. And the purpose of that, to paraphrase defense counsel who did it so well, is you don't know what happened and you're taking pictures of everything?

A Correct.

MR. VITTO: All right. Move for admission.
MR. MARTINEZ: I would object as to relevance of the scissors, Judge.

MR. VITTO: My point with most of these
photographs -- and I don't think it necessarily includes the nunchaku -- is that the house is in a state of disarray, and you're going to hear that there was a tussle, and I believe that the state of the house, being in disarray, is exemplary of what was happening inside the house.

We've got a pair of scissors willy-nilly or pell mell or whatever other word you want to use -- or phrase, just laying in the hallway. That's odd. Obviously it got there somehow, and my point is that the condition of this house is the result of the struggle or tussle that ensued prior to the death of the decedent.

THE COURT: You mean everybody doesn't keep their scissors on the hallway floor?

MR. VITTO: Daniel might.

MR. MARTINEZ: Judge, I certainly get that with the State, which is why the previous pictures of the exterior and interior of the house I haven't had any objection to. This one specifically, though, it's more specific, just of the scissors, not necessarily the disarray of the house. So \(I\) don't think it depicts what the State is intending to use it for in argument, and that's why I don't think it's relevant and I would object.
or manifest the disarray.

THE COURT: Okay. We will put number 12 down with number 11, and then \(I\) will withhold my ruling on that one also.

MR. VITTO: Thanks, Judge.

BY MR. VITTO:

Q 13.

A This is a photograph of more nunchaku -nunchucks, other miscellaneous clothing. This was taken in the defendant's room.

MR. MARTINEZ: Judge, I'm going to object as to foundation, and \(I\) probably should have done this earlier. Detective Fancher has testified as to whose room belonged to who, where he found items, but we don't have any foundation as to how we knew it was their room, and that's why I would object too here as well, Judge, as to foundation as to how we know who that room belonged to. BY MR. VITTO:

Q How many bedrooms were in this house? Perhaps we should get the diagram. Let me show you state's -excuse me -- defense's --

THE COURT: Defense.

MR. VITTO: -- art work.

THE COURT: Scaled diagram.

BY MR. VITTO:
Q Scaled diagram. Defense Exhibit B. Now, this has been admitted as Defense Exhibit B, and this was drawn by Deputy Sheriff Xavier Gideon. Did I say that correctly? Xavier Gideon. He drew this diagram. XG is where he parked when he arrived. CW is where Colton -THE COURT: Williams.

Q -- Williams parked when he arrived. The red X in the interior is where he believed the decedent was found. Is that consistent with your understanding as to where the decedent was found?

A It's fairly consistent, excluding I would move this X over a little bit, but that's --

Q I don't believe that the red \(X\) indicating where the decedent was found was exactly where he was laying.

A No, just the room where he was found.
Q This is the room where the decedent was found?

A Yes, sir.
Q You will see that there is a room, a bathroom, and then there's a room. Would that be the defendant's room?

A Yes, sir.
Q Okay. Have you identified the defendant yet?
A No, I have not.

Q Do you see Marco Antonio Torres in this courtroom?

A Yes, I do.

Q Could you describe an article of clothing he's wearing?

A Yes. He's wearing the Nye County Detention Center clothing with a black mask.

Q What colors would you say those were?

A Oh, orange and white.

Q Orange and white.

Your Honor, may the record reflect that this witness has made an in-court identification of the defendant himself?

THE COURT: The record will reflect the in-court identification of the defendant.

MR. VITTO: Thank you, Judge.

BY MR. VITTO:

Q So where would the defendant's room be in this diagram?

A Oh, right here.

MR. VITTO: Okay. Do you want a circle perhaps of where this witness identified? MR. MARTINEZ: Whatever you would like. BY MR. VITTO:

Q Let's put a circle where the defendant's

Tiamrie Conner. C.CR No. 848
bedroom was.

A (Indicating).
Q Okay. All right. So --
THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. VITTO: Okay. Thanks, Judge.
BY MR. VITTO:
Q So how were you able to determine that where the X is is the decedent's bedroom?

A I believe it was through -- we did an interview with him, and the story was Jon -- the defendant (sic) ran to his room and locked the door, and being there was only one other bedroom, that would be the defendant's bedroom, along with -- I believe we found some items there. I think there was a tablet that was also the defendant's.

Q Okay. So you found the defendant's tablet in what you have identified as the defendant's room?

A Yes, sir.

Q Okay. And you did an interview where the defendant told you something about the decedent?

A Yes.

Q Okay. And the decedent ran to his room and locked the door?

A Yes.
Q Was the decedent's room -- was the door to the
decedent's room locked when you found it?

A Yes, sir.

Q How about the defendant's door? Was it
locked?

A No.

Q All right. So where were we? Number 13? THE COURT: Number 13.

BY MR. VITTO:

Q 13 with the nunchaku. So what do we have a picture of? The picture is the nunchaku in the defendant's bedroom; correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q How many pairs of nunchaku were found in the -- outside of his bedroom?

A Oh, I want to say there was three -- no. One pair \(I\) think was out in the living room, and there was two inside his bedroom. I believe there was three total.

Q Okay. So you think there was only one outside the bedroom and there was more than one in his bedroom?

A Yes, sir.
Q All right. And so what we have depicted in 13
is his bedroom with more than one pair?

A Yes, sir.

MR. VITTO: All right. We have the same
objections. We can put 13 in the pile of not yet --

THE COURT: Questionable, yeah.
BY MR. VITTO:

Q All right. What's 14?
A 14 is a photograph of one of the nunchakus being held up inside the defendant's room.

Q Okay. So that's one of the pair. So the pair that's being held up in 14 is one of the pair that is in 13?

A Yes, sir. There was also some skateboards in the background. We don't believe it belonged to the defendant (sic) because through the interview it comes from California.

Q In the interview with the defendant did he talk at some length about his skateboarding and music playing?

A Music playing and the -- yes, the California life, like talking about California and music playing and stuff like that.

Q Now, in the picture that we have in your hand as 14 , do you see any skateboards in that picture?

A Yes, sir.
Q Okay. How many?
A One, two, three, four, five. It looks like five, possibly four depending on the paint on one of them. But it looks -- actually, five. It looks like
five.

Q Okay. Now, I want to understand some of your testimony from earlier. You know that you were dispatched to a homicide. You haven't interviewed the defendant yet; is that correct?

A Correct.

Q On your first arrival?
A Correct.

Q When you're taking these pictures you have yet to interview the defendant?

A I began taking -- I got a search warrant. I took some overall preliminary photographs of the scene, and then \(I\) was told by my captain, my sergeant, to go interview the defendant, at which point me and Detective Fisher went and conducted an interview, and we returned to the scene where we processed the residence more thoroughly.

Q So if I understand your testimony earlier, you started talking about scale and injuries. Were you looking at the potential for the nunchaku to have been responsible for the injury observed?

A Yes, sir.

Q Okay. And you took some measurements along those lines?

A Yes, sir

Q And what were your findings?

A The findings -- I did measurements to the nunchucks and also did some to-scale photographs of the injuries to the left side of the decedent's head, face, and I couldn't comment as far as if they were consistent with the nunchucks or --

Q Okay. All right. So 14 is contested. Let's move on to 15.

A \(\quad 15\) is a photograph -- this is the living room. There is a couch. There is a skateboard. There's books. There's a guitar, other miscellaneous debris. There is a broken heater. It looks like the bottom part of an electric heater had been broken. A green shoe. Yeah.

Q Disarray?
A Yes, sir.

MR. VITTO: Your Honor, the State would move 15.

MR. MARTINEZ: No objection, Judge.

THE COURT: There is no nunchaku in 15?

MR. MARTINEZ: Didn't seem to be.

THE COURT: 15 can be admitted.
(State's Exhibit No. 15 was received into evidence.)

THE WITNESS: This photograph is of the decedent's room, where there is a box spring mattress that's been tipped over leaning up against the room. There's blankets in the background. The bed's tipped completely over on its side, and a plant.

Q Again, disarray?

A Yes, sir.

MR. VITTO: The State would move 16. THE COURT: Admitted.
(State's Exhibit No. 16 was received into evidence.)

BY MR. VITTO:
Q 17?

A That is a photograph of the black Samsung cell phone that was actually underneath the mattress, the box spring, and it -- yeah, it's the back side of the phone.

MR. VITTO: Okay. The State would move that Samsung phone -- or that photo of the Samsung phone into evidence.

MR. MARTINEZ: What's the relevance of the phone?

MR. VITTO: The relevance of the phone?

Does the next picture show the broken phone?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

MR. VITTO: All right. The relevance of the
photo is that the phone is broken.

MR. MARTINEZ: Is it the same phone?

MR. VITTO: Yeah.

MR. MARTINEZ: Just front and back? Let's do the next one, and then \(I\) will probably have no objection either.

BY MR. VITTO:

Q So 17 shows the phone as initially observed; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q All right. And then the next photograph that you have, is that 18 ?

A Yes, that is 18, the last photograph.
Q So 18 is when somebody picks up the phone and notices that it's cracked, broken --

A Yes.

Q -- is that correct?

A It is completely destroyed. I believe there is a wire hanging out of it.

MR. VITTO: Okay. The State would request that 17 and 18 be admitted into evidence.

MR. MARTINEZ: No objection.

THE COURT: All right. 17 and 18 will be
admitted.
(State's Exhibits 17 and 18 were received into evidence.)

BY MR. VITTO:

Q All right. So what did you immediately do upon arrival to the scene at 835 South Linda Street at your first arrival?

A I got a briefing of what the patrol had -- the information that they had obtained, and immediately secured the crime scene.

Q All right. And what duties were you initially tasked with on the scene?

A Initially \(I\) was the stand-by until supervisors showed up, Captain Boruchowitz and Sergeant Fowels. Then I applied for a search warrant for the residence.

Q Okay. And did you get permission?

A Yes, sir.

Q All right. Now, did you have opportunity to observe the body of Jonathan A. Piper?

A I did.

Q Did you see any indication of injury?

A Yes, sir.

Q And how would you describe the injury you were
able to observe?

A The injuries -- there were linear lines, like bruising to the left side of his head and his face. There was bruising on the inside of his mouth and -yeah, that's essentially the general description of the injuries.

Q All right. Let me show you State's proposed Exhibit 19. Do you recognize that photograph?

A Yes, sir, I do.

Q Did you take that photograph?

A Yes, sir, I did.

Q Does it accurately depict what it portrays?

A Yes.

Q And is that the injury that you just referenced that you can see in that photograph?

A Yes.

Q So there's bruising or injury, red mark, whatever you want to refer to it as, along the left side of his head and face?

A Yes, sir.

Q Including the eye?

A Yes, sir.

Q All right. What did you see first, the nunchaku or the injury to the decedent?

A The injuries to the decedent I saw first, and
then I -- that's when I exited the residence, made sure the scene was secure, and then went forward with the search warrant and interview.

Q Okay. So you saw the injury to the decedent, you got the search warrant, then you're searching to collect evidence. And your attention was drawn after seeing the injury to the nunchaku?

A Yes.

Q And you did what you could to try to see if there was any way to match it up?

A Yes, sir. There was also the possibility of -- because of the linear lines, whether it was a heater, one of them heaters -- the electric heaters that might have been a point of contact like a blunt force trauma type stuff.

Q That's why we have pictures of the measuring of the heater?

A Yes, sir.

Q I understand. Do you know whether the defendant is right- or left-handed?

A I believe -- I usually ask that question during an interview. I may or may not have. I would have to review the interview.

Q You don't have any recollection one way or the other?

A No, I don't.
MR. VITTO: Okay. Your Honor, I request that 19 be admitted into evidence.

MR. MARTINEZ: No objection.
THE COURT: Okay. Put it down in the questionable stack. Did you say objection?

MR. MARTINEZ: I said no objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Then it will be admitted. I thought you said objection.
(State's Exhibit No. 19
was received into evidence.)

MR. MARTINEZ: First time with the mask that \(I\) didn't get that out. Sorry.

THE COURT: Okay. So 19 will be admitted.
MR. VITTO: Now, let me show you State's
Exhibit 2.
THE COURT: State's 2? It's right here, I believe.

MR. VITTO: Yes, sir. Thank you very much. BY MR. VITTO:

Q Showing you State's Exhibit 2, do you recognize that photograph?

A I do.
Q Did you take that photograph?
A I did.
Q And who was depicted in that photograph?
A Jonathan Piper.
Q And is that how you initially observed him?
A Yes.
Q And does that photograph depict a feeding tube?

A Yes, sir, it does.
Q All right. And that is already in evidence. Now, pursuant to the signed search warrant you received, what items did you recover? Do you recall?

A Yes. There were the nunchucks, two cell phones, a tablet, a ripped zip-lock baggie, I believe suspected marijuana, a bent broom. I think that's -- to the best of my memory, that's what we collected.

Q Okay. And let me show you State's proposed Exhibit 26. Showing you State's proposed Exhibit 26, do you recognize that?

A Yes, I do.
Q How do you recognize that?
A It's our return of services that we do during search warrants.

Q Okay. And that specifically includes all of
the items that were recovered from the residence pursuant to that search warrant?

A Yes, sir.
Q And you went through a litany of things just a moment ago. Looking at that list now, is there anything that you forgot?

A I mean, it looks like the amount of hours wasn't filled in.

Q I just mean the items.
A Oh. No, everything looks good.
Q Okay. That's accurate?
A Yes, sir.
Q Those are all the things that were taken from the house?

A Yes, sir.
MR. VITTO: Judge, I would ask that 26 be admitted into evidence.

MR. MARTINEZ: No objection.
THE COURT: 26 can be admitted.
(State's Exhibit No. 26
was received into evidence.)

MR. VITTO: Thank you, Your Honor. (No Omissions.)

BY MR. VITTO:

Q Now, did you have opportunity to interact with Marco Antonio Torres?

A Yes, sir.

Q And in fact, you interviewed him; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.
Q Where did that interview take place?

A At the Nye County Sheriff's Office in one of our interview rooms.

Q And did he identify himself to you?
A Yes, sir.

Q Was he Mirandized prior to him being
interviewed?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did he agree to speak with you?

A Yes, he did.
Q Was that interview recorded?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was anyone else present?

A Detective Fisher was.

Q All right. Now, initially did he ultimately take responsibility for what occurred?

A Yes, he did.
Q What was his initial reaction when he was
asked questions about what happened?
A He initially stated that he had found him, found the decedent in that condition. But as the interview progressed, he -- you know, at one point we went back into the interview room, and that was when he said that he was going to be honest and that he was responsible for his death.

Q He was responsible for Jonathan Piper's death?

A Yes, sir.
Q All right. And in fact, he admitted lying to you previously?

A He did, yes.
Q All right. Now, after that did he explain what happened?

A Yes.

Q What did he say?
A He stated that at a point in the night earlier he got upset at Jonathan for ripping open a bag of marijuana. I guess when the bag was ripped open the marijuana went flying everywhere.

Q All right. Let me stop you right there. So let me show you what has been preliminarily marked as State's proposed Exhibits 20 and 21.

MR. MARTINEZ: What number?
MR. VITTO: 20 and 21

MR. MARTINEZ: Okay.
MR. VITTO: Yeah.

BY MR. VITTO:
Q All right. Do you recognize those
photographs?

A I do.
Q Are they accurate?
A Yes, sir, they are.
Q Thank you. Did you take them?
A I did.
Q And what were you photographing in those exhibits as depicted in those exhibits?

A The torn zip-lock baggie with what looks like to be pieces of marijuana inside, around it, green leafy substance. And then in that same photograph is a trash can in the background where there's a -- it looks like a larger ball or clump of marijuana, which is the closer photograph in the second --

Q Wouldn't that be a bud?
A It may be a bud, yeah.
Q I don't know.
A Next to the potting mix.
Q And so you found actual physical evidence of exactly what the defendant told you had started this argument; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.
Q And you seized the -- what is suspected to be marijuana and the torn baggie as evidence?

A Yes, sir.
Q All right. And that's photographic evidence of what it is that you found and recovered; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.
Q And those items, the baggie and the marijuana, is exactly where it was initially observed?

A Yes.
MR. VITTO: Your Honor, I would ask that State's proposed Exhibits 20 and 21 be admitted into evidence.

MR. MARTINEZ: No objection, Judge.
THE COURT: All right. 20 and 21 shall be admitted.
(State's Exhibits 20 and 21 were received into evidence.)

BY MR. VITTO:
Q And the baggie and the suspected marijuana are currently in the custody of the Nye County Sheriff's Office?

A Yes, sir.
Q All right. So the defendant told you how the tussle started. What did the defendant say happened after that?

A He said during the tussle at one point Jonathan fell or went to the ground, and he got up and ran to his room, where he slammed the door. Marcos then stated that he -- that agitated him, because he slammed the door, and so he went to the door, found it locked, and then that's when he kicked the door open and then he saw Jonathan on the phone.

Q All right. Let me stop you there. So if I understand correctly, the defendant told you they had began to tussle. Jonathan Piper fell to the floor, went to his bedroom, slammed the door. According to the defendant he locked the door, and the pictures that we have admitted into evidence, with the exception of 11 , 12, 13 and 14, are evidence or a manifestation of a tussle through the house?

A Yes, sir.
Q That's why you took the photographs?
A Yes, sir.
Q All right. So the defendant -- or excuse me. The decedent, Jonathan Piper, is now locked within his bedroom door, according to the defendant himself, and the
slamming of the door agitated him. What did he say happened after that?

A He went to the door. He ran to the -- to Jonathan's door, and that's where he found it locked, and then kicked it open.

Q All right. So let me show you State's proposed Exhibits 22, 23 and 24. Take your time. Go through those. Look up when you've had that opportunity and I'll ask you some questions.

A Okay.
Q Do you recognize those photographs?
A \(\quad\) I do.

Q Did you take them?
A I did.
Q Are they accurate?
A Yes, sir.
Q By number, starting with 22, what do we see depicted there?

A This is a photograph of the -- of Jonathan's door with damage to that door looking at it from the hallway.

Q Okay. It looks like there's a crack?
A Yes, sir.
Q All right. And how about 23?
A 23 is a photograph standing from the opposite
side facing the door frame that's got substantial damage to the door frame where the door closes.

Q And can you see the wall in that photograph?

A Yes.

Q And was there anything in the wall that you were seeking to capture?

A Yes. There's a large hole into the drywall.
Q And what about 24?

A 24 is a more close-up photograph of the door frame showing the amount of damage that was done to the door frame.

Q Okay. As if the door was kicked open?

A The door was definitely kicked open.

Q Just like the defendant said?

A Yes, sir.

MR. VITTO: Okay. I would ask that 23 -- 22
through 24 be admitted.

MR. MARTINEZ: No objection, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. They shall be admitted.
(State's Exhibits 22, 23, 24
were received into evidence.)

BY MR. VITTO:

Q Okay. So the defendant said he kicked the door open. You found evidence consistent with what he said, corroborating exactly what he said. What did he say happened after that?

A He said that Jonathan was on the phone on his bed, and he grabbed the phone -- he took the phone from Jonathan -- oh. He -- first he said that -- during the interview he said that he took the phone from Jonathan, and that he told -- he told -- he knew he was on the phone with the cops, is what he said, and then that upset him because he called -- he said he was ratting him out. And then at that point he threw the phone down on the ground.

Q Who threw the phone on the ground?
A I'm sorry. Marco threw the phone on the ground.

Q The defendant --
A The defendant.
Q -- threw Jonathan Piper's phone on the ground?
A Yes, sir.

Q All right. He knew he was calling the police. It upset him. He thought he was being ratted out?

A Yes, sir.
Q
That's what he told you?

A Yes.

Q All right. Did he say anything about overhearing any of the conversation?

A Yes. He -- when he heard who was on the phone, he knew that he had called the cops. And that he had spoken to the dispatcher on the phone, telling them that it was a false alarm.

Q And those were his words? He said that he told dispatch, "False alarm"?

A That -- I've listened to the recording, so as far as in the interview, I don't know if \(I\) want to quote him with that exact statement --

Q Okay.

A -- but he did know -- he did tell me in the interview he knew he was on the phone with the cops.

Q Okay. "False alarm" is what you heard on the call itself?

A Yes, sir.

Q I understand. We will get to that in a minute. And did he use any adjectives to describe Jonathan Piper's phone and the floor?

A I think he smashed -- smashed it.

Q So we found evidence to corroborate the defendant in regard to how the fight started?

A Yes, sir.

Q We have evidence corroborating the tussle that occurred in the living room or throughout the house down to the decedent's room; right?

A Yes, sir.
Q You photographed that. We have evidence corroborating kicking down the door, right, or kicking the door open?

A Yes, sir.

Q And then did you find -- is how you found Jonathan Piper's phone consistent with what the defendant told you he did with the phone?

A Yes.

Q All right. So let me show you -- let me ask you this. Did you bring anything with you today?

A I did.

Q And what did you bring with you?
A The -- that specific phone.
Q Jonathan Piper's smashed phone?

A Yes, sir.
Q The phone recovered from his bedroom?
A Yes, sir.

Q All right. Or where he was found deceased, anyway. Do you have that with you?

A I do.

MR. VITTO: Let me collect that. Okay.

Your Honor, may the record reflect that Detective Fancher has handed me a sealed envelope. The description of evidence says cell phone. I do not know what that word is.

MR. MARTINEZ: Broke.

MR. VITTO: Broke. Thank you. Broke cell
phone.

BY MR. VITTO:

Q And Detective, it is your testimony that within this sealed evidence bag is the phone you testified regarding?

A Yes, sir.

MR. VITTO: All right. Your Honor, I would ask to have this marked as State's proposed Exhibit 25.

THE COURT: Okay. And you believe there's a phone in there?

MR. VITTO: Well, you know, what? Perry Mason
moment. We're going to ask Mr. Fancher -- Detective Fancher to break the seal and retrieve the contents of this envelope if we have a utensil capable of doing same. THE COURT: We have some scissors. MR. VITTO: Scissors have worked in the past historically as well.

THE COURT: Just so you know, for the record, we don't keep those on the hallway floor.

MR. VITTO: Thank you very much, Judge. I appreciate that.

THE COURT: Did you have an opportunity to
examine the chain of custody that was listed on the front of that? Did you have any questions on that?

MR. MARTINEZ: The State is keeping it a secret, Judge. I haven't had the opportunity to do that. He --

THE WITNESS: I can touch this?

MR. VITTO: Would you like gloves?
MR. MARTINEZ: That's a good idea.

MR. VITTO: Just to be on the safe side.

THE COURT: Do we have gloves?

THE CLERK: Department A does.

THE COURT: I do at my house. I didn't know I needed to bring them today, but --

THE BAILIFF: Try these. I don't know if they're going to be any better.

THE WITNESS: Those were bad.

THE BAILIFF: These are small. I don't know whose they are.

THE WITNESS: For children?

THE COURT: Those were in Department A?

THE BAILIFF: Yeah, I think they were. I
think they were --

THE WITNESS: This is what \(I\) can do here. I've got an idea. BY MR. VITTO:

Q What do we got there?
A A completely destroyed phone.

Q Okay. And does it look as if it's been smashed?

A Yes, sir.

Q And that's the phone you recovered from the decedent's room?

A It is.

Q All right. And that's consistent with what the defendant himself told you he did?

A Yes, sir.

MR. VITTO: Your Honor, I would ask that State's proposed Exhibit 25 be admitted into evidence.

MR. MARTINEZ: I just -- can we lay some more foundation as to chain of custody?

MR. VITTO: Okay.

BY MR. VITTO:

Q So you picked it up at the house?

A Yes, sir.

Q It's included on the impound inventory, which has been admitted into evidence as State's Exhibit 26; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.
Q And what did you do with it after you picked it up off the floor?

A Well, first photographed. I picked it up off
the floor, placed it in an evidence bag.
Q That evidence bag?
A Yes, sir.
Q Then what happened?
A And then took it to the office where we booked it in for evidence.

Q Okay. So that was booked into evidence?
A Yes, sir.
Q While in an evidence bag?
A Yes, sir.
Q And then you retrieved it this morning?
A I did.
Q From where?
A From evidence.
Q Who gave it to you?
A The evidence tech. I don't know his name.
Q Okay. So it was checked out to you this morning?

A It was.
Q Remaining in your sole care, custody and control at all times up to and including right now?

A Yes, at 0858 hours this morning.
Q You picked it up and brought it here?
A Yes, sir.
MR. VITTO: All right. I think we're good.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
BY MR. MARTINEZ:
Q Detective Fancher, did you put any sort of tape on the envelope?

A Yes, sir. I am the one that applied the evidence tape.

Q Okay. Did you put any other markings on the envelope?

A Yes, sir. I put my initials on the evidence tape to confirm that it was me for integrity purposes, and then I'm the one that filled out the evidence sticker with all the information.

Q What information goes on that evidence sticker?

A A case number, a property number or a spillman number for evidence, so it's the assigned property number. What kind of offense it is. The description of it. Then the suspect name, victim name, the date and time of recovery, and then the location of recovery, and then recovered by, and then received from me to evidence,
and then from evidence to me and the date and time.
Q And the case number that it says on there, is that the sheriff's office case number?

A Yes, sir. It's been smudged.
Q Is it legible?
A It is, because it's my handwriting.
Q Read that for me.
A It's 20NY-1012.

Q Okay. And now, when you picked up that envelope from the evidence vault this morning, did there appear to be any changes from when you dropped it off initially?

A Yes.
Q What were the changes?
A The -- the evidence has a -- like a -MR. VITTO: Bar code.

A -- bar code, yeah.
BY MR. MARTINEZ:

Q So you did not put the bar code on there?
A No, sir.
Q Was the evidence tape tampered with in any way?

A No, sir.
Q Not until you just cut it off?
A Not until I just cut it.

MR. MARTINEZ: Okay. All right. Nothing further, Judge. No objection to its admission. THE COURT: It will be admitted into evidence.
(State's Exhibit No. 25 was received into evidence.)

MR. VITTO: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: However, for purposes of the hearing, it will be retained by the sheriff's office in their evidence locker. We won't secure it in our evidence locker.

MR. VITTO: Judge, I'm fine with that. I actually prefer that. I think Counsel and I are going to want to do a lot of work with phones and getting them examined, and should we move to the next level at the close of these proceedings, there is a lot of work to be done. So I think we appreciate that.

THE COURT: So it will be retained by the sheriff's office. We won't secure it here for court.

MR. VITTO: Thank you very much, Your Honor. MR. MARTINEZ: Detective, make sure you take good notes and good observations when you retape that. THE WITNESS: I didn't catch the last part of that

MR. MARTINEZ: When you retape it, make sure you take good notes and make good observations. THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. MR. VITTO: You might want to even photograph before and after. Okay?

THE WITNESS: Definitely.
MR. VITTO: Okay? Just to document.
BY MR. VITTO:

Q All right. So we are up to the point where the defendant -- he tells you he smashed Jonathan Piper's phone on the floor. What did he tell you had happened next?

A That he grabbed him from behind in a chokehold-type fashion where he squeezed him. At one point he heard Jon -- the decedent gasping, making a gurgling or gasping sound. He described the defendant as reaching for his phone, trying to grab his phone during the struggle, and then at one point he described the defendant (sic) as going limp. So he used his chokehold-style fashion until he felt the defendant -the decedent's body go limp, and at that point he felt that he was dead.

Q All right. And did you just -- did you mention something about gasping?

A Yes, sir.

Q What did he say about hearing the decedent gasping?

A He said when he was -- when he was squeezing him from behind or this chokehold-type fashion, that he made -- at one point he made a gurgling noise. I think it was gurgling or gasping, some type of gurgling or gasping. I'm not sure which one it is verbatim.

Q All right. And he felt the victim's body go limp. He believed the victim to be dead?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did he tell you that?

A Yes, sir.

Q All right. Did he say anything about what he had done, this being a friend or anything in that regard?

A That he thinks he killed his friend.

Q All right. And what did he say happened after that?

A It was -- after that, the cops basically arrived, and he knew that they were there. At that point he was trying to resuscitate the decedent, and obviously was not able to. You know, it wasn't effective, but -and the cops continued trying to get Marco to come to the door.

Q Okay. So he knew sheriff's deputies were arriving, and so he tried to bring the victim back to
life?

A Yes.

Q But he was unsuccessful?

A Yes.

Q All right. What happened after that?

A He ignored -- he -- when asked why he didn't answer the door for the cops, he stated that he was scared. And then eventually the cops made entry, the deputies made entry, and that's when he was, I guess, detained.

Q All right. So was the mattress on the floor like he said?

A There was a mattress on the floor, yes.

Q Is that how he described it?

A I believe -- yeah. He was on the floor, and he described the decedent as lying on his side on the mattress, and that he grabbed him from behind and he squeezed him until his body went limp.

Q All right. Now, have you had opportunity to listen to the 9-1-1 call to dispatch?

A Yes, I did.

Q What did you hear?

A I heard a male's voice that sounds like the defendant say, "Get off the phone or I'm going to break your hand," or something -- "I'm going to break your hand
if you don't get off the phone." But you can kind of hear -- initially you can kind of hear the decedent saying, "Help" in kind of like a low tone. I'm not sure if, you know, he was trying to speak low so anybody could hear him. I don't know if you can hear him say, "Help." I kind of told that information backwards.

Q That's okay. You heard the decedent ask for help, and you heard the defendant say, "Get off the phone or" -- maybe something like "I'm going to break your hand"?

A Yes. And then it sounds like there is some scuffle or something. You know, on the phone something's going on. And then eventually it was disconnected, or when he smashed the phone they lost the connection.

Q All right. I'm almost done. Let me show you State's proposed Exhibit 27. Showing you State's proposed Exhibit 27, three pages, is that something you recognize in the ordinary course of business?

A Yes, sir.

Q What is that?

A It's our Nye County Sheriff's Office death investigation report.

Q And I know that, for instance, with the impound inventory -- and you correct me if I'm wrong, because I'm not an expert in Nye county Sheriff's Office
protocol or policies, et cetera, et cetera -- but as I
understand that protocol, someone photographs it, someone
picks it up, someone -- and then there's a scribe. Is
that correct?

A So are you referring to the --

Q The impound inventory right now. Not what's in front of you.

A Okay. Okay. Yes, sir.

Q That's how it works?

A Yes.

Q Because if I'm not mistaken, the scribe for the impound inventory was Cory Fowels?

A Yes, sir.

Q So who is giving Cory the information?

A Me and Detective Fisher were giving Cory Fowels the information.

Q So he's writing down what you're giving him or telling him?

A Yes, sir.

Q Is the same protocol in place for what you have in front of you, the death investigation report?

A No. This would be the patrol officer's coroner investigation, their coroner's report. The patrol officer was not involved in the processing of this report

Q Exactly. So the patrol officer is documenting that information; correct?

A Yes, sir.
Q From where does he get that information?
A It's usually -- it's the initial information involving the death of any -- just like any other coroner's -- this is the information that they log that's sent to the coroner's office as well.

Q Okay. So that's provided with the body to the Clark County coroner?

A Yes, sir.
Q And it becomes a part of their autopsy protocol?

A Yes, sir.
Q As far as you know, anyway?
A As far as I know.
MR. VITTO: All right. Your Honor, I'm getting awfully wiggly. I have no further questions of this witness, but I just need five minutes before we start cross.

MR. MARTINEZ: Restroom.

MR. VITTO: Just run down the hall real quick? Would that be okay? I'm awfully wiggly, Judge. I'll be very uncomfortable if \(I\) have to sit here through cross.

THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.

MR. VITTO: Thanks, Judge.
THE COURT: If you're not back in five minutes we'll start without you.
(Recess taken from
1:34 p.m. until 1:38 p.m.)

MR. VITTO: Well, Your Honor, I have no further questions of this witness at this time.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Martinez.
MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you, Judge.

\section*{CROSS-EXAMINATION}

BY MR. MARTINEZ:
Q Good afternoon, Detective, officially.
A Good afternoon.
Q So you said you arrived on scene about six
o'clock in the morning; right?
A Yes, sir.
Q And that was on April 4th, 2020?
A Yes.
Q Now, when you arrived on scene, was Mr. Torres still present at the house?

A \(\quad \mathrm{He}\) was.
0 Where in the house was he?

A In the living room.
Q At some point he was transported to the detention center; right?

A Yes, sir.
Q How much longer was he at the house for before he was transported to the detention center?

A It's a good question. I would say 10, 15 minutes maybe.

Q Okay. So it was pretty quick --
A I think so.
Q -- from the time you got there?

A Yes.

Q All right. Do you remember who officially placed him under arrest and transported him to the detention center?

A I want to say Deputy Williams, but I could be wrong.

Q Do you know if he was read Miranda at that point?

A I do not.
Q Now, you said when you first arrived you were on a standby; right?

A When I first arrived, yes, sir.
Q What does that mean?
A So when I first arrived I secured the scene.

I secured the scene and was holding -- making -preserving everything so -- impending the application for search warrant and for our supervisors to show up.

Q Okay. Now, did you speak with the other members of the sheriff's office who were there while you were on standby?

A There was some brief discussion with them.

Q At some point you did get briefed as to what occurred and what the sheriff's office had already done prior to your arrival?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did they tell you about altering the scene in any way prior to your arrival?

A Not to my recollection, no.

Q I will give a specific example.
A Okay.

Q Mr. Piper's body. When you arrived, it was on the floor --

A Right.

Q -- correct?

A Yes.

Q However, we have previous testimony that when the sheriff's office arrives, it was not on the floor.

A Right. Yes, I know what you're talking about.

Q Is that something that they would have told
you, "We moved him" --
A Yes.

Q -- "to the floor"? Okay.
Was there anything else specific that you
learned that had been altered or removed from the scene?
A So I know that there was -- that -- I think it was Sergeant Fernandez had pulled him -- pulled the decedent off the bed and onto the floor, which is customary for doing CPR. The crime scene tape was too close for my comfort. I wanted to expand it, so we did that. I had a bigger perimeter.

I don't remember anything else. I'm trying to think if there was anything else that was moved. I don't think so.

Q Okay. Now, you did get a search warrant?
A Yes, sir.
Q Did you do that telephonically?
A Yes, sir.

Q And did you do that before you took any pictures?

A Yes, sir.
Q Were you the only one taking pictures?
A I believe so.
Q Here's a question that probably doesn't matter. What kind of camera do you use?

A It's a Sony 35-milimeter --
Q Okay.
A -- camera.
Q You took pictures of the exterior of the
house?

A Yes, sir.
Q Of the interior of the house?
A Yes, sir.

Q You took pictures of Mr. Torres?
A I believe I did.
Q Okay.
A I may not have. Maybe that was at the jail
afterwards. I don't recall taking photographs of him on scene --

Q Okay.
A -- so --
Q You took pictures of Mr. Piper?
A Yes, sir.
Q You mentioned you had just gone to a crime scene photography training course; correct?

A Yes, sir.
Q Had you had previous training on taking pictures of a crime scene before that?

A Yes, sir. It was academy-level crime scene

Q Okay. So at least some basic training on what to do?

A Yes, sir.
Q In a situation such as this, you would
obviously want to make sure you photograph any sort of markings that you would find on the decedent --

A Yes, sir.
Q -- or on the suspect?

A Yes, sir.
Q We have one of the State's admitted -- one of their exhibits admitted into evidence that shows markings on Mr. Piper's face, so obviously you noticed those; right?

A I did.
Q You didn't notice any markings or bruising on Mr. Piper's neck; right?

A I did not.
Q You didn't notice any on his chest; right?
A I did not.

Q You did notice some cuts on the inside of his mouth, you said?

A Yes, sir.
Q Do you know who owns the property there on
Linda?

A I don't. There was a guy they talked to,

Larry Draper. I think he might have just been another resident. I do not know.

Q Is that something you would typically investigate, as to who owns the property?

A Maybe should, but typically like -- it might be something we should do, but usually it's just the residence there.

Q You said at some point your superior told you to go interview Mr. Torres; right?

A Yes, sir.

Q You did interview him?

A I did.

Q Along with Detective Fisher?

A Yes, sir.

Q And that started -- that interview started about 10:00 in the morning?

A About, yes, sir.

Q So that was probably a few hours after

Mr. Torres was booked into custody; right?

A Yes, that would be fair.

Q At one point in that interview you and Detective Fisher left the room; right? Well, at a few points you left the room, right, but at one point when you left the room Captain Boruchowitz came in to speak to Mr. Torres as well; right?

A That is correct.

Q Now, prior to you beginning the interview did you do any sort of background check on Mr. Torres?

A We did, yes, me and Detective Fisher.

Q What sort of background check did you do?

A So we generally try to find out who we're dealing with, you know. We try to line out what kind of questions.

Q Do you search the criminal history?

A Yes, sir.

Q So you did that for Mr. Torres?

A I did.

Q In searching that history, did any sort of notation about any sort of psychological or mental health issues in the past come up on the criminal history?

A Maybe. I don't remember. I've looked at too many criminal histories since then.

Q Is that something that would normally come up on a criminal history?

A I -- in my personal experience, I haven't seen any type of psychological issues on a criminal history.

Q Okay. Well, let me ask specifically. What is a Legal 2,000?

A I know what you're talking about there.

Q Okay.

A A Legal 2,000 would be someone who's a danger to themself or to the public due to some mental status.

Q So they get -- are they involuntarily
committed to a psych hospital?

A Yes.

Q Is that something that would show up on someone's background?

A I don't believe so. I have never seen that.

Q So it's nothing you observed with Mr. Torres; correct?

A Correct.

Q Do you know when the last time Mr. Torres had any sleep prior to your interview with him?

A I don't, no, sir.

Q Do you know when the last time he had anything to eat?

A I do not.

Q You did give him some water and soda during the interview; right?

A I believe so, yes.

Q Did you smell any sort of odor of alcohol on him when you interviewed him?

A I did not, no.

Q How about marijuana?

A No

Q Any -- was he slurring his speech at all?

A No, I don't believe he was.

Q Did he have glassy or bloodshot eyes?

A Not that \(I\) can recall, no.

Q And now, you did read him his Miranda rights;
right?

A Yes, sir.

Q At the very beginning of the interview? It's one of the first things you did; right?

A Very first thing.

Q And he waived them and agreed to speak with you; correct?

A He did, yes.

Q So the State already asked you this. At first he was not very honest with you?

A Correct.

Q He told you a story about someone named Rich?

A Something about that, yes.

Q I guess I'll back up real quick. In total,

Mr. Torres was interviewed for close to three hours;
right?

A That's correct.

Q And you testified you spent time talking about skateboarding and time about playing guitar and a lot of things, so there is a lot of details?

A Yes, sir.

Q Like you said, at one point you and Detective Fisher stepped out of the room for about ten minutes?

A Correct.

Q When you came back in, that's when Mr. Torres kind of came clean?

A Yes, sir.

Q And he kind of started that by saying he just wanted to break down and cry; right?

A Yes, sir.

Q You said, "Why?" And that's when he decided to be honest with you?

A Yeah. I'm just -- I'm really going off of memory, but --

Q Okay.

A -- yeah, of that night.
Q Have you ever watched a video of the interview?

A Immediately afterwards.
Q Okay.

A But I've not reviewed the -- it's a pretty long interview, so \(I\) want to be careful with --

Q You know, in that interview Mr. Torres went through his history with Mr. Piper; right?

A Yes, sir.
Q He told you how long they had known each
other?
A Yes, sir.
Q Told you why he came out to Pahrump?
A Yes, sir.
Q He at one point even went through what they spent their income on every month?

A Yes, sir.
Q How much was allocated to food and to alcohol
and to tobacco; right?
A Yes, sir.
Q Marco told you he was concerned about Jonathan's drinking?

A He may have. I don't remember.
Q He told you one of the reasons he was there was to try and get Jonathan to eat more because Jonathan had lost a lot of weight?

A Yes, sir. Kind of like he was almost taking on a caretaker-type role.

Q Marco told you, you know, the night this happened, that both he and Jonathan had been drinking; right?

A I believe so, yes.
0
Marco told you that he blacked out a little
bit?

A He initially stated that he -- in fact, if \(I\) remember correctly, I think he initially stated he blacked out. As the interview progressed and the details disclosed, black out, yeah. He did say that, yes.

Q He says multiple times in the interview, "Everything is kind of foggy"?

A Yes.

Q Now, he talked to you a little bit about the routine with Jonathan kind of throughout the day; right?

A Yes, sir.

Q He said Jonathan liked to listen to a lot of talk radio?

A I recall something about that, yes.

Q Oftentimes Marco wanted him to watch a movie with him or generally turn off the talk radio and to be present, spend some quality time, is what it sounded like?

A Something like that, yeah, but -- I don't really recall the specifics, but that sounds --

Q Okay.
A -- about right.

Q And that's something else that sparked the argument that night; right? The night of August -- or April 3rd going into April 4?

A Yes. Now I'm recalling the radio conversation. I know what you're talking about.

Q And what Marco told you, not that it was just over a bag of pot getting ripped open, but it was these other issues they had in their relationship as well?

A He did talk about some other issues that they were having in the relationship.

Q All right. That's what began the argument. Marco told you he had a meltdown; right?

A Yes, sir.

Q That he was -- he told you he tore the living room up?

A Yes.

Q That he threw things out in the front yard?

A Yes.

Q He told you he kicked the porch, broke that?

A I don't remember him telling me he kicked the porch, but he did start throwing -- as you described, the general --

Q He was breaking things in the living room?

A Uh-huh, yes, sir.

Q And a tussle happened with him and Jonathan?

A What? Like -- I didn't hear your last --
Q A tussle happened between him and Jonathan?

A I believe he said tussle. It's actually
exactly what he said, was tussle.
Q Now, he told you that he brought Jonathan to his bedroom; right?

A I don't remember that.
Q Okay. And on the way to the bedroom, they fell down a couple times?

A Okay. So yes, there was -- at one point in the interview he did -- there was a different kind of narrative, and that was that they fell down in the hallway.

Q Would you agree that his narrative changed a little bit after he spoke with Captain Boruchowitz?

A I do not know -- I'm trying to recall exactly when Captain Boruchowitz interviewed him. I'm not sure if his narrative changed afterwards. Yeah, I can't comment on that because I don't remember exactly.

Q Okay. Marco said he heard the door slam?
A Yes, sir.

Q And that angered him?
A Yes.
Q He went to try and open the door, and it was locked; right?

A Yes.
Q He said it angered him. That that was unusual because they didn't lock doors in the house; right?

A I don't remember he said that they didn't lock the doors in the house, but he may have. I don't remember him commenting that they don't lock doors in the house, to be honest.

Q Do you remember Marco telling you that at night -- in the middle of the night sometimes he would go check on Jonathan?

A I believe -- that sounds right, because he did have that caretaker-type --

Q That's one of the reasons why they didn't lock the doors in the house?

A Could be. I don't recall that, though.
Q Marco said he kicked the door open?
A Yes, sir.
Q Now, I know you described it as a chokehold on direct examination.

A Yes, sir.
Q Marco called it a bear hug; right?
A Yes.

Q He said initially he was more down around his waist; right?

A It was more -- initially it was more down around his waist, and as I recall, the best memory, it started working its way up, and at one point it was around the neck and then another point it was around his
chest.

Q And one of the reasons it worked its way up is Marco said Mr. Piper said, "Ow, you're hurting my tube," because he had a feeding tube; right?

A I don't recall that, sir.

Q All right. But you did say Marco told you he was squeezing him around the chest?

A It was around the chest and -- at that one point it was around the chest.

Q He admitted to you that he squeezed too hard?

A Yes.

Q He heard Jonathan gasp?

A Yes.

Q And at some point he went limp?

A Yes.

Q Marco told you he first tried to tap him or shake him to wake him up?

A Yes, sir, something like that.

Q When he didn't, Marco attempted CPR?

A He said he started to resuscitate him. He may have said CPR, but yes.

Q He said at one point while he was attempting to resuscitate him, he kept using the word lurched; right? That Jonathan lurched and -- almost as if he took a big inhale, a big breath? Do you remember Marco
describing that?

A I don't remember Marco describing lurched. I think \(I\) remember him talking about taking a deep breath or a large, like, gasp of air or whatever. Yeah, I do recall that.

Q He said at that point he had hoped that maybe it brought him back to life?

A As he was resuscitating him?

Q Yeah.

A I believe I remember that, yes. That sounds right, yeah.

Q Now, do you remember in the interview having to explain the Miranda rights to Marco a second time?

A I think when -- I may have read him the rights twice, coming back and reminding him of his rights. I believe that to be accurate.

Q Do you recall Marco saying something along the lines of, "I gave up my Miranda rights? What does that mean?"

A I don't remember that.

Q Okay. Now, prior to the interview with Marco, you listened to the \(9-1-1\) call; right?

A I think it was at one point during the interview. That's when the captain had us listen to it. It could have been before, but it was early.

Q So possibly when you stepped out for 10 minutes with Detective Fisher?

A Yes, sir.
Q The pictures of the nunchucks, did you take those prior to your interview with Mr. Torres?

A I don't believe I did. I think those were after.

Q Okay. Do you remember Mr. Torres mentioning the nunchucks at all in your interview with him?

A No, sir.
MR. MARTINEZ: Pass the witness, Judge. THE COURT: Redirect by the State.

MR. VITTO: Thank you, Your Honor. Can I have the Court's indulgence a moment?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. VITTO: Thanks, Judge.
Thanks, Judge.

\section*{REDIRECT EXAMINATION}

BY MR. VITTO:
Q So let me understand exactly what happened here with the defendant's resuscitation effort. It was my understanding that he told you -- the defendant being the "he" -- the defendant told you that his effort to resuscitate came after he observed the arrival of law
enforcement?

A Yes.

Q Okay. So he didn't try to revive Jonathan Piper, his dead friend, until after law enforcement arrived. Is that what he told you?

A Correct. When they arrived, it was at that point that he had began resuscitating him. I believe so. Or maybe at the same time, but \(I\) believe that's accurate.

Q All right. Now, about the interview itself, correct me if I'm wrong. During cross-examination you saw no indication -- nothing to make you think that there was any alcohol or marijuana impairing the defendant's ability to reason or hear questions and answer questions; is that correct?

A Correct.

Q He was Mirandized?

A Yes, sir.

Q He agreed to talk?

A Yes.

Q Yes?

A Yes, sir.

Q Any reason to suspect or believe that your questioning was in any way involuntary?

A No, sir.

Q Did he at any point during this interview say,
"Man, I love talking to you guys, but I'm just so sleepy, can I get some sleep?"

A No, sir.

Q So if I understand correctly, the defendant -well, you tell me. At what point in your interview did the defendant volunteer the black-out defense?

A I think the black out --

MR. MARTINEZ: I object to the characterization there, Your Honor, blacking out being a defense to anything.

MR. VITTO: I would take "defense" out. BY MR. VITTO:

Q So at what point did the -- at what point in the interview did the defendant say he blacked out?

A Well, I'm not -- he -- more like it's snapped. I think the term may be blacked out or snapped, kind of like an abrupt -- it wasn't more of a blacked out -- from my perception it was not intoxication, but more of a -an anger.

Q Okay. All right. So -- all right. That's good. Let me understand that, then. So he wasn't saying, I blacked out and don't remember. This is more along the lines of a red rage?

A Yes, sir. That's --

Q Okay. Because he clearly remembered
everything that he did?

A Yes, sir.

Q And in fact, everything that he told you he did, you were able to independently corroborate with physical evidence that you photographed and collected?

A Yes, sir.

Q And I remember defense counsel asking you about photographs of the defendant, which I'm trying to retrieve. So you did photograph the defendant?

A I believe I did. I usually photograph hands and, you know, during these types of -- I want to say yes, but \(I\) don't remember specifically taking photographs.

Q Maybe if I show them to you, they'll spark that recollection.

A Okay.

Q So that's what I'm trying to get. So let me ask you this. Did you see any injury of any kind at all whatsoever to the defendant?

A No, sir, I didn't.

Q And you said that you usually photograph the hands?

A Usually, yes.

Q Do you recall any injury at all whatsoever to the defendant's hands?

A I don't recall any, no, sir.

Q All right. But we know that the decedent had injury to the left side of his face and head --

A Yes.

Q -- correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q And we know that the defendant takes responsibility for the death of Jonathan A. Piper; correct?

A Correct.

Q Is that any indication to you that perhaps an object was used to cause the injury you observed to the decedent? He's got no -- the defendant has no injury on his hands?

A Right.

Q Is that an indication that he didn't strike the decedent with his hands?

A It might be, yes.

MR. VITTO: We're getting back to the
nunchaku. So Judge, that's all I have for redirect, except that I want to show this witness those photographs, and we can wait a few minutes to get it or we can call another witness. It's the Court's pleasure. MR. MARTINEZ: I have a few more questions to ask if you want to do that in the meantime.

MR. VITTO: Sure. Absolutely.

THE COURT: Mr. Martinez will help you buy
some time.

MR. VITTO: Excellent.

\section*{RECROSS-EXAMINATION}

BY MR. MARTINEZ:

Q Detective, do you remember in the interview, Marco -- him telling you multiple times, "I remember now," or something to that effect?

A I don't remember him -- I don't remember him going, "Oh, I remember now." From what I can remember -I can recollect, it was more of a -- this is what happened, but --

Q You said you've been a detective for five years; right?

A Yes, sir.
Q You have interviewed a lot of people; right?

A Yes, sir.

Q Would you agree that as you talk to people about an event, oftentimes it jogs their memory?

A Absolutely.

Q So they remember details?

A Yes.

Q And that's happened to you on the stand today
with some of my questions?

A Yes.

Q Okay. Do you think it's possible to believe that happened with Marco during his interview with you?

A Absolutely.
Q All right. Mr. Vitto asked you some questions that have made it seem as though the reason Mr. Torres attempted to resuscitate Mr . Piper is because the police showed up. Is that the impression you got from your interview?

A I don't recall if that was my perception of it. It was a time line thing, so whether --

Q So him doing resuscitation and the sheriff's office arriving happened very close in time?

A Very close in time, yes, sir.
Q When we talk about Mr. Torres' intoxication, did he tell you at any point in the interview that this isn't -- he wouldn't have acted this way if he hadn't been drinking?

A I believe he did say that.
Q Okay.
A Yes. I specifically remember.
MR. MARTINEZ: Nothing further, Judge.
THE COURT: Okay. Anything else from the
State?

MR. VITTO: Yeah. A little bit of redirect. THE COURT: You already had redirect. MR. VITTO: Re-re. THE COURT: Re-re? MR. VITTO: Re-re.

\section*{REDIRECT EXAMINATION}

BY MR. VITTO:

Q So what did the defendant tell you he did when law enforcement arrived?

A Began to resuscitate -- try to resuscitate his friend.

Q Did he tell you that when law enforcement arrived, he threw open the door and said, "Help, help, my friend needs help"?

A No, sir.
Q What did he say?
A That he actually, at one point, went and tried to fall asleep in the other room. And then we asked him, you know, "Well, why didn't you open the door?" And he said that he was scared.

MR. VITTO: Okay. Judge, I have nothing else except those photographs. I can call another witness or we can wait. I don't know how much longer it's going to take. I can go check. However you want is fine with me.

THE COURT: Well, have Mr. Fancher wait outside and call another witness --

THE WITNESS: I got no place to be.
THE COURT: -- and if you find the photographs you're looking for, we can always call him back. He doesn't have anything else to do, anyway.

THE WITNESS: No. I've got no life.
THE COURT: He's going to retain possession of the phone.

MR. VITTO: Does he have it?
THE BAILIFF: Your photos are here. MR. VITTO: Of course.

MR. MARTINEZ: Welcome back, Detective. THE WITNESS: Thank you.

THE COURT: Let me remind you you're still
under oath.
MR. VITTO: Okay. Next will be State's
proposed Exhibits -- we did 35?
THE CLERK: We ended on 34.

MR. VITTO: Okay. So I need 35, 36, 37 and 38.

THE COURT: Okay. I see what you're saying. The last one you marked was 34.

THE CLERK: Yes.
THE COURT: 34 hasn't been admitted.

THE CLERK: No.

MR. VITTO: No. We haven't got there yet.

All right. May I proceed, Judge?

THE COURT: You may.

MR. VITTO: Thank you very much.

\section*{REDIRECT EXAMINATION}

BY MR. VITTO:

Q So showing you State's proposed Exhibits 35, 36 and 37. Okay. Go ahead and look at those photographs. We've got one more coming.

Oh, that's my shadow. I kept thinking that was Daniel. That was my shadow in the window. Or not Daniel. Michael. I'm sorry.

Do you recognize those photographs?

A Yes.

Q It's okay if you don't.

A It's just my fashion. I always take pictures of hands. And \(I\) just want to say that \(I\) did; that's usually what \(I\) do. I just -- yeah. I mean, I don't --

Q Let me ask you this. Do they appear accurate?

A Yes.

Q All right. So what do we have there, by number? Just generically speaking, what do we have?

A A photograph of his hands, the outside of his
hands, and his back.
Q Okay. And can you tell us from those photographs where those photographs were taken?

A Looks like inside the living room.
Q Inside?
A Inside the living room.
Q At the house. That was up to 37? You've got \(35,36,37 ?\)

A Yes, sir.
MR. VITTO: Here comes 38. Hot off the press.
Perry Mason moment.
MR. MARTINEZ: You can't have two of them.

MR. VITTO: Okay. Actually, I have two more.
THE CLERK: 38 and 39.
MR. VITTO: Yeah.

BY MR. VITTO:
Q Detective, I'm going to show you a couple more. 38 and 39, I believe.

A Uh-huh.

Q Specifically let's just talk about his hands for a second because you've got a photograph of the outside of the right hand, a photograph of the outside of the left hand, and then a photograph of the right and left hand, the inside; correct?

A Correct

Q Do you see any indication of an injury at all whatsoever to the defendant's hands?

A No, sir.
Q And which photograph -- what number is the photograph depicting the defendant's back?

A That would be photograph 35.
Q And which photograph depicts the front of the defendant?

A That would be 39.
Q All right. On either of those photographs do you see any indication at all whatsoever of any injury of any kind?

A No, sir.
Q Now, to be fair, defense counsel has told me that there was a photograph of the defendant's leg that has a scratch on it. You can't see it in the photographs, but do you recall that at all?

A Yes, I do, actually.
Q Okay. You recall that he had a scratch on his leg?

A Yes.
Q Do you recall which leg?
A I do not recall which leg, but I do remember there being a scratch to the leg.

Q All right. Is there -- is that the only
indication of any injury that you recall?
A That is the only one that \(I\) recall, yes.
Q All right. But there is no injury to his face, like he got hit in the face, is there?

A No.

Q No injury to the back of his head, like he got hit in the back of his head?

A No.
Q And no injury to his hands, like he hit anything?

A No.
MR. VITTO: Your Honor, I would ask these photographs be admitted into evidence.

MR. MARTINEZ: No objection.
THE COURT: Okay. Then they will be admitted.
(State's Exhibits 35 through 39 were received into evidence.)

MR. VITTO: That was 35 through 39?
THE CLERK: Yes.

MR. VITTO: Got it.
THE WITNESS: Yes. Wait. Yes.
MR. VITTO: I have no more questions of this
witness at this time

MR. MARTINEZ: Nothing further, Judge.
THE COURT: No more witnesses or no more questions?

MR. MARTINEZ: No more questions.
THE COURT: Okay.
MR. VITTO: Thanks. Britain Hoffman.

\section*{BRITAIN HOFFMAN,}
having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, testified as follows:

THE CLERK: You may be seated.
THE WITNESS: I have a copy of my report, just for notes.

MR. VITTO: Do you want me to take it, Counsel, for now?

MR. MARTINEZ: Your call.
MR. VITTO: Turn it upside down on the desk, but don't look at it.

THE COURT: If you want, you can pull your mask down below your mouth so everyone can hear your testimony and it's not muffled or garbled. And if you can start by stating and spelling your name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Deputy Britain Hoffman, H-o-f-f-m-a-n.

BY MR. VITTO:

Q What is your occupation, sir?
A Deputy with the Nye County Sheriff's Office.
Q How long have you been so employed?
A Almost eight years.
Q What's your detail?
A Traffic.

Q Let me direct your attention to April 4, 2020, 835 South Linda Lane. Did you respond to that location on that date?

A I did.

Q What time?
A I got there approximately 7:10 in the morning.
Q Okay. And for what purpose?
A To relieve the deputies -- the patrol deputy that's on scene.

Q Who was the patrol deputy on scene that you relieved?

A Deputy Christen.
Q What did you observe upon arrival?
A When I arrived there I observed obviously Deputy Christen on scene, detective vehicles, a few detectives, and the operations captain and yellow crime scene tape.

Q What did you do upon arrival?
A I went to Deputy Christen, and at that point she turned the crime scene log over to me.

Q All right. And with what duties were you tasked on scene?

A Crime scene log and scene security.
Q All right. Now, you've provided a report. It's actually, frankly, perhaps the best synopsis of a scene -- of the events that I've seen. I commend you for that. So obviously someone briefed you; is that correct? You were given some information about the scene and what had transpired?

A Afterwards.
Q Yes?
A Yes.
Q All right. Let me show you State's proposed Exhibit 27.

Is that still at the desk or did it find its way back?

THE COURT: Probably over here.
MR. VITTO: All right. 27 is the death
investigation report. Aha. Thank you.
BY MR. VITTO:
Q Showing you State's proposed Exhibit 27. Does that look at all familiar to you?

A Can I flip through it?
Q Yes, please.
A Yes, it does. It looks like the copy that I brought with me.

Q Which is laying face down on the desk in front of you?

A Yes.
Q Okay. What is that?
A This is what we send to the coroner.
Q Okay.
A It's just basically a brief -- real brief of who the person is, when the last time they were seen alive, time and date of when they were pronounced deceased, and then the last person to see them alive.

Q And were you the one that created that document?

A Yes.
Q All right. And that was based on information provided to you?

A Yes.
MR. VITTO: Your Honor, I would ask that State's proposed Exhibit 27 be admitted into evidence.

THE COURT: I think it already has been. MR. VITTO: It's already in?

MR. MARTINEZ: I didn't think it was either,
but no objection.
THE COURT: I have it admitted. I wrote it down.
(State's Exhibit No. 27
was received into evidence.)

BY MR. VITTO:
Q Is that the extent of your involvement with this matter?

A As well as just scene security and writing the names of the individuals that entered the scene.

Q The crime scene log?
A Yes.
MR. VITTO: Okay. I have no more questions of this witness.

THE COURT: Mr. Martinez.
MR. MARTINEZ: Briefly.

\section*{CROSS-EXAMINATION}

BY MR. MARTINEZ:
Q Deputy, when you take into inventory the property or personal effects for that death investigation report, does that include the clothing that the decedent is wearing?

A Normally.

Q Okay. Was the decedent in this case naked?
A I never saw the decedent.

Q You didn't?
A \(\quad\) No.
Q Okay. So I understand --
A I never went inside the scene. I based all my information off information given to me by detectives.

Q Okay. So on page 2 of that death investigation report where -- on the inventory of property, it lists jacket, shirt, trousers, belt, shoes.

All of those are left blank. Is that because you just didn't have the information?

A I didn't have the information, correct. MR. MARTINEZ: Nothing further, Judge. THE COURT: Okay. MR. VITTO: Nothing further, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. You may be excused. MR. VITTO: Joseph Marshall. THE COURT: Are you gonna keep that? MR. VITTO: I'm not gonna keep it; I'm just looking at it.

\section*{JOSEPH MARSHALL,}
having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, testified as follows:

THE CLERK: You may be seated.

DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. VITTO:
Q What is your occupation, sir?
THE COURT: Please begin by stating and spelling your name.

MR. VITTO: Little long in the tooth, Judge. THE COURT: Can you state and spell your name for the record?

THE WITNESS: Yes. Joseph Marshall, M-a-r-s-h-a-l-l.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Vitto.
MR. VITTO: Thank you, Your Honor. That's always been tough for me.

THE COURT: What is, spelling your name?
MR. VITTO: Yeah. It's -- no. Because at the District Court level I'm the one that asks them to state their name and spell their name for the record, and so I just flow into my thing.

THE COURT: I've just got into the habit of it because sometimes, depending on the deputy district attorneys that are going through here, they don't always do it.

BY MR. VITTO:

Q All right. What is your occupation?

A I'm a detective with the Nye County Sheriff's Office.

Q And how long have you been so employed?

A Since February of 2009.

Q Since February of 2009 as an employee of the Nye County Sheriff's Office?

A Yes.

Q How long as a detective?

A One year. June of last year.

Q Let me direct your attention to April 6th of this year at approximately 1150 hours, just before noon on April 6th. Do you recall where you were?

A Yes.

Q Where was that?

A Clark County Coroner's Office.

Q For what purpose?

A To attend an autopsy.

Q And the autopsy of who?

A I believe it was Jordan Piper.

Q Jordan Piper? Let me show you -- did you make out a report in this case?

A Yes, sir. I have it here, face down.
Q You have it?

A Yes.
Q Well, without objection, I'm going to ask you to review the report and see if it refreshes your recollection at all.

Counsel, do you have any objection?

MR. MARTINEZ: No.
A Oh. Yes.
BY MR. VITTO:

Q What autopsy did you attend?
A Jonathan Piper.
Q All right. Now, in the attendance of that autopsy did you observe any injury to the decedent?

A Yes.
Q Can you describe that?
A There was a mark, a reddish mark, above his left ear on his head.

Q Okay. Let me show you State's Exhibit 19. Thank you, sir. Showing you State's Exhibit 19, do you recognize the person depicted there?

A Yes.
Q Who is that person?

A Jonathan Piper.
Q That's the person whose autopsy you attended April 6th; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q All right. And you see injury to the individual in that photograph?

A Yes.
Q Is that the injury you observed at the autopsy?

A Yes.

Q All right. And you were present for the entire autopsy?

A Yes.

Q What was the cause of death?
A I believe it was asphyxiation.
Q And the manner of death?
A Homicide?
Q Well, now, I don't know. Is that a question to me? Let me show you State's -- did we stipulate to 5 yet?

MR. MARTINEZ: We stipulated at the beginning of the --

MR. VITTO: We stipulated to the admission of the autopsy report. That's State's Exhibit 5. BY MR. VITTO:

Q Let me show you State's Exhibit 5. I want you to take your time. Go through State's Exhibit 5, and when you've had the opportunity to review that, look up and I'll ask you some questions about it.

A Yeah.

Q Have you had an opportunity to review the --

A Yes. I reviewed it when it came in as well.

It appears to be the autopsy report sent from Clark County.

Q Okay. Now, you see that the autopsy report includes a cause of death; correct?

A Yes.

Q And what do they list as the cause of death?

A Asphyxia.

Q And the manner of death?

A Homicide.

Q All right. That's consistent with what you observed at the autopsy --

A Yes.

Q -- that you were personally present for?

A Yes.

Q All right. And is that the extent of your involvement with this matter?

A Yes.

MR. VITTO: I have no more questions of this witness at this time, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Martinez?

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. MARTINEZ:

Q Detective, you didn't notice any bruises on Mr. Piper's neck; right?

A I did not.

Q You didn't notice any bruises on his chest?
A No, I did not.
Q And no scratches in either of those locations either; right?

A I did not.
Q No injuries at all to the neck or chest did you observe?

A Not that -- no, not that I would have known what I was looking at.

MR. MARTINEZ: No further questions, Judge.

\section*{REDIRECT EXAMINATION}

BY MR. VITTO:

Q As you were attending the autopsy, did you hear it documented and recorded, injury to the neck or throat?

A Yes.

Q And what do you recall hearing at that autopsy?

A He said that there was some kind of -- I don't
remember the term, but it was something about the shoulders and the neck. They asked if he had cancer. They were able to verify that. They mentioned -- they drew attention to a hyoid bone, and that's kind of all I remember, is mainly around the neck. The mark on the head, they couldn't specify where that had come from. MR. VITTO: I have no more questions of this witness, Judge.

MR. MARTINEZ: Nothing further, Judge. THE COURT: This witness can be excused, then? MR. VITTO: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay.

MR. VITTO: So, Judge, I have -- obviously we need to argue admissibility of 11, 12, 13 and 14. Just prior to that and before \(I\) close -- I don't have any more witnesses to call. I would like this Court to receive into evidence transcripts of hearings in front of this Court on April 6th in this courtroom. I have the transcript marked as State's proposed Exhibit 28, page 8 -- wait. April 6 is page 4, where the transcript reflects that the defendant acknowledges that he was in fact the decedent's caretaker. As I'm going to be arguing that the decedent was a vulnerable person, I think it important to note that from the defendant's own mouth he acknowledges that the defendant needed a
caretaker.

I would also ask the Court to receive into evidence a transcript of this Court's proceeding marked preliminarily as State's proposed Exhibit 29, where, on page 8 , the defendant says, "What happened to my second-degree murder charge? I was happy. This ain't first-degree murder." I think it relevant and important that out of his own mouth, in this courtroom in front of this judge, the defendant says that he was happy with his second-degree murder charge, and then Counsel went on to explain to him that, well, it just isn't his call.

Additionally, Your Honor, for notice purposes, the State has alleged that the State will be seeking -should the defendant be convicted of any offense that's alleged, the State will be seeking to have his sentence enhanced as an habitual criminal.

In that regard and along those lines, Judge, I would like marked and admitted what is preliminarily marked currently as State's proposed Exhibits 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, certified copies of criminal convictions from California, all reflecting felony convictions, reflecting that the defendant was represented by counsel, reflecting that the defendant pled guilty to felony offenses. And I believe that's all that's necessary for purposes of any notice requirement incumbent upon the state to make
manifest at a preliminary hearing.
I would ask that those items be admitted into evidence.

THE COURT: Mr. Martinez?
MR. MARTINEZ: Are you moving to admit them through judicial notice, or how are you moving to admit them?

MR. VITTO: Judicial notice on the transcripts. We have certified copies of the judgments of conviction, which is all that's necessary for -- to manifest a prima facie case, especially when we have evidence that the defendant, out of his own mouth, acknowledged having two prior felony convictions. I'm showing evidence of five.

We have alleged that should the defendant -or we put the defendant on notice that should he be convicted of any felony offense for which he's been charged, we put him on notice that we would be seeking the small or large, the A or \(B\), felony enhancement to any offense he's convicted of.

MR. MARTINEZ: Based on the judicial notice as well as the certified records, Your Honor, I can object all I want, but I don't think I'm on firm legal ground to do that. I think they're getting in no matter what.

THE COURT: Well, you are correct. I believe
they are going to be admitted.
(State's Exhibits 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 were received into evidence.)

MR. VITTO: Thank you, Your Honor.

I have no more witnesses, Judge. We do have to argue admissibility of 11 through 14. I'm ready when you are.

THE COURT: Does the defense have any witnesses that they're going to call at this time?

MR. MARTINEZ: No, Judge. I have spoken with Mr. Torres about his right to testify as well as his right to remain silent at today's hearing. On advice of counsel, he's going to make the correct move and invoke his Fifth Amendment -- is that right? -- and remain silent today and not testify.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MARTINEZ: With that, the defense would rest as well.

THE COURT: All right. With regards, then, to 11, 12, 13 and \(14, \mathrm{Mr}\). Vitto, if you want to go ahead.

MR. VITTO: Just briefly, Your Honor. I don't have a lot to add since we have argued it probably to the
extent that we can at this level.

Specifically what we're talking about are photographs that depict nunchaku. The only thing that \(I\) would add to all of the argument that I previously set forth is that there's obvious injury to the left side of the decedent's head and face. There is no injury to the defendant, to his hands, that would be any indication that the injury to the decedent was caused by the defendant hitting him with his hands. I think it beyond cavil that the defendant caused the injury that we see. If it wasn't with his hands, it was with an object. I think that the nunchaku being found where it was -- there was some in the bedroom and there was one in the living room, which is the living room area, kitchen area, which is where the tussle began. I don't think it untoward to think that the defendant didn't use the nunchaku. Maybe he did; maybe he didn't.

But the State is going to be asking this Court to amend the criminal complaint before the Court in two ways. The first one's the easy one. I'm asking the Court to amend by interlineation the criminal complaint before the Court insofar as it pertains to all five counts.

I think it easy to understand why the State alleged unit 103 at 835 South Linda Street. What we
heard today was that although the trailer says 103 on the outside, it's actually unit 4, according to the property manager. So I would ask that each count be amended to say -- taking count one, for instance, at the time he was murdered at -- \(I\) would ask that it say unit 4 or within a residence marked 103 or unit 103,835 South Linda Street, and the same interlineation being made for each of the seven counts before the court.

I'm asking for that amendment to conform to the evidence that we heard, Judge.

MR. MARTINEZ: No objection from the defense as to that amendment, Judge.

MR. VITTO: And then the second amendment would be to add a Count XIII to be an allegation of -under 202.350, in this case I'm going to cut out some of the surplusage, possession or use of dangerous weapon, that dangerous weapon in this case being the nunchaku. Under paragraph 3, that the defendant possessed the nunchaku with the intent to inflict harm upon the person of another, a gross misdemeanor. It's (1)(c), Judge. So it would be \(202.350(1)(c)\), possessing nunchaku with the intent to inflict harm upon the person of another, a gross misdemeanor.

THE COURT: So the habitual criminal will then become Count IX?

MR. VITTO: That's correct, Judge.

THE COURT: Because Count VIII is now habitual criminal enhancement.

MR. VITTO: That's correct, Judge. The habitual criminal would become Count IX.

THE COURT: What I did on the first one, on Count I of the one I have before me, I've crossed out 103. I drew a line through 103 and \(I\) wrote below it "Unit 4 marked by numbers 103 at 835 South Linda Street." MR. VITTO: That's perfect.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. VITTO: I can't improve upon that.
THE COURT: Mr. Martinez?
MR. MARTINEZ: I'm kind of in a weird spot procedurally here, Your Honor. The State has the right to amend the complaint to a certain degree.

THE COURT: Correct.
MR. MARTINEZ: And this is something that I know is being argued by some colleagues of mine in Clark County, so I'm going to make the argument today that the purpose of amending the complaint is to conform to the testimony that we've heard today during the preliminary hearing, as the State did with their first amendment. They haven't charged any offenses; they haven't changed any offenses. It's to change a date, an address number,
change a small detail that ultimately won't change the big case, or to amend charges when the State is surprised and there's new information that's brought to their attention at the preliminary hearing.

It's not to be in a situation where the State can use it in a negotiation tactic, which the State isn't doing in this case, where other times other district attorneys will say, Well, this is my offer to negotiate the case, but if you don't at the preliminary hearing I'm going to add all of these charges. That's not the purpose; that's not why the State is allowed to amend the charge.

There's been no new evidence presented today. These pictures were available in the discovery and the State gave them to me ahead of time. The marks on Jonathan Piper's face, again, in pictures given to me ahead of time, available in discovery ahead of time. There was just an amended complaint filed August 4th, on Tuesday, when all this information was available. We didn't add it there.

So procedurally speaking, this is not based on new information, so the State should not be allowed to amend the complaint to add that additional crime and add that additional charge. Whether or not there's probable cause for that additional charge I will speak to later.

Everything kind of crosses over because the state -- I will speak to that in my closing argument, because if the Court allows the State to amend the complaint to add that, then the pictures of the nunchucks are probably relevant to this charge and they should probably be admitted. But it's my stance that they should not be allowed to amend the complaint because this is not new information, and then once we take it a step further, since they cannot add this charge, the pictures of the nunchucks are not relevant to any of the charges in the complaint and they should not be admitted.

MR. VITTO: Judge, there's nothing -- the defense has no authority for the position that if it's not new, you can't add it. There is no authority for that position.

MR. MARTINEZ: There sure is.

MR. VITTO: The statute says prejudicial. The statute says new or different, but that's talking about amending up until the time of verdict. You can make amendments up until the time of verdict. We're way below that point. Nothing stands between the prosecution filing a new gross misdemeanor charge this afternoon and having a new preliminary hearing on the nunchaku charges, and then seeking to join them if we were to get a bindover at the District Court level prior to trial.

Nothing stops the prosecution from seeking to do that. It doesn't mean we would be successful, but nothing stops us from doing that.

So here we are at a probable cause determination. I believe that amending the complaint will conform to the evidence that's been presented, and I can't think of -- because the State could file the charge separately and independently, and it could march along on a separate line, I don't think any argument about this being somehow prejudicial to the defense or to the defendant would be successful or could have merit.

That's my position, Judge.
MR. MARTINEZ: I'm just standing, Judge.
THE COURT: So you're just standing. You're just tired of sitting?

MR. MARTINEZ: Little bit.
THE COURT: Okay. Well, with regards to the amendment of the complaint in and of itself, \(I\) believe the State does have the right to add or delete or interdelineate anything to do with any charges that seems fit based on any evidence that it may have at the time. So if they want to add the charge of the possession of the nunchucks for whatever reason, I believe the State has the authority to do that. So I will allow that to happen.

And then with that, obviously, 11, 12, 13 and 14 would be admitted as evidence.
(State's Exhibits 11 through 14 were received into evidence.)

THE COURT: I would request the State go ahead and make those changes.

MR. VITTO: We will get a conforming second amended criminal complaint.

THE COURT: And file that with us so it can accompany whatever other paperwork we have in this case.

MR. VITTO: Certainly. Thank you, Judge. I'm ready to close. Is the defense ready?

MR. MARTINEZ: Born ready.

MR. VITTO: Oh, boy. Are you ready, Judge?

All right. This isn't a Kirk Vitto closing. This is a much abbreviated and probably a much appreciated version. So, Judge, I'll try to hit some high points, I guess.

The defendant himself, out of his own mouth, has provided all that's necessary to support his being bound over as charged. The State has made abundantly manifest the corpus delicti. You have before you all the evidence you need to conclude that Jonathan A. Piper was found dead, he died as a result of being strangled,
asphyxia, and his death was a homicide.

After hearing what the defendant himself said, it is clear that this was a murder falling under the category of an open murder, which is Count II. That includes first degree, second degree, voluntary manslaughter and involuntary manslaughter. With the evidence you have at this level, for purposes of probable cause you have enough evidence to hold the defendant to answer for the first-degree murder, which is Count \(I\), the first-degree murder of a vulnerable person, and every other charge that's been alleged.

And the prosecution is allowed to plead and prosecute in the alternative. There's no way that the State would allow the defendant to be convicted of first-degree murder and open murder. As we brought up earlier, there will be jury instructions instructing the jury of their responsibility, their legal responsibility based on their conclusions, so that Blockburger is not violated.

Some interesting things in the trial, Judge. As pointed out in the testimony, if you look at 1 and 2A, we have a photograph in number 1 of the decedent alive, taken by his brother, on the bed that the brother bought him, with the bedding that the brother purchased. And if you look at the photographs of the decedent lying dead,
you'll see that he is lying on the same exact bedding that his little brother brought him, bedding upon which he was slain by the defendant.

You have some interesting testimony about the two white chairs. Mr. La Due -- Mr. La Due gave those chairs to the decedent. There was some testimony that that's where he sat. That's where he did his sudoku. That's where he liked to sit. That's where he was always seen sitting. And we see one of those white chairs thrown out the front door and one of those white chairs thrown out the back door.

A lot of this evidence ties together exceedingly well before you even get to the statements made by the defendant, and some reasonable inferences along the way. Why would the defendant strangle the decedent while he's gasping, while he's reaching for his phone? After taking the phone away from him and smashing the phone, listening to him gurgle and gasp and ultimately go limp, why did he try to resuscitate the victim? Because he was in trouble and he knew it. Because as the Court can see from the parts of the criminal history that's in evidence before this Court, the defendant is no neophyte to the criminal justice system. He was in trouble and he knew it.

Based on the testimony of Christopher Piper,
the decedent's brother, the decedent couldn't run away. He couldn't fight. He had no muscle mass. He was weak, subjected to chemotherapy, radiation, on quite a list of medications. The evidence reflects that all he could do is what he did. He tried to escape to his bedroom and he locked the door. And that didn't work because the defendant kicked the door open as the Court can plainly see.

He tried to call the closest person he knew, Mr. La Due. Called him twice. "Help. Help. Help. Dennis, help." Unfortunately, because of the provider Mr. La Due has, Mr. La Due didn't get those phone calls until 6:00 or 7:00 that morning. He tried to call his closest loved one, his little brother. His brother saw the phone call come in at 2:00 or 3:00 in the morning. He didn't pick it up.

He tried to call 9-1-1. So he obviously called Mr. La Due twice before the defendant got in his room, and he called his little brother once before the defendant got in the room. He had no success calling them.

He called 9-1-1. "Help." The defendant kicks open the door, sees him on the phone. This agitates him even further. You can hear the struggle. There's a struggle for the phone. The defendant says he smashes
the phone on the ground. The decedent did what he could, which wasn't much. He could mount no defense.

The defendant says he tried to resuscitate -immediately tried to resuscitate the victim to no avail. The N.C.S.O. tried to resuscitate the victim to no avail. There's no injury on the defendant's hands. There's no defensive wounds to the defendant. This was a completely lopsided and one-sided battle. There was one aggressor and one victim.

It's interesting that when law enforcement arrives, the defendant didn't say, "Help, help. My friend needs help. Come on in. Get the medics here."
"Identify yourself."
"Bozo the Clown. We're all fine here.

Nothing to see here. Keep moving. Nothing going on."

You can hear on the 9-1-1 call where he tells the dispatcher, "False alarm." False alarm. It's very clear what's happening here based on the great weight of the evidence.

A vulnerable person. Has the prosecution presented slight or marginal evidence that the decedent was a vulnerable person? We have his medical records. They reflect that due to degeneration, the decedent experiences chronic back pain, malnutrition, neuropathy, cancer in his neck, lymphoma. He underwent chemotherapy.

His brother mentioned radiation. He has a feeding tube. He's taking hydrocodone every four hours to manage his pain, and that doesn't work. Hand surgery, hip surgery, knee surgery. Five-foot-ten, and he weighed 106 in February, which is the last medical record \(I\) think that this Court has.

The medical records reflect that he was very thin and listless. He didn't work. His brother testified he had no muscle mass. Basically he could move about, but it's slow and it's difficult.

La Due said that all was quiet at about 3:00. He was pronounced at 0436 hours, about 95 minutes after the 9-1-1 call, which came in at about 0301 . Reasonable inference, he was dead within minutes of that call. And, frankly, the time frames that we have are pretty exact.

I do want to look at the autopsy report real quick, if \(I\) can, Judge. I think that that's number 5. As we've gone through, the cause of death is asphyxia, manner of death is homicide. Under heading 1 of the autopsy findings, asphyxia, the Clark County coroner's office found, as part of their autopsy findings, a fracture of the left superior horn of thyroid cartilage. The findings included abrasions and contusions of the head and neck, torso and upper extremities. Left fifth rib fracture. History of stage four head and neck
cancer. Status postchemotherapy and radiation. Status post gastrostomy tube placement. He was underweight. He had his medications in his system. He had marijuana in his system, and he had a level of ethanol that I'm not -I don't personally have the expertise to translate into what I'm more familiar with, a blood alcohol level.

I don't know what 173 milligrams means, if Counsel would help me. I better put my glasses on.
(Counsel spoke off the record.)

MR. VITTO: Thanks. The Clark County coroner's office found his alcohol level at a .17. So he had his prescribed hydrocodone in his system, a plethora of other drugs, marijuana, and a one-seven alcohol level which, frankly, makes him even more helpless to a defendant that showed no indication -- certainly voiced no indication that he was under the influence of alcohol or marijuana, did not give voice to that and gave no indication of being under the influence of anything.

That being said, Judge, we have Count I, the first-degree murder of a vulnerable person. We've established all of the elements necessary of being a vulnerable person, certainly for the purposes of probable cause and a preliminary hearing. The open murder, as I
said, includes first-degree murder, second-degree murder, voluntary and involuntary manslaughter.

Count III, the invasion of the home, includes invading a room. They were roommates. They had separate rooms. The evidence is undeniable.

The door shows the indication of being kicked. It's cracked. You see the door jamb where clearly the door was forced open by the defendant, by his own admission, to gain ingress.

The battery by strangulation is clearly established again by the defendant's own statements. The abuse of a vulnerable person, again, clearly established by all of the evidence, the autopsy, all of the physical evidence presented, the medical records, the photographs depicting what occurred, the injury to the decedent, the injury to his head.

And this count could easily survive a Blockburger challenge if the injury causing death which the State has alleged is the strangulation causing asphyxia and the broken bone in the throat or neck area, and the abuse of a vulnerable person being otherwise the injury as observed, the broken rib and the injury to the face and head other than the injury actually causing death.

Count VI, interception, interruption or delay
of message sent over telephone line, we clearly have. The decedent called asking for help. The defendant is overheard -- there was a dispute about the phone. He says, "False alarm," and smashes the decedent's phone on the floor, as he admitted, before doing these acts alleged in Count 1 incorporated herein by reference. That's under Count VI.

The injury to other property is the damage to the phone. Well, this was April 4th, before the new law. So we have the injury to the property, a gross misdemeanor.

And then we've added a count VIII, the nunchaku, three of them found, as the photos establish in the defendants's bedroom, another pair found in the living room where the fracas or tussle began after the decedent ripped open the bag of marijuana, spilling the contents to the floor.

And then the defendant is on notice with the prior offenses before this Court in regard to the habitual criminal.

Your Honor, the state would request that the defendant be bound over as charged on each of the counts. Thank you very much.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Martinez?

MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you, Judge.

Your Honor, I'll start with what I told the Court we'd be arguing about earlier, which is that many of the charges in the complaint right now are underlying offenses of other charges that, as the state has admitted and been forthcoming with, he cannot be convicted of all of them at trial. It will be one or the other when we get there. And I have briefed this issue and I know even if the Court binds him over on all of these charges and does not dismiss them today and discharge him today, we will be briefing them again when we go up to District Court.

No, the State cannot charge it this way. The way that this is handled is in a jury verdict form, that ultimately whatever crime he would stand trial for, we would get the underlying offenses on the jury verdict form and tell the jury, If you do not find the state has met their burden on this charge, you can however find they met their burden of proof on these other charges on the jury verdict form, not in the complaint itself. They are not separate offenses. They are the same offenses, and he cannot be tried for the same offenses in this manner.

And to that, Your Honor, I will start here. The battery by strangulation is necessarily an underlying offense of the open murder charge. The first-degree
murder charge is necessarily an underlying offense of the open murder charge. The abuse of a vulnerable person is necessarily an underlying offense of the first-degree murder charge. The only reason it's charged as first-degree murder is because it's a vulnerable person there. They have the same elements. It would not pass the Blockburger test. And again, my argument would be that some of these charges need to be dismissed so that the underlying offenses are not charged.

To speak to the vulnerable person, Your Honor, I will make an argument that Mr. Piper was not a vulnerable person. I know that we heard a lot of testimony about him being sick. We also heard testimony about him about how he was personally capable of riding his bike down to the corner store to go pick up what he needed to. That he drank a lot. That it was worrisome to his brother. He smoked. It's how he got cancer in the first place. He continued to smoke. He was not restricted in his daily activities, and that is the definition of a vulnerable person under the Nevada Revised Statutes and whether or not they have a medical or physical illness or disability that restricts them in carrying out the daily activities.

And I think seeing here -- he didn't need any assistance in cooking when he did live by himself before

Mr. Torres went out and lived with him. He didn't need assistance to take a shower. He did not need assistance to change his own clothes. Again, he was able to ride his bike and go down to the corner store. He was able to drink; he was able to smoke. Even though he moved slowly, I do not believe that the State has met that burden to show that he is a vulnerable person.

And to that angle, Your Honor, I would ask that Count \(V\) be discharged for that reason, as well as Count I, which is the murder of a vulnerable person. Again, the only reason it is first-degree murder is because they have alleged that Mr. Piper was a vulnerable person.

On Count III, invasion of the home, Judge, the case law is clear that a person cannot commit the crime of home invasion by forcibly entering his or her own home if that person is a lawful occupant or resident of the home. I know that it says in the statute that a home invasion can be committed on a room and not necessarily a residence or an exterior door -- as opposed to a residence, an exterior door in an apartment or a house, and what I would submit to the Court is that the intention behind that is a hotel room or a dorm room, something where you check in and you have a specific room where you live and that other people do not have standing
permission to be there.

What we know here is that Mr. Piper and Mr. Torres shared the house. They -- Mr. Torres contributed to the bills, even though the house was in Christopher Piper's name. Christopher Piper told him that neither of them had any restrictions on the house on anywhere that they can go.

Mr. Torres told Detective Fancher in the interview that nobody locked the doors, because, I would go into Mr. Piper's room in the middle of the night sometimes to check on him to make sure everything was okay. He had standing permission to go anywhere in the room. He had the legal authority to every room in the house, so legally he cannot commit home invasion in that bedroom. So I would ask the Court to discharge Count III.

On Count VII, Your Honor, this one is real brief and straightforward. The State has to prove by slight or marginal evidence that the property destroyed had a valued greater than \(\$ 250\). We didn't hear any evidence as to the value of the cellular phone, Judge, so they have not presented any evidence that that phone was worth -- had a value of more than \(\$ 250\). So I would ask the Court to discharge that, because we don't assume it has a value higher than \(\$ 250\). We would assume the
opposite; that the value is less than \(\$ 250\), Judge. The count the State added is use or possession of a dangerous weapon, specifically possessing it with the intent to inflict harm. There is zero evidence at all that was presented today that there was intent to inflict harm with the nunchucks that were found in the house. The State is wildly speculating that it possibly maybe could have been used, but that could be -- the same could be said for any number of items in the house, not for the nunchucks. That is not slight or marginal evidence that they were ever possessed with the intent to harm anyone. They have not met their burden. They haven't come close to meeting their burden on that count, Judge, and on Count VIII, I would ask the Court to discharge that as well.

We also heard evidence that in the scuffle, whether Mr. Piper was running down the hall to his bedroom or he was being -- forcibly being pushed down the hall to his bedroom, he fell a couple times along the way. Based on the testimony that we heard today, I'd say it's much more likely that as he fell, he hit his head, he hit his face while he was falling, or that's something that happened in the scuffle, not that he was hit over the head with a pair of nunchucks or any other item, because we haven't heard any other testimony or any
testimony about that at all.

Mr. Torres, in his interview with

Detective Fancher, what we heard today is that at first he was not very forthcoming. He was not very honest, but then he was honest. He told all the details. He told Detective Fancher and Detective Fisher what occurred. Not once in that interview, Your Honor -- and I've watched the entire interview. It's three hours. Not once were nunchucks ever mentioned. The State has not met its burden, and I ask the Court to discharge Count VIII in the criminal complaint.

With habitual criminal, Your Honor, the information we have, the legality of that, is a little fluid right now. I know in the special session the State just passed -- the legislature just passed another bill giving more guidance as to what laws apply and when since the new law went into effect on July lst, so that's something I'm sure we're going to be litigating as we go up to the District Court level as to whether or not the habitual criminal statute would still apply.

But for purposes of today's case, I would submit on that and the remainer of the counts in the complaint. Thank you, Judge.

MR. VITTO: Thank you, Your Honor.

Judge, insofar as the double jeopardy is
concerned, the double jeopardy clause protects against three things. A second prosecution for the same offense after aquittal. Double jeopardy says you can't do that. It protects against a prosecution for the same offense after conviction. The double jeopardy clause says you can't do that. And importantly, it protects against multiple punishments for the same offense. That's all that double jeopardy clause does.

The double jeopardy clause does not and cannot speak to the prosecutor's charging document. That's from Jackson \(v\) State, 128 Nevada 598. It's a 2012 decision, and it's frankly at this point in our jurisprudence in Nevada a seminal decision on Blockburger and double jeopardy. That's the Bible of double jeopardy right now in the state of Nevada.

Nothing legally prohibits the prosecution from charging this case in the alternative and bringing it forward in the manner we have. The defendant can't be punished for the same offense. If the jury were to somehow convict him after getting jury instructions on how to properly find -- reach a verdict in regard to these charges or whatever charges it ultimately ends up deliberating, the prosecution would step forward at that time because the prosecution doesn't want to violate Blockburger and double jeopardy and Jackson \(v\) state by
allowing the defendant to be punished for the same offense. We're not going to do that.

If the defendant is convicted of first-degree murder and open murder, we're going to dismiss open murder. If he's convicted of first-degree murder, open murder, and battery by strangulation, we're going to dismiss open murder and battery by strangulation. We're not going to allow -- it would be our obligation and responsibility to not allow the defendant to face multiple punishments for the same offense, and I would be arguing in closing argument as I've stated earlier. Don't do this. Follow the instructions on the law that you've been given. That would be my argument to the jury.

The defendant (sic) clearly undeniably has the right to feel safe within his room in his home. They always leave the doors unlocked. Well, not this time, and there's a reason. He was doing all he could to preserve himself, to preserve his own life, to be safe from the defendant and what he knew was coming clearly because he locked the door, which is something they don't do. He sought refuge in his own bedroom, which he has a right to do, which the defendant doesn't have a right to violate. Clearly the statute sets forth that invasion of the home can include invasion of a room

There isn't zero evidence to support the nunchaku allegation, and all the prosecution has to establish is slight or marginal evidence. There were sets of nunchaku in his bedroom. There was one set of nunchaku in the living room where the tussle began, and the victim has injury to the left side of his head and face. Could that have been caused by falling against the wall? Absolutely. It could have. But that is a fact determination for the jury to decide. They alone are trusted with the responsibility to determine contested aspects of information and evidence so long as the state has met their burden of slight and marginal evidence at this level.

In regard of -- regard to the vulnerable person and whether the defendant was a vulnerable person, the defense gave short shrift to one word in what defines a vulnerable person. Vulnerable person means a person, 18 years of age or older, who, under paragraph (b) -- so this would be \(200.509(8)(\mathrm{b})\)-- has one or more physical or mental limitations that restrict the ability of the person to perform the normal activities of daily living. Not that he can't do them, but that they're limited, they're restricted.

He doesn't function the way you do, Judge, or the way I do or Mr. Martinez does or anybody else in this
courtroom does. He doesn't function that way. He functions in a restricted way because of all that he's had to endure in a relatively short period of time as his body continued to deteriorate. He was given at best a year to live. And you know what, Judge? He might not have had a long life expectancy, but he didn't deserve to go out this way. He deserved to go out with dignity and he deserved to live his life to the fullest extent that he possibly could without it being snuffed out by the defendant strangling him.

The state requests the defendant be bound over as charged.

THE COURT: Based on everything that we've heard here today and all the evidence that has been presented here today, I feel that the State has met its burden of proof in this matter, and I'm going to bind the defendant over to the District Court on all charges.

Do you have a date?

THE CLERK: August 28, 2020, at 9:00 a.m.,

Department One.

MR. VITTO: And we don't get the \(C R\) at this
level?

THE COURT: No. Because of the new case management system they have down there, they assign the number at a later date. They don't give us case numbers
anymore.
MR. VITTO: Thanks, Judge.
THE COURT: And you'll --
MR. VITTO: Get you that amended complaint
probably before the end of the day.
THE COURT: By 4:30?
MR. VITTO: Yes. I will go do it right now.
THE COURT: Okay. MR. VITTO: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you.
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        (Proceedings recessed at 3:20 p.m.)
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    C E R T I F I C A T E
    STATE OF NEVADA )
    COUNTY OF NYE )
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I, LAURIE COOPER, CCR No. 848, hereby certify that the foregoing transcript, pages 1 to 265, comprises a full, true, and correct transcription of my stenographic notes taken in the above-entitled cause, to the best of my ability.

Dated this 27 th day of August, 2020 .

S / S \(\qquad\)

LAURIE COOPER, CCR No. 848
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\hline 10, 21:11, & \(94: 13,94: 17\)
\(94: 23\),
\(95: 1\) & 161:19, \(161:\)
\(162: 2,162:\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 263: 21,26 \\
& 264: 4,264:
\end{aligned}
\] & walked [9] 53:1 \\
\hline 22:2, 22:4, 23:2, & 95:10, 96:5, & 162:9, 162:22, & 264:9 & 54:25, 62:11, \\
\hline 24:4, 24:17, & 96:15, 96:19, & 163:6, 166:2, & voice [18] 22:17, & 65:20, 84:6, \\
\hline 24:19, 24:21, & 97:19, 99:13, & 166:18, 166:22, & 53:16, 53:19, & 84:8, 84:10, \\
\hline 25:11, 25:23, & 99:17, 100:4, & 166:23, 168:16, & 53:21, 54:13, & 84:21, 85:8 \\
\hline 26:3, 27:1, 27:5, & 100:23, 101:9, & 168:24, 169:1, & 54:21, 55:5, & walker - 22:15 \\
\hline 27:6, 28:1, & 102:24, 103:5, & 170:25, 171:2, & 56:10, 56:11, & walking [8] 72:25, \\
\hline 28:12, 37:20, & 103:6, 106:2, & 171:3, 172:12, & 56:12, 58:23, & 113:5, 113:12, \\
\hline 37:23, 39:6, & 106:4, 106:5, & 172:22, 175:16, & 59:6, 59:6, 59:9, & 113:12, 114:1, \\
\hline 39:17, 39:19, & 109:7, 110:3, & 176:1, 178:25, & 60:3, 60:21, & 114:6, 114:9, \\
\hline 40:8, 41:5, 41:8, & 110:19, 113:18, & 179:6, 179:8, & 188:23, 251:19 & 114:16 \\
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\hline 41:20, 42:8, & 126:12, 127:6, & 179:22, 180:1, & voices - 92:2 & 175:5, 262:8 \\
\hline 42:10, 43:3, & 127:12, 127:17, & 180:10, 180:12, & voir [3] 150:16, & Wanker-69:13 \\
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\hline 43:21, 43:25, & 129:4, 129:7, & 181:19, 181:20, & voluntary [2] & \\
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\hline 45:6, 45:14, & 131:22, 132:18, & 185:8, 185:13, & volunteer-21 & \[
44: 15,44: 25,
\] \\
\hline 45:19, 45:23, & 132:20, 132:25, & 185:21, 186:4, & volunteering - & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 59: 14,80: 17, \\
& 127: 5,134: 8
\end{aligned}
\] \\
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\hline & & C.CR NO. 84 & & 00304 \\
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\end{tabular}

Case No. 20CR01098
Department B


\section*{IN THE JUSTICE COURT OF PAHRUMP TOWNSHIP}

\section*{county of nye, state of nevada}

\section*{THE STATE OF NEVADA,}

Plaintiff,

\section*{SECOND AMENDED}

CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

\section*{MARCO ANTONIO TORRES,}

Defendant.
The undersigned, Chris Arabia, District Attorney, County of Nye, State of Nevada, by and through his deputy, Kirk D. Vitto, complains and charges the above named defendant, MARCO ANTONIO TORRES, with having committed the following offenses within said County of Nye, State of Nevada:

\section*{COUNTI}

FIRST DEGREE MURDER OF VULNERABLE PERSON, in violation of NRS 200.010/NRS 200.030, A CATEGORY 'A' FELONY, committed in the following manner, to wit: That ON OR ABOUT APRIL 4, 2020, in Pahrump Township, Nye County, Nevada, said Defendant, without authority of law, did willfully, unlawfully, with malice aforethought kill and murder JONATHAN A. PIPER, a human being, by beating and/or strangling the victim, causing asphyxia, who was diagnosed to be in stage four treatment for cancer at the time he was murdered at unit 4 marked by numbers 103, 835 South Linda Street;

\section*{COUNT II}

OPEN MURDER, in violation of NRS 200.010/NRS 200.030, A CATEGORY 'A' FELONY, committed in the following manner, to wit: That ON OR ABOUT APRIL 4, 2020, in Pahrump Township, Nye County, Nevada, said Defendant, without authority of law, did willfully, unlawfully, with malice aforethought, express or implied, or otherwise in a willful, deliberate, premeditated manner kill and murder JONATHAN A. PIPER, a human being, by beating and/or strangling the victim, causing asphyxia, at unit 4 marked by numbers 103, 835 South Linda Street;

\section*{COUNT III}

INVASION OF THE HOME (ROOM), in violation of NRS 205.067, A CATEGORY 'B' FELONY, committed in the following manner, to wit: That ON OR ABOUT APRIL 4, 2020, in Pahrump Township, Nye County, Nevada, the Defendant did whether by day or night, forcibly enter the inhabited dwelling (room) of JONATHAN A. PIPER without permission, by kicking open the door to PIPER's room at unit 4 marked by numbers 103, 835 South Linda Street;

\section*{COUNT IV}

BATTERY BY STRANGULATION, in violation of NRS 200.481(2)(b), A CATEGORY 'C' FELONY, committed in the following manner, to wit: That ON OR ABOUT APRIL 4, 2020, in Pahrump Township, Nye County, Nevada, the Defendant did willfully use an unlawful application of force or violence upon JONATHAN A. PIPER by "Strangulation", intentionally impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood by an application of pressure on the throat or neck, or by blocking the nose or mouth of PIPER, in a manner that creates a risk of death or substantial bodily harm within unit 4 marked by numbers 103, 835 South Linda Street;

\section*{COUNT V}

ABUSE OF A VULNERABLE PERSON, in violation of NRS 200.5092/NRS 200.5099(1) and/or (2), A CATEGORY 'B' FELONY, or GROSS MISDEMEANOR, committed in the following manner, to wit: That ON OR ABOUT APRIL 4, 2020, in Pahrump Township, Nye County, Nevada, the Defendant did willfully inflict pain or injury upon a "vulnerable person" by striking or otherwise hitting JONATHAN A. PIPER on an occasion other than the act or acts referenced in Counts I, II, and/or IV, or by doing those act(s) alleged in Counts III and VII within unit 4 marked by numbers 103, 835 South Linda Street;

\section*{COUNT VI}

INTERCEPTION, INTERRUPTION OR DELAY OF MESSAGE SENT OVER TELEPHONE LINE, in violation of NRS 707.900, A GROSS MISDEMEANOR, committed in the following manner, to wit: That ON OR ABOUT APRIL 4, 2020, in Pahrump Township, Nye County, Nevada, said Defendant did willfully and unlawfully interrupt or delay the sending of a message over the telephone line by, after observing JONATHAN A. PIPER on the phone with law enforcement, became upset, and suspicious that PIPER was "ratting him out", took the phone PIPER was using to make the call to "dispatch", telling dispatch it was a "false alarm", and then smashing the phone on the floor before doing those acts alleged in Count I and incorporated herein by reference;

\section*{COUNT VII}

INJURY TO OTHER PROPERTY, in violation of NRS 206.310, A GROSS MISDEMEANOR, committed in the following manner, to wit: That ON OR ABOUT APRIL 4, 2020, in Pahrump Township, Nye County, Nevada, said Defendant did willfully or maliciously destroy or injure any real or personal property of another, by smashing the blue Samsung cellular phone belonging to JONATHAN A. PIPER, having a value greater than \(\$ 250.00\) at unit 4 marked by numbers 103, 835 South Linda Street;

\section*{COUNT VIII}

POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS WEAPON, in violation of NRS 202.350, A GROSS MISDEMEANOR, committed in the following manner, to wit: That ON OR ABOUT APRIL 4, 2020, in Pahrump Township, Nye County, Nevada, said Defendant did willfully and unlawfully possess NUNCHAKU With the intent to inflict harm upon the person of another at unit 4 marked by numbers Unit 103, 835 South Linda Street by striking JONATHAN A. PIPER with the NUNCHAKU;

\section*{COUNTIX}

HABITUAL CRIMINAL, in violation of NRS 207.010(1)(a) and/or (b), A CATEGORY 'A' FELONY, committed in the following manner, to wit: Having been convicted of at least two or three predicate felony offenses, thereby subjecting the defendant to a potential sentence of life in prison without the possibility of parole in that the defendant has proven himself to be a recidivist offender against whom society has the right to request he be removed "from its ranks for a longer time [because the defendant has demonstrated himself to be] a recidivist who by repeated violations has shown his refusal to conform to a
lawful mode of living", Tanksley v. State, 113 Nev. 997 at 1004, 946 P.2d 148 (1997), the prior offenses to be submitted before the Fifth Judicial District Court as certified copies, constitutionally valid, and legitimate, and all prior offenses setting forth facts sufficient to conclude that the defendant is an Habitual Criminal, State v . Bardmess, \(54 \mathrm{Nev} .84,7\) P.2d 817 (1932), and that he should be sentenced accordingly should the court adjudicate him so after finding him eligible, and thereafter exercising discretion to determine whether imposition of the Habitual Criminal application is appropriate, Hughes v. State, 116 Nev .327 at 333,996 P. 2 d 890 (2000), in the event the defendant is convicted of one or more of the underlying felony offenses referenced supra;

All of which is contrary to the form, force and effect of the statutes in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Nevada. Said complainant makes this declaration under penalty of perjury.

DATED this day of August, 2020.
CHRIS ARABIA WYE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY


\section*{CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE}

I, Kasondra K. Ward, Executive Legal Secretary, of the Nye County District Attorney's Office, do hereby certify that I have served the following:

Second Amended Criminal Complaint Case No. 20CR01098 STATE v. MARCO ANTONIO TORRES
upon said Defendant(s) herein by delivering a true and correct copy thereof on \(8 / 6 / 20\) to the following:

DANIEL E MARTINEZ ESQ.
Via hand deliver at the Nye county District Attorney's Office in Pahrump Nevada.

STATE OF NEVADA,
Plaintiff
vs
MARCO ANTONIO TORRES,
Defendant(s) \(\qquad\) 1
IT APPEARS to the court that a public offense, namely, COUNT I: FIRST DEGREE MURDER OF VULNERABLE PERSON, in violation of NRS 200.010/NRS 200.030, A CATEGORY 'A' FELONY; COUNT II: OPEN MURDER, in violation of NRS 200.010/NRS 200.030, A CATEGORY 'A' FELONY; COUNT III: INVASION OF THE HOME (ROOM), in violation of NRS 205.067, A CATEGORY 'B' FELONY; COUNT IV: BATTERY BY STRANGULATION, in violation of NRS 200.481.2b, A CATEGORY 'C' FELONY; COUNT V: ABUSE OF A VULNERABLE PERSON, in violation of NRS 200.5092/NRS 200.5099(1) and/or (2), A CATEGORY 'B' FELONY, or GROSS MISDEMEANOR; COUNT VI: INTERCEPTION, INTERRUPTION OR DELAY OF MESSAGE SENT OVER TELEPHONE LINE, in violation of NRS 707.900, A GROSS MISDEMEANOR; COUNT VII: INJURY TO OTHER PROPERTY, in violation of NRS 206.310, A GROSS MISDEMEANOR; COUNT VIII: POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS WEAPON, in violation of NRS 202.350, A GROSS MISDEMEANOR; COUNT IX: HABITUAL CRIMINAL, in violation of NRS 207.010(1)(a) and/or (b), A CATEGORY 'A' FELONY, has been
committed and it further appearing to the court the defendant above-named, MARCO ANTONIO TORRES, has committed the same.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that defendant, MARCO ANTONIO TORRES, be, and is hereby bound over to the Fifth Judicial District Court, and there held to answer to said charge(s).

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that defendant, MARCO ANTONIO TORRES, appear in the District Courtroom of the Nye County Government Complex, 1520 E. Basin Road, Pahrump, Nevada for arraignment on said charge(s) on Friday, August 28,2020 at 9:00 o'clock a.m.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Defendant be admitted to bail in the amount of NO BAIL

DONE IN OPEN COURT this \(6^{\text {th }}\) day of August 2020.


Case No. CR20-0092

\section*{FILED}

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
Department 1
The undersigned affirms that this document does not contain the social security number of any person.

IN THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF NYE

THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Plaintiff,
vs.

\section*{INFORMATION}

MARCO ANTONIO TORRES,

Defendant.

CHRIS ARABIA, District Attorney within and for the County of Nye, State of Nevada, informs the Court that MARCO ANTONIO TORRES, before the filing of this Information, did then and there, in Nye County, Nevada, commit the following offenses, to wit:

\section*{COUNTI}

FIRST DEGREE MURDER OF VULNERABLE PERSON, in violation of NRS 200.010/NRS 200.030, A CATEGORY 'A' FELONY, committed in the following manner, to wit: That ON OR ABOUT APRIL 4, 2020, in Pahrump Township, Nye County, Nevada, said Defendant, without authority of law, did willfully, unlawfully, with malice aforethought kill and murder JONATHAN A. PIPER, a human being, by beating and/or strangling the victim, causing asphyxia, who was diagnosed to be in stage four treatment for cancer at the time he was murdered at unit 4 marked by numbers 103, 835 South Linda Street;

\section*{COUNT II}

OPEN MURDER, in violation of NRS 200.010/NRS 200.030, A CATEGORY 'A' FELONY, committed in the following manner, to wit: That ON OR ABOUT APRIL 4, 2020, in Pahrump Township, Nye County, Nevada, said Defendant, without authority of law, did willfully, unlawfully, with malice aforethought, express or implied, or otherwise in a willful, deliberate, premeditated manner kill and murder JONATHAN A. PIPER, a human being, by beating and/or strangling the victim, causing asphyxia, at unit 4 marked by numbers 103, 835 South Linda Street;

\section*{COUNT III}

INVASION OF THE HOME (ROOM), in violation of NRS 205.067, A CATEGORY 'B' FELONY, committed in the following manner, to wit: That ON OR ABOUT APRIL 4, 2020, in Pahrump Township, Nye County, Nevada, the Defendant did whether by day or night, forcibly enter the inhabited dwelling (room) of JONATHAN A. PIPER without permission, by kicking open the door to PIPER's room at unit 4 marked by numbers 103, 835 South Linda Street;

\section*{COUNT IV}

BATTERY BY STRANGULATION, in violation of NRS 200.481(2)(b), A CATEGORY 'C' FELONY, committed in the following manner, to wit: That ON OR ABOUT APRIL 4, 2020, in Pahrump Township, Nye County, Nevada, the Defendant did willfully use an unlawful application of force or violence upon JONATHAN A. PIPER by "Strangulation", intentionally impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood by an application of pressure on the throat or neck, or by blocking the nose or mouth of PIPER, in a manner that creates a risk of death or substantial bodily harm within unit 4 marked by numbers 103,835 South Linda Street;

\section*{COUNT V}

ABUSE OF A VULNERABLE PERSON, in violation of NRS 200.5092/NRS 200.5099(1) and/or (2), A CATEGORY 'B' FELONY, or GROSS MISDEMEANOR, committed in the following manner, to wit: That ON OR ABOUT APRIL 4, 2020, in Pahrump Township, Nye County, Nevada, the Defendant did willfully inflict pain or injury upon a "vulnerable person" by striking or otherwise hitting JONATHAN A. PIPER on an occasion other than the act or acts referenced in Counts I, II, and/or IV, or by doing those act(s) alleged in Counts III and VII within unit 4 marked by numbers 103, 835 South Linda Street;

\section*{COUNT VI}

INTERCEPTION, INTERRUPTION OR DELAY OF MESSAGE SENT OVER TELEPHONE LINE, in violation of NRS 707.900, A GROSS MISDEMEANOR, committed in the following manner, to wit: That ON OR ABOUT APRIL 4, 2020, in Pahrump Township, Nye County, Nevada, said Defendant did willfully and unlawfully interrupt or delay the sending of a message over the telephone line by, after observing JONATHAN A. PIPER on the phone with law enforcement, became upset, and suspicious that PIPER was "ratting him out", took the phone PIPER was using to make the call to "dispatch", telling dispatch it was a "false alarm", and then smashing the phone on the floor before doing those acts alleged in Count I and incorporated herein by reference;

\section*{COUNT VII}

POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS WEAPON, in violation of NRS 202.350, A GROSS MISDEMEANOR, committed in the following manner, to wit: That ON OR ABOUT APRIL 4, 2020, in Pahrump Township, Nye County, Nevada, said Defendant did willfully and unlawfully possess NUNCHAKU with the intent to inflict harm upon the person of another at unit 4 marked by numbers Unit 103, 835 South Linda Street by striking JONATHAN A. PIPER with the NUNCHAKU;

\section*{COUNT VIII}

HABITUAL CRIMINAL, in violation of NRS 207.010(1)(a) and/or (b), A CATEGORY 'A' FELONY, committed in the following manner, to wit: Having been convicted of at least two or three predicate felony offenses, thereby subjecting the defendant to a potential sentence of life in prison without the possibility of parole in that the defendant has proven himself to be a recidivist offender against whom society has the right to request he be removed "from its ranks for a longer time [because the defendant has demonstrated himself to be] a recidivist who by repeated violations has shown his refusal to conform to a lawful mode of living", Tanksley \(v\). State, 113 Nev .997 at 1004, 946 P.2d 148 (1997), the prior offenses to be submitted before the Fifth Judicial District Court as certified copies, constitutionally valid, and legitimate, and all prior offenses setting forth facts sufficient to conclude that the defendant is an Habitual Criminal, State v. Bardmess, 54 Nev. 84, 7 P.2d 817 (1932), and that he should be sentenced accordingly should the court adjudicate him so after finding him eligible, and thereafter exercising discretion to determine whether imposition of the Habitual Criminal application is appropriate, Hughes v. State, 116 Nev. 327 at 333, 996 P.2d 890 (2000), in the event the defendant is convicted of one or more of the underlying felony offenses referenced supra;

All of which is contrary to the form, force, and effect of the statutes in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Nevada.

Witnesses and their addresses known to the District Attorney of Nye County, State of Nevada, at the time of the filing of this Information:

CAPTAIN DAVID BORUCHOWITZ NYE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE PAHRUMP, NEVADA 89060

DETECTIVE ALEXANDRA FERNANDES
NYE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE PAHRUMP, NEVADA

SERGEANT CORY FOWLES
NYE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE PAHRUMP, NEVADA 89060

DETECTIVE JOE MARSHALL
NYE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE PAHRUMP, NEVADA

DEPUTY CODY MURPHY
NYE COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE PAHRUMP, NEVADA

LARRY HENDRIK DRAPER 980 AMARILLLO PAHRUMP, NEVADA 89048

REFUGIO DE JESUS
PAHRUMP FAMILY MORTUARY 5441 VICKI ANN ROAD
PAHRUMP, NEVADA 89048
DETECTIVE WES FANCHER NYE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE PAHRUMP, NEVADA

DEPUTY BRITTON MICHAEL HOFFMANN
NYE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE PAHRUMP. NEVADA

DEPUTY COLTON WILLIAMS
NYE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
PAHRUMP, NEVADA 89060
DEPUTY CHAD WHELAN
NYE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
PAHRUMP, NEVADA
DEPUTY DAVID STONE
NYE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE BEATTY, NEVADA

DEPUTY DANIEL FISCHER
NYE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE PAHRUMP, NEVADA 89060

STEPHANIE RUCKER
NYE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
PAHRUMP, NEVADA 89060
DEPUTY AMANDA JANE CHRISTEN (HEAD)
NYE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE PAHRUMP, NEVADA

DEPUTY ALEC AUGUSTINE
NYE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE PAHRUMP, NEVADA 89048

DEPUTY XAVIER M. GIDEON
NYE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE PAHRUMP, NEVADA 89060

JAMES LOUIS MURZYN
PAHRUMP FAMILY MORTUARY 5441
VICKI ANN ROAD
PAHRUMP, NEVADA 89048

JONATHAN A PIPER
3270 W LAURENCE
PAHRUMP, NEVADA 89061
CHRISTOPHER PIPER 6065 CANYONSIDE ROAD
LA CRESCENTA, CALIFORNIA 91214
DENNIS A LA DUE
835 S LINDA ST UNIT 9
PAHRUMP, NEVADA 89048

KEVIN RILEY
4320 ELVIRA ST
PAHRUMP, NEVADA 89048
RICK MARTIN ,

JULIA A BUNDY
4320 ELVIRA ST
PAHRUMP, NEVADA 89048

DATED this 7 day of August, 2020.


\section*{CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE}

I, Kasondra K. Ward, Executive Legal Secretary, of the Nye County District
Attorney's Office, do hereby certify that I have served the following:

\section*{INFORMATION in}
\(5^{\text {TH }}\) JDC Case No(s). CR20-0092
STATE v. MARCO ANTONIO TORRES
upon said Defendant(s) herein by delivering a true and correct copy thereof on \(8 / 17 / 20\) to the following:

DANIEL E MARTINEZ ESQ.
Via hand deliver at the Nye county District Attorney's Office in Pahrump Nevada.


Case No. CR20-0092
Dept. 1P

\title{
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIFTHJUDICIAL DISTRICT OF
}

THE STATE OF NEVADA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF NYE

THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff,
-v-

\section*{ORDER SETTING JURY TRIAL}

MARCO ANTONIO TORRES,
Defendant,

IT IS SO ORDERED that the above-captioned case is hereby set for trial before a jury in Pahrump, Nevada, commencing at 9:00 A.M. on Wednesday, the \(13^{\text {th }}\) of January, 2021. Six (6) days, January 13-14, 2021 and January 19-22, 2021 have been set aside for the trial. The services of the District Court Reporter are required. Stock Instructions will be provided by the Court, any special instructions are to be submitted to the Court no later than two (2) days before trial is to begin.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a calendar call is set for the \(4^{\text {th }}\) day of December, 2020, at the hour of 9:00 a.m. Counsel and the Defendant must appear for the calendar call.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the jury draw is set on the 4th day of December, 2020, whereas the Nye County Jury Commissioner will draw a regular panel of 180 jurors at \(\mathbf{4 : 3 0} \mathbf{~ p . m . ~ i n ~}\) the presence of all those who wish to attend.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that any pre-trial motions are to be heard on the \(4^{\text {th }}\) day of December, 2020, at the hour of 9:00 a.m., with courtesy copies to the court by November 27, 2020, at the hour of 4:00 p.m.

DATED this \(4^{4 \ell}\) day of September 2020.


\section*{CERTIFICATION OF SERVICE}

The undersigned hereby certifies that on the 4 th day of September 2020, she mailed (or hand delivered) copies of the foregoing ORDER to the following:

WYE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PAHRUMP, NV
(HAND DELIVERED)
DANIEL MARTINEZ, ESQ.
PAHRUMP, NEVADA
(HAND DELIVERED)
Moles Mavis MELISSA MEVIS, Secretary to DISTRICT JUDGE

Case No.: CR20-0092
Dept. No.: 1
SFP 232020


IN THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF NYE

THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Plaintiff,
vs.

\section*{MOTION TO DISMISS}

MARCO ANTONIO TORRES,
Defendant.

COMES NOW, the Defendant, Marco Antonio Torres, by and through his Public Defender, Daniel E. Martinez, Esq., of Daniel Martinez Law, LLC, and hereby moves the Court for an Order to Dismiss the case against him due to Fourth Amendment Violations.

This motion is made and based on all the papers and pleadings on file herein, the Points and Authorities submitted herewith, the exhibits attached hereto, and any further evidence and argument as may be adduced at the hearing of this matter.

DATED this \(23^{\text {rd }}\) day of September, 2020.


Daniel C. Martinez, Esq.
NevadaBarAo.: 12035

TO: Nye County, Plaintiff; and
TO: District Attorney, its Attorneys;
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned will bring the foregoing Motion to Dismiss on Calendar for hearing in Department 1 of the above-entitled Court on the \(30^{\text {th }}\) day of NOV. , 2020, at I1:00 a.m. or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

DATED this \(23^{\text {rd }}\) day of September, 2020.


\section*{POINTS AND AUTHORITIES}

\section*{FACTUAL BASKGROUND}

Just after 3:00am on April 4, 2020, the Nye County Sheriff's Office (hereinafter "NCSO") received a 911 call. The 911 operator, Stephanie Rucker, could tell that there were two male voices, and one stated that they needed help. There was a lot of static and distortion in the call, making it hard to understand the caller. Soon, no one answered and the line was disconnected. Rucker then followed protocols, and was able to ascertain the address of the call. NSCO Deputies then responded to the location of the call: 835 South Linda Street in Pahrump, Nevada. They did not know the name of any of the individuals on the phone call, nor did they know how many people were present at the address.

Deputy Xavier Gideon was one of the first two deputies to arrive on scene, along with Deputy Colton Williams, at approximately 3:15am. He observed two trailer-like residences, one in front of the other. He made contact with the occupants of the front residence, who directed him to the rear residence. Deputy Gideon observed that residence to be trashed. The front wooden patio was broken and there was a bunch of trash around the property that did not seem to belong there, including a white lounge chair. Deputy Gideon positioned himself at the southeast corner of the house. From there, he could hear someone walking inside the house for about two seconds, but could not see who it was.

Additional Deputies arrived on scene, and then began knocking on the door to the house and announcing themselves as law enforcement. That continued for about half an hour with no response. Deputies then tried making entry; however, the doors were locked. The next step was to call a lock smith, which took 15-20 minutes to arrive on scene.

During these efforts, the brief sound of footsteps at first contact was the only noise that was heard; there was no arguing, no commotion, nothing being smashed or broken. No other noises were heard coming from the house until the Defendant, later identified as Marco Torres, made verbal contact with Deputies at about 4:15am, an hour after Deputies first arrived on scene. From a window, Torres
told the Deputies that everyone in the house was fine and they did not need any help. He said they were trying to sleep and the Deputies were keeping them awake, and told the Deputies to leave.

The locksmith then unlocked the door, and Deputies made entry into the house. Torres attempted to stop them, but the Deputies detained Torres and searched the house. They found Torres' roommate, Jonathan Piper, unresponsive, and pronounced him deceased on the scene. Torres was arrested, and later described the altercation that led to Piper's death.

\section*{LEGAL ARGUMENT}

\section*{I. CONTROLLING LAW}

Warrantless home entries, the chief evil against which the Fourth Amendment protects, see Payton v. New York, 445 U.S. 573, 585, 100 S. Ct. 1371, 63 L. Ed. 2d 639 (1980), are presumptively unreasonable unless justified by a well-delineated exception, such as when exigent circumstances exist. See Camacho v. State, 119 Nev. 395, 400, 75 P.3d 370, 374 (2003).

The Fourth Amendment protects individuals "against unreasonable searches and seizures." United States v. Struckman, 603 F.3d 731, 737-38 (9th Cir. 2010) (quoting U.S. Const. amend. IV). "Searches and seizures inside a home without a warrant are presumptively unreasonable." Sheehan \(v\). City \& Cty. of San Francisco, 743 F.3d 1211, 1221 (9th Cir. 2014), rev'd in part on other grounds, cert. dismissed in part, 135 S. Ct. 1765, 191 L. Ed. 2d 856 (2015). However, law enforcement officers may enter a home without a warrant to render emergency assistance to an injured occupant or to protect an occupant from imminent injury. Brigham City v. Stuart, 547 U.S. \(398.403,126\) S. Ct. 1943 (2006). The emergency exception to the warrant requirement is applicable where an officer "had an objectively reasonable basis to believe that there was an immediate need to protect the lives or safety of themselves or others". Hannon v. State, 125 Nev. 142, 207 P.3d 344, 347 (2009). A law enforcement officers subjective motivation is irrelevant. Id.

The emergency aid exception "applies when: '(1) considering the totality of the circumstances, law enforcement had an objectively reasonable basis for concluding that there was an immediate need
to protect others or themselves from serious harm; and (2) the search's scope and manner were reasonable to meet the need.'" Id. (quoting United States v. Snipe, 515 F.3d 947, 952 (9th Cir. 2008)). The reasonableness of an emergency home entry depends on whether "the circumstances, viewed objectively, justify the action," Scott v. United States, 436 U.S. 128, 138, 98 S. Ct. 1717, 56 L. Ed. 2d 168 (1978), in other words, whether law enforcement had an objectively reasonable basis to believe that there was an immediate need to protect the lives or safety of themselves or others. See Snipe, 515 F.3d at 952 .

Since the exigency doctrine is an exception to the ordinary Fourth Amendment requirement of a warrant for entry into a home, the burden of proof rests upon the Government to show that the warrantless entry falls within the exception. Mincey v. Arizona, 437 U.S. 385 , 98 S. Ct. 2408, 57 L. Ed. 2d 290 (1978); United States v. Jeffers, 342 U.S. 48, 51, 72 S. Ct. 93, 96 L. Ed. 59 (1951); McDonald v. United States, 335 U.S. 451, 456, 69 S. Ct. 191, 93 L. Ed. 153 (1948). The existence of an emergency which would justify a warrantless entry is a question of mixed law and fact. United States v. Flickinger, 573 F.2d 1349, 1357 (9th Cir. 1978). Warrantless entries for emergency reasons do not require probable cause. See U.S. v. Snipe, 515 F.3d 947, 952 (9th Cir. 2008).

Pursuant to this exception, the govermment can overcome the presumption that a wartantless entry is unreasonable if it proves that "the exigencies of the situation make the needs of law enforcement so compelling that a warrantless search is objectively reasonable under the Fourth Amendment." Brigham City v. Stuart, 547 U.S. 398, 403 (2006). The Supreme Court has articulated four situations that may give rise to exigent circumstances: (1) hot pursuit of a fleeing felon, (2) imminent destruction of evidence. (3) the need to prevent a suspect's cscape. and (4) a risk of danger to the police or others. \(I d\). In order to satisfy the exigent-circunstances exception, the government must show that there was a risk of serious injury posed to the officers or others that required swift action. United States v. Whren, 517 U.S. 806, 813, 116 S. Ct. 1769 (1996).

\section*{II. EXIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES PRESENT}

In Brigham City, four police officers responded to a call regarding a loud house party at about 3:00am. Brigham City at 400-401. When they arrived. the officers heard shouting coming from inside the residence, so they proceeding down the driveway to investigate. Id. The officers entered the back yard and observed, through a screen door and windows, an altercation in the kitchen of the house between four adults and a juvenile. Id. Officers saw the juvenile punch one of the adults in the mouth, and that adult then spit blood into the sink. Id. Officers entered the house, eventually arresting the adults for contributing to the delinquency of a minor, disorderly conduct, and intoxication. Id. The Court beld that the officers' warrantless entry into the house was justified as they had an objectively reasonable basis to believe the injured adult might need help, and that the violence was just beginning. Id. at 406.

In Oien v. County of San Bernardino, 680 F. App'x 530 ( 9 th Cir. 2017), police responded to a report that a man had stabbed himself multiple times in the chest with a steak knife and was under the influence of drugs. Officers announced their presence, and identified themselves before entering the home. Id. Oien only made faint, nuffled noises in response to officers` questions. Id. When Officers entered the home. Oien charged at them with knives in his hands, and officers shot and killed Oien. Id. The Court held that the initial report alone was enough to establish that there was an urgent need to protect Oien from harm, and that the faint, muffled noises Oien made did not dissipate the officers* objectively reasonable conelusion that Oien needed immediate medical care. Id.

In Nevada, the denial of a motion to suppress was upheld when police discovered marijuana in the Defendant's home after a warrantless search. Dixon v. State, 2015 Nev. Unpub. LEXIS 729. 131 Nev. 1273 (2015). Police responded to the house for a domestic dispute. Id. The officers saw movement and light in the house before knocking on the front door. Id. The front door had been forced open, the lock was broken. blood was spattered on the floor, and the Defendant's whereabouts were unknown. Id. The Court found that the entry of the home fell into the emergency exception to the warrant requirement, and that the search did not violate the Fourth Amendment. \(I d\).

\section*{III. EXIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES NOT PRESENT}

The Supreme Court found that there were no exigent circumstances when the Defendant told officers he was coming out of the home. United States v: Duggar, 603 F. 2 d 97 ( 9 th Cir. 1979). In that case, police responded to a report of a fistfight at an apartment complex. Id. at 98 . They arrived about an hour after the fight had ended, and interviewed the alleged victim of the assault. Id. Police followed a trail of blood from the victim to the Defendant's apartment. Id. Police rang the doorbell two or three times, but got no response. Id. They then, uninvited, turned the key that was in the door and pushed the door open. Id. Officers again called for the Defendant and identified themselves as police officers. Id. This time, the Defendant responded that he was putting his shoes on and would be right out. Id. Instead, the officers entered the aparment, where they found marijuana. Id. The Court held that any explanation of an emergency dissipated when the Defendant responded that he would coming out of the apartment, and, thus, the officers' entry was unlawful. Id. at 99.

In Lastine v. State. 429 P.3d 942 (Nev. 2018), the Nevada Highway Patrol and Washoe County Sheriff's Office conducted an investigation of a hit-and-run accident that led them to the Defendant's house. Air bags were not activated at the time of the collision, and the Defendant immediately drove from the scene of the accident to his home. Id. Damage was observed to the exterior of his vehicle but not to the interior. Id. There was no blood in or on his truck, and no blood was found in or on the home. Id. Also, the deputies' actions were consistent with a criminal investigation and not the duty to protect life. \(I d\). The Deputy did not immediately enter the home or the bedroom to check on the welfare of the Defendant. Id. Instead, he waited for backup to arrive and assist with the search. Id. The Court held that when viewed objectively, those facts did not demonstrate a reasonable basis to believe the Defendant was in imminent danger, and the warrantless search of his house was not justified. Id.

The State of Nevada has further held that exigent circumstances to enter a home did not exist when the police responded to a report of a domestic dispute, and made contact with both occupants. Hannon v. State, 207 P. 3 d 344 (Nev. 2009). Approximately 45 minutes after the call for service, officers
knocked on the suspect door and made contact with a female that was red-faced, crying, and breathing hard. Id. at 345 . Police also observed the Defendant in the background, and he appeared to be flushed and angry. Id. The female stated she was not injured, that they had an argument earlier in the day, and that no one else was in the apartment. Id. Police insisted on making entry into the house, but they were denied permission by both the female and the Defendant. Id. Officers then pushed the door open and entered, eventually arresting the Defendant for marijuana related offenses. Id. The Court held that officers lacked an objectively reasonable basis to believe that there was an immediate need to protect the occupants of the apartment, and thus their entry and subsequent search were illegal. Id. at 348.

\section*{iv. EXIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES WERE NOT PRESENT IN THE CURRENT CASE}

In those cases where the Courts have found that there was an objectively reasonable basis to believe that someone needed immediate assistance, the common theme is that law enforcement has been able to point to at least one fact to show that someone actually was injured. In Brigham City, the police themselves observed a fight. and saw someone spit blood into the sink. In Oien, there was a report that someone had stabbed themselves multiple times. And in Dixon, police observed a trail of blood after being called for a domestic dispute. There is no such fact in this case. NCSO never received any information that someone had been injured, or that there was an ongoing altercation. When they responded to the scene. Deputies did not observe or hear any dispute or altercation taking place, and there was no blood or other physical indication that anyone had been injured.

Rather, this case is similar to those cases where Courts have found that there was no objectively reasonable basis to believe anyone was in need of immediate assistance, necessitating entry into the house without a warrant. As with Duggar and Hannon, law enforcement in this case did make contact with an occupant of the house. Torres opened a window and spoke to police. telling them everyone was fine and that they did not need any help. Deputies had no objectively reasonable basis to believe otherwise. And just as in Lastine. there was no indication on the scene that anyone was in need of immediate assistance to protect them from harm or injury.

The controlling law also makes clear that an exigent circumstance is one that requires immediate, swift action to prevent imminent harm. If law enforcement has time to call and wait for backup, as they did in Lastine, then it is not an exigent circumstance that requires subjugation of the Fourth Amendment. That is precisely what happened in this case. Deputies Gideon and Williams were the first to arrive on scene, but they did not make immediate entry into the house. Instead, they had time to wait for backup to arrive, and even more time to wait for a locksmith to arrive. The actions of NCSO Deputies themselves tell the story that exigent circumstances were not present, and their entry into the house was unlawful.

\section*{CONCLUSION}

When Deputies with the Nye County Sheriff's Office entered the house at 835 South Linda Street in Pahrump, Nevada, they did so without any objectively reasonable basis to believe there was an immediate need to protect the lives or safety of themselves or others. As such, their entry was unlawful and violated the Fourth Amendment rights of Marco Torres. Because all of the evidence obtained in this case was the result of an unlawful search, the case against Marco Torres must be dismissed in its entirety.

DATED this \(23^{\text {rd }}\) day of September, 2020.


\section*{CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE}

I, Daniel E. Martinez, Esq., Ny County Public Defender and counsel for the Defendant, MARCO ANTONIO TORRES, do hereby certify that I have served the following:

Defendant's Motion to Dismiss in Case No. CR20-0092
State v. Marco Antonio Torres
upon said Plaintiff by delivering a true and correct copy thereof on September 23, 2020, to the following:

NYE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE


Case No.: CR20-0092
Dept. No.: 1

\section*{FLED \\ FIFTH HDMTALDESTRTT}

\section*{IN THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA} IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF NYE

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF

MARCO ANTONIO TORRES,

\section*{DEFENDANT MARCO ANTONIO \\ TORRES PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS}

TO: THE HONORABLE KIMBERLY A. WANKER, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE, DEPARTMENT 1, FIFTH JUDICLAL DISTRICT COURT, NYE COUNTY, NEVADA

MARCO ANTONIO TORRES, submits this PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS by and through his attorney, DANIEL E. MARTINEZ, ESQ., who respectfully affirms and declares:
1. That this petition is timely made, and complies with NRS 34.700. Arraignment was held on September 4, 2020, in the Nye County District Court, Department 1.
2. That Petitioner does, in compliance with NRS \(34.700(1)(\mathrm{b})(1)\), hereby waive the sixtyday rule set forth in NRS 178.556.
3. That Petitioner does, in compliance with NRS \(34.700(1)(\mathrm{b})(2)\), consent that the Court may, without notice or hearing, continue the trial indefinitely or to a date designated by the Court if this petition is not decided within fifteen days before the date set for trial.
4. That counsel is a duly qualified, licensed, practicing attorney in the State of Nevada, and has been retained to represent the Petitioner.
5. That counsel hereby makes application on behalf of the Petitioner for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.
6. Petitioner is facing charges on Information filed on August 17, 2020, by Chris Arabia, Esq., Nye County District Attorney, and Kirk Vitto, Esq., Nye County Deputy District Attorney, in case number CR20-0092.
7. That Petitioner makes application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus, that the place where the Petitioner is actually committed, detained, confined or restrained of his liberty in Nye County, Nevada, and that the officer by whom he is committed, detained, confined or restrained of his liberty is Sharon Wehrly, Sherriff.
8. That Petitioner personally authorized the undersigned counsel to commence this action.
9. That the grounds for this application is that, pursuant to NRS 34.500(7), Petitioner has been committed, detained, confined or restrained of his liberty on criminal charges without reasonable or probable cause because there was insufficient admissible evidence presented at the preliminary hearing to bind the Petitioner over to District Court on the charges of: Count III: Invasion of the Home (Room); and Count VII: Possession of Dangerous Weapon (Nunchaku).
10. That the undersigned counsel has read the following Petition, knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge except for those matters stated on information and belief, and as to those matters, he believes them to be true.
11. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Petitioner prays that this Honorable Court issue an order directing the County of Nye to issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus commanding Sharon Wehrly to bring the Petitioner before the Court and return the cause of his committing, detaining, confining or restraining of his liberty.

EXECUTED this \(23^{\text {rd }}\) day of September, 2020.



\section*{MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES}

\section*{STATEMENT OF FACTS}

The events leading to the Information charging Petitioner Marco Antonio Torres with the crimes
of Invasion of the Home (Room) and Possession of Dangerous Weapon (Nunchaku) are stated on information and belief from the contents of the Transcript of the Preliminary Hearing filed with this Honorable Court on or about August 27, 2020.

The Preliminary Hearing in this matter was held August 6, 2020. The State called Christopher Piper (hereinafter "Christopher"), Decedent Jonathan Piper's (hereinafter "Jonathan") brother, as its first witness. (Preliminary Hearing Transcript [hereinafter "PHT"] 6:3). Christopher testified that he and Jonathan grew up with Defendant Marco Antonio Torres (hereinafter "Marco") after Jonathan and Marco met in third grade. (PHT 10:15-20). Jonathan was born in April 29, 1962, so Christopher and Jonathan have known Marco for approximately fifty (50) years. (PHT 10:13; PHT 29:2-3).

Christopher was on the lease and paid the rent at 835 South Linda, Unit 4, Pahrump, Nevada (hereinafter "the Home") where Jonathan and Marco lived. (PHT 32:15-25). In early February 2020, Christopher personally moved Marco from California to Pahrump to live in the Home with Jonathan and act as Jonathan's caretaker. (PHT 17-18). Jonathan was suffering from stage-four cancer, and Christopher "wanted somebody to be around." (PHT 18:1-6). Christopher thought Marco would be able to get Jonathan to "be happier" because they were "old childhood friends...almost like a brother." (PHT 23:12; 37:8-9).

Christopher did not visit the Home again between February 2020, and Jonathan's death in April. (PHT 33:1I-17). However, he did speak to Jonathan and Marco together on the phone at least weekly. (PHT 36:9-12). While living at the Home, Marco contributed to household expenses. (PHT 33:1-10). Christopher never sensed a problem or had a concern with Jonathan and Marco living together in the Home. (PHT 37:1-10). Christopher never had any restrictions for Marco in the Home regarding where
he could go. (PHT 40:21-24). There was not a single area in the Home Marco was told, "You can't go there." (PHT 40-41:25-2).

The Home is one separately occupied unit of several manufactured homes on the property located at 835 South Linda. (PHT 47-48:21-8; 50:13-24). Marco and Jonathan lived in Unit 4 across from Unit 9, which is occupied by Dennis Arthur La Due (hereinafter "Dennis"). Id. Dennis was the property manager at 835 South Linda. (PHT 77:18-25).

Dennis testified that Marco and Jonathan lived together in the Home for a couple of months prior to Jonathan's death. (PHT 51:13-21). Jonathan moved in first, and Marco moved in shortly after to be Jonathan's caretaker. (PHT 48:17-20; 51:17-19). While living in the Home, Dennis observed Marco cooking, cleaning, and performing caretaking functions for Jonathan in the Home. (PHT 72:120).

It is alleged that in the early hours of April 4, 2020, Jonathan Piper died in the Home from asphyxiation after being a victim to battery by strangulation at the hands of Marco. Detective Wesley Fancher of the Nye County Sherriff's office responded to the Home on April 4, 2020, at approximately 6:00 a.m. Detective Fancher took photographs of the general disarray of the Home. (PHT 140:8-14; 143:4-8). He photographed scissors. (PHT 151:15-17). He photographed beer cans. (PHT 148:23-24). He photographed a dinosaur toy. (PHT 148:9-10). He took pictures of three (3) pairs of nunchakus. (PHT 13-17). He photographed picture frames and debris. (PHT 147:9-11).

He later interviewed Marco at the Nye County Sherriff's Office about the death of Jonathan Piper. (PHT 169:5-7). According to Detective Fancher, after imitially acting evasive, Marco was forthcoming and believable about the events leading to Jonathan's death. (PHT 170:6-7). Detective Fancher testified that Marco indicated he got upset at Jonathan for ripping open a bag of marijuana. (PHT 170:17-20). Jonathan and Marco had a "tussle" in the living room that eventually spilled into the
hallway of the Home, and at some point, Jonathan fell to the ground. (PHT 173:5-7). He got up and went to his bedroom, slammed the door, and locked it. (PHT 173:14-16).

Marco followed Jonathan to the bedroom, and kicked the door open. (PHT 174:3-5). Marco allegedly threw Jonathan's phone and grabbed Jonathan from behind in a "chokehold-type fashion where he squeezed him." (PHT 186:10-14). Detective Fancher testified that Marco stated he squeezed until Jonathan went limp. (PHT 186:18-21). Marco allegedly stated he attempted resuscitation on Jonathan, but the police had already arrived at the Home. (PHT 187:18-21).

When Detective Fancher testified that after his death, Jonathan Piper had a "reddish mark" above his left ear on his head. (PHT 231:15-16). According to Detective Fancher, who considered Marco forthcoming and credible in his interview, Marco never mentioned interaction with any objects other than the marijuana and the cell phone, and specifically, Marco never mentioned nunchakus at any time during his interviews with police. (PHT 210:8-10). No evidence or testimony was procured that Marco ever struck, or stated an intent to strike or otherwise harm, Jonathan or anyone with nunchakus. (See generally: PHT).

\section*{ARGUMENT}

For a magistrate to hold a criminal defendant for trial, the State must establish at a preliminary hearing probable cause to believe that a crime was committed and that the defendant committed that crime. See NRS 171.206; Dominguez v. State, 112 Nev. 683, 691, 917 P.2d 1364, 1370 (1996). The threshold for a preliminary hearing is "slight or marginal" evidence in support of those allegations. Sheriff v. Hodes, \(96 \mathrm{Nev} .184,186,60 \mathrm{P} .2 \mathrm{~d} 178,179\) (1980). A writ of habeas corpus should issue if the petitioner can show that there was insufficient evidence to establish probable cause. In re Rowland, 74 Nev. 215, 218, 326 P.2d 1102, 1103 (1958)

\section*{A. MARCO ANTONIO TORRES WAS A LAWFUL OCCUPANT OF 835 SOUTH LINDA, UNIT 4, PAHRUMP, NEVADA, AND THEREFORE, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIM TO COMMIT HOME INVASION AT THAT RESIDENCE}

The Court should dismiss the charge of Home invasion based on the plain language of the statute. Home invasion occurs when a person forcibly enters a dwelling without permission. NRS 205.067. According to NRS 205.060(b), a "dwelling" means any structure, building, house, room, apartment, tenement, tent, conveyance, vessel, boat, vehicle, house trailer, travel trailer, motor home or railroad car, including...any part thereof that is divided into a separately occupied unit. As such, "[o]nce a defendant enters a [unit] with permission, he cannot unlawfully enter the same [unit] where he is already lawfully present." People v. Bush, 315 Mich. App. 237, 249 (2016).

When a statute's language is plain and unambiguous, the statute's plain language is applied. Leven v. Frey, 123 Nev. 399, 403 (2007). As such, the Nevada Supreme Court in Truesdell v. State, 129 Nev. 194, 202 (2013) is explicit that the plain language of the Home Invasion statute means that, "a person cannot commit the crime of home invasion by forcibly entering his or her own home if that person is a lawful occupant or resident of the home." Id.

The Court went on to emphasize that the home invasion statute avoids arbitrary enforcement due to its clear, plain language. Id. The plain language of NRS 205.060(b) requires a dwelling to be differentiated into separately occupied units to be entered in to in order to commit home invasion in a single structure. Therefore, an accused Defendant cannot commit home invasion in a single unit dwelling in which he lawfully resides or occupies, and to charge him with the same results in arbitrary enforcement contrary to the plain language of the law and the findings of the Nevada Supreme Court.

While Bush is not controlling on this Court, it is persuasive authority that is impossible to ignore. In that case, the Defendant used the home in question as his primary residence; he received mail and occasionally slept there. People v. Bush, 315 Mich. App. 237 (2016). He was also invited to the house by the victim's adult son to fix a plumbing problem. Id. After receiving threatening text
messages from the Defendant, the victim barricaded herself in an upstairs bedroom using a dresser. Id. The Defendant kicked the bedroom door open, moved the dresser, and assaulted the victim. Id. The Court held that Michigan's home invasion statute did not cover a scenario where a person lawfully enters a home, but then breaks and enters or enters without permission an interior room within the home. Id. The same applies to this case, where we have very similar circumstances.

Here, Marco Torres was unquestionably a lawful occupant of the Home located at 835 South Linda, Unit 4, Pahrump, Nevada consistently from February to April, 2020. Christopher Piper, the rentpaying lessee, personally moved Marco from California to the Home to be caretaker and roommates with his brother, Jonathan Piper, who was ill with cancer. There was no evidence or testimony that Marco and Jonathan lived in separate "units" in the dwelling.

On the contrary, they shared an address containing a single unit identifier, Unit 4. They shared an entryway to the dwelling. They shared kitchen, living, and bathroom areas. Christopher testified that Marco was given no restrictions while living in the home, and Marco contributed to household tasks and expenses in addition to caretaking for Jonathan.

The State may attempt to argue that Marco did not have Jonathan's permission to enter his bedroom. However, no evidence or testimony has been provided to support this position. Quite the reverse, multiple people testified that Marco was a caretaker for Jonathan. Jonathan's own brother testified that Marco was a childhood friend, and like a brother to Jonathan. While it may seem obvious, someone's caretaker would need unlimited access to their subject's room in order to provide care. Even more obvious is the notion that the statute does not support a charge of Home Invasion against a roommate in a single unit dwelling, especially when that roommate is like a brother. As such, the evidence shows Marco had unrestricted access throughout the Home, a solitary unit, because he was a lawful occupant of the unit, and the law is clear that a lawful occupant cannot be charged with Home Invasion.

At the preliminary hearing, the State was required to present slight or marginal evidence that Invasion of the Home occurred, and they were unable to do so because it is impossible for Marco to commit Invasion of the Home as a legal occupant. Further, the State's position regarding Home Invasion on an interior bedroom has no basis in law, contradicts the plain language of Nevada law, and contradicts the express findings of the Nevada Supreme Court on this very issue. To charge Marco with Invasion of the Home is arbitrary, incorrect, and wrongful enforcement of NRS 205.067 under Truesdell. As such, Count III: Invasion of the Home must be dismissed.

\section*{B. THE STATE PRESENTED NO EVIDENCE THAT MARCO POSSESSED NUNCHAKUS WITH SPECIFIC INTENT TO INFLICT HARM}

Nevada law states that a person shall not with the intent to inflict harm upon the person of another, possess a nunchaku (NRS 202.350(1)(c) emphasis added). As such, the statute requires the State present probable cause of both the elements of (1) possession; and (2) the specific intent to inflict harm. Id. To hold a defendant criminally liable for a specific intent crime, Nevada requires proof that he possessed the state of mind required by the statutory definition of the crime. Bolden \(v\). State, 121 Nev. 908, 923 (2005)(rev'd on other grounds). Therefore, Count VII requires the State present slight or marginal evidence of Marco's specific intent to inflict harm by possessing a collection of nunchakus at home. The State presented no evidence of Marco's intent at the preliminary hearing. Not slight evidence, not marginal evidence, the State presented zero evidence, and the Defense now has the unfair burden of attempting to show a complete evidentiary void to disprove an allegation.

At the preliminary hearing in this matter, the State did not argue that any evidence showed the specific intent required to unlawfully possess nunchakus. In its response to Marco's request for dismissal of the charge, the State only supported Count VII by noncommittally hinting at a connection between the "reddish mark" (hereinafter "the mark") on Jonathan's face and the presence of nunchakus
in the Home. The State did not argue one word in support of the intent element. The State did not present one iota of evidence or testimony suggesting the nunchakus caused the mark.

Other items found in the home include a broken cell phone, scissors, beer cans, picture frames, and a toy dinosaur. Each of these items is equally as likely to have caused the mark based on the evidence presented. Further yet, the cell phone is the only item Marco is alleged to have thrown or even touched during the "tussle." More likely is that Jonathan Piper bumped his face during said "tussle," or hit his face when he fell on the way to his bedroom, or he got the mark when Marco tried to resuscitate him, or he hit his face sometime before any of these events because of the combination of substances and alcohol in his blood. The Defense could speculate all day because that is all the State is doing in furtherance of this charge. It is insufficient to meet the evidence standard required, which is some, and the State presented none. They did not meet their minimal burden at the preliminary hearing to show the specific intent to harm required by law, and Count VII must be dismissed.

\section*{CONCLUSION}

The State has failed to meet its burden to provide slight or marginal evidence in support of the charges of Home Invasion and Possession of Dangerous Weapon. There was no testimony or evidence presented at the Preliminary Hearing to support these charges. Further, the charge of Home Invasion is legally impossible under the circumstances. Accordingly, this Court should issue a writ of habeas corpus and dismiss Counts III and VII in the Information against Marco Antonio Torres.

Dated this \(23^{\text {rd }}\) day of September, 2020.
DANIEL MARTINEZ LAW

By:
DANIELE. MARTINEZ, ESQ.
Nevada Bar Do. 12035
Attorney for Defendant

\section*{CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE}

I, Daniel E. Martinez, Esq., Nye County Public Defender and counsel for the Petitioner, Marco Antonio Torres, do hereby certify that I have served the following:

\section*{Defendant Marco Antonio Torres's Petitioner for Writ of Habeas Corpus in Case No. CR20-0092 \\ In the Matter of the Application of Marco Antonio Torres}
upon said Plaintiff by delivering a true and correct copy thereof on September 23, 2020, to the following:

NYE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE


could hear two male voices and one of those two voices was asking for help. PHT, 91:25-92:2; 911 Rec. 0:00-0:12. Nearly a minute after the first caller told the dispatcher, "I need some help", 911 rec. 0:09-0:13, the second male voice picks up the phone and says, "False alarm", 911 rec. 0:59-1:06. Dispatch called the phone back twice, but nobody answered. PHT 96:2-4. 97:9-12; Computer Aided Dispatch ("CAD") 1-15, 8 (Exhibit 2)2. The Sheriff's Office dispatch used a GPS location system and identified an address of 835 South Linda Street, Pahrump, Nevada for the location of the caller asking for help. PHT, 92:6-11, 97:1-4.

At 3:01 a.m., Deputy Xavier Gideon of the Nye County Sheriff's Office was dispatched to 835 South Linda to investigate this 911 disconnect. PHT, 101:14-25, 102:12-14. He arrived within five minutes of the call. PHT, 124:21-125:3. Upon arriving, a male in a nearby residence directed him to the unit that was making a disturbance and stated there were two residents in that unit. PHT, 102:6-11, 118:5-7. The deputies attempted to contact the occupants inside-nobody answered but they could hear footsteps. PHT, 103:10-14, 112:3-113-5.

At \(3: 42\), deputies attempted to enter the residence, but were unable to because of the locked door. CAD, 8 . Five minutes later, a locksmith was authorized. Id. The next minute, dispatch called a locksmith. Id. Three minutes after that, one of the deputies deployed a rifle as part of the standoff. \(I d\). The locksmith arrived on scene at 4:12 a.m. ld. at 9.
\({ }^{2}\) Admitted at Prelim. Hrg. as Exh. 4A. See PHT, 94:21-22.

At 4:20 a.m., with the locksmith now on scene, and after deputies had been attempting to contact the occupants, the Defendant opened a window (not a door) to speak with the deputy sheriffs. PHT, 102:15-103:2, 103:12-14, 111:18-21; CAD, 9. \({ }^{3}\) The deputies asked him his name, but he refused to identify himself, stating only that he was "Bozo the Clown." PHT, 103:7-9. The Defendant told deputies that they needed to go away and that everyone inside was ok. PHT, 125:19-23. This statement by the Defendant confirmed to Deputy Gideon what he already had a reasonable basis to believe, that another person was inside the residence. PHT, 125:18-126:2. After the Defendant refused to come outside, present the victim to the deputies, or otherwise demonstrate that everyone inside was alive and doing well, the deputies made entry into the house by using a locksmith. PHT, 104:3-5.

Immediately upon entry to check on the occupants of the residence, the Defendant, the same male that identified himself as Bozo the Clown, was at the door and argumentative in an attempt to prevent the deputies from entering the residence. PHT, 104:7-10, 18-23. \({ }^{4}\) When Deputy Gideon was finally able to make his way to the victim's room, he found the victim, Johnathan A. Piper, gasping, but with the air being released from the body. PHT, 106:23-107:5. Deputies attempted CPR on Johnathan Piper, but it had no effect. PHT, 120:3-121:25. Deputy Gideon also checked for a pulse but could not detect one. PHT, 107:18-20. Deputies requested emergency medical personnel but cancelled the call when it was determined that the victim was dead. See

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{3}\) Deputy Gideon could not recall the exact timing of the locksmith compared to the Defendant answering through
} the window, see Tr. 125:4-14, but based on the CAD, it appears that at 4:20 a.m., the Defendant only answered through the window after the locksmith was on scene. CAD, 9.
\({ }^{4}\) Despite having reason to believe that there were two residents of that unit, the deputies had still only seen one of them.

CAD, 9. Deputy Gideon made the first declaration that Johnathan Piper was now deceased at 4:36 a.m. PHT, 108:8-14.

Detective Wesley Fancher applied for the search warrant of the house after being assigned to investigate the possible homicide. PHT, 140:8-20, 159:11, 195:15-16. The Honorable Lisa Chamlee granted the warrant at 7:41 a.m. Search Warrant in 20NY1112, April 4, 2020 (Exhibit 4).

\section*{II. LAW AND ARGUMENT}

\section*{A. Defendant's Request is Not the Correct Procedure}

Before even addressing the substance of Defendant's request, his motion is an improper procedural request. Dismissing a case is not an appropriate procedure for the Court to even consider based on Defendant's request; if evidence is obtained in violation of the Fourth Amendment, suppression of that evidence is the appropriate remedy to protect this important constitutional right. Mapp v. Ohio, 367 U.S. 643, 648, 655, 81 S . Ct. 1684, 6 L. Ed. 2d 1081 (1961). Thus, this is appropriately a motion to suppress evidence under NRS 179.085, not a motion to dismiss.

\section*{B. Evidence Obtained Under the Emergency Aid Exception is Admissible}

Officers responding to exigent circumstances is a compelling exception to the warrant requirement of the Fourth Amendment and it is therefore reasonable under the Fourth Amendment for officers to enter a home under exigent circumstances. Michigan v. Fisher, 558 U.S. 45, 47, 130 S. Ct. 546, 175 L. Ed. 2 d 410 (2009). \({ }^{5}\) The "emergency
\({ }^{5}\) The Defendant cites United States v. Dugger, 603 F.2d 97 (9th Cir. 1979), to show that exigent circumstances were not present. See Def. Mot. 7:1-14 (proclaiming incorrectly that the Supreme Court held in Duggar). Putting aside that the 1979 ruling by the 9th Cir. is questionable given Fisher, which was decided in 2009, the State agrees that exigent circumstances did not exist for a second person in Dugger: the victim was safe and had been interviewed by the police and the defendant was actually coming out of the house. Here, those different facts demonstrate that there was in fact an exigency: the deputies still had not seen the victim that asked for help, and
aid exception" is one such exigency. Id., citing Brigham City v. Stuart, 547 U.S. 398, 404-405, 126 S. Ct. 1943, 164 L. Ed. 2d 650 (2006). "The 'emergency aid exception' does not depend on the officers' subjective intent or the seriousness of any crime they are investigating when the emergency arises. Id. at 47, citing Brigham City, supra, at 404-405. Thus, no matter how small the emergency, and regardless of whether the police had a subjective intent to gather evidence for trial, the officer need only have "'an objectively reasonable basis for believing' that medical assistance was needed, or persons were in danger." Id. at 49, quoting Brigham City, supra, at 406. When there is evidence that there is a person inside a residence that may need help and police have been unable to contact that person, there is an objectively reasonable basis to believe that there is an immediate need to protect that person. Hannon v. State, 125 Nev .142 , 148, 207 P.3d 344 (2009). The person in need of medical assistance, or in danger, may even be the person that is telling the police to go away and stay out of his home. Fisher, 558 U.S. at 48.

A comparison of Fisher and this case demonstrates that, even more so than in Fisher, the evidence obtained while the police were acting under the exigent circumstance of the emergency aid exception here in this case is admissible. In Fisher, the officers were responding to a call of a disturbance. Id. at 45. Here, in Nye County, the deputy sheriffs were responding to a 911 disconnect where one of two people asked for help. In Fisher, the defendant refused to answer. Id. at 46. Similarly, the Defendant here in Nye County refused to answer. In Fisher, the officers asked the defendant whether the defendant needed medical attention after noticing a small cut on his hand
despite orders from the deputies, a locksmith picking the lock, and deputies making a forceful entry into the house, the Defendant still tried to block their access to the victim in need, Johnathan Piper.
and seeing him cause a disturbance by screaming and throwing things. Id. \({ }^{6}\) Here, the deputies were concerned about a second person-one that Defendant was hiding from them-needing medical attention or otherwise being in danger. There, the defendant argued that he told police to go away and get a warrant. Id. Still, they entered to make sure that he did not need medical help. Id. at 46, 49. Here, the Defendant told the deputies that everyone was ok, but in addition to this, there was a second person that said, "I need some help." So, they entered to make sure that a second person did not need medical help or was not otherwise in danger: In Fisher, they did not even end up calling emergency medical personnel. Id. at 49. Here, they attempted CPR and called emergency medical personnel, but ultimately cancelled the call because Johnathan Piper was dead.

Ulitimately in Fisher, the evidence that the defendant pointed a gun at the officer in response to the officer entering the defendant's home was admissible against him at trial under the emergency aid exception because the officers had an objectively reasonable basis for believing that medical assistance was needed, or persons were in danger, even if that person was the defendant and even though they did not end up calling for medical help. Here, even more so than in Fisher, the evidence that the deputies obtained after the entry is admissible under the emergency aid exception for the same reasons.
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Similarly, miniscule when compared to the situation here, in Brigham City, the injury was a bloody lip. Fisher,
558 U.S. at 49 . By comparison here, it was a 911 caller asking for help and a Defendant hiding him from the
police.

\section*{1. The Threat of Injury to Mr. Piper is Sufficient for the Emergency Aid Exception}

The emergency exception applies when there is a need to protect those injured or threatened with such injury. Fisher, 558 U.S. at 47, quoting Brigham City, 547 U.S. at 403. The standard is an "objectively reasonable basis" to believe, it is not probable cause, it is not even reasonable suspicion. See, id. at 47. Despite these familiar standards being available to the Court, it chose a different standard in Michigan v. Fisher, 558 U.S. 45, therefore, "objectively reasonable basis" must have its own independent meaning. See, Hill v. Walsh, 884 F.3d 16, 23 (1st Cir., 2018). The Court explained in Fisher that "[o]fficers do not need ironclad proof of a likely serious, lifethreatening injury to invoke the emergency aid exception." Id. at 49 (internal quotations omitted). In fact, as the Court in Fisher points out, the "role of a peace officer includes preventing violence and restoring order, not simply rendering first aid to casualties." Id. at 49 , quoting Brigham City, supra at 406 . Furthermore, despite the use of "serious" or "life-threatening" the Court does not require such a heightened injury. See, id. at 48-49. In Fisher, the small cut to the hand was sufficient and the Court explained that the defendant was not correctly applying the reasoning of Brigham City. Id. at 46, 48-49. Therefore, while a reasonable basis to believe that someone is already injured is sufficient, a reasonable basis to believe that they are threatened with such injury is also sufficient.

Thus, the threat of injury to Johnathan Piper, as evidenced by him asking for help, a second person taking the phone and preventing the dispatcher from speaking to him, the neighbor indicating that there were two people inside the house with the disturbance, the Defendant acknowledging a second person inside and then the Defendant preventing law enforcement from reaching that second person, is sufficient to justify the emergency aid exception.

\section*{2. A Need for Swift Action Existed}

The emergency aid exception "requires only an objectively reasonable basis for believing that a person within the house is in need of immediate aid[.]" Fisher, 558 U.S. at 47 (internal punctuation and citations omitted) (emphasis added). It is a "need for swift aid" that must exist. Hannon, 125 Nev . at 147.

But that should not be conflated with actual swift and successful execution by law enforcement. Otherwise, a defendant that is successful in delaying law enforcement's entry into the house will claim that law enforcement did not swiftly enter the house. If a defendant asserted that despite law enforcement demanding that a defendant allow them entry to check on the occupants of a residence, and despite attempting to enter through the doors, law enforcement was unable to enter because the defendant barred their access, and law enforcement in turn had to wait for more resources before ultimately making entry, it would be a bizarre outcome to find that because of the defendant's obstruction, law enforcement did not make swift entry and any evidence obtained would therefore be inadmissible. The Fourth Amendment's standard of
reasonableness does not create such a requirement. Instead, such a claim conflates the issue: it is the need for immediate action that the Fourth Amendment requires under the emergency aid exception, not actual swift action in execution, particularly when the Defendant is the reason for that delay.?

Thus, the evidence is admissible because the emergency aid exception requires only that a person be in need of immediate action, which Johnathan Piper was here.
3. The Fourth Amendment Does Not Consider the Subjective Motivations of the

\section*{Deputies}

If both subjective motivations for criminal investigation and an objectively reasonable basis for believing someone was in need of help exist, the subjective motivations for criminal investigation completely fade away from the courts' consideration. Fisher, 558 U.S. at 49; Hannon, 125 Nev . at 146-147. Put another way, if evidence exists to support an objectively reasonable basis to believe that a person is in need of medical assistance or otherwise in danger, then it is improper to inquire into the subjective motivations of officers; it is only when there is no evidence of the objectively reasonable basis that the court may pile the subjective motivation on in its analysis. Compare (Lastine v. State, 429 P.3d 942, 952 (Nev. App. 2018)) (the Nevada Court of Appeals first acknowledging Hannon, but nevertheless piling on in its analysis a subjective motivation evidenced by not calling emergency medical personnel to the scene and waiting for backup because the court found an objectively reasonable basis lacking) with (Fisher, 558 U.S. at 49) (the United States Supreme Court finding the fact

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\({ }^{7}\) For reasons covered in B.3., whether law enforcement waits for backup before making entry is irrelevant because it is not an appropriate to consider their subjective motivations, or at a minimum, it is but one factor to consider and therefore is not an element to be overcome as Defense is asking the Court to treat it.
}
that emergency medical personnel were not called completely irrelevant to the inquiry because there was an objectively reasonable basis), and also with (Hannon 125 Nev . at 148) (the Nevada Supreme Court disavowing inquiries into the subjective motivations of officers when acting under the emergency aid exception because it is irrelevant under the Fourth Amendment).

The Nevada Court of Appeals held in Lastine v. State, that the police did not have an objectively reasonable basis to believe that there was an immediate need to protect the life or safety of the defendant when: as the sole occupant of a car, he committed a hit and run, but the airbags were not activated in the defendant's car, there was no damage to the interior of the car, and he drove his car to his home. 429 P.3d 942, 945, 951-952 (Nev. App. 2018). \({ }^{8}\)

In contrast to the facts presented to the Nevada Court of Appeals there -facts that were not established well in the district court because the state there did not present the emergency doctrine as an argument below, id. at 951-the deputies here had reason to believe that there was a second person, when: a 911 caller asked for help and a second person told the dispatcher not to worry about it, the neighbor told the deputies that the house with a disturbance had two people, and the Defendant implicitly acknowledged that there was another person in the residence. Therefore, while there may not have been an objectively reasonable basis to believe that anyone in Lastine needed help, there was an objectively reasonable basis to believe that Johnathan Piper needed help.
\({ }^{8}\) Hypothetically, if it was appropriate to consider the subjective motivations, the facts addressing the subjective intent of the deputies and troopers in Lastine are so different than the facts addressing the subjective intent of the deputies here, that Lastine has no impact: here the deputies were continually trying to make contact with Johnathan Piper and they did immediately check on the welfare of Johnathan Piper when they finally were able to get in the house. Compare with Lastine, 429 P. 3 d at 952.

So although in Lastine, certain facts that demonstrated the officers had a subjective motivation to conduct a criminal investigation (i.e., not immediately entering the home or room to check on the person they asserted needed medical help, waiting for backup to arrive, and not calling for medical personnel) may have added on to the theory that they had no objectively reasonable basis, the State need not defend against those same facts here because evidence exists to support the objectively reasonable basis. \({ }^{9}\) Thus, even if these facts do exist here, those facts and the significance of these facts noted in Lastine, are not relevant for the court to consider because under Fisher, Brigham City, and Hannon, the 911 call, the neighbor, and the statements of the Defendant here are all evidence presented to the court that precludes an inquiry into the subjective motivations of the deputies: those facts must fade away from the Courts' analysis.

\section*{4. Not Having Contact with Mr. Piper is an Objectively Reasonable Basis to} Believe he Needed Medical Attention or was in Danger

The emergency aid exception exists when the police have reason to believe that one of the parties, they are talking to is in need of help, or an unidentified person is present and in need of help. Hannon, 125 Nev. at 148. In Hannon, the Nevada Supreme Court found that the state lacked an objectively reasonable basis because any basis that may have existed, disappeared when the officer interviewed the two people present at the door, and furthermore, the officer had no indicia that another person was inside the residence. Id. Importantly there, the Court pointed out the facts that would have established an exigency; facts which are present here.
\({ }^{9}\) At worst, they are factors to consider rather than elements to overcome.

Here, the evidence demonstrates what Hannon did not-an objectively reasonable basis to believe that another person was present and in need of help. Here, nobody came to the door, not even the Defendant. Therefore, in contrast to Hannon, the deputies had not "made contact with both occupants." See Def. Mot., 7:26-28. Additionally, here, there is indicia of another person inside the residence: the person that the neighbor said lived in the residence, the person that Defendant implicitly acknowledged, and the same person that asked the dispatcher for help, Johnathan Piper. Thus, the deputies here did have an objectively reasonable basis to believe there was a person inside that needed help because in contrast to Hannon, both occupants did not come to the door for an interview and the deputies did have indicia of another person in need of help, either of which is sufficient to establish an objectively reasonable basis to believe that someone was in need of help. \({ }^{10}\)
5. The Emergency Aid Exception is Even More Compelling Because Johnathan Piper was Asking for Help

Regardless of whether the occupants are asking for help, law enforcement may enter if they have an objectively reasonable basis to believe someone is in need of heip, Brigham City, 547 U.S. at 407, and even over the refusal of that person. Fisher, 558 U.S. at 48. Here, Johnathan Piper told the dispatcher he needed help and the dispatched could tell there was a second person preventing him from seeking the help he needed. If law enforcement in Brigham City and Fisher acted in accordance with the Fourth Amendment when they acted with an objectively reasonable basis to believe that
\({ }^{10}\) The State is not addressing Defendant's citation to an unpublished case before January 1, 2016 because it is not precedent, see NRAP 36(c)(2), and may not be cited even for persuasive value. See NRAP 36(c)(3). Therefore, despite Dixon v. State, 2015 Nev. Unpub. LEXIS 729, \(131 \mathrm{Nev} .1273,2015 \mathrm{WL} 3766252\), being favorable to the State, it is not addressing Defendant's attempt to distinguish.
somebody needed help, then even more so, the Nye County Deputy Sheriffs acted with an objectively reasonable basis to believe that someone inside the Defendant's and Johnathan Piper's residence needed help when he explicitly asked for their help. Therefore, the evidence is admissible under the emergency aid exception.

\section*{C. No Evidence Should be Suppressed}

First, no evidence should be suppressed because the deputies acted appropriately under the emergency aid exception of the Fourth Amendment. Still, the State argues in the alternative-to protect against all possible outcomes-that the appropriate remedy is still not to suppress any of the evidence because exclusion of evidence is not automatic. Here, any possible defects in the actions of the deputies can be cured by the warrant and the independent source and inevitable discovery doctrine.

If evidence would have inevitably been discovered, then even with a Fourth Amendment violation, the police should be placed in the same, not a worse position, than they would have been without the violation. Murray v. United States, 487 U.S. 533, 537, 539, 108 S. Ct. 2529, 101 L. Ed. 2d 472 (1988). Under the exclusionary rule, even if bad faith exists it is not a consideration for the court. Nix v. Williams, 467 U.S. 431, 445, 104 S. Ct. 2501, 81 L. Ed. 2d 377 (1984).

If police make an illegal entry, and then later obtain a warrant, evidence obtained as a result of that warrant is admissible. Segura v. United States, 468 U.S. 796, 815, 104 S. Ct. 3380, 82 L. Ed. 2d 599 (1984). For evidence to be the fruit of the poisonous tree, the illegality must be the but for cause of the "fruit." \(/ \mathrm{d}\). at 813 . Taking this a step further, if police enter a building illegally, confirm that there is evidence present to make it worth their time, then apply for a warrant, and probable cause exists based on the legal evidence available, then that same evidence_previously viewed illegaily-can be
admitted as a result of the warrant. Murray, 487 U.S. at 541. Furthermore, it is the facts known to the officer at the time that the court is to consider, even if not previously articulated to justify the search. Devenpeck v. Alford, 543 U.S. 146, 153-54, 125 S. Ct. 588, 594 (2004).

Here, Detective Fancher applied for a search warrant. Therefore, regardless of whether a Fourth Amendment violation may have occurred-which for the reasons above it did not-any evidence obtained post-warrant, even evidence that the deputies saw during a supposed illegal entry, would be admissible because that same evidence would have been seen after the warrant. Hypothetically, under Murray, the deputies here could have checked to see if Johnathan Piper's body was inside--even without relying on the emergency aid exception-then applied for a warrant with the evidence they had before they made entry and from what they could see outside of the house. Then they could have walked back in with the warrant and everything would be admissible. While it is the State's position that the deputies acted under the emergency aid exception and evidence obtained as part of that appropriately supported the warrant, the State argues that in the alternative, the evidence would still be admissible because, even excluding the evidence gained from the emergency entry, probable cause existed to support a warrant and the police would have found the same evidence post-warrant.

Thus, under the exclusionary rule's inevitable discovery and independent source doctrines, all evidence is admissible regardless of whether the Court finds a Fourth Amendment violation because the warrant cured any defect that could possibly exist.

\section*{CONCLUSION}

Because an objectively reasonable basis for believing that a second person (or even the person they were talking to) was in need of medical assistance or was in danger based on the 911 dispatcher receiving a call from a victim saying, "I need some help," a second male taking the phone and saying, "False alarm," a neighbor informing the deputies that the house with the disturbance had two people in it, the Defendant refusing to answer the door, and when he did, merely opening a window, refusing to give his name, and saying everyone inside is ok-further confirming that a second person was inside the home-the deputies demanding entry into the house was an appropriate action under the Fourth Amendment, and any evidence obtained as a result of the deputies acting under this emergency aid exception is admissible.

DATED this \(6^{\text {th }}\) day of October, 2020.

\section*{CHRIS ARABIA NYE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY}



\section*{ARGUMENT}

In its Response, the State bases much of its argument on facts that are nowhere on the record, and unknown at this point in time. In determining whether Deputies has a reasonable basis to believe someone inside the Linda Street address was in need of aid, it is important to determine what Deputies knew at the time. Certain facts became clear after the fact, such as the content of the 911 call, and the phone number it came from. It is unclear whether Deputies knew that information at the time, and the record now shows it is more likely they did not.

At the preliminary hearing, Deputy Gideon testified that he was dispatched for a 911 disconnect. Preliminary Hearing Transcript (hereinafter "PHT") 101:23-25. He was tasked to make contact with whoever was inside the trailer and investigate why they called 911. PHT 102:12-14. The call became a welfare check, and Deputy Gideon did not know who they were there to do a welfare check on. PHT 116:12-14; 117:19-22. At the time of their arrival, Deputies did not know the content of the 911 call. They did not know anyone said they needed help. They did not know there was more than one voice heard on the call, and they did not know the identity of anyone.

The State relies heavily on a comparison to Fisher to argue that there were exigent circumstances in this case, but of course the State leaves out crucially important details in the summation of the Fisher case. Specifically, in that case when police responded, they encountered a tumultuous situation in the house and found signs of a recent injury. Michigan v. Fisher, 558 U.S. 45 , 48 (2009). The Officers could see violent behavior inside the house, as Fisher was screaming and throwing things. Id. The Court held that it would be objectively reasonable to believe that Fisher's projectiles might have a human target, or that Fisher would hurt himself in the course of his rage. Id. Fisher is easily distinguished from this case, where Deputies encountered nothing but the brief sound of footsteps inside the house.

The State again makes the fatal flaw of assuming what Deputies knew at the time, arguing that the contents and participants of the 911 call, as well as Jonathan Piper already being deceased inside
the house, justified the Deputies' warrantless entry. They argue that because the injury here was far greater than the injury in Fisher, it created the exigent circumstance necessary for entry. However, the Deputies knew none of that information at the time, only learning it after their unlawful entry into the house. That is in stark contrast to Fisher, where officers observed signs of recent injury, and even observed the actual injury through the house window.

In its Response, the State seems to create its own law. They state:
"When there is evidence that there is a person inside a residence that may need to help and police have been unable to contact that person, there is an objectively reasonable basis to believe that there is an immediate need to protect that person."

State's Response to Defendant's Motion to Dismiss, page 5, lines 8-12. The State cites to Hannon \(v\). State, 125 Nev. 142, 148, 207 P.3d 344 (2009) as its authority, but Hannon made no such ruling. The Court simply considered the fact that officers in that case did make contact with both occupants of the apartment, and that there was no third party, in looking at the totality of the circumstances. Hannon v. State, 125 Nev. 142, 148, 207 P.3d 344 (2009). They make so sweeping law that there is always an exigent circumstance if law enforcement is unable to contact all occupants of a house.

Despite the legal gymnastics of the State, the actual actions of the Deputies are not only relevant, but an important factor to consider when reviewing the totality of the circumstances. The State's argument that "the need for swift action" does not mean actual swift action is one that defies logic. If a member of law enforcement, with all of their experience and training, concludes that there is time to wait for backup or additional resources, then it would follow that a reasonable person would conclude the same, and there was no exigent circumstance. This should not be confused with the need to wait for additional resources, such as the SWAT team in a barricade situation. Here, Deputies had time to wait for backup, and time to wait for a locksmith, because there was no objectively reasonable basis to believe anyone was in need of assistance inside the trailer; there was no exigent circumstance.

The last argument the State makes in its Response is inevitable discovery because Detective Fancher obtained a search warrant. That argument holds no weight because all the evidence and
probable cause contained in Detective Fancher's affidavit in support of the search warrant was illegally obtained due to the flagrant Fourth Amendment Violation. Both Murray and Segura that the State relies on have one essential element in common: law enforcement had enough legally obtained evidence to get a warrant, from other, independent parts of their investigations, so the contraband found during their warrantless searches would have been inevitably discovered. Murray v. United States, 487 U.S. 533, 108 S. Ct. 2529 (1988); Segura v. United States, 468 U.S. 796, 104 S. Ct. 3380 (1984). That is not the case here. All of the evidence contained in Detective Fancher's affidavit in support of his warrant was obtained through the unlawful entry into the house. Without the illegal entry, there would not have been sufficient evidence for the issuance of a search warrant.

\section*{CONCLUSION}

When Deputies with the Nye County Sheriff's Office entered the house at 835 South Linda Street in Pahrump, Nevada, they did so without any objectively reasonable basis to believe there was an immediate need to protect the lives or safety of themselves or others. As such, their entry was unlawful and violated the Fourth Amendment rights of Marco Torres. Because all of the evidence obtained in this case was the result of an unlawful search, the case against Marco Torres must be dismissed in its entirety.

DATED this \(12^{\text {th }}\) day of October, 2020.


\section*{CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE}

MARCO ANTONIO TORRES, do hereby certify that I have served the following:
Defendant's Reply to the State's Response to Defendant's Motion to Dismiss in Case No. CR20-0092
State v. Marco Antonio Torres
upon said Plaintiff by delivering a true and correct copy thereof on October 12, 2020, to the following: NYE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

I, Daniel E. Martinez, Esq., Nye County Public Defender and counsel for the Defendant,


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}

IN THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF NYE

\section*{ORDER TO ISSUE WRIT OF} HABEAS CORPUS

On this \(23^{\text {rd }}\) day of September 2020, MARCO ANTONIO TORRES presented a verified petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, and on examination of the petition, the court believes such writ should be granted;

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Sharon Wehrly, Sheriff of Nye produce the person of petitioner before the court in the courtroom in the Pahrump District Court located at1520 E. Basin Ave, Pahrump Nevada on the \(4^{\text {th }}\) day of December, 2020 at 1I:00 a.m., to show cause, if any is had, why such individual so holds petitioner in restraint of liberty. The

The undersigned hereby certifies that on the \(\qquad\) day of October 2020 she sent via
U.S. mail (or hand delivered) copies of the foregoing ORDER TO ISSUE WRIT OF

Daniel Martinez, Esq.
Pahrump, NV
(Hand Delivered)
Ny County District Attorney
Pahrump, NV
(Hand Delivered)
Ny County Sheriff's Office
Pahrump, NV
(Hand Delivered)

Chute Pevimende
CHRISTEL RAIMONDO, Clerk to DISTRICT JUDGE

Dept. No.: 1

IN THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF NYE

THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Plaintiff,
vs.

\section*{MOTION TO CONTINUE TRIAL DATE}

COMES NOW, the Defendant, Marco Antonio Torres, by and through is Public Defender, Daniel E. Martinez, Esq., hereby moves this Court to for an order vacating the trial dates set to commence on January 13,2021, and requests a new trial setting on a date convenient to the Court.

This Motion is made and based upon the papers and pleadings on file herein, and any


Page 1 of 5

\section*{DECLARATION OF COUNSEL}

DANIEL E. MARTINEZ, ESQ. makes the following declaration:
1. I am an attorney duly licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada; I have been appointed to represent the Defendant in the instant matter, and I am familiar with the facts and circumstances of this case.
2. On September 4, 2020, Marco Antonio Torres appeared before this court for an Arraignment hearing, and the instant case was scheduled to proceed to trial beginning on January 13, 2021.
3. Defense counsel has retained a consulting expert in this case, and subpoenaed all the records pertaining to this matter from the Clark County Coroner's Office for the expert to review, along with the discovery. The expert has received all of that documentation and is still in the process of reviewing it so he can offer his opinion.
4. The Clark County Coroner's Office did not retain any histology slides in this matter. So, there are no such slides that could be sent to the Defense expert for review. In preliminary conversations between counsel and the expert, this raises the potential for an independent autopsy, depending on the expert's opinion after review of all the discovery. No independent autopsy has been scheduled to date.
5. In preparing the defense, Counsel has attempted to subpoena the Defendant's past medical records pertaining to psychological and psychiatric treatment. However, those records are not longer available due to their age.
6. The next step would be to seek permission from the Court to have the Defendant evaluated. This is necessary and material as it would pertain to pretrial motions, defense at trial, and mitigating circumstances at sentencing, should the Defendant be convicted of any offenses.
7. Calendar Call in this case is currently set for December 4, 2020, and the deadline for pretrial motions is November 27, 2020.
8. Defense counsel will need more time to consult and confer with currently and potentially retained expert witnesses in order to effectively and zealously represent the Defendant in this matter. As such, I am requesting a continuance of the jury trial in this case.
9. This is the first trial setting in this matter.
10. This motion is made in good faith not for the purpose of delay.
11. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. (NRS 53.045)

EXECUTED this \(20^{\text {th }}\) day of November, 2020.


\section*{CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE}

I, Daniel E. Martinez, Esq., Nye County Public Defender and counsel for the Defendant,
Marco Antonio Torres, do hereby certify that I have served the following: Defendant's Motion to Continue Trial Date in Case No. CR20-0092 State of Nevada v. Marco Antonio Torres
upon said Plaintiff by delivering a true and correct copy thereof on November 20, 2020, to the following:
NYE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
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