IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,	Electronically Filed Aug 17 2021 11:33 a.m.
Petitioner,	Case N <mark>Elizabeth A. Brown Case Nelizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court Court Case New York (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988)</mark>
VS.)
THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT)
COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA,)
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK;)
AND THE HONORABLE MONICA)
TRUJILLO, DISTRICT JUDGE,)
)
Respondents,)
and)
BRANDON ALEXANDER MCGUIRE,)
Real Party in Interest.)
)

REAL PARTY IN INTEREST'S SUPPLEMENTAL APPENDIX TO ANSWER TO EMERGENCY PETITION FOR WRIT

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INDEX APPENDIX TO OPPOSITION (MCGUIRE) PAGE NO. TRANSCRIPTS Recorder's Transcript of Hearing Re: State's Motion to Admit Evidence of Other Crimes, Wrongs or Acts Pursuant to NRS 48.045(3), NRS 48.061 And NRS 48.045(2) Calendar Call Date of Hrg: 07/19/21.....45-61

Electronically Filed 8/16/2021 12:28 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT RTRAN 1 2 DISTRICT COURT 3 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 4 5 CASE#: C-16-319756-1 6 THE STATE OF NEVADA, DEPT. III 7 Plaintiff, 8 VS. BRANDON ALEXANDER MCGUIRE, 9 10 Defendant. 11 BEFORE THE HONORABLE MONICA TRUJILLO, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 12 MONDAY, JULY 19, 2021 13 RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING: STATE'S MOTION TO ADMIT EVIDENCE OF OTHER CRIMES, 14 WRONGS OR ACTS PURSUANT 15 TO NRS 48.045(3), NRS 48.061, AND NRS 48.045(2) CALENDAR CALL 16 17 18 ALL APPEARANCES: 19 LINDSEY D. MOORS, ESQ. For the State: **Chief Deputy District Attorney** 20 21 KATHLEEN M. HAMERS, ESQ. For the Defendant: 22 SHANA S. BROUWERS, ESQ. **Deputy Public Defenders** 23 24 25 RECORDED BY: REBECA GOMEZ, COURT RECORDER Page 1

Case Number: C-16-319756-1

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[Case called at 9:12 a.m.]

THE COURT: Case number C-16-319756-1, State of Nevada versus Brandon Alexander McGuire.

Who's here on behalf of the State?

MS. MOORS: Good morning, Your Honor, Lindsey Moors on behalf of the State.

THE COURT: On behalf of defendant?

MS. HAMERS: Kathleen Hamers and Shana Brouwers.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Okay, this is time set for a calendar call as well as I have the State's Motion to Admit Evidence of other Crimes, Wrongs, or Acts Pursuant to NRS 48.045(3), 48.061, and 48.045(2).

I've reviewed that motion, as well as the defendant's opposition, and — one second, before I let you argue — Ms. Moors, if I did grant you a *Petrocelli* hearing, did you intend to call the detectives or the officers that testified before the grand jury because I've already reviewed that transcript?

MS. MOORS: It would essentially be the same witnesses. It would be the DNA analyst, the detective from the grand jury hearing as well as anyone that collected any samples. So, I mean, I think it would be somewhat similar to what was — if you've already reviewed the grand jury transcript.

THE COURT: Okay.

 So go ahead with your argument.

MS. MOORS: Thank you, Your Honor.

So as Your Honor indicated you've already read both of the motions, but the gist of the State's argument here is that the prior bad act evidence should be allowed for propensity purposes. And I understand on its face we're looking at a potentially prejudicial argument. But as pointed out, one of my favorite quotes ever is, evidence relevant to a defendant's motive is not rendered inadmissible because it is of a highly prejudicial nature that best evidence often is.

So, I'm not denying that it is not prejudicial, but its probative value substantially outweighs that. And the factors as enumerated in *Franks* that we need to look at with regards to whether or not it should be admitted is, first of all, is it relevant?

Well, we're dealing with a prior sexual assault, and I understand that defense's contention is that this could have been consensual. I would point out that it was presented to the grand jury. There is currently a sexual assault charge preceding that was not challenged via a writ. So it least met the standard of slight or marginal evidence for sexual assault at that point.

What I think is also interesting in looking at the *LeMay factors*, the first one being similarity, often times, I would submit that to you don't see damage to an individual's mouth as a result of a sexual assault, but strangely enough we do have that in our prior decedent. There's damage to her mouth, there's allegations of semen being near her mouth as is the same with our victim here.

 So, we're not just dealing with sexual assault, we're dealing with oral sexual assault. And there is plenty of indicia that that occurred even though, unfortunately, we cannot call Annie to the stand with regards to that issue. But we have that. We also have the fact that she was located in a remote area with no underwear on. We have the fact that her skirt was pulled up above her waist, that there appeared to be footprints, barefoot footprints such that she was taken out there, presumably against her will.

I understand that it's circumstantial, but unfortunately because she's dead we don't have the ability to call her. And I think that's certainly needs to be taken into consideration while defendant is being charged with her murder, as well as sexual assault, there shouldn't be a benefit because we aren't able to call her to testify to these similarities.

Now, if you go further through the *LeMay factors*, if you look at closeness in time, in the *Franks case* that was a 12 year differential. We're dealing with six years here. So I would argue that that sways in favor of the State. It was deemed admissible in *Franks* with the 12 year delay.

With regards to frequency of prior acts, there is a -- this is sort of similar to closeness in time, but in terms of this type of act, these type of sexual crimes that we are now allowing to be admitted for propensity purposes, they often times occur behind closed doors.

So, two, I would submit, the State would submit, is a sufficient amount to show that there is a frequency of these events. Is there any presence or lack of intervening circumstances? I don't know if that's

super relevant in this analysis with regards to this case. But I think what's important is looking at the final one, which is the necessity of the evidence beyond the testimonies, offered.

It doesn't have to be absolutely necessary; it needs to be practically necessary or essentially virtually necessary based on what we're dealing with. And in this particular case the facts of our case are such that because defendant's DNA is present, there has to be an argument. I mean, I guess there doesn't have to be, but one would think that there would be an argument of consent. The fact the victim voluntarily got into this car, the fact that they are both seen going through the Wendy's drive-thru with regards to video, which is another issue that I need to bring up separately because we thought that we had lost the video. I was able to locate it on Friday. I just provided a copy to defense. But certainly that's going to be a defense, his consent. You know, why else would you get in a car with someone that you don't know if you were consenting to what was then going to happen later. And so, is it practically necessary, yes, it is, because we need further corroboration to bolster that.

And with regards to all of the factors, it's certainly relevant, there's no doubt that it is prejudicial, but it is not overly prejudicial. There's certainly ways that the Court can cure that with a limiting instruction with regards to, we're not trying to get into the facts of the death of the prior sexual assault victim. We're trying to talk about the prior sexual conduct; unfortunately, it just happened to be that this victim ended up dying. So, the State does believe that it's met its burden with

 regards to that, submitting under 45.045(3) for propensity, the standard there being preponderance.

I would also point out that we mentioned, obviously, the other prior ways we would admit bad acts for motive, intent, lack of mistake, all of those other various ways. I do think that certainly motive would be relevant as well. Certainly, our biggest contention would be the propensity argument and that's what we're seeking based on all of the similarities.

I would also point out that where the decedent was found was in a remote area of town, and per the testimony of the victim in our case, ultimately she was kind of taken to a remote area and then brought back a little bit closer to society where she was ultimately dropped off by the defendant. But that would be another factor showing that they are similar in nature.

The State's — I think that we've addressed everything that the defense mentioned in their opposition. I know there was some comment about potentially, if there was a hearing, if they would have to conflict off, and I don't know any of the facts with regards to that.

But I can state, Your Honor, that I believe according to the factors as enumerated in *LeMay*, that came out through the *Franks* case, that should be admissible because they're very, very similar, Your Honor, and all of the factors are there. It would be the State's contention that — that it should be admitted in the — the State's case in chief.

THE COURT: Okay, I know you're saying you wouldn't necessarily introduce it into evidence the stuff about the murder, but I'm not sure how you can separate it because part of your argument is that's nonconsensual, it was violent. So, how do you intend to --

MS. MOORS: Well, I think, --

THE COURT: -- show that?

MS. MOORS: Your Honor, I think that we find a way to structure. Obviously, we have to talk about gathering evidence because that's, you know, that we got it from the decedent. But we can say that she was swabbed for evidence. Like, I think that there's a way to get around it. I don't think that I have to ask any questions about her being dead. I mean, I guess, there could be potentially a jury question on whether or not she's, like why hasn't she testified and then that would be something that Your Honor would say, you know, this isn't proper; this isn't admissible. But I absolutely think that you can get in all of those circumstantial and — evidence other than an eyewitness testimony of an actual victim without bringing up the fact that she's dead and that he's accused of her murder.

THE COURT: But what is the support for the nonconsensual aspect, which is --

MS. MOORS: The support is the damage to the mouth where she's located. I guess in terms of not saying that she's dead when they found her but you can say -- I mean, you can say located, that doesn't imply a dead body. That she was -- someone called for help on her behalf, which is how 911 was ultimately called with regards to that. And

the fact that she was unable to speak with — I mean you can say that she was unable to speak with them, but that she was located with her — with no underwear, with the skirt up above her waist, and with damage to her mouth consistent to what could happen with a sexual assault of an oral nature.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. MOORS: I mean, I understand, I totally understand what Your Honor's, saying. But like, you know, there are obviously inherent proof issues that you run into when you have a decedent, right? And, obviously, we wish that she were here to be able to tell her story, she's not. Defendant shouldn't certainly be entitled to a benefit when there -- has already been found probable cause for that. So, there is sexual assault in that -- in that murder case. It's not like it was just -- went to the grand jury for the murder. It was charged with sexual assault and it was, you know, it's held to answer and it is in the District Court currently and it was not challenged on a writ.

So, I would submit that that's sort of a definitional argument that we've met the slight or marginal evidence. I understand that preponderance is higher than that, but I certainly think that no underwear, the skirt up around her waist, the damage to her face, the fact that she was located, I think all of that can be stated without alleging that she's dead and all of that is indicia of the fact that it was nonconsensual. Based on also the sperm being found on her skirt, as well as, you know, near her face, further corroborating the similarities between that case and our case.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I don't — certainly don't think you should be at an advantage, but I think a lot of that's speculative. I think based on other cases it's clear that people engage in all types of sexual activity, which include violence and they're still consensual. So, a lot of that's speculation.

That being said, Ms. Hamers or Ms. Brouwers, go ahead.

MS. HAMERS: Thank you, Judge.

I agree with the State that we're under a *Franks analysis* in this case where the State has to prove — show three things, that the evidence is relevant, proof by a preponderance of the evidence, and not unfairly prejudicial. I think they fail on all three here. The evidence that we're talking about, you know if we get rid of a lot of speculation and argument, is that there was sperm faction DNA recovered from a deceased victim, that's the evidence.

That's also the only way to present that evidence to a jury.

Because I will be then defending two sexual assaults and I cannot possibly talk about the sexual assault of the decedent without mentioning that, oh, by the way she didn't accuse him of sexual assault, she didn't say that he sexually assaulted her. Just as a practical matter, I think it is absolutely impossible.

It's the -- I can't think of a more prejudice than having a dead victim for bad act evidence, so, I think it's certainly unfairly prejudicial, and I think this is just a huge proof problem. And I -- it's, again, yeah, it's not a benefit to him. In fact, it could a benefit to him if she was allowed to say it was consensual and that he didn't kill her, who knows.

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But we can't -- we can't admit it here, this is a trial that should fall on whether or not the State can prove this case. She'll testify, they'll either find proof beyond a reasonable doubt or they won't, and that's what we'd like to do, we'd like to proceed to trial with that.

THE COURT: Okay.

Anything further, Ms. Moors?

MS. MOORS: Nothing further from the State, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So having reviewed the motion, as well as the opposition, I don't find that it falls under NRS 48.045(3).

Obviously, I would have to make a finding that it — that the prior behavior is relevant for propensity purposes. And while you may meet that, the problem is the preponderance of the evidence standard. I know your argument is charged in another case it meets slight evidence, but as you recognize preponderance is a different standard and a higher standard, it's more than 50 percent. So, I don't find that that would be — you could establish that it was nonconsensual; the prior incident was not consensual by a preponderance of the evidence. I think it fails on that — in that regard.

As to the -- you did mention 48.061, but I didn't see an analysis on there, so was that in error, Ms. Moors?

MS. MOORS: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And then as to 48.045(2), I mean, I reviewed the grand jury transcript, and quite frankly, the parts that you cited I don't think that they say what -- what you said they stated. So, if your intent, which is why I asked you on the off-set, was to bring the

same people to testify as to the same things that I've already read, then I don't think it would meet the clear and convincing standard. And I definitely don't think we get past the more prejudicial than probative. So I don't even think you get a *Petrocelli* hearing on this matter.

So, I am going to deny the motion.

Ms. Hamers, please prepare an order consistent with your opposition and my findings today.

And as to Calendar Call.

MS. MOORS: Your Honor, I did mention that I was going to bring this up again. But if you look back at the history of this case, it's fairly long and sorted and I will need to go over it a couple of months ago.

But there was some discussion back and forth between defense counsel and the State looking for this video that I mentioned about Wendy's. When I was subpoenaing the case I went ahead and subpoenaed everyone from the murder case as well in case I needed them, depending on what Your Honor did with the motion it was my — it was made aware to me on Friday by an investigator from that case that he knew where the video was, that it was actually stored under the homicide event number, not the SA event number. So, I was able to retrieve that.

I attempted to email it to Ms. Brouwers and Ms. Hamers. The issue was is that it was too large. I was able to get to Ms. Brouwers via a drop box on Friday. I did provide a disk of to Ms. Hamers today. And I

just wanted to point that out just in full disclosure that it was not intentional, but I did happen to find it. I wanted to provide that.

Furthermore, I think right now we're set for trial next week.

And I did want to address some issues with defense notices of expert, it was filed not timely, and the State will be objecting to that notice as not complying with the notice requirements under NRS.

THE COURT: Okay. How come you didn't file a written motion to strike?

MS. MOORS: Your Honor, I apologize, I didn't -- I didn't have a chance to, but I should have. I can certainly file one this afternoon. But it was filed on -- Court's indulgence. It was filed on the 6th and it was due on the 5th.

MS. HAMERS: I can address the timeliness, if the Court wants.

THE COURT: Okay. So aside from those issues, Ms. Moors, are you saying you'd be ready to go to trial?

MS. MOORS: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Ms. Hamers, go ahead.

MS. HAMERS: I don't have the rule in front of me, because I didn't know this was an issue today, but the Eighth Judicial District Court Rules state that if a motion or a pleading is due on a holiday and it's greater than, I think, ten days, the time limit et all, then you can file it on the next business day. The 5th was a holiday, that's when the 4th of July holiday was observed, and so we filed on the next business day or judicial day, I should say.

THE COURT: Okay. And as to the video?

MS. HAMERS: I received a disk today, I haven't seen it, so I don't have anything more to say about it, I guess, until I do see it. If there's anything we want to file, we will.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, you guys are first in line to go, other than that would you be ready to go?

MS. HAMERS: Yes.

THE COURT: So, I really would prefer you go look at it. I don't know how long the video is but.

MS. HAMERS: We're going to —

MS. MOORS: It's literally a minute.

MS. HAMERS: — we're going to announce ready no matter what's in the video. If it raises any other issues we want to address, we'd file a motion.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HAMERS: A continue -- we won't be seeking a continuance based on the video.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. MOORS: And I can tell Your Honor that it is under a minute. I don't know — I think Ms. Brouwers had chance to look at it. It's under a minute and it shows everything that it was reported to show, so it doesn't have anything mind blowing.

THE COURT: Okay. And, anything further in response to her argument about the expert witness?

MS. MOORS: No, Your Honor.

 THE COURT: All right. So I am going to allow that.

So you're announcing ready, you're going to go to central — well, I would prefer to put this on in the morning because if you have any issues, I'm going to get in trouble for sending you to central trial — calendar call. So we're going to set this here, understanding that you're announcing ready now, we'll set this here at 8:30 on Wednesday. And then I'm going to also schedule you for central calendar call in front of Judge Jones and that will be at?

THE CLERK: 2 p.m. and that's in Lower Level.

MS. HAMERS: And just so the Court's aware, we're not going to put any, I mean, we're going to announce ready on Wednesday, the same that we are doing now. And I wouldn't bring up any issues at central calendar call. If there's anything we need to bring —

THE COURT: Well, I just want to make sure the video issue.

I want to know that you've looked over it --

MS. HAMERS: Okay.

THE COURT: — there's no issues, and that you don't, you know, because if something comes up then maybe you won't announce ready.

MS. MOORS: And, Your Honor, what's the -- I've heard sort of contradictory information on the procedure with regards to what's happening on Wednesday.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. MOORS: So, does -- if we go there, that means we're for sure going and she just tells us when we start? Is that --

THE COURT: Unless you -- you can plead there or she's going to set you for start of jury selection.

MS. MOORS: Okay. And then that will be back in front of Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. MOORS: And it's just a matter of what dates we start?

THE COURT: What date and time --

MS. MOORS: Okay.

THE COURT: -- be depending on the order of the other cases that they're setting.

MS. MOORS: Okay.

THE COURT: -- that they're setting

MS. HAMERS: And can I ask one question about timing? I know that central trial has to do some of that, but generally as far as trial days, do you know what we should plan on as far as start times so I can make sure I have everything set.

THE COURT: So I still have to do my criminal calendar. So Monday and Wednesday I anticipate about a 10:30, obviously depending on what happens and calendars start. Other than that, on civil days we should be able to start at -- right at either 8:30 or 9:00.

MS. HAMERS: Okay.

THE COURT: And that includes Thursday and Fridays too.

MS. HAMERS: Okay.

MS. MOORS: And I don't anticipate — I would think that we would be done by Thursday, if started on Monday. Would you agree or?

1	MS. MOORS: Thank you.
2	MS. HAMERS: Thank you.
3	MS. BROUWERS: Thank you.
4	[Hearing concluded at 9:30 a.m.]
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20	ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the
21	audio/video recording in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability.
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23	Pala Camaz
24	Rebera Gomez Court Recorder/Transcriber
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that this document was filed electronically with the Nevada Supreme Court on the 17th day of August, 2021. Electronic Service of the foregoing document shall be made in accordance with the Master Service List as follows:

AARON D. FORD ALEXANDER CHEN KATHLEEN M. HAMERS

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

MONICA TRUJILLO District Court, Department III 200 Lewis Avenue Las Vegas, NV 89101

BY /s/ Carrie M. Connolly
Employee, Clark County Public
Defender's Office