#### IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

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IAN CHRISTOPHER HELD,	)
Appellant,	) Case No. 83549
vs.	)
THE STATE OF NEVADA,	)
Respondent.	)
	)

Appeal from Jury Verdict and Conviction Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada The Honorable David Hardy

## APPELLANT'S JOINT APPENDIX - VOLUME VII

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# $\frac{\textbf{TABLE OF CONTENTS}}{\textbf{VOLUME I}}$

1.	Information (Filed on 3/18/2021)
2.	Judgment (Filed on 9/3/2021)
3.	Notice of Appeal (Filed on 9/3/2021)7
4.	Motion to Bifurcate Count three of the Information
	(Filed on 6/17/2021)9
5.	Motion to Suppress (Filed on 6/16/2021)
6.	Opposition to Defendant's Motion to Suppress
	(Filed on 6/22/2021)
7.	Defendant's Motion to Suppress Fruits of Search Warrant Pursuant
	To Franks v. Delaware (Filed on 5/12/2021)
	<u>VOLUME II</u>
8.	Opposition to Defendant's Motion to Suppress Fruits of Search
	Warrant Pursuant to Franks v. Delaware (Filed 5/24/21) 40
9.	Exhibit 1 Telephone Search Warrant (Filed 5/24/2021) 54
10.	Exhibit 2 Application for Search Warrant (Filed 5/24/2021) 59
	VOLUME III
11.	Exhibit 3 Transcript of Preliminary Hearing, Pages 1-68
	Dated 3/3/2021)70

# **VOLUME IV**

12.	Continued Exhibit 3 Transcript of Preliminary Hearing, Pages 69-144				
	Dated 3/3/2021)				
<u>VOLUME V</u>					
13.	Transcript of Proceedings, Motion to Suppress				
	(Dated 6/9/2021)215				
	<u>VOLUME VI</u>				
14.	Transcript of Proceedings, Motion to Suppress, Pages 1-83				
	(Dated 6/29/2021)237				
<u>VOLUME VII</u>					
15.	Continued Transcript of Proceedings, Motion to Suppress,				
	Pages 84-165 (Dated 6/29/2021)320				
	VOLUME VIII				
16.	Transcript of Proceedings, Jury Trial Day 2, Pages 1-99				
	(Dated 6/30/2021)402				
<u>VOLUME IX</u>					
17.	Continued Transcript of Proceedings, Jury Trial Day 2,				
	Pages 100-199 (Dated 6/30/2021)501				
///					
///					
///					

# **VOLUME X**

18.	Continued Transcript of Proceedings, Jury Trial Day 2,	
	Pages 200-261 (Dated 6/30/2021)	601
	<u>VOLUME XI</u>	
19.	Transcript of Proceedings, Jury Trial Day 3,	
	Pages 1-129 (Dated 7/1/2021)	663
	VOLUME XII	
20.	Continued Transcript of Proceedings, Jury Trial Day 3,	
	Pages 130-261 (Dated 7/1/2021)	792
	VOLUME XIII	
21.	Notice of Bindover (Filed 3/08/2021)	924
22.	Appearances Hearing (filed 3/22/2021)	925
23.	Verdict, Count I (Filed 7/06/2021)	926
24.	Verdict, Count II (Filed 7/06/2021)	927
25.	Verdict, Count III (Filed 7/06/2021)	928
26.	Order (Filed 4/09/2021)	929
27.	Third Amended Criminal Complaint (Filed 2/24/2021)	930

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- And you weren't wearing that body cam? Q.
- I was not. Α.
- It was seated on a table? Q.
- On a table between us, yes. Α.
- Did you review that body camera after? Q.
- I did. Α.
- And is it accurate that it is very difficult to hear Mr. Held?
- It was hard to hear him, so I It was. reiterated everything that I was saying and that he said.
- And, in fact, you wrote a report in this case, correct?
  - I did. Α.
- And you indicated you tried to assist Held Ο. in remembering things, correct?
  - Correct. Α.
  - So, you kind of led the conversation.
- Like I said in the report, I assisted him Α. trying to help him remember things.
  - And would you say you led the conversation?
- For some aspects, not throughout the whole conversation.
  - And you were present when Mr. Held denied

consent to search the trailer.

A. Correct.

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- Q. And were you a participant in the search of that trailer?
  - A. I was.
- Q. And were you wearing a body camera at that time?
  - A. No.
  - Q. Why not?
  - A. In my unit we don't wear body cameras.
- Q. And that is because you're, essentially, undercover.
  - A. Correct.
- Q. But at the time of the search of the trailer you were no longer undercover, correct?
  - A. I'm in plainclothes at all times.
  - Q. But your presence was known, correct?
  - A. By some, I'm sure.
  - Q. Were there other officers there?
  - A. No.
  - Q. Everyone was in plainclothes?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And you were taking things out of the trailer, correct?

- A. I don't know that I took things out of the trailer. I assisted in the search.
- Q. So, there were -- nothing was taken out of the trailer?
- A. Things were taken out of the trailer. If you're asking if I personally took things out of the trailer, I don't recall personally taking things out of the trailer but things were taken out of the trailer.
- Q. The purpose of not wearing a body camera is to go un-noticed, correct?
- A. Correct -- sorry. We deal with a lot of confidential stuff that we don't want to be revealed. We deal with a lot of substantial assistance information that comes out.
- Q. At the time that you were searching Mr. Held's trailer, there was no need to be undiscoverable.
- A. I can tell you that our unit does not wear body cameras.
- Q. But body cameras would have been available if you asked for one?
  - A. Sure.

Q. And you searched the living room of the

- A. Correct. Front area, yes.
- Q. Did you take any photos of the items in the living room?
- A. I don't believe I took any photos of the items in the living room.
- Q. So, any items that were located in the living room were not photographed inside of the trailer.
- A. I believe there was photographs taken, yes, but I don't believe I was the one that took them.
- Q. Do you recall finding a gray Ryobi drill set?
  - A. I do.
  - Q. And was it gray or black?
  - A. It was a dark color.
  - Q. And where was that located?
  - A. In the front living room area.
  - Q. And you did locate that?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And you did not photograph how you found it?
  - A. I did not photograph it.
  - Q. Okay. So, that drill set was removed from

- A. I'm not saying that.
- Q. You just did not photograph it there?
- A. Typically we have someone that takes care of the evidence and we have someone that takes care of pictures when evidence is found.
- Q. Okay. So, when you located that Ryobi drill, did you indicate to somebody that this is a piece of evidence we should take a photo of?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. So, whether a photo was taken or not, you don't know?
- A. I'm telling you I didn't take the photo. Delieve there was photographs taken of everything that we took out of that residence.
- Q. Okay. Would it have been taken while still in the residence as well as outside of the residence?

MR. DeLONG: Calls for speculation.

THE COURT: Overruled. There must be a foundation for his competence to answer that question.

## BY MS. ROSENTHAL:

Q. Have you participated in other searches?

- A. Yes.
- Q. How many, would you say?
- A. Numerous.
- O. Over ten?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And during those searches, is it common to take pictures of evidence that's found in the location that it's found?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And so if something was important, it would be ideal to have a photo of it where it was found.
- A. Typically, if I found something, I would call for the person taking the photographs to come and take a photograph of the item in place.
- Q. But you don't know if that happened in this case.
  - A. I'm sure it did, yes.
- Q. So, you believe that there should be a photo of that drill in the trailer.
  - A. As far as my knowledge, yes.
  - Q. At any point did you interview Ms. Bush?
  - A. I did not.
- Q. Were you present at the trailer when Ms. Bush was allowed to enter?

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I was not. Α.

- What time did you arrive at the trailer? Q.
- Exact time I can't tell you. Α.
- Was it before or after the search warrant was granted?
- It was as Detective Fye was trying to obtain the search warrant.
  - Was Ms. Bush on scene at that time?
  - She was. Α.
- And to your knowledge had Ms. Bush gone in Q. the trailer previously?
- To my knowledge she was outside of the Α. trailer, as far as I knew at that time.
- And after the search of the trailer, did that conclude your involvement with this case?
- There was still reports and then Α. No. returning property.
- Okay. Were you involved in the returning of the property?
  - T was. Ά.
  - Which property were you involved with? 0.
- I believe it was the Ryobi multiple tool Α. set.
  - Who did you return that to? Q.

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- A. Victim Mr. McCulloch.
- Q. Did you speak to that person personally?
- A. Very briefly.
- Q. What did you discuss?
- A. The -- I asked him -- or Detective Fye knew most of it -- just basically, Does this belong to you? He said, Yes. And that was pretty much all we talked about.
  - Q. Was he in person during that interaction?
  - A. Yes. He was standing before us.
- Q. So it was shown to him and then asked if it was his.
  - A. Yes.
    - MS. ROSENTHAL: Court's indulgence.

## BY MS. ROSENTHAL:

- Q. You conducted numerous searches.
- A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. And Ms. Bush was a suspect in this case?
- A. At the time.
- Q. And so if you knew a search warrant was gonna be applied for, would you allow a suspect back into a residence prior to obtaining that?
- A. It wasn't my case. That's not my decision to make.

- Q. I'm not talking about this case. I'm talking about in general. If you know a search warrant is going to be requested, would you allow a suspect into that location prior?
  - A. Depending on the circumstances, I would.
  - O. What about the facts of this case?
- A. If she was there to get personal belongings, I would allow her to get her personal belongings. Our job isn't to debrief people of their belongings.

MS. ROSENTHAL: That's all, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

To the state.

#### CROSS-EXAMINATION

#### BY MR. DeLONG:

- Q. So, you conducted an interview of Ian Held after he was detained. Is that correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. And that's what you discussed earlier, that you used your body cam?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Because the cameras were out.

    Is that right?
  - A. Correct.

Q. And during that interview of Mr. Held -- well, let's stop first.

Did you interview Ms. Bush as well?

- A. I did not.
- Q. Did you talk to her at all at the police station?
  - A. No.
- Q. So, when she was taken to the police station, you didn't have any interaction with her whatsoever?
  - A. I did not.
- Q. You didn't say, Hey, you're going to look for some stolen property for us?
  - A. Did not.
  - Q. Okay. But you did talk to Mr. Held?
  - A. I did.
- Q. And did he tell you anything about 1440 Whisper Rock Way?
  - A. He did.
  - Q. What did he tell you?
- A. He informed me that he arrived in the Somersett area in a U-Haul truck and informed me that he went up to the residence. I asked him how he gained entry into the residence and he stated he

smashed a glass door and then stated his story changed and he stated he went back to the U-Haul truck where he grabbed a tire iron or jack and some pliers and tried to pry the door open.

I asked him what he took once he gained access to the residence, and he told me miscellaneous coins, tools, as well as some clothes.

- Q. And then did he tell you anything else regarding 1440 Whisper Rock?
  - A. No.

- Q. Did he discuss with you 920 University Park Loop?
  - A. Yes, he did.
  - Q. What did he tell you?
- A. He stated he was in the area of University
  Park Loop in a red Jeep. He admitted to going up to
  the door where he observed a Ring doorbell. He
  admitted to covering it up and began knocking on the
  door.
- MS. ROSENTHAL: I'll object this is outside the scope of direct. Nothing about University Park Loop was discussed with this witness.

THE COURT: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: He admitted to seeing the

Ring doorbell and covering it up, admitting to knocking on the front door. He admitted to throwing a rock through a window and then going to -- around to the back of the residence.

Once he arrived to the rear of the residence, he was confronted by a male inside the residence. He admitted to talking to that male briefly and then getting into the red Jeep and leaving the area.

#### BY MR. DeLONG:

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- Q. And I know this is outside of the interview, but were you in that area when the incident occurred?
  - A. I was.
  - Q. What were you doing there?
  - A. I was tracking the defendant's movements.
  - Q. How were you tracking?
  - A. GPS.
- Q. And what was that GPS connected to or how did this work?
  - A. The GPS was connected to the red Jeep.
  - Q. So, the red Jeep was in that area?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. What did you observe when you were in that

area?

A. I observed a red Jeep parked in a residential area. I then got out of the immediate area, parked somewhere on Evans Street.

Moments later the tracker informed me it was mobile again and I saw the defendant driving a red Jeep with Annabelle Bush in the passenger seat driving at a high rate of speed southbound on Evans.

Q. So, getting back to your interview with Mr. Held, you said you were tracking that Jeep.

Did he discuss that Jeep with you?

- A. Yes.
- Q. What did he tell you?
- A. That he had used the Jeep prior and he was using the Jeep during that time.
- Q. Did he tell you he had permission to drive the Jeep?
- A. He said that he had used it before and figured it was okay to use it at this time.
- Q. What was your understanding of who possessed that Jeep?
- A. I was under the understanding that Jason Rocco, one of his neighbors, possessed that Jeep.
  - Q. And did you discuss stolen property in the

trailer with Mr. Held?

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- A. Briefly of what was taken from the burglaries.
  - O. And what did he discuss?
- A. He discussed some drums being taken, again, power tools, coins, and miscellaneous clothing.
- Q. Were the drones -- do you know where those came from?
- A. Came from the trailer -- do I know where the drones -- yes, from Jason Rocco's trailer.
- Q. So, he was describing drones from Jason Rocco's trailer.
  - A. Correct.
- Q. But the other items you just described were from Whisper Rock.
  - A. Correct.
  - Q. Did you discuss guns at all?
- A. I asked him if there was guns in the trailer and he denied that.
- Q. Did you discuss guns in any other capacity at that point?
  - A. Not to my knowledge, no.
- Q. Did you ever tell -- did you direct Detective Fye in any way at this time?

- A. I didn't direct him. I shared information that I obtained during the interview.
- Q. Did you say, Hey, go have her get the stolen property from the trailer?
  - A. No.

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- Q. Did you give any direction to have her go into the trailer?
  - A. No.
- Q. So, did you have any conversations with Annabelle Bush when you got back to the scene?
  - A. Just --
  - Q. The trailer being the scene. I'm sorry.
  - A. Just talking.
  - Q. You talked to Annabelle Bush?
  - A. Just briefly.
    - Q. Do you remember what you said to her?
  - A. No.
    - Q. Did you discuss guns at all?
    - A. Not to my knowledge, no.
- Q. Did you discuss sorting through stolen property?
  - A. Not to my knowledge, no.
- Q. And you were then also present when the Ryobi tools were returned to Mr. McCulloch?

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- A. I was.
- Q. And he identified those tools?
- A. He did.
- Q. Was there anything out of the ordinary in that transaction?
  - A. No.
- Q. Did you get any sense that he was lying and trying to take tools that weren't his?
  - A. No.
- Q. Did you have any conversations with other officers, Maybe we shouldn't take these over to him?
  - A. No.
  - Q. Is it standard practice in your department?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. So, when you're dealing with stolen property cases, you're trying to return it to victims and not book it into evidence.
  - A. Yes. Our job is to make victims whole.
- Q. And in this case did that occur with the property that was identified?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. So can you described generally what happened to the property in this case?
  - A. So, we photographed it and we have -- we do

BY MS. ROSENTHAL:

Q.

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Thank you, your Honor. I would ask to show

some of the exhibits that were submitted.

THE COURT: Yes. Nine through 12?

MS. ROSENTHAL: No. Submitted previously on flash drive.

THE COURT: Why were they not done during your direct examination?

MS. ROSENTHAL: Because Mr. DeLong brought up the interview more specifically and I wanted the Court to hear the interview for itself as to what Mr. Held said happened and not from what the officer is saying his memory was. I think it's important for the Court to hear what was said to this officer related to any admissions alleged by Mr. Held.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. ROSENTHAL: I believe they're one and two.

THE COURT: I'll say this to everyone.

Part of the problem is, Counsel, you've spent so much time preparing for trial and you're ready to go. But this right now is not trial. I need you to focus in like a laser to the narrow issues on the motion to suppress, because we have a jury coming in in two hours. So, focus on the legal principles before the court. How long is this interview you

propose that we listen to?

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MS. ROSENTHAL: The interview itself is about 40 minutes, and I would submit that, if it's not — if the state objects to it, that the Court could listen to it not with this witness on the stand.

But my concern is, your Honor, that this motion is very dispositive of whether we have a trial or not. And the basis -- one of the significant bases for the application for a search warrant is admission to all the things that I just mentioned.

And in my listening to this I don't hear Mr. Held say those things, so I believe it's inaccurate and it's important as to that.

THE COURT: Mr. Held is entitled to a vigorous defense. If you believe this witness has testified falsely or with misrecollection, you're entitled to demonstrate that.

To the state, you want to be heard?

MR. DeLONG: My only concern is the time

crunch, your Honor. And, frankly, if there are

specific statements or misstatements that she wants

to direct us to, I would suggest that might be

appropriate.

It wasn't brought up in the initial presentation or direct examination of this witness. So, if there, indeed, is something to say he's saying it wrong, this is what actually occurred, I think it's absolutely appropriate to listen to that. But just to sit and listen to the entire 40 minutes, it would be very, very difficult to hear interview. That's why we did it this way, because it is very, very difficult to hear. I don't think it's appropriate to just play it for 40 minutes just to see if maybe he says something inaccurate.

THE COURT: Well, every word we utter in this room is preserved and subject to review, and it is important Mr. Held be given every opportunity to defend this state's charge against him.

On this motion to suppress I'm not looking for perfect recollection. It's easy to analyze after the fact what could have been said, what should have been said. I'm looking for the thematic consistency.

For example, the location of the U-Haul in front of the home, on the street, in the driveway, it's a very big deal to Counsel, but it's

thematically close enough for me to understand what the issue is. If you believe, Counsel, that by listening to 40 minutes of a taped interview that, by the state's admission, is almost audio incoherent, that you're going to be able to demonstrate this witness has mis-recollected a dispositive fact or misrepresented fraudulently through his testimony, I want you to present that evidence.

MS. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, I believe that Mr. Held's state of mind or where he was at during the interview is important for the Court to hear. Because that's part of the reason that it's inaudible, is that Officer Tindell's constantly was waking Mr. Held up, re-asking him things, saying, Where are you, come on, get with me. I think that's important.

Also, you mostly just hear Officer Tindell, as he said when I asked him specifically if he directed the conversation, and he said, I just repeated what I -- those kind of things.

I don't -- my listening to it, I don't hear the things that he's -- he's represented that he repeats as what has come from Mr. Held.

THE COURT: Okay. I understand that it's not a perfect replication. It's why in a different setting we have the Best Evidence rule and we have a witness here to testify as to what he heard or recollects, that his recollection is not supported by a legible body, by some audio incoherent audio.

Ultimately it will be a fact question for the jury as to whether the state has proven its case beyond a reasonable doubt. I'm focusing on a motion to suppress.

MS. ROSENTHAL: At this time, your Honor, I will hold off --

THE COURT: Hold on. I don't want you to surrender. I want you to play the evidence if you believe it will be dispositive to an issue directly before this court on the motion to suppress.

MS. ROSENTHAL: I will ask a couple questions and decide whether I believe it's important.

THE COURT: Okay.

BY MS. ROSENTHAL:

Q. Officer Tindell, during your interview with Mr. Held, he told you why he was at University Park Loop, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And he was there in the middle of the day, correct?
  - A. The afternoon, yes.
  - Q. So, it was light out.
  - A. Correct.
  - Q. And was it the house on a main street?
- A. Yes. It was on -- yes, it was a residential area they were in.
- Q. So, people would be coming and going at any time?
  - A. Yes. It's a possibility.
- Q. And do you recall which window was broken on that residence?
  - A. I do not.
- Q. And relating to the drill and its significance, when Mr. DeLong was asking you about if there's any other tests that could be done, the drill was the only thing connecting Mr. Held to items taken from Whisper Rock, correct?
  - A. Along with an admission.
- Q. No other physical evidence that was reported taken from Whisper Rock was found in the trailer, correct?

A. No other evidence that was taken from Whisper Rock? No. But there were other circumstances that linked the defendant to Whisper Rock.

- Q. But no wine or coins or other things reported taken from Whisper Rock were found in Mr. Held's trailer.
  - A. Correct.
  - Q. The only thing was this drill.
  - A. Correct.

THE COURT: I just want to be clear, Ms.

Rosenthal. In your motion to suppress I thought one of the issues was also the return of coins.

Did I misunderstand that as I read it?

MS. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, after the writing of that, Mr. DeLong informed me those coins were not related to this location.

THE COURT: Excuse my interruption. Thank you.

## BY MS. ROSENTHAL:

- Q. And going back to the interview, you relayed information to Officer Fye, correct?
  - A. I did.
  - Q. And he was not present during your

Catalano.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

THE COURT: You may proceed, Counsel.

BY MS. ROSENTHAL:

- Q. Will you please state and spell your name for the record?
- A. Jeremy Catalano, J-e-r-e-m-y, C-a-t-a-l-a-n-o.
- Q. Mr. Catalano, how are you currently employed?
- A. I'm employed with the Reno Police Department as a detective.
- Q. And were you so employed in September of 2020?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And during that time were you involved in an investigation related to Ian Held?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And what was your involvement with that investigation?
- A. My involvement with that investigation was getting some information from the trailer park management. The manager there, Deanne Shapiro, had some information that she was relaying regarding Mr.

Held.

I conducted surveillance of the trailer, helped execute a search warrant of the trailer. I packaged some of the evidence and returned some of the property during the case.

- Q. During your involvement with the manager of the trailer park, did you learn who owned the trailer at Spot 81?
- A. I learned from her that it was the trailer I believe belonged to Mr. Held's mother, but that he was the tenant of that spot.
  - Q. And Mr. Held was the only tenant correct?
  - A. I don't know.
  - Q. Did she tell you anybody else was a tenant?
  - A. She did not.
  - Q. Was there a lease agreement of any sort?
  - A. I would assume so.
  - Q. Did you see that lease agreement?
  - A. No.
- Q. But to your knowledge this spot -- the trailer was owned by Mr. Held's mother?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. And Mr. Held was a resident of that trailer?

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A. Correct.

- Q. And you were present on scene from the arrest through the search. Is that correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And were you present during the arrest of the individuals?
- A. No. I wasn't the one that was actually arresting him. I was inside the trailer park and he was arrested just outside the trailer park.
- Q. Okay. But -- so the trailer park or trailer itself?
- A. So, where Mr. Held's trailer is, it's part of the Keystone RV Park. And there's kind of two trailer parks that are part of the same RV park, but they're separated.
- So, I was inside of Mr. Held's trailer park and I believe when he was taken into custody he had walked outside of his trailer park to the other trailer park where the manager's office is.
- Q. And you were responsible for securing Mr. Held's trailer while him and Ms. Bush were transferred to the Reno Police Department, correct?
- A. Yes. I took surveillance of the trailer while they were being taken there.

- Q. And by "surveillance," was that just physically watching it?
- A. Yes. So, I was parked right in front of the trailer watching the trailer.
  - Q. Were you in an unmarked or marked vehicle?
  - A. Unmarked vehicle.
  - Q. And were you in plainclothes?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. Were any other officers on location in uniform?
  - A. No.
  - Q. Okay. Everyone was in plainclothes?
  - A. Correct.
  - Q. And every vehicle was an unmarked vehicle?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. At any time was it announced that you were officers?
  - A. To who?
  - Q. To anybody.
- A. Deanne Shapiro knows I'm a detective. She came by at one point. I didn't announce it. I didn't announce it to anybody. I didn't see anybody else.
  - Q. Before Mr. Held and Ms. Bush were arrested,

- A. You would have to ask the detectives that arrested themselves.
- Q. And you were responsible for watching the trailer?
  - A. Yes.

- Q. At any time did somebody enter the trailer prior to a search warrant being granted?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Who entered the trailer?
  - A. Annabelle Bush.
  - Q. What time was that?
  - A. I don't know the time.
- Q. How long before the warrant was applied for did Ms. Bush enter that trailer?
- A. I don't have a good idea. Maybe -- can you repeat the question?
- Q. How long prior to the search warrant being applied for was Ms. Bush allowed to enter the trailer?
- A. Oh, it would just be a guess. Maybe 30 minutes.
  - Q. How long was Ms. Bush in the trailer prior

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- A. Oh, minutes.
- Q. Were you present when Ms. Bush entered the trailer?
- A. I was outside the trailer watching the door, so I was present.
- Q. Okay. Were you present enough to hear anything she may have said?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Okay. Were other officers also present?
- 11 A. Yes.
  - Q. And did she ultimately come out of that trailer?
    - A. Yes.
    - Q. And you said within minutes?
    - A. Yes.
    - Q. Did she have anything in her possession?
    - A. No.
  - Q. At any time did she come to the door prior to leaving?
    - A. Prior to leaving the trailer?
    - O. Yes.
  - A. Yes. I believe I remember seeing her come to the door, go back inside. And Detective Bailey

was the one standing at the door watching her while she was inside.

- Q. When she came to the door, did you see if she had anything in her hands?
  - A. No, not that I remember.
- Q. Could you hear the conversation with Detective Bailey?
- A. There's only one thing I remember her saying, and she made some kind of a mention about guns being inside the trailer.
  - Q. And at that point what happened?
- A. At that point we had her come out of the trailer. Kind of added an officer safety because there was guns in there. I didn't know there was guns in there, so we had her come outside the trailer.
- Q. And you were responsible -- you ended up executing the search warrant or you were part of that team, correct?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.
  - Q. And did you wear body cam for any of that?
  - A. No, I did not.
  - Q. And you searched the bedroom area, correct?
  - A. Correct.

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- Q. And you were the detective responsible for photographing evidence in the case.
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. All of the trailer?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Not just the bedroom?
  - A. I was the one taking photos.
- Q. Okay. Did you take photos of evidence found in the living room?
  - A. Yes, I did.
  - Q. Okay. Where did you take that?
- A. Some inside the trailer and some at our evidence building.
- Q. Okay. So some of the evidence was not photographed on scene.
  - A. Correct.
- Q. What specifically was not photographed on scene?
- A. There was a Rigid tool set that was photographed at the evidence booking.
- Q. Is there a reason it was not photographed on scene?
  - A. No. I don't know why.
  - Q. And so every other piece of evidence was

- A. I'd have to look at everything that was taken as evidence. I don't remember off the top of my head without my report.
- Q. Do you remember taking a photograph of a gray or black Ryobi drill in the living room of the trailer?
  - A. No.

- Q. Okay. So, there is other evidence that was not photographed inside the trailer, correct?
- A. I'd have to look at my report, but there might be.
- Q. So, was a gray or black Ryobi drill evidence in this case?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. And it was not photographed in the trailer?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. Have you been involved in other searches before?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. And how many would you say?
- A. That would just be speculation. I don't know.
  - Q. Numerous?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. And have you been responsible for taking photographs before?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And isn't it true that it's important to take photographs of things as they appear?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. In this case that didn't happen, correct?
- A. I did not -- from the photos that I've seen, I did not take a photo of a Ryobi tool set.
- Q. Did you take the photos of the Ryobi tool set after it was removed from the trailer?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And did you recall anything specific or any names or notations on the outside of the box?
  - A. Of the Ryobi box?
  - Q. Correct.
  - A. I don't remember.
- Q. And you did locate some guns in the bedroom?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And some of the guns were specifically inscribed, correct?
  - A. Correct.

- Q. With someone's name?
  A. Yes.
  - Q. And you were able to connect that to a specific person?
    - A. Yes.

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- Q. Because of the name and serial numbers?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you recall seeing any similar markings on the Ryobi drill set?
  - A. I do not.
- Q. So, there was nothing identifiable about that drill set.
  - A. That wouldn't be for me to determine.
- Q. But there was no name inscribed on it, correct?
  - A. Correct, yes.
  - Q. Or no serial number that you found.
  - A. Correct.
- Q. So, anything that would identify the Ryobi drill set would have to be something else.
  - A. Correct.
- Q. And do you recall -- so, when evidence is taken, you say you book it, correct?
  - A. Yes.

Q. And do you book all evidence?

- A. So, we book for evidence and some we keep for safekeeping depending on if it's going to be used for the trial or where it's going.
- Q. So, it's normally booked for evidence if it's important to be used at a future date, correct?
- A. Or we'll take a photo and fill out a photo release form and release the property to the owners.
  - Q. Okay. But sometimes evidence is kept.
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And it's kept because it's important that it would come up again.
  - A. Sure.
  - Q. And in this case the drill was returned.
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. And were you involved in that return.
  - A. No, I was not.
- Q. And when you say "a photo release," is that a report that's generated?
- A. So, it's not necessarily a report, but it's just a form that we would fill out documenting what the item is or the property is, and we would take photos of it like the one I took for this case and then we would have the owners sign that.

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So, for like the rifles that I returned, I filled out a photo release and had the owner go over the items I was returning. We both agree I was returning the property and I sign and he signs it.

- Q. Is that photo release normally something that's provided in a case?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And is there a specific -- specifics of the items listed on that photo release?
- A. In my instance there was. It would have been the serial numbers that would have been on the firearms.
- Q. Okay. So, were you involved in the photo release for the drill?
  - A. No.
  - Q. So, you don't know what was on it?
  - A. On?
  - Q. On the photo release.
  - A. Correct.
  - Q. But in your case you released the rifles?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. The ones that had names written on them or serial numbers?
  - A. Yes.

- Q. And it's important to put those on there.
- A. Yes.
- Q. So you know specifically what was returned.
- A. Yes.
- Q. Were there any other items of evidence that were released in this case outside of the guns and the Ryobi drill set?
- A. Not to my knowledge. I just know that I released the guns.

MS. ROSENTHAL: Pass this witness.

THE COURT: To the state.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

## BY MR. DeLONG:

- Q. When you were -- so you watched Annabelle Bush go into the trailer?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Did you say anything to her?
- A. Basically it was just for her to get her property.
  - Q. You told her to get her property?
- A. Yeah, basic -- the direction that I was told when she was dropped off by Detective Fye was that she was going to go in and get her property.
  - Q. Did you tell her to go get stolen property?

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- A. No.
- Q. Did you tell her to search for --
- A. To search?
- Q. I'm sorry. I choked on that a little bit.

  Did you tell her to sort stolen property?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you hear anyone else give her these directions?
  - A. No.
- Q. So, it was yours understanding she was going in to get her personal property, correct?
  - A. Correct.
- MR. DeLONG: No further questions at this time, your Honor.
- THE COURT: All right. Thank you. You're free to step down and leave.
- Counsel, give me a minute to make notes here.
- Department 15 we typically break about every hour and a half. Reporters don't like when we refer to them, and among all of us we're entitled to a break. So, I'd like to give you a few minutes to organize your thoughts and we'll be in recess for ten minutes.

(Recess taken.)

THE COURT: To the defense.

MS. ROSENTHAL: Would your Honor like us to argue one at a time?

THE COURT: Altogether.

MS. ROSENTHAL: I'll start with the motion to suppress related to Franks v. Delaware. In order to prevail, the defendant must make a substantial showing of a deliberate falsehood or reckless disregard for the truth and establish that, but for the dishonesty, the challenge action would not have occurred. I believe we've done that here today.

Detective Fye made a direct falsehood -deliberate falsehood or reckless disregard for the
truth when he applied for that search warrant
specifically related to his statement about the
admissions on -- I'll say "plural" because he used
it as admissions by Mr. Held and Ms. Bush. He
specifically interviewed Ms. Bush and knew that that
was not true when he made that statement.

Additionally, your Honor, he twisted the words that were given to him to say that the U-Haul was parked in the driveway rather than in front of the house. And I believe that is significant, your

Honor, because streets are public streets. They are not private. Someone's driveway is their property. The street in front of it is not necessarily their property, and I do believe that that is significant.

Additionally, your Honor, Detective Fye knew at the time that he applied for the search warrant that the Ms. Bush had previously gone into that residence and he failed or omitted that information to the justice of the peace when he applied for the search warrant. Your Honor, I believe that we have shown that there's enough for this Court to grant our motion to suppress.

Additionally, your Honor, I note, if the question is close, the motion to suppress must be granted. If there even is a doubt or marginal case, it should be resolved in the defendant's favor. I believe we've shown here today, based off the testimony specifically of Detective Fye regarding what he knew at the time when he made that search warrant application, that he twisted words, made false statements, or he omitted significant information. And if that was properly relayed to the justice of the peace, probable cause would not have existed with the information provided for the

search warrant to be granted.

Additionally, your Honor, in regards to the motion to suppress under the Best Evidence related specifically to the Ryobi drill, I would ask your Honor to look at the exhibits admitted in this hearing related to the drill and how it appeared and how Mr. McCulloch was able to identify that as his drill.

The only evidence we have is these photos that were taken outside of the trailer at some location. We have no chain of custody provided of that other than them saying it's the same drill. And the drill bit that is identified is a generic drill bit and there was no other indicia, as noted by the officers, on the outside or inside of that Ryobi drill case to say that it is Mr. McCulloch's. The drill bit is not unique. It's simply an attachment that goes on any drill that a Phillip's head screw would use.

Your Honor, I understand there's a need to return stolen property to the victims and that's, I think, more relevant to the guns that were found that had specific serial numbers or engraving where you could be sure that that was the exact person's

thing. I don't think that exists in this case.

Additionally, this is the one piece of evidence from the trailer that linked Mr. Held to Whisper Rock physically, the physical evidence. I'm not talking about a supposed admission, but physical evidence. This is the one piece of evidence that linked Mr. Held, and the officers knew that when it was returned. This is not something that is of a significant medical need or something that Mr. McCulloch would have needed urgently. He's retired. There's nothing he needed for his job.

There's no urgency in returning this item prior to it being examined by the defense. Officers often keep evidence, like they said, things to be used in trial. We didn't have the opportunity to view this evidence at any time. All we have are four photos. Specifically the drill bit is only shown in one of the photos. I think that's significant.

For those reasons, your Honor, we would ask that the Court suppress the Ryobi drill for the two reasons, the search warrant and the Best Evidence rule, and that the Court suppress all of the evidence found in the trailer as it was obtained

through misrepresented telephonic search warrant application.

THE COURT: Stand there for a moment as I think. I want to focus for a moment on Ms. Bush's entry to the home. You have argued that the detectives' failure to disclose Ms. Bush's entry in the home is a material omission.

As I understand the evidence and the arguments, there was nothing gained from her entry into the home. There was no fruit downstream of this poisonous omission or entry. She came out with no -- without any property. She didn't come out with any information -- other than guns, which is something I'll talk about next.

And so I'm having a hard time understanding how the inclusion of the fact that Ms. Bush was in the home for a couple minutes. And if your request is there be strict disclosure and honesty, the application would have read, She went to the home that she occupied to retrieve her personal property and came out without her personal property.

How would that have changed the justice of peace's probable cause finding?

MS. ROSENTHAL: For a couple reasons, your

Honor. I think significantly she was a suspect and 1 2 that was not mentioned. There was not proof that 3 she was a resident of the home. 4 that and they didn't say that they had that at the 5 time. All they said was that Mr. Held's mother was 6 the owner and he was on the lease, and they said 7 that she wobbled on whether she lived there or not. Mr. Held denied consent to search, and I think it's 8 9 important that he denied consent to search prior to

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her entering.

THE COURT: Is it your position Ms. Bush's temporary brief entry to the home to retrieve personal property was a state search through the state's agent?

They didn't have

MS. ROSENTHAL: Yes.

THE COURT: And then what is the result of that search?

MS. ROSENTHAL: She confirmed the presence of weapons to -- for the officers to go in. And I think additionally, your Honor, it's important to note that she -- her testimony was that she was asked to go retrieve or separate stolen property and her property.

And I think that that's important as to why

she believed she was returning to that. She testified that that is why.

THE COURT: Let's focus on the guns for a moment. I have a note in yellow here. There's been a lot of references to guns. I'm uncertain of how those references to guns will be presented to the jury.

I don't have a prior bad act motion from either side seeking to limit evidence, but as I understand it, guns were not used in the commission of the crime. Guns were not collected in the commission of the crime and it appears prejudicial to Mr. Held to let this jury know that there were guns found in his home. Do you agree with that?

MS. ROSENTHAL: Yes, your Honor. Any crime that is alleged to have occurred with the guns is not presented to this court -- jury and it was not alleged on the preliminary hearing or in the information. It's specifically a possession in the form of an ex-felon in possession.

THE COURT: Right. Which is separate from this trial. In fact, the mere reference to guns does not seem to meet the standard of 48.015. It has no tendency to make a material fact of

consequence more or less a problem. And so if I remove guns from the jury -- I'll hear from the state -- but if I remove guns from the presence of the jury, this whole gun component of the search, she went into the home, came out of the home, disclosed there were guns, I'm not sure how that affects evidence presentable to the jury.

MS. ROSENTHAL: So, your Honor, I think, one, they're all charged on the same information so the motions come for the entirety of the case.

As far as Ms. Bush goes, my understanding is that -- I guess it wasn't elicited today but she may have presented a piece of evidence related to Rocco to the officers, and then as she testified, they said, Are there guns? Mr. Held said there are guns, can you tell us. She testified to that today. And she said, Yes, there are guns.

So, I think it could be separated in that regard by not going that further step.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

To the state.

MR. DeLONG: One moment, your Honor.

Sorry.

Thank you. So, a couple initial matters,

your Honor. The Court did tee into the fact that coins were discussed with respect to the search and the return of evidence, and that's in the motion to suppress for the preservation of evidence.

Well, the coins that were returned we had discussed and I said I thought they were returned because there's a photo of coins from the trailer that's in our evidence, not that's been submitted to the court in any way.

It turns out after she filed her motion and I talked to officers, it turns out that wasn't lined up with the victim and so they weren't returned. Those weren't his coins. Very different coins. And that was actually indicated in my opposition to the motion to suppress regarding preservation of evidence.

Now, with respect to -- I do want to back up one second because of what I just heard.

Annabelle Bush never testified that she gave anything when she said she came out of the trailer. I don't think she was very convincing when she talked about what occurred at the trailer, that she went back for guns.

THE COURT: She may have given information.

MR. DeLONG: Potentially, your Honor, absolutely, but that's not what I heard from counsel. That was my concern. What we heard testimony-wise is she came out, had nothing, and they said, Go back and get guns. I don't think that's what happened or what the other officers testified to, but that's what I heard.

And I just wanted to clarify for the court that really is the focus of the motion to bifurcate. We recognize this issue and we realize that the law says we can't bring this in. It's -- most situations the guns are used in the commission of the charged crimes. This situation they're not so the state doesn't have any intention, unless defense opens the door, to discuss guns during its case in chief, your Honor.

THE COURT: I want to invite you to pause for just a moment. Each attorney has an obligation to manage the witnesses to the extent possible.

Sometimes it's more or less possible depending on which side of the courtroom you're sitting in. And then when there are spontaneous utterings in violation of what the court expects, I get motions. I don't want that in this trial.

I don't believe there should be any references to guns in this case. I think it creates a question of prejudice that the jury might consider Mr. Held to have bad character if he possesses guns, and they're not, again, relevant to a factor consequence. Please interact with your witnesses in advance of trial so there's not some spontaneous reference to guns.

MR. DeLONG: Your Honor, I would like to put on the record we have had those conversations with our witnesses. And we noted the uniqueness of doing this hearing this morning and then going to trial, because it's two different testimonies.

It's really going to be very, very different testimony because Rocco is not part of the charges alleged in the information along with the guns are not. So we've done our best to work with our witnesses to make sure they understand these are two very different pieces of testimony and we don't expect them to testify the same way in front of the jury. That's how we've approached these motions, your Honor.

Now, getting back to the motions at hand, I will -- at least for the purpose of my argument --

discuss them separately because there's different standards. And when we're looking at the motion to suppress that was initially filed regarding the warrant, there was three specific issues that were addressed within that motion that were being complained about by the defendant. First, it was about the location of the U-Haul truck as described to the magistrate in the warrant.

The second issue was the statement regarding the admissions. They admitted to committing all the burglaries.

And then the third issue, your Honor, is permitting Annabelle Bush to enter the trailer and not telling the magistrate about that entry into the trailer. I planned to discuss those each individually but I would note that for the purposes of this motion we're talking about, the initial motion regarding the warrant, not only do they have to demonstrate — the defense has to demonstrate a deliberate or reckless disregard for the truth, but they also have to establish but for that disregard this warrant would not have issued, probable cause would not have existed for the magistrate to issue this warrant.

And I would submit to the Court, your
Honor -- and I'll start with the U-Haul truck
issue -- that this wasn't a blatant or reckless,
deliberate disregard of the truth. Officer Fye
testified that he -- it was his understanding that
the vehicle was in front of the house, directly in
front of the house. He put it in his report and he
put it in the application for the search warrant
that the vehicle was in the driveway. It was his
sincere understanding. It was not being reckless to
try to trick the magistrate.

There's a million other places in that warrant application he could have tried to trick the magistrate, if that was the plan. But to simply have a misstatement is not the same as a reckless disregard of the truth.

And then when we consider the but-for standard that in addition has to be met, if it's taken out that the truck was in the driveway, we still have within the warrant application an individual indicating that the truck was there, taking a photo of the license plate and then the officer contacting you U-Haul and determining that the U-Haul was registered, or at least rented, by

Ian Held.

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That connects them and that dovetails right into the next issue, which is the admissions, because the warrant application can't be considered in its individual sections. It's not appropriate to lose the trees for this forest, if you will. What is appropriate is to consider all of it, and when it's considered that a statement was made that he made admissions and that he indicated what was taken from the home, he indicated also to officers that he was there, so that's — the admission that everyone — or that they admitted to all the burglaries — I should slow down a second and make sure I'm being distinct.

When he said they both admitted to committing all the burglaries, it was a misstatement that Ms. Bush admitted that, and I think that's clear to the Court and everyone here. Once again, his statements were sincere that her statements corroborated that comment. She corroborated the admissions that were made by Ian Held. That's why that statement was made. But if we look at the warrant application, we know that we have an individual who had items taken from him and that's

what he's asking for back, which it wasn't drones at all.

He was saying he wanted -- and the warrant application indicates that they were searching for RC drones, laptop computer, safe box, console, jewelry, bottle of wine, Ryobi tools and DVDs. That's what they were asking to look for. Notably, no guns.

Now, in the warrant application regarding Whisper Rock, the suspects stole power tools, wine, DVDs, and some other personal belongings from this homeowner, so it's not a direct lineup. But once we know that they were looking for those specific items that were being searched for and we consider his admissions to being there and saying he took tools, we can then line up that this warrant would have issued, even if he hadn't said that the truck was in the driveway.

Similarly, the statement regarding they admitted to all the burglaries, it's a shorthand. It's a shorthand for all the specifics that were given to the officers before they applied for the search warrant, the specifics being that he admitted to being at University Park Loop, he admitted to

talking with the homeowner, he gave his alibi, he admitted to being at Whisper Rock with the truck and then he used a tool from the truck, either a tire iron or a jack to try to pry his way into the house, and then he admitted to what he stole.

So, that is why the application is granted, and the application was also granted because we have a description of the Whisper Rock Way incident and tying the U-Haul truck back to the renter, Ian Held. We have a description of the 920 University Park Loop burglary, or attempted burglary, where he broke the window. It's known that he talked to the residents and he was seen driving away by the officers.

Then with respect to Rocco, we know that he indicated that he talked to Mr. Rocco in jail, the officers did, and discovered he didn't -- Ian Held didn't have permission to have that vehicle. And then it was determined that -- from Ian Held's statements he said, Well, I figured I could have it. That's another admission that he wasn't supposed to have that vehicle. So, the bases for the three different burglaries, the Rocco Jeep, which is not part of the information but matters for this

information, University Park Loop and Whisper Rock were actually admitted by Held. That's why these misstatements are not deliberate or reckless in nature.

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And then the last issue with respect to the initial motion is permitting Annabelle Bush to enter the trailer. We heard her testimony and she said that Tindell told her, You're gonna go get stolen property. Tindell very -- I would argue convincingly -- stated that, Look, I didn't tell her anything at all. I didn't speak with her at all until I got back on scene. And Detective Fye indicated that was not their comments to her.

In fact, in the interview with Ian Held he was asked about guns and he said he didn't have any guns. Officers weren't looking for guns. They didn't know they were in there. That's why this gun issue is so important for this motion to suppress. They didn't ask to look for guns in the warrant when they contacted the magistrate. It wasn't on their radar. They were literally letting her back into the trailer to get her personal property.

When that plan was determined, when Detective Fye was driving her back, the intention

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was to freeze that trailer, seal it and move it, so of course she wouldn't be able to get her personal property immediately. So, then -- and her brother was going to pick her up. So, that's why they let her back into the trailer to get her personal property. And then when she mentioned something about guns, now it's a safety issue. You can't let her go rummage around in there. That's why she was only in there for three minutes. They said, Get out. We have to seal it now.

She changed the circumstances but it didn't change the warrant application, because in the warrant application they didn't ask for the guns. They didn't say they were seeking guns. They weren't using her information at that moment to obtain a warrant. It was not a basis or predicate for the motion, so it doesn't meet the but-for test. None of her actions inside the trailer justifies a suppression of evidence, because but for those actions, nothing occurred. They weren't presented to the magistrate.

The last issue is with respect to the drill and the return of the drill and the saw. This standard is different. This standard the defense

would have to establish that that return of the items was done in bad faith or that the items themselves possessed exculpatory value that would unduly prejudice the defendant's case if he didn't have them.

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Well, I think, your Honor, it's the absolute absence of bad faith to take pictures of the drills and the saw, put them in the reports, put them in the warrant return, include them all over the case. They weren't hiding the drill and the saw and they took pictures to preserve the evidence so that cross-examination could occur. There's been no allegation that some scientific test should have been run on those or even that there was any exculpatory value whatsoever.

In fact, all of the argument and testimony has been it's entirely inculpatory. It's the main piece of physical evidence that ties the contents of the trailer to Mr. Held and Whisper Rock Way. But there's no indication of how that helps the defense in any way, shape, or form, and I'd submit it doesn't. That's why it can't be an exculpatory value and it can't be bad faith because the officers testified they do this in all of their cases

regarding stolen property.

They documented the evidence in the form of pictures and they also documented it in the warrant return and in the reports. No one's hiding anything here. And the defendant can still cross-examine the victim, Mr. McCulloch, that received the items as to was this a unique drill bit? Did you really have these? How long did you have them? All that cross-examination can occur and it can occur for the detectives that seized the evidence. All of that has been preserved. There's absolutely no basis to suppress that evidence based on the standards given by the court and the law, your Honor.

Based on this, your Honor, we submit both motions should be denied.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. ROSENTHAL: I'd like to respond, please.

Regarding the Frank motion, your Honor needs to look at the totality of the statements or falsehoods. Mr. DeLong broke them down separately but it's the totality. There were numerous things that were incorrect. Mrs. Bush's statements were clear to us here. That's what Mr. DeLong said. Her

statements were clear to us here that they were statements and not admissions, but that was not provided to the justice of the peace. The justice of the peace was told they were admissions. That is significant.

Officer Fye did not need to shorthand anything. He was the officer that interviewed her. He knew what was and wasn't said. Yet, he said that she admitted to things that she did not. The U-Haul that's subject to all this was legally rented. They obtained the lease agreement. Mr. Held was not trying to hide anything in that regard.

Mr. Held did not admit to burglarizing anything at University Park Loop. He did admit to being there and he did provide an explanation to the officer, and that's been clear that he provided an explanation on why he was there, but it was not an admission of any sort of burglarizing of that residence.

And I think it's significant that the officers did not ask for the guns because they knew they could not explain how they obtained the information that the guns were there. Even though they had the information that there were guns in

there, they did not ask for those in the search warrant and didn't mention them because they did not want to say that they allowed Ms. Bush to enter that trailer after consent was denied and before they requested that the search warrant be granted.

In regards to the drill and Best Evidence rule, the officers knew from the beginning that this drill was important. Mr. DeLong touched on this. This drill is a piece of evidence that's important to this case. They released it prior to the defense having any opportunity to look at it. It's not like it was released after prelim or at some other time. It was released almost immediately. So, Mr. DeLong cannot say whether tests could or couldn't have been performed on it. We were never provided that opportunity.

Mr. Held has not been allowed the opportunity to quest to examine evidence against him. All we have are photos when the best evidence is the drill itself. I would ask the Court to consider another case where a gun is involved and the jury can see the gun. The evidence against the person, the evidence — or the weapon used.

In this case the jury cannot look at that

drill, cannot say that this drill bit is unique. All they have is a photo, when the best evidence is the drill itself, and the state through officers have deprived Mr. Held the opportunity to present that to the jury.

THE COURT: Thank you. I need a moment. The legal question before this court is not whether Mr. Held is guilty or not guilty, which is a fact question to be determined by the jury.

The legal question before this court is whether there's been a violation of his rights such that this prosecution would be constitutionally infirmed.

The United States Supreme Court, and adopted by the Nevada Supreme Court, it has adopted the statement which has become a maxim in our law that no defendant is entitled to a perfect trial but, instead, is entitled to a fair trial.

I think the spirit underlying that maxim is that each of us, each participant in our community and in our criminal justice system has an opportunity to reflect after the fact to consider how things could have been done, should have been said. In fact, I say this for context and not for

spotlight. My very best courtroom statements, my very best courtroom conduct all occur in my car while I'm driving home from the courthouse. Retrospective analysis is healthy and helpful as we strive to improve, but should not be a tool to weaponize the events as they unfold.

2.1

As to the motion to suppress relating to Franks, I have reviewed the Franks chism and decisions, I've reviewed the Nevada statute and Nevada decisional authority cited by the state. You've each recited the standard. Among the summaries of the Franks statement is a quotation directly from Franks that I find helpful.

Were there deliberately falsified allegations, deliberately falsified allegations, and, if so, were they material to the finding of probable cause?

There are imperfect inconsistencies between the information being delivered in realtime to law enforcement officers and the information presented to the magistrate. I could use the word "imprecise" or "inartful" or "general." Even Officer Fye used "slight overstatement." Each of those words describe what happened. There is some inconsistency

between the location of the U-Haul truck. Was it in front of the house? Was it on the street? Was it in the driveway?

There's some general statement regarding who admitted to what specifically. The question as to Franks, was there a deliberate, deliberate falsification of allegations to support a warrant that would have otherwise not have been issued. Thematically, what the officer learned during the investigation, Officer Fye, and what he represented to the justice of the peace, thematically is similar. Each of Ms. Bush and Mr. Held made — provided information about all the crimes.

Would he describe -- would he use different words in an application with more reflection knowing that the day would arise? Probably. Because was it an imprecise application made in good faith or was it deliberately falsified?

And this Court concludes that this was not deliberately falsified for purposes of obtaining a warrant that would not otherwise issue. There was not intentional judicial deception and, therefore, don't need to go to the but-for proximate finding, but even if I did, I cannot conclude that the

imprecise language altered the justice of the peace's conclusion. I cannot conclude that, if the justice of the peace learned the U-Haul was in the street as opposed to the driveway, the warrant would not issue. I cannot conclude that, if the justice of the peace knew that Ms. Bush went into the home for a few moments to retrieve personal property, the warrant would not issue. My analysis does reflect a totality of the circumstances presented.

I make a quick finding about Ms. Bush. I'm not sure why it's necessary, but it appears to be necessary as the court's decision will be analyzed. I found her to be less credible than the law enforcement officers, not in the way she spoke and carried herself, but she admitted that at the moment of investigation and police intervention she was under the influence, which renders her recollection to be suspicious in the first instance.

She also had a motivation grounded in her relationship with Mr. Held that might inspire her testimony. I'm not sure how it's legally dispositive that she went into the home after Mr. Held, because I make the finding that she was a resident of that home based upon the testimony

presented and she had the ability to access the home to acquire her own property, and it was there because of her residency. The motion to suppress based upon Franks is denied.

There's now a motion to suppress based upon the Ryobi drill set. The standard is, Was the release of evidence or loss of evidence made in bad faith? Here it was not. There was a purpose-driven policy underlying that release of the drill. It was — the release of the drill in this case was consistent with that purpose-driven policy. There may be cause to revisit that policy in a different setting by other policymakers, but I cannot conclude that the release or loss was in bad faith. In fact, the decision to return the drill to the homeowner was grounded in good faith to return property that he owned.

But disjunctively I can also suppress if there is undue prejudice and the evidence would have been exculpatory. Focus on each of those sections. It's not just prejudice. It's prejudice modified by the word "undue." What is the undue prejudice to Mr. Held for not having the actual Ryobi drill to inspect pretrial and present to the jury? Many of

the arguments presented relate to the fact question of whether that Ryobi tool was -- whether the Ryobi equipment located in Mr. Held's residence, whether it is traceable to the property stolen on Whisper Rock.

The state has the burden to prove that the tool in Mr. Held's residence was the property stolen from Whisper Rock. That's a fact question. It will meet its burden or it'll not, but as the defense illustrated, this tool is generic and could be part of any set purchased at Lowe's or Home Depot. There's nothing specifically identifiable about it beyond the recollections of the homeowners. And that fact, the generic nature of this tool, endures regardless of whether the property was returned to the homeowner or not.

The state has to overcome the question, Is this tool so generic that the one Mr. Held possessed is not the one that came out of Whisper Rock? I have no idea what the jury will conclude, but it's not a matter of suppression. It's not undue prejudice. Some of it a proof of purchase that is absent goes to the connection between property seized and property stolen.

Then I focus on what is exculpatory about the Ryobi tool that is lost? What exculpatory feature of the tool is lost? And by "exculpatory," grafting specifically from the law that the Ryobi must, quote, play a significant role in the suspect's defense, closed quote. I don't see an exculpatory possibility that is lost because the photographic evidence is available and an actual tool is not.

There is no suggestion of specific scientific or other analyses that have been presented. I think there must be more than a mere suggestion that they'll have an opportunity to do something undisclosed. For that reason, the motion to suppress the Ryobi drill is denied.

Anything else, Counsel, before I recess in advance of the jury?

MR. DeLONG: I have one brief housekeeping matter. It's my understanding that the defense has stipulated that the second nature of the charges in the information, that it's a burglary second and it's -- attempted burglary second are appropriate for sentencing purposes and are not an element that's necessary to be proven before the jury in the

initial part of Phase 1 of this trial.

THE COURT: Do you agree?

MR. DeLONG: I absolutely agree.

THE COURT: So, we redact it and we're

good.

MR. DeLONG: Thank you very much, your Honor.

THE COURT: The second defense language will not be read to the jury.

MS. ROSENTHAL: At this time Mr. Held would ask that the trial be continued to allow us to writ the Court's decision and the motions to suppress.

And I think it's important that the Court write a formal order denying so we can have a basis to appeal and we ask that the trial be continued to allow us to do that.

Mr. Held has indicated that he's willing to waive his right to a speedy trial at this time to allow us to do that.

THE COURT: What legal authorities do you present in support of your argument that I should suspend trial for you to do a writ?

MS. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Are you aware of any decision

from the Nevada Supreme Court that says under this fact pattern, denial of the motion to suppress, should stay the trial so the defendant has the right to petition?

MS. ROSENTHAL: I don't believe it's required but I believe it's discretionary. And I believe that the motions could be dispositive of some, if not all, of the counts that are alleged against Mr. Held. And given he's willing to waive his right to a speedy trial to allow for us to pursue that, we would ask that the Court allow us to do that.

I think this is a unique situation where we're having the hearing on the morning of trial, given the circumstances, and if this had happened prior, we could have pursued that avenue sooner. But this is where we're at with that. So, given that, your Honor, I would ask that we be allowed that opportunity to pursue that.

THE COURT: Are you aware of any Nevada

Supreme Court decision that examines the denial of a

motion to suppress pretrial through a writ

proceeding?

MR. SILVERBERG: If I may, your Honor. I

believe Schuster v. District Court, 123 Nevada 187, and Davis v. District Court, where the supreme court did decide to exercise original jurisdiction finding that the circumstances established urgency or a strong necessity or important issue of law that required clarification --

THE COURT: Citing from Davis or Schuster?

MR. SILVERBERG: Schuster. Davis is 129

Nevada 116.

THE COURT: Okay. I'd like to read this.

MR. SILVERBERG: If I could give your Honor one more, the Gonzales v. District Court, 129 Nevada 215.

THE COURT: Thank you. To the state?

MR. DeLONG: Your Honor, what I just heard
was urgency is required and, admittedly, I haven't
read these prior to this moment, but I don't see any
urgency here. The defendant has appellate rights.

What just occurred is an appropriate motion to suppress. He hasn't demonstrated a strong likelihood of success in his writ that it's really appropriate or that also he would be in any way harmed if we proceeded. Because if the determination on the motion to suppress was in any

way deemed improper by another court in the future, he has the appellate rights and those rights would be retained.

There's been no urgency or special unique circumstances here that would change the situation moving forward. Those rights stay with him long after this trial here is done and his sentencing is done. And he has the right to submit that writ at any time, and without demonstrating some urgency or some strong need for what would be changed that had to be changed before we can move forward, and that's not demonstrated whatsoever.

MS. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, I believe for efficiency not having a jury called when there might be an issue that could be over — an issue that could come back, I think it's important not to call a jury if we're asking for the opportunity to pursue that.

THE COURT: Well, in our work we perceive events differently through our professional lens. Hopefully, never personal.

But I must confront a fact that exists in our record and ask the defense to respond. You have suggested that the delays in this motion to suppress

are such that there has not been time to seek relief or to have a written order, but the motion to suppress regarding the Ryobi drill was not filed until June 16th. After briefing it could not have been heard at any time prior to today.

The opposition to that second motion to dismiss suggests you had the information underlying that motion to suppress for months and chose not to file the motion until June 16th. And this case began by information several months ago on March 18<sup>th</sup>. So how can you ascribe fault to the court for its schedule when the motion was not even filed until June 16th?

MR. SILVERBERG: I don't think we're ascribing fault, per se, as the difficult times --

THE COURT: To the calendar. I don't take it as personal fault to the judge.

MR. SILVERBERG: I think what we've dealt with throughout COVID and the resumption of jury trials is a great deal of uncertainty about when cases were going to go to trial and, frankly, I don't know that we anticipated this would be up so quickly. And shame on us if that's what we did, but I think there's been a lot of uncertainty in this

time as far as when cases are going to go forward.

The issue arose when we recognized it as an issue. Again, in retrospect it would always be nice to identify every issue early on and have the time to do that on every case. But, your Honor, it's just the nature of our business and taken in conjunction with COVID and the resumption of trials, and I just don't think we thought it would happen this quickly and that we would have the time to do that.

THE COURT: And your explanation is made in good faith. I appreciate the tone of your explanation. It just is what it is.

Let me push it a little farther, though, because despite our long acquaintance here and, I hope, certainly, our unilateral respect for the bench and the two of you --

MR. SILVERBERG: Mutual, Judge.

THE COURT: I appeared in court on

June 9<sup>th</sup> -- excuse me -- yeah, June 9<sup>th</sup>, having

read everything, with inclinations I announced based

upon my review ready to hear the first witness. As

I recollect June 9<sup>th</sup> the defense argued, We cannot

do this unless it's in person. And I said, I don't

have the authority to conduct an in-person hearing right now, but I can. I wasn't able to schedule it until today, but the defense had an opportunity to pursue this hearing through means that have been approved by the state supreme court and our chief judge, so to that there are prejudicial delays is a suggestion with context.

MS. ROSENTHAL: I think, your Honor, the whole -- your Honor granted us the opportunity to have this in person because of argument by counsel. We did not have the opportunity to have this in person before today and so, although the motion was ripe and ready to be heard on June 9th --

THE COURT: The first motion.

MS. ROSENTHAL: Correct.

-- the first motion was able to be heard and ripe on June 9<sup>th</sup>, there was not an opportunity for us to have that in person prior to the scheduling of today. And the Court through argument of counsel determined it was appropriate to have it in person, and so based off the opportunity to have it in person today, that is why we're unable to present a writ prior to today, specifically towards the Frank's motion.

In regards to the Ryobi motion, it was -it's accurate that it was written in the report that
it was returned to Mr. McCulloch at some point. I
did not learn of the specifics of what was and
wasn't available until I asked for an
evidence-viewing in preparation for trial, and
that's when I was informed that it was nothing -limited items were available.

THE COURT: So much of what we say is about explaining our internal thoughts and judicial discretion but also preserving allegations are there. I'm just creating a balance here on the record.

If on June 9<sup>th</sup> I was presented with a question, Judge, in-person hearing and then request for writ relief, that would have continued trial. Or, electronic hearing on June 9<sup>th</sup>, which gives us time to file, I would have just preserved the June 9<sup>th</sup> hearing date.

I know I granted the request but I did so attempting to create every opportunity for Mr. Held. I heard from counsel that it was critical the hearing to be in person. Under the authority I have, I could have easily denied that request, but I

made the decision to do it in person, again to accommodate every defense possibility Mr. Held has.

Now I'm being told because I accommodated every defense opportunity, I'm somehow wrong for postponing it to the eve of trial. I guess I want the reviewing court to know we're all doing our best during COVID and I would have denied the in-person if I knew at this moment I was faced with a request to stay -- continue trial for extraordinary relief.

Final words before I go read Davis and Schuster.

MR. SILVERBERG: I think the importance of your Honor's decision to allow this to be held in person was crucial and was critical and we're appreciative of the Court's understanding that certain hearings are best held in person. After over a year of doing hearings in Zoom and via Zoom, that there's just certain things that are lost.

So, it was a good-faith argument to request that it be held in person because of the serious nature of the allegations and the very -- what your Honor was able to observe on the stand that might have been lost, frankly, via Zoom and electronic means. We're thankful to the Court for that and

we're not ascribing blame to anybody.

But in the vein of affording Mr. Held every defense possible, which I know your Honor does in every case, the circumstances have arisen where we certainly would have sought writ relief had there been time to do it. That's it.

THE COURT: I appreciate it. I want to read the three decisions. We'll be in recess for between seven and ten minutes.

(Recess taken.)

THE COURT: Back on the record in the Held matter.

I have read the Schuster, Davis, and Gonzales decisions. Schuster and Davis both refer — both involve the trial court's denial of the motions to dismiss that were purported to be defective.

Gonzales involved the denial of a motion to dismiss post-jury trial on double jeopardy. These three decisions do not replicate the fact pattern before the court, which is the denial of the motion to suppress. It is for the appellate court to determine if there is a plain, speedy and adequate remedy of law but it is for this court to determine

if there is some probability of showing such stay is warranted. There is, from this court's perspective, a plain, speedy and adequate remedy, should the court be wrong.

1.8

And, again, to emphasize, I believe this court's decision on the in-person proceeding deepened this court's inclinations after review of the moving papers. The real benefit this court experienced from the in-person was not from the officers' testimony. The real takeaway was the owner liability of Ms. Bush's recollection. I believe I was able to make credibility findings of Ms. Bush in person that I would have been unable to make through electronic means.

So, while I welcome Mr. Held's vigorous defense exploring every part of the state's case, this was not a close call that required the court to tilt into the defense arguments in light of the constitutional standards that I've identified. Those standards are clear and clearly felt in the state's position.

The request to continue trial so that Mr.

Held can seek discretionary, extraordinary review of
the court's discretionary review is denied.

Is my clock right? I think we've adjusted batteries twice. THE BAILIFF: It's correct. THE COURT: See you in about ten minutes for the jury. (Recess taken.) (Jury selection followed.) 

STATE OF NEVADA ) SS. COUNTY OF WASHOE )

I, CHRISTINA MARIE AMUNDSON, official reporter of the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Washoe, do hereby certify:

That as such reporter, I was present via Zoom audio-visual in Department No. 15 of the above court on June 29, 2021, at the hour of 8:59 a.m. of said day, and I then and there took verbatim stenotype notes of the proceedings had and testimony given therein in the case of State v. Held, Case No. CR20-3104.

That the foregoing transcript is a true and correct transcript of my said stenotype notes so taken as aforesaid, and is a true and correct statement of the proceedings had and testimony given in the above-entitled action to the best of my knowledge, skill and ability.

DATED: At Reno, Nevada, on 28th day of October 2021.

/S/ Christina Marie Amundson, CCR #641

Christina Marie Amundson, CCR #641

## **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that I am an employee of the Washoe County Alternate

Public Defender's Office and that on this date I served a copy of the Appellant's

Joint Appendix – Volume VII to the following:

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DATED this 28th day of February, 2022.

/s/Randi Jensen Randi Jensen