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

LUIS A, HIDALGO, JR.

CASE NO.: 54209

Electronically Filed Feb 02 2011 01:32 p.m. Tracie K. Lindeman

Appellant,

VS.

On Appeal from a Final Judgment of Conviction entered by The Eighth Judicial District Court

THE STATE OF NEVADA

Respondent.

#### APPELLANT'S APPENDIX

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² Id.

³ Id.

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# COPY DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA



STATE OF NEVADA,	)
Plaintiff,	) CASE NO: C212667/C241394 ) DEPT NO: XXI
vs.	)
LUIS ALONSO HIDALGO, aka LUIS ALONSO HIDALGO, III, and LUIS ALONSO HIDALGO, JR.,	) ) Transcript of ) Proceedings
Defendants.	)

BEFORE THE HONORABLE VALERIE P. ADAIR, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

#### JURY TRIAL - DAY 11

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 2009

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE STATE:

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Chief Deputy District Attorney

GIANCARLO PESCI, ESQ. Deputy District Attorney

FOR LUIS ALONSO HIDALGO, JR.: DOMINIC P. GENTILE, ESQ.

DOMINIC P. GENTILE, ESQ. PAOLA M. ARMENI, ESQ.

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JOHN L. ARRASCADA, ESQ. CHRISTOPHER ADAMS, ESQ.

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THE COURT: As a preliminary matter, can we stipulate on the

fingerprint guy, Fred Boyd, or do they need to call him? It's up to you.

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not a lot but --

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24 25 THE COURT: Okay. No, that's fine. I just thought if there's no contest on the --

MR. GENTILE: No, I need to call him. I need to examine him a little bit,

MR. GENTILE: Why? Is he not here?

THE COURT: No, he's here. I'm trying to speed this up.

THE COURT: What's the State's position on asking the jury if they've read anything?

MR. GENTILE: I don't think they can oppose it.

MR. DIGIACOMO: I don't know that I oppose it. I think that there's always a danger that they're going to want to run out and read to see what the heck they missed.

THE COURT: That's my fear.

MR. DIGIACOMO: So I'll submit it to the discretion of the Court.

MR. GENTILE: Judge, it's a bad habit that my client -- the newspaper says that my client's involved with, okay.

THE COURT: No, I can ask him. I mean, my -- candidly, I'm happy to ask them. My fear is the same as Mr. DiGiacomo's. For those people who didn't see it and don't know about it, now they're thinking, oh, my gosh, what's out there in the media that I don't know about.

MR. GENTILE: Then all you've got to do is tell them not to do it if

But the thing about it, the problem is that if they were casually reading through the newspaper --

THE COURT: They saw the headline.

MR. GENTILE: -- they would have seen it because it was not on the front page so they would know not to look at it.

Are we on the record?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. GENTILE: Your Honor, last time, I didn't bring it -- I will supplement the record. Last -- yesterday afternoon you kept out a piece of evidence that was proffered by the State, and as the -- as it should be in our system -- and as the Court knows I do a lot of First Amendment work -- it was reported today, and it was reported on the banner of the local section of the Las Vegas Review Journal, and the headline was to the effect of, Councilman Robinson from North Las Vegas accused of a bribe, words to that effect.

My concern is that the Court did rule that that was inadmissible. I am sure that of the 15 people on this jury, some of them subscribe to the Review Journal, and in casual reading of the newspaper this morning, it would -- there was no way it wouldn't have caught their eye. It was in the A section.

My further concern is that we ferret out at this point in time if anybody read it. If anybody indicates that they did read it, I think we need to take a voir dire examination of them because they have information now in the mix that will pollute the jury deliberations because the Court has ruled that it was inadmissible, and moreover, frankly, it was not really supported.

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Councilman Robinson did say --

THE COURT: Denied it.

MR. PESCI: -- in the article that it was a lie, and the jury may wonder, well, who's telling the lie. Was it Ms. Espindola? Was it Mr. Hidalgo, and, you know, he's damned if he did and he's damned if he didn't. He's accused of bribing a councilman or saying that he bribed a councilman, either one.

THE COURT: Or the other option is Ms. Espindola is lying about the whole thing.

MR. GENTILE: That is also possible, which would be something that the State I'm sure would want to know what the juror might have read and how they took it.

MR. DIGIACOMO: Judge, my position has always been that when you ask the questions you let the (unintelligible) in the room. I'll submit it to the discretion of the Court, but I would ask the Court not to say, Did anybody read today's paper. I think you should ask, During the course of this trial, has anybody seen anything --

THE COURT: About this case in the --

MR. DIGIACOMO: -- in the paper related --

THE COURT: No, in the media. I'm not going to say in the paper.

MR. DIGIACOMO: You can say media, that's fine, but, I mean, I don't know that we want to direct it to today's paper.

THE COURT: Oh, gosh, no.

MR. GENTILE: How about this. How about this.

THE COURT: Okay. I just want to make sure that during the course of -- just kind of casual -- I just want to make sure that during the course of the

 trial I need to ask if anyone has seen anything about the case in the media.

MR. GENTILE: How about just saying in the news media, okay.

THE COURT: In the news media.

MR. GENTILE: Yeah, because some people are -- I don't want to suggest that there are some people that are less literate than others.

THE COURT: No, that's fine. I can say in the news media, and then if people hold up their hands -- Mr. Gentile, if people hold up their hands, I'll say, Don't tell me what you saw or heard. Was it on television or in the newspaper, and we'll go through that way, and then the people who saw something we'll question --

MR. GENTILE: We'll take them one at a time.

MR. ARRASCADA: Your Honor, we'd join in that request, Mr. Gentile's request.

THE COURT: All right. I guess I'll do it at the beginning before the break. Otherwise, we could just start with testimony and do it at the break and then argue about whether or not if somebody's seen or heard anything we want to excuse them.

It might be better to do it at the break. I think it doesn't highlight the whole things as much as marching them in this morning and that being the first question out of the Court's mouth, which suggests, oh, no, there's something in the media; we've got to address this right away. I would prefer tactically to do it at the break.

MR. GENTILE: No, Your Honor, we need to do it now.

THE COURT: Why? Because if there's -- if we're going to bring in an alternate or exclude one of them, we can decide on the break to do that. Do

you see what I'm saying? They're not supposed to be talking about the case anyway, and so to me, to bring them in right now really highlights the story that we're concerned about as opposed to just saying it at the break. That's just my -- like, oh, this -- you know, why all of a sudden this first morning are we bringing them in and the very first question out of my mouth is, Has anyone seen or heard anything.

MR. GENTILE: How about this. How about we do it when the State rests?

THE COURT: That's fine, or when we take a break or when the State rests is fine.

MR. GENTILE: Because if there is anybody it's going to take some time to be doing some voir dire examination.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. That's fine.

MR. DIGIACOMO: Yes. Your Honor, can I go to another subject?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. DIGIACOMO: I don't know if was ever on the record. I've talked to the defense in the past about reciprocal discovery. As far as I'm aware there isn't any; however, in discussing with Mr. Gentile today, apparently Jerome DePalma had made notes of whatever conversation he had with Anabel. There's really two things related to that. One is we want the notes, obviously before Mr. DePalma gets on there, and then, I think there needs to be a voir dire examination as to what exactly he explained to Anabel about the nature of the communication that he had with her.

Did he explain to her that he wasn't her lawyer? Did he explain to her that --

MR. GENTILE: My examination of her went directly to that. She acknowledged that he was Mr. Hidalgo's lawyer and not hers.

MR. DIGIACOMO: I completely understand that, but she's claiming that the conversation never took place. I need to know from -- I think before it becomes legally admissible he has to say, I informed her I wasn't her lawyer and communications that she gave to me were not privileged. Otherwise, I mean, you can just accept her representations that it never happened, but in order for a conversation with a lawyer to be admissible, that lawyer needs to establish that --

THE COURT: Doesn't she waive that by denying the relationship herself? If she says, I had no relationship with this, to me then it's not up to the lawyer to say he has a relationship. I mean, that to me is an issue between Jerome DePalma and the bar if it ever comes to that, not an issue as to the admissibility in a separate trial of these two people because Ms. Espindola -- I mean, I certainly don't want to admit anything that's unethical for the Court to admit.

But to me she has waived the privilege by denying a relationship and by denying that a conversation ever -- not only did she deny the -- I would give you if she said, yes, he was my lawyer but we didn't talk, that, yes, there's still a privilege even if she denies the conversation. But if she -- she testified he wasn't my lawyer and we never talked. And so to me I don't know that -- it's her privilege, and if she doesn't -- if she doesn't assert it or believe that he was her lawyer, then I don't know where there would be a privilege.

MR. DIGIACOMO: There's a secondary issue that relates to that which is my understanding that the conversation occurred with Mr. H in the room, and

certainly I'm assuming that the Court is going to instruct the witness that he can only testify to what Anabel said. He can't testify as to what Mr. H said unless the State asks the question.

THE COURT: Oh, as hearsay. Right. I mean, there's obviously no privilege if there's a third person, but as hearsay, yeah. And Jerome DePalma I'm very confident already knows that.

MR. GENTILE: We actually discussed that. Mr. Dibble was also there, which I asked her that, and she said he wasn't.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. GENTILE: And actually --

THE COURT: So Dibble could testify to the communication anyway.

MR. DIGIACOMO: And there's no notes from Dibble is my understanding --

THE COURT: Isn't Jerome DePalma's notes, aren't they similar to the detective's notes of the interview with --

MR. GENTILE: They're identical.

THE COURT: -- Anabel Espindola. To me I think the analysis is the same.

MR. GENTILE: They're absolutely work product, but, frankly, I'm willing to give them up.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. GENTILE: I have read them. Everything in there isn't wonderful, okay, for my client, but I'm going to give them up. He clearly refreshed his recollection with them. We could assert a work product privilege as the State seems to think it has, but I'm willing to give them up.

THE COURT: Okay. Terrific.

So let's take two minutes and then we'll begin.

MR. ADAMS: Judge, one additional point is there had been pretrial litigation about the notes related to Anabel Espindola that the prosecution had with -- meetings with her, and the Court deemed them work product. We would just renew that at this point in time to make sure that the record's complete.

MR. DIGIACOMO: And I would take the position that when Mr. Wildemann hits the stand any notes that he made, once he hits the stand that I think they're entitled to -- I think that any notes that he made to the extent that the Court has those notes, they're entitled to them. Detective Wildemann didn't refresh it, but the statute's pretty clear that a statement of a witness and that is a statement of the witness about the subject matter he's going to testify to he's certainly can say he was a --

MR. GENTILE: I know. I just --

MR. DIGIACOMO: So I would say once he hits the stand that those notes are no longer work product. The work product privilege has been waived. So that would be the position. I don't know whether the -- if the Court still has them. I haven't seen them.

MR. GENTILE: We'd certainly like to see them, you know, before the State rests because we may want to call this person.

THE COURT: Yeah. Here's the deal on the notes. They were made a Court's exhibit which we're still looking for, candidly. So if Detective Wildemann needs to be recalled, he can be recalled or Anabel --

MR. GENTILE: I'm assuming that he kept a copy of his notes. He

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wouldn't have just --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. GENTILE: -- he may have given you his original, but I can't imagine he wouldn't have kept a copy.

MR. DIGIACOMO: He has his whole case file.

THE COURT: Yeah, he should have them in his case file. So then it's not an issue. And like I said, Dominic, I remember it exact -- Mr. Gentile, I remember it exactly. It was one page, legal page, and it was -- I mean, I can almost visualize what it was.

MR. GENTILE: Things happen, and I understand that, and I'm not -- I mean, you know, at some point in time, God forbid, if there's an appellate issue in this case we may have a problem. But if the man has a copy of it --

THE COURT: There's no problem.

MR. GENTILE: -- then it moots the problem.

THE COURT: Well, the reason I said it was one legal page is because if he has something different, that's not what the Court saw.

MR. DIGIACOMO: I'm not even sure that he took notes.

THE COURT: Or if he only has one page I don't want --

MR. DIGIACOMO: I think Detective --

THE COURT: -- I don't want Mr. Gentile to think there could be a second page or whatever.

(Jury entering 9:24 a.m.)

THE COURT: All right. Court is now back in session. The record will reflect the presence of the State through the Deputy District Attorneys, the presence of the defendants and their counsel, the officers of the court and the

Q What does a latent print examiner do?

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Α We evaluate latent prints that are submitted to us by crime scene personnel or those fingerprints that we process at the lab ourselves. We evaluate those latent prints and determine if they are suitable for comparison purposes. If they are, we call those of value for comparison or value for

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identification, and then we compare those prints to fingerprints of known individuals of regular ink prints, and then we render our conclusion based on our examination of the latent print to the known print.

- Q Do you have any specialized training and experience in this area?
- A Yes, sir, I do.
- Q Could you briefly describe that for the ladies and gentlemen of the jury.

A I've been associated with the latent print discipline for a little over 40 years. The majority of my training was with the United States Army where I went through their two-year resident instruction. I retired from the United States Army in 1988 as a Chief Warrant Officer specializing in latent print identification.

From there I went to the Brower County Sheriff's Office in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, eight and a half years there as a full-time latent print examiner. And I've been here with Metro for -- this is my 13<sup>th</sup> year.

- Q You said for 13 years with Metro?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q Have you testified in this capacity here in Clark County?
- A Yes, sir, I have.
- Q If you were to guesstimate, about how many times?
- A Well over a hundred times.
- Q And that's here in Clark County?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q Have you testified other times in other locations?
- A Yes, I have.

Q Could you briefly describe the concept of fingerprints as far as their uniqueness to a particular individual.

A Fingerprints are formed during the third or fourth prenatal month. They stay constant to a person throughout their lives. They don't change as far as their patterns. Fingerprints do change only if there is a damage scar where the second layer of skin might be damaged, which is called the dermis. Then you would have a permanent scar. They remain constant throughout life to decomposition after death, and that's why they're so unique.

- Q Let me ask you this. Does every time somebody touches something is a print left behind necessarily?
  - A Not all the time, no.
  - Q What affects whether a print may or may not be left behind?
- A Well, first and most obvious is if you're wearing a glove or something like that you won't have any of the ridge structure adhering to a surface. But if there is no medium in between the skin and the surface, then you may not have a print.

If I go like that (demonstrating), well, there might be a little maybe a smudge or a little mark indicating that there might have been a touch. But we are concerned with the ridge detail that you have on your finger. Most commonly ridge detail is left on a piece of evidence by way of perspiration, the water, the moisture. When you touch an item and hold it down, your fingers down, that print's going to stay on top of the surface if it's a nonporous surface.

If it's a porous surface and if you handle it, then the perspiration that may absorb inside the surface, and you usually cannot see this print. This

 is where the term latent comes in, latent meaning not visible. When you cannot see the print, then you have to make it visible by some sort of fingerprint powder, processing technique or possibly on a porous surface such as a paper-type product you may have to use a chemical technique to make that print visible.

- Q And in the process of your job, do you sometimes receive latent prints from crime scene analysts?
  - A Yes, we do.
- Q On occasions do you actually perform some of the recovery of prints processing yourself?
  - A Yes, we do.
- Q Now, you talked a minute ago about making comparison. How is it that you go about making comparison? What do you compare?
- A Well, we evaluate, as I mentioned a few moments ago, we evaluate the latent prints and the known prints, and we evaluate the prints for various levels of detail in that print, which there are three levels of detail. You have the basic pattern type, which is your level 1.

Your level 2 is your ridge paths, meaning if you have a ridge that will go up and stop or you have a ridge that will go up and break into two ridges, such as a fork-type impression or mark, these are the features that we look for, points of identification.

Well, we do refer to the points of identification this is what we usually look for, but we have different terms now for these features. We call them levels of detail. I like to call them they're points of consideration that we look at. And when we find these points of consideration in the same relative

relationship both in the question impression, the known impression, the latent impression from the crime scene evidence and the known impression that we're looking at of the ink print, then we effect our identification by finding these points in the same relative position to one another without any unexplained differences.

Q Let me ask you this. In the many cases that you have worked, is it common for you to receive some latents that are not of sufficient quality to make this comparison?

A Yes, sir.

Q Would you say it's more common to have them not be of sufficient quality or more common for there to be many with sufficient quality?

A Well, each case stands alone, and it's about half and half I would have to say. Each case stands alone. Each impression stands alone. What I'm -- based on my experience, I might find a print of value for identification where maybe somebody with less experience might not consider that print to be of value for identification.

Q Let me put it to you this way, and I apologize. Let's say I touch this bar here, is it possible for you to recover latent prints and not make me as a comparison on that?

A Yes, sir.

Q Can outside influence affect whether that could happen?

A Yes, sir.

Q Weather? Rain?

A Yes, sir.

Q What about how oily my hands are?

#### (State's Exhibits 175 - 180 admitted.)

#### BY MR. PESCI:

Q Showing you State's 175. You've just spoken to us a little bit about detail. Let's just kind of hone in on this one right here, which is in the middle of row 2 of the three different rows on State's 175, which is Deangelo Carroll's. Could you explain a little bit to the jury what you mean by the detail.

A Well, when you have -- we talk about three levels of detail. The first level of detail is the basic pattern that we have. We have here a loop pattern where the ridge flow flows into a loop. This is a left slant loop. If it was flowing the other way it would be a back slant loop. This loop pattern is very common.

There are three basic types of fingerprint patterns, arch, loops and whirls. They're broken down basically on a percentagewise per person about 55, 60 percent of the world population is found to have a loop type of pattern. The other type would be a whirl-type design of about 30, 35 percent, and the other would be an arch-type flow.

- Q So is this some of the characteristics that you're looking at to make a comparison?
  - A Uh-huh.
  - Q Is that a yes?
  - A Yes.
- Q And on 175 to 180, are these known prints, meaning this person you know made these fingerprints?
  - A Yes.
  - Q And in this case, 175 was to Deangelo Carroll; is that correct?

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1	A	Is that the one that's on here?
2	Q	Is 175 Deangelo Carroll?
3	Α	Yes.
4	Q	Is 176 the known prints of Kenneth Counts?
5	A	Yes, it is.
6	Q	Is 177 the known prints of Antonio William?
7	A	Yes, it is.
8	Q	Is 178 the known prints of Rontae Zone?
9	A	Yes, it is.
10	Q	Was 179 the known the prints of Mark Quaid?
11	А	Yes, it is.
12	Q	And was 180 the known prints of Timothy Hadland?
13	A	Yes, sir.
14	Q	Okay. And in your experience have you received in the past
15	fingerprints	actually from the decedent, the person who's dead?
16	А	Yes, sir.
17	Q	Now showing you State's Proposed Exhibits 145, 146, and 156
18	and ask you	if you recognize those?
19	Α	Yes, I do.
20	Q	How do you recognize those?
21	Α	I recognize these by my mark on each one of these exhibits.
22	Q	When you say your mark, what do you mean by that?
23	A	I have these are latent fingerprint lists that were submitted by
24	Crime Scene	Analyst Grammas and one by taken by Crime Scene Analyst
25	Smith, and v	when we evaluate the prints, when we do our inventory, we give

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1	looked at it, and there was a fingerprint on the hundred dollar bill.				
2	Q	Did you analyze that fingerprint?			
3	Α	Yes, I did.			
4	Q	Did you look for points of comparison?			
5	A	Yes, I did.			
6	Q	Okay. And showing you State's 181, do you recognize what			
7	State's 181 is?				
8	_ A	Yes.			
9	Q	And how do you recognize State's 181?			
10	_ A	181 is a chart that I prepared outlining the fingerprint that I found			
11	on the hundred dollar bill.				
12	Q	The hundred dollar bill which we're referring to as State's 147?			
13	_ A	Yes.			
14	Q	Okay. Is that a fair and accurate depiction of both the hundred			
15	dollar bill	in 147 and the known print and the comparison that you made in this			
16	case?				
17	A	Yes, it is.			
18	М	R. PESCI: Move for the admission of State's 181.			
19	Į TI	HE COURT: Any objection to 181?			
20	М	R. GENTILE: No, Your Honor. Well, wait. Let me see this for a			
21	second. I don't have 181 in my list over here so I need to see it.				
22	T	HE COURT: Would you show that to Mr. Gentile, please.			
23	М	R. GENTILE: I probably have seen it I just didn't list it.			
24	T	HE COURT: No objection?			
25	М	R. GENTILE: No objection.			

bill front and back. The back of the hundred dollar bill, this is the area of the impression that I found that I have squared off. I have an arrow going over to

print of Deangelo Carroll?

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Well, no. This particular portion of your exhibit, is this the known

Oh, okay. Yes. What I have here, the exhibit is the hundred dollar

the right and another square. This little bit enlargement of the print and this print is a purplish color, this is a chemical process that's used on paper products, and this was used here, and the bottom arrow going down points to a little bit more enlargement of the known print that was on the hundred dollar bill, and this print is put into a gray scale.

When fingerprints are taken they're taken with black ink, and so to make it the same contrast as the fingerprints that we look at, we change the contrast, and the print on the left here is the finger that I was able to effect an identification with.

- Q Okay. So did you make an identification of Deangelo Carroll on this particular hundred dollar bill?
  - A Yes, I did.
- Q And this Exhibit 181 shows the process that you went through to make that identification?
  - A Yes.
- Q Okay. Now, showing you State's Proposed Exhibit 171; do you recognize that?
  - A Yes, I do.
  - Q And how do you recognize that?
  - A I recognize this by my writing on the sheet.
  - Q Okay. And what is it?
  - A This is a -- this photograph depicts --
- Q Does this photograph depict some of the latent print processing that you performed or others within the Metropolitan Police Department performed?

1	that we just looked at in the photo?		
2	A	Yes.	
3	Q	Okay. So we'll keep that up. So Deangelo Carroll's fingerprint	
4	shows up on one item?		
5	A	On 29-6.	
6	Q	Say what that item is.	
7	A	It would be this item right here.	
8	Q	Now, showing you State's 173. Do you recognize that?	
9	A	Yes, I do.	
10	Q	Was an identification made on that particular latent print?	
11	A	Yes, there was.	
12	Q	And who was it made to?	
13	A	Identified the No. 6 finger which is the left thumb of Kenneth	
14	Counts.		
15	Q	And where did that print or latent print where was it recovered	
16	from?		
17	Α	According to the label by Crime Scene Analyst Renhardt, on back	
18	of Palomino VIP comp card on floor of family room, Item 29.		
19	Q	Is Item 29 depicted in State's Exhibit 171?	
20	A	Yes, by marking on the back 29-1.	
21	Q	Okay. And which one is that?	
22	A	29-1 would be this one right here.	
23	Q	If you can circle the other VIP card again that you already had.	
24	A	The other one was 29-6, I believe, that one.	
25	Q	Now, looking at State's 174, do you recognize that? Did you	
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1	Q	Did you make any matches to either of those two Luis Hidalgos?	
2	A	No, I did not.	
3	Q	And you went through this evidence looking for those?	
4	А	Yes, I did.	
5	Q	Did you make a report where you specified the specific number	
6	unique to each Luis Hidalgo?		
7	А	Yes, sir, I did.	
8	Q	Would it refresh your recollection to look at that so we would	
9	know which number was associated with which Luis Hidalgo?		
10	A	Yes, sir.	
11	Q	Okay. Could you tell us the first number?	
12	А	Yes, if I may look at my notes here. A name on the request on the	
13	Luis Hidalgo Junior had an ID number of 1849634.		
14	Q	And then the other Luis Hidalgo that you looked, what was the	
15	other ID number?		
16	А	The other number of Luis Hidalgo, and this came in as a senior,	
17	1579522.		
18	MR. PESCI: Pass the witness.		
19	THE COURT: All right. Who would like to conduct cross-examination		
20	first?		
21	MR. GENTILE: I'll do it. Let me print this out if I can.		
22	THE	COURT: All right.	
23		CROSS-EXAMINATION	
24	BY MR. GENTILE:		
25	Q	Mr. Boyd, how are you today?	
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am I correct?

- A Yes, sir.
- Q And one of those conditions is if somebody is perspiring heavily; am I correct?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q So if I am perspiring and I pick up a hundred dollar bill, then it's -there's a greater likelihood that I will leave a latent print on that bill than if my
  hands are dry?
  - A Yes.
- Q Okay. Now, that doesn't necessarily mean that I won't leave a print if my hands are dry; am I correct?
  - A That is correct.
  - Q But the likelihood is greater --
  - A Yes.
  - Q -- if my hands are perspiring at the time, right?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q Okay. And your best estimate, what would be the likelihood, the greater likelihood be; can you give an example? Can you give us an estimate?
  - A Just speaking of money?
  - Q Money, yeah, a hundred dollar bill.
- A Usually money is a difficult surface basically because money is usually put in a wallet, and there's sweat in the wallet. If you have a brand new bill and if money is -- if somebody handles a brand new bill, the length of time that the person would have handled the item, as you're touching an item, your perspiration, your body chemistry is still going, the likelihood of a print

being left on that will be maybe a little bit better.

The location of the print is a factor. You may find prints more up towards the end because when you go through money you're here. You wouldn't necessarily find prints maybe down here. Maybe if it's folded you might, but more commonly maybe up on top. It's very difficult to say. Newer bills, in my experience, it might be a little bit better for prints.

When they make money, they make money with various chemicals and stuff to make money last a long time. It's not like a piece of paper that you have in your wallet that the fiber's coming off and what not. They make money sometimes maybe fingerprint resistant if you want to say. It's protected from sweat and what not so money doesn't tear real easily.

So in my estimate newer bill is good, old bills not so good.

In the fingerprint world and from my experience, leaving a print on a surface it's some you get, some you don't. The ones you think you're going to get you don't. The ones think you're going to get a print on you don't, and the ones that you don't think you're going to get something well, you do. It's all a crap shoot, if I may use that term. And it is very difficult to say.

- Q Okay. Well, let's talk about Exhibit 181. If I understood your direct examination, this is the only -- now, you examined a good deal of money; am I correct?
  - A Yes.
  - Q Like how many, five bills or something like that?
  - A In this particular case?
  - Q Yeah.
  - A If I may look, there's a --

exemplar of Luis Hidalgo Junior if my understanding is correct?

A Well, the names on the request had junior and senior, and it had the ID number. I pulled up the fingerprint cards based on the ID numbers.

- Q Okay. So you don't know if they were accurately denominated junior and senior?
  - A No, I do not.
- Q You just know that there were two people named Luis Hidalgo that you were tasked to retrieve known exemplars and compare them to the various items?
  - A Yes, sir.
  - Q Is that correct?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q Okay. And who was it that told you to retrieve Exhibit 177, Mr. Vantonio Williams or maybe it's William Vantonio?

A Mr. Vantonio Williams upon doing -- upon the examination of the names that we had to look at, we also looked at fingerprints that were not identified, and those not identified fingerprints that were of sufficient quality that we could put into our AFIS, that's A-F-I-S, automated fingerprint identification system, those fingerprints that met that quality that we could put into our computer data base we did, and a print from the 1995 Chevy Astro van, one was of AFIS quality. We put that in the computer and a match -- or a candidate list did come back, and we subsequently identified Mr. Vantonio William to this particular print by way of our AFIS computer data base. And that's where his name came from.

Q Thank you. So when you do what you do, you don't limit your

1	Q	Were you able to identify it?	
2	А	Yes.	
3	Q	And whose was it?	
4	А	That was Mr. Carroll's.	
5	Q	Deangelo Carroll's. Do you know what a blunt is?	
6	А	Correction. Mr. Counts.	
7	Q	Mr. Counts. Do you know what a blunt is?	
8	A	What a what?	
9	Q	If I use the term blunt and I use it in relationship to something that	
10	can be smoked, do you know what it is?		
11	A	I can visualize what I think it would mean.	
12	Q	But you'd be speculating?	
13	A	Yes.	
14	Q	Okay. Well, we won't do that then.	
15		Among the people	
16	MR. GENTILE: Nothing further. Thank you.		
17	THE COURT: All right. Mr. Adams, do you have any cross?		
18	MR.	ADAMS: Yes, ma'am.	
19		CROSS-EXAMINATION	
20	BY MR. ADAMS:		
21	Q	Mr. Boyd, let me ask you a handful of questions. I represent Luis	
22	Hidalgo III, who's sitting in the very back. You don't know as you sit here		
23	whether he's one of the two Luis Hidalgos that you checked the prints of?		
24	A	Not right off, but I do have dates of births that were on the cards.	
25	Q	All right. And what is the date of birth for the Luis Hidalgo II,	

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I would -- yes.

THE COURT: Yeah, I was just -- you read my mind.

THE MARSHAL: There might be some gloves right behind you. Is there a box of gloves behind you?

THE WITNESS: Oh, yes, there is. Thank you.

## BY MR. ADAMS:

Q And let me ask you, Mr. Boyd, because this is evidence that will be back in the jury room ultimately along with a box of gloves, I'm assuming you're not going to place gloves on to keep from putting prints on something, are you?

A I am putting gloves on to protect myself. This has been chemically processed by crime scene, and I don't know what technique they used. I would assume maybe superglue or maybe fingerprint powder. We do have fingerprint lifts that were taken from this particular item that I did compare.

Q All right. So based on your training, when something you don't know what is on a bottle or an item, you just wear the gloves?

A Well --

Q And that's what you'd encourage other people to do who may be handling this material later?

A Well, if it was -- if it was processed with superglue and fingerprint powder, that powder will be on there, and you're going to get this black powder all over you.

Q Now, it doesn't harm you, right; you'd just need to wash your hands and get it off of you?

A Well, it's very messy. However, if they would then maybe apply some dye stain to that superglue to maybe enhance those prints that might be

on there, you know, you're going to have fluorescent dye on your hands. So as a precautionary measure, I always like to wear gloves especially if it's something that I know that I did not -- if I packaged this, I know how I packaged it, and I could be a little bit safer.

THE COURT: So there's a safety element as well as just getting your hands dirty?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

Like I said, I have not seen this before.

## BY MR. ADAMS:

Q The clerk asked you to make sure that you're not cutting through tape if at all possible.

A Right. I'm trying to do it as easy as I can here. I don't know how they packaged it inside. I hope there's not a -- they did put it inside of a plastic bag. I would assume that maybe I'm over protecting myself by these gloves since it is in a plastic bag. Do I need to take it out of the plastic bag?

Q Please.

A Okay.

THE WITNESS: Your Honor, if I may be permitted to take my coat off? THE COURT: Oh, absolutely. That's fine.

THE WITNESS: Again, that's just another precautionary measure. If I may do this here that way if there's any powder it won't be flying over here. BY MR. ADAMS:

- Q And can you identify this bottle? Just tell us what the label on it is.
  - A No. 10, Tanqueray, T-a-n-g -- or q-u-e-r-a-y.

Q Let me ask you a little about money. You were given --

MR. ADAMS: And how would you like, Madam Clerk, how would you like me with the bags and the gin?

THE CLERK: I'm going to make the bag 203A, the gin 203B or --

THE COURT: Let's just mark the content -- what's the number of the exhibit?

THE CLERK: 203.

THE COURT: All right. So the gin back in the bag, the plastic bag will be 203A.

You can mark that as admitted.

(State's Exhibits 203 and 203A admitted.)

BY MR. ADAMS:

Q And, Mr. Boyd, you were given a lot of money to check out, weren't you --

A Yes.

Q — in this case? You were given a stack of money that may relate to May the 19<sup>th</sup>, a stack of money that may relate to a search warrant on Mr. Counts' house, a stack of money that came from Deangelo Carroll on May the 23<sup>rd</sup>, and a stack of money that came from Deangelo Carroll on May the 24<sup>th</sup>. Is that consistent that you were asked — you were given four different groups of money to examine?

MR. PESCI: I apologize. I'm going to object as to the characterization as far as the dates when certain money came.

THE COURT: Well, if it's indicated on the impound, if he can tell.

MR. ADAMS: I'll rephrase.

wasn't able to do anything with those. But there was one card that did have

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one print that is still outstanding, and the label on that print card was the exterior plastic bag containing 9mm cartridges, and that was listed as Item 12A by Renhardt.

- Q And that -- the 9mm cartridges were found where, Kenneth Counts' house?
  - A Let's see. The address on those lift cards was 1676 E Street.
  - Q And again those prints don't match either Mr. Hidalgo or his son?
  - A No.
- Q If I understand you correctly, when you're looking at money for prints, it's a tough surface to get a print off of?
  - A Basically it is.
- Q And you feel lucky to have gotten one in this situation? Well, not lucky but it's rare --
  - A Well, yes --
  - Q -- that you find one off money?
  - A Well, yeah.
- Q And with the print you indicated that the more somebody sweats the newer the dollar or the newer the bill, the more likely you are to be able to get a print off of that?
- A Well, with money you have a lot of contaminants. It's in the wallet and what not, and a lot of people handle it, and there's a lot of contamination on that money. And then when you touch it, you're touching a print over a lot of contamination and stuff. And so it's a, like I say, you're lucky when you do find a print on money.
  - Q And when you found Deangelo Carroll's print on the money, you

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THE COURT: All right, Mr. Pesci, go ahead.

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remember those questions?

THE WITNESS: If I may refer to my notes?

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THE COURT: Go ahead.

THE WITNESS: The gin bottle was processed by Crime Scene Analyst

Renhardt. There were five latent print cards that were submitted from the gin

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THE COURT: Meaning it didn't have enough detail to make --

bottle that had ridge detail. One of those five was no value for identification.

THE WITNESS: For comparison purposes.

THE COURT: -- to compare it to anybody's prints?

THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: All right.

THE WITNESS: That left four of the print cards which had latent print detail for comparison purposes. I compared those to everybody that we had, and there was no identification. In addition to the lift cards that was submitted by Crime Scene Analyst Renhardt, there was a submission on my FMB5 which was addressed of microseal lifts.

Now, what a microseal lift is, it's another method of lifting a latent print off of a surface. Usually what's done the fingerprint powder, the taped fingerprint lifts, and that's what I have here, the five cards, and then since it is like a -- it's not completely a round surface. In this particular case it's more of a square surface than a round. You can take a -- you can make a rubber lift, which will adhere to that surface a little bit better sometimes than regular Scotch tape, and this is called a microseal lift.

Basically, this is a liquid form of a rubber compound. It's called microseal, and it will adhere to surfaces. A good example would be this pitcher right here where you have the different striations, it's very hard to get, like,

tape in here. But if you have a liquid component that could flow into that where you could just kind of peel that off, it would make it a little bit easier, and sometimes this is done, and in this case with this bottle that is what was done, and that is what is referred to as a FMB5.

There were two lifts Item 38 and 39 in my report. And basically those lifts have the same information as the fingerprint lift cards that I looked at. So it would be like I have the original lift card that Crime Scene Analyst Renhardt did, and then you have the microseal lift, which would be like a supplement to that. That would just aid me a little bit in my comparisons, and that's what I had there.

And so to answer the question, yes, there were other cards taken.

THE COURT: So in other words, Crime Scene Analyst Renhardt lifted lifts to the print cards and then you took those same areas where prints had been lifted and you went back and performed this other procedure to get a more detailed or a supplemental print, and then you were able to utilize both of those for comparison. Is that what you're telling us?

THE WITNESS: Crime Scene Analyst Renhardt, she also -- she's the one that did the microseal lift, yes. She did both, yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Boyd. I'm going to interrupt you here. We're going to take quick 10-minute break, and then we'll finish up with the jury questions.

And once again, if anybody has any additional jury questions, hand those to Jeff on your way out the door. Just our 10-minute morning recess.

Once again you're reminded of the admonition not to discuss anything related to the case --

MR. DIGIACOMO: Judge, can we approach before you do this?

THE COURT: Sure.

(Conference at the bench.)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, ten minutes. Once again don't talk about the case or anything related to the case. Notepads in your chairs. Any additional juror questions hand them to Jeff on the way out.

(Recess taken 10:51 a.m.)

(Jury entering 11:03 a.m.)

THE COURT: All right. Court is now back in session, and as a follow-up to what you were just testifying about regarding the gin bottle, you said four were of comparison quality; is that right?

THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: And who did you -- whose exemplar or known prints did you compare those four to?

THE WITNESS: I compared those to everybody who we had mentioned here in the case. Do you want me to read the whole list?

THE COURT: Sure, just so it's clear for the jury.

THE WITNESS: The names that I compared to the latent prints from the gin bottle: Deangelo Carroll, Kenneth Counts, Luis Hidalgo, both of them, Anabel Espindola, Vantonio William, Rontae Zone, Jason T-a-o-i-p-u, Michelle Schwanderlik, Mark Wood and also to the victim, Timothy Hadland.

THE COURT: And what was the result of that comparison?

THE WITNESS: There was no match.

THE COURT: Okay. So none of those people -- those fingerprints didn't belong to any of those people; is that right?

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THE WITNESS: That is correct, ma'am, they did not.

THE COURT: Now, you earlier testified that some prints are of AFIS quality and you might run them through the system. Were any of these prints of AFIS quality?

THE WITNESS: From the bottle?

THE COURT: Just from the bottle.

THE WITNESS: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: All right. And a juror wants to know, who gets to keep the money? You have nothing to do with that, do you?

THE WITNESS: I have nothing to do with that. It goes back to the evidence vault, and they have proper disposition instructions pertaining to that.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. So once you try to lift the prints and make the comparison, the evidence leaves your, sort of, province; is that right?

THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Pesci, anything else based on those last questions?

MR. PESCI: No, thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Gentile, anything else based on those last questions?

MR. GENTILE: No, thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Adams, anything else based on those last questions?

MR. ADAMS: No, ma'am, thank you.

THE COURT: Any additional juror questions?

All right. Mr. Boyd, thank you very much for your testimony, sir, you are excused.

1	State, call your next witness.	
2	MR. DIGIACOMO: Denise Mata.	
3	THE COURT: Ms. Mata, just come on up here, please, to the witness	
4	stand, just up those couple of stairs and remain standing facing our court clerk.	
5	DENISE MATA	
6	Having been called as a witness and being first duly sworn testified as follows:	
7	MR. ADAMS: Judge, may we approach before you	
8	THE CLERK: Can I get her name?	
9	MR. ADAMS: Oh, yes, certainly.	
10	THE CLERK: Please be seated and please state and spell your name.	
11	THE WITNESS: Denise Mata, D-e-n-i-s-e, M-a-t-a.	
12	THE COURT: Thank you. Approach.	
13	(Conference at the bench.)	
14	THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, the testimony that you're about to	
15	hear is being offered as evidence against Mr. Hidalgo Junior, Mr. H, not as	
16	evidence against Mr. Hidalgo III.	
17	Go ahead, Mr. DiGiacomo.	
18	DIRECT EXAMINATION	
19	BY MR. DIGIACOMO:	
20	Q Ms. Mata?	
21	A Yes.	
22	Q Have you and I ever met before?	
23	A No.	
24	Q Okay. Did you know a person named Anabel Espindola?	
25	A Yes.	
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1	Q	How did you know her?	
2	A	I met her in jail.	
3	Q	And after you got out of jail did there come a point in time when	
4	you met a gu	y by the name of Luis Hidalgo Junior?	
5	A	Yes.	
6	Q	Mr. H?	
7	A	Yes.	
8	Q	Do you see him here in court today?	
9	A	Yes, I do.	
10	Q	Can you point him out and describe something he's wearing?	
11	A	He's sitting right there.	
12	Q	Which, there's like six people	
13	MR. GENTILE: Stand up.		
14	THE WITNESS: He's wearing a gray sweater.		
15	MR. GENTILE: Let the record reflect that he stood.		
16	THE COURT: All right. The record will reflect she's identified Mr.		
17	Hidalgo Junior.		
18	BY MR. DIGIACOMO:		
19	Q	I'm going to direct your attention back to around Christmastime of	
20	2008, so a c	ouple months ago. Did there come a point in time when Mr. H	
21	asked you to do anything?		
22	A	I was working with him at that time.	
23	Q	Okay. You were working with him?	
24	A	Uh-huh.	
25	MR. E	DIGIACOMO: May I approach, Judge?	
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1	THE	COURT: You may.	
2	BY MR. DIGIACOMO:		
3	Q	I'm going to show you what's been marked as State's Proposed	
4	Exhibit No. 2	223. That's an envelope, correct?	
5	A	Yes.	
6	Q	Do you know whose writing that is?	
7	A	Mine.	
8	Q	Okay. And it's an envelope from you to Anabel Espindola,	
9	correct?		
10	Α	Right.	
11	MR.	GENTILE: What is the exhibit number, I'm sorry?	
12	MR. DIGIACOMO: 223.		
13	BY MR. DIGIACOMO:		
14	Q	Inside of 223 is 223A. Do you recognize the card that's inside?	
15	A	Yes.	
16	Q	And whose writing is that?	
17	А	Mine.	
18	Q	Okay. Now, did you know of a nickname that Mr. H utilized for	
19	Anabel?		
20	A	For her?	
21	Q	A nickname that he had, how's that?	
22	A	I know that there was a nano nano that they used to say to each	
23	other.		
24	Q	That they used to say nano nano to each other?	
25	A	To each other, that's what I've heard.	
		-70-	

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1	publish it.	would like to publish this document.
2	THE	COURT: All right.
3		CROSS-EXAMINATION
4	BY MR. GE	NTILE:
5	Q	If I understand, this is a Christmas card?
6	A	Yes.
7	Q	Right, Ms. Mata? And the words on this card were essentially
8	dictated i	t's in your handwriting?
9	A	Yes.
10	Q	But Mr. Hidalgo, Mr. H asked you to write this card?
11	A	Yeah.
12	Q	And he asked you to write it to Anabel?
13	A	Sure.
14	Q	Did he seem insincere when he did it?
15	A	No, not at all.
16	Q	No. Did he seem sincere when he did it?
17	Α	Yes, sir.
18	Q	Were there tears in his eyes?
19	A	Most of the time every time he used to talk about Anabel they
20	w ere.	
21	Q	Did you write this letter thinking in any way, shape or form that it
22	was being v	vritten to intimidate Anabel Espindola?
23	A	No, not at all.
24	Q	You wouldn't do that, would you?
25	A	No, because I consider Anabel a friend. I was with Anabel, too,
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1		DIRECT EXAMINATION	
2	BY MR. DIG	IACOMO:	
3	Q	Detective, how are you employed?	
4	A	With the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department.	
5	Q	How long have you been with Metro?	
6	A	21 years.	
7	Q	And where are you currently assigned to?	
8	A	Homicide.	
9	Q	How long you been with homicide?	
10	A	Seven years.	
11	Q	Direct your attention back to May 19th into the early morning hours	
12	of May 20 <sup>th</sup> of 2005, did you become involved in the investigation of the		
13	murder of T	imothy J. Hadland?	
14	A	Yes, I did.	
15	Q	Did you respond out to the scene?	
16	A	Yes, I did.	
17	Q	After well, let me ask you this. At the scene were the duties	
18	divided amo	ng what duties you should take versus the other detectives that	
19	were out the	ere from the homicide division?	
20	A	Yes, they were.	
21	Q	Okay. And can you tell us what your assignments were?	
22	A	My assignment was any interviews that needed to take place out	
23	at the scene	e. ·	
24	Q	And were there were there individuals out at the scene?	
25	A	Yes.	

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1	Q	Did Mr. Hidalgo agree to meet with you?
2	А	Yes.
3	Q	Let me ask you this. At the time, what was your desk phone
4	number?	
5	A	My desk phone number at the time was 229-3613.
6	Q	Does there come a point in time when you have a second
7	conversation	over the phone with Mr. Hidalgo?
8	А	Yes, sir, there is.
9	Q	And was that on the desk phone or a cell phone?
10	А	That was on my cell phone.
11	Q	And can you tell us at the time what your cell phone number was?
12	A	289-5620.
13	Q	And do you call the same person you were talking to earlier?
14	А	Yes.
15	Q	And what information do you relay at this point?
16	А	At that point I was just letting him know that we had arrived at the
17	club and wo	ndered what his ETA was.
18	Q	Eventually did Mr. Hidalgo arrive at the club?
19	А	Yes, he did.
20	Q	And can you tell us approximately what time that was?
21	А	It was approximately 3 to 4 o'clock, right in there.
22	Q	And we're talking on Friday the 20 <sup>th</sup> ?
23	А	Yes.
24	Q	And at that point did you have a communication with Mr. Hidalgo?
25	А	Yes, I did.
	<b>[</b>	

Q

So you don't have any information as to how he heard this

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1	MR. DIGIACOMO: Move to admit 238.		
2	MR. ADAMS: I'd like to be heard on that, Your Honor.		
3	THE COURT: So you're objecting?	-	
4	MR. ADAMS: Yes. May we approach?		
5	THE COURT: Yes.		
6	(Conference at the bench.)		
7	THE COURT: Any objection on behalf of Mr. Hidalgo Junior for the		
8	record?		
9	MS. ARMENI: No, Your Honor.		
10	THE COURT: All right. That exhibit will be admitted, and that was what		
11	number?		
12	MR. DIGIACOMO: 238, Judge.		
13	THE COURT: Thank you. 238 is admitted.		
14	(State's Exhibit 238 admitted.)		
15	BY MR. DIGIACOMO:		
16	Q I'm going to turn to page 3 of 238, Detective, if you'll look up		
17	there.		
18	A I think you took mine.		
19	Q I know, if you'd look at the screen.		
20	A I'm sorry. I got it.		
21	Q 702/643-0842?		
22	A Yes, sir.		
23	Q During the course of your investigation, did you learn who		
24	whose home phone number that is?		
25	A Yes, I did.		
	-101-		

that diagram; is that what you did?

- 1		
1	Q	And so AE represents who?
2	A	Anabel Espindola.
3	Q	And so she's reflected in this orange color, for lack of a better
4	term?	
5	Α.	Yes.
6	Q	Okay. And then LL is who?
7	A	Little Lou.
8	Q	Okay. He's in the pink?
9	A	Correct.
10	Q	and Mr. H or MRH, he's reflected in what color?
11	A	In green.
12	Q	And TH is who?
13	A	Timothy Hadland.
14	Q	And DC?
15	A	Deangelo Carroll.
16	Q	So the jury remembers, do we have any cell site information from
17	the direct pl	ans?
18	A	No.
19	Q	So it's only cell phone calls we have cell site information?
20	A	That's the only thing they were able to provide us, yes.
21	Q	I'm going to show you what's been marked as State's Proposed
22	Exhibits 234, 235, 236 and 237 and ask you if you recognize	
23	MR.	ADAMS: We would like to see them.
24	THE	COURT: Yes, I was going to say.
25	MR.	ADAMS: At some point that would be very nice.
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1	MR. ARRASCADA: I'll join Mr. Adams up here, Your Honor, if that's
2	okay.
3	MR. GENTILE: There's an objection interposed, Your Honor. Well, there
4	is now; let's put it that way.
5	THE COURT: In a couple of words, the basis?
6	MR. GENTILE: Cumulative at least with respect to
7	THE COURT: With two of the pictures we've already got a Deangelo
8	Carroll picture, and so I don't know that we need another one.
9	MR. DIGIACOMO: There's no Deangelo Carroll in this.
10	THE COURT: In this one, okay.
11	MR. DIGIACOMO: There's no Deangelo Carroll in this one.
12	THE COURT: I see.
13	MR. ADAMS: We object to 236, Your Honor.
14	(Conference at the bench.)
15	BY MR. DIGIACOMO:
16	Q 237, do you recognize that guy?
17	A Yes, I do.
18	Q Who is that?
19	A Kenneth Counts.
20	MR. DIGIACOMO: Move to admit 237.
21	THE COURT: Any objection to 237, the picture of Kenneth Counts?
22	MR. ADAMS: No, ma'am.
23	MS. ARMENI: No.
24	THE COURT: All right. That will be admitted.
25	(State's Exhibit 237 admitted.)
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- 1		
1	Q	I want to talk to you a little bit about your contact with Mr. H.
2	А	Okay.
3	Q	You called him one time from your office phone, right?
4	A	Yes, ma'am.
5	Q	And you spoke to him?
6	A	Yes.
7	Q	And then you talked you called him a second time, I believe,
8	from your ce	ell phone?
9	A	Yes.
10	Q	And once again Mr. H spoke to you?
11	A	Yes.
12	Q	And you made arrangements to meet at the Palomino?
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	And Mr. H did come down to the Palomino, right?
15	A	Yes. Yes, ma'am.
16	Q	And you asked Mr. H if he had an employee by the name of
17	Deangelo Ca	rroll, right?
18	А	Yes.
19	Q	And his answer was yes?
20	Α	Yes.
21	Q	And then you had asked for some additional information which at
22	the time Mr.	H told you he couldn't provide?
23	A	Correct.
24	Q	But he told you to come back and speak to Ariel?
25	A	Yes, ma'am.

1	А	Correct.
2	Q	And Deangelo Carroll ended up coming into the Palomino?
3	A	Yes, ma'am.
4	Q	Right after 7 o'clock?
5	А	I think it was around 8:30 that he came in.
6	Q	Okay. But during the time you were at the Palomino Mr. Carroll
7	walked in?	
8	А	Yes.
9	Q	I want to ask you a little bit about the note that you found at
10	Simone's.	
11	А	Okay.
12	Q	Do you recall where you found it?
13	А	Yes.
14	Q	And do you remember the note the note I'm talking about is a
15	handw ritter	n note
16	А	Yes.
17	Q	that said we're under surveillance?
18	А	Yes.
19	MS.	ARMENI: 120?
20	THE	COURT: 129, I think.
21	MR.	GENTILE: No, I think it's 200-IA, just off the top of my head.
22	BY MS. AR	MENI:
23	Q	Do you recall the note? It's been used a lot.
24	THE	COURT: I think the copy of the note is Exhibit No. 129.
25	MR.	GENTILE: Okay. Well

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1	look at that and then just kind of verify those numbers.	
2	(Conference at the bench.)	
3	THE COURT: All right, Mr. Adams, you may proceed or continue.	
4	MR. ADAMS: All right.	
5	BY MR. ADAMS:	
6	Q Detective, I'm going to try to take this all the way to the back	
7	maybe so all the jurors can see it.	
8	A Sure.	
9	Q Is this too small for you, or can you still anticipate what numbers	
10	we're talking about now?	
11	A I can anticipate it.	
12	MR. ARRASCADA: Mr. Adams, is it okay if I move it so the jurors can	
13	see it?	
14	MR. ADAMS: Yes.	
15	BY MR. ADAMS:	
16	Q Okay. Do you have the walkie talkie number associated with	
17	Anabel Espindola's cell phone?	
18	A I do. Can I just do the last few digits?	
19	Q Absolutely.	
20	A 886 star 4.	
21	Q All right. How about Deangelo Carroll's cell phone number?	
22	A Give me a second.	
23	Q Sure.	
24	A 886 star 34.	
25	Q And what is his cell phone number?	
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1	Mr. Hadland	, in your investigation did you found a phone or a phone was
2	found at the	scene of the crime and car of Mr. Hadland?
3	A	Yes.
4	Q	And you were able to determine what the number of that phone
5	w as?	
6	A	Yes.
7	Q	And what was that number?
8	A	I'm not positive off the top of my head. I'm not sure exactly
9	which numb	er.
10	Q	Do you believe the number was 234-8019?
11	А	I do believe that.
12	Q	And during the review of all the phone records, did you come
13	across a nur	mber 239-2350?
14	А	I've seen it numerous times, yes.
15	Q	And that was not a number paid for by Simone's or the Palomino
16	Club?	
17	A	I don't know that.
18	Q	Did you hear the name PK Hadland or PK Handland?
19	А	Yes.
20	Q	And do you know if that was his number?
21	A	I don't know that.
22	Q	Let's go to Mr. Counts, and is this Mr. Counts?
23	А	Yes.
24	Q	Were you able to determine whether he had a cell phone or not?
25	А	Yes.
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1	Q	During the investigation?
2	A	Yes.
3	Q	And did you discover what his cell phone number was?
4	A	It was 808-1719.
5	Q	All right. And did that number appear in any of the phone records?
6	А	Yes.
7	Q	And that number appeared, did it not, in a phone call to Anabel
8	Espindola, o	r let me correct that, in a phone call to Anabel Espindola's
9	telephone?	
10	A	Yes, sir.
11	Q	And what time was that call?
12	A	It was May 19 <sup>th</sup> , 2005, at 11:10:12 p.m.
13	Q	11:10:12 p.m. And how long was this call from Mr. Counts'
14	phone to An	abel Espindola's phone?
15	А	1.4 minutes, I believe.
16	Q	All right. So more than a minute, almost a minute and a half?
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	And it was a call from Kenneth Counts' phone to Anabel
19	Espindola?	
20	А	Correct.
21	Q	Because on the records it shows Anabel Espindola received an
22	incoming ca	Il from this number of Kenneth Counts?
23	A	Yes, sir.
24	Q	And after this 1.4 minute call, the call disconnected?
25	A	Yes.

Q And Anabel Espindola attempted at 11:12:58 p.m., attempted to call Kenneth Counts back, didn't she?

- A Correct.
- Q And there was no answer on her return call to Kenneth Counts?
- A It just --
- Q Kenneth Counts' telephone?
- A It has a duration of zero seconds.
- Q I'd like to go through some of the calls with you from your master document --

THE COURT: You know what, I'm sure there's a number of calls that you're going to go through so maybe this would be a natural time to take our lunch recess.

MR. ADAMS: This would be a great time.

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, we're going to go ahead and take our lunch recess until 1:30. Before we take it -- don't get up yet -- I need to inquire whether or not during the course of the trial any of the jurors have seen, read or heard anything in the news media about this case?

All right. And for the record, all of the jurors are indicating that they have not.

Thank you. Lunch till 1:30. Once again you're reminded of the admonition not to discuss the case or do anything relating to the case. Don't read, watch, listen to anything relating to the case. Please don't form or express an opinion on the trial.

Notepads in your chairs. We'll see you all back here at 1:30, and through the double doors.

(On the record outside the presence of the jury 1:32 p.m.)

THE COURT RECORDER: We are now.

MR. ADAMS: We had earlier objections also related to phone records.

Is this a good time to --

MR. ADAMS: Are we on the record?

THE CLERK: Can we take care of 231, 232 and 233 first?

THE COURT: No objection to those, right?

MR. ADAMS: No objection.

MR. GENTILE: No objection.

THE COURT: Okay. And basically I'm just going to make a really quick record on your behalf and then you can make a more detailed record. We had some discussion I think on the record possibly yesterday, but basically my understanding is from the objection that was preserved by approaching the bench that Mr. Adams objected to everything involving the phone records on the basis he'd not been provided a copy of a probable cause affidavit or administrative subpoena or anything like that to justify the privacy intrusion involved in getting the phone records.

MR. ADAMS: In relation to the cell tower records, cell tower location, and only as it relates to Luis Hidalgo III. I don't think we have standing to object to the others.

THE COURT: All right I agree.

And then Mr. Gentile did not object to any of the phone records save and except the diagram that had been prepared by Detective Wildemann based on his review of the record, and you indicated that your objection was

the same as their objection.

MR. GENTILE: Whatever they say is good with me.

THE COURT: All right. So constitutional grounds and that was --

MR. ADAMS: Confrontation clause, yes, ma'am, yes, constitution. Absolutely. Fair trial right.

THE COURT: I was thinking of the Fourth Amendment right to privacy, but whatever.

MR. ADAMS: Right to privacy, that one too. And I think also in violation of right to counsel and free association. Speaking of free association, I've now had enough. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Can we get started?

MR. DIGIACOMO: We can, and only one problem. Do we have an exhibit that says PK on it? There's no evidence that I'm aware of that has PK's cell phone number. They put it up in front of the jury; I've looked at it. I don't necessarily have a problem. I haven't gone through to check to make sure, but I certainly object that Wildemann during his testimony will confirm the information as to right or wrong. But to my recollection no information as to --

THE COURT: Well, if Detective Wildemann can't confirm that that's PK's number and you don't have a record, then just cross it out. I mean, I don't know where you got that from.

MR. ADAMS: Well, I think he can say his investigation did not extend far enough to know.

THE COURT: Yeah, but then you can't say that that's PK's number if we don't have a record.

MR. GENTILE: It doesn't say that now, Judge. It doesn't have anything

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(Conference at the bench.)

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1	A	Yes.
2	Q	And so there would be different types of information in the
3	document?	
4	А	Yes.
5	Q	All right. And how long this 2.2 minutes on a call to Anabel
6	Espindola at	3:51:35 on the 19 <sup>th</sup> ?
7	A	I'm sorry. I lost the spot.
8	Q	The bottom of page 2.
9	A	Got it. 2.2 is what it says.
10	Q	Let's go to page 3. Again, I'm not very good with the Elmo so it's
11	going to be	too difficult to read. Is there a call at 4:58 p.m.?
12	A	There's a call at 4:58:56.
13	Q	And is that call from the home phone of Deangelo Carroll?
14	A	Yes, sir.
15	Q	And who is that call to?
16	A	Anabel Espindola.
17	Q	And how long is that call based on your records?
18	A	1.1 second.
19	Q	Is there another call from Deangelo Carroll to Anabel Espindola at
20	7:27 p.m.?	
21	A	7:27:05 from Deangelo to Anabel.
22	Q	And again, that's his home phone, correct?
23	A	Yes, sir.
24	Q	To Anabel Espindola's cell phone, and the duration of that call?
25	A	3.75 minutes.
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1	Q	225 seconds? Can you do that math in your head? All right.	
2	More than 3	minutes?	
3	A	Yes.	
4	Q	All right. And then is there a call from Little Lou's cell phone to	
5	the home of	Deangelo Carroll at 7:42 p.m.?	
6	A	Yes. 7:42:58, yes, sir.	
7	Q	All right. And that lasted how long?	
8	A	1.18 minutes.	
9	Q	Then is there a call to Little Lou at 8:07:31?	
10	A	Yes.	
11	Q	And is that from the number at the bottom of our Exhibit BB, 239-	
12	2350?		
13	A	Yes, sir.	
14	Q	Let me back up to the top, the first call I asked you about, was	
15	that also fro	m that number at 3:51:35?	
16	A	That was inbound to Anabel, correct?	
17	Q	Yes.	
18	A	Yes.	
19	Q	From 239-2350?	
20	A	Yes.	
21	Q	Then we have calls two calls from Anabel Espindola to Deangelo	
22	Carroll's hor	me phone number at 8:13 p.m. and 8:15 p.m.?	
23	A	You still on the 19 <sup>th</sup> , sir?	
24	Q	Yes, sir, all this is the 19 <sup>th</sup> .	
25	А	8:13 and 8:15.	

1	Q	And who's that from?
2	A	Deangelo Carroll to Anabel Espindola.
3	Q	And what is the length of time of that communication?
4	A	25.7
5	Q	Seconds.
6	Α	Seconds because it's a chirp.
7	Q	And the chirp records are in seconds, and the call records are in
8	minutes?	
9	A	I believe that to be true, yes.
10	Q	Then is there a follow-up chirp from Deangelo Carroll to Anabel
11	Espindola at	10:45:25?
12	Α	Yes.
13	Q	And what is the duration of that chirp communication?
14	A	8.3 seconds.
15	Q	Let's move down to 10:45:35 or roughly within an hour of Mr.
16	Hadland's de	eath. Is there a chirp from Anabel Espindola?
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	And who was she chirping?
19	A	Deangelo Carroll.
20	Q	And what is the length of that chirp?
21	A	12.6 seconds.
22	Q	And then please look down at 10:53:41, eight minutes later.
23	А	Yes.
24	Q	Is there a chirp to Mr. Hadland?
25	A	Yes.

1	Q	And who is that by?
2	А	Deangelo Carroll.
3	Q	Is there another chirp within a minute and 11 seconds to TJ
4	Hadland aga	ain from Deangelo Carroll?
5	Α	Yes.
6	Q	And what's the duration, the length of that chirp?
7	A	20.7 seconds.
8	Q	What's your estimation on the time of death of Mr. Hadland?
9	A	I'd have to review I'd have to review a couple of reports. I'm
10	not sure exa	actly when the 9-1-1 call was placed.
11	Q	If we assume let's just assume there's been testimony of the
12	9-1-1 call being at 11:44 p.m. Does that seem accurate?	
13	Α	That seems to my memory, yes.
14	Q	As to your memory, all right. Let's back up now to get past the
15	11 o'clock h	nour on May the 19 <sup>th</sup> . Was there a chirp at 11:08:06?
16	A	Yes.
17	Q	And who chirped who?
18	A	Well, there's a number of them. So you're going oh, I'm sorry.
19	11:08:06.	
20	Q	11:08:06 seconds?
21	A	Anabel Espindola to Deangelo Carroll.
22	Q	All right. Was there any length of communication based on your
23	records?	
24	A	No.
25	Q	Was there a return chirp 4 seconds later?
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1	А	Yes.
2	Q	Who chirped?
3	A	Deangelo Carroll to Anabel Espindola.
4	Q	And how long was that communication?
5	A	13 seconds.
6	Q	And then we talked before the lunch break about a call from
7	Kenneth Cou	unts to Anabel Espindola. Do you see that in your records at
8	11:10:12?	
9	A	Yes, sir.
10	Q	And how long was that telephone call?
11	А	1.4 minutes.
12	Q	84 seconds?
13	A	(Unintelligible.)
14	Q	Did Anabel Espindola attempt to call Kenneth Counts' phone back
15	which is ma	rked as KC not as the full name, not as Kenneth Counts?
16	A	At 11:12:58.
17	Q	And was there any length of communication in that call?
18	A	No, sir.
19	Q	Did Deangelo Carroll chirp at 11:13:21?
20	А	Yes.
21	Q	And who did he chirp?
22	A	Timothy Hadland.
23	Q	Is that the last known communication with Timothy Hadland
24	before his de	eath?
25	A	According to the records, yes.
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1	Q	How long was that communication?	
2	A	13.6 seconds.	
3	Q	Who's the next person to communicate or attempt to	
4	communicate with Deangelo Carroll?		
5	A	Anabel Espindola at 11:37:35.	
6	Q	And was there any length of communication in that chirp?	
7	A	No, none.	***************************************
8	Q	Who did Mr. Carroll first call after that chirp by Anabel Espindola?	
9	A	Anabel Espindola.	
10	Q	And at what time?	
11	A	11:37:41.	
12	Q	And how long was he on the line with her?	
13	A	21.2 seconds.	
14	Q	21.2 seconds. Let me talk to you about a few calls on the 20 <sup>th</sup> .	
15	Was there an additional chirp at 12:10:45 p.m., the next day, 12 hours, 12 and		
16	a half hours later from Deangelo Carroll to Anabel Espindola?		
17	A	Yes.	
18	Q	How long was that communication?	
19	A	30.5 seconds.	
20	Q	Were there a series then of communications around 2:53 p.m. the	
21	afternoon of	the 20 <sup>th</sup> between Anabel Espindola and Deangelo Carroll?	
22	A	Yes.	
23	Q	Was there one at 2:53:19?	
24	A	Yes.	
25	Q	Did that last 7.4 seconds?	
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 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: All right. And a juror wants to know did the GPS info tell you where each phone was?

THE WITNESS: That's it?

THE COURT: Well, no, there's more but ...

THE WITNESS: The GPS or the cell site information that we have works for the direct connects which is -- which would mean my cell phone calling your cell phone. We could not get cell site location or tower location for the push to talk. So the chirps as you guys have been hearing it we weren't able to get cell site information.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, it just tells you what cell site was used; it doesn't tell you the precise location of where the phone call was made; is that right?

THE WITNESS: It gives you directionality. It tells you what cell site was used and the directionality of where that call originated from.

THE COURT: Okay. Meaning if the caller was located north of the cell site or south of the cell site?

THE WITNESS: It breaks it into thirds. It breaks the circle into thirds. So, yeah, it will give you a third, a direction, if that makes sense.

THE COURT: All right. But you can't tell the precise location or who was there from the records you --

THE WITNESS: I can tell you what phone, and I can tell you the general area, but I cannot give a precise location.

THE COURT: All right. I'm going to let Mr. DiGiacomo follow up if you have follow-up on any of those.

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THE WITNESS: I don't have that information with me. I don't recall or remember if that was done or not, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. So you don't recall if a detective tried to get records related to that phone number?

THE WITNESS: I don't remember.

THE COURT: Okay. So then at this point in time you don't know who owns that phone or who pays for it?

THE WITNESS: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: All right. Any follow up on that question?

MR. DIGIACOMO: No, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Gentile?

MR. GENTILE: It's actually Ms. Armeni that was --

THE COURT: Oh, I'm sorry. It was so long ago.

MS. ARMENI: No, Your Honor, I don't have any questions.

THE COURT: And what about Mr. Adams?

MR. ADAMS: No, ma'am, thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Any other juror questions?

All right. Detective, thank you for your testimony. You are excused at this time.

MR. DIGIACOMO: May I approach the clerk for just a moment, Judge?

THE COURT: You may.

MR. DIGIACOMO: Judge, the clerk does not have in State's Proposed Exhibit 164 which are the live rounds taken out of 1676 E Street. I'd move to admit if they haven't previously been admitted.

THE COURT: Any objection to 164, which are the live rounds from the

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1	search warrant?		
2	MR. GENTILE: Relevance.		
3	MR. ARRASCADA: Same, Your Honor.		
4	THE COURT: Overruled. They can be admitted.		
5	(State's Exhibit 164 admitted.)		
6	THE COURT: Mr. DiGiacomo.		
7	MR. DIGIACOMO: Are they admitted, 164?		
8	THE COURT: Yes.		
9	MR. DIGIACOMO: Okay.		
10	THE COURT: The State rests?		
11	MR. DIGIACOMO: Reserving the right to check with the clerk to make		
12	sure everything we offered has been admitted. Other than that, the State rests		
13	THE COURT: Okay. Defense, yes, who would like to go first?		
14	MR. GENTILE: Call Kevin M. Kelly.		
15	THE COURT: Jeff will get him.		
16	Come on up to the witness stand and please remain standing facing		
17	our court clerk.		
18	KEVIN KELLY		
19	Having been called as a witness and being first duly sworn testified as follows:		
20	THE CLERK: Please be seated and please state and spell your name.		
21	THE WITNESS: Kevin Kelly, K-e-v-i-n, K-e-l-l-y.		
22	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.		
23	DIRECT EXAMINATION		
24	BY MR. GENTILE:		
25	Q Mr. Kelly, what city and state do you live in?		
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Α

Q

Α

Yes.

What else do you do?

I own Spearmint Rhino.

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Q And what is Spearmint Rhino?

Spearmint Rhino is a gentleman's club. Α

Q Is it part of a chain?

I have a license agreement with a worldwide company. The chain Α Spearmint Rhino is located worldwide. It has clubs in Melbourne, the UK, Prague, Moscow, or they did have those clubs. I have nothing to do with the worldwide chain. I have a license to use the logo and the name and the brand here in Las Vegas only.

Now, tell the ladies and gentlemen of the jury -- you still practice Q law and you own Spearmint Rhino; am I correct?

Α Yes, sir.

Are you in this building very often as a lawyer? Q

Frequently. Α

Okay. Would you tell the ladies and gentlemen of the jury how it Ocame to be that you wound up in the strip club business.

Α Blame you how this happened. 1976 I was advised of a bar that was for sale, and attached to the bar was a totally nude club, and the prospect of the -- the opportunity was to buy both locations. I had no interest in opening a nude club of any type, and so I only bought the bar. It used to be called Hob Nob on Industrial -- on Highland.

So I bought that and on January 1<sup>st</sup> of 1997, we opened up Inferno, which was a gay bar, and kept that until February of 1999, in which we sold the majority of the interest of K-Kal, which was a corporation of Kevin Kelly, Kay Kelly, sold the majority of that, and that became Spearmint Rhino.

Q And so you've owned it since then?

Q And for how long -- is that organization still actually --

A I don't think it's actively -- it's definitely not actively in existence, and I don't even know that anyone has maintained its corporate status.

- Q But was it active in the year 2005?
- A Yes, it was.
- Q And how often would meetings be held in those days?
- A Monthly.
- Q And, Mr. Kelly, in the course of that organization being active, did you come to learn about some problems -- and I'm not trying to specify any particular one -- but some problems that were basically uniform throughout the industry?
  - A Yes.
- Q Okay. And what were the nature of the things that the members of this organization sort of all had to deal with?
- A We had to deal with entertainers, dancers who were prostitutes going from club to club. If a girl was terminated from our club, there was no mechanism to alert the owners of any other club that we were getting rid of one problem, and possibly they were picking up the problem.

We had issues of owners creating paying of the cabdrivers, and that created a lot of up and down paying. One day it might be \$10, the next day it would be \$20, and it would go up and down repeatedly. We were accused of assisting diversion by --

- Q What is diversion?
- A If a patron gets in a cab and says, please take me to Palomino or take me to Spearmint Rhino, and the cabdriver because they might make more

money at some other club, Treasures or Sapphires, the driver would tell the customer that the club that they wanted to go to either burnt down or that the dancers were ugly or that there was a shooting or something of that nature causing that patron to say, no, take me to where you recommend, and they might go to the other club and get a higher bounty.

- Q From a standpoint of uniformity, are cabs and the support of cabdrivers -- or let's put it this way -- the cooperation of cabdrivers important to the gentleman's club industry?
  - A Very important.
  - Q In what way?
- A It's a form of advertising. We, you know, we have a budget for billboards and radio spots and TV commercials at the hotels. We have something going on with Cox. All of that is critical to getting our name out, to brand our product, and cabdrivers were a valuable tool in doing that. They would -- if the playing field were equal, we always felt that we could hold our own, and so it was something that you always tried to do to keep the cabdrivers in good company with us.
- Q And did there come a point in time when doing that became problematic because of the practices of some clubs?
  - A Absolutely.
  - Q In what way?
- A One of the purposes of the organization was to try and bring uniformity, continuity to the paying of cabdrivers and limo drivers, and there were drivers -- their owners were paying drivers more than what they were agreed to pay, or that they would have almost like frequent flyer miles. If you

A Louie.

owner of the Palomino?

Q

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Q Louie.

Okay. And when I say the Palomino, at that time who was the