IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 1 2 3 Supreme CoElectronically Filed Apr 08 2011 09:12 a.m. BRIAN KERRY O'KEEFE, 4 District Court Case No. (25063) 5 Petitioner, 6 7 EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT: THE HONORABLE MICHAEL P. VILLANI, 9 DISTRICT COURT JUDGE, 10 Respondents, 11 And 12 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 13 Real Party in Interest. 14 APPENDIX 15 TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE, A WRIT OF PROHIBITION 16 AND REQUEST FOR STAY OF TRIAL 17 18 VOLUME 11 19 PATRICIA A. PALM DAVID ROGER 20 BAR NO. 6009 BAR NO. 0477 1212 S. CASINO CENTER BLVD. CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 21 LAS VEGAS, NV 89104 DISTRICT ATTORNEY 22 200 LEWIS AVE., 3RD FLOOR (702) 386-9113 LAS VEGAS, NV 89155 23 (702) 671-2500 24 CATHERINE CORTEZ-MASTO 25 ATTORNEY GENERAL 26 100 N. CARSON STREET 27 CARSON CITY, NV 89701-4717 (702) 486-3420 28 Counsel for Real Party in Interest Attorney for Petitioner 1

1 **INDEX** 2 3 VOLUME DOCUMENT NAME/FILE DATE PAGE NO. 4 5 1 AMENDED INFORMATION (2/10/09) 35-37 6 5 APPELLANT'S FAST TRACK STATEMENT 7 DOCKET NO. 53859 (8/19/09) 721-736 8 DEFENDANT'S BRIEF ON ADMISSIBILITY 9 OF EVIDENCE OF ALLEGED VICTIM'S HISTORY OF SUICIDE ATTEMPTS, ANGER 10 OUTBURSTS, ANGER MANAGEMENT THERAPY, SELF-MUTILATION (WITH 11 KNIVES AND SCISSORS) AND ERRATIC 12 BEHAVIOR (3/20/09) 598-606 13 DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO SETTLE 14 THE RECORD (3/24/09) 694-699 15 DEFENDANT'S OPPOSITION TO STATE'S 16 MOTION TO ADMIT EVIDENCE OF OTHER 17 CRIMES (2/6/09) 25-29 18 DEFENDANT'S OPPOSITION TO MOTION IN 14 19 LIMINE TO ADMIT EVIDENCE OF OTHER BAD ACTS PURSUANT TO NRS 48.045 AND 20 EVIDENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 21 PURSUANT TO 48.061 (1/18/11) 2449-2480 22 DEFENDANT'S PROPOSED EXHIBIT 23 B (MONTE VISTA HOSPITAL RECORDS) 607-49 24 DEFENDANT'S PROPOSED JURY 25 INSTRUCTIONS (8/23/10) 1038-1096 26 **INFORMATION** (12/19/08) 1-3 1 27 28 INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY (3/20/09) 650-692 2

1	VOLUME	DOCUMENT NAME/FILE DATE	PAGE NO.
2			
3	12	INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY (9/2/10)	2191-2218
4	5	JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION	
5		(5/8/09)	709-710
6	5	MINUTES (1/6/09 - 5/5/09)	713-720
7 8	6	MINUTES (4/29/10, 5/20/10, 6/6/10)	746-748
9	12	MINUTES (9/1/10 – 9/2/10)	2221-2224
10	12	MINUTES (9/16/10)	2235
11	12	MINUTES (9/14/10)	2239
12		WIINO LES (S/14/10)	2200
13	5	NOTICE OF APPEAL	
14	0	(5/21/09)	711-712
15			
16	1	NOTICE OF DEFENDANT'S EXPERT	
17		WITNESSES (3/5/09)	40-45
18	1	NOTICE OF DEFENDANT'S WITNESSES	
19		(3/6/09)	58-61
20	1	NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO	
21		ADMIT EVIDENCE OF OTHER CRIMES (BY STATE) (2/2/09)	7-22
22		(DI STATE) (2/2/09)	1-22
23	6	NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION BY DEFENDANT O'KEEFE TO PRECLUDE THE	
24		STATE FROM INTRODUCING AT TRIAL	
25		OTHER ACT OR CHARACTER EVIDENCE AND OTHER EVIDENCE WHICH IS UNFAIRLY	
26		PREJUDICIAL OR WOULD VIOLATE HIS	
27		CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS (7/21/10)	749-765
28			

1	VOLUME	DOCUMENT NAME/FILE DATE	PAGE NO.
2			
3	6	NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION BY	
4		DEFENDANT O'KEEFE TO ADMIT EVIDENCE PERTAINING TO THE ALLEGED VICTIM'S	
5		MENTAL HEALTH CONDITION AND HISTORY,	
		INCLUDEING PRIOR SUICIDE ATTEMPTS,	
6		ANGER OUTBURSTS, ANGER MANAGEMENT	
7		THERAPY, SELF-MUTILATION AND ERRATIC BEHAVIOR (7/21/10)	765-784
8			.00 .01
9	6	NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION BY	
10		DEFENDANT FOR DISCOVERY (8/2/10)	817-825
11		(0.2.10)	011 020
12	6	NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION BY	
13		DEFENDANT TO SUPPRESS HIS STATEMENTS TO POLICE, OR,	
		ALTERNATIVELY, TO PRECLUDE THE	
14		STATE FROM INTRODUCING PORTIONS	
15		OF HIS INTERROGATION	826-872
16	6	NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION BY	
17		DEFENDANT TO PRECLUDE EXPERT	
18		TESTIMONY	880-887
19	13	NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION BY	
20		DEFENDANT TO PRECLUDE THE STATE	
21		FROM INTRODUCING AT TRIAL IMPROPER EVIDENCE AND ARGUMENT	
		(1/3/11)	2246-2315
22			
23	13	NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION IN	
24		LIMINE TO ADMIT EVIDENCE OF OTHER BAD ACTS PURSUANT TO NRS 48.045 AND	
25		EVIDENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	
26		PURSUANT TO 48.061 (BY STATE)	0001 0040
27		(1/6/11)	2321-2343
28			

1	VOLUME	DOCUMENT NAME/FILE DATE	PAGE NO.
2			
3	13	NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION BY DEFENDANT TO DISMISS ON GROUNDS OF	
4		DOUBLE JEOPARDY BAR AND SPEEDY	
5		TRIAL VIOLATION AND, ALTERNATIVELY, TO PRECLUDE STATE'S NEW EXPERT	
6		WITNESS, EVIDENCE AND ARGUMENT	
7		RELATING TO THE DYNAMICS OR EFFECTS	
8		OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ABUSE	2344-2370
9		(1/7/11)	2344-2370
	1	NOTICE OF WITNESSES AND/OR	
10		EXPERT WITNESSES (BY STATE) (2/3/09)	23-24
11	1	NOTICE OF WITNESSES AND/OR	
12		EXPERT WITNESSES (BY STATE) (2/17/09)	38-39
13		NOW, OF OF THE PROPERTY WAR	
14	1	NOTICE OF EXPERT WITNESSES (BY STATE) (3/5/09)	56-57
15		(DI STATE) (SISIOS)	50-57
16	14	OHIO V. BETTS, 2007 OHIO APP LEXIS,	
17		4873 (2007)	2588-2596
	5	ORDER OF REVERSAL AND REMAND,	
18		DOCKET NO. 53859 (4/7/10)	737-738
19		ORDER GRANTING, IN PART, AND	
20	7	DENYING, IN PART, MOTION BY	
21		DEFENDANT O'KEEFE FOR DISCOVERY	
22		(8/23/10)	1097-1098
23	$ _{12}$	ORDER GRANTING, IN PART, AND	
24		DENYING, IN PART, MOTION BY DEFENDANT	
25		O'KEEFE TO PRECLUDE THE STATE FROM	
		INTRODUCING AT TRIAL OTHER ACT EVIDENCE AND OTHER EVIDENCE WHICH	
26		IS UNFAIRLY PREJUDICIAL OR WOULD	
27		VIOLATE HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS	2224 2222
28		(9/9/10)	2236-2238

1	VOLUME	DOCUMENT NAME/FILE DATE	PAGE NO.
2	5	REMITTITUR, DOCKET NO. 53859	
3		(5/7/10)	739-745
5	1	ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT JANUARY 20, 2009 (7/10/09)	4-6
6 7 8	1	ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT FEBRUARY 10, 2009 (7/10/09)	30-34
9	1	ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT MARCH 10, 2009 (7/10/09)	64-68
11 12	3	ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT JURY TRIAL DAY TWO, MARCH 17, 2009 (7/10/09)	375-442
13 14	3	ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT JURY TRIAL DAY THREE, MARCH 18, 2009	070 112
15		(7/10/09)	443-494
16 17 18	4	ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT JURY TRIAL DAY FOUR, MARCH 19, 2009 (7/10/09)	495-548
19 20	4	ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT JURY TRIAL DAY FIVE, MARCH 20, 2009 (7/10/09)	549-597
21 22 22	5	ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT APRIL 7, 2009	
232425	5	(7/10/09) ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT (SENTENCING) MAY 5, 2009	704-703
26		(7/10/09)	704-708
27 28	6	ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT AUGUST 17, 2010 (11/23/10)	929-949

1	VOLUME	DOCUMENT NAME/FILE DATE	PAGE NO.
2 3	7	ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT AUGUST 19, 2010	
4		(11/23/10)	956-992
5 6 7	7	ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT AUGUST 20, 2010 (11/23/10)	996-1037
8 9 10	7	ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT (PARTIAL) JURY TRIAL (DAY ONE), AUGUST 23, 2010 (11/23/10)	1099-1122
11 12 13	7	ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT (PARTIAL) JURY TRIAL (DAY TWO), AUGUST 24, 2010 (11/23/10)	1123-1135
141516	8	ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT JURY TRIAL (DAY THREE), AUGUST 25, 2010 (11/23/10)	1136-1258
17 18 19	9	ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT JURY TRIAL (DAY FOUR), AUGUST 26, 2010 (11/23/10)	1259-1552
202122	10	ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT JURY TRIAL (DAY FIVE), AUGUST 27, 2010 (11/23/10)	1553-1790
23 24 25	11	ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT JURY TRIAL (DAY SIX), AUGUST 30, 2010 (11/23/10)	1791-2016
26 27 28	12	ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT JURY TRIAL (DAY SEVEN), AUGUST 31, 2010 (11/23/10)	2017-2190

1	VOLUME	DOCUMENT NAME/FILE DATE	PAGE NO.
2			
3 4	12	ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT JURY TRIAL (DAY EIGHT), SEPTEMBER 1, 2010	0010 0000
		(11/23/10)	2219-2220
5	$ _{12}$	ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT JURY TRIAL	
6		(DAY NINE), SEPTEMBER 2, 2010	
7		(11/23/10)	2225-2232
8	7	SECOND AMENDED INFORMATION	993-995
9	$ _{6}$	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S	
10		MOTION TO ADMIT EVIDENCE PERTAINING	
11		TO THE ALLEGED VICTIM'S MENTAL	
12		HEALTH CONDITION AND HISTORY (8/16/10)	900-905
13	6	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S	
14		MOTION TO SUPPRESS HIS STATEMENTS TO POLICE, OR ALTERNATIVELY, TO	
15		PRECLUDE THE STATE FROM INTRODUCING	
		PORTIONS OF HIS INTERROGATION (8/17/09)	915-928
16			
17	6	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO	
18		PRECLUDE EXPERT TESTIMONY (8/18/10)	950-955
19	14	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S	
20		MOTION TO PRECLUDE THE STATE FROM	
		INTRODUCING AT TRIAL IMPROPER	
21		EVIDENCE AND ARGUMENT (1/12/11)	2371-2428
22	$ _{6}$	STATE'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S	
23		MOTION TO PRECLUDE THE STATE FROM	
24		INTRODUCING AT TRIAL OTHER BAD ACTS	
		OR CHARACTER EVIDENCE AND OTHER	
25		EVIDENCE THAT IS UNFAIRLY PREJUDICIAL	
26		OR WOULD VIOLATE HIS CONSTITUTIONAL	891-899
27		RIGHTS (8/16/10)	091-099
28			

1	VOLUME	DOCUMENT NAME/FILE DATE	PAGE NO.
2	114		
3	14	STATE'S OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS, AND, ALTERNATIVELY, TO	
4		PRECLUDE EXPERT AND ARGUMENT	
5		REGARDING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (1/18/11)	2481-2538
6			
7	1	SUPPLEMENTAL NOTICE OF WITNESSES (BY STATE) (3/10/09)	62-63
8		(DI SIAIE) (3/10/03)	02-05
9	1	SUPPLEMENTAL NOTICE OF WITNESSES	00 7 0
10		(BY STATE) (3/11/09)	69-70
11	6	SUPPLEMENTAL NOTICE OF WITNESSES	
12		(BY DEFENDANT) (8/16/10)	888-890
13	6	SUPPLEMENTAL NOTICE OF	
14		DEFENDANT'S EXPERT WITNESSES (7/21/10)	785-816
15		(1121/10)	700-010
16	6	SUPPLEMENTAL NOTICE OF EXPERT	878-879
17		WITNESSES (BY STATE) (8/13/10)	010-019
18	6	SUPPLEMENTAL NOTICE OF EXPERT	000.014
19		WITNESSES (BY STATE) (8/16/10)	906-914
20	13	SUPPLEMENTAL NOTICE OF EXPERT	
21		WITNESSES (BY STATE) (1/3/11)	2316-2320
22	14	SUPPLEMENTAL NOTICE OF WITNESSES	
23		(BY STATE) (1/14/11)	2429-2432
24	$ _2$	TRANSCRIPT JURY TRIAL (DAY ONE)	
25		MARCH 16, 2009	71 200
26		(10/14/09)	71-369
27	3	TRANSCRIPT (PARTIAL) JURY TRIAL	
		(DAY TWO) MARCH 17, 2009 (3/18/09)	370-374
28		(6, 16, 66)	010.014

1	VOLUME	DOCUMENT NAME/FILE DATE	PAGE NO.
2		MD ANG CDIDM AUGUSM 10, 0010	
3 4	6	TRANSCRIPT AUGUST 12, 2010 (11/23/10)	873-877
5	12	TRANSCRIPT SEPTEMBER 16, 2010 (2/4/11)	2240-2245
6 7	14	TRANSCRIPT JANUARY 13, 2011 (2/4/11)	2433-2448
8 9 10	14	TRANSCRIPT JANUARY 18, 2011 (2/4/11)	2539-2544
11 12	14	TRANSCRIPT JANUARY 20, 2011 (2/4/11)	2545-2587
13	5	VERDICT (3/20/09)	693
14 15	12	VERDICT SUBMITTED TO JURY BUT RETURNED UNSIGNED (9/2/10)	2233-2234
16		,	
17			
18			
19 20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			
28			
		10	



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DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

CLERK OF THE COURT

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

CASE NO. C-250630

vs.

DEPT. NO. 17

BRIAN KERRY O'KEEFE,

Defendant.

Transcript of Proceedings

BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHAEL VILLANI, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL - DAY 6

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 2010

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE PLAINTIFF:

CHRISTOPHER LALLI, ESQ.

Assistant District Attorney

STEPHANIE GRAHAM, ESQ. Deputy District Attorney

FOR THE DEFENDANT:

PATRICIA PALM, ESQ.

Special Deputy Public Defender

COURT RECORDER:

TRANSCRIPTION BY:

MICHELLE RAMSEY District Court VERBATIM DIGITAL REPORTING, LLC

Littleton, CO 80120

(303) 798-0890

Proceedings recorded by audio-visual recording, transcript produced by transcription service.

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 2010, 9:42 A.M.

(Outside the presence of the jury)

MS. PALM: Sorry, Your Honor.

THE MARSHAL: Are we waiting (indiscernible) outside the presence?

MS. PALM: There were just a couple things outside the presence. One would be that I wanted to address on the record the lack of a limiting or cautionary instruction with regard to the testimony of Cheryl Morris, and the bad acts therein.

I did request that the Court give a cautionary or limiting instruction ahead of her testimony. During her testimony, I did not bring it up. I was -- confess -- I confess I was a little bit perplexed by the new testimony that we've never heard before, and trying to look through her statements at the time. So I didn't bring it up on the spot.

But we talked about it afterwards, and it was my request that a delayed limiting instruction not be given, because I thought it would overly emphasize her testimony when she was not on the stand again. So that's where things stand, I just want to make a record of that.

THE COURT: And specifically, what was her testimony regarding other bad acts?

MS. PALM: Her testimony was with regard to that Mr. O'Keefe said he wanted to kill Victoria repeatedly, that he

demonstrated how he would kill somebody with a knife by slicing upward from the sternum. And then there was the new testimony about how he would kill somebody by slicing their throat with a knife.

THE COURT: All right, thank you. Mr. Lalli?

MR. LALLI: Your Honor, we have never opposed the giving of a limiting instruction. So we're -- I mean, we would not have opposed it then. We don't oppose giving one now. You know, that's kind of a decision for counsel. I guess her preference as she has stated is that one not now be given.

I can tell the Court we anticipate Detective Wildemann testifying at some point later today, and he will testify as to the defendant's prior conviction. And at that time certainly we would not oppose the giving of a limiting instruction. And the instruction that I would propose is the same one that we proffered to the Court as a proposed jury instruction with respect to bad acts.

MS. PALM: And with respect to that, Your Honor, I would submit that their instruction is insufficient, because the Court is supposed to make it specific to the facts of the case and what that evidence is being admitted for, the exact purpose, not just generally citing the statute. We did propose a limiting instruction. And I would submit our limiting instruction would cover her bad acts, as well as the prior conviction, and the limited use thereof.

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1
               THE COURT: Do you have a copy -- an extra copy of
     their limiting instruction? And do you object to giving Ms.
  2
     Palm's instruction, Mr. Lalli?
               MR. LALLI: I didn't think I've seen it.
  5
                          Well Ms. Palm, if you can just provide
  6
               THE COURT:
     that to me at the next break.
  7
               MS. PALM: I did provide it to your clerk via email
  8
     if that's -- I don't know if I have my instructions with me
  9
     (indiscernible).
10
               THE COURT: Or don't need it for this morning; is
11
    that correct?
12
                         No, it will be later for --
13
              MR. LALLI:
14
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
                          -- Detective Wildemann.
              MR. LALLI:
15
              THE COURT:
                         All right. We'll get it over the lunch
16
17
    hour.
18
              MS. PALM:
                         Okay.
19
              THE COURT: All right. Let's bring the jury, unless
    there's any other matters.
20
              MS. PALM: There is one other matter, Your Honor.
21
22
    would like the stipulation to be admitted before we start our
    case in chief with regard to Ms. Whitmarsh's medical records.
23
    There's been plenty of time for everybody to look at the edits
24
25
    that I made to it.
```

MR. LALLI: I don't have a problem with the edits 1 I think they're consistent --2 that she made. THE COURT: All right. 3 MR. LALLI: -- with the Court's ruling. 4 I'll read -- unless you want to read the 5 THE COURT: stipulation to Ms. Palm, I'm more than happy to do it. 6 you want to do it, that's fine. 7 MS. PALM: I'd actually like it to come in as an 8 exhibit also. 9 THE COURT: Okay. 10 I would object to it coming in as an 11 MR. LALLI: exhibit. 12 13 THE COURT: Right. MR. LALLI: Stipulations are normally read to the 14 15 jury. MS. PALM: Well on the ground that we were required 16 not to submit the actual records because of other things that 17 were contained in those records, and it's not the same to have 18 the jury just be read something that they can't necessarily 19 20 retain, as look at it. If we had been allowed to present the medical 21 records, which were already very limited, they would have had a 22 piece of paper in their hand to look at what exactly was said. 23 And we think that's an important piece of evidence in this

25

case.

MR. LALLI: Well the problem with admitting the exhibit of the stipulation is it overly emphasizes it. If the jury has a question about it, they can request a read-back, or they have a vehicle to recall specifically what is in the stipulation if they have a question about it. But under the circumstances, I would certainly object to the stipulation being in the form of writing and as an exhibit.

THE COURT: Ms. Palm, I'm not going to -- we'll make it a Court's exhibit. Or if you want to -- you know, he can offer it. And I'm not going to admit it into evidence. We have -- there's various testimony throughout this trial without any document for the jury. For example, the Tolivers. There isn't any document for their testimony, and we expect the jury to recall their testimony.

If need be, we can have a playback, and they can request the same with the stipulation. I'm more than happy to read it, Ms. Palm. If you prefer to read it as a stipulation by the parties, I have no objection to do that. Which do you prefer?

MS. PALM: I'd rather it come from the Court.

THE COURT: All right. And just tell me when you want it read, and I'll read it.

MS. PALM: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Anything else?

MS. PALM: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: State? I 2 MR. LALLI: Not on behalf of the State --THE COURT: All right. 3 4 MR. LALLI: -- Your Honor. Thank you. Your Honor, just to I guess remind the Court, we're taking Dan Ford out of 5 order because of his graveyard shift. THE COURT: That's fine. 7 MR. LALLI: Thank you. R (Pause in proceedings) 9 THE MARSHAL: Officers and members of the Court, 10 11 Department 17 jurors. (In the presence of the jury) 12 . THE MARSHAL: You may be seated, ladies and 13 gentlemen. Let's make sure all cell phones are turned off, 14 please. 15 THE COURT: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Hope 16 you had a good weekend. On Friday when we adjourned, we had 17 CSA Maldonado on the witness stand, and she was completing her 18 testimony. Due to some scheduling issues, we're going to have 19 another witness called at this time, then Ms. Maldonado will 20 finish her testimony. State, your next witness? 21 22 MS. GRAHAM: Thank you, Judge. Calling out of order 23 crime scene analyst, Dan Ford. 24 THE MARSHAL: Mr. Ford, if you would remain standing. 25 Please sir, raise your right hand.

	DANIEL FORD, STATE'S WITNESS, SWORN
	THE MARSHAL: You can have a seat, please. Slide up
:	to the microphone. Sir, if you would please state and spell
4	your name for the record.
į	THE WITNESS: Daniel Ford. D-A-N-I-E-L, F-O-R-D.
6	THE COURT: All right. Go ahead, State.
7	DIRECT EXAMINATION
8	BY MS. GRAHAM:
9	Q Mr. Ford, how are you employed?
10	A As a senior crime scene analyst with the Las Vegas
11	Metropolitan Police Department criminalistics bureau.
12	Q How long have you been a crime scene analyst?
13	A It will be 19 years September.
14	Q Okay. And were you on duty as a crime scene analyst
15	on the early morning hours of November 6, 2008?
16	A Yes ma'am, I was.
17	Q Approximately 3:30-ish, were you contacted by the
18	detective bureau to respond to the homicide bureau?
19	A Yes ma'am, I was.
20	Q And who requested you to respond?
21	A It was Detective Raetz and Detective Wildemann.
22	Q And did you report to the detective bureau?
23	A Yes, ma'am. I arrived around 3:47 that morning.
24	Q And what was the purpose of you being called to the
25	bureau.

A There was a defendant -- or a suspect, defendant, in the homicide case that was presently being worked at the detective bureau. They wanted photos of the individual, the clothes collected, and the evidence collected from the individual.

Q Okay. And as a crime scene analyst, basically what are your general duties?

- A We respond to the scene of a crime when requested by patrol officers or detectives, document that scene as it exists upon our arrival, take photographs of the scene, collect evidence. And come back impound that evidence, and write report related to what our actions were.
- Q Okay. And when you arrived at the request of Detective Wildemann, where did you report?
- A To the third floor of the detective bureau, and met with the two detectives.
- Q Okay. And was the suspect that you were asked to process present?
- A He was in an interview room, in a holding interview room with two patrol officers.
- Q Okay. And what if anything happened once you got there?
- A Detective Wildemann explained to me that -- what we wanted. Photographs of the suspect, the suspect's clothes collected, swabs of his hands because of a cut on the right

index finger, and then swabs of the suspects penis. And then he -- Detective Wildemann took me to the interview room. 2 3 Okay. And was the suspect with you at that point? 4 No, ma'am. The suspect was in the interview room. 5 So Detective Wildemann took you to the Q Okay. interview room. Once you got to the interview room, what 6 7 happened? Detective Wildemann explained to the suspect what was 8 going to take place, had him stand. He had a problem standing 10 on his own, so one of the uniformed patrol officers stepped 11 into the room and assisted with him standing. 12 photographs of all four sides of the individual. And then he 13 14 Okay, let me just --15 Α Okay. 16 Let me just stop you right there. Okay. So once you 17 -- did all of this happen inside the interview room? 18 Α Yes ma'am, it did. 19 Okay. So the first thing you did when you got there, what did you do? 20 21 Took photographs of the individual, again all four Α sides to show his condition and the condition of the clothes 22 that he was wearing. Q Okay. MS. GRAHAM: May I approach the witness?

23

24

1 THE COURT: 2 MS. GRAHAM: I'm showing defense what's been marked as State's Exhibit 59 -- proposed Exhibit 59, what's already 3 entered into evidence as State's Exhibit 60, 61. 5 State's proposed Exhibits 62 through 76. 6 (Pause in proceedings) 7 MS. GRAHAM: May I approach the witness? 8 THE COURT: Yes. 9 BY MS. GRAHAM: 10 Mr. Ford, I'm handing you what's been marked as State's proposed 59, entered into evidence as State's proposed 11 12 60, what's already been entered into evidence as State's Exhibit 61, State's proposed 62 through 76. Could you just 13 14 take a look at those sir, and flip through those and see if you 15 recognize those? 16 Yes, ma'am. 17 Are those photos that you took of the scene? 18 59 through 64 were taken at the interview room at the detective bureau. 65 through 76 were taken at the 19 20 criminalistics bureau. 21 0 Okay. And do those -- are those the photos that you 22 yourself took? 23 Yes ma'am, they are. 24 Okay. And do they fairly and accurately depict all 25 of the photos and the suspect and the evidence that you

```
photographed that evening?
   2
                Yes, ma'am.
   3
                MS. GRAHAM: Your Honor, I'd move for admission at
      this time for State's proposed 59, and 63 through 76.
  5
                MS. PALM: No objection.
  6
                THE COURT: 59, 63 through 76 will be admitted.
  7
                   (Exhibits 59, 63 through 76 admitted)
  8
               THE COURT: You may publish.
  9
               MS. GRAHAM: Thank you.
 10
     BY MS. GRAHAM:
 11
               So Mr. Ford, you indicated that you took photos of
     the suspect standing up, and all four sides. Do you recognize
 12
     the suspect that you took photos of in the courtroom today?
 13
 14
          Α
               Yes ma'am, I do.
15
               Can you point to him and describe something that he's
    wearing?
16
17
         Α
               He's sitting at the defense to the right of the
18
    attorney.
19
         Q
              Okay. Can you describe a piece of clothing that he's
20
    wearing?
21
              A green shirt, a brownish coat.
         Α
22
         0
              Okay.
23
              MS. PALM: Stipulate to identity, Your Honor.
24
              MS. GRAHAM: Thank you.
25
              THE COURT: All right. The record reflect defendant
```

-- I'm assuming the witness has identified the defendant. 2 BY MS. GRAHAM: 3 In addition to -- well let me just show you what's been entered into evidence as State's 59. Is that a photo of 5 the defendant that you took that evening? 6 Α Yes ma'am, of the left side of the defendant. 7 being assisted by one of the uniformed officers that was 8 present. Okay. State's Exhibit 60 I'm showing you? 0 10 Α This was a frontal view of the defendant after his 11 clothing had been removed. 12 Okay. In additional to taking photos of all four sides, what other photos did you take of --13 14 Α Took close-ups of the right hand to show the injury 15 to the right index finger. Took photos with the scale and without to show size. 16 17 Okay. Did you photograph any other injuries on the defendant's body? 18 There was a reddish mark on his forehead, there was a 19 mark on the upper left shoulder, scratches on the lower back 21 above the waistline. There was another mark on the left upper chest area. 22 23 Okay. And you took photos of all of those --Yes ma'am, I did. 24 Α 25 -- injuries? Okay. Showing you what's been entered

into evidence as State's Exhibit 61. What's that a photo of?

A It's a photo of the reddish marks on the forehead

Q Showing you what's been entered as State's Exhibit 62?

with the scale in place to show the size.

- A It's the laceration of the right index finger with the scale to show -- again, to show the size.
- Q Once you took photos of the defendant and his injuries, what then did you do?
- A I collected a swab of blood from the right index finger, around the area of the laceration.
 - Q Okay. And what's the process of that collection?
- A We take a clean swab. You drop two to four drops of distilled water on the end of the swab to wet it. And then move the swab back and forth across the area where you're trying to collect the blood with the swab. Again, gets a reddish color.

We cap the swab, place it into an envelope marking where that item came from, the evidence came from, and what the evidence is, if we know. In this case, apparent blood. Seal the envelope, and put it into another package.

- Q Okay. And do you mark that package with that would identify that particular swab with this particular case?
- A Yes, ma'am. It's identified with the event number, my initials and P number, the date that it was collected. And

then an evidence seal is put onto it, the package is sealed.

Q Okay. I want to talk about the other photos you took. What other sorts of photos did you take that evening after you took suspect of -- photos of the defendant himself?

A Once I left the detective bureau, I returned to the criminalistics bureau with the clothing and the swabs. I laid the defendant's clothing out on brown butcher paper in the criminalistics bureau, with scales in place to show the size again of the clothing, the size of the shirt and the pants, the jeans. And then took photographs of the -- each individual items, to include the shoes and the socks, showing where reddish stains were located on each of those items.

Q Okay. And can you tell the jury the process and when those items were removed from the defendant?

A We were in the interview room after photographs were taken of the defendant on all four sides. I opened an evidence bag, same size as a grocery bag that we're familiar with from the stores. And had the defendant remove his t-shirt and put it into a bag, folded that bag closed.

Took a secondary bag, opened it up. Had the defendant remove his jeans and put the jeans in that bag, closed that up. Removed -- opened a third bag, and had the defendant drop his shoes and socks into that bag.

Q Okay. And once that was completed, what did you do with the bag?

1 Again, set them to one side. And then when I left Α the detective bureau, they went with me to the criminalistics 2 3 bureau. Okay. All right. What then did you do? 5 Α The detectives had request the penile swabs be collected from the individual. And at that time, I wet two more swabs with two to four drops of distilled water, and handed the swabs to -- one swab at a time to the defendant, and had him do the swabbing of his penis before taking him back into my custody, and placing them into an envelope. 10 11 And did you observe the defendant taking the swabs of 12 his penis? 13 Yes ma'am, I did. 14 Okay. And what's the purpose of these swabs that 15 you're taking? 16 A To try and collect any biological evidence that may 17 be on the individual. Okay. Let me ask you this. Had you -- were you 18 aware at the time that you asked the defendant to take his own 19 penile swabs that he insisted on going to the bathroom, and he 20 21 was allowed to do so --22 Α No, ma'am. 23 -- prior to the swabbing? 24 No ma'am, I did not. 25 MS. PALM: Your Honor, may we approach?

THE COURT: All right. 2 (Off-record bench conference) THE COURT: Objection's overruled. 3 BY MS. GRAHAM: Do you remember the question? Were you aware that 5 the --6 7 Yes ma'am, I remember the question. And no, I had 8 not been informed. Q 9 That he had gone to the bathroom --That's correct. 1.0 Α -- prior to swabbing -- okay. All right. How many 11 swabs did you take? 12 There was one swab on the apparent blood on the hand, 13 and then the two swabs of the defendant's penis. 1.4 Okay. And you had testified earlier there was a 15 0 buccal swab taken? 1.6 And buccal -- two buccal swabs were taken of the 17 18 defendant's mouth, the interior of the mouth. Okay. And all of those swabbings, what did you do 19 20 with those? Those are again placed in envelopes, the envelopes 21 22 are sealed. Evidence labels are attached to those packages, and then they're dropped into the evidence hold at our 23 criminalistics bureau. 24 Okay. I'm showing you what's been marked as State's 25

Exhibit 65. That's a view of the defendant's t-shirt with scales 2 Α on the brown butcher paper at the criminalistics bureau. 3 Okay. So that's after you took the clothing back to 4 5 the criminalistics bureau? 6 Yes, ma'am. Α 7 Showing you what's been entered as State's Exhibit 66, can you describe that for the jury? 8 That's a view of the defendant's jeans that he was 9 Α wearing, again with scales, and laying on brown butcher paper 10 at the criminalistics bureau. 11 12 Q Showing you what's State's Exhibit 67, can you explain to the jury what that photo is? 13 14 The view of the jeans showing the areas of apparent Α blood on the jeans, the right and left leg. 15 16 Showing you State's Exhibit 68, can you describe for 17 the jury what that photo is? The bottom of the jeans legs, again showing apparent 18 Α blood on the left and right leg of the jeans. 19 20 Okay. Showing you State's Exhibit 69. Let's see, I'm going to turn it this way Mr. Ford, so you can see the 21 entire photo. Can you tell the jury what that photo is? 22 It's a view of the back of the jeans that the 23 Α 24 defendant was wearing. 25 Q Showing you State's Exhibit 70?

```
It's a view of the tennis shoes that the -- or
   1
            Α
      athletic shoes that the defendant was wearing.
   3
                 Showing you State's Exhibit 71?
                 It's a view of the soles of the shoes.
   4
   5
      focus, ma'am, or am I going blind?
   6
                It could be -- let's see.
   7
           Α
                Oh, thank you.
   8
           Q
                Okay. Is that better?
                Yes, ma'am. The soles of the shoes, showing there's
   9
 10
     apparent blood on the -- near the toe of both shoes. And then
     also near the instep of both shoes.
 11
 12
          Q
                Showing you State's Exhibit 62?
 13
          Α
               That's showing the side of the shoe, and apparent
 14
     blood.
 15
               And what shoe is that --
16
          Α
               That would be the --
17
               -- just for the record?
18
         Α
               That would be the right shoe, I believe.
    (Indiscernible), I think that's the left shoe.
19
20
         Q
               State's Exhibit 73, showing you.
21
              Showing the outside of the shoe with the stains.
         Α
22
              State's Exhibit 74?
23
         Α
              Again, the view of the shoe with the staining near
    the sole.
24
              And for the record, what shoe is -- does that appear
```

to be? 2 Α That would be the -- that should have been then the right shoe, if the other was the left. 4 Showing you State's Exhibit 75, can you describe to 5 the jury what that is? 6 Α Views of the socks that the defendant was wearing. 7 And State's Exhibit 76? 8 The other side of the socks with apparent blood near 9 the heel of one -- on both socks. 10 Now after you photographed the clothing with the apparent blood, did you do anymore presumptive testing on 11 12 clothing or shoes? 13 All of the clothing that was collected from the Α defendant was tested using phenolphthalein, which is a field --1.5 Let me stop you right there. What were you testing 16 for? 17 Α To confirm that the reddish stains were in fact blood. 18 19 Okay. And what's the process that you do for the 20 presumptive test? We take a clean swab, put two to four drops of 21 distilled water on the end of the swab. We touch the swab to

ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

the reddish stain, and then there's a two-step process with

phenolphthalein. We apply one drop to the tip of the swab, we

wait ten seconds. Apply a second drop from the second vial to

22

23

24

the tip of the swab. And if it's blood, the swab will turn 1 2 pink immediately. And do you know, Mr. Ford, which articles of clothing or shoes that you took swabs from? 5 The --A Or did presumptive testing on for blood? 6 7 The socks, the shoes, the shirt, and the jeans. Α 8 And do you know the results of the presumptive 9 testing for blood? 10 Α They were all positive for blood. 11 Okay. And where was the presumptive testing done? At the criminalistics bureau. 12 Α 13 Okay. And was that before or after you took photos 14 of the clothing? 15 Α After. 16 Okay. What then did you do with the articles of clothing? 17 18 They were placed back into the bags that they had been removed from. The bag was sealed. The evidence label was 20 placed to the outside of the bag. Evidence tape was placed across the seal of the bag, sealing that. My initials and date 21 -- initials and P number and date were attached to those seals. 22 And then the items were placed inside the evidence hold. 23 24 Okay. And specifically do you recall the item number for those impounded --

1 If I could refer to my evidence impound. Α 2 Q Did you write a report --Yes ma'am, I did. 3 Α 4 -- in this case? 5 Yes, I did. 6 Q Okay. Would it refresh your recollection to refer to your report? 7 8 Α Yes ma'am, it would. 9 THE COURT: Go ahead. 10 THE WITNESS: Package number 4244 slash 1 contained 11 the one pair of white GRX athletic shoes, size 9H with apparent 12 blood. And item 2 was one pair of white socks with apparent 13 blood. Package 4244 slash 2 contained a black Fruit of the 14 Loom short-sleeved t-shirt, size extra large with apparent 15 blood. 16 Package 4244 slash 3 contained one pair of Arizona 17 Jeans Company blue jeans, size 34 by 32, with apparent blood. And the last package, 4244 slash 4 contained apparent blood 18 19 swab, which was item 5. Item 6 was the penile swabs, and item 20 was the buccal swab kit. 21 BY MS. GRAHAM: 22 And once you seal all of -- impound that evidence and 23 seal it, what then happens to that bag? 24 Those bags are placed in the evidence hold room with 25 the copy of the evidence impound report. They were picked up

by the evidence vault the next day, or at the next work day for 2 them, and then logged into the evidence inventory at the 3 evidence vault. Okay. And do you know where they go from they're? 5 They're held at the evidence vault until they're 6 called for court. 7 Q Okay. Showing you what's been entered as State's Exhibit 62. Mr. Ford, in your experience, is it uncommon to 8 9 see injuries --10 MS. PALM: Objection, Your Honor. 11 MS. GRAHAM: -- similar to this --12 MS. PALM: For one, it's a leading question. For two, she's going to be asking for a lay opinion. And we don't 13 14 have any notice of lay opinions for this witness. 15 litigated this issue already. 16 THE COURT: Counsel approach, please. 17 (Off-record bench conference) 18 THE COURT: I'm going to sustain Ms. Palm's objection. 19 20 MS. GRAHAM: Court's indulgence. I'll pass the witness at this time. 21 22 THE COURT: Cross-examination 23 MS. PALM: Thank you. You can leave the pictures up there. 24 25 MS. GRAHAM: Oh, sure.

1 CROSS-EXAMINATION 2 BY MS. PALM: 3 Good morning -- is it Officer, or Mr.? 4 Α No, ma'am. I'm a civilian. Mr. Ford? 5 Q 6 Yes ma'am, that's correct. Used to say Mr. Ford --Α 7 it was Dan, because Mr. Ford (indiscernible), but he's since 8 passed on. 9 MS. PALM: Court's indulgence. I thought my pictures were (indiscernible). I'm trying not to duplicate pictures, 10 but it's a little hard to keep track because we both have 11 12 similar pictures. I'm just going to go ahead and use my 13 pictures because I know --14 THE WITNESS: That's fine. 15 MS. PALM: May I approach the witness, Your Honor? 16 THE COURT: Yes. BY MS. PALM: 17 18 Do you mind taking a look at all these and see if you recognize them? 19 20 Okay. Okay. 21 So for the record, that is defendant's proposed MM, Q 22 NN, OO, PP, QQ, RR, SS, TT, UU, VV, WW, XX, YY, and DD, AA, EE, GG, CC, and FF. And do you recognize what's contained in those 23 photographs? 24 25 Yes ma'am, I do. Α

	Q Are those photographs that you took?
:	A Yes ma'am, they are.
:	Q Were they taken in the detective's bureau?
4	A In the interview room at the detective bureau, yes,
9	ma'am.
ϵ	Q And they were the photographs you were talking about
7	that you took of my client, Mr. O'Keefe?
8	A That's correct.
9	MS. PALM: Your Honor, I would move for admission of
10	those exhibits.
11	THE COURT: Any objection?
12	MS. GRAHAM: No objection.
13	MS. PALM: Thank you.
14	THE COURT: They will be admitted.
15	(Exhibits MM, NN, OO, PP, QQ, RR, SS, TT, UU, VV, WW, XX, YY,
16	DD, AA, EE, GG, CC, and FF are admitted)
17	MS. PALM: All right.
18	BY MS. PALM:
19	Q I just want to go over some of the photographs of my
20	client's injuries. Could you recognize NN?
21	A Yes, ma'am.
22	Q Defense Exhibit NN?
23	A It's to the I believe looking at my report, it was
24	a bruising to the right inside biceps.
25	Q Okay, thank you. And OO, is that the same picture
- 1	

with a scale? 2 Yes ma'am, that's the same one with a scale. 3 PP? 0 4 The scratch to the upper back, upper right rear 5 shoulder I think. 6 Q Defense QQ? 7 Scratch marks along the belt line on the lower back. Α 8 Q Okay. RR? 9 Α That's a view with the jeans not being pushed down 10 there at the lower back. 11 And without the scale? 12 Α And without the scale. Yes, ma'am. 13 Q SS? 14 Α Another view of the reddish marks or bruising on the 15 forehead. 16 Q UU? 17 That was a frontal view of the defendant that night 18 in the interview room. And this is subsequent to the interview? 19 20 That I don't know. That was taken shortly after I 21 arrived at the bureau, so I don't know when the interview was 22 done. Okay. Was it about 3:47 in the morning? 23 Q 24 Α Yes, ma'am. That's when I arrived. Yes, ma'am. And what is this picture of?

1 A A view of the back of the defendant holding on to the bar there in the interview room. 3 Okay. And WW? 4 That's a view of the lower legs, the trousers of the jeans, showing the apparent blood. 6 Q Okay. And is this with him standing in the interview 7 room? 8 A Yes, ma'am. 9 And XX? 0 The view of the left side of the defendant being 10 assisted with one of the uniformed officers. 11 12 Q And who was that holding him up? 13 It was either Officer Hatchet (phonetic) or 14 Hutcherson. I don't -- I couldn't say which one. 15 Q Okay. And defense YY? 16 A view of the front of the defendant, again being assisted by the uniformed officer. 17 18 Q Okay. And that's either Hatchet or Hutcherson again? 19 Yes, ma'am. Defense Exhibit DD? 20 Q View of the palm side of the hand, showing the 21 apparent blood on the hands. 23 Q Okay. And he had not washed his hands at that point? That's correct, had not washed his hands. 24 25 0 And AA?

:	A View of the right index finger, showing the area of
2	the laceration near that first joint.
3	Q Okay. And I'm sorry. GG, that another view?
4	A That's the view of the laceration with the scale.
5	Q Okay. And defense CC?
6	A Views of the backs of the hands.
7	Q And is that apparent blood on the hands?
8	A Yes ma'am, here in the crook of the left hand, and
9	also on the or the right hand rather. And the left thumb
10	area.
11	Q Okay. Now you identified some photographs for the
12	State, 63 and 64. Do you remember those?
13	A I would have to see I remember the numbers, yes,
14	ma'am. That's again a view of the right hand.
15	Q Okay.
16	A Showing the area of the laceration on the finger
17	here.
18	Q Right. Okay. And State's 64?
19	A A closer shot of that same hand in the same position.
20	Q Do those pictures not indicate an injury on the
21	thumb?
22	A It's hard to say if that's an injury on the thumb, or
23	if it's just a large amount of blood there that's on the thumb.
24	Q Was it possible these photographs, these last two
25	photographs were actually taken at the scene, and not by you in

that room?

- A Possibility, yes ma'am.
- Q Okay. And do recall previously testifying that no injury was pointed out on a thumb to you while you were in the room documenting injuries?
- A That's correct. The only thing was the laceration to the right index finger.
- Q Okay. So if there are photographs apparently documenting a thumb injury, they wouldn't have been taken by you?
 - A No, ma'am.
- Q So when you go into the interview room, you're just documenting what's pointed out to you in there?
 - A That's correct.
 - Q Okay. You don't independently look for your own evidence?
 - A After the defendant removed his shirt, I did, confirming what had been pointed out to me. I didn't see any additional.
 - Q Okay. If you had only taken injuries (sic) of the right index finger injury, that would be because that was what was pointed out to you?
 - A Yes, ma'am. That's correct.
 - Q Okay. And if you had been trying to document an injury on the thumb, you would have used a scale also; is that

correct?

- A That's correct. We're required or trained to take photographs with and without a scale.
- Q Okay. And they take -- other CSA's sometimes take pictures at a scene of an arrestee?
 - A Yes, ma'am. That's correct.
- Q Okay. Did you also document taser marks on my client?
 - A Yes ma'am, there were two.
- Q Okay. You wouldn't have had any role in comparing the soles of the shoes that you photographed to any apparent footprints at the crime scene, would you have?
- A No, ma'am. That's the footwear examiner over at the forensic lab.
 - Q Okay. And you testified that Mr. O'Keefe was actually asked to collect his own sample of DNA from his penis?
 - A That's correct.
 - Q Okay. And can you explain to the jury what cross-contamination is?
- A Cross-contamination is when we have -- we've collected evidence, such as a blood swab, and we end up with more than just blood in that swab. Or we collect semen stains of the sexual case, and we end up with more than just semen stains on that swab.
 - Q Okay. So would it be the unwanted transfer of two or

more sources of physical evidence? Yes, ma'am. 2 Α Okay. And you're trained -- are you trained in the 3 proper method to collect a penile swab? At the time, no ma'am, there was no training. 5 examined our CSI training manual this past weekend, and still 6 7 there is nothing in that training manual. Okay. But if a suspect has bleeding hands as in 8 0 defense Exhibit DD, has blood on his hands, would it -- is it 9 possible that he could contaminate a sample if he uses those 10 hands to manipulate his own penis and collect the penile 12 sample? 13 Α In this situation it would have already happened because of his being allowed to go to the bathroom. 1.4 15 Okay. 16 Had I known that, I would have identified -- or notified the detective that we probably had a 17 cross-contamination issue already. 18 19 Okay. But you didn't know that? Q 20 Α Correct. 21 Q Okay. And I didn't feel that the blood on his hands was 22 Α going to cause a cross-contamination issue. 23 If you previously testified it was a concern 24 Okay. of your's and you told the detective about it, do you remember 25

that? 1 No ma'am, I don't. 2 Α Would it refresh your recollection to look at your 3 testimony? 4 Α Yes ma'am, it would. 5 (Indiscernible) transcript, page 241. MS. PALM: 6 7 I approach? THE COURT: Yes. 8 9 MS. PALM: Thank you. THE WITNESS: Okay. Yes ma'am, I do. 10 BY MS. PALM: 11 So when I asked you about the possibility of 12 Q Okay. cross-contamination, did you say, "Yes, ma'am, it was a concern 13 I asked the detectives about it, and they said go 14 ahead and let the defendant do it himself?" 15 That's correct. 16 Α Okay. And so with his bloody hands he touched his 17 penis, and gathered the penile sample with the same hands? 18 Α Yes ma'am, with the two swabs. Yes, ma'am. 19 Okay. And he wasn't gloved? 20 Q No, ma'am. 21 Α Okay. And in doing that sample collection, he had to 22 0 manipulate his penis with the one bloody hand, and collect it 23 up and down with the other hand? 24 Well he basically had to hold his penis up with the 25 Α

one hand, and run the swab up and down the shaft of the penis with the other. 2 Okay. So collecting under those circumstances, is it possible that any blood on his hands might have flaked off onto the swab? 5 Possibly. Yes, ma'am. 6 Α 7 And it might be a better procedure to give him gloves 8 first? Or to take it at the scene before allowing the 9 suspect or the arrestee to leave the scene at all. 10 But assuming you didn't take it at the scene 11 and you're stuck in a situation with a suspect with bloody 12 13 hands, is it a better procedure to either have him wash his hands or put on gloves? 14 Or not let him do it all, have the CSA do it. 15 And do you recall Mr. O'Keefe having to be 16 steadied by somebody to be dressed? 17 To but the bunny suit on, yes ma'am, I do. 18 Α And do recall Detective Wildemann helping him 19 Okay. put it on because he couldn't put it on right? 20 Correct. It's not easily assessable piece of paper. 21 Α And do you recall in your crime scene report you only 22 Q 23 documented the fact that you took photographs of the right index finger? 24 Yes ma'am, that's correct. 25

```
Okay. So you didn't document taking photographs of
 1
    any thumb?
 2
               No, ma'am. For injuries, no, ma'am.
 3
         Α
               MS. PALM: Court's indulgence. Thank you, sir.
 4
    pass the witness.
 5
               THE COURT: Any redirect?
 6
              MS. GRAHAM: Just one question briefly.
 7
                          REDIRECT EXAMINATION
 8
    BY MS. GRAHAM:
 9
10
              Mr. Ford, the --
         0
              MS. GRAHAM: Sorry, I'll wait for Ms. Palm to --
11
              MS. PALM: Sorry.
12
13
    BY MS. GRAHAM:
              Mr. Ford, the buccal swab of -- that was taken of
14
    defendant's mouth, did you take that yourself?
15
              I don't remember, ma'am. If I took that -- I may
16
         Α
    have, because of the defendant's inability to stand by himself.
17
18
         Q
              Okay.
              So I would have had to have him just open his mouth,
19
    and then I would have rubbed the swab inside the cheek on the
20
    right side with one swab, and the inside of the cheek of the
21
    left swab.
22
23
         Q
              Okay.
              Or inside the left cheek, rather.
24
         A
              All right. And how long is that swab? How -- can
25
         Q
```

```
you describe that?
              Approximately six inches. And the cotton end is
    maybe three quarters of an inch long.
 3
              Okay. And what's the purpose of swabbing the inside
         Q
    of the mouth?
 5
              To obtain the person's DNA.
 6
         Q
              Okay.
 7
 8
              MS. GRAHAM: Nothing further.
 9
              THE COURT: Any recross?
              MS. PALM: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
10
              THE COURT: Any -- thank you. Any questions from any
11
    of the jurors? No questions. Mr. Ford, thank you for your
12
13
    testimony. You are --
              THE MARSHAL: Oh, hold on. We got a question.
14
              THE COURT: Oh, we did? I'm sorry. Counsel
15
    approach, please.
16
                     (Off-record bench conference)
17
18
              THE COURT: Mr. Ford, we have a question from one of
    the jurors. "Where was the blood located on the t-shirt?"
19
              THE WITNESS: It was on the front of the t-shirt.
20
21
    There was none on the back.
              THE COURT: Any follow up questions by the State?
22
              THE MARSHAL: I believe we do. Oh, sorry.
23
    (Indiscernible).
24
25
             THE COURT: Yes, ma'am?
```

UNKNOWN FEMALE SPEAKER: (Indiscernible) --I THE MARSHAL: Just write it down. 2 UNKNOWN FEMALE SPEAKER: Oh, I'm sorry. 3 THE COURT: (Indiscernible) another question? All 4 right. At this point, is there any follow up questions by the 5 State to this question? 6 MS. GRAHAM: Not from the State. 7 THE COURT: Ms. Palm? 8 9 MS. PALM: No, thank you. THE COURT: All right. We may have another question 10 from the juror. Counsel approach again. Just going to review 11 the question. 12 (Off-record bench conference) 13 14 THE COURT: Sir, one of the attorneys is going to place up on the monitor the photograph of the shirt. 15 THE WITNESS: Okay. 16 THE COURT: And the question is, "Could you point out 17 -- point it out on the shirt?" THE WITNESS: Okay. 19 MS. GRAHAM: Ms. Palm, do you have the exhibits? 20 MS. PALM: I gave them to the clerk. 21 (Pause in proceedings) 22 MS. GRAHAM: Based on a juror question, I'm showing 23 you Mr. Ford what's been entered as State's Exhibit 65. Let's see. Let me try to -- can you point to the blood on the 25

```
t-shirt?
  1
  2
               THE WITNESS: Down near the bottom, bottom left.
  3
               THE COURT: Okay. Any other question, Ms. Graham?
  4
               MS. GRAHAM: Yes.
  5
                      FURTHER REDIRECT EXAMINATION
  6
     BY MS. GRAHAM:
  7
          Q
               Based on the juror question, Mr. Ford, did you do a
  8
     presumptive test of that blood?
  9
               Yes ma'am, I did.
 10
              Okay. And what were the results of the presumptive
    test?
 11
 12
         Α
              It was positive for apparent blood.
13
         Q
              Okay.
14
              THE COURT: Any other question, Ms. Graham, relating
15
    to that question?
16
              MS. GRAHAM: No, Judge.
17
              THE COURT: All right. Ms. Palm?
18
              MS. PALM: No, thank you.
19
              THE COURT: All right. And in the interim we
    received another question. So can we have counsel approach,
20
21
    please?
22
                     (Off-record bench conference)
23
              THE COURT: The last question from the juror, the
24
   Court's not at liberty to ask that question. Anything else by
25
   the State?
```

1 MS. GRAHAM: Nothing. 2 THE COURT: By the defense? 3 MS. PALM: No, Your Honor. 4 THE COURT: All right. Thank you sir, for your 5 testimony. You are excused. Next witness for the State? Are 6 we going to recall Ms. Maldonado? 7 MR. LALLI: Yes. 8 THE COURT: All right. MR. LALLI: We're going to resume that testimony, 9 10 Your Honor. THE MARSHAL: Ms. Maldonado, if you will remain 11 12 standing. Please raise your right hand. JOCELYN MALDONADO, STATE'S WITNESS, RE-SWORN 13 14 (Pause in proceedings) 15 MR. LALLI: All right. DIRECT EXAMINATION 16 17 BY MR. LALLI: 18 Q Ms. Maldonado, when we were talking last on Friday, we were discussing various items of evidence that you impounded 19 20 from the crime scene. Do you recall that? 21 Α Yes. 22 The last item I believe we spoke about was a knife, and you described for us how you had impounded that, correct? 23 Ά 24 Yes. All right. Now I'm going to show you what we've 25

marked as State's Exhibit 23. There appears to be an item of 1. cloth of some sort on Victoria's leg? 3 Yes. What was that? 4 That was a scarf. It had fringe and tassels on the 5 end. And also there was an elastic band kind of intertwined 6 with some of the tassels on one of the ends. 7 Did you impound that item? 8 Α Yes. 9 What are we seeing in State's Exhibit number 50? 10 That is a picture of the same scarf with the elastic 11 Α band that is around the decedent's hand, wrist area. 12 1.3 And how about 51? The same scarf with the elastic band on the hand Α 14 15 area. So this is a top picture of the -- or I'm sorry, a 16 Q photo of the top of the hand? 17 18 Α Yes. And then what about State's Exhibit number 52? 19 That is a picture of the actual scarf with the 20 elastic band attached at one end, laid out on the paper sacks 21 for photographs. 22 Approximately how long is that scarf? 23 Q I would say approximately around five feet long. Α 24 All right. 25

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MR. LALLI: May I approach the witness, Your Honor?
  1
               THE COURT: Yes.
  2
 3
   BY MR. LALLI:
              Ms. Maldonado, showing you what's been marked as
 4
    State's proposed 132 for identification purposes, is that a
 5
    fair and accurate photograph of the elastic band on the end of
 6
    the scarf?
 7
 В
         Α
              Yes.
              MR. LALLI: Move for the admission of State's
 9
    proposed 132.
10
              MS. PALM: No objection.
11
              THE COURT: 132 will be admitted.
12
                         (Exhibit 132 admitted)
13
    BY MR. LALLI:
14
              So what are we seeing there?
15
              That is a close up view of the elastic band that's
16
    attached to the end of the scarf.
17
18
         Q
              Okay.
                         (Pause in proceedings)
19
              MR. LALLI: May I approach?
20
21
              THE COURT:
                          Yes.
   BY MR. LALLI:
22
              Ms. Maldonado, if I were to show you State's proposed
23
    Exhibit 124 for identification, what do you believe to be
24
    contained in that bag?
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1 Α One white and black scarf with the fringe and tassels on one end, wrapped around a brown elastic hair band, and with apparent blood. 4 Same one we're seeing in the photograph? Α 5 Yes. MR. LALLI: Your Honor, move for the admission of 6 7 State's proposed 124. 8 MS. PALM: No objection. 9 THE COURT: 124 will be admitted. (Exhibit 124 admitted) 10 11 BY MR. LALLI: Now I'm going to show you State's Exhibit number 1 --12 Q I'm sorry, 31. Now I'm going to direct your attention to kind 13 14 of this bloody sheet that appears to be under the comforter. 15 Do you see that? Α Yes, I do. 16 17 Q Did you -- well strike that. There appears to be something on top of the bloody sheet that also has apparent 18 19 blood on it? 20 Α Yes. 21 What is that? Q There's a pillow case on top of the sheet. 22 Α And you impounded the pillow case? 23 Q 24 Α Yes. What about the sheet underneath? 25 Q

Α Yes, I did. 2 Okay. Can you explain for us what we're seeing in 3 State's Exhibit number 45? These were some areas of bloodstain patterns that were observed on top of the bottom sheet that was on top of the 5 mattress, toward the northeast corner of the bed. 6 7 So this is the actual -- this actually came from the bed itself that we just saw? 8 9 Α Yes. Okay. And then there are the letters A, B and C on 10 the exhibit. 11 Α Yes. 12 What are those? 13 0 Those are just notating the different areas that were 14 observed that were of interest on the sheet. 15 16 Q Okay. Let's look at State's Exhibit 46. What is that? 17 That is an area labeled A, which is a possible 18 contact transfer pattern impression on the sheet. 19 Okay. Do you have -- well what is that, a possible 20 21 contact -- pattern contact --A contact transfer -- excuse me, I'm sorry. It's a 22 23 contact transfer pattern impression. It's when something bloody comes in contact with something else. 24 25 Kind of like if you have a big -- you know, maybe a

rubber stamp, and you stamped in blood, and then you stamped on 2 the sheet, there would be a transfer of that pattern? 3 Yes. Q Do you have any idea what that is? 4 5 Α No, I do not. Q Was it described in the crime scene report as a shoe 6 7 print impression? No, it was not. 8 Α Okay. Do you know what it is? 9 Q I do not know what it is. 10 Α Is it possible that it's a shoe print? 11 Q Α Yes. 12 Is it possible that it is part of the wadded up 13 pillow case that came into contact with the sheet? 14 Α Yes. 15 What about State's Exhibit 47? 16 That is a closer view of the area labeled B. 17 Α And what was B? 18 0 B is a possible patent print that was observed on the 19 sheet. 20 I'm going to show you State's Exhibit number 48. Is 21 that a close up of the same area? 22 23 Α Yes. Can you explain for us what a patent print is? 24 Q A patent fingerprint is usually visible. 25

from residue of perspiration, but from another substance such 1 as grease or blood. If grease or blood comes in contact with your fingertip and you touch another surface, it's possible that you may leave a fingerprint on the other surface due to 4 the ridges, which are the raised portions of skin of your It's possible to leave that behind with the substance finger. that was on the finger. 7 Okay. And what about State's Exhibit number 49? That's an area labeled C, which were basically three Α linear lines that were observed on the sheet. Do you know what those are? Q No, I do not. Α Now with respect to that sheet itself, did you impound it along with another sheet on the bed? Yes, I did. A MR. LALLI: May I approach? THE COURT: Yes. BY MR. LALLI: Are those sheets contained in what we've marked as State's proposed 127 for identification purposes? Α Yes. MR. LALLI: Move for the admission of State's proposed 127. MS. PALM: No objection. 127 will be admitted. THE COURT:

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1			(Exhibit 127 is admitted)
2	BY MR	. LA	LLI:
3	(Q	Two last photos apparently I missed on Friday.
4	State	's pi	roposed 158 for identification. And I would also like
5	you to	o loc	ok at State's proposed 131. Do you recognize those?
6	I	A	Yes, I do.
7	,	Q	Are those photos taken from the crime scene?
8	1	A	Yes.
9	,	Q	Do they fairly and accurately depict various areas
10	well 1	131,	does that show an area in the kitchen?
11	Į .	A	Yes.
12	(2	Is that a fair and accurate depiction of it?
13	P	A	Yes.
14			MR. LALLI: Move for the admission of State's
15	propos	ed 1	.31.
16			MS. PALM: No objection.
17			THE COURT: 131 will be admitted.
18			(Exhibit 131 admitted)
19	BY MR.	LAL	LI:
20	Q	}	And then what are we seeing in State's proposed 58?
21	A	7	That is a photograph as a subject identified to me as
22	Mr. Br	ian	O'Keefe.
23	Q	<u>)</u>	Is that how he looked back on November 6th of 2008?
24	А		Yes, when I saw him.
25		ŀ	MR. LALLI: Your Honor, move for the admission of
1			

State's proposed 158. MS. PALM: No objection. 2 THE COURT: 158 will be admitted. 3 THE CLERK: No, just 58. 4 MR. LALLI: I'm sorry, 58. 5 THE COURT: 58 will be admitted. 6 (Exhibit 58 admitted) 7 BY MR. LALLI: 8 Now showing you 58, do there appear to be two cell 9 Q phones in that photograph down at the bottom right hand side of 10 the photograph? 11 Yes. 12 Α MR. LALLI: Your Honor, that concludes direct 13 examination. 14 THE COURT: All right. Cross-examination. 15 MS. PALM: Your Honor, I have quite a few photographs 16 that I need to have marked, because I wasn't sure what he was 17 going to put in. It might take a minute. 18 THE CLERK: (Indiscernible) is this going to take a 19 20 while? THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, why don't we just 21 take a five-minute break at this point. We're going to mark 22 some more exhibits for your consideration. 23 During this recess, it is your duty not to converse 24 among yourselves, or with anyone else on any subject connected 25

with this case. Or to read, watch or listen to any report of 1 or commentary on the trial by any person connected with the 2 trial, or by any medium of information, including without 3 limitation, newspaper, television, radio, or the internet. are not to form or express an opinion on any subject connected 5 to this case until this matter is submitted to you. We'll see 6 7 you back in approximately five minutes. (Court recessed at 10:54 a.m. until 11:07 a.m.) 8 (Outside the presence of the jury) 9 (Pause in proceedings) 10 THE MARSHAL: Officers and members of the Court, 11 Department 17 jurors. 12 (In the presence of the jury) 13 THE MARSHAL: You may be seated, ladies and 14 gentlemen. Let's make sure our cell phones are turned off, 15 please. 16 THE COURT: All right. Ms. Maldonado, do you 17 understand you're still under oath? 18 THE WITNESS: Yes, I do. 19 THE COURT: All right. Go ahead, Ms. Palm. 20 CROSS-EXAMINATION 21 BY MS. PALM: 22 Good morning, Ms. Maldonado. This is going to be a 23 little bit choppy because we are waiting for the clerk to 24 finish marking exhibits. So I'm going to just start with some 25

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of the photographs. So if you could look at them and see if
  1
  2
    you recognize them.
               I don't know what this is.
  3
         Q
               Thank you.
  4
                         (Pause in proceedings)
 5
 6
    BY MS. PALM:
 7
              Ms. Maldonado, do you recognize what's depicted in
         Q
    those photographs?
 8
              Yes, I do.
 9
         Α
              And what are the photographs generally?
10
              Of the residence area, and a few other photographs at
11
12
    5001 El Parque Avenue, number C35.
              Okay. I'm just going to go through the photographs a
13
    little bit, one by one. Defense proposed Exhibit BB.
14
              MR. LALLI: Your Honor, I don't -- for the record, I
15
    don't oppose their admission.
              MS. PALM: Oh, I'm sorry.
17
              MR. LALLI: That's okay.
18
                         I'd move to admit the photographs.
19
20
              THE COURT: Okay. And can you identify them again
21
    for --
              MS. PALM: Oh, I'm sorry.
22
              THE COURT: -- the record, please?
23
              MS. PALM: It is BB, defense BB. Defense Z, defense
24
25
   Y, defense E.
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1
               THE CLERK:
                           That's not right.
                          Oh, that's not right? Is it on the back?
 2
               MS. PALM:
 3
    Oh, I'm -- okay.
               THE CLERK: ZZ, AA, triple (indiscernible).
 4
 5
               MS. PALM:
                         May I approach the clerk?
               THE COURT: Yes.
 6
                         (Pause in proceedings)
 7
                         Starting over. Defense BB, and these are
 8
              MS. PALM:
    proposed. 2 -- or Z, Y, B, triple A, triple B, triple C,
    triple D, triple E, triple F, triple G, triple H, triple I,
10
    triple J, triple K, triple L, triple M, triple N, triple O,
11
    triple P, triple R, triple S, triple T, triple U, triple V,
12
13
    triple W, triple X, triple Y, and triple Z. Move to admit.
              THE COURT: And those will be admitted.
14
15
    (Exhibits BB, Z, Y, B, AAA, BBB, CCC, DDD, EEE, FFF, GGG, HHH,
      III, JJJ, KKK, LLL, MMM, NNN, OOO, PPP, RRR, SSS, TTT, UUU,
16
17
              VVV, WWW, XXX, YYY, and ZZZ admitted)
18
              MS. PALM: Thank you.
19
    BY MS. PALM:
20
                     Showing you first defense proposed BB. Do you
              Okav.
    recognize what that photograph depicts?
21
              Yes, I do.
         Α
22
23
         Q
              And what is it?
              That is the right hand of Mr. O'Keefe.
24
         Α
              Okay. And were those -- or was that photograph taken
25
         Q
```

at the scene? 2 Α Yes. Okay. And who took the photograph? 3 CSA Chelsea Collins. 5 Q Okay. Did you and CSA Collins go together through 6 the scene, documenting various pieces of evidence? 7 Α Not the entire scene, no. 8 Okay. The apartment? Inside? 9 Mostly yes. However, I'm not standing side by side 10 with her when she takes the photographs. 11 Q Okay. 12 And there may be areas that she photographs while I'm 13 not present. 14 For instance, the car in this case; you weren't 15 present for the car? 16 Α Correct. 17 Okay. This is Mr. O'Keefe's apparent thumb injury at the scene? 18 19 Α That's just a photograph of his right hand, yes. 20 Okay. And these are going to be a little bit out of order. But this is defense triple A. And what does that 21 22 depict? That is a photograph if you were standing in the 23 Α 24 living room looking into the hallway, the north-south hallway inside the residence. 25

So that would be the hallway in between the two 1 0 bedrooms that are on either side of that bathroom? 2 3 Yes. Okay. And it appears that the light is on in that 4 Q bathroom, would you agree? 5 I honestly can't tell in the photograph. 6 Α Okay. If I approach, would it help you if you saw 7 8 the picture up close? Α 9 Yes. MS. PALM: May I approach, Your Honor? 10 THE COURT: Yes. 11 THE WITNESS: I honestly can't tell. It appears to 12 be, but I can't see the actual light fixture. 13 BY MS. PALM: 14 Okay. Well I guess my question is when you're 15 0 documenting the scene, do you generally leave things as you 16 found them, or do you turn lights on and off? 17 Usually we try to leave things as we find them. 18 Okay. And defense proposed -- or defense triple B is 19 0 what? 20 That is another photograph of the living room area. 21 Α And that is as you found it that evening? 22 Q 23 Α Yes. Defense triple C? 24 0 Just another view, a different view of the same 25 Α

1 living room area. 2 Okay, another corner of the living room? 3 Α Yes. Defense triple D? 4 5 Again another view, just a different view inside the living room. 6 7 Okay. And defense triple E? That is a photograph of the table that was at the В 9 south end of the sofa that was along the east wall. Is that right next to the front door? 10 Q 11 Α Yes, very close. And defense triple F? 12 Q 13 Α That is just a photograph of the kitchen area, the 14 counter. 15 Okay. Now in defense triple J, is that the same kitchen area? 16 17 That's a different view of the kitchen, that's a Α different counter. 18 19 Okay. Do you know if that purse was moved from Q anywhere to be put there? 20 Yes, I believe so. 21 Α 22 Q Okay. So when you go through the scene, do you generally take photos to document how it was, and then move 24 things around that you think are of evidentiary value? Yes, eventually. 25

1	Q Okay. So this photograph depicts what?
2	A That's a red purse and two wallets.
3	Q Okay. And can you tell what's in the wallets from
4	looking at the photograph?
5	A I believe they appear to be some type of
6	identification.
7	Q Okay. Do you know if that was the drivers license of
8	Ms. Whitmarsh and Mr. O'Keefe?
9	A I believe so, yes.
10	Q And that was defense triple J. And defense triple G,
11	what is that showing?
12	A That is the view from the living room looking into
13	the kitchen area.
14	Q Okay. And now defense triple H, do you recognize
15	what that is?
16	A Yes.
17	Q Okay. Can you explain what the picture is showing?
18	A That is showing the floor area in the northwest
19	master bedroom, adjacent to the sliding glass door or the
20	vertical blinds.
21	Q And is that the bedroom that the body was found in?
22	A Yes.
23	Q Okay. Now if the light appears to be off in that
24	picture, was it because you turned it off, or because it was
25	off?

1 Α I honestly don't know. I never touched the light switch --2 3 0 Okay. -- for -- to turn the light on or off. 4 5 0 The blinds that are on the floor, were they in 6 that condition when you found them? 7 Α Yes. 8 Okay. And what is that next to the blinds on the 9 floor? 10 Α That's a black jacket. 11 Q Okay. Defense triple I, is that the jacket in an unfolded condition? 12 13 Α Yes. 14 Okay. Defense triple K, what is this? Q 15 Α That is the photograph in the northwest master 16 bedroom looking toward the bathroom that's inside the bedroom. 17 Q Okay. And is that red purse that's there the same purse that was later in the kitchen? 18 19 Α Yes, I believe so. 20 And the lights on in the bathroom, would you have 21 turned them on, or do you believe they were on? That's how I saw it when I entered the scene. 22 Α 23 Okay. And defense triple L, what is that? 24 Α That is a photograph of the other bedroom, the south 25 bedroom.

1 Okay. And that bedroom didn't have a bed in it, did 2 it? No, it did not. 3 4 Okay, just basically exercise equipment and a desk, and some other miscellaneous items? 5 6 Α Yes. 7 And defense triple M. That -- is that again the 8 bedroom where the body was found? 9 Yes, it is. 10 Okay. And I believe that might have been the same 11 photograph that Mr. Lalli was showing you earlier where the closet door was off-track? 12 Α 13 Yes. Is that what you were attempting to document? 14 15 No. Crime scene analyst Chelsea Collins was doing 16 her overall photographs. And that just happens to be what appears in the photograph in the overall view. 17 18 Q Okay. Defense triple N, what's that? 19 That is a photograph of the top of the bed in the 20 northwest bedroom. 21 Okay. And what is the measurement tape surrounding it for, what's the purpose of that? 23 Α The scales are placed in there later on during the scene in case there needs to be an reconstruction done to give 25 approximate size and distance of items.

1	Q Okay. And if that blue pillow was up in this	
2	photograph and down in other ones, is that because you moved	
3	it?	
4	A It had to be moved, yes, in order to place the tape	
5	later on during the scene. Yes.	
6	Q Okay. Do you know if the blue pillow started down	
7	further on the bed, or if it started in that condition?	
8	A I believe it started down further.	
9	Q Okay. And then you moved it up to take this	
10	photograph?	
11	A Yes, to lay the tape and take the photograph.	
12	Q Defense triple O, is that the possible apparent	
13	footwear pattern that you were talking about on the bed?	
14	A That's the	
15	MR. LALLI: I'm going to object, Your Honor. That	
16	assumes facts not in evidence.	
17	THE COURT: Sustained.	
18	BY MS. PALM:	
19	Q Didn't did you testify that could possibly be a	
20	footwear pattern?	
21	A Yes.	
22	Q Okay. And is that what you had testified to earlier	?
23	With this picture here, you're documenting that apparent	
24	pattern on the bed?	
25	A Yes, the contact transfer pattern impression. Yes.	

And defense triple S. Is that how the pillow case 1 0 was laying on the knife when you found it? 2 3 Α Yes. Okay. Does it appear that the bloody portion of the 4 5 pillow case is actually laying on the blade of the knife? 6 Α Yes. 7 And defense triple X. Is this that pillow case unfolded? 8 9 Α Yes. 10 0 Okay. And what is the scale here trying to do? Α That's just indicating another area of a bloodstain 11 12 pattern, possibly again another contact transfer pattern impression. 13 14 And possibly a footwear pattern? 15 Α Possibly, yes. And defense triple Y, is this just a picture without 16 Q 17 the scale of the same thing? 18 Α Yes. 19 And defense triple Z, is this the other side of the 20 pillow case? 21 I believe so, yes. Α Okay. And defense Z, does this appear to be an 22 Q 23 overview of the A, B and C that you had testified about earlier? 24 25 Α Yes.

```
And defense B. Can you tell the jury what that is?
  1
          Q
  2
               Those are prescription medication bottles.
               Okay. And do they appear to be for Ms. Whitmarsh?
  3
          Q
          Α
  4
               Yes.
  5
                     And do you look at the bottles to determine
          Q
  6
     whether they have been taken as prescribed?
  7
          Α
               No, I do not.
               That would be the coroner's job?
               I honestly don't know if they make that evaluation.
  9
    I do know that they look at the medication bottles, and they do
10
11
    some sort of count.
12
         Q
               Okay. But that's not your job?
13
         Α
               No.
14
         0
               Okay.
15
                         (Pause in proceedings)
16
    BY MS. PALM:
17
               If you could look at these.
         Q
              MS. PALM: May I approach the --
18
              THE WITNESS:
19
                             Sure.
20
              MS. PALM:
                        -- witness?
21
              THE COURT: Yes.
22
              THE WITNESS:
                           Okay.
23
                         (Pause in proceedings)
24
    BY MS. PALM:
              All right. And for the record, I have just shown you
25
```

defense quadruple V, quadruple U, quadruple S, quadruple Q, 1 2 quadruple P, quadruple O, quadruple N, quadruple M, quadruple 3 K, quadruple I, quadruple E, quadruple H, quadruple G, 4 quadruple W, quadruple F, quadruple D, quadruple C, quadruple 5 B, and quadruple A. Did you recognize those photographs? Α Yes, I did. 6 7 Q And were they additional pictures taken at the crime 8 scene? 9 Α Yes. 10 0 Okay. Showing you -- oh, I think we've done this 11 one. I would move to admit the photographs, 12 MS. PALM: Your Honor. 13 14 MR. LALLI: No objection. THE COURT: They will be admitted. 15 16 (Exhibits VVVV, UUUU, SSSS, QQQQ, PPPP, OOOO, NNNN, MMMM, KKKK, IIII, EEEE, HHHH, GGGG, WWWW, FFFF, DDDD, CCCC, BBBB, 17 AAAA admitted) 18 19 MS. PALM: Thank you. BY MS. PALM: 20 Showing you defense quadruple C, is that the apparent Q 21 22 pattern on the pillow case, a close up view? 23 Α Yes. And defense quadruple W, is that the knife 24 prior to your impounding of it? 25

1	A	Yes.
2	Q	Okay. And with the scale around it?
3	A	Yes.
4	Q	And defense quadruple G, does that appear to be the
5	other si	de of the knife?
6	A	Yes.
7	Q	And defense quadruple E, what does that appear to be?
8	A	That is a photograph of the pair of black stretch
9	pants th	at were located on the floor in the bathroom in the
10	northwes	t bedroom.
11	Q	Okay. And that's after you unfolded them to take a
12	photogra	ph?
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	Okay, do you know if that's the front or the back of
15	the pant	s?
16	A	I don't know that.
17	Q	All right. Defense quadruple I. Is that another
18	view of	the same pants?
19	А	Yes.
20	Q	And it appears to be a different view of the same
21	pants?	
22	А	Yes, it would be the opposite side.
23	Q	Okay. Were those pants fairly saturated with blood?
24	A	They appeared to be saturated, yes.
25	Q	Okay. And would that be on both sides of the pants?

1	A I honestly don't remember that.
2	Q Okay. Would it help you if you looked at the
3	pictures close up?
4	A Possibly, yes.
5	MS. PALM: May I approach?
6	THE COURT: Yes.
7	THE WITNESS: Yes, there appears to be apparent blood
8	on both sides of the pants.
9	BY MS. PALM:
10	Q Thank you. And defense quadruple K, who is that
11	holding my client's head?
12	A I believe that's Homicide Detective Wildemann's arm.
13	Q Okay. So he was at the scene?
14	A Yes, he was.
15	Q And defense quadruple M, is that a close up of the
16	kitchen counter view that we saw earlier?
17	A Yes.
18	Q Okay. And do you know if anything had been removed
19	at this point?
20	A I honestly don't know.
21	Q Defense quadruple N, is that a close up view of the
22	knife block in the corner of that kitchen?
23	A Yes.
24	Q Okay. Defense quadruple O, can you explain what this
25	photograph is documenting?
- 1	

That's a photograph of the floor in the living room 1 2 area. And the cones depict the wire that was attached to the taser cartridge located in the hallway area. It's just showing 3 4 the general direction and extent of the wire. 5 Okay. Was this photograph taken before the other 6 photographs of the living room which don't have the cones? 7 No, this would have been later in the scene. Α 8 Okay. And it would appear as that bedroom light is 9 off. You don't know whether anybody turned it on or off, do 10 you? 11 I do not know that, no. Α 12 Defense quadruple P, is this a close up of the knife as it was found --13 14 Yes 15 -- on the bed? Okay. And defense quadruple B, is this an even closer up view of the knife? 16 Α Yes, it is. 17 Now when you were walking through the scene, you were 18 19 walking through with Detective Bunn also? 20 I know he was present at the scene. I don't recall if he was actually inside the apartment when I was doing my 21 walk-through. 22 23 Q Okay. If there had been any kind of disarray, 24 meaning things knocked over or on the floor in the living room

or kitchen area, would you have documented that?

25

1	A Yes, that would have been photographed.
2	Q Okay. Okay. When you're determining what to take
3	photographs of, do you independently use your imagination to
4	determine how things might have been used?
5	A I don't understand the question.
6	Q Okay. Do you determine what to take photographs of
7	on your own sometimes?
8	A Yes.
9	Q Okay. Does doing that require you to consider how
10	things might have been used?
11	A Not necessarily, no.
12	Q Okay. So is there any imagination at all involved in
13	what you do?
14	MR. LALLI: I would object, Your Honor. This is the
15	third time she's asked the same question, and each time the
16	witness has answered the same way, no.
17	MS. PALM: Well I think the first question
18	MR. LALLI: I object. It's asked and answered, and
19	she's badgering.
20	THE COURT: Ms. Palm?
21	MS. PALM: I think the first time she said she didn't
22	understand. I'm just trying to clarify the question.
23	THE COURT: Okay, last time. Let's ask the question.
24	MS. PALM: Okay.
25	BY MS. PALM:

	64 1	ı
1	Q Do you use your imagination at all in assessing the	
2	evidence at a crime scene?	
3	A I don't know what you mean by imagination.	
4	Q Okay. I'll move on. Okay. Did you were you part	
5	of impounding any of the documentary evidence at the scene?	
6	A What do you mean specifically by documentary	
7	evidence?	
8	Q What I'm referring to is did Detective Shoemaker	
9	searched pursuant to a warrant; do you know that?	
10	A I don't know what specifically that is. I know I	
11	entered the apartment after he secured the search warrant.	
12	Q Okay. And you were part of taking the photographs or	
13	of the wallets on the counter?	
14	A No, I was not.	
15	Q Okay. So would CSA Collins know the answer to what	
16	might have been obtained from the wallets?	
17	A She possibly could. She would have been the one	
18	actually photographing them.	
19	Q Okay. So if there was a note or receipt taken from	
20	my client's wallet, it wouldn't have been you that would have	
21	impounded that?	
22	A Possibly. If the detective would have notified me	
23	that there was something else that they needed recovered, yes.	
24	Q Okay. But if they didn't notify you, would they have	
25	just impounded it?	

1.	A	I honestly don't know. They may have.
2	Q	Okay. And you don't recall impounding any receipts
3	in this o	case?
4	A	No, I do not.
5	Q	When you were documenting the evidence of clothing,
6	did you f	find any underwear at the scene?
7	А	No, I did not.
8	Q	Okay. And looking at your crime scene you're the
9	one that	did the crime scene diagram?
10	A	Yes.
11	Q	Okay. And that's not to scale, is it?
12	A	No, it is not.
13	Ď	Okay. Does the body appear to be about two feet
14	taller th	nan it actually is in your crime scene diagram?
15	A	It is appears to be taller than what the body
16	actually	was, yes.
17	Q	Okay. Did you do any further testing on the knife?
18	A	No, I did not.
19	Q	Okay. Did you do any further testing on the footwear
20	pattern i	n the bathroom?
21	А	No.
22	Q	Were you the one that enhanced it?
23	A	I did not actually physically apply the chemical. I
24	recovered	the tile after that had been done, and after it was
25	photograph	ned.

1	Q Okay. And who did the actual enhancement?
2	A I don't know. It could have possibly been my
3	supervisor, Gary Reed (phonetic).
4	Q Okay.
5	A Or it could have also been CSA Collins.
6	Q Okay. And you didn't do any kind of enhancement or
7	further handling of the patterns on the bed either, did you?
8	A No, I did not.
9	Q And you when you photographed the body or CSA
10	Collins did, that's the condition it was in when you arrive at
11	the scene?
12	A Originally, yes. There are some overall views of the
13	body, yes.
14	Q And would you agree from your contact with my client
15	at the scene that he was obviously intoxicated?
16	A I could not make that determination, no.
17	Q Okay. If you previously testified you would agree to
18	that, do you disagree now?
19	A No, I do not.
20	Q Would you like to see your prior testimony? Would it
21	help you remember?
22	A Sure.
23	MS. PALM: May I approach?
24	THE COURT: Yes.
25	MS. PALM: Rough draft transcript, page 225.
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	6
1	BY MS. PALM:
2	Q I'll show you. The question is the bottom of 225,
3	and the answer is the top of 226.
4	A Okay. Okay. I believe that's what I just said.
5	Q Okay. So you would agree he was obviously
6	intoxicated?
7	A Based on Detective Wildemann's observation, yes.
8	Q Okay.
9	MS. PALM: Court's indulgence. Thank you. Pass the
10	witness.
11	THE COURT: All right. Any redirect?
12	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
13	BY MR. LALLI:
14	Q That was never your observation, that was somebody
15	else's
16	A Correct.
17	Q Okay. Thank you.
18	MR. LALLI: Nothing else.
19	THE COURT: Any recross?
20	MS. PALM: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
21	THE COURT: Any questions from any of the jurors? We
22	do have a question from a juror. Counsel, approach.
23	(Off-record bench conference)
24	THE COURT: Ms. Maldonado, we have a question from
25	one of the jurors. "Where is the blood on the women's pants?"
1	

THE WITNESS: The blood covered the front side of the 1 2 pants and the backside of the pants in various areas. THE COURT: Any follow up questions by the State to 3 4 that question? 5 MR. LALLI: Yes. FURTHER REDIRECT EXAMINATION 6 7 BY MR. LALLI: 8 Q Ms. Maldonado, do you recall whether there was any blood down along the bottom of the pant leg? Do you recall? 9 10 Α I don't recall. Okay, very good. Thank you. 11 12 MR. LALLI: Nothing else. 13 THE COURT: Ms. Palm? MS. PALM: Thank you. 14 15 RECROSS EXAMINATION 16 BY MS. PALM: 17 Ms. Maldonado, would it help you answer questions 18 about the pants to look at the photographs again? Α 19 Yes. 20 Okay. 21 MS. PALM: May I approach, Your Honor? THE COURT: Yes. 22 BY MS. PALM: 23 Showing you defendant's quadruple I and quadruple E. 24 Can you tell from looking at those photographs whether the 25

blood started on the waist, and kind of tapered down the legs? 1 2 I can't say where it started. I can say where it appears to be located. 3 4 Q Okay. There does appear to be apparent blood at the waist 5 level and towards the bottom of the pants, towards the bottom 6 7 of the pant leg. Okay. And is there more at the waist and less toward 8 the knees? 9 10 Α I really can't say. Okay. And is your testimony the same with respect to 11 the front and the back of the pants, as far as you can tell? 12 It appears on one side of the pants that there is 13 less blood toward the waist area. But I don't know if that's 14 the front or backside of the pants. 15 Okay. Thank you. 16 Q THE COURT: Anything further, Ms. Palm? 17 MS. PALM: No, thank you. 18 THE COURT: Any other questions from any of the 19 20 jurors? No other questions. Thank you, Ms. -- oh. MR. LALLI: Can I just ask one more? 21 THE COURT: Sure. 22 FURTHER REDIRECT EXAMINATION 23 BY MR. LALLI: 24 Ms. Maldonado, you impounded the pants, correct? 25

1	A Yes.
2	Q And they are admitted as an exhibit. You were shown
3	those pants I believe on Friday; is that true?
4	A Yes.
5	Q Okay. So if somebody wanted to look at them, they're
6	in evidence?
7	A Yes, they are.
8	Q Thank you.
9	THE COURT: Anything further, Ms. Palm?
10	MS. PALM: No, Your Honor.
11	THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Ms. Maldonado, for
12	your testimony. You are excused. Next witness for the State?
13	MS. GRAHAM: State calls CSA Robbie Dahn.
14	THE MARSHAL: What was the last name?
15	MS. GRAHAM: Robbie Dahn.
16	THE MARSHAL: Ma'am, if you will remain standing,
17	please. Raise your right hand and face the clerk.
18	ROBBIE DAHN, STATE'S WITNESS, SWORN
19	THE MARSHAL: Have a seat, please. Slide up to the
20	microphone. Ma'am, if you would please state your name and
21	spell it for the record.
22	THE WITNESS: My name is Robbie Dahn. My name is
23	first name is spelled, R-O-B-B-I-E. And my last name is
24	spelled, D-A-H-N.
25	DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. GRAHAM:

- Q Ms. Dahn, how are you employed?
- A I'm employed as a senior crime scene analyst for the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department.
 - Q How long have you been a crime scene analyst?
 - A July was 12 years for me.
- Q Okay. I want to draw your attention to November 7th of 2008. Were you asked to report to the coroner's office to perform duties as a crime scene analyst during the autopsy of a Victoria Whitmarsh?
- A Yes, I was.
- Q Okay. And can you tell the jury basically what happens when you are called to -- as a crime scene analyst with regard to an autopsy? Can you just generally explain --
 - A Yes, I can.
 - Q -- what's -- thank you.
- A We're assigned to go down. I'm usually assigned a coroner's tech. And what we do is we do all the preliminary work on the body prior to the medical examiner doing the internal cutting, like we know an autopsy to be. And that preliminary work includes doing photography, many sets of it, pre-clothed, unclothed, of any injuries, of the condition of the hands, and this type of thing.
- On top of that, we also collect the clothing. We do finger and palm prints. And we also take different types of

swabs, collect trace evidence, fingernail clippings, and that type of thing.

Q Okay. When you arrived for the autopsy of Victoria Whitmarsh, do you recall the condition -- or the condition of her body? How was she clothed?

A When I arrived there, the bags are sealed. So once we did open the bag, her body was naked from the waist down, and then she had two pieces of upper body clothing on her.

Q Okay. And did you take photos as the way she appeared once the body bag was unzipped?

A Yes, I did.

Q Okay. Did you take photos of your observations as the coroner in the case, or the medical examiner in the case also documented injuries?

A Yes. A lot of it's kind of a dual photography. I do my photography, as well as the coroner technician also does.

They do a little bit more internal, like taking close pictures of the eyes in that beginning stage.

Where I have a tendency on the other side of things to take maybe a few more pictures of -- you know, a lot more of the pictures of injuries, and you know, the injuries that are shown clothed and pre-clothed. Where for them, they are more concentrating on the injuries once the body is clean, and just to show quickly the injures.

Q Okay. And prior to the autopsy being conducted --

and do you recall the medical examiner that conducted the 1 2 autopsy in this case? Yes, I do. A 3 And who was that? 4 It was a Doctor Jacqueline Benjamin. 5 Okay. Prior to her performing the autopsy in the 6 case, was clothing removed from the body? 7 Yes, it was. 8 9 Okay. And who removes that clothing? Myself, and the coroner technician in this particular 10 case was Suzanne Mealy (phonetic). So it was Suzanne and I. 11 Okay. 12 Q MS. GRAHAM: I'm showing defense counsel what's been 13 marked as State's proposed 77 through 80. 14 MS. PALM: Thank you. 15 BY MS. GRAHAM: 16 And once that clothing is removed from the body, what Q 17 happens with that clothing? 18 Generally what we'll do is take a sheet, lay the 19 sheet out. And then we'll lay the clothing out so it can start 20 to dry. Because sometimes it may be, you know, wet in certain 21 22 situations. So we lay it out, it starts to dry. And that way it's there for the medical examiner to 23 come over and view prior to the post starting, as well as I'll 24

ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

go ahead and document it with photography. And if there's any

25

material defects in the clothing, you know, I'll use arrow 1 markers and rulers and scales to document that as well. Okay. And did you do that in this case when the 3 clothing was removed from the body? 4 Yes, I did. 5 A MS. GRAHAM: Your Honor, may I approach the witness? 6 THE COURT: Yes. 7 BY MS. GRAHAM: 8 Ms. Dahn, I'm showing you what's been marked as 9 state's proposed 77 through 80. If you could just flip through 10 those photos, and tell me if you recognize those photos. 11 Yes, I do. These are my photos. A couple of them 12 have my scale in it with my initials and P number as well. So 13 these are the pictures that I took. 14 And those are the photos that you took at the autopsy 15 that day --16 A Yes. 17 -- of the clothing? And they fairly and accurately 18 depict the way the clothing was at the time? 19 A Yes. 20 Q Okay. 21 MS. GRAHAM: Your Honor, move for admission of 22 State's 77 through 80. 23 MS. PALM: No objection. 24 THE COURT: 77 through 80 will be admitted. 25

(Exhibits 77 through 80 admitted)

BY MS. GRAHAM:

Q Showing you what's State's Exhibit 77, can you -- let's see. Oh, got to (indiscernible). Can you explain to the jury what that is a photo of?

A It's a photo of the clothing that was on the body.

And the piece to the left was like a ribbed undershirt, or a black ribbed undershirt. And then there was an -- this was like a hooded over jacket that was over the top. I've got arrow markers in the photo marking a material defect on either side on that -- it would be like the right side. This is actually -- this view here is where I have the photos -- I mean, the clothing actually flipped. This isn't the front view.

Q So that's the back view of the --

A Yes. You can see how the -- on the jacket, the hood's coming up from the back. So this is -- when I'm taking photographs, I take photographs of one side of the clothing, and then we flip the clothing and always show the backside as well. So this is a back view.

Q Thank you. And the sheet that you mentioned, you lay that sheet on the ground?

A Yes.

Q Prior -- and then the clothing on top of it?

A Yes.

1 Showing you State's 78, I'm going to kind of zoom out a little bit. Can you tell the jury what that is a photo of? 2 That's a photo of the jacket on the front -- the 3 jacket laying on the front side. And it appears I've moved the 4 sleeve slightly a little bit to show that arrow marker. 5 Okay. And again, what's the significance of that Q 6 arrow? 7 A There was a material defect in the clothing --8 Q Okay. 9 -- at that point. Α 10 Showing you State's 79. Oh, I have that upside down. 11 Let's try to -- this way. There we go. And what is that a 12 photo of? 13 14 This is a scaled photo of the material defect that I was highlighting in this picture. It looks like it's a little 15 tiny bit dark. Do you want me to mark around where that's --16 Yeah, if you could mark the --17 -- at, or circle it, or? Α 18 -- material defect. And for the record, your -- what 19 piece of -- what article of clothing specifically is this? 20 I would have to probably see. 21 A If I --Q 22 A It's hard to tell right there. 23 Okay. Let me show you State's 78. 24 Q 25 Okay. А

1	Q Is that the photo of the jacket?
2	A Yes, that's the jacket.
3	Q Okay.
4	A Both items are black, so that's the reason I want to
5	
6	Q Okay. And again, State's 79. Does that appear to be
7	the material defect in the jacket?
8	A It does appear to be the material of the jacket.
9	Q Okay. That defect I can actually see the defect
10	when I stand up like this, but it's just the glare of the
11	screen. But it's basically right around there.
12	Q Okay. And what when you say material defect, what
13	do you mean by that?
14	A It's where the material has broken open. In this
15	particular case, I had a little bit of background about what
16	type of injuries she had. So we were told that it could be a
17	possible knife wound, so I'm assuming that this defect was made
18	from that after seeing the injuries on the decedent.
19	Q Okay. And showing you what's been marked as or
20	admitted as State's 80, what is that a photo of?
21	A This is a photo of the ribbed shirt that was she
22	was wearing closest to her body. And I have highlighted again
23	the material defect on that.
24	Q Now if I zoom in closer, can you see the material
25	defect and can you circle that so the jury can observe where
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that is?

A Yes. These photos are a tiny bit dark. But I think I'm seeing it right there.

Q Okay. So once you photograph the clothing, what then do you do with that?

A The clothing, I in this particular case dried the clothing. After I cleared the coroner's office -- we have a crime scene investigation lab and section. And we also have a biohazard drying room. So I took this clothing and put it under lock and key to dry. And then what we do is, once it's dry and we're able to wrap it and get it inside bags, and then I impounded it into evidence.

Q Now when you take the clothing to dry, how do you transport it?

A It's wet. But down at the coroner's office, we have rolls -- we have a roll of butcher paper that we've taken and made into sections. So all the clothing is usually a piece of butcher paper on either side. And then I'm able to roll it kind of onto itself, and then put it into double, triple bag, depending on the saturation level of the clothing.

Q Okay. And at that point is it impounded, or is that after the drying process?

A I impound after the drying process.

Q Okay. In addition to taking photos of the clothing, do you do any presumptive testing regarding any of the blood?

A At the point when we're there, we don't take phenolphthalein down. As far as viewing the body, I know what blood looks like. So I don't believe that there's any reason for me to have to do a presumptive test when I see it actually coming from the body. We usually do the presumptive test when we're out in the field and we have a reddish spot, and we have no idea where that came from. So in this case, no, I didn't take phenolphthalein, or any of our presumptive tests to test the blood.

- Q And the reason for that is you're in an autopsy, and your --
 - A And I physically -- I mean, my eyes saw it.
 - Q Okay.

- A You know, so I had no question it was blood or not.
- Q All right. Once that clothing is dried, then what do you do with it?

A The clothing, I transport it back to the lab, put it inside the drying cabinet if it's necessary. Some clothing we'll recover we don't need to dry. So I can go ahead and impound that right away. In this particular case I did dry the clothes for like an overnight drying. And then I impounded them into evidence.

Q Okay. And the evidence that you impound in this case, did you impound the jacket and the tank-top, or the little top that came off the body of Victoria Whitmarsh?

A Yes, ma'am.

Q And when you impound items, do you mark them in such a way as to identify them with this specific case?

A Yes, I do. They're labeled with a specific case number. And on my impound -- we label our packages. My p number is 5947. So I label with, you know, my packages, 5947 dash 1, 2, 3; in that type of order.

Q Okay. And did you do that in this case?

A Yes.

Q Okay. Once you've photographed the body and the clothing, what other sorts of evidence do you collect with regard to the body, in this case, with regard to Victoria Whitmarsh at the autopsy?

A On this particular case, when we -- when I did unzip the bag -- at certain scenes, the crime scene analysts that work the case through conferring with the detectives, they'll decide if it's a situation where they need to bag the hands.

And in this particular case, her hands were covered.

So what I did in this case was I collected -- at one point when we're ready, myself and the coroner tech will say, okay, we're ready to do the hands. Then I'll collect those bags, and we'll photograph the hands, the condition they are as they come out of the bag. And then we'll go ahead and collect the fingernails, depending if we need to. In some cases, the nails are too short. We might have to swab. In this case, we

did collect the fingernail clippings.

And other swabs that we took were buccal swabs, trace evidence lifts from the bottom her feet. There was several other swabs taken, cervical, vaginal, mouth swabs, that type of thing.

- Q And did you clip her fingernails in this case?
- A Whenever I work down there, I always let -- anything that's cutting onto the body, the coroner tech does, and I do the assisting. So I'm standing there with my glassine paper.

 As Suzanne cut them, each one -- we collected them together.

 But I was the one receiving, and she was actually doing the clipping.
 - Q Okay. And did you impound those?
 - A Yes, I did.
- Q Okay. With regard to any swabbing, can you describe to the jury what exactly you swabbed in this particular case?
- A Again, when it comes to the buccal swabs, that's taking like little skin cells, the epithelial cells from inside the mouth. I generally always do my own buccal swabs. There were some other swabs that were put in different orifices of the body. And in that case, I always have the coroner tech take care of those type of swabs.

And then she'll go ahead and insert them. They usually leave them in place for about ten minutes to do a collection. Then we'll dry them, and then I receive those from

Suzanne. And I impounded those as well. 1 Okay. Did you -- upon impounding all the evidence 2 that was collected during the autopsy, did you do an impound 3 report? 4 Yes, I did. A 5 Evidence impound report? 6 Q Yes, I did. 7 А Okay. And that was in conjunction with -- as you 8 were collecting the evidence? 9 Yes. A 10 Okay. Would it refresh your recollection to look at 11 your report to explain to the jury exactly what evidence you 12 collected and impounded in this case? 13 Yes, it would. I have my impound in front of me, so 14 if I could refer to that, I'd like to. 15 THE COURT: Go ahead. 16 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 17 BY MS. GRAHAM: 18 Q Okay. If --19 Did you want me just to --20 Д If you --21 Q -- do a basic, general --22 A If you could --Q 23 -- just through the impound report? Α 24 -- just do a basic what you impounded in this 25

particular case.

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A Yes. When I do an impound from an autopsy, generally speaking I always put the buccal swab first. So that is my first item. It's in it's own package, the buccal swab.

- Q And that buccal swab came from?
- A From Victoria Whitmarsh's mouth.
- Q Okay.

A And I collected that myself. Then I have another package where we've got some vaginal swabs, rectal swab, buccal swab, oral swab, pubic hair combings, fingernail clippings.

And I -- that came from the body of Victoria Whitmarsh. And that's my second package.

Q And just for the record, could you (indiscernible) the package number and --

- A Yes.
- Q Okay.

A The buccal swab was in 5947 dash 1, and that was the first package number. The second package number is 5947 dash 2. That's the one with the numerous different types of swabs, and fingernail clippings and combings.

Q Okay.

A And then my 5947 dash 3, Dr. Benjamin did something kind of unique. I had never seen it done before, but I had never -- she was new. And she, you know, came to our county with certain ways that she did stuff. So she actually did some

like liquid washes of the mouth and the vaginal area, so I collected those from her. I did have to freeze those items, so I put them in a separate package. And those are my 5947 dash 3.

Q Okay.

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- A And then I collected those two drawstring bags that were covering her hands. That's in the 5947 dash 4.
- Q And those are the hands that were covering the body (sic) once they were -- the body was unzipped, that were -- the hands were covered at the crime scene?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Okay.
- A They took, and just covered the hands with these -- we have these hand protection bags, or little drawstring bags that we put on.
 - Q Okay.
- A And that was my item 4. Then in -- prior -- you know, and during the course of photographing, sometimes you will end up seeing some pieces of trace evidence here or there. And we did notice that there was like a long black hair on the body, so I collected that. And that's in my package, 5947 dash 5.
- Q And exactly where was that long hair found?
- A It was on the left side of the torso of Victoria
 Whitmarsh.

Q Okay. And in this case, you're familiar with what type of hair Victoria Whitmarsh has?

A Yes.

Q Did it seem consistent with --

A It did, it did. She had long dark hair, and this hair was a long dark human hair. I mean, and at the time, we did believe that it was Victoria Whitmarsh's hair.

Q Okay. And anything else that you impounded?

A Yes. In viewing the body, also there were a couple of unusual what appeared to me and to Suzanne both like swipe type marks, or just unusual blood marks. So I did collect a swab of those of these swipe areas, and I impounded those as well.

Q Okay. And where did those -- where did you observe those unusual swipes of blood from?

A The one was on the left side of the torso, and the other one was on the inner side of the right thigh.

Q Okay. And once you collect this evidence and -- let's see. Okay. And the next package that you --

A On the bottom of the feet were -- there was some trace type -- you know, some fuzz, and this and that. And there was also blood. And so we made the decision that we were -- and with -- the detectives were right there too, that we thought it might be a good idea to do some trace lifts on her feet.

So it's this -- it's a big piece of like and-a-half by 11 adhesive paper. And we just put it on the bottom and peel it up, and then secure it. And that's what we generally use to collect trace with. And that's in my package, 5947 dash 7, these two adhesive lifts from her feet.

Q Okay. And what else did you impound?

A At the scene the night before, they always use a sterile sheet, in order to collect any trace that might fall from the body. So we always at every autopsy, we collect these sterile sheets and impound those into evidence. So my next package, which was the 5947 8, is that sheet that was under the body inside the bag. I actually collected that and got that dried, and I impounded that.

Q Okay. Now just for clarification, that white sheet is originally at the crime scene; is that what I'm understanding?

Whenever we have these major cases like this where we're going to have a sealed body bag, we always line the inside of the body bag with a sterile sheet. And that sterile sheet's purpose is, like I had said, anything trace, fibers, anything that might fall from the bag, this is like a place for it to all catch. So we always impound those.

Q Okay. And that's what was in package 5947 dash 8?

A Yes.

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Q Okay. And again, you impounded both the tank-top and

the long sleeved jacket that Victoria was wearing? Yes. And in the final package were those two items Α 2 of clothing. 3 Okay. Now incidently, when you indicated that Dr. 4 5 Benjamin was new, do you mean she was new to Clark County? It was the first time I had -- new to me, I should 6 7 say. Okay. 8 Q Because I think she -- she had been working there, 9 but this was the first occasion for me to -- I worked several 10 cases with her. But new in the fact of a case in this 11 particular way that I had never seen that done before. So I'm 12 not really sure of the time line. But I know she was at the 13 Clark County Coroner's Office for a short period of time. She 14 came, was hired, worked there I believe a year or two. I don't 15 know the time line. 16 Okay. But you're not aware of her background prior 17 to coming to --18 Oh, no. I don't know. 19 Α Okay, Clark County? All right. 20 MS. GRAHAM: Court's indulgence. 21 THE WITNESS: May I pour myself a glass of water, 22 23 please? THE COURT: Sure. 24 25 THE WITNESS: Thank you.

1	MS. GRAHAM: I'll pass the witness at this time.
2	MS. PALM: Your Honor, can we approach?
3	THE COURT: All right.
4	(Off-record bench conference)
5	CROSS-EXAMINATION
6	BY MS. PALM:
7	Q Morning, Ms. Dahn.
8	A Hi.
9	Q The fingernail clippings that you collected from the
10	decedent, you personally collected those?
11	A I did. Suzanne clipped them, and I was standing
12	there. And I personally collected those, yes.
13	Q Okay. And is that because sometimes there might be
14	DNA under a deceased person's fingerprints or under their
15	fingernails?
16	A Yes.
17	Q If they happen to scratch somebody, or somehow
18	otherwise collected it?
19	A Yes, ma¹am.
20	Q Okay. And you don't know whether any further testing
21	was done on that?
22	A I do know that some testing was done. I found that
23	out through Mr. Lalli.
24	Q Okay.
25	A And so I do know that there was some testing done on

the nails. 1 Okay. But you weren't part of the testing on the 2 nails? 3 No, I was not. 4 A 5 Okay. And do you remember in this case that my investigator attempted to serve you with subpoenas for the 6 other CSA's in the case? 7 Yes, I do. B 0 Okay. And there was a little conflict at the time? 9 Yes, there was. 10 Okay. And is that because there was a policy issue? 11 Yes. I was acting supervisor. And I actually 12 deferred to another supervisor that was on for like about 20 13 years. And there was like a policy issue, or something to that 14 effect. I do have to say I didn't even realize at the time 15 when those were trying to be served that it had anything to do 16 with the case. And I actually just spoke to the investigator 17 18 about that, that I had no clue that it was the same case. Okay. The same case that you were on, but you didn't 19 know the other CSA's --20 I didn't realize, because I didn't check the event 21 number. I had no idea. 22 23 Q Okay. MS. PALM: No further questions. Thank you. 24 THE WITNESS: Okay. 25

THE COURT: Any redirect?

MS. GRAHAM: no, Judge.

THE COURT: Any questions from any of the jurors? No questions. All right. Thank you, ma'am, for your testimony. You are excused. Ladies and gentlemen, let's take our lunch break at this time. We'll come back at 1:15.

During this recess, it is your duty not to converse among yourselves, or with anyone else on any subject connected with this case. Or to read, watch or listen to any report of or commentary on the trial by any person connected with the trial, or by any medium of information, including without limitation, newspaper, television, radio, or the internet. You are not to form or express an opinion on any subject connected with this case until this matter is submitted to you. We'll see you back at 1:15. Counsel approach, please.

(Off-record bench conference)

(Court recessed at 12:11 p.m. until 1:22 p.m.)

(Outside the presence of the jury)

THE CLERK: Yes, we are.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Palm, we're outside the presence of the jury panel. You had a matter to bring to my attention?

MS. PALM: Thank you, Your Honor. I just wanted to address a concern that Edward Guenther I noticed is out there waiting to testify. The notice with respect to him says that

he will give scientific opinions related to the collection and analysis of (indiscernible) latent prints that he -- collection and analysis of various latent prints that he performed in the case.

The only report we have from him as to anything he performed is the examination of the Wolfgang Puck black handled carving knife. I just wanted to make sure that that's what his testimony is limited to, because I don't want to have to be objecting with regard to anything else if it goes beyond the knife, because that's what we had notice of.

MS. GRAHAM: Well actually, Judge --

THE COURT: Did you ask Mr. Lalli or Ms. Graham?

MS. GRAHAM: -- the report indicates also, that Ms.

Palm has a copy of, that he did examine a photograph of the fingerprint that CSA Collins took of the flat sheet on the bed, and it was not of comparison quality. So he will be testifying to that.

MS. PALM: And that's correct, Your Honor. I was just concerned, I don't want him going into footprints, we don't have any notice of footprints. And I didn't want the question being asked so I don't have to object in front of the jury.

THE COURT: Well feel free to ask the deputy DA's if they're going to do that, then bring it to my attention.

MS. PALM: Well --

34	
1	THE COURT: They're approachable.
2	MR. LALLI: I'm approachable.
3	MS. PALM: I would disagree, Your Honor.
4	THE COURT: Okay.
5	MS. PALM: I would like to make a record of these
6	things before we go into it, and I have to object in the middle
7	of it.
8	THE COURT: All right. Let's bring them in.
9	(Pause in proceedings)
10	THE MARSHAL: (Indiscernible).
11	THE COURT: All right.
12	THE MARSHAL: (Indiscernible).
13	(Pause in proceedings)
14	(In the presence of the jury)
15	THE MARSHAL: Officers and members of the Court,
16	Department 17 jurors. You may be seated, ladies and gentlemen.
17	Let's make sure all cell phones are turned off, please.
18	THE COURT: All right. State, your next witness?
19	MR. LALLI: Well Your Honor, before we call our next
20	witness, I would move for the admission of State's proposed 125
21	and State's proposed 128.
22	MS. PALM: No objection, Your Honor.
23	THE COURT: Those two exhibits will be admitted.
24	(Exhibits 125 and 128 admitted)
25	MS. PALM: Thank you.

THE COURT: And your next witness? 1 MS. GRAHAM: Yes, Judge. State calls latent print 2 3 examiner, Ed Guenther. THE WITNESS: Hi, Your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 5 THE MARSHAL: Mr. Guenther, if you will remain 6 standing. Please raise your right hand and face the clerk. 7 EDWARD GUENTHER, STATE'S WITNESS, SWORN 8 THE MARSHAL: Please have a seat. Sir, if you will 9 please state your name and spell it for the record. 10 THE WITNESS: Yes. My name is Edward Guenther. The 11 last name is spelled G-U-E-N-T-H-E-R. 12 THE COURT: Go ahead, counsel. 13 MS. GRAHAM: Thank you. 14 DIRECT EXAMINATION 15 16 BY MS. GRAHAM: Mr. Guenther, how are you employed? 17 I'm employed with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police 18 Department. I work in the forensic laboratory. And my area of 19 speciality in the laboratory is latent fingerprint 20 examinations. 21 Can you give the jury an idea of your education and 22 experience --23 Yes. 24 Α -- in latent prints? 25

A Yes. I began my career in latent -- well in the field of fingerprinting way back in 1975. I was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, DC. That's where I learned the basics of fingerprinting, classifying, searching, and identification.

In 1977, I entered into a training program with the State of Ohio. Was trained by three qualified examiners, and eventually released to do my own independent case work, which I did for three years in Ohio. And then followed that up with more years of bench work for the Florida Department of Law Enforcement in their forensic laboratory.

In 1998, I moved to Las Vegas and took my current position with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. Along the way, I acquired my bachelors degree in criminal justice from the University of South Florida. I'm also a member of the International Association for Identification, and am certified by that organization to conduct latent fingerprint examinations.

Q And total, Mr. Guenther, how many years of experience have you had?

A Well that's 35 years in the field, and 32 years as a latent fingerprint examiner.

Q Okay. And through the course of your duties as a latent fingerprint examiner, are you required to complete any kinds of continuing education in the field of latent

fingerprint examination?

A Yes. As part of maintaining my certification with the IAI, or the International Association, I have to -- I test every five years for that. And I also have to have education credits prior to them letting me test every five years. And also, our laboratory system is accredited by the American Society of Crime Lab Directors.

And within the confines of the accreditation process, every analyst in the laboratory system is tested every year at proficiency testing. It goes on every year. At some (indiscernible) in the laboratory, it goes on more than once a year.

And also we have to have continuing education credits per the ASCLD regulations. So every year we probably get approximately 40 hours of either in-service, or going to a class outside of the laboratory setting.

Q In addition to that and your educational background, are there seminars that you often attend with -- in -- with relation to the latent fingerprints?

A Yes, that would be, you know, going out to the -primarily to the international meeting, international
association of identification meeting, which is held annually
somewhere, usually in America. Sometimes it's held overseas.
So attending that is our primary vehicle for information
sharing with our colleagues. But we also, you know, attend

various seminars on computer programs that we're operating, and so on and so forth.

Q Okay. Mr. Guenther, I'm going to ask you to explain to the jury exactly what a latent print is.

A Okay. A latent print is really a very simple concept. It is a chance impression. It's made by the accidental touching of a surface with the specialized skin on your hands and or on your feet. Your -- the skin on this area of your body is quite different than the rest of your skin. It's raised into what are known as rows or ridges.

And of course you're constantly perspiring through those -- the pores that are at the summits of those ridges.

And when you touch a surface, you're going to leave a deposit on that surface of not only the outline of the ridges themselves, but also there's going to be -- perspiration and chemicals are going to be deposited on that surface.

Now at times, these prints are visible. And but most of the time, they're not. They're invisible, therefore being latent. There's also another category of latent prints that's called a patent print, beginning with a "P." And that refers to a print that's in a substance. It could be like grease, blood, paint. So even though it's visible, we call it a patent print, and so but it's a part of the family of latent fingerprints.

Q Is it possible to touch a surface and not leave a

latent print, whether patent or --

A Right.

- Q -- visible or invisible?
- A Yes. The answer --
- Q Can you explain to the jury how that's possible?

A Yes, ma'am. Well there are many factors that go into whether or not a latent print is going to be left on a surface. The primary one of whether it will or won't be, at least in my experience, is the amount of pressure that's applied to that surface. These ridges are not -- they're three-dimensional, and they're pliable.

So if I touch something and I put too much pressure down with my hand, those ridges are going to have a tendency to just -- to smear. And especially if I'm adding motion, up, down, left, right, or a twist to them. So that is the primary ruination of friction ridges on a surface.

We also have the substrate that's touched. That's very important. Whether something is smooth or not smooth can have a big affect on whether a latent print is left behind.

Generally speaking, something smoother, it's more receptive to latent prints. It doesn't mean irregular surfaces don't retain latent prints, but the smoother ones are more receptive. So pressure and the substrate.

Also what the print is left in is important, whether it's a like we said before, a residue print of a perspiration,

or whether it's in the paint, or grease, or whatever. So that's also an important factor in whether or not the prints will be left behind. The skin condition that a person has, some people are occupationally plumbers, carpenters. Their skin condition is going to be rough and tough, as opposed to, well, my soft hands of a guy who works in an office all day. So that can also have an effect on the quality of the print. And also the processing technique that's used, whether it was processed with powder, chemicals, so on and so forth.

So those are the main reasons that a surface can be touched, and latent prints just simply won't be left behind.

And it's much more common than you would think. Probably our only recovering latent prints and maybe one-third of the cases that are coming into the laboratory.

Q Okay. So specifically then, would blood have an affect on whether a patent print is visible or invisible, and left on a surface?

A Yes. All those factors which I have just described. If you have -- if there is contact with blood on the hand, depending would be how much -- what the volume of that blood is on the hand, did it soak into the ridges or the furrows between the ridges on those fingers. So that would be a primary factor.

And then of course all those other factors, mostly how much pressure was placed on that surface. Because if

there's too much -- if there's a large volume of blood, or paint or so forth, it's going to basically leave a smear that's not going to be recognizable. But if there's the right amount and a surface is touched, you will get what we call the ridge paths and the ridge flow showing up on that surface.

Q Okay. And is there a life to a fingerprint?

A Well we can't age latent -- we can't age fingerprints. So we like to say that the life expectancy of a fingerprint is the amount of time that it can be developed for some sort of probative value. And that time could be from seconds to years.

Fingerprints have been developed on items many, many
-- that are many, many years-old. And then of course if you
have a situation where it's -- something's touched and it's
pouring down rain, it's probably not going to last but a few
seconds.

Q Okay. Well specifically then, what are your duties as a latent fingerprint examiner, generally?

A Yeah. Well these duties are to examine friction ridge detail that comes to us either through our own processing, or is generated by our field unit, our crime scene unit, to make an analysis of that ridge detail, and to make comparisons with a known finger, palm, and sole prints of individuals.

Q And what's a known comparison?

A Well a known is a standard. Every function in the laboratory -- well almost -- well every function in the laboratory needs a standard. We are -- especially in my area of expertise, we are in the comparison business. So we have to have a standard to make a comparison with -- to, with between the latent print and something to look at with it to try to make an association. So in fingerprints, we call those known fingerprints or standards.

Q And how do you receive known standards? Generally, how do they come to you?

A Well in our situation here with Metro, we are the repository for the -- all of the local records are stored within Metro. And if I need a record file from an individual who may -- that the detective may want me to look at, I would basically on my computer generate that record from the archive.

All of our records are electronically stored now, everything's digitized. So I'm able to call the record up electronically and print it out, and work from it right there at my desk.

Q Okay. And in what form do those come in? Are you talking about fingerprints that are on cards, or how do those -- the standards?

A Oh. Well no, we don't print them up on cards anymore. They would just be printed up on a regular sheet of -- on a sheet of paper that -- but it would have the record of

that person, the name, and all then of their fingerprints. And then what we call the slaps (phonetic), which is another marking on the bottom of the card. So it would look like a fingerprint card, only it would be printed up onto a regular sheet of paper.

- Q Okay. And specifically related to this case, were you requested by Detective Wildemann to look at pieces of evidence in this case to see if you could find a latent print of comparison quality?
 - A Yes, it was.

- Q And what piece or pieces of evidence were those?
- A Well the first piece of evidence that I was asked to look at, submitted by a Jocelyn Maldonado, was a Wolfgang Puck black handled carving knife. And visible on the knife was a partial print and suspected blood.
- Q Okay. Let me -- I'm showing you what's been entered as State's Exhibit 43.
 - A Yes, ma'am.
 - Q Zoom in on it a bit. Does that look familiar to you?
- A Well, I don't see any of my markings on there, if that's what you're asking. Because (indiscernible) are on the backside, or that I may have just left them on the -- it was in a different container at one time (indiscernible).
- Q Okay. So when you received the piece of evidence, did you actually view the knife itself?

A Yes, I did.

Q Okay. So you actually handled the piece of evidence?

A Yes.

Q The knife in this case?

A Yes, I did.

Q Okay. Can you explain to the jury the process that you have to go through when you receive a piece of evidence and -- that's already been impounded?

A Right.

Q How does it come to you, and --

A Well generally, the knife would be -- or any evidence would be impounded at our vault. When the request from the detective is received in the laboratory, it would be up to me as the analyst to make an electronic request to the vault.

And then to our in-house delivery system, the piece of evidence is delivered to the laboratory. There is a signature transfer, and I would physically take possession of it. And it would be my responsibility to -- custody and control of that item for the length of time that I had it. And then it eventually would make it's way back to the vault.

I believe in this particular case, I -- the evidence kind of was in my possession two times, because I did make a visual examination of the evidence while it was in the custody of another analyst in the laboratory. And then later I did personally receive it for later examination done on my part, or

I should say additional examinations done by myself.

Q Okay. And when you receive that knife, what were you asked to do with it?

A Well I was asked to make a visual -- well to do an examination of the knife, to determine if the -- if there could be any latent fingerprints either noted, or later developed on the particular knife.

On the knife itself in the handle area, there was a transfer of blood onto the handle. And there was some what we call ridge -- there was ridge detail, what we would classify as what I -- in my opinion and my experience, determined that probably was ridge detail on the knife.

So I was asked to look at this knife to see if there was any way that that -- to see if that material on there, the blood-like substance on the knife was in fact going to be of comparison quality. And if it wasn't, could I then enhance it in some fashion, or could I develop additional prints that were not visible to the naked eye.

Q Okay. And you said comparison quality. What exactly does comparison quality mean?

A Well there's a range of quality and quantity in the work that we do. Just because there's a touch does not mean that there's what we would call sufficiency to make an actual comparison with an individual. There has to be a -- well it's -- when we look at latent prints, we look at different -- we

look at the flow, what we call the flow of the print on the pattern. Now does it flow like in a wave, does it flow in a circle, or does it flow in a loop pattern.

Then we also -- after that, we make a determination of that, we're then looking at we call the ridge paths. And this is where the identification process actually beings. Now ridge paths are where the ridges actually separate, or they end. Sometimes there's a little short ridge in there, and sometimes there's little dots. These are the features that make each and every one of our fingerprints unique, and make them our's.

So this is what we are trying to quantify and qualify before we move forward and make a comparison. And sometimes there are several of these on a piece of evidence. But they're just not enough to make any kind of conclusion at all.

Sometimes there are enough to make a limited conclusion.

And sometimes there is enough to actually make an identification, stating the same source, that the latent print and the ink print that we look at did originate from the same source. So that's what we kind of mean by comparison quality. It's kind of a continuum across the spectrum.

Q And when you were asked to look at the knife for comparison quality prints, whose standards were you to compare those to?

A Well I -- the person listed in the request for

comparison is Brian O'Keefe.

Q Okay. And ultimately, did you analyze that knife for latent prints?

A Yes, I did. I analyzed it both visually, and then additionally with various chemical processes and so forth.

Q Okay, and we'll talk about those steps. But ultimately, what conclusion did you come to with regard to the knife?

A Well ultimately, the conclusion that I came to with the knife was that the ridge detail that was on there was not of -- was not of comparison quality. And all of the processing techniques I used did not enhance or develop any additional latent prints. So essentially, the ridge detail that was on there was insufficient for comparison purposes. And as I said, I was not able to develop any fingerprints or palm prints to make additional comparisons, or I should say to make any comparisons.

Q Okay. Mr. Guenther, can you tell the jury specifically what steps you went through when determining that there was nothing of comparison quality on the knife?

A Okay. Well the first thing we always do is to do a visual examination. As I said, these prints are invisible most of the time. But there are occasions if you turn an object -- as we all know, if you turn an object under a light, you can see a reflection if something's been touched, and those -- and

the ridges will be visible.

So we always do a visual just with our eyes, and under a light source first. Because sometimes latent prints will kind of pop up, and then we take steps to photograph those, and to document and preserve them.

- Q On the visual inspection, did you see anything of comparison quality?
 - A No, I did not.
 - Q Okay, then what did you do?

A Okay. The second -- well after I did a visual, I believe that I did a scan of the blood area on the knife itself, on the handle. I scanned that using a Photoshop in our laboratory, and saved that and -- because I wanted it documented before I conducted any other type of examinations. So now I've preserved the material that was on the handle of the knife.

So the next step that I used, we have a couple techniques that we use that are noninvasive techniques. They involve different kinds of light sources. We used what's called an alternate light source, which in the old days was called a laser.

And we don't really use lasers in our part of the laboratory. An alternate light source just is going to operate in the middle spectrum of the light wave, that starts at ultraviolet and goes to infrared. And then we also use another

light source in the ultraviolet and -- called the ruvu (phonetic).

So sometimes print residue will glow all by itself either because of the touch, the residue of the touch, or maybe a contaminate on that touch. And these light sources, sometimes you can -- the ridge detail will pop. And then if it does, we go ahead and photograph it, and use that developed latent in that fashion.

I did both of those techniques in this case, and neither one of them proved productive. So there were no latent prints noted with either one of the light sources.

Q What did you do then?

A Well my net procedure was to try to process the handle of the knife to see if I could enhance that blood that was on the knife.

So in this particular case, I chose a chemical that we call acid yellow 7 (phonetic). And this is chosen in this particular case because the handle is black. And this acid yellow under the presence of the alternate light source gets kind of a yellow glow. So what it does, it's going to attach itself to the proteins that are in that blood. And tehn when the light hits it, it's going to glow.

So I did that technique on the knife handle, trying to either enhance the blood that was there, or possibly even develop some very faint blood that I couldn't see visually, or

through these other processing techniques. So that's the choice that I made on the handle of the knife. I used the acid yellow 7, applied the alternate light source, all with negative results. No enhancement, no additional latent prints were developed.

- Q So the bottom line is, there were no latent prints available to you for comparison on the knife?
 - A On the handle itself.

O On the handle itself.

A Right. And then on the smooth blade portion of the knife, I decided to use a very common processing technique that's used in the laboratory now, the super glue method, or the sinoacolate (phonetic) method.

I think we've probably all seen this on TV, where the item is put in a box or inside of a cabinet, and the glue is put onto a heating element, and there's a big cloud of smoke. Well this actually -- this is what we actually kind of do. And then these fumes will actually adhere to the ridge detail if it's present on a -- well on a lot of surfaces, but primarily on these smooth surfaces that we work with, which a knife blade would be one of them.

So the latent -- so the knife would have then been placed in the super glue cabinet, exposed to the super blue fumes. I would have done a visual exam at that point to see if any ridges developed. I did not see any.

At that point, I then applied another chemical just to the blade portion that we use in conjunction with our alternate light source again, and took it back into the dark room with the alternate light source and scanned it again.

Once again, did not develop any latent prints on the knife blade itself.

Q Okay. And upon visual examination of the knife, did you see any visible palm impressions at all?

A Well the impression that was left on the knife, the one that was in blood, when -- there was enough on it there that I knew I could eliminate the ridge detail that was on the knife as being a fingerprint. Because the flow, what we -- as I talked earlier, we talked about the flow of the ridges. It was kind of a broad flow, it was probably maybe several inches long. So that automatically eliminated the fingers.

And just through my experience and so forth and the way that these ridges flowed, it was my opinion that the ridge flow probably came from the palm of the hand. And more than likely, because of where they were and how ridges flow in your palm, came from this area which we call the hypothenar, which is this fatty pad on the outside of your hand, below this big old crease that everybody running through there, called -- this big fat pad here, it's called a hypothenar.

So that's the area of the palm that I -- that in my opinion, that touch more than likely came from. Now I couldn't

tell if it was a left or a right, but it just -- that's all I could say, that it appeared to be a palm area with a touch in the hypothenar area.

- Q But it wasn't of comparison quality?
- A No, it was not of comparison quality.
- Q Okay. Were you given any other piece of evidence in this case to examine for possible latent print exam?
 - A Yes.

- Q And what was that?
- A Well also received in the laboratory from a CSA

 Chelsea Collins was a small packet. And inside this packet

 were four photographs that she had taken of the crime scene,

 which is -- I believe was at 5001 El Parque Avenue, number C35.

And I was asked to look at these photographs that she had taken. I believe they were from a corner of the bed, just let me double-check here. They were all indicated as being from the northeast corner of the bottom flat sheet of the bed in the northwest bedroom. So there was a transfer of what she believed I believe she thought was blood, onto the bed sheet, onto the corner of the bed.

And she -- the request was for us in the laboratory to take a look at this transfer to see if it was ridge detail.

And if it was, was there any way that we could develop it or -- I should say if there was any way it could be of comparison quality.

Q And Mr. Guenther, I'm going to show you what's been entered as State's Exhibit 48. Does that appear to be a photo of the transfer that you were asked to examine?

A Yes, it is.

Q Can you just kind of point to the screen and --

A Yes. Yeah. Well this is our -- the area right here, of course this is the mark that -- Chelsea Collins, here is her initials. And her P number, her employee identification number.

So this is her photograph, and this is one of the four photographs that -- this is an enlargement of it. But this is one of the four photographs that was submitted to the laboratory for my analysis. And I believe this is her B photograph over here of the four that she took.

And the touch area is right in there, that actually had some -- as you can see, some ridge flow -- ridges flowing through that -- now we know this is a transfer because if you look at the sheet itself, you can see that the thread count of the sheet is going definitely north and south, and east and west. Where the flow of these ridges is more from an angular -- across that.

So I didn't -- at that point, I didn't believe it was just the thread count being stained, and coming through to me.

Because sometimes you can see that when there's a touch, and it's just a crosshatch. We don't really have that here, we

actually have some ridges flowing through here.

But an analysis of this, under magnification that we use on our desk, I determined that this area here that I'll make a smaller circle around in particular, did not contain any ridged paths that we talked about, those things that make your finger and palm prints unique. Did not have any or enough in this area to make any kind of conclusion, or any kind of comparison whatsoever.

About the only thing I could say about this was that it's probably from a palm. Where on that palm, I do not know. It could be from this hypothenar area, because it's kind of linear. And then once again, it could be down -- it could have come from this area, down way at the bottom that we call the carpal delta area. Most people have a big formation right down there at the bottom center of their hand. It's called the carpal delta area.

So because of some of the striations and these voids here between these areas of touch, you sometimes see that in the carpal delta area. But I can't be sure. So it was really not of -- it's not of comparison quality. That's all I could really say, that it was probably a touch from a palm.

- Q And you talked about four photographs. Was it four photographs of the same visual image that you received?
 - A Yes. All four --
 - Q And this was that visual image?

	1		
1	A	Yes. All four photographs were of the same.	
2	Q	Okay. So no other photographs, just differen	t images
3			
4	A	Yes.	
5	Q	of this particular photograph, which is St.	ate's
6	Exhibit 4	18?	
7	A	Correct.	
8	Q	And your conclusion was that it was not anyth	ing of
9	compariso	on quality?	
10	A	Correct.	
11	Q	Okay.	
12		MS. GRAHAM: Court's indulgence.	
13	BY MS. GR	AHAM:	
14	Q	I'm showing you what's been let's see, when	re's the
15	mark.		·
16		MS. GRAHAM: May I approach, Judge?	. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
17		THE COURT: Yes.	
18	BY MS. GR	AHAM:	
19	Q	I'm showing you what's been entered into evide	ence as
20	State's E	xhibit 125. And Mr. Guenther, without opening	it, if
21	you could	just take a look at this box.	
22	А	Yes, ma'am.	
23	Q	And see if you recognize that.	
24	A	Yes, I do recognize	
25	Q	How do you recognize it?	
- 1			

A Well I recognize it because my initials are -- or my identifying mark, EG1, is slapped right here on the front of it. And also, this piece of blue tape that runs across the center portion where the box is folded, that would have been my -- and on the ends here, that would have been my seal, where I was done processing the evidence.

I would have sealed this with the blue tape, wrote the date and my initials on it, prior -- before I turned it back into our evidence receiving area. So that's how I recognized it also. It has our laboratory event number, 081105398 -- 3918, excuse me. And it's -- item is identified as the same -- or as a Wolfgang Puck eight-inch carving knife, which I of course have in my notes as the knife that I examined.

- Q And that's the box that you received from the crime scene analyst?
- A Yeah, well I would have received it from the vault. From our --
 - O In the vault?
 - A From our internal vault, yes.
- Q Okay.

1.3

- A But yes, this would have been what the item was placed in by the crime scene analyst.
- Q Okay. And when you received that, there was a seal on that box?

1 Α Yes, yeah. All evidence that arrives at the lab 2 unsealed goes back. We don't receive anything in our laboratory that hasn't been sealed by a police officer or our 3 4 crime scene people, or whosoever making the submittal into the 5 laboratory, or into the vault itself, the main evidence vault. 6 Q Okay, thank you. 7 MS. GRAHAM: Court's indulgence. I'll pass the witness at this time. 8 9 THE COURT: All right, thank you. Ms. Palm? 10 MS. PALM: Thank you. (Pause in proceedings) 11 12 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. PALM: 13 14 Good afternoon, Mr. Guenther. Good afternoon, Ms. Palm. 15 Is it Guenther, or Guenther? 16 17 Α Guenther. 18 Q Okay. The photograph that the State showed you, their State's Exhibit 44. 19 20 Α Yes, ma'am. You don't necessarily recognize that, do you? 21 0 22 Well I'm 99 point 9 percent sure that this is the knife that I looked at, because I can see the blood on it. And 23 when it was flipped over or there -- if you would scroll into 24 the handle area, I think I can actually see maybe where the 25

blood-palm transfer occurred, either on this side or on the 1 flip-side. I'm not -- I don't recall. 2 3 Perhaps if I approach, it might be easier for you to look at the actual photographs? 4 That might be helpful, yes. Α 5 6 0 And I'm going to approach with State's 43 and 44. 7 MS. PALM: May I approach the witness? THE COURT: Yes. 8 9 MS. PALM: Thanks. THE WITNESS: Thank you. Yes, I believe that the 10 area that I examined would be on State's Exhibit 4 4on the 11 handle portion, between the middle rivet and the rivet that's 12 13 towards the terminal end of the handle. 14 BY MS. PALM: Well I'll put it up on the screen, and maybe you 15 16 could circle the area that you believe that you --17 Yes, ma'am. Α -- you're examining. And this is State's 44. 18 19 right. Yes. Could you enlarge that please, just a little 20 21 bit? Okay. See if it will stay focused. There you go. 22 Q Maybe that's not the area. Could you put the 23 up? Well I can't recognize the area as it looks in these 24 photographs right now, to be quite honest with you. 25

1 Q Okay. Did you make a notation as to which side of 2 the knife you were examining? 3 No, I don't believe I did. I just put that the area was scanned. I mean, I have my photo shop (phonetic) scan with 4 5 Of course, that doesn't do the Court much good right now. 6 But no, I did not put down exactly which side it was on. 7 Q Okay. Well just for -- so I can understand what you're talking about when you were describing the areas of the 8 9 knife, if it were on this side or the other side, what portion of the knife -- could you circle what portion of the knife --10 Yes. 11 Α -- it was on? 12 13 Α It would have been up in this area here. Okay. So sort of in the middle of that, or toward 14 15 the butt of it, of the end of the knife? Α 16 Towards the terminal end over here where I just 17 marked. 18 Q Okay. 19 Or you mean towards where the -- or the blade joins 20 the handle, like over there? Oh, I'm -- yes. I'm calling -- you're calling this 21 22 23 Α That ---- the terminal end? 24 0 You're going to call that the butt end? Okay. 25 Α

Q Yes. 1 I believe the majority of the print wold have been to 2 the left of the -- as we're looking at this photograph, to the 3 left of the knob, down towards the center portion. 5 Q Okay. There may have been some bleed over into the butt 6 area. But the majority of it would have been in the main 7 center portion of the handle. 8 Okay. So sort of in between the two rivets? Am I 9 understanding you correctly? 10 That is what my recollection is, yes. Α 11 Okay. And do you recall previously testifying that 12 the entire length of the knife was 14 inches? 13 I believe I -- as in my notes here, I have that the 14 blade is eight inches long, and the handle is approximately 15 16 six. Okay. And if other testimony had said it was a 17 12-inch knife total, would you agree with that, or do you think 18 it was 14 inches? 19 Well I can only have -- I only have what's in my 20 notes here. So I don't know. 21 22 Q Okay. If there was testimony to 12 inches. In my notes, I 23

wrote that the blade was eight and the handle was six.

I could have mis-measured. It's certainly possible.

24

Q Okay. Okay. Now when you were asked to examine -compare the knife with known exemplars, you were also asked to
compare it to Victoria Whitmarsh's exemplars; is that correct?

A Yes. She was listed on the request as -- which would be typical in this -- in any investigation, to look at all of the people who may have access to a particular item.

Q Okay.

A Elimination -- of these elimination standards. So her listing was also on the request.

Q Okay. Now you had said that the area of the hand, I believe that's called the writer's area; is that the term for it?

A Well the writer's area would actually -- the writer's -- what we call the writer's palm would actually be out a little further than what I've described to the jury today.

Q Okay.

A Because in the writer's palm, what we call a writer's palm is this blade, or the end. And it's called that in the vernacular. Because if you put your hand down to sign something, that's the portion of the hand that's going to touch something, as if you're writing.

But normally what happens on that area of the hand is that the ridges begin to get skinnier and skinnier and skinnier, and they eventually kind of blend into the rest of your skin. And I didn't see any of that in this particular

touch. So that's why I believe that the print was more in this 1 hypothenar, this area on the fatty part of the hand, as opposed 2 to that writer's blade. 3 Okay. And it was in blood? It was a --4 Well in --5 -- patent print? 6 It was a patent print. Now it appeared to be blood 7 I am not a DNA or a blood expert, that the print did 8 appear to be in what I would call suspected blood. 9 Okay. And before you subjected the knife to the 10 Q various means of enhancement, was DNA already collected from 11 12 it? Yes. 13 A So when you did the final enhancement where 14 you subject the entire knife surface to the super glue method? 15 Only the blade would have been subjected to the super 16 Α glue process. And the handle would have subjected to the acid 17 yellow process. 18 If you had previously testified that you use Okay. 19 the super glue method on the entire knife surface, would that 20 be incorrect? 21 22 Α Oh. I can approach if it would --23 Q Well the entire --24 Α -- help you remember. 25 O

A Well I suppose the entire knife would have been placed into the super glue tank.

Q Okay.

A The primary area of my interest though would have been the blade. Because the acid yellow at that point, by applying this liquid over the handle. If there had been any residue left there that would have been developed by super glue, it would have been gone, because it would have been simply rinsed away.

So even though I processed -- may have processed the whole item with the glue, and maybe with -- and even maybe dipped it with the -- as I said, that chemical that we use the ALS (phonetic) with, my primary emphasis was on looking at the blade for additional latent prints.

- Q Okay. Once you performed the super glue -- you know
- A Yes.
- Q -- method of analysis, would that have corrupted any DNA that was left there? Or would it have ruined the ability to collect other DNA?
 - A Additional DNA?
 - O Additional DNA.

A I believe there has been -- have been -- and maybe the witness who comes after me next can explain this better.

But I believe that there still are some -- there is still some

ability to collect DNA from items even after they have been 1 glued, super glued, is what my recollection is from some 2 articles that I've read. 3 Okay. Q 4 We don't like to do it that way. We like to collect 5 -- obviously collect the blood sample, or anything from the 6 item prior to latent fingerprint processing. 7 Okay. And that's why you do the DNA first? 8 Absolutely. It goes through a sequential system 9 Α through the laboratory, starting with DNA, and moving it's way 10 through the laboratory in an organized manner. 11 Could the blood on the knife handle have been caused 12 from dripping, and then laying a hand on the knife? From blood 13 dripping onto the knife, and then a hand resting on it? 14 MS. GRAHAM: Objection. It's beyond his scope of 15 knowledge. 16 THE COURT: Sustained. 17 18 BY MS. PALM: Are you familiar with how fingerprints are caused? 19 0 Α Yes. 20 And you're familiar with that fingerprints can be 21 O imposed on a bloody surface? 22 Correct. 23 Α Okay. Would you -- is it -- are you able to 24

determine if a fingerprint might have been caused by blood

dripping on a surface, and then --1 MS. GRAHAM: Objection, Judge. She --2 MS. PALM: -- a hand resting on it? 3 MS. GRAHAM: He's not a blood spatter expert. He's a 4 fingerprint expert analysis. 5 THE COURT: Ms. Palm, why don't you ask him if he --6 if Mr. Guenther has that expertise to answer that question. 7 BY MS. PALM: 8 Do you have the expertise to answer that question, 9 0 10 sir? Well I'm certainly not a blood spatter expert by any 11 Α stretch of the imagination. I mean, could give a layman's 1.2 opinion based on the blood that I've seen on evidence. 13 would be it. 14 Okay. Well can you give an opinion on a fingerprint 15 might be placed in blood because blood had somehow gotten onto 16 that surface? 17 I could give a generality. 18 19 Okay. What we normally -- what was normally observed is if 20 the print -- if the blood is on the fingers, and there is not 21 too much pressure applied, what you'll see is that the ridge 22 detail will be in blood. Often if the blood is on a surface, 23 and the had or finger touches it, and it's -- and once again, 24

(indiscernible) a very small amount of blood. And the hand

would pull the blood away from that surface, then the ridges would be in what we call a reversed position. 2 So in other words, they're not as you would normally 3 visualize them. They're going to be kind of flipped backwards, 4 because the ridges actually pulled that blood away, as opposed 5 to the blood being deposited on that surface. Generally 6 speaking, that's the only way you can tell. 7 Okay. And in this situation, there just was not 8 enough clarity for you to be able to determine either way? 9 I would not like to venture a guess. There is a --10 Α it's a small area there. 11 Okay. Thank you very much. 12 Α Okay. 13 MS. PALM: No more questions. 14 THE COURT: Any redirect? 15 MS. GRAHAM: No, Judge. 16 THE COURT: Any questions from any of the jurors? No 17 questions. Thank you, Mr. Guenther, for your testimony. You 18 are excused. 19 THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor. 20 MS. GRAHAM: Thank you, Mr. Guenther. 21 UNKNOWN MALE SPEAKER: (Indiscernible). 22 THE COURT: All right. Do we have a question? Oh, 23 we did have a question. 24

THE WITNESS: Sorry.

THE COURT: Counsel, approach. (Off-record bench conference) 2 3 THE COURT: Mr. Guenther, we have a question from one of the jurors. 4 5 THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: "Is it possible and or likely prints will 6 7 wipe off the knife?" 8 THE WITNESS: Well in my analysis of the knife prior 9 to the collection that Jen Bas did, because I did examine the knife in her presence prior to her collection, and then my 10 subsequent processing, I did not see any indication on the 11 12 knife anywhere of any kind of wipe marks. Now when I got the knife eventually and I did process 13 it, there were some rub areas on the knife itself. And those 14 were caused by Ms. Bas and her collection technique, where they 15 -- and she will explain all of this, how it's -- how blood is 16 swabbed off of a surface. 17 But when I did that initial visual examination in her 18 presence at her work area, I did no see any indicated that the 19 blood -- that the knife had been wiped in any fashion 20 21 whatsoever. THE COURT: All right, thank you. Ms. Graham, do you 22 23 have any follow up questions to that question? 24 MS. GRAHAM: Judge one, Judge.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. GRAHAM: 1 Will you always find evidence of a wiping if a wiping 2 occurred? 3 No. Α No. THE COURT: Ms. Palm, any follow up? 5 RECROSS-EXAMINATION 6 BY MS. PALM: 7 Would you have expected to find some evidence of 8 wiping if a wiping occurred? 9 It's hard to say. I -- it's very difficult to say. 10 Sometimes if there's moisture on the blood or if there's 11 moisture on the hand, or if there's -- if say a cloth is used 12 to actually wipe it, or if a hand is used to wipe that surface, 13 these are all variables that come into whether -- you know, 14 whether you can actually visualize these things. 15 So it's really difficult to make an assertion about 16 things -- about that. It truly is. But you can definitely 17 tell when it's not. But you're asking me if I can tell if it 18 is, it's hard. 19 Okay. 20 It's really difficult. 21 Okay. Well there was -- there was the blood that's 22 on the handle of the knife that you looked at? 23 Yes. 24 Α Okay. Did that appear to have wipe marks in it? 25

1	A No.			
2	Q Okay. And the knife blade that you examined had some			
3	blood on it?			
4	A Yes.			
5	Q Okay. And there was nothing to indicate to you that			
6	it had been wiped off?			
7	A No. When I as I explained to the jury, when I saw			
8	that knife the very first time in the presence of the DNA			
9	analyst, Jen Bas, and I looked at it, there was no indication			
10	of a wipe of any wipe marks on that blade at that time.			
11	Q Thank you.			
12	MS. GRAHAM: Just briefly, Judge.			
13	FURTHER REDIRECT EXAMINATION			
14	BY MS. GRAHAM:			
15	Q And you say indication of any wipe marks. That			
16	doesn't mean that there the knife was not wiped off before			
17	it was given to you for analysis?			
18	MS. PALM: Asked and answered, Your Honor.			
19	THE COURT: No, overruled.			
20	BY MS. GRAHAM:			
21	Q You can answer.			
22	A Oh. Well as I said, when I got the when I			
23	eventually received the knife from Jennifer Bas, then,			
24	especially after when I did my visual examinations and so			
25	forth, I could see where her collection technique had made some			

wipe marks on the blade especially, because she was in the 1 process of collecting those blood swabs that were on the blade. 2 So yes, at that point I did see some wipe marks from 3 4 -- caused by the solution and the movement that they use in collecting blood. 5 But my question specifically Mr. Guenther 6 was, just because you didn't see wipe marks that would indicate 7 somebody actually took a knife and wiped it off with a sheet 8 9 doesn't necessarily mean that didn't happen? No. It doesn't necessarily mean that, no. 10 Α Okay. 11 Q THE COURT: Ms. Palm? 12 MS. PALM: No more questions. Thank you. 13 THE COURT: Any other questions by the jurors? 14 Thank you sir, for your testimony. You are 15 questions. excused. 16 THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Next witness for the State? 18 THE WITNESS: Jennifer Bas. 19 THE MARSHAL: Ma'am, raise your right hand and face 20 the clerk. 21 JENNIFER BAS, STATE'S WITNESS, SWORN 22 THE CLERK: Please be seated. 23 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 24 THE CLERK: Pull up to your mic. And state and spell 25

your name for the record. 1 2 THE WITNESS: My name is Jennifer Bas. 3 J-E-N-N-I-F-E-R, B-A-S. 4 DIRECT EXAMINATION 5 BY MR. LALLI: 6 Ma'am how are you employed? 7 I work for the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police 8 Department. I'm the DNA technical leader of the biology DNA 9 detail. 10 0 Okay. Α Sorry. 11 12 Q That's okay. You indicate that you're a technical 13 leader? Α That's correct. 14 What is a technical leader? 15 0 I am technically responsible for everything that 16 Α comes out of the DNA lab. I'm responsible for everybody's 17 training, all of our quality control procedures. 18 19 responsible for following the federal -- the FBI's quality 20 assurance standards that set forth what it means to be an accredited DNA lab. Prior to this, for the six last years, I 21 22 was also a forensic scientist specializing in DNA testing. 23 So I take it the position of being a technical Q director is kind of a supervisory position? 24 It's a position that's mandated by the Federal Bureau 25

of Investigation. I do not supervise people. However, I do have the authority to shut down the laboratory if I felt there was any issues. I am responsible for everybody that's in training and the quality of their work that leaves the laboratory as well.

- Q So it's kind of a quality assurance manager-type position?
 - A Exactly.
 - Q Am I getting closer?
 - A Yes.

- Q Okay, thanks. Now you indicated that in addition to that position, at least at one point, you also did analysis?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Do you still do analysis?
- A I do.
 - Q What kind of analysis?
- A Since 2004, I've been a forensic scientist specializing in DNA testing. Over the course of that six years, I've processed over 500 cases and thousands of samples for DNA. So I am expected to be a fully trained DNA analyst. That means that I examine evidence, I make comparisons, I issue reports and do all of the things that other DNA examiners do.
 - Q Okay. Can you tell us about your formal education?
- A Yes. I have a bachelor of science degree in genetics and cell biology from the University of Minnesota. And then I

also have a masters in forensic science specializing in molecular biology from George Washington University. As I mentioned, I've been employed in the forensic DNA testing field for over six years.

And prior to working at Metro, I worked at the Armed Forces DNA identification laboratory in Rockville, Maryland, where my primary job responsibilities were to identify soldiers that had lost their lives in previous work conflicts, or current work conflicts like Iraq and Afghanistan.

- Q Did you do that using DNA?
- A Yes.

- Q Okay. So how long have you been at Metro?
- 13 A Over three years.
 - Q Have you ever testified in the courts of Nevada as an expert in the area of DNA analysis?
 - A I have.

MR. LALLI: Your Honor, at this point I would ask that Ms. Bas be allowed to testify as to her opinions in the area of DNA analysis.

THE COURT: Yes, she can testify in that field.

BY MR. LALLI:

- Q Ms. Bas, can you explain to us what is DNA, and how is it used to assist in criminal investigations?
- A I like to think of DNA as kind of the blueprint for the human body. It's a molecule that's found in the cell, and

it's what makes each of us unique from the person sitting next to you. With the exception of identical twins, no people on this planet have the same DNA profile.

And so it's very useful in investigative situations to try and identify the source of the DNA of who could have been contributing to certain pieces of evidence that I'm examining. And so more generally what I do is I take evidence from crime scenes, and I generate DNA profiles from that.

And I also generate DNA profiles in the form of a buccal swab, which is a swab from the inside of a cheek, for a known individual. And then I can compare those DNA profiles from the unknown samples to the known individual to determine who may be included or excluded as contributing to that DNA.

Q Without getting too much into nitty gritty, can you just explain in very general terms how you make a DNA comparison?

A Yeah. There's a few steps in the laboratory that I have to do. Typically, an item is examined for DNA and a sample is collected, whether I swab that piece of evidence, or a crime scene investigator takes a collection at the scene and gives it to me.

I take that piece of evidence into the laboratory, and I do four basic steps to it. The first thing that I want to do is extract the DNA. It essentially means that I'm going to isolate the DNA and get it by itself so that I can do

further testing on it.

The next thing that I do is, it's called quantitation. And basically I'm just trying to figure out how much DNA is present. The third thing that we do is to amplify the DNA, which basically means I want to go in and look at certain regions of the DNA, and make millions of copies of it so that I can interpret it on the fourth stage, which is analysis on the instrument.

So from start to finish, I go in the lab and I do that extraction, the quantitation, the amplification. Thank you. Thank you.

- Q You're welcome.
- A And analyze it on the instrument. And then the DNA profile is generated in a format that I can visualize. Once I've generated a profile from a piece of evidence, and I can generate another profile from a known contributor, I compare those visually. So --
 - Q So --
 - A Yeah so --
 - Q I'm --
 - A No, go ahead.
- Q That's okay. So the analysis that you were just talking about deals with unknown biological fluid, such as blood, at a crime scene; is that correct?
 - A That's correct.

And you compare it with a known sample from an 1 2 individual? 3 Α Yes. You used the terminology, a buccal swab. Oftentimes 4 5 are buccal swabs used as a known? 6 Α Yes. Buckle swabs are almost exclusively used as a 7 known reference sample for an individual. How is a buccal swab generally collected? 8 9 Α We just take a swab and scrape the inside of the 10 mouth. You know, hopefully this is a really good source of your own DNA. I wouldn't expect anybody else's DNA to be 11 lingering in your mouth. And so that generates a nice profile 12 13 that we can compare to the evidence items. 14 Is that profile sometimes referred to as a standard? 15 Α It is. Okay. Did -- in this particular case, what standards 16 Q 17 or known samples of DNA did you use, and for whom? May I refer to my case file? 18 Did you create a case file --19 Q 20 Α I did. 21 -- as part of your analysis? I did. 22 Α 23 Did you prepare your notes at or near the time of your comparison? 24 I did. 25 Α

And as you did so, did you accurately record the 1 2 information in your notes? I did. Α 3 You may do so. 4 Thank you. Two buccal swab standards were submitted 5 Α to me as known references. The first was from Victoria 6 Whitmarsh, and the second was from Brian O'Keefe. 7 Okay. Let's talk about the buccal swab from Brian В Were you able to obtain a DNA profile from that? 9 O'Keefe. I did. I generated a full male profile, which means 10 that I was able to obtain DNA results at all of the locations 11 that I test. 12 Okay. And with respect to Victoria Whitmarsh, was 13 that a buccal swab collected at autopsy in an evidence 14 collection kit? 15 I believe so, yes. 16 Α Okay. And were you able to obtain a full DNA profile 17 Q from that buccal swab? 18 I was. It was a full profile consistent with a 19 20 female. All right. Now let's talk about some of the things 21 that you compared. Just for the benefit of the jury, I'm going 22 to publish State's Exhibit number 26. And then State's Exhibit 23 number 29, Crime scene analyst Maldonado testified that she 24

impounded a swab of what appears to be a red substance on a

light switch. Did you have the occasion to analyze that swab? 1 I received a swab from Jocelyn Maldonado. 2 swab from a light switch cover. I tested it for blood, and it 3 was blood positive. And then I developed a full male profile 4 from that blood. 5 How do you test it to determine whether it is blood 6 Q 7 positive? We do a presumptive test in the laboratory, it's call 8 Α phenolphthalein. And when it reacts positively, it's a 9 presumptive test, meaning that it indicates that blood is 10 present. And then when I generate a human DNA profile, in this 11 case the full male profile, that's confirming that that was 12 blood. 13 Did you compare that full male profile with the 14 15 profile of the defendant, Brian O'Keefe? I did. Α 16 And what were your results. 17 I'm going to refer to my report specifically. 18 19 Q Okay. Thank you. The DNA profile that was obtained from 20 the blood on the light switch cover was consistent with Brian 21 We generate a statistic associated with it, and I'll O'Keefe. 22 23 read that to you. Well before you read that --24

Oh.

Α

Q -- can you explain to the jury -- I'm not a math person. But can you explain to them -- you indicate that it's consistent. And but you also associate a statistic with that?

A That's correct.

Q Explain what that statistic means.

A Okay. The statistic that I'm going to tell you about, it's called an identity statement. When we have a sample of evidence match or be consistent with a known reference standard, we generate a statistic. The statistic that I generated here is rarer than 100 times the entire Earth's population.

So if you were to take 100 Earths, all of the people on the Earth 100 times over, the statistic was more rare than that. And so we cap it off at 100 times the Earth's population, and we call it an identity statement, meaning that the identity of the blood is assumed to have originated from that person.

- Q Okay. To a degree of certainty more than 100 times the population of our Earth?
 - A Yes.
 - O And whose blood was that?
 - A Brian O'Keefe's.
- Q All right. Now we had some testimony about what is depicted in State's 35, which are some stretch pants located in a bathroom. Did you create some diagrams to help explain areas

of evidence that were in fact tested? 1 I did. 2 All right. Did you create a diagram specifically for 3 some black stretch pants? 4 I did. 5 Α MR. LALLI: May I approach? 6 7 THE COURT: Yes. Thank you. 8 MR. LALLI: 9 BY MR. LALLI: Showing you what we've marked as State's proposed 123 10 0 for identification purposes, do you recognize that? 11 12 Α I do. What is it? 13 This is a picture that I took in the laboratory of a 14 pair of black stretch pants. 15 And is there also some arrows and some diagraming on 16 0 17 the photographs? Α Yes. 18 Would this exhibit assist you in explaining the 19 results of your analysis to the jury? 20 It would. Α 21 22 MR. LALLI: Your Honor, move for the admission of State's proposed 123. 23 24 MS. PALM: No objection. THE COURT: It will be admitted. 25

(Exhibit 123 admitted)

MR. LALLI: Okay.

BY MR. LALLI:

- Q What I will do is -- well why don't you explain, there's some labeling up at the top of this?
 - A Sure.
 - O What is that?

A The labeling at the very top is the event number under which I analyzed the evidence. The JB5 is my initials for Jennifer Bas, and 5 meaning it was the 5th item of evidence that I examined. We always create a unique identifier for a piece of evidence. And then in the yellow --

- Q Well let's go to the left side first.
- A Sure.
 - Q And I'll zoom in there. What is that?

A Okay. So this is a picture of one side of the black stretch pants. And here you see my labeling -- oh. Right there you see the labeling of the event number, that unique identifier that I just mentioned, as well as the date that I examined it.

- Q Let's move over to the lefthand side now. What is this?
- A Okay. This is a picture that I took where it might be kind of hard to see what I had done. But right there, I had the pants laying flat out, and then I took the pant leg, and I

folded it up so that it was laying on top of the top of the 1 pants over here. And so these two circled areas are indicating 2 3 the areas that I took samples of on the pants. Okay. So I'm going to zoom in to the lower of those 4 5 two. 6 Α Okay. 7 Does that -- well what is it? Is that a blood spot 8 at the bottom of the pants? This is. I noticed a blood spot on the front side of 9 the pant, on the lower left ankle area. And as I had mentioned 10 before, if I see something that appears to look like blood, I 11 do that presumptive test to let me know that it is blood. 12 13 Q Did you do that in this case? I did. 14 Α And what were your results? 15 Q It was presumptively positive for blood. 16 Α So did you perform an analysis on that area of the 17 Q 18 pants? I did. So I took a sample of that bloodstain, and I 19 took it on to DNA testing. 20 And what did you find? 21 The profile that was generated from this particular Α 22 stain was a mixture, meaning that more than one person's DNA 23 was present in that specific location. 24

25

So let me just ask you this. We looked at the swab

taken from the light switch. Is that different from this DNA 1 2 result? That was. The swab that was taken from the light 3 Α switch was consistent with a single source, meaning that it 4 originated from one individual. This particular DNA profile 5 6 generated from this stain is a mixture. Okay. Are you able to make comparison statements or 7 conclusions with respect to DNA mixtures? 8 Yes. 9 Α Okay. Did you compare this particular bloodstain 0 10 against the DNA profiles of the defendant and the DNA profile 11 of Victoria Whitmarsh? 12 I did. Α 13 And can you tell us what you found? 14 Q The DNA that was obtained from this particular stain Α 15 16 was consistent with a mixture of two individuals. And those two individuals that could not -- that were included in that 17 mixture were Brian O'Keefe and Victoria Whitmarsh. 18 So you could not exclude them? 19 No, I could not exclude either of them. 20 All right. Do -- now you mentioned in the previous 21 example a statistical number associated with your comparison? 22 Α Yes. 23 Do you also receive statistical numbers with respect 24

to the comparison of mixtures?

1 Α I generate statistics. You generate those? 2 Q 3 Α Yes. Do they work a little differently? 4 0 5 Α They do. So this is a different type of scenario. 6 Because it's a mixture of two people, I have to generate a 7 statistic that is consistent with a mixture. So the statistic 8 that I generate in essence is saying, what percentage of the 9 population could be excluded from this mixture. And so the statistic was that greater than 99 point 99 percent of other 10 individuals in the population could be excluded from this 11 mixture profile. 12 13 Could be excluded? 14 Yes. Okay. Are you able to put that number in the 15 16 inverse, like the identity statement we talked about in the 17 last example? Are you able to give us in other words a 18 frequency of inclusion for that --Α 19 Yes. 20 -- mixture? I can generate -- it's called a combined probability 21 of inclusion. It's slightly different, because again it's a 22 23 mixture. So the inclusion's statement is basically saying, what percentage of individuals in the population could be 24

included in that mixture.

Okay. And what number did you reach for that 1 2 statistic? I'm just going to refer to that --3 If you would. 4 -- statistic page, please. The statistic was that 5 approximately 1 in 21,000,890 people could be included. 6 7 out of every 21,000,890 individuals. Okay. So if you take a group of what, 21 million --8 9 over 21 million people, two of those people would be --One --10 Α Or one of those people --11 I would expect one person to be included for every 12 Α million. 13 Q Got it. Thank you. 14 15 You're welcome. Now that wasn't the only area on these pants that you 16 17 looked at, was it? Α No. 18 In addition to at the bottom cuff area of the pants, 19 did you also look at another stain on the pants? 20 Yes. 21 Α 22 And does that -- am I correct that we're looking at almost the very top of the pants, or? 23 Yeah, this is the top. It's kind of the front panel 24 of the pant, underneath the waist drawstring area, or the waist 25

-- elastic waist area.

Q Okay. Did you perform an analysis of the blood in that area?

A Yes. Again I saw red, which indicated blood to me.

I did a presumptive test for blood, and it was positive. From this sample, I generated a single source profile, and that was consistent with Victoria Whitmarsh, meaning she is the source of the blood that was at that location.

Q Okay. Did you analyze a DNA collection kit that was collected at autopsy?

A I examined an evidence collection kit from Victoria Whitmarsh.

Q All right. Can you tell the jury what kinds of things are in a DNA collection kit?

A One of the first things that is collected is a buccal swab. As I mentioned earlier, that's used as the standard known of the individual, where this kit was collected from. I also received some vaginal swabs, some cervical swabs, rectal swabs, an oral swabs (sic), which just means from the mouth, the oral cavity. I received a pubic hair brushing, and some nail clippings from the right and the left hands.

Q Okay. Did you analyze the vaginal swabs, the cervical swabs, the rectal swab, the oral swab for the presence of semen?

A I did.

Q And what were your results.

A The vaginal swabs, the cervical swabs, and the rectal swabs were all semen negative, meaning I did not detect any semen at all. And the oral swabs, they were negatively presumptive for semen.

Q Okay.

A I think I had mentioned earlier that I kind of do -I do a presumptive test, and then I can do a confirmatory test.

So for the first three, the vaginal, cervical and oral, I was able to confirm that semen was not there. For the oral swabs,
I did that first presumptive test. It was negative, and I stopped testing at that point.

Q Okay. Now did you also have the occasion to analyze nail clippings?

A I did.

Q And when those are collected, are they designated as from the right hand and from the left hand?

A In this case, they were.

Q All right. What if anything did you find with regard to the right hand nail clippings of Victoria Whitmarsh?

A There was blood in the right hand fingernail clippings, it was positive for blood. And the profile generated from that was a full female profile, and it was Victoria Whitmarsh.

Q What about the left hand nail clippings?

Again, there was also blood on the fingernails. 1 the DNA from that blood was Victoria Whitmarsh as well. 2 Okay. I'm going to show or publish for the just 3 State's Exhibit number 62. Did you analyze a swab that was 4 collected by Dan Ford (phonetic) from the right index finger of 5 the defendant? 6 7 Α I did. Okay. And you subjected it to the same sort of 8 analysis that we've been -- oops, I can't really tell what that 9 1.0 is. What if anything did you find in that analysis? The swab that was submitted to me was from the right 11 Α index finger of Brian O'Keefe. That was positive for blood. 12 And I generated a full male profile, and the source of that 13 blood was Brian O'Keefe. 1.4 In your report, you indicated that there were 15 0 additional alleles below threshold which were detected. 16 17 Α Okay. Is that correct? 18 That's correct. 19 Α And I don't want to get overly technical here, but 20 Q can you explain to us what that means? 21 The DNA profile that I generate is essentially 22 Α made up of alleles. And what I like to think of alleles as is 23 different forms of a gene. And so maybe you might have heard 24

that if you're a female, you have X and X chromosomes, and

maybe you've heard that males have an X and a Y.

And so I -- that's a really good example of what an allele is. Even through they're from the same location or in the same general area, they're two different forms of the same gene. So males are X and a Y, and females are X and X.

And so the alleles are the profile that I generated of Brian O'Keefe, you know, that's what his alleles are or his DNA profile. And in this case, there was an indication that there was some other DNA there. But it wasn't above my threshold, so I couldn't make any determinations about it one way or the other.

- Q So for you to make a conclusion with respect to biological fluid, am I correct that there has to be enough information there for you to do it?
 - A That's correct.
- Q Mr. Guenther just testified that he was able to find a partial patent print on the knife, and there just wasn't enough information there for him to conduct an analysis. Is that kind of the same situation here?

A That's correct. I do not -- the DNA that I talking (sic) to you about in court has to meet a certain threshold for me to report it. So the DNA profile that I obtained, Brian O'Keefe's profile met that threshold, and it exceeded that threshold. There was a little bit of something else there, but it didn't meet that threshold that I need to determine what

else it was. 1 That something else there, is it -- can you tell 2 whether it's human DNA? 3 I would have to look at the profile. I mean -- yes. Α Because the markers that we amplify are human specific, it's 5 just not there at a level that I can make any conclusive 6 statements about it one way or the other. 7 8 Q Okay. MR. LALLI: May I approach the witness? 9 10 THE COURT: Yes. BY MR. LALLI: 11 Ms. Bas, I want to show you what we've marked as 12 State's proposed --13 (Pause in proceedings) 14 BY MR. LALLI: 15 -- State's proposed 121 and 122. Do you recognize 16 17 those? Α I do. 18 Are those similar explanatory diagrams, except with 19 respect to a knife? 20 21 Α Yes. MR. LALLI: Your Honor, I would move for the 22 admission of State's proposed 121 and 22. 23 MS. PALM: No objection. 24 THE COURT: They will be admitted. 25

1 (Exhibits 121 122 admitted) 2 BY MR. LALLI: 3 During the course of this trial, Ms. Bas, there's 4 been a lot of discussion about a knife that was recovered from 5 the crime scene. Okay. 6 Α 7 And so I want to show you your diagram, State's Exhibit 121. What is that? 8 9 These are some pictures of the knife that I take for 10 my own recollection, and I keep these pictures in my case file. Up at the top again, you see the event number under which the 11 12 knife was collected. And then the initials, JB4, again JB for 13 my name, and 4 being that it was the fourth item of evidence that I examined. 14 15 Okay. Let's zoom in to the lefthand photo. 16 This is a picture of how the knife was packaged 17 inside the box at the time that I received it. 18 Q And there appear to be the initials JM, and the P 19 number in between. Do you see that? 20 Yeah, that Jocelyn Maldonado's P number and initials. 21 Q Have you analyzed items impounded by Ms. Maldonado before? 22 23 Α Quite frequently. 24 Okay. And let's move to the top lefthand photo. 25 What's that?

This is a picture of one side of the knife. Α 1 And is there -- what appears to be a ruler type 2 3 device above it? Α Yes. 4 Okay. So on one side of the knife, do you see any 5 6 biological -- what you later confirmed to be biological fluid on that side of the knife? 7 Well I can see there's some, you know, red staining 8 up here. And I also see a little bit over here. And this is 9 just based on this picture. 10 Sure. Okay. Now let me just go down to right below 11 What's that? 12 And this is the other side of the knife. And here I 13 can see some, you know, more distinct stains. 14 Did you analyze both sides of the knife? 15 I analyzed different areas of the knife. I would 16 rather look at the picture with the circled items. 17 Okay. Let's do that. Let's move to State's Exhibit 18 number 121. And I'll zoom out just for a moment so we can get 19 some perspective. And I'll go over to the lefthand side. 20 Α 21 Okay. What are we looking at there? 22 Q Okay. The areas that are in yellow are specific areas that 23 I tested on the knife. I think when you look at it, if you can 24

see as I can see, you know, there's other areas where there was

some red-brown staining.

However, I don't test every single area where there's staining on a knife. I want to make sure that I'm getting a representative sample of what's there, but also leaving enough evidence in case, you know, there ever needs to be testing in the future.

So I chose to test four areas on this knife. The first three are indicated right here. This is the first -- this one over here is the first sample that I took, and I designated that as JB4A.

Q Okay. Tell us about your analysis on that spot.

A I noticed that there was blood at this location of the knife, and I tested it, and it was positive for blood. And I actually -- in my report, I call this the middle of the blade. I call this the top of the blade, and down here was the tip of the blade. So in the middle area on this one side of the knife, it was positive for blood, and it was a mixed profile. Again, it was DNA from more than one person there.

Q Did you compare that mixture profile with the standard profiles from the defendant and Victoria Whitmarsh?

- A I did.
- Q What did you find?

A In this case, there was a major DNA profile. What that means is that one person had the majority of the DNA that was present. You know, maybe one person had this much DNA --

and I'm just giving you a visual here with my hands. Maybe 1. 2 somebody else contributed a little bit. So --And just for the record, you're holding one hand up 3 higher than the other hand? 4 Exactly. I'm just demonstrating that somebody is 5 Α contributing more DNA here. So the major DNA profile was Brian 6 O'Keefe. 7 And were you able to create a statistical statement 8 associated with that? 9 10 Α Yes. What was it? 11 12 Α The statistic associated with that was that the frequency of that major profile was rarer than 100 times the 13 Earth population, or it's rarer than one in 650 billion. 14 So you can without any question say that's Brian 15 O'Keefe's blood? 16 He is the source of that major profile. 17 Okay. What about a minor profile? Were you able to 18 Q come to any conclusions in that regard? 19 20 Α Yes. And then Victoria Whitmarsh could not be excluded as the minor contributor to that mixture. 21 22 And were you able to reach any statistical statements with that finding? 23 Yes. Greater than 99 point 99 percent of individuals 24

in the population could be excluded as as contributor to that

1 mixture.

Q Okay. Now the next area that you looked at, just kind of following your photograph across --

- A Um-hum.
- Q -- from left to right is -- oh --
- A Whoa.
- Q -- now you're screwing up our -- okay.
 - A I didn't do it.
- Q Okay. You want to try one more time? There you go. Okay. Is that JB4B?
 - A That is my JB4B.
- Q Okay.
- A And you can see I had swabbed a little stain right there at the top of the blade. And again, it was blood positive. And this one was a single source, full male profile. And the source of that blood was Brian O'Keefe.
 - Q All right. What about JB4C?
- A This sample, I called it the bottom of the handle. I was actually swabbing on the underside of the handle. Again, this was positive for blood, and it was a mixture profile. The mixture again had a major contributor, and the major contributor was Brian O'Keefe. And again the statistic was rarer than one in 650 billion. However in this instance, the minor profile was so low that I couldn't make a conclusion about it at all.

Okay. So someone else's DNA was there, but you can't 1 Q 2 tell us anything about that person? 3 Because it didn't meet that threshold that I had talked about previously. 4 5 Let me ask you this. Mr. Guenther testified that O 6 there was what he called a patent print on the handle. 7 Α Okay. Is that what you swabbed, or did you swab something 9 else? 10 No, I did not swab the print. 11 Q Okay. In my experience, if I see something that looks like 12 Α 13 a print, even though I'm not a latent print examiner, I know enough to leave it alone and let the latent print examiners 14 handle that. 15 16 All right. Now all three of those samples came from the same side of the knife? 17 4A and 4B did. 4C is the underside of the handle. 18 Fair enough, fair enough. Okay. Now I believe on 19 20 the other side of the knife, (indiscernible) the top photo, you 21 have an area near the tip that you analyzed? That's correct. 22 Α What did you find in that regard? 23 24 Again, the staining here on the tip of the knife, it

was positive for blood. And I generated a full female profile,

1	and the source of that blood was Victoria Whitmarsh.
2	Q Was there a statistical number associated with the
3	frequency of Victoria Whitmarsh having been the donor of the
4	blood if you will on the tip of that knife?
5	A Yes. Again, it did meet that identity statement
6	threshold. It was rarer than one in 650 billion.
7	Q So can you tell us without any question at all
8	whether that was Victoria Whitmarsh's blood?
9	A Yes. Yes.
10	Q It was her blood?
11	A She's the source of the blood on the tip of the
12	knife.
13	MR. LALLI: Your Honor, that concludes
14	cross-examination.
15	THE COURT: All right. Ms. Palm?
16	MS. PALM: Thank you.
17	CROSS-EXAMINATION
18	BY MS. PALM:
19	Q Good afternoon, Ms. Bas.
20	A Good afternoon.
21	Q When you
22	(Pause in proceedings)
23	MS. PALM: Court's indulgence.
24	(Pause in proceedings)
25	BY MS. PALM:

When you swabbed the JB4B and -- in State's Exhibit 1 0 121, was that -- did that actually look like a drop of blood, 2 and you swabbed the middle of it out? 3 Α Yes. 4 Okay. So what you see there isn't what it actually 5 looked like before you swabbed it, that's after the swabbing? 6 That is correct. 7 Α 8 Okay. Yes. 9 Α Okay. And as to mixtures, you have no idea how two 10 sources became mixed, do you? 11 Α No. 12 Okay. And you don't make any statement about that in 13 your report? 14 No. I only make statements about what the source of Α 15 that mixture is. 16 Okay. And the ankle on the stretch pants, that was Q 17 the front ankle? 18 The front left ankle. 19 Okay. And the other portion where you took the 20 cutting from, is that -- what part of the pants was that? 21 The first sample? 22 Α Yes, the --23 JB5A? 24 Α 25 Q Yes.

			15
1	A	Was the front of the pant.	
2	Q	Okay. Did you take any from the back side?	
3	A	I did not.	
4	Q	Okay. So those were the only two you took from the	
5	pants?		
6	A	That's correct.	
7	Q	Were you able to tell if those pants were contained	a
8	lot of b	plood at one point?	
9	A	They did.	
10	Q	Okay.	
11	A	I could see quite a bit of blood on them.	
12	Q	Okay. So but you chose to test two different areas,	
13	not beca	use that's the only areas that were there?	
14	A	That's correct.	
15	Q	When a knife or a print on a knife is enhanced,	
16	for exam	ple the knife in this case, by super glue, can you	
17	still co	llect DNA afterwards, or does that compromise your	
18	ability	to?	
19	A	In my experience, I've never done that, because it's	
20	not a be	st practice to do that. Typically the items are	
21	examined	for DNA first, and then they're moved on to the other	
22	area of	the laboratories.	
23	Q	Okay.	
24	А	So I've never done it.	
25	Q	And in the storage of items that are bloody, are	

.

precautions taken to store them so that fluids don't seep to other places?

A Typically, samples that are wet or have wet fluid on them should be dried, and then packaged appropriately so that it maintains the dryness.

- Q Okay.
- A Yes.

- Q And I wasn't sure if I heard -- I note, correct me if I'm wrong, these swabs, the oral swabs, and the vaginal swabs, and the rectal swabs were all negative for semen?
 - A That's correct.
- Q Okay. And the pubic hair brushing, was that negative for pubic hair also?
- A There were no pubic hairs present in the pubic hair brushing. So I did not -- there was nothing to test.
- Q Okay. And I just want to talk a little bit about alleles. You had mentioned that alleles were present on the wound that was swabbed. Can you explain how alleles transfer from one person to another.
- A It really could be anything. You know, if I had touched this glass, and then you had touched this glass, both -- the chances are that both of our DNA would be present here.
 - Q Okay.
- A So how an allele gets there, I can't say, much like we had just described, I can't say how it gets there.

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1	Q Okay. So if I touch somebody, they might have my	
2	alleles on them?	
3	A Yes.	
4	Q Okay. And that would not be uncommon at all?	
5	A No, it's quite frequent to see mixtures in a lot of	
6	samples that I test.	
7	Q And the DNA under Ms. Whitmarsh's fingernails was	
8	only her DNA?	
9	A That is correct.	
10	MS. PALM: Court's indulgence. Pass the witness.	
11	Thank you.	
12	THE COURT: Any redirect?	
13	THE WITNESS: Okay.	
14	MR. LALLI: Just one area, Your Honor.	
15	REDIRECT EXAMINATION	
16	BY MR. LALLI:	
17	Q Ms. Bas, with respect to the DNA profile that you	
18	obtained in State's Exhibit 121 from the tip of the knife, were	
19	there any other alleles in that sample?	
20	A No.	
21	Q No indication that anybody else's	
22	A Oh, I'm sorry. I'm sorry. Let me rephrase that.	
ı		
23	Yes, there were additional alleles below threshold detected on	
24	that (indiscernible).	
25	Q Okay. On the in the tip of the knife?	

1	A Yes, my sample JB4D.
2	Q Okay. Thank you very much.
3	MR. LALLI: Nothing further.
4	MS. PALM: Nothing further, thank you.
5	THE COURT: Any questions from any of the jurors? We
6	do have a question. Counsel, approach.
7	(Off-record bench conference)
8	THE COURT: Ms. Bas, we have a question from one of
9	the jurors. "Was there DNA skin cells of the defendant under
10	Victoria's nails?"
11	THE WITNESS: Under the fingernails, there was blood,
12	and that blood was Victoria Whitmarsh's. I have no way of
13	knowing if there was skin cells under there. I don't have a
14	test for skin cells. I just know that there was blood under
15	her fingernails, and that was her blood.
16	THE COURT: Mr. Lalli, anything follow up any
17	follow up?
18	MR. LALLI: No, Your Honor.
19	THE COURT: Ms Palm?
20	MS. PALM: No, Your Honor.
21	THE COURT: Any follow up question by any of the
22	jurors? All right, no questions. Thank you, Ms. Bas, for your
23	testimony. You are excused.
24	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
25	THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, we're going to take

a quick recess before our next witness.

В

During this recess, it is your duty not to converse among yourselves, or with anyone else on any subject connected with the trial. Or to read, watch or listen to any report of or commentary on the trial by any person connected with the trial, or by any medium of information, including without limitation, newspaper, television, radio, or the internet. You are not to form or express an opinion on any subject connected with this case until this matter is submitted to you. We'll see you back in 5 or 10 minutes.

(Outside the presence of the jury)

THE COURT: Now we are outside the presence of the jury panel. Mr. Lalli, with this next witness, or your prior or subsequent thereto, are you going to be admitting the conviction into evidence?

MR. LALLI: I am, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Well at what point, so I can -- and have you reviewed the limiting instruction that Ms. Palm has proposed?

MR. LALLI: I will.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Well give me enough time to -- you know, if we need to discuss it if you have any objection. Do you know which one it is?

MS. PALM: You've got it?

THE COURT: Yeah, I have it.

ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

1	MS. PALM: Okay.
2	(Pause in proceedings)
3	(Court recessed at 2:58 p.m. until 3:12 p.m.)
4	(Outside the presence of the jury)
5	THE COURT: All right, let's bring the jury in.
6	MS. GRAHAM: Are we going to bring Juror 2 in?
7	MR. LALLI: Oh, yeah. What do you want to do about
8	the procedural
9	MS. GRAHAM: Are we going to bring Juror 2 in?
10	THE COURT: I'm sorry?
11	MR. LALLI: What about
12	MS. GRAHAM: Are we going to bring Juror 2 in?
13	MS. PALM: Yeah, we should probably find out what
14	that procedural thing is.
15	THE COURT: Oh, that's right. Can you Ms.
16	Graham, if you can catch the marshal.
17	MS. GRAHAM: Sure.
18	THE COURT: There was a note from one of the jurors.
19	Maybe he's going to discuss proper techniques for DNA.
20	MS. GRAHAM: Bringing Juror number 2 in.
21	THE COURT: Sir, you can just have a seat in the
22	front here. Or just anyplace. Take a seat wherever you're
23	comfortable.
24	JUROR NO. 2: Okay.
25	THE COURT: All right. Sir, the marshal advised me

that you had a question for me regarding some procedural matter.

JUROR NO. 2: Yeah, I don't know if it's important.

But on witness Ed Guenther, I don't remember any questions

about his notes, and him being a fair representative, like they

do on every other witness.

THE COURT: So --

JUROR NO. 2: It didn't seem like his notes -- he could use his notes.

THE COURT: Okay. As far as admitting the notes into evidence; is that what you're referring to?

JUROR NO. 2: Well usually it's -- and I have no legal expertise. But in every other witness, they've established -- they've asked the witness if the notes are a fair and accurate representation of their reports, and they did not do that.

THE COURT: Well I don't think it goes so much to reports. It's been typically the photographs that one of the attorneys would ask, does this photograph appear to be a fair and accurate depiction of the scene of the crime, a car accident, whatever it may be. That's what you're referring to, sir?

JUROR NO. 2: No. It seemed like they did that with the notes as well.

ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

THE COURT: Okay.

JUROR NO. 2: Something to that effect. 1 THE COURT: They only do that when something's 2 actually being admitted into evidence. And so his notes were 3 not admitted into evidence. JUROR NO. 2: Okay. 5 MR. LALLI: Well, can we approach? 6 THE COURT: Sure. 7 MR. LALLI: I think I understand what he's saying. 8 (Off-record bench conference) 9 THE COURT: Sir, actually I think we do understand 10 what you're saying. That matter that bring up is a part of 11 evidentiary foundation that you need not be concerned about. 12 JUROR NO. 2: Okay. 13 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir. 14 JUROR NO. 2: Thank you. 15 THE COURT: Why don't you go out with the marshal, 16 and then we'll bring you back in together. JUROR NO. 2: Okay. 18 THE COURT: But thank you very much, sir. 19 THE MARSHAL: All rise for the presence of the jury. 20 (In the presence of the jury) 21 THE MARSHAL: Please be seated. 22 THE COURT: All right. State, your next witness? 23 MR. LALLI: Your Honor, State calls Detective Martin 24 25 Wildemann.

1 THE COURT: All right.

THE MARSHAL: Step up to the witness stand. Raise your right hand, face the clerk, and remain standing.

MARTIN WILDEMANN, STATE'S WITNESS, SWORN

THE CLERK: Please be seated. And state and spell your name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Marti Wildemann. W-I-L-D-E-M-A-N-N.

THE COURT: (Indiscernible).

MR. LALLI: Your Honor, before I begin this witness, I intend to elicit evidence admitted pursuant to NRS 48045.

And so I would just ask that the Court read the requisite admonishment to the jury.

THE COURT: And that was the instruction you previously approved of?

MR. LALLI: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. LALLI: Thank you.

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, evidence that Brian O'Keefe committed the felony offense of domestic battery or is alleged to have made statements indicating an intent to harm Victoria Whitmarsh, and evidence that he is alleged to have indicated an ability to kill with a knife by cutting a person in the sternum area was not received, and my not be considered by you to prove that he is a person of bad character, or to prove that he has a propensity to commit any crime.

Such evidence was received, and may be considered by 1 2 you only for the limited purpose of determining the issue of 3 whether or not Brian O'Keefe had a motive or intent to commit the crime occurred. Neither the felony conviction nor other 4 5 acts if believed necessarily establish proof of motive or intent to commit the crime charged. You must weigh this 6 7 evidence in the same manner as you do all other evidence." 8 Thank you, Mr. Lalli. 9 MR. LALLI: Thank you, Your Honor. DIRECT EXAMINATION 10 BY MR. LALLI: 11 Sir, can you please tell our jury how you're 12 13 employed? I'm a detective with the Las Vegas Metropolitan 14 15 Police Department. 16 Do you have a specific assignment within Metro? 17 Α I am currently assigned to homicide for the last 18 eight and-a-half years. How long total have you been with Metro? 79 20 Almost 23 years. In the -- is it almost eight years, or just over 21 22 eight years in homicide? Almost nine years, coming up on nine. 23 Α In the almost nine years that you've been a 24 Okay.

homicide detective, can you give us a sense of the number of

cases that you've investigated? 1 2 I would estimate well over 200 cases. 3 0 And approximately how many of those involve stabbing? 4 Α I would say roughly 25 percent of them. 5 Q Okay. Now Detective Wildemann, I want to direct your 6 attention to November, actually probably the 6th of 2008. Were 7 you assigned the investigation of a homicide on that early 8 morning? Α Yes, I was. 9 10 Where was the homicide located? 11 Α It was at an apartment complex on El Parque. 12 exactly sure of the exact numbers. 13 0 5001? 14 5001 is it, yes. Α 15 Q Okay. And do you travel to that location --16 Α Yes. -- for a crime? 17 Q Yes. I leave my house, and travel directly there. 18 Α 19 Okay. Is there a person in custody when you arrive? 0 20 Α Yes. Who is that? 21 0 Brian O'Keefe. 22 Α Do you see Mr. O'Keefe in the courtroom? 23 Q Yes, I do. 24 Α 25 Can you please point to him and identify something Q

1 he's wearing today? 2 He's wearing a green sports jacket, seated at the defense table. 3 4 MR. LALLI: Your Honor, may the record reflect the witness has identified the defendant? 5 6 THE COURT: Yes, it will. BY MR. LALLI: 7 8 Did I ask you, or were you asked to research whether 9 the defendant had ever been convicted of an offense of domestic 10 battery? 11 Α Yes. 12 Q Did you do that? Yes. 13 Α 14 MR. LALLI: May I approach the witness? 15 THE COURT: Yes. BY MR. LALLI: 16 17 Detective Wildemann, does that appear to be a 18 judgment of conviction? 19 Yes, sir. 20 Okay. And is that marked as State's proposed Exhibit number 133 for identification purposes? Down at the bottom. 21 22 Oh, I'm sorry. Yes. 23 Q Okay. MR. LALLI: Your Honor, move for the admission of 24 25 State's proposed 133.

1		MS. PALM: No objection.
2		THE COURT: It will be admitted.
3		(Exhibit 133 admitted)
4	BY MR. L	ALLI:
5	Q	Who is the person who is the subject of that
6	convicti	on?
7	A	Brian Kerry O'Keefe.
8	Q	And what is the conviction for?
9	A	Battery, (indiscernible) or
10	Q	Constituting?
11	A	Constituting, sorry, domestic violence, a category C
12	felony.	
13	Q	What was the date that the document was filed?
14	A	March 9th, 2006.
15	Q	And was that conviction pursuant to a jury trial?
16	A	Yes.
17	Q	And did you learn who the victim in that case was?
18	A	Yes, I did.
19	Q	Who was that?
20	А	Victoria Whitmarsh.
21	Q	Was that the same person you investigated as a victim
22	as least	in the homicide that you're here to testify about?
23	A	Yes, sir.
24	Q	When you investigate a homicide case, do you do that
25	alone, or	do you have a partner?

:	L A	I have a partner assigned with me.
2	2 Q	Who was your partner on this day?
3	A A	On this day is was Detective Christopher Bunn.
4	Q	And is it uncommon for detectives to divide
5	responsi	ibilities with respect to an investigation?
6	A	Not at all.
7	Q	How were responsibilities divided in this case?
8	A	Detective Bunn worked the actual scene itself with
9	crime so	ene analysts, and I was assigned to interview Mr.
10	O'Keefe.	
11	Q	What would the responsibilities be associated with
12	investig	ating a scene?
13	A	He would go through, they would investigate the
14	scene.	They would make sure that the proper evidence was
15	collecte	d, photographed, preserved, and work hand in hand with
16	the crim	e scene analyst.
17	Q	In this particular case, that was not your primary
18	responsil	bility, true?
19	А	No, sir.
20	Q	You indicated that your's was to interview the
21	suspect?	
22	A	Yes.
23	Q	Okay. Did you in fact interview him?
24	А	Yes, I did.

1	A	It took place at the homicide offices located at
2	Oakey (phonetic) and Decatur.
3	Q	So at some point obviously, you left the crime scene
4	and tra	veled to the homicide office?
5	A	Yes.
6	Q	How was the defendant brought to the homicide office?
7	A	He was transported by a patrolman in a black and
8	white pa	trol vehicle.
9	Q	Okay. While you were at the scene and perhaps again
10	at the h	omicide office, did you notice any cut marks on the
11	defendan	t's hand?
12	A	Yes, I did.
13	Q	I'm going to show you what we've marked and admitted
14	as State	's Exhibit 62. Does that appear to you to be the
15	defendan	t's believe it's his right hand?
16	A	Yes.
17	Q	What are we seeing there?
18	A	You're seeing a cut on the meaty part of the right
19	index fir	nger.
20	Q	You mentioned that about 25 percent of the 200 or so
21	cases you	've investigated were stabbing cases?
22	A	Yes, sir.
23	Q	Is it uncommon for people to get cut while stabbing
24	others?	
25	A	No, it's not uncommon.

How does that happen? 1 Q 2 It occurs when -- depending on their grip of the 3 knife and how they're gripping it. But usually they encounter some sort of resistance when the knife hits the body, and their 4 fingers will slide up the handle and hit the blade. 5 6 Q Okay. Now I want to talk to you a little more about your interview of the defendant. Specifically where in the 7 homicide office was the interview conducted? 8 We have interview rooms that are equipped for doing 9 such interviews as we did. 10 And you said that they're equipped? 11 Q Yes. Α 12 13 How are they equipped? They're equipped with audio and video equipment for 14 Α taping, and for restraints if necessary. 15 16 Was Mr. O'Keefe in restraints? Q Yes. 17 Α 18 O Why? He was combative at the scene, is what I was told 19 20 before I arrived, and then at my briefing. And he was placed 21 in restraints, it was (sic) in restraints the whole time, and 22 left in restraints when we got to the homicide office. And was this interview videotaped? 23 Yes. 24 Α

And does the video also contain audio?

1	1 A Yes.	
2	Q In addition to the video and the audio, do you a	.so
3	have a separate recorder?	
4	A I do, yes.	
5	Q And why the redundancy?	
6	A Just as a back up, just in case we have some sort	. of
7	an electronic failure.	
8	Q Okay. And in the videotape, are you able to see	the
9	defendant restrained?	
10	A Yes.	
11	Q Okay, what does that look like?	
12	A He's seated at a table. Along the wall is a bar,	in
13	which his right hand is handcuffed to that bar.	
14	Q Okay. Is that uncommon?	
15	A No.	
16	Q All right. Now at some point, you begin your	
17	recording of your statement with the defendant; is that tru	∋?
18	A Yes.	
19	Q But obviously you had been in the room with him a	
20	time before that your recorder actually clicked on?	
21	A Yes.	
22	Q Can you please describe for us his demeanor before	<u>;</u>
23	your recorder clicked on?	
24	A He was extremely argumentative, sarcastic,	
25	unconcerned.	

Okay. Were you assisting him in some regard? Or 1 Q 2 were you offering items that would assist in -- specifically 3 with regard to his hand? 4 I provided him with some medical wipes for his hand 5 to stop the blood. 6 0 Okay. Prior to the tape coming on, did you ever make 7 any threats to him? 8 Α No. 9 Any physical or verbal threats or gestures in any 10 way? A None. 11 12 Did you ever pull your gun on the defendant to force 13 him to speak to you? 14 No. Α 15 Did you advise him of his rights pursuant to Miranda vs. Arizona (phonetic)? 16 17 A Yes, I did. And was that done on recording? 18 19 A Yes. Did the defendant eventually acknowledge that he 20 understood those rights? 21 22 Eventually, yes. Okay. Now during the course of your interview with 23 24 the defendant, did it ever appear to you that he had consumed alcohol at some point earlier in the evening? 25

Α Yes. 1 Can you describe what you saw for us? 2 3 He smelled of alcohol. He -- his eyes were 4 bloodshot. He was comprehending what I was saying, but I could 5 smell an overall odor of alcohol about his person. Q Was the alcohol that you smelled, based upon your own 6 7 observations, something that prevented him from understanding 8 his Miranda warnings? Α No. 9 Let me ask you this. Did you ever collect a sample 10 of his blood? 11 12 Α No. 13 Why not? 14 During the course of the interview, it became 15 apparent that he was in full comprehension of what I was asking 16 and talking about. He was able to answer questions about prior events to the event in detail. He was able to recall names of 17 18 people who called him and he called during that day, phone 19 numbers. He was able to also limit his answers at times that 20 he needed to. Okay. And what do you mean, at times that he needed 21 22 to? When it was during recollection of like I said, 23 events prior to the day, he was very detailed. But when it 24

25

came time to --

MS. PALM: And Your Honor, I'm going to object to the 1 2 detective's opinion on what the meaning of his statements was. 3 I think the jury can watch the video and determine for 4 themselves. 5 MR. LALLI: Well he was there, Your Honor. I think 6 he can --MS. PALM: That's opinion testimony. 7 8 MR. LALLI: It's consciousness of guilt. 9 THE COURT: I'm going to overrule the objection. 10 MR. LALLI: Okay. BY MR. LALLI: 11 Q Continue with your answer, please. 12 When we spoke specifically about the murder, the 13 14 defendant would not speak and answer questions. He would go off on tangents not related, or step back to events that were 15 prior in the day. 16 Okay. You mentioned that you have a partner, 17 18 Detective Bunn, who was responsible for the scene. 19 Α Yes, sir. 20 Did someone else assist you with the interview of the defendant? 21 22 Α Yes. Who was that? 23 Detective Kyger is another detective who is on my 24 squad who -- we have two detectives present on suspect 25

		1
1	1 interviews, and who assist	ed me.
2	2 Q Is Detective Kygo	er depicted in the video?
3	3 A Yes, she is. It	's the other female in the room.
4	4 Q Okay. And you ju	ust anticipated my next question.
5	5 She is a female detective?	
6	6 A Yes, sir.	
7	7 Q Can you describe	if you would the treatment that she
8	B received by the defendant of	during the course of the interview?
9	9 MS. PALM: I'm go	ping to object again, Your Honor, to
10	10 opinion testimony. The jur	ry can watch the video and determine
11	11 themselves how he's treatin	g her.
12	12 BY MR. LALLI:	
13	Q Well I'm not aski	ng for your opinion. I'm asking
14	14 specifically, how did he ad	dress her?
15	15 THE COURT: Well	that's a different question. So
16	MR. LALLI: Yeah.	So I'll withdraw that question.
17	THE COURT: Okay.	
18	18 BY MR. LALLI:	
19	Q I'll ask, how did	he address her?
20	A As, young lady.	
21	Q Would he direct he	er to do things?
22	A Yes, frequently.	
23	Q Can you give us ar	example?
24	A Ask for coffee, as	sk her to write things down as he
25	was talking.	

1	Q	Okay. I take it during the course of your	interview
2	with him	you spoke about Victoria Whitmarsh?	
3	A	Yes.	
4	Q	Did he, meaning the defendant, refer to her	by a
5	certain :	name?	
6	A	Yes, he would call her V as a short name for	r her.
7	Q	And did you at one point during the course	of your
8	intervie	w attempt to refer to her as, V?	
9	A	Yes.	
10	Q	And was that acceptable to him?	
11	А	No.	
12	Q	What happened?	
13	A	He stated that he was the only one that was	able to
14	call her	V.	·
15	Q	During the course of the interview, does th	e
16	discussio	on of the defendant having placed a phone cal	l to 9-11
17	arise?		
18	A	Yes.	
19	Q	You discussed that with him?	
20	А	Yes.	
21	Q	And what did he tell you?	
22	А	Eventually he says that he did call 9-11.	
23	Q	He did call 9-11?	
24	А	That's what he says.	
25	Q	During the course of your interview?	

	1	179
1	. A	Yes.
2	Q	At some point during the course of the interview, did
3	the defe	endant say something to the effect of, I've given you
4		nformation?
5	A	Yes.
6	Q	Is that common?
7	A	Not very, no.
8	Q	Okay.
9	A	Depends on the circumstances of the interview.
10	Q	Okay. Is it uncommon for defendants to try to
11	control	interviews?
12	A	No, that is not uncommon.
13	Q	Okay. Did you experience that during the course of
14	this inte	erview.
15	A	Several times. He would try to over-speak me, or use
16	his volum	me over mine, kind of a bully tactic.
17	Q	Okay. During the course of your interview with him,
18	did the r	notion or the subject of Victoria Whitmarsh being
19	deceased	come up?
20	А	Yes.
21	Q	Can you tell us about that?
22	A	He asked me I believe three times during the course
23	of the in	nterview the status of Ms. Whitmarsh.
24	Q	And what happened?
25	А	The first two times, I told him that we were that

1 she was being worked on. And I believe the second time I said she was in extremely bad shape. And then I told him that she 2 3 was deceased. 4 And what was his response to being informed that she was deceased? 5 6 A short pause, and then he asked for a cup of coffee. And then he went about some rantings. Q 8 Okay. 9 MR. LALLI: Your Honor, I've marked a copy of the 10 videotape as State's proposed 134 for identification purposes. I'd move for it's admission. 11 12 MS. PALM: No objection. 13 THE COURT: All right. 134 will be admitted, and you 14 can play it. 15 (Exhibit 134 admitted) MR. LALLI: Okay. 16 (Video of defendant's statement played for jury, not 17 18 transcribed) 19 BY MR. LALLI: 20 Now Detective Wildemann, at some point during the video that we just saw, kind of a black screen comes up almost 21 22 in the middle of what we saw? 23 Α Yes. 24 Do you have any idea what that is? Not the black 25 screen, but what occurs during that period of time?

1 Α We took a break. I think we were out of the room for 2 approximately an hour. 3 Okay. During the course -- particularly in the second half of the video, the defendant is making noises as 5 though he's crying. Can you tell us what you saw? I saw him doing exactly that, making noises like he 6 Α 7 was crying. To me it didn't look sincere, there was no tears, there was no runny nose. Kind of came on and off with -- when 8 9 he wanted it to. Earlier in the interview, we talked about how he had Q 10 indicated that he had called 9-11. And at the end of the 11 interview, he is informed by Detective Kyger that you had 12 13 checked, the two of -- either she or you, or you collectively 14 had checked, and there was no 9-11 call made by him? 15 Α That's correct. What did you do to ascertain whether he had ever 16 17 called 9-11? Detective Bunn at the scene looked at his phone at Α 18 19 the outgoing, incoming calls. There was no calls to 9-11. His phone, meaning who's his? 20 21 I'm sorry. Brian O'Keefe's phone. Okay. We checked the Cad (phonetic) system, which is 22 a computer assisted dispatch which logs all the calls coming in 23 from your persons reporting of crimes. And there was no phone 24

number or name of Brian O'Keefe there.

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Were you aware of any neighbor who indicated that the
  1
      defendant had told them to call 9-11?
  2
                No, I was not aware.
  3
                MR. LALLI: Your Honor, that concludes direct
  4
     examination.
 5
                THE COURT: All right. Ms. Palm?
 6
                           Thank you.
 7
                MS. PALM:
                             CROSS-EXAMINATION
 8
     BY MS. PALM:
 9
               Good afternoon, Detective.
10
          0
          Α
               Good afternoon.
11
               Your Mirandized (phonetic) interview starts about
12
     1:45 in the morning? Do you agree with that?
13
14
               Approximately?
               Okay. It's about two hours, 45 minutes or so after
15
16
     the incident's reported, --
17
          Α
               Yes.
               -- does that sound about right?
18
19
               Yes.
               Okay. And then it continues until approximately 2:01
20
     a.m., which would be the first break?
21
22
          Α
               Yes.
23
               Or the break?
24
          Α
               Yes.
               Okay. So about 15 minutes, the first section of it?
25
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			* *
1	A	Correct.	
2	Q	Then you take an hour-long break?	
3	A	Correct.	
4	Q	And then it goes from 3:06 to 3:28 a.m., at	oout you
5	know, ro	ughly 20 minutes?	
6	A	Correct.	
7	Q	Okay. And when you come back in later on,	do you
8	come bacl	k in with CSA Dan Ford?	
9	A	After the interviews, I do come back in wit	h Dan
10	Ford, yes	3.	
11	Q	Okay. Do you know how much later that was?	
12	A	I don't know off-hand.	
13	Q	Okay. If I told you it was about 3:55, wou	ld that
14	sound abo	out right to you?	
15	A	Yes.	
16	Q	Okay. If I understood your testimony, you	were
17	saying be	fore the video that Brian O'Keefe was kind o	f bossing
18	Detective	k Kyger around?	
19	A	Yes.	
20	Q	Okay. Detective Kyger is a pretty experien	ced
21	detective	, isn't she?	
22	А	Yes.	
23	Q	Can she handle her own?	
24	А	Yes.	
25	Q	Okay. And when you say he's bossing her are	ound, he's
		•	

really saying, please, please write this down? He's making commands that she write things down, yes. 2 3 Okay. But she's the one sitting there with a 4 notepad? 5 Α Yes. She is the one writing things down? 6 0 7 Α I had a notepad in front of me, but he keeps referring to her, yes. 8 Okay. But at one point, he says, you wouldn't 9 understand, she does; is that correct? 10 Α Yes. 11 Okay. And do you ever find that it's not uncommon 12 with a male interviewee that he might not want to cry in front 13 of a female detective? 14 15 Α I don't know that I could answer that. 16 that uncommon. 17 Okay. Well it seemed like you were implying something by the fact that Mr. O'Keefe asked for a coffee, 18 sending Detective Kyger out of the room before he broke down 19 crying when you told him Ms. Whitmarsh was dead. 20 21 Yes. Α Okay. Can you understand a situation where a male, a 22 23 middle-aged male might not be comfortable crying in front of a 24 female? He cried several times in front of her. 25

1	Q Okay. So you don't understand that situation ever?
2	A I'm not understanding it in this situation, because
3	he did cry in front of her before, he whimpered before. And at
4	that time, he wanted a cup of coffee.
5	Q Okay. And that would be your interpretation of it?
6	A Yes.
7	Q Now if I understand your testimony on the, it's no
8	uncommon to have wounds on a hand because a hand slides on a
9	blade when it's wet?
10	A Could be when it's wet. It could be
11	Q Or
12	A because you encounter resistance. There's several
13	reasons why that could happen.
14	Q In this case, are you aware that the knife did not
15	hit any bones?
16	A I am aware of that, yes.
17	Q Okay. And is there any evidence that it would have
18	been wet before Ms. Whitmarsh was cut?
19	A I have no idea of the status of the knife, or the
20	status of his hands as sweating. I have no idea.
21	Q Do you have nay forensic training? Are you trained
22	in forensic sciences?
23	A I've attended classes.
24	Q Okay, how many?
25	A I don't know. It's been a long career, several.
	. The second of

1	Q Okay. Well can you identify any forensic classes
2	you've attended?
3	A Crime scene preservation. I'd have to pull up my
4	resume.
5	Q But right now you can't recall any specific class?
6	A Crime scene preservation.
7	Q When was that class?
8	A Oh, years ago. I don't know.
9	Q Okay. And you're not a medical doctor?
10	A No.
11	Q When you were in the room directing Mr. Ford to
12	document my client's hand injury?
13	A Yes.
14	Q Okay. And you only pointed out to him a injury to
15	the finger at the time; is that correct?
16	A Correct.
17	Q Okay. Then how is it that you are able to look at
18	the injuries and determine what they mean if you didn't even
19	see the thumb injury at the time?
20	A I saw the finger injury, and that's the injury that I
21	was interpreting.
22	Q Okay. So you didn't personally examine the thumb
23	injury?
24	A I didn't.
25	Q Okay. And Mr. O'Keefe told you he's right-handed?

		;		
				187
1	A	I don't recall.		
2	Q	And at the time of the interview, you	ı were a h	omicide
3	detective	for about seven years?		
4	A	Yes.		
5	Q	Okay. And when you got Mr. O'Keefe's	s telephon	ıe
6	records,	did they show that he had made roughly	7 30 calls	the
7	day before	e the incident?		
8	A	I didn't look at his telephone record	ls.	
9	Q	Okay. You didn't subpoena them?		
10	A	No.		
11	Q	Was that Detective Bunn?		
12	A	Detective Bunn looked at his phone.	And I don	't know
13	if he 1	I don't' believe that he subpoenaed th	e records	
14	Q	Okay. If I show you some phone recor	ds, would	уол
15	recognize	whether they came from your detective	's file?	
16	A	Yes. I well, I don't know. If th	ey're mar	ked.
17		MS. PALM: May I approach the witness	?	
18		THE COURT: Yes.		
19		MS. PALM: I'm sorry (indiscernible).		
20	BY MS. PAL	_M :		
21	Q	Does that look familiar to you?		
22	А	It doesn't look familiar to me, no.	But I do	
23	recognize	it as a call detail record.		
24	Q	Okay.		
25	А	If that's what you're asking.		
J				1

1	Q And does it look like calls dialed out from a certain
2	number, and in?
3	A Yes.
4	Q Okay, and what is the number that's in common?
5	A 702-6958.
6	Q Okay. And
7	A I'm not sure how to interpret these records here
8	though, but because (indiscernible) seem to have a standard
9	number, destination number, number dialed. So I'm not sure how
10	to interpret that.
11	Q Okay. Can you tell the date of the phone calls?
12	A 11-5 through 11-5.
13	Q Okay. And can you tell about how many calls there
14	are there?
15	A There's several. There's a page-full.
16	Q Okay, thank you. Did you happen to follow up on the
17	information about the Paris Hotel?
18	A No.
19	Q Okay. So you never attempted to obtain a video from
20	Paris (phonetic)?
21	A No.
22	Q Now do you recall testifying previously in this case
23	that you had never heard of a homicide investigation where
24	blood or breath alcohol tests were taken from a suspect?
25	A Yes, I do recall that.

1	Q Okay. And are you aware of any cases at this time?
2	A There is a single case that I'm aware of, yes.
3	Q Okay. And it was one that occurred before Mr.
4	O'Keefe's case?
5	MR. LALLI: I'm going to object, Your Honor, as to
6	relevance.
7	THE COURT: Counsel approach, please.
8	(Off-record bench conference)
9	THE COURT: I'm going to sustain the objection by the
10	State.
11	(Pause in proceedings)
12	BY MS. PALM:
13	Q And Detective, you also testified previously in this
14	case that there's no protocol with the Metropolitan Police
15	Department for taking blood or breath tests from a suspect?
16	A Protocol is different than policy. So I don't know
17	what you're asking.
18	Q Well I'm asking if you testified that there was no
19	protocol.
20	A I believe I testified there was no protocol.
21	Q Okay. So are you familiar with Metro that Las
22	Vegas Metropolitan Department manual, section 52221?
23	A Yes, I am.
24	Q Okay. And are familiar with the document to the
25	extent that it allows non-consensual searches in a felony case

that is being investigated where there is probable cause to 1 believe that a felony has been committed? 2 I'm familiar that that's a part of it, yes. 3 0 Okay. And are you familiar that it gives example 4 5 where a homicide suspect is arrested on probable cause immediately after their crime, appears slightly intoxicated; a б blood sample can be taken to show the degree of intoxication, 7 which may become an important issue for the State or the В 9 defense? MR. LALLI: Is this a question? I object to the form 10 of the question, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Is there? 12 MS. PALM: Well Your Honor --13 THE COURT: What's the question? 14 MS. PALM: -- I've marked this is defendant's 15 proposed Exhibit L, and I would move to admit it. Do you want 16 to see it? 17 MR. LALLI: I've seen it. 18 19 MS. PALM: It's a certified record from the Las Vegas 20 Metropolitan Police Department. MR. LALLI: No objection. 21 22 THE COURT: All right. It will be admitted. (Exhibit L admitted) 23 24 MS. PALM: Okay. I'm sorry, was that L? 25 THE COURT:

MS. PALM: L. THE COURT: 2 Okay. 3 MS. PALM: Yes. BY MS. PALM: 4 Are you familiar with that policy? 5 I'm familiar -- you've left out some words, but I am 6 Α familiar with it. 7 Okay. What have I left out? 8 You left out I believe a "can," you've left out an 9 "if," and a couple other words that I can't recall. 10 Okay. Would you like to show me where I left it out? 11 Q Α Sure. 12 MS. PALM: May I approach? 13 THE COURT: Yes. 14 THE WITNESS: "Can," right there. "Can." And I 15 thought there was an "if." I don't see an "if," but two 16 "can's." 17 BY MS. PALM: 18 Okay. So this section actually tells you that when 19 you're doing an investigation, you can collect a blood sample, 20 21 and that it may be an important issue for the State or the defense? 22 Yes. It says, "I can." Yes. 23 Okay. And that policy was in existence at the time 24 25 of my clients interview with you?

	İ	
1	. A	I believe so.
2	Q	And so when I if I'm understanding you right
3	today, y	you're saying that you testified there was no protocol
4	earlier	because you considered that a policy?
5	A	Correct.
6	Q	Okay. So that's not a protocol, it's a policy?
7	A	Correct.
8	Q	And did the district attorney tell you I had
9	subpoena	aed that document?
10	A	I believe so, yes.
11	Q	There's a nurse maintained at the jail 24 hours a day
12	to colle	ect blood?
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	So you could have done it in Mr. O'Keefe's case?
15	A	I could have, yes.
16	Q	Okay. And you never offered Mr. O'Keefe the choice?
17	A	No.
18	Q	And Mr. O'Keefe smelled heavily of alcohol?
19	A	Yes.
20	Q	He was slurring his speech?
21	A	Slightly.
22	Q	It was pretty obvious he had been drinking?
23	A	I could tell that he had been drinking.
24	Q	You testified before it was obvious, would you
25	dispute t	that now?
1	1	

1	A	No.
2	Q	Okay. And you're aware during your investigation
3	there was	a possibility that an arresting officer stepped on
4	the bed a	t the scene?
5	A	I was aware that in our initial briefing, that a
6	struggle	had occurred in that room. I thought that that could
7	have been	a possibility, but I learned throughout the
8	investiga	tion that that hadn't happened.
9	Q	Okay. But early on you were aware it was a
10	possibili	cy?
11	A	At the initial briefing, at the scene shortly after
12	the crime	
13	Q	Okay.
14		MS. PALM: Court's indulgence.
15	BY MS. PAI	ιM:
16	Q	Do your recall that early on in this case, I had
17	asked for	the use of force report prepared by Officer Ballejos?
18	A	Yes.
19	Q	Okay. Do you recall the existence of the document
20	being deni	ed?
21	A	I recall Detective Bunn had testified regarding that,
22	yes.	
23	Q	Okay. And said basically there is no such document?
24	А	At the time, we didn't know about any such document.
25	Q	Okay. But it was it's existence was denied at one

1 point? 2 Α Yes. Okay. And then ultimately, it was turned over? 3 Not by ourselves, we're allowed no access to those 5 documents. 6 0 Okay. 7 Α So it was turned over, not by us. 8 Okay. Do you know that was pursuant to court order? 9 Α I believe it was, but I'm not sure on that. Okay. Would you agree that it's the only written 10 documentation in this entire case that shows Mr. O'Keefe was 11 extremely intoxicated? 12 13 MR. LALLI: Objection, assumes facts not in evidence, 14 and it misstates the testimony. This detective has already 15 testified numerous times that he knew he was intoxicated, and he preserved it on the video. 16 17 MS. PALM: And Your Honor, my question was extremely intoxicated. And this detective is familiar with the use of 18 19 force report, because he's testified about it before. THE COURT: Well is your question is if the word 20 "extremely" is in the report? Or if this officer has prepared 21 22 a report with the word "extremely" in it? 23 MS. PALM: My question was, is he aware that that's the only document in the entire case that shows that Mr. 24

O'Keefe was extremely intoxicated.

1.....

1		MR. LALLI: I object, that misstates the evidence.
2		THE COURT: Counsel approach, please.
3		(Off-record bench conference)
4		THE COURT: I'm going to overrule the objection.
5		MS. PALM: Thank you.
6	BY MS. P.	ALM:
7	Q	Detective, are you aware that the report, the use of
8	force re	port is the only document that states that Mr. O'Keefe
9	is extre	mely intoxicated?
10	A	I've never seen that document.
11	Q	You haven't seen it yourself?
12	A	No.
13	Q	All right. Is there another document that states
14	that Mr.	O'Keefe is extremely intoxicated?
15	A	I don't know of one.
16	Q	So none of the police reports state that issue?
17	A	No.
18	Q	State that he's extremely intoxicated?
19	A	Not one that I've seen.
20	Q	Okay. In fact, do any of them even say he's
21	intoxicat	ed?
22	A	There's several reports. I'm not sure on that.
23	Q	You're not aware of one that does though, are you?
24	А	No.
25	Q	And it's not mentioned in your officer's report or

1	arrest report, is it?	
2	A I don't believe so, no.	
3	Q Are you familiar with coroner investigator Staling's	
4	(phonetic) report?	
5	A I have not looked at that in years.	
6	Q Okay. Is it part of your case file in the homicide	
7	files?	
8	A I believe so, yes.	
9	Q Okay. Did you do you recall his notation that Ms.	
10	Whitmarsh	
11	MR. LALLI: I'm going to object as to hearsay.	
12	MS. PALM: Well	
13	THE COURT: Sustained.	
14	MS. PALM: It's not offered for the truth of the	
15	matter. It's offered for the thoroughness of the	
16	investigation, Your Honor.	
17	MR. LALLI: It's hearsay.	
18	THE COURT: Counsel, approach again.	
19	(Off-record bench conference)	
20	THE COURT: I'm going to sustain the objection.	
21	BY MS. PALM:	
22	Q Did you personally look into whether Ms. Whitmarsh	
23	was taking her meds or not?	
24	A I didn't personally look into that, no.	
25	Q Okay. Did you recall any information that made that	

1 relevant to you? I don't know of any information at this point that 2 3 made that relevant at the time. Okay. Would you consider that a relevant issue in a homicide investigation? 5 6 Α If she was taking her meds? 7 0 Yes. It could be. Α 8 9 Okay. Did you look into Ms. Whitmarsh's mental health history? 10 11 I did not personally, no. 12 Okay. Mr. O'Keefe pointed you towards Monte Vista (phonetic) though, did he not? 13 14 Α Yes. 15 Q Okay. Did you just not consider that relevant 16 information? 17 I believe that detective Bunn documented all the 18 meds, and everything that went on with that. And I'm not sure 19 if he pulled up information regarding Monte Vista. 20 Okay. In determining whether to proceed with the 21 charges or not, then you did not know Ms. Whitmarsh's 22 psychiatric history? 23 Α No. 24 When you're doing the video of the interview, 25 there's a camera in the room?

1	A Yes.
2	Q Is it an obvious camera?
3	A No.
4	Q All right. So going back to the where you say my
5	client was ordering Detective Kyger around, and I guess you
6	didn't like it that he was calling her young lady either?
7	A That's how he addressed her.
8	Q Okay. He also addressed her as ma'am at one point;
9	is that correct?
10	A I believe so.
11	Q Okay. And he also apologized and said, I'm sorry,
12	Detective, when he said young lady one time; is that correct?
13	A Yes.
14	Q Okay. And so the ordering her around was saying,
15	please, please, write this down, write this down, please write
16	this down?
17	A Pretty sure there wasn't a "please" every time.
18	Q Okay. Would you dispute if there's only one time he
19	didn't say, "please?"
20	A I have no idea, we would have to go through the thing
21	again. I'd gladly count them with you.
22	Q Would you like to?
23	A We could.
24	MS. PALM: May I approach the witness?
25	THE COURT: Yes.
	·

1	BY MS. PALM:
2	Q Do you remember where they were?
3	A Where every one is that he asked to
4	Q Where he was asking to do something?
5	A Oh, no I don't.
6	Q It's relatively short.
7	MR. LALLI: I'm sorry. I can't hear the question,
8	Your Honor.
9	MS. PALM: I asked him if he recalled which pages he
10	asked her to do something (indiscernible).
11	THE WITNESS: Please can I start over?
12	MS. PALM: Sure. (Indiscernible).
13	THE COURT: Ms. Palm, is there a question? Because
14	it's not being picked up by the microphone.
15	MS. PALM: No, it was just
16	MR. LALLI: Your Honor, I'm not sure what we're doing
17	here. But unless there's an
18	MS. PALM: Do you want to come and join us? I'm just
19	asking him to look at
20	MR. LALLI: No.
21	THE COURT: No, I mean what
22	MR. LALLI: I just would respectfully ask that
23	counsel be directed to ask a question.
24	MS. PALM: Well, he's looking through the statement
25	at this point.

Okay. So you've asked the -- asked 1 THE COURT: 2 Detective Wildemann to look for what specifically? 3 MS. PALM: Places where Mr. O'Keefe orders Detective Kyger around without saying please. 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. All right. THE WITNESS: If I miss one, can you let me know? 6 I will. 7 MS. PALM: 8 MR. LALLI: Your Honor, again, I'm going to interpose an objection. I think this is a waste of the Court's time. 9 The video is in evidence. The jury can clearly see if he says 10 please or not. Counsel certainly has the right to argue this 11 in summation. I'm just not sure this is the best use of our 12 13 time, so I would object. MS. PALM: Well --14 THE COURT: Ms. Palm? 15 MS. PALM: -- I'm sorry to take up the Court's time. 16 But this is Mr. O'Keefe's trial, and it's very important they 17 18 characterized him as ordering somebody around. And I have every right to say, where did he order her around, can you show 19 20 me where he ordered her around. 21 THE COURT: Okay. Why don't we take a -- just a quick break for the officer to review the report. 22 Ladies and gentlemen, during this recess, it is your 23 24 duty not to converse among yourselves, or with anyone else on

any subject connected with the trial. Or to read, watch or

listen to any report of or commentary on the case by any person connected with the trial, or by any medium of information, 2 including without limitation, newspaper, television, radio, or 3 the internet. You are not to form or express an opinion on any 4 subject connected with this case until this matter is submitted 5 to you. 6 We'll see you in approximately five or ten minutes. 7 The marshal will escort you out. 8 9 (Outside the presence of the jury) THE COURT: All right, we're outside the presence of 10 the jury panel. Detective, here's some post-it's if you --11 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 12 THE COURT: -- (indiscernible). 13 14 (Pause in proceedings) 15 (Court recessed at 4:45 p.m. until 4:58 p.m.) (In the presence of the jury) 16 THE MARSHAL: Please be seated. 17 THE COURT: Detective Wildemann, do you understand 18 19 you're still under oath? THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. 20 THE COURT: All right. Go ahead, Ms. Palm. 21 Thank you. 22 MS. PALM: BY MS. PALM: 23 Detective Wildemann, did you have a chance to look 24 through the transcript of Mr. O'Keefe's statement? 25

1	A Yes, I did.
2	Q Okay. And you flagged four areas that you thought
3	were statements of Mr. O'Keefe directed to Detective Kyger that
4	were commands?
5	A Yes.
6	Q And the first one, would you agree was, "Why didn't
7	you call 9-11?" And he response (sic), "Check the phone."
8	A Yes.
9	Q Okay. And the second one is when you say, "Where
10	were the stab wounds? No, look at me." And he says, "Monte
11	Vista. Write this down, Monte Vista." And you say, "No, she's
12	not writing it down." That's the second one?
13	A Yes.
14	Q Okay.
15	THE COURT: Which page is that so the State can
16	follow along?
17	MS. PALM: I'm sorry, State. It is
18	MR. LALLI: I've got it, Your Honor. Thank you.
19	THE COURT: Okay.
20	MS. PALM: Page 20.
21	BY MS. PALM:
22	Q The third one is when you tell him that she's passed
23	away, and he says, "Could I have some coffee?"
24	A Yes.
25	Q And then the final one is, you say, "And you said,

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yes, you didn't." And he says, "Listen to me?" Do you recall
  2
      flagging that? I think that's --
  3
                 I don't know. I don't know if that's --
  4
                MS. PALM: May I approach?
                THE WITNESS: -- my flag or your flag.
  5
                MS. PALM: May I approach?
  6
                THE COURT: Yes.
  7
  8
                MS. PALM: Thank you.
  9
      BY MS. PALM:
10
           Q
                I thought that you had put this here (indiscernible).
11
      This is not you?
12
                No, that's not me. I didn't (indiscernible) --
13
                Oh, okay.
           0
14
                -- that color.
15
          0
                Okay. So there's basically three of them, and those
16
     are the three?
17
                I thought there were four yellow ones on there.
               Did I miss something? Oh, you know what? Well,
18
19
     you're correct. You did have two yellows ones on the same
20
     page, so -- on the page (indiscernible) the Monte Vista. You
     said, "You were with her, where were the stab wounds?" And he
21
22
     said, "Do me a favor." That was one?
23
          Α
               Okay. Yes.
24
               Do you recall that?
25
          Α
               Yes.
```

1	Q Okay. So those are the four commands. And was Mr.
2	O'Keefe talking to both of you, or just Kyger during those?
,3	A I believe he's directed at Kyger.
4	Q Okay. Did you have it in your mind when you said,
5	"Don't order her around," that you were trying to document
6	somehow that my client was being domineering?
7	A Not at all. I was trying to control the interview.
8	Q Okay. But he was saying the same things to you, and
9	you didn't tell him, don't order me around.
10	A He didn't say it so much to me. Everything that he
11	wanted written, or requested to drink or whatever was directed
12	at Detective Kyger.
13	Q Okay.
14	A I was the one asking the questions at the time, and
15	that was him deflecting to her. And that's why I said, don't
16	order her around. I was trying to control the interview, and
17	get him to answer my questions.
18	Q Okay. But he had told you, you don't understand
19	also, right?
20	A Way back, yes.
21	Q Okay. Have you had any classes on how alcohol
22	excuse me, affects a person's emotions?
23	A I haven't had a formal class, no.
24	Q Okay. So you don't know whether it affects a

25

person's ability to tear up?

	1	
1	. A	No, I never heard that.
2	Q	Are you familiar with the documents that were
3	obtained	during the search warrant by doctor or by Officer
4	Shoemaker	c?
5	A	I'm not familiar with all the papers that were
6	recovered	ł, no.
7	Q	Okay. Well
8	A	I wasn't there for that.
9	Q	Are all those are all the is the paperwork in
10	your dete	ective's file?
11	A	I would yes, I would believe so.
12	Q	Are you familiar with your detective's file?
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	Okay. I'm going to show you what's been marked as
15	defendant	's ZZ.
16	1	MS. PALM: May I approach?
17		THE COURT: Yes.
18	BY MS. PA	LM:
19	Q	Do you recognize what these items are?
20	A	I'm sorry. This is a contact information thing for
21	incase of	emergency. And this looks like a sales receipt from
22	A1 Vacuum	and Sewing.
23	Q	Okay. And those do you recognize those from your
24	detective'	's file?
25	A	Yes.
1		er en

1	Q Okay. And does the vacuum receipt indicate a time on
2	it of a sale?
3	A 5:46 p.m.
4	Q Thank you.
5	MS. PALM: Your Honor, I'm going to move to admit
6	defense Exhibit ZZ.
7	MR. LALLI: Can I just see it one more time, please?
8	BY MS. PALM:
9	Q And Detective
10	THE COURT: Hang on. Any objection by the State?
11	MR. LALLI: No.
12	THE COURT: All right. It will be admitted.
13	(Exhibit ZZ admitted)
14	MR. LALLI: There's been Your Honor, I would just
15	note there's been now no foundation for it, and it's hearsay.
16	But I don't oppose it being admitted.
17	THE COURT: All right.
18	BY MS. PALM:
19	Q Detective, is it your understanding that those
20	documents came from the search of my client's apartment?
21	A I can't be positive on that. I haven't looked at
22	that section of the file in quite some time. But that's I
23	believe it to be, yes.
24	Q Okay. Thank you. And did you check the DMV
25	registration on the Hyundai that was allegedly driven by Ms.

Whitmarsh and my client? 1 I believe that I did. 2 3 Okay. Is a registration part of your detective's file in this case? 4 I'm not sure. I'd have to look through. I don't 5 recall seeing it in quite some time. 6 Do you have it with you? 7 I have it right here. 8 If I show you the document, could you check if it's 9 10 in there? 11 Α Sure. MS. PALM: Do you want to look at it before I show it 12 13 to him? MR. LALLI: No, I've seen it. 14 MS. PALM: May I approach? 15 THE COURT: Yes. 16 17 THE WITNESS: Okay. 18 BY MS. PALM: Do you recognize that? 19 Q 20 Α Yes. 21 Q Does it indicate when the car was registered? Oh, this is different type of registration from 22 Α (indiscernible). One second. That's when it was ran. 23 that it? Okay. It has an effective date of the plates, and 24 plates listed. And it shows an effective date of 3-8-2008. 25

Okay. And who was it registered to? 1 Q 2 Cheryl Morris and Brian O'Keefe. Α 3 Thank you. Detective, do you know how the police responding to the scene learned of Ms. Whitmarsh's hepatitis C? 4 5 No, I don't. Α 6 Q Were you aware that they had learned of it? 7 A I believe it came out at our briefing, so I would think that they knew about it. But I'm not sure how. 8 9 Okay. Did you write the officer's report in this 10 case? 11 Α No. 12 Do you contribute to it? 0 13 Α Yes. Do you review it? 14 15 Yes. 16 Okay. Do you recall that it was documented in the 17 report that --18 MR. LALLI: Your Honor, I'm sorry. I object to --19 we're reading reports. I mean, we've got information coming 20 off of a DMV record. I would object to all of this hearsay 21 without any foundation coming in. I think that the -respectfully, counsel can just ask the question, did you learn 22 23 this, did you learn that, without eliciting the hearsay. It's 24 not -- we're not making a clean record. 25 THE COURT: Because if he didn't -- I mean, well the

report is hearsay document, isn't it? 1 2 MS. PALM: Well he contributes to it, and he reviews it. And it's his and Bunn's collaborative effort as far as my 3 4 understanding. 5 THE COURT: Well if someone tells someone else something, they put it in the report, it's still hearsay. So 6 7 I'm going to sustain the objection. You can ask some specifics, but. 8 MS. PALM: Okay. 9 10 BY MS. PALM: Detective, did you have information that Mr. 11 Q 12 O'Keefe, when officers responding, demanded that officers enter 13 to help her? Did I have information about that? 14 Α 15 0 Yes. I believe so. 16 Okay. And did you have information that he complied 17 with officers after the second tase? 18 19 Yes. 20 And did you have information that the noises didn't 21 begin until 10:00 --I believe so. 22 Α -- at the apartment? 23 24 Α Yes. 25 And did you have information at some point that Mr.

1	O'Keefe was attempting to lift Ms. Whitmarsh around the waist?				
2	A I'm sorry, I missed part of that. That he was				
3	attempting to lift her?				
4	Q From the waist.				
5	A From the waist. I believe so, yes.				
6	MR. LALLI: Your Honor, again, this is all this is				
7	all hearsay. I would object. We've had testimony about all of				
8	this.				
9	THE COURT: I'm waiting for the objection. I'm going				
10	to sustain the objection.				
11	MS. PALM: I'm just about done. Court's indulgence.				
12	Okay. No more questions. Thank you, Detective.				
13	THE WITNESS: You're welcome.				
14	THE COURT: Any redirect?				
15	MR. LALLI: Yes.				
16	REDIRECT EXAMINATION				
17	BY MR. LALLI:				
18	Q Detective, Ms. Palm asked you whether you obtained				
19	video from the Paris?				
20	A Yes.				
21	Q And you indicated that you didn't?				
22	A No.				
23	Q Why not?				
24	A I didn't think it was relevant or important to obtain				
25	video footage of them walking through the Paris.				
	·. ·				

1	Q Why?
2	A It wasn't really part of the crime that I was
3	investigating, and I believed what he said.
4	Q Okay. Would the fact that the defendant went to the
5	Paris make it any less or more likely that he murdered Victoria
6	Whitmarsh?
7	A No.
8	Q During the interview, at about the time you're
9	advising the defendant of his Miranda rights, do you make a
10	comment about his intoxication?
11	A I believe I asked him, have you been drinking.
12	Q Did you give him the opportunity did you give him
13	the opportunity to say something about that while on the
14	recording?
15	A Yes.
16	Q Were you trying to hide the fact that he had been
17	drinking that day?
18	A No.
19	Q Were you trying to suppress the fact that you
20	believed he had been drinking that day?
21	A No.
22	Q Did you try to make it so that defense counsel could
23	not learn that in any way?
24	A No.
25	Q Ms. Palm asked you whether you checked into

Victoria's Medical history before you decided to proceed with 1 2 charges. Do you remember that question? 3 Α Yes. 4 Tell us why you decided to proceed with charges 5 against Mr. O'Keefe. 6 Α I believed that there was probable cause to arrest him for the murder of Victoria Whitmarsh at the end of the -conclusion of the interview. 8 9 Q Okay. MR. LALLI: Your Honor, that concludes redirect. 10 THE COURT: All right. Any recross? 11 12 MS. PALM: No more questions. Thank you. 13 THE COURT: All right. Any questions from any of the jurors? No questions. Thank you, Detective. You are excused. 14 15 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 16 THE COURT: Next witness for the State? 17 MR. LALLI: Your Honor, at this point the State and the defense have entered into a stipulation with respect to 18 19 certain records with respect to Ms. Whitmarsh. And I'd ask 20 that that stipulation be placed on the record. 21 THE COURT: You are stipulating, Ms. Palm? 22 MS. PALM: We are, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. 23 24 MS. PALM: Thank you. THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, the parties have 25

prepared a stipulation. I'm going to read this into the record. An instruction will tell you that if the parties stipulate to a particular fact, you are to accept that fact as true.

"Records from October 2001, admission to Monte Vista Hospital show that Victoria Whitmarsh was admitted," in quotes, "because she had tried to cut her wrist in an attempt to hurt herself," close quote. "When Victoria Whitmarsh was brought to Sunrise Hospital prior to transfer to Monte Vista, documents indicate," in quotes, "patient comes in by EMS with bilateral wrist cuts.

"Patient states, had fight with husband, got depressed, and tried to cut wrist with a knife. Patient stated, was trying to kill myself," close quote. It's from the triage nursing assessment sheet. "She was diagnosed with laceration on both wrists. Psychiatric evaluation by Dr.

Dakay," D-A-K-A-Y, "shows, the patient was brought in after she tried to cut her wrist in an attempted suicide. This has been her fourth suicide attempt, and I was just recently made aware of this."

"Records from September 2006, admission to Monte
Vista Hospital show that Victoria Whitmarsh has self-inflicted
wrist laceration. Admission certification by Dr. Slagel
(phonetic) reports, Ms. Whitmarsh had made at least three
suicide attempts. Recent attempt could have been lethal."

This is the emergency admission form.

"Discharge summary by Dr." -- I'll spell this, A-D-E-K-U-N-I, (indiscernible), A-J-A-Y-A, MD, states, "She had to be intubated after she overdosed with morphine after an argument with her estranged husband. She has been self-mutilating for the past 15 years, and stated that she cuts herself when she is angry. And the last time she cut her left wrist was with a pair of scissors on September 22nd, 2008. She complained" --

MS. PALM: Your Honor, I'm sorry. It was 2006.

THE COURT: 2006. That's correct, Ms. Palm. Thank
you. "She complained of irritability, mood swings, difficultly
sleeping at night because of racing thoughts, poor appetite,
anxiety, low energy, and difficulty sleeping, and difficulty
concentrating. She also reports episodic euphoria, anger
outbursts, and decreased need for sleep."

Discharge summary. "Victoria Whitmarsh reported that in October 2001, admission to Monte Vista Hospital occurred because she was angry, screaming, and she went berserk after an argument with her husband, and overdosed on pills and cut her wrist." "Doctor" -- do you know how to pronounce that, Ms.

Palm? Or anyone know how to pronounce that? It's the same Dr.

23 -

MS. PALM: I do not, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- (indiscernible), MD, "evaluated

ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT

1 Whitmarsh, and noted that she has a long history of poor anger management, and very impulsive behavior. That's from a 2 3 discharge summary. 4 "Monte Vista Hospital assessment and referral 5 screening, dated October 29, 2006, indicates, chief complaint 6 in patients own words, why are you here today? Answer, I've 7 been depressed. I cut myself when I am depressed. I also got angry with my husband. That is why I took the pills. Under 8 9 heading of precipitating events which occurred in previous 72 10 hours which prompted assessment." 11 This is in quotes, "Patient also admits to a history 12 of self-mutilation. Most recently, she stabbed herself on her 13 hands, October 22nd, 2006, because I am not happy with myself. Patient admits poor impulse control as evidenced by, cuts self 14 15 when angry." And that's the extent of the stipulation. 16 MS. PALM: Thank you. 17 THE COURT: And the State has rested, correct? 18 MR. LALLI: Your Honor, we now rest. 19 THE COURT: Okay. And Ms. Palm, I believe you have a 20 witness this afternoon? 21 MS. PALM: I do have one witness. 22 THE COURT: All right. 23 I will make sure she's out there, Your MS. PALM: 24 Honor.

Okay.

THE COURT:

25

	21
1	MS. PALM: Your Honor, the defense calls Dorothy
2	Robe.
3	THE COURT: Robe? All right.
4	THE MARSHAL: Step up here to the witness stand.
5	Remain standing, raise your right hand, and face the clerk.
6	THE WITNESS: Okay. Who's the clerk?
7	THE MARSHAL: Right there.
8	THE WITNESS: Oh, okay.
9	DOROTHY ROBE, DEFENSE'S WITNESS, SWORN
10	THE CLERK: Okay, please sit down.
11	THE WITNESS: Okay.
12	THE CLERK: And pull our chair up to the microphone.
13	And state and spell your name for the record.
14	THE WITNESS: This is a microphone?
15	THE COURT: Yes.
16	THE CLERK: Yes, ma'am.
17	THE WITNESS: My name is Dorothy Robe. And it's
18	spelled excuse me. D-O-R-O-T-H-Y. And the last name is
19	Robe, R-O-B-E.
20	THE COURT: Go ahead, counsel.
21	MS. PALM: Thank you.
22	DIRECT EXAMINATION
23	BY MS. PALM:
24	Q Good afternoon, Ms. Robe. Are you a little bit
25	nervous?

	1		217
1	A	Oh, I feel like I'm having a tot	al attack.
2	Q	Do you have a stress problem wit	h testifying?
3	A	I do, but I'll try to get throug	h it. Okay?
4	Q	Okay. What's your age?	
5	A	70.	
6	Q	And where do you live?	
7	A	424 (indiscernible) Lane.	
8	Q	Is that in Clark County, Nevada?	
9	A	Yes, it's in Las Vegas.	
10	Q	How long have you lived there?	
11	A	Nine years.	
12	Q	How long have you lived in Clark	County?
13	A	42 years.	
14	Q	Okay. And what do you do for a l	living, if anything?
15	A	I'm a retired school teacher.	
16	Q	Okay. Was how long were you a	school teacher?
17	A	30 years.	
18	Q	Is that here in Clark County also	95
19	A	25 years in Clark County, and fiv	re in Montana.
20	Q	Okay. And do you know Brian O'Ke	efe?
21	A	Yes, I do.	
22	Q	Is he the gentleman sitting at th	e table to my right?
23	А	I can't see him very well.	
24		MS. PALM: Can you stand up, Bria	n?
25		THE WITNESS: Is that Brian?	
- 1			•

1	BY MS. F	PALM:		
2	Q	Can you see him okay from there?		
3	A	Yeah, he looks a little different.		
4	Q	Okay. That is Brian.		
5	A	Okay.		
6	1	MS. PALM: Would the Court reflect the		
7	identifi	cation, Your Honor?		
8		THE COURT: Yes, it will.		
9		MS. PALM: For the record.		
10	BY MS. P.	ALM:		
11	Q	And do you also know a woman named Cheryl N	Morris?	
12	A	Yes, I do.		
13	Q	Okay. Was Cheryl Morris living with you at	some	
14	point?			
15	A	Yes. She lived with me I don't know, it	seemed	
16	like year	rs. But maybe it was about a year, I don't k	mow.	
17	Q	Okay, was that in 2008?		
18	A	I think so.		
19	Q	Okay. Was there a time that she lived with	you with	
20	Brian O'Keefe?			
21	A	Yes, for about three months.		
22	Q	Okay. And how often did you see them?	•	
23	А	Every day.		
24	Q	Okay.		
25		MR. LALLI: Can we approach, Your Honor?		

THE COURT: All right. 1 (Off-record bench conference) 2 MS. PALM: Okay. 3 BY MS. PALM: 4 So when -- for the three months or so that you lived 5 with Brian and Cheryl, you saw them every day? 6 Oh, yes. 7 Α Okay. And did you ever hear Brian say that he wanted 8 to kill Victoria? 9 10 Never. Okay. Did you ever see Brian demonstrate how he 11 would kill somebody with knives? 12 13 No. Not at all. Okay. Did you want -- did you ever tell Brian you 14 wanted him out of the house? 15 16 Α No. Did you ever tell Cheryl you wanted Brian out of the 17 18 house? 19 No, I didn't. When Brian actually moved out of the house and got 20 21 the apartment, did he do that on his own? Α Yes. 22 And then did Cheryl follow him to the apartment? 23 Well she -- they went together, as far as I can 24 Α 25 remember.

1	Q Okay. Did you ever come to know Victoria Whitmarsh?
2	A I met her twice.
3	Q Okay. What were the circumstances of that?
4	A Well one day I think it was twice. They came
5	over, and Brian washed clothes all day. And I visited with
6	Victoria. And I can't remember the other time. But I think it
7	was twice that they were over there.
8	Q Okay. From the time that you spent with her, would
9	you consider her to be a meek person?
10	A Not at all.
11	Q Did you have were you able to form an opinion
12	whether she was a submissive person?
13	A Definitely not.
14	Q Did you ever see Brian threaten her when she was with
15	him.
16	A No, he treated her
17	Q No
18	A great.
19	Q Okay. Are you still friends with Brian today?
20	A Yes.
21	Q Thank you, Dorothy.
22	MS. PALM: No more questions.
23	THE WITNESS: That's all?
24	THE COURT: Oh, just
25	MS. PALM: That's all for me.
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THE COURT: -- hang on, ma'am.
  1
  2
                THE WITNESS: Oh.
  3
                THE COURT: The district attorney may have -- the
      deputy district attorney --
  4
                THE WITNESS: Okay.
  5
                THE COURT: -- may have some questions for you.
  6
  7
                THE WITNESS: Okay.
                             CROSS-EXAMINATION
  8
     BY MR. LALLI:
 9
10
                Ms. Robe, just one question. Were you aware that Mr.
     O'Keefe actually was convicted and sent to prison for battering
11
12
     Victoria? Did you know that? And just --
13
                Yes.
14
                -- yes or no. Okay. Does that --
15
          Α
                Yes.
                Does that change your opinion about how he treated
16
17
     her?
18
               No.
               Okay, thank you.
19
               MR. LALLI: Nothing else.
20
               THE COURT: Any redirect?
21
               MS. PALM: No.
22
               THE COURT: Any questions from any of the jurors? No
23
     questions. All right. Thank you, ma'am. You are excused.
24
25
               THE WITNESS:
                             Okay.
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1 THE COURT: Thank you very much. 2 THE WITNESS: Now can I be in the audience? 3 THE COURT: No, you need to --THE WITNESS: Oh. 4 5 THE COURT: -- leave the courtroom. 6 THE WITNESS: Okay. And sit out there 7 (indiscernible). 8 THE COURT: Be careful. THE WITNESS: Okay. (Indiscernible) very shaky 9 today. 10 11 (Pause in proceedings) 12 THE COURT: Do you have any other witnesses for 13 today, Ms. Palm? MS. PALM: I do not, Your Honor. My witnesses -- the 14 15 rest of them are lined up for tomorrow morning. 16 THE COURT: Okay. Ladies and gentlemen, I've been advised by the attorneys that they will complete the 17 18 evidentiary portion of this trial tomorrow. We will have 19 deliberation tomorrow as well. But there are a couple -- some 20 more evidence that will be presented to you as part of this 21 trial. 22 Because of your service last week and this week, and 23 we should be getting into closing arguments tomorrow, the Court 24 will provide your lunch for tomorrow. Okay. 25 During this evening recess, it is your duty not to

converse among yourselves, or with anyone else on any subject 1 2 connected with this trial. Or to read, watch or listen to any 3 report of or commentary on the trial by any person connected with the trial, or by any medium of information, including without limitation, newspaper, television, radio, or the 5 6 internet. You are not to form or express an opinion on any 7 subject connected with this case until this matter is submitted 8 to you. 9 Before I give you the exact time, can I have counsel approach, please? 10 (Off-record bench conference) 11 12 THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen, we'll 13 resume tomorrow at 9:45. I do have a lengthy calendar tomorrow, and I hope to be able to get it through for a -- we 14 may be a few minutes late. But I'm shooting for 9:45 tomorrow. 15 So we'll see you back 9:45. Please have a safe drive home. 16 (Outside the presence of the jury) 17 THE COURT: All right. We're outside the presence of 18 19 the jury panel. And State, I think you say you just need to go run back to your office to get your jury instructions? 20

MR. LALLI: Yes, sir.

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: And Ms. Palm, do you have those with you today?

MS. PALM: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. As soon as everyone's ready,

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we can hash out the instructions.
 1
               MR. LALLI: Thank you. You want to do that in
 2
     chambers first? Or how does -- I'm not sure how --
 3
               THE COURT: Yeah, let's do that.
 4
               MR. LALLI: -- the Court does that.
 5
               THE COURT: And we can --
 6
               MS. PALM: I'm sorry, how much time do we have before
 7
     we do that?
 8
               THE COURT: Whatever you need. Whatever --
 9
               MS. PALM: No, I mean --
10
               THE COURT: -- both sides need.
11
               MS. PALM: I'm just going to talk to her for a minute
12
13
     outside.
               THE COURT: How long will it take you?
14
               MS. PALM: He has to go get his instructions, right?
15
               THE COURT: About ten minutes, Mr. Lalli?
16
               MR. LALLI: Yeah, at the most.
17
18
               MS. PALM: Okay.
               THE COURT: All right.
19
              (Court recessed at 5:27 p.m., until Tuesday,
20
                           August 31, 2010)
21
22
23
24
25
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Ι	Ν	DE	Х

	<u> </u>	<u>JEV</u>	•	
	WITN	ESSES		
NAME	DIRECT	CROSS	REDIRECT	RECROSS
PLAINTIFF'S WITNESSES	<u>i</u> :			
Daniel Ford Jocelyn Maldonado Robbie Dahn Edward Guenther Jennifer Bas Marti Wildemann	8 38 71 93 129 166	24 47 88 115 155 182	34/37 67/68/69 126/127 159 210	68 126
DEFENSE'S WITNESS:				
Dorothy Robe	216	221		
	* *	* *		
DESCRIPTION:	<u>EXHI</u>	BITS		ADMITTED
Exhibits 59, 63 throu	gh 76			12
Exhibits MM, NN, OO, DD, AA, EE, GG, CC, F				
Exhibit 132 Exhibit 124				41 45 45
Exhibit BB, Z, Y, B, III, JJJ, KKK, LLL, M	MM, NNN, O	OO, PPP,	RRR, SSS, TTI	r, uuu,
Exhibits VVVV, UUUU, KKKK, IIII, EEEE, HHH BBBB, AAAA	H, GGGG, W	WWW, FFFE	, DDDD, CCCC,	1MM,
Exhibits 77 through 8 Exhibits 125 and 128 Exhibit 123 Exhibits 121 and 122 Exhibit 133 Exhibit 134 Exhibit L Exhibit ZZ				74 92 139 149 169 180 190 206

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

ATTEST: Pursuant to Rule 3C(d) of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, I acknowledge that this is a rough draft transcript, expeditiously prepared, not proofread, corrected, or certified to be an accurate transcript.

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