# example. 

If I go intor my house and smoke methamphemmine, under his theory that would be a Eelony burglary i.]so. That seems a ridiculous extension ol the law. I have never seen it charged that way beeause it wouldn't hold up to secuiting. It would be void for wagneness. vou couldn't figure out what you were dolng insicic your own house.

So whide l appecciate the differenec
butween burgla's and home invasion, F'm not ruxing up the tro.

MR. TT:RNFR: Well, I'm just telling you,
dhat's the stale oll the law. If we could
somehow prowe in every case the individual went
on their home with the intent to commit a
felony, then we catald.
I know Cratordease where we allege
burglary where he wenl into the house, and you an cormmil ia durglary in your own home. Itome invasion, feu van't. I don't know of any case litw where counscland point to.

1 know the elements of the offense are you enter into a strictilse with the jntent to commil a crimen aseault, ballery, pelit larceny
or a felony. I don't know of any case law that says anything diffcrent than that.

I know with home invasion, it is specifically within it, it can't he your own residence lor that particalar ollense.

MR. COFTEE: But with ail due respect, Counscl, Craw/ord was my casc, and I took the issue up to the Supreme Court. It wasn't Mr. Crawford's housc. It was the home of his girlfricnd.

MR. TURNER: Okay.
MR. COFFEE: I can giwe her name and the verse, if you'd like. What it says in you don't have to charge individual roorms in a home particutarly --

THL COURT: With burglary.
MR. COFFEF; -- when फou come in for a hurglary. It's just individual rooms of the hame, hut it wasn't his home. Heilrowe from Palırump with his gunc. The prelim was in front of this Court, in fact.

MR. TIIRNER: Okay. Either way, it doesn't change the fact. I think we've proven the elements for a burglary.

IHL COUKI: Right now, 1 don't know the
unswer widnul duing shate resedrch, okay? So Ill be trithtiad on that.

MR, COFFFF: Okay,
'THE वOTIR'I: I think it's best to let it
gn, I'll hind :t tre and then you can argue that and have it researched in front of the District Court Jitige.

MR. COFFEE: I'd ask this Court to tonsicler Joing sume of the research. 1 know you only howe a souple wecks left, but I trust this Conrt's npinion on things, and I hate to bind somethite up when it may not be legally appropriate.

TIIE COURT: I'll be glad to do it, if you wrant to.

MS. MLRCER: Yonr Honor, the statute spocilically says --

THF COI 隹T: I et me have the stamte. Let tal have it.

MR. CUFFEE: I'he statute says any room residence.

MS. AIERCLK I's 205.060.
THF COITRT: $20.5-$
MS. NERCITR: 060.
THF COTIRT: Tet me get it. 205,960.

MR. COFPPE: The stetute doesn't make a distinguishment between your home or someboty clse's home.

IHF COURI': Ihat's the --
MR. COFFFE: I agree u'ith lisat.
MS. MERCER: Or would there be one that states that there's not.

MK. COFFEE: You'd thiak there would be something. I think there probably is. Crawford is not it.

MR. TUTRNER: And I'd also ask the Court to revicw the home invasion stamte withe it talks about to enter a residence or structure without permission, so that there is that adided clement that we have to prove.

MR. COTPTE: And so the playing field is --

THE COURT: Well, I think the josuc is whether a person can be chavgod with linighary by entering a home which the person owns.

MR. COFFFE: That is the issuc hecanse there are some cases that say whar bic. Fumer is saying. For example, by going into a 7/Elcven, cven though I have a publie lieense to enter that place, that can certainly be a
burglary. 'There's some Nevada cases on point on that.

I don't know that there's anything on
point when it is your own home. That's really just the entex of the question, and I think it is a different property issue, by the way, than it is when I Enter a ? Eleven under some sort of false pretense. I'mentering my own home. ILow cian i lie temeriatg under some sort of false pretense?

MR T: RRNER: Consent just isn't -permission isnt an element. ld ust ask the Cour fors plain reading of the statute, an opposed to home jovasion, which requires permission, and yon have to show that it was done withat permision. And in this onc, that docsn't matter. Ti'ं enters --

TIIE COITRT: Well, does the person need permission to enter a person's home?

MR. TLRNER: Well, we have to prove -- in
other words, a homeowner is always going to have peronission to enter into his own home.

THECOURI': Kight.
MR. TIURNER: So in a home invasion, we have to establish that they didin't have a right
to be there.
THF COHRT: Right.
MR. TURNER: It was done withoul permission. In a burglary, that'r not required. We just have to prove a specific intent. We have to prove entry and a specific intent to commit one of the enumerated offerses.

MR. COFFEE: But, again, if it's that borad, if I call somebody to comenit a fraud on the telephone, f've committed a burglary --

MR. TURNER: Yes.
MR. COFFEE: -- by making a vall in my own
house la say, "Piease buy these vianmin that aren't actually good for yon," or whatever it might be. That secms unduly cxpansivit and seems tinconstitutional

MR. TURNTER: Well, now he: arguing the constitutionality of it.

MR. COFPEE: I'marguing bolh. I'm arguing either it doesn't apply, of it it does apply, it's unconstitutional.

MR. TURNER: I mean we dur'i charge those, but because we elect not to charge them in the D.A.'s office, doesn'l mean it's nol a butglary
weording tu the leyislature.
And what we're talking about here, i know he's talking ahout thesc other potential scenarios, but what we're talking about here is Whe facts of thit case.

I betiene the constitutionatity of the burglary situnte hos been upheld multiple limes. It ss at clear meadirge. If you go into it hlructure wilh the intent to commit a lelony, it's a burglary, wliatever it may be.

MS. MLERL'EK: And if he's chatlenging the sonstitutionality of the statute, it has to be done by a writlen molion and scrved on the An, 's oflice. "hhis inn't the appropriate forun to chellenge that.

MR. COFPIR: So I'm just explaining why my statutory inkermetation is correel, because if we adopl bere, ju would be unconstitutional.

THE COURT: Well, I can do one of two things. I'we gor to admit I don't know the arswer to it withous sufficient research of whether a ferson can be charged with burglary for entering his or her own bome when they have a key and all that. Thates the issuc.

MR. OPFFE: And there might be some law
that I'm not aware of.
THE COURT: I can do one of two things: you know, send it up, and you tam address it and argue it in Dislrict Court. I think chat would the the best where you hare mrere time, because you are going to have bilets abd briels, and my time here is shorL as yeu well know.

MS. MERCER: Comect.
THE COURT: So I think it is besh, I don't know the answer. I'll let the record know, but I think it should be researehed and it should be argued in the District Court: and properly briefed, and at that tince allow the Dislrici Court Judge to make a ciesisior.

MR, COTTEE: And in regards to that, working on that assumption, the Cont is makine a factual finding that coming into the house is enough to support probable canle for bntglary, coming into the house with a metacn?

THE COURT: Do what now?
MR. COFFEE: There's a facemal chlestion and a legal question. Can you burplarize your own house? You got a factual question. Did they establish factually a burglary, to
establish probable cause for a burglary 1
tactually?
MR. TURNER: I think --
MR. COFFEF: Can he --
MR. TURNER: Ts there sullicient evidence
to support a aprecific intent when he entered
Hhat he was going to commil assault andfor battery and --

MS. MERCEZ: Or murder.
MR TTiRNFR: - or murder. And we've already subirited out that argument.

THE COLRR: Well, that will be a question of fact for the jury bo determine as far as I'm enncerned.

I thiuk the State's met the burden, as far is ['m concemed, that a persom who enters a house with a gun and, you know, with the intiont.

MR. COFFEE: Fair enough. That was the only question as to whether or not the Court was findirs probalie cause and the intent, bccause if we do do a wril at some point, it would probably be on both issues, and it's better to have a clea- ruling on the record.

Moving formard.

THE COUR'I: Okay. And Fin going to have that looked up myself because lefoce I leave I want to get an answer.

MR. COFFEE: I will submit on Counts II through IV, Count $V$ and Cousc VI , and there is one argument, rather than going in - in five and six.

MR. TURNER: Okay.
MR. COFFEE: I think that Counti V and VI
should be combined. I think Coumts W and VII . ict's see, lot mac make sure I'm doing this right. Five and six, six and seven, cight and nine, and it is every other count. I think there should be one count of child ahuse and negleet for cach child, not twa counts.

The way they pled it, if you cake a look at the way this is pled, and it's essentially a consisisent pleading for each child, light?

MR. TIJRNER: Cortecl.
MR. COFFEE: Okay. The way they've phed
it, it says. okay, on Count V, by discliarging a firearm inside the child's home, in the proximity of the child.

If you take a took at Count $\vee 1$, it says by shooling the child's mother. Okay. It is part
and parcel. It is leally the sane ativity.
Tt is shooting with children nearby.
Now, I think there is a question facmally, but it is probably a jury question, is whether is is child abuse and neglect simply firing a weapon inside a home, which is what they've pled. This is another issue that we will wril. But we'll submit on that at his point.

But I thing it's really one count child
abuse and neglect. Tt's one incident. It's tot two firing of the weaporn. I tlun't think there's been any' facts to support two charges. I hink they should te combined, one count to each of the children, and we'd submit that to the Court.

MR. TLROER: And, Judge, whal we've done in those two courts, as the Court can sec, is we did allege twe separate counts for caeth child, but what we re alleging are two separate Usings.

As the cour is aware, with child abuse, youl have a situation where you either cause physical injury or place the child in a siluation where physical injury may result.

We've charged that for each of those tor him discharging that firearm in the tesitence with the children being present.

But there's also the alternarive, the other theory under child abuse, which is cususe them to sutter unjustitiable mental injury or be placed in a situation where mertal injury may result.

So there may he a circumbance where the jury, when we go in front of the jury, wey may decide that, you know what, there wasn't a risk of harin to this child, physical thansun but nevertheless, him murdering their mother in their presence, not seeking help for her, leaving the children there, that would result in mental injury to that child.

So that is a separate act or scparate circumstance that were arguing under that sams statule, and the statute allows tow stepratace theorics.

MR. COTFEE: What I wonld sugeest is combining the counts into a single count and making them disjunctive, or by doing this, or doing that. I don't have a problem doing it that way

THE COLIRT: I think that would be the best way of choine it. = think by goling in, I think where the endangerment took place is not when he entered in at first, but when the shooting wok place. That's where it is, so I sort of agree with collskel that you can reword that and have one count with each child.

MR. COFFFF: And I don't mind binding oves - combinirer the language again from both comats. I'm jas sating it's disjunctive. that he prove cither theory that they like, but what they can't do is charge him separate counts for that. That's the problem.

MR. TURNER: Well, I don't know of any cone law fint that either. I mean while we can combine the rwo and/or. I mean whul we're alleging is two septarate --

THE COCIRT: I agree with counsel there. T thild in danterer will the guat and wieat the shooting took place. That would do it.

In otler words, he comiag in, they did not see the gun, and went into the room. And atter the shooting took flace is where the child was jn danger. They didn't know what was going to
take place. He was home. He conid walk in. He was their dad. So I agres piath counsel. I agree.

MS MERCER: But, Your IIonor, the way that we pled it is the --

THI: COURT: Well, why don't you plead it
like that in one count?
MS. MERCER: We're not alleging that he endangered the child when he cante intu the residence. We're allcging that he endangered the child when he fired a firesorm in close proximity of them, and then separately that he continued to endanger them or --

THE COURT: I think il is an all
contimation thing- I agree with coums.al. I agree wilh cournsel.

MR. COFFFF: Would ask that it be amended again. I con't think they shoultit tane lu do $u p$, this hearing.

MR. TURNER: Then we'll jusi consolidate it and/or, so...

MS. MERCER: But timere srill will be five separate counts of child abuse.

TIIE COURT: Yes, the will still be five separate charges.

MR. IIIR'VER: Yes, Judge.
THF COETRT: And/or, bitt not wo in each ane.

MR. TI :RNFR: Okay.
FHE CO:TRT: Yeah, I agree with counse] that to hame that mended as to and/or where there's five counts of chid abuse and neglect, inslead of tern.

MR. COFFEE: So, Judge, jusi so we're clear on whal the Courl will be doing is biading over bount $V$ incorporating the litnguage of Cunal VI ian tue allemative, Is that appropriate, Counsel?

MR. TURENER: I think ithat's whal the Court's ring is to combine those in theory as wone.

I'HE COURI': Right.
MR. COFFEE• And the same thing with seven and eight, bincing over Count VII, and incorporating larisuage in Count VlII in the alternative. Sarme thing with nine and ten, and II and I2, and 13 and 14 .

THE COLIEI': That's correct. Now, what were doing is. What wetl dor is -- hold il. Whe'll bind them ouer like on Count $V$ with
und/or in placing them in mental sultering, and then dismiss Count VI.

MR. COFFEE: So the even oumbered colunts
would be eliminated.
TIIF COURT: Yealh, the everi rinnibered comals
would be --
MR. COFFEE; Six, cighl, wn, 12 and 14. "HE COURI': Right.
MR. 'ITURNER: ConsolidaleL. TIIE COURT: Consolidated in Count -Count VI would be consolidated in five. That would be for Jodcy.

And Count YIII would be consolidated in geven for Jesse.

Count $X$ would be consolidated in Count IX
for Jayce.
Count XII would be consolidated into
Coment XI Cor Tazay.
And Connt XIV would be coceslidaled inlo
Count XUI for Jett.
MR. TURNER: Yes, Yous Honor.
THE COURT: Okay. I think that is the
appropriate way of doing it.
MR. COFFFE: Very gexs.
MR. TIJRNER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And you've still got it there. I
You've still got the andfor, and you still have the whole thing.

MR. TURFER: Okay.
'HE COUKI': I think it's not a separale connt.

So, thereiore, I'm not done yel, so,
therefore, it appearing tal me from the complaint on file terein that erimes have been committed. and those are the erimes that are set forth now in the amended criminal complaint in Case 12 F 1250 OX , and those are the crimes in Count I, Burglery thile in Possession of a Firearm; Connc II, Murcer With Use of a Deadly Weapon; Count IT, Attempt Murder With Use of a Teadly Weapon: Count IV, Carrying a Concealed Firearm or Other Weadly Weapon; and then Count V, Chuld Ahuse and Neglect; as well as Count VJ]. Chitid Aouse and Neglect; as well as Count IX: Child Abuse and Negleet; as well as Count XI, Clicic Abuse and Neglect; and 13, as to Chitd rbust and Neglect, and there's reasonable cause to believe that the defendant, Troy Richard white, cominited these crimes, I lereby order said delimiant to be held to
answer to said charges in the Eighth Indicial District Court, State of Nevada, in and for the County of Clark.

MR. TURNER: Thank you, Your Honor.
MS. MERCER: Thank suu, Four Honor.
MR. COFFEE: Thank you. Your Honor.
TIIE CLERK: January 2nul. 1:30. Lower level, Courtroom A.

MR. TURNER: May I dypuoibla briefly our an uncelated matter?

MS. MERCER: What time wets lhat?
THE CLERK: Are you scting bail on this?"
TIIE COLJRT: I'll get with you in justa minute.

MS. MERCER: What wat the time?
FHE CLLRK: 1:30.
MR. COFFEE: Thanks, Julge. Good seeing you again.

THE COURT: All righty.
MS. MERCER: Your Honcri weve udded tour, five, seven and nine. It should be set in court.

THE COUR'「; I think whal we did was we have him held on no bail. So lef's just hold him on no bail at this time.
(4hthereupon, the procedings uncluded.)

ATTEST: Full, truc, and acourate transcript of proceedings.



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|  | call [18] $9 / 429 / 1$ r 2018 $30 / 730 / 1230 / 14$ $31 / 1131 / 1731 / 2134 / 1541 / 2045 / 1946 / 3$ 57/21 62/20 68/6 74/10 74/13 called \|12| $5 / 12 \mathrm{~F} / 2 \mathrm{C}$ 18:21 $19 / 15$ 19/20 $19 / 2131 / 2431 / 25461849 / 1562 / 1363 / 20$ callling [4] 15/9 19,16 3 [/19 66/8 calls [10] 9/5 10/1 15/6 15/8 15/1721/22 23/7 40/19 6614 66/17 <br> calm [1] $66 / 11$ <br> came [8] 22/19 22110 $281232923071750 \% 9$ 56/10 82/9 <br> can [31] 6/2 $7 / 77237 / 249 / 310926 / 8$ | ```COFFEE [8] 12:326284/44/215/2334/3 34/15 collected [1] GKi22 color [1] 33/24 combine \|2| 81'16837/15 combined [2] 78/107014 combining [2] \(802281 / 9\) conte [13] \(14 / 8189\) 23/2 \(35 / 10283329 / 4\) \(29 / 2230 / 2231 / 93211301751 / 1570117\) comes [7] 5/15 22/13 2822 40\%640/12 65/10 67/23``` |
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| S－H－E－E－N－A［1］6Lis <br> safety［1］ $50 / 13$ <br> said［27］5／209／9 l $5 \times 9$ 1716 $19 / 5$ 23／5 <br> 23／172012 29／229117201730／4931／9 <br> 34／22 34／25 35／16 34／1737／13 37／15 39／15 <br> $39 / 22401943 / 644 / 11461245 / 2586 / 1$ <br> sake［1］5017 <br> same［12］6／21 27／5 35／17 1614 52／15 52／16 <br> 52／175615 79／1 80／18 83，18 $83 / 21$ <br> Sara［1］63／5 <br> sutusiled［1］ $63 / 25$ <br> suw［3］ 25121 27／1＇3 48：23 <br> say［261 6／179／10 10\％：318 15／8 15／22 <br> $17 / 13$ 2W10 25／2 25115 26／22 27／17 28／10 <br> 28／23 29ヶ9 31／19 37／35 4／／15 45／5 47／8 49／5 <br> 51／23 62／11 67／2। 72／20 74／14 <br> saying l5］ $32 / 17$ 29／11 341才 34／22 72／23 <br> says｜9｜ $401646 / 19$ b6ia $70270 / 1371 / 17$ <br> $71 / 20782218 / 24$ <br> scenarios［1］75／4 <br> scene［5］ $51 / 4$ 51／1： $54 / 1854 / 25$ 56／7 <br> scoot［1］［108 <br> scott［1］34／14 <br> scratches［1］50／3 <br> screaming［1］51／11 <br> scrutiny［1］ 697 <br> search［3］53／12 53：1＋5013 <br> seated［1］Mr 18 <br> second［2］56／24 65：6 <br> seconds［1］4．5／24 <br> set［20］10425 $11 / 21$ 23：11 23：13 24／11 25／12 $26 / 626 / 933 / 1739 / 8392.310 / 341 / 545 / 1$ <br> $49 / 12501290 / 247811711881 / 23$ <br> seeing［1］86／17 <br> seeking［1］80／14 <br> seem［1］351］ <br> semed［1］ $40 / 18$ <br> semens［3］60／4 74／16 74， 7 <br> seen［4］4／1435／25 48，24 01／6 <br> semiautomatle［2］3w23 4315 <br> send［1］ 763 <br>  | shorl｜1｜ $76 / 7$ <br> shortly［2］20／6 2\％／13 <br> shot［27］25／23 25／25 36：1 26／3 26／6 36／9 <br> 26／14 27／15 27／18 27／70 27／21 27／23 28／1 <br> $28 / 6$ 28／8 28／102812 28114 28／1733／18 <br> 45／15 45／23 45／23 5012151／351／1751／19 <br> shots［2］47／｜647／23 <br> should［10］ $46 / 2065 / 14415 / 2176 / 1276 / 13$ <br> $78 / 1078 / 479 / 1432 / 1896 / 21$ <br> Shouldn＇t［1］20：17？ <br> show｜5｜14／20 20＇18 65：65／12 73／15 <br> showed［5］49／4 5in＇s fif＇ 10 66／18 67／16 <br> showing［1］67／18 <br> shut［5］24／14 24／15 24／15 24／21 24／22 <br> slde［5］7／1752／2 56／1662／4 67／10 <br> sign［3］ $48 / 1057 / 2563 / 4$ <br> signed［4］57／22 62／762／18 62／21 <br> signing［1］62／8 <br> silver［2］32／16 5614 <br> slmple［1］68／25 <br> shmply［1］79／5 <br> since｜1］ $4 / 13$ <br> simgle［1］ $80 / 22$ <br> $\operatorname{sir}[10] 4 / 189 / 11$ Ioull $10 / 2211 / 1134 / 13$ <br> 34／15 41／11 48／23 53／11 <br> shrens［1］47／1 <br> sister［1］59／16 <br> sit｜｜l｜22／4 <br> silling［2］ $7 / 1411 / 5$ <br> silusled［2］27／LI 5月／22 <br> situation［7］41／194749 47／1047／17 79／23 $79 / 2580 / 7$ <br> six［7］ $13 / 1613 / 2313 / 2478078 / 1278 / 12$ 4 <br> sleep［4］ $18 / 1920 / 1206522 / 6$ <br> sleeps［1］22／10 <br> slecveless［1］ $11 / 6$ <br> slow［1］69／8 <br> smoke｜l｜ $69 / 2$ <br> so［56］5／5 5／12 5／176217／87／107／147／18 <br> $7 / 249 / 39 / 1610 / 8$ 1042 1 Lis 13／22 20／24 <br> 22／6 22／8 22／19 23／L．5 24／3 25／18 27／10 28／3 | spelling［2］ $56 / 8.999^{\prime \prime} 7$ <br> Spencer［1］63／5 <br> spent［3］55／1 55ilo 561 <br> stamp［1］55／13 <br> stand［3］7／19 7／206 6 11 <br> standing［6］9／12 28／4 28i13 46／1251：20 <br> 51／24 <br> sisarted［4］37／1537／203\％1868／8 <br> state［13］ $1 / 61 / 2495120 / 49 / 59 / 1910 / 2$ <br> $57 / 1063 / 1464 / 959414862$ <br> State＇s［6］ $3 / 4355385332164 / 477 / 15$ <br> states［1］72／7 <br> stating［1］8：／10 <br> statule［11］68／2471：1671／1871／207211 <br> 72／1273／1375／7 75128619 80／19 <br> statutory［1］75／17 <br> stay［5］14／11 16／20 $31 / 536 / 18$ 50／15 <br> stayed［3］41／24 42＇］6就3 <br> staying［1］ $38 / 18$ <br> slays［1］ $40 / 10$ <br> Slep［1］9／11 <br> stepfather L1］ $588^{\prime} 10$ <br> stepped［1．］60／20 <br> still［15］20／11 21／ウ 22／1928／4 32／3 32／23 <br> $33 / 140 / 74095238222 \mathrm{~g} 2 / 2485 / \mathrm{S} 5 / 2$ 85／2 <br> stipulate［1］54／1 <br> stipulated［2］57：5：57／8 <br> stipulating［2］47， 010,518 <br> stipulation［3］47／18 54／14 57／3 <br> stipulations［1］53：6 <br> stomach［3］ $26 / 2$ 26：447：13 <br> stood［I］ $30 / 17$ <br> stop 14］ $23 / 925 / 3$ 3411644，16 <br> stopwatch［1］ $47 / 7$ <br> streets［1］13／1 <br> strike［1］ $56 / 15$ <br> structure［3］69／24 72113 75／7 <br> stult［1］24／2 <br> subject［2］5／12 53，12 <br> suhmit［4］6／24 78／4 75／X $70 / 15$ <br> submitted［1］7T11 |



| V |  | would [46] 5/12 5177 6/94 8/18/9 13/22 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $13 / 2314 / 8$ 14/10 14/17 $14 / 2014 / 2215 / 16$ <br> $29 / 3$ 36/17 36/18 37/1 41/11 $42 / 5$ 53:17 <br> 54/14 55/8 55/11 57:10 57/14 67/21 69/3 <br> $69 / 72 / 6721875 / 18761577238115880 / 21$ <br> $81 / 1$ 81/21 82/17 84/4 84/684/11 84/12 <br> 84/13 84/15 84/1784/19 <br> wouldn't [1] 0 op <br> wound $11 \mid 54 / 6$ <br> wrist [1] 47/13 <br> writ [2] 77/22 74/8 <br> write[1] 7/24 <br> written [11] 75/33 |
|  |  | X |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { visit [1] } 36 / 17 \\ & \text { visitation [4] } 14 / 2] 4 / 4 \mid 4 / 1714 / 21 \\ & \text { vitamins [1] } 74 / 14 \\ & \text { voice [5] 164 } 16 / 4162521,2249 / 13 \\ & \text { void [2] } 63 / 24697 \end{aligned}$ | $15 / 2216 / 316 / 6162218 / 1219 / 520 / 15$ <br> 21/19 23/3 23/10 $244^{\prime \prime} 13$ 24/19 24/23 25/4 <br> 25/8 25/15 25/19 25/21 2(566 260926/22 28/6 <br> 28/8 28/10 28/12 28/13 28/23 29/9 30/2 | XI [2] 84/1885/21 <br> XII [1] $84 / 17$ <br> XIII [1] $84 / 20$ <br> XIV [1] $84 / 19$ <br> $\mathbf{Y}$ |
| W |  |  |
| ```W-I-N [1] 55/12 waist [1] \(26 / 13\) wail [2] \(811862 / 18\) watve [1] \(6+12\) wake [2] 21/12 21/15 walk [2] \(25 / 1982 / 1\) walked [3] 24/10 \(45 / 367 / 25\) wall [8] 2523 26/2. 2f:~3 27/2 27/3 \(27 / 5\) 27/7 27/10 wandering [1] 28/25 want 122\| 7:197/20 17:-2010 39/13 57/20 60) \(15662763 / 25642071 / 1578 / 3\) Wanted [1] 39/10 warrant [1] 56/13 was [168] wasn'1 [13] 19/18 2312 24/15 25/7 29/18 38/7 39/11 66011 66/13 68.67033 70/19 80/11 walching [2] 20/17 21/3 wave [1] \(41 / 2\) way [17] 6/7 14/15 2/116 30202 39/451/13 \(63 / 216467022736781678177820\) \(80 / 2581 / 242 / 484 / 23\) we 1471 5/166/13 7/12 7/147/15 7/21 7/23 \(8 / 59 / 2\) ।1/19 15/14 1905 201]f 25/16 29/12 37/19 43/5 46/15 48/15 53/857/4 59/13 63/3 63/5 63/7 65/13 65/21 67/24 (1)/14 69/17 69/18 72/15 73/20 73624 74:5 74/674/23 74/24 75/18 77/22 79/7799, 5 80/10 81/15 82/5 86/23 86/23 we'd [1] 7915 we'll [10] 7/10 8/2 23/3 62/6 52/19 64/12 79/882/20883/2483/25 we're [12] 5/8 47/20 529 75/2 75/479/20) \(80 / 1881 / 1682 / 8821033.587 .24\) we've 161 6 \(6 / 2070 / 2377107511780 / 186 / 20\) weapon [16] 8/16 \(8 / 1782218228 / 2333 / 11\) 33/15 42/745/2 45/3 7620 79/6 79/12 85/15 85/16 85:17 weapons [7] \(43 / 643 / 743: 10\) wearlng [1] 1/13 WEDNESTAY [2] 2:17 4/ week [1] 1715 weekends [6] 14/6 14:12 14:13 30/18 4010 65/2 weeks [31 \(342160 \%\) T1:10 well \([221\) 6/117/17/19 14:18 35/22 54/11 \(55 / 186711568 / 12\) 69/1: \(7211873 / 1873 / 20\) 74/18 75/19 76/7 77/12 81/1482/685/18 85/19 85/20 went [12] \(35622 / 223 \mathrm{rbO} 241324 / 1930 / 3\) 55/7 55/14 55/20 69/15 69\%19 81/23``` | $66 / 2267 / 2367 / 25701771 / 1273 / 473 / 7$ 75/23 77/680/108157 81/481/2082/982/11 whenever [1] $23 / 2$ <br> where [4t]] $11 / 18120015 / 2218 / 1221 / 3$ <br> 22/10 23/22 24/6 25/25 26/12 26/14 26/21 27/1 27/1027/2027/25 2811328/1720/22 79/24 30/24 30/25 rB88 50/23 51/21 51/24 55/22 69/18 69/19 (10/22 72/12 76/5 79/23 $79 / 25807809981 / 381 / 58152483 / 6$ Whereupon [21 81188T2 whether [8] 12\%921:1949/18 50/7 72/19 75/22 77/20 70/5 <br> which [18] 17/11 $21 / 55$ 23/23 25/16 26/23 <br> 27/2 30/21 32/9 51/16533 55/8 55/15 55/17 55/21 72/20 73/14 79/6 6 w 5 <br> while [14] 4/13 6/19W14 \$19 21/25 $32 / 3$ <br> 42/1742/1948/125423672161/1081/15 85/13 <br> white [36] 1/9 4/9 8/13 10923 11/12 11/15 <br> $11 / 2534 / 1735 / 2234 u^{\prime \prime} 1$ 」 $37 / 2538 / 1138 / 15$ $38 / 2439 / 239 / 739 / 1835 / 2140 / 342 / 342 / 6$ $45 / 245 / 1946 / 846{ }^{\prime} 11$ 48/4 48/6 52/11 53/13 $54 / 454 / 2155 / 356 / 1157 / 1!62 / 1485 / 24$ <br> White's[7] 36/4 36/15 42/19 45/6 52/10 56/13 65/1 <br> who [11] 6/119/7 135 22/24 60/18 63/19 63/2067/1367/13 68/34 77/L6 <br> who's [3] 34/22 35/] S4il6 <br> whole [3] 9/15 10/1785/7 <br> why [13] $10 / 820 / 5$ 24,17 $25: 129 / 2435 / 10$ $38 / 4$ 41/24 42/1 44/75912 75/1682/6 <br> wife lif $38 / 2$ <br> will [9] 4/11 7/21 6288 7T/12 78/4 79/8 82/22 82/24 83/10 <br> WLLLLAM [I] $1 / 15$ <br> willing [1] 54/l. <br> Wha [4] 55/12 56/2 50424 50,25 <br> window \|8] $17 / 24$ J $\$ 2$ [84 19/25 39/16 <br> $39 / 1949 / 1166 / 20$ <br> within [2] 38/2170/4 <br> without [5] 71/2 73/13 73/1674/375/21 <br> witness [3] $9 / 434 / 2$ 4W17] <br> witnessed [1] 49//5 <br> witnesses [71 5/6 5it1 5/246/127/253/3 57/15 <br> woke [5] 20/8 20/15 21/19 29/2 22/3 <br> women [1] 19/1 <br> word [21 34/1842/18 <br> words [2] 73/21 81/23 <br> work [5] $14 / \rho 14 / 1843 / 448 / 648 / 8$ <br>  | Yavapai [1] 56/8 yeall [6] 4/15 4/16 8/2 43:222 83/5 84/5 year [4] 12/2 13:17 13/1954/20 years I71 11/16 11517/11/21 35/1335/17 42/16 $42 / 24$ <br> yes [163] <br> Yesco [1] 48/9 <br> yet [2] 23/2 85/7 <br> you [353] <br> you'd [3] 35/25 7013 72k <br> you're [12] $17 / 1631 / 443 / 1047 / 6495552 / 25$ <br> $59 / 2362 / 862 / 23612163 / 863 / 9$ <br> you've [4] 42/10 4223 85/1 85/2 <br> Young [1] $48 / 10$ <br> your 1711 4/12 5/16 $6 / 247 / 87 / 167 / 207 / 21$ 9/4 9/5 9/139718 9r:99/2310/3 10/710/13 11/7 11/24 15/1 16/1 12619 30/8 31/21 33/6 34/2 37/15 41/22 43/748/448/184923 50/13 $52 / 5$ 52/21 5314 53/24 54/13 54/25 56/5 57/957/25 61/20 6LSt 61/2062963/16 $63 / 1764 / 1264 / 196$ 6555 66/1 66/3 6755 68/15 $68 / 1768 / 2068 / 24609569 / 2070 / 471 / 16$ $72 / 273 / 476 / 23824184 / 2184 / 2586 / 486 / 5$ 86/6 86/20 <br> yourself [2] 33/18 3923 |

ORD
PHILIP J. KOHN, PUBLIC DEFENDER
NEVADA BAR NO. 0556
309 South Third Street, Suite \#226
Las Vegas, Nevada 89155
(702) 455-4685

Attorney for Defendant

## DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

CLERK OF THE COURT

THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Plaintiff,
v.

TROY RICHARD WHITE,
Defendant.

CASE NO. C-12-286357-1
DEPT. NO. XI

## ORDER

The Petition of TROY RICHARD WHITE submitted by SCOTT L. COFFEE, Deputy Public Defender, as attorney for the above-captioned individual, having been filed in the above-entitied matter,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that you, STEVE GRIERSON, Clerk of the Eighth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Clark, issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

DATED AND DONE at Las Vegas. Nevada, this 22d of February, 2013.

Submitted By:
PHILIP J. KOHN
CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER

By $\qquad$
SCOTPL. COPFFE, \#5607
Deputy Public Defender

WRTH
PHILIP J. KUHN, PUBLIC DEFENDER
NEVADA BAR NO. 0556
309 South Third Street, Suite \#226
Las Vegas, Nevada 89155
(702) 455-4685

Attorney for Defendant <br> \title{

## DISTRICT COURT <br> \title{ \section*{DISTRICT COURT <br> <br> <br> CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA} 

 <br> <br> <br> CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA}}

CLERK OF THE COURT

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

TROY RICHARD WHITE,
Defendant.

CASE NO. C-12-286357-1
DEPT. NO. XI

## WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

To: Clark County Sheriff
Clark County, Nevada

GREETINGS:
We command that you have the body of the above-captioned person, by you imprisoned and detained, as it is alleged, together with the time and cause of such imprisonment and detention, by whatever name said above-captioned person shall be called or charged, before the Honorable Elizabeth Gonzalez, District Court Judge, at her chambers or her courtroom in the Regional Justice Center, 200 Lewis Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada, in the City of Las Vegas, County of Clark, State of Nevada, on March 27, 2013 at the hour of 9:00 am., to do and receive that which shall then and there be considered concerning the said above-captioned person; and have you then and there this Writ.

DATED AND DONE this $\qquad$ of February, 2013.


## CERTIFICATE OF ELECTRONIC SERVICE

I hereby certify that service of WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS, was made this $2 \mathcal{C q}$ day of February, 2013 to:

CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PDMotions(a)cedanv.com


## CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

I hereby certify that service of the foregoing WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS, was
made this $\mathscr{Z V}$ day of February, 2013, by facsimile transmission to:

CLARK COUNTY DETENTION CENTER FAX \# (702) 671-3763
By: is /S. Ruano Employee of the Public (Defender's Office

Case Name: TROY RICHARD WHITE
Case No.: C-12-286357-1
Dept. No. XI

## RWHC

STEVEN B. WOLFSON
Clark County District Attorney
CLERK OF THE COURT
Nevada Bar \#001565
LIZ MERCER
Chief Deputy District Attorney
Nevada Bar \#010681
200 Lewis Avenue
Las Vegas, Nevada $89155-2212$
(702) 671-2500

State of Nevada

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

In the Matter of Application, of

TROY WHITE, \#1383512
for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

## RETURN TO WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

DATE OF HEARING: MARCH 27, 2012
TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M.
COMES NOW, DOUGLAS C. GILLESPIE, Sheriff of Clark County, Nevada, Respondent, through his counsel, STEVEN B. WOLFSON, District Attorney, through LIZ. MERCER, Chief Deputy District Attorney, in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus issued out of and under the seal of the above-entitled Court, and made returnable on the 27 th day of March, 2013, at the hour of 9:00 o'clock A.M., before the above-entitled Court, and states as follows:

1. Respondent admits the allegations of Paragraph(s) 1-2 of the Petitioner's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus.
2. Respondent denies the allegations set forth in Paragraph 3 of the Petitioner's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus.
3. Paragraph(s) 4-5 do not require admission or denial.
4. The Petitioner is in the actual or constructive custody of DOUGLAS C. GILLESPIE, Clark County Sheriff, Respondent herein, pursuant to a Criminal Information or Indictment, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit 1 and incorporated by reference herein.

Wherefore, Respondent prays that the Writ of Habeas Corpus be discharged and the Petition be dismissed.

DATED this 19th day of March, 2013.
Respectfully submitted,
STEVEN B. WOLFSON
Clark County District Attorney
Nevada Bar \# 001565

BY | /s/ LIZ MERCER |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { LIZ MERCER } \\ \text { Chief Deputy District Attomey } \\ \text { Nevada Bar \#010681 }\end{array}$ |

## POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

## STATEMENT OF FACTS

In June of 2012, Echo Lucas White and Defendant, Troy White, separated. Preliminary Hearing Transcripts, 11-12. ${ }^{1}$ Once they separated, Echo developed a relationship with Joseph Averman, with whom she had an eight (8) year long friendship. PHT 11-12. Joseph moved into the home with Echo and the five children (Jodey, Jayce, Jesse, Jett, and Jazzy) who belonged to Echo and Defendant toward the end of June. PHT

[^0]12-13, 16. Three of the children were his biological children, but the oldest two boys were not. PHT, 35-36. Defendant exercised visitation with the children on the weekends. PHT, 13-14. Typically, Defendant showed up at the house for his visitation after he got off of work on Friday aftemoons at about two or three. PHT, 14. Defendant would stay at the house on Altamira during the weekend and Echo and Joseph would leave the house. PHT, 14.

Defendant was upset about his separation from Echo. PHT, 15. In fact, he was so upset that he would constantly harass Echo with telephone calls and text messages. PHT, 15. Once Defendant learned of the relationship between Echo and Joseph, he began threatening Joseph. PHT, 16. More specifically, Defendant would say things like, "If you don't stay away, I'm going to fucking kill youl." PHT, 16.

On Friday, June 27, 2012, Joseph was at the house on Altamira with Echo and the five (5) children. PHT, 17. Throughout the night of the $26^{\text {th }}$ and early morning hours of the $27^{\text {th }}$, Defendant was calling and texting Echo incessantly. PHT, 18-20. Echo couldn't answer the phone because she had gel on her hands from doing her hair. PHT, 19. Then, At about 2:00 a.m. on that date, Defendant showed up at the house and was banging on the bedroom window. PHT, 18-19. After Echo heard the banging, she called Defendant and told him he couldn't show up and do that kind of thing because the children were sleeping. PHT, 19-20. After that, Joseph and Echo went to sleep. PH, 20.

At about seven (7) or eight (8) o'clock the morning of the July 27, 2012, Joseph and Echo awoke with the children. PHT, 20. That morning, they had breakfast and watched TV. PHT, 20. Echo washed and folded laundry. PHT, 20. Later in the morning, at about 10:30, Echo laid down on the couch and fell asleep. PHT, 20. Echo woke up from her nap at about 11:45 a.m. that morning. PHT, 21. When, she awoke, she saw several missed texts and phone calls from Defendant. PHT, 23.

Joseph told Echo to go lay down in the master bedroom and take a nap. PHT, 22. When Echo got up from the couch, to go to the bedroom, Joseph followed with the baby, Jazz. PHT, 22. Joseph was going to put Jazzy in her crib for a nap. PHT, 22. As he walked
to the master bedroom, he heard the two (2) older boys, Jodey and Jayce, saying, "Mommy, Mommy, Daddy's here." PHT, 22. Once inside, Defendant asked to speak to Echo. PHT, 22. Echo responded by telling him that they could just talk when he came back later to visit the children. PHT, 23. At that point, Defendant looked at Joseph and said, "Joe, please, just give me five minutes. She hasn't returned my calls or my texts all day long. I just need to talk to her." PHT, 23. At that point, Echo looked at Joseph and told him, "Alright, just give me five minutes." PHT, 23. Defendant appeared irritated. PHT, 40.

Echo and Defendant went into the spare bedroom. PHT, 23. The spare bedroom was directly across from the master bedroom, where the baby's crib was placed. PHT, 23. Joseph stayed in the master bedroom with Jazzy. PHT, 24. At the time Defendant entered the house, Joseph did not see anything in Defendant's hands, and he still didn't see anything in his hands at the time Echo and Defendant went into the bedroom. PHT, 23-24. Joseph left the master bedroom door partially opened. PHT, 24.

While Joseph was in the bedroom with the baby, he heard Echo cry out, "Troy, no, please don't" and "Stop!" PHT, 25. Joseph was alarmed by this and opened the door. PHT, 24-25. When he opened the master bedroom door, Joseph saw Echo trying to come out of the door to the spare bedroom. PHT, 25. Next, Joseph saw Defendant pull Echo back into the room, push her into the wall, and then shoot her. PHT, 25. The wall that Defendant shoved Echo into separated the room from the hallway and was directly across from the baby's crib. PHT, 27. Defendant had the gun in his hand and was holding it at waist level. PHT, 26. After being shot, Echo buckled over and fell to the floor. PHT, 26. At that point, Defendant turned and shot Joseph in the arm and the abdomen. PHT, 27. When Joseph was shot, he was standing in the doorway of the master bedroom and Defendant was standing in the doorway to the spare bedroom. PH, 28. Joseph fell to the floor in the masterbedroom after being shot. PHT, 27-28.

Once Joseph was shot, Defendant came into the master bedroom. PHT, 28. He told Joseph, "I told you this would happen." PHT, 29. Jodey and Jayce then came to where Joseph and Echo were laying to check on them. PHT, 29. The two became hysterical. PHT,
29. The children shouted at Defendant, "We need to call for help. You killed Mommy." PHT, 29. Defendant responded by telling them that he tried to call but his phone wasn't working. PHT, 29. Then, Defendant began trying to corral the kids into the same room. PHT, 29.

Jayce got out of the room and went to check on Joseph. PHT, 30. Joseph asked Jayce to go get his cell phone. PHT, 30. Jayce got the phone and told Defendant that he was giving it to Joseph to call for help. PHT, 30. Troy then went to the master bedroom and stood over Joseph with the gun to his head, took the phone, and told him, "You ain't calling nobody." PHT, 30. Defendant also told him that if he was going to prison, he was going to make it worth it. PHT, 31.

Eventually, the police and paramedics arrived and took Joseph to the hospital. PHT, 32. When Joseph was being loaded into the ambulance, he noticed that Echo's car (a Silver Dodge Durango) was missing. PHT, 32 .

At the time their mother was shot, the two oldest boys, Jayce and Jodey, were in the hallway, Jazzy was in her crib, and the two other boys were somewhere in the house. PHT, 26. When Joseph was shot, he was standing immediately next to Jazzy's crib in which she was situated. PHT, 51-52. After Joseph and Echo were shot, the children were crying and hysterical. PHT, 51-52.

Det. Travis Ivie responded to the scene at 325 Altamira on July 27,2012 to investigate the homicide of Echo White and shooting of Joseph Averman. PHT, 54. Upon arrival, he observed a spent bullet in the driveway. There was also a black and white backpack on the driveway with an empty gun holster inside. PHT, 55. In addition, they located a bullet hole on the exterior of the residence. PHT, 55. Also, when he entered the residence, he located a spent shell casing for a 9 millimeter handgun in the spare bedroom (craft room). PHT, 55. Inside the master bedroom, he located a bullet hole indicating that the bullet went through the bedroom and exited out of the front of the house. PHT, 55. A third spent shell casing in the hallway. PHT, 56 .

Later that day, Det. Ivie traveled to the Yavapai County Sheriff's Office in Prescott, Arizona and came into contact with Defendant. While at that office, a search warrant was executed on the Silver Dodge Durango which Defendant took from the residence after shooting Echo and Joseph. PHT, 56. During the search of the vehicle, they located a 9 mm firearm bearing Serial No. TOA33791. The firearm was unloaded but next to the firearm were two magazines. PHT, 56 . One magazine contained 12 rounds and the other contained 9. PHT, 56. The headstamp on the cartridge cases matched those found at the scene. PHT, 56. Defendant had no concealed carry permit on the date of the offense. PHT, 53.

An autopsy conducted by Dr. Lisa Gavin of the Coroner's office determined that the cause of Echo's death was the gunshot wound to her abdomen and the manner of death was homicide. PHT, 53-54.

Following the preliminary hearing Defendant was held to answer the charges contained in the Information. Defendant was arraigned on January 9, 2013. The instant Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus was filed on February 4, 2013. The State's Return follows.

## ARGUMENT

## I. SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE WAS PRESENTED TO ESTABLISH SLIGHT OR MARGINAL EVIDENCE THAT DEFENDANT COMMITTED THE CHARGED CRIMES.

In determining whether there is probable cause to hold the Defendant to answer for trial in the District Court, the Court is not "concerned with the prospect that the evidence presently in the record may, by itself, be insufficient to sustain a conviction." Sheriff v. Hodes, 96 Nev. 184, 186, 606 P.2d 178, 180 (1980). Instead, the court's finding of "[p]robable cause to support a criminal charge "[m]ay be based on slight, even 'marginal" evidence . . . because it does not involve a determination of the guilt or innocence of an accused.""Sheriff v. Steward, 109 Nev. $831,835,858$ P.2d 48, 51 (1993) (quoting Sheriff v. Hodes, 96 Nev. 184, 186, 606 P.2d 178, 180 (1980)). Furthermore, " $[t] 0$ commit an accused for trial, the State is...only [required] to present enough evidence to support a reasonable inference that the accused committed the offense." Kinsey v. Sheriff, 87 Nev.

361, 363, 487 P.2d 340, 341 (1971); see also, Sheriff v. Milton, 109 Nev. 412,851 P. 2 d 417 (1993). Additionally, as long as the State has presented sufficient legal evidence to establish probable cause, a grand jury indictment will be sustained even if inadmissible evidence may have been offered. Dettloff v. State, 120 Nev. 588, 595, 97 P.3d 586, 591 (2004). Likewise, "The accused's explanation for the [events], being in the nature of a defense, whether true or false, is for the trier of facts to consider at trial," and it is not appropriately considered when determining the issue of probable cause. State v. Fuchs, 78 Nev. 63, 68, 368 P.2d 869, 871 (1962).

Defendant fails to cite any apposite, binding legal authority for his proposition that one cannot burglarize his or her own home. Because the law in the Nevada does not support that position, the State respectfully submits that Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus should be denied, as set forth more fully below.

## A. SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE WAS PRESENTED TO SUSTAIN THE BURGLARY CHARGE AS CONSENT TO ENTER IS NOT A DEFENSE.

Burglary requires entry with the intent to commit a certain enumerated illegal act, including any felony. NRS 205.060. The Nevada Supreme Court has determined that unlawful entry is not an element of burglary. See State v. Adams, $94 \mathrm{Nev} .503,505,581$ P.2d 868, 869 (1979) (holding that common-law breaking is not essential element of crime of burglary and only an entry with intent to commit larceny or other felony is required). Furthermore, the Court has also held that consent to enter is not a defense. See, Hernandez v. State, 118 Nev. $513,531,50$ P.3d 1100,1113 (2002)(holding that evidence was sufficient to sustain the aggravator that the murder was committed in the commission of the burglary of the defendant's ex-wife's home, regardless of whether the victim originally consented to the entry); see also, Barrett v. State, 105 Nev. 361, 364, 775 P.2d 1276, 1277 (1989)(Defendant was properly convicted of burglary of apartment where he had been staying at apartment for 10 days preceding the date of the offense and paid money toward expenses because consent is not a defense to Burglary). The Nevada Supreme Court has also refused to read other various common law elements into the statutory burglary definition.

See State v. Adams, supra, 94 Nev. 503, 581 P.2d 868 (1978); McNeely v. State, 81 Nev. 663, 409 P.2d 135 (1966)(rejecting Defendant's argument that the common law element of breaking still existed despite its absence in NRS 205.060 and noting that legislature rewrote the burglary statute in a broader form); Page v. State, 88 Nev. 188, 495 P. 2 d 356 (1972); State v. Dann, 18 Nev. 345, 4 P. 336 (1884). More importantly, the Court has previously upheld a burglary conviction where defendant claimed that he lived at the home of his murdered ex-girlfriend, which he entered to murder her. See generally, Chappell v. State, 114 Nev. 1403, 1405 , 972 P.2d 838, 839 (1998).

Because consent to enter, permission to enter, and ownership of property are not defenses to the crime of Burglary, Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus should be denied.

## B. THE BURGLARY STATUTE IS CLEAR AND UNAMBIGUOUS SO IT WOULD BE IMPROPER FOR THIS COURT TO READ INTO IT A REQUIREMENT THAT IS NOT PRESENT.

Furthermore, to the extent that defense counsel asks this Court to read into the statute, a limitation that does not exist, that would be improper. "It is well established that when the language of a statute is plain and unambiguous, and its meaning clear and unmistakable, there is no room for construction, and the courts are not permitted to search for its meaning beyond the statute itself." Nelson v. Heer, 123 Nev. 26, --, 163 P.3d 420, 425 (2007). However, when a statute is ambiguous, or it does not speak to the issue before the Court, it may be examined through legislative history, reason, and public policy to ascertain the legislature's intent. Id. "The meaning of the words used may be determined by examining the context and the spirit of the law..."Id. A statute should be read as a whole, and should be read to give meaning to all its parts. Matter of Petition of Phillip A.C., 122 Nev. --, 149 P.3d 51, 57-58 (2006). Its interpretation should avoid meaningless or unreasonable results. Id.

The burglary statute clearly reads,
A person who, by day or night, enters any house, room, apartment, tenement, shop, warehouse, store, mill, barn, stable, outhouse or other building, tent, vessel, vehicle, vehicle trailer,
semitrailer or house trailer, airplane, glider, boat or railroad car, with the intent to commit grand or petit larceny, assault or battery on any person or any felony, or to obtain money or property by false pretenses, is guilty of burglary.

NRS 205.060. The language of the statute allows for an individual to be charged with burglary of his or her own home. Conspicuously absent from the statute is any language limiting its application to only residences that the offender does not have permission to enter. Had the legislature intended to linit its application to only those scenarios where the offender does not have permission to enter, the legislature would have worded the statute in a manner similar to Home Invasion statute. More specifically, NRS 205.067, which applies to Home Invasions, states, "A person who, by day or night, forcibly enters an inhabited dwelling without permission of the owner, resident or lawful occupant, whether or not a person is present at the time of the entry, is guilty of invasion of the home."

Given that the language of the statute is plan and unambiguous, this Court may not read into the statute a requirement that does not exist. As such, the State respectfully submits that Defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus should be denied.

## CONCLUSION

In light of the foregoing, the State respectfully requests that this Honorable Count DENY Defendant's Writ of Habeas Corpus.

DATED this 19th day of March, 2013.
Respectfully submitted,
STEVEN B. WOLFSON
Clark County District Attorney
Nevada Bar \#001565
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { BY } & \text { /s/ LIZ MERCER } \\ & \text { LIZ MERCER } \\ \text { Chief Deputy District Attorney } \\ & \text { Nevada Bar \#0010681 }\end{array}$

## CERTIFICATE OF ELECTRONIC FILING

I hereby certify that service of the above and foregoing, was made this 19 th day of March, 2013, by Electronic Filing to:

SCOTT COFFEE, DPD e-mail: coffeesl@ClarkCountyNV.gov
/s/ HOWARD CONRAD
Secretary for the District Attorney's Office

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TO: TROY RICHARD WHRTE, Delendant, and
TO. SCOTT L. COFFEE Depuy Public Defender for Defendant and
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Oates this $27^{\circ}$ day of March, 2013.
STEVEN B WOLPSON,
Clark Connty District Atomey

BY
STEYEY S.OWINS
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Nevada Bar T004352

## CERTIFICATE OFMALLNG

I hereby certy that service of the above and foregoing NOTME OP APPEAL was made this $27^{\text {th }}$ day of March, 2013 , by deposing a copy in the U.S. Maly, postage prepoid, addressed io:

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CASE APPEAL STATEMENT
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DISIRICT COURT
CLARK COMNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,
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TROY RIGRARD WHTE, Defendant. Case No. 12 C286357-1
Dept. No. XI )
CASE APPEALSTATEMENT
8. Name of appeltan filing this case appeal statement:

The State of Novada
2. Jdentify the judge issuing the decision, judgmen, or order appealed from:

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3. Mentify all partics to the proceedings in the district comart:

Toy Richard White
The State of Nevada
4. Identify all partes involyed in this appeat:

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5. Nama, law fim, midress, and telephone number of alf combel on appeal and party or parties whom they represent:

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Counsel Tor Appellan:
Counse for Respondent
slate of Nevada

SCOTT COHFER
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6. Kodicate whether appellant was represented by appointed or retaned coansel in the district court: Appointed
7. Indicate whether appenkat is represented by apponted of retaned connsel on appeal: Appointed
8. Findicate whether appelant was granted leave to proceed forman forma panperis, smo the date of eatry of the district court order granting such leave: N/A.
9. Date proceediags commenced in the district conrt:

Whomation hled Decenber 27, 2012 .
1ARED thes $27^{3}$ day of March, 2013.
STEVEN B. WOLFSON
Clark Comity Dismet Atomey
Nevada Bar 4001565

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Chief Deputy District Atomey
Nevada Bar \#004352
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## CERTHFCATE ORMALING

Beroby certify that servee of the above and foregong Case Appea Statemen was mode March 27,2013 , by depositing a copy in the U.S. Mal, postage prepant, abiressed to:

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REQUEST FOR ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT
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CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COLRT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

TME STATE OF MEVADA.
Case No. 12-C8663741
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TROY RTETARD WIITTE,
Defendat(s).

Dept. No. XI

## REQUEST FOR ROUGT DRAFTTRANSCRIFT

TO: COURT RECORDER THI HAWKDN
THE STATE OF NEVADA, plantiff named above, requests peparaton of a rough daft tansemp of cerian portions of the procedngs before he distrit cour, as blows:

## MARCB 2\%, 2013 - Returi to Writ of Habeas Corpes

Thi whime requests a tansoript of only those portons of the distre court proceednes which counsel reasonably and in good fation beves are necessary te detemine whether apelate issues are present. Voir dre exmination of froms, opening satements and cosme arguments of tial councel and the teading of jury hemectons shath not be transcribed athess specheally requested above.

I reeogize that I mase personally serve a copy of this form on the above nomed Come Roponer mon opposing comsel, and that the above named Cour Repoter shall have wenty (20) days fom the recept of this Notice to prepare an origna plas bree copics at State
expense and file whit the district court clerk the ofginal rough drall transcripl(s) requested herein.

Fumby, Fumban to NRAP 3 (A) 3 (tio), the court reporter shat also deliver copies of the ronght draft fanseript to the Suprame Court Clerk, fo appoliants comode and respondents counse no more than twaty (20) days after the date of the appolames request.

Dated his $27^{3}$ day of March, 2013.

## By



## CERTIFICATE OE MAILING

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DRAFT TRAKSCRIPT was made this $27^{\text {th }}$ day of Math 2013 by depositing a copy in the
U.8. Mall, poxage prevaid, adressed to:

SOTL L. COmE<br>Deputy Public Defender<br>309 Souh third Strect ste. 226<br>Las Vegas, Nevada 89155<br>IIL LHAWKINS<br>Cour Recomer District Cons X<br>Regional histice Center<br>200 Lewis Avenae<br>Las Vegas, Nevada 89155<br>JUDEE ELIZABETH GONZAMEZ<br>Eighth Jadicial District Court Dept. XI<br>Regional hasice Center<br>200 Lewis Avenue<br>Las Vegas. Neyada 89101<br>BY<br><br>Employec Distrec Atoney s Office

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CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

> Plaintiff,
vs.
TROY RICHARD WHITE,
CASE NO. C286357
DEPT. XI

Transcript of Proceedings

Defendant.

For the Defendant:
SCOTT L. COFFEE, ESQ. DAVID LOPEZ-NEGRETE, ESQ. Deputy Public Defenders

RECORDED BY: JILL HAWKINS, COURT RECORDER

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 2013, 10:34 A.M. (Court was called to order)

THE COURT: All right. Anybody else before I go to Mr. Coffee's case, which is page $13 ?$ I felt like $I$ was in business court when $I$ was thinking about this. It's a very interesting legal issue as to whether you can burgle your own house.

MR. COFFEE: Scott Coffee for the Clark County Public Defender's office on behalf of Mr. White, along with my co-counsel, David Negrete.

MS. MERCER: And Liz Mercer for the state, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And I've been hyping your case all
day. I was hoping people would stay for CLE credit on this very interesting legal issue that both of you have briefed very well. It's your motion.

MR. COFFEE: I agree with the Court that it's a very interesting legal issue. I think it's important to note at the onset that there's no Nevada case on point. I know the state cites to Chappell. I'll get to that in a moment as to why it's not directly on point.

I'm going to start with the common law, which we don't hear about that much anymore because we've litigated so many things in the past and we have so many directions from the Nevada Supreme Court, but at common law you couldn't be guilty of burglarizing your own house. And it was very simple just because it is a property right. A person has an absolute right to their own
property. You can't be guilty of burglarizing your own house under the common law, for the same reason that you can buy a new pair of jeans and cut holes in them, for the same reason that you can rent a frontend loader and tear down a structure on your property if you have the appropriate permits. It is your property, you can do with it as you see fit. And this is really a property right situation. This is not -- and the State mentions some cases like Adams and Hernandez that talk about consent and license. It's not a consent or license situation. In fact, those cases I think argue in our favor.

If you look at Hernandez, if you look at Adams, in these cases they are situations where somebody enters into a public structure with some kind of limited license. I go into Walmart, Walmart allows me, they give me permission to enter into Walmart, but that permission is somewhat limited. They don't allow me to enter Walmart to steal things. We've seen several people charged this morning with exactly that, stealing things from Walmart. That's not part of the permission. I've stepped outside the permission, outside the consent, and the rationale makes sense. If I go beyond the consent to enter, I may have been guilty of burglary, if $I$ entered with the intent initially, at least, to do some kind of illegal activity. The idea is people don't allow me to enter to steal. That's not part of this license.

But it's different when we're talking about our own property, Again, you have an absolute right to do as you see fit
with your own property.
You take a look at cases, and I think the seminal case on this is a case called Gauze of out California that goes through this very methodical -- and California statute, by the way, we've put it in our moving papers, but California statute mirrors Nevada's. Nevada has recognized that California's statute mirrors Nevada's. And the Gauze court comes to the conclusion that you can't be guilty of burglarizing your own property. Now, we'll say that Gauze, and we don't mention this in the moving papers because I don't know that it's applicable here, has been limited in certain circumstances. The circumstance where Gauze has been limited have been situations where, for example, a person is guilty of a battery domestic violence and there's a court order that says, do not go back into that house. So they might be under a court order, or there is evidence that they have completely vacated the premiscs, they have given up their possessions, they don't hold things there, they don't have a key to the premises.

Which brings me to Chappell that I mentioned at the top of our discussion. The State points to Chappell and they say Chappell's a situation, and I'm quoting directly from the State, "upheld a burglary conviction where defendant claimed," and this is the important part, "claimed" always sets off those little hairs on the back of my neck, because I know there's something else going on, "clatmed that he lived at the house of his murdered exgirlfriend which he entered to murder." When you read Chappell,

Chappell's very interesting, because Chappell gets on the -- on the witness stand and it says that, Chappell says some other things. Chappell, I don't have a key to the home. Chappell admits to entering the home through a window. It's clear that we don't -there's no evidence in the Chappell case anyplace that 1 can see that we have a situation like what we've got here where Chappell is the owner of the trailer in question. Chappell simply says, I felt like it was my home, if you read the case.

Now, it's interesting that he felt like it was his home. It's clear that the jury disregarded what Mr. Chappell had to say from the stand, because Chappell also said, once I entered what I felt like was my home $I$ had consensual sex with my ex-girlfriend inside. The jury convicted Chappell of sexual assault. So they weren't buying much what Mr. Chappell had to say. But there were parts left out of Chappell. and there was something factually that concerned me about Chappell. Luckily, I know Howard Brooks, who is the defense attorney who tried the Chappell case, and I called Mr. Brooks this morning. And I asked him, I said, what was really going on with Chappell, because there's something factually missing in Chappell that I don't see. And we talked about the facts of it, and he came up with something that was very fascinating. Mr. Chappell had been out of the residence for months, doing time on a battery domestic violence. It doesn't show up in the printed facts of the Nevada Supreme Court, but Mr. Chappell had been out of custody for three months, four months, doing time on a domestic
violence when he showed up at the home without a key. There had been contact back and forth with this woman, there had beern threats made from the detention center, it was pretty clear he wasn't walking around the house, and that's when he went into the window. There had not been contact in between those times. So you've got a situation that's factually very different than what we've got here.

Mr. White owns this home; the title is in Mr. White's
name. Mr. White has never vacated the premises of this home. He has items there, as best we can tell. He stays there on weekends. Interestingly, in fact, the day that this happens is a Friday, and it's a day that Mr. White would normally show up to stay with his children on the weekend at what is his home legally by virtue of title and by virtue of the fact that he has not vacated the premises.

So the question is simple. Can you burglarize your own home? If you look at the burglary statute, it is listed as a crime against property. In the NRS that is the chapter that it is under, because you cannot commit a crime against your own property, just like you cannot trespass into your own home. I do not think that it is appropriate to charge Mr. White with burglary. And, interestingly, there's not a Nevada case directly on point. And these statutes have been in place for over 50 years. In essence, the Nevada statute has been in place for over 50 years. Why is there not a case on point that says simply -- I mean, if that's what the Supreme Court wants to say, you can't burglarize your own
home, why don't we have a case that says you can't burglarize your own home? They've never wanted to address the issue. There's no public -- published opinions that come to that conclusion. And I think it's because of these property rights. I think most of the time the state doesn't choose to charge these sorts of things; because if they'd been charged, you would think we'd have a decision at this point. I think the state has stretched the definition of burglary beyond what it was intended to cover. And for that reason I don't think that the burglary charge is well taken. I think the burglary charge should be dismissed.

THE COURT: Thank you.
MS. MERCER: Your Honor, while I can certainly understand Mr. Coffee's argument, the fact of the matter is he hasn't cited this court to any binding authority that would allow the court to dismiss the burglary count. He cited to a bunch of persuasive authority out of California, but our Supreme Court has repeatedly noted how expansive our burglary statute is.

THE COURT: So how can you burglarize your own house?
How can I steal money from myself?
MS. MERCER: Because burglary - well, you can't, it's your money. But that's different.

THE COURT: But it's my house.
MS. MERCER: I understand, but you're not stealing -like, if it's your money, you are not committing a crime. Here he burglarized the house by entering with a firearm. A backpack was
found in the driveway with a --
THE COURT: He can go in his house with a firearm; right? MS. MERCER: I'm just pointing to the evidence that he entered the house with the intent to commit assault and/or battery and/or murder. He left a backpack in the driveway with an empty gun holster in it. He concealed that firearm on his person when he entered the home. The children let him into the home, and then he immediately confronts her and shoots her and her then boyfriend. He was not residing in the home. They were separated; they had been separated for two months. He only lived at the house on the weekends, and he exercised his visitation after he got off work. On this particular day he showed up three to four hours early. It was not his time for visitation, and preceding that he'd showed up at the house at approximately 2:00 in the morning, banging on the windows, demanding to be let inside. So it's clear that his intent when he went into the house was to murder her.

Furthermore, the Barrett case that I cited to in my brief appears to be directly on point. In that case there was evidence that the defendant had resided in the apartment, that he paid rent, money toward the bills, and the court said, no, it doesn't matter, he still committed a crime, he still committed burglary.

And I disagree with Mr. Coffee in his assessment that
Chappell is distinguishable from this case, because, as I pointed out, the defendant had not resided in that house for at least two months. And when he did stay there it was only on the weekends to
take carc of the children, because there were five kids and it was too difficult to shuffle them back and forth. This was again a day and time that he was not supposed to be there exercising visitation.

In addition, if the legislature had meant to limit the application of the burglary statute, they certainly could have done so, as they did with the home invasion statute, which specifically prohibits somebody from being charged with home invasion for kicking down their own front door. They chose not to limit it. Therefore, it's proper to charge burglary.

In addition, Mr. Coffee said, well the State doesn't charge burglary in these cases. That's absolutely incorrect. I mean if you look at all the cases that I cited, there were burglaries charged, there were burglaries as aggravators. I'm on the Domestic Violence Unit; I've been there for over three years. We've consistently charged burglary when it's their own home and they go in with the intent to batter, such as in cases where there's a heated argument, the defendant leaves, victim doesn't want to open the door because she knows that it's going to escalate, he comes in and batters her.

THE COURT: But here --

MS. MERCER: It's a burglary.
THE COURT: Let me make sure $I$ understand the facts correct. Because $I$ looked through the transcript, and $I$ just want to make sure $I$ understand. There is no legal restriction to his
access to the home. There's no TPO, there's no Family Court order there's no property settlement agreement that restricts his access to the home. There's no legal impediment.

MS. MERCER: There's not, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.
MS. MERCER: But that's not a requirement for burglary. I mean, consent, permission, et cetera, those are not defenses to burglary.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else you want to tell me? MS. MERCER: No.

THE COURT: All right. The writ is granted. The Court does not understand how you can burgle your own house. At common law you couldn't burgle your own house. While I certainly understand the definition by the legislature in the current version of the statute may seem to indicate you can burgle your own house, I don't know how legally you can burgle your own house where there is no legal impediment such as a TPO, a restraining order of some sort, a court order from Family Court, a property settlement agreement, a child visitation agreement, that would otherwise limit the ability of an owner to access their own property.

MS. MERCER: And, Your Honor, if I could just ask for clarification.

THE COURT: Count 1, only.
MR. COFFEE: Understood.
MS. MERCER: Which case was it -- or statute cited by the
defense upon which the Court is ruling? Because access is not -legal access isn't a defense to burglary, so I'm -- just need to --

THE COURT: It's called the common law.
MS. MERCER: Okay. So you're basing it on the common law. And, Your Honor, can we get a two-week status check, please, because we may intend to take this up?

THE COURT: NO, I think you might.

MS. MERCER: Okay.
THE COURT: It's an important issue. 'That's why I've been hyping this case so everybody would stay for cLE credit.

The statute says, "A person who by day or night enters any house," and then I'll skip ahead, --

MS. MERCER: AnY house.
THE COURT: -- skip ahead for a long time, "with the intent to commit grand or petit larceny, assault, battery on any person or to obtain money or property for false pretenses is guilty of burglary." That's the statute.

And, yeah, it can't be your own house. though, because you can enter your own house anytime you want without restricting that property right unless there's some other legal impediment. I certainly understand that the state may want to challenge that issue, I think it's an important one to address; but remember, you've got three other counts with very serious charges in this case.

MS. MERCER: Well, I understand that, Your Honor. I'd just like time to speak with the appellate unit, if we can get a status check in two weeks.

THE COURT: I understand. Two weeks? Okay, Why do you need a status check?

MS. MERCER: So that I -- because I have to first come in here and ask you for a stay if we're going to take it up.

THE COURT: So if you're going to do that, file a motion.

MS. MERCER: Okay.
THE COURT: Right?

MS. MERCER: If that's how the Court wishes to proceed, that's fine.

MR. COFFEE: Understood. Or even if she just orally asked for a stay --

THE COURT: I don't care.
MR. COFFEE: -- at this point, your record's protected
and they will take a look at it.
THE COURT: Do you want a stay? I'll grant you a stay any day of the week.

MS MEFCER: Okay.
THE COURT: All You've got to do is ask me.

MS . MERCER: Okay.
THE COURT: I'm really good at appellate procedure.
MS. MERCER: I'll file a motion, then --

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. MERCER: -- once I speak to them. Thank you, Your
Honor .
THE COURT: And I want to compliment both of you. You
guys both did a great job on the briefing.
MS. MERCER: Thank you very much, Your Honor.
MR. COFFEE: Thank you.
THE COURT: It's not often $I$ get to say that on my criminal day.

MR. COFFEE: Thank you.
THE COURT: Have a nice day. THE PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 10:48 A.M.

ATTEST: I do hereby certify that $I$ have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/video proceedings in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability.


ORDR
PHILIP J. KOHN, PUBLIC DEFENDER
NEVADA BAR NO. 0556
SCOTT L. COFFEE
Deputy Public Defender
Nevada Bar No. 005607
309 South Third Street, Suite \#226
Las Vegas, Nevada 89155
(702) 455-4685

Attorney for Defendant
DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff,
-vs-

Defendant.

## ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

THIS MATTER having come for hearing before this Court on the $27^{\text {th }}$ day of March, 2013, the Defendant being present, represented by SCOTT L. COFFEE, Deputy Public Defender, the Plaintiff being represented by STEVEN B. WOLFSON, District Attorney, through ELIZIBETH MERCER, and the Court having reviewed the preliminary hearing transcripts and pleadings, as well as having heard the arguments of counsel, hereby finds as follows:

The defendant, Troy White, is charged by way of Information with Count I-Burglary While in the Possession of a Firearm; Count II Murder with use of a Deadly Weapon; Count III Attempt Murder with use of a Deadly Weapon; Count IV- Carrying a Concealed Weapon; Counts V- IX Child Abuse and Neglect. The State alleges that White entered the family home and then, following a brief argument, shot and killed his wife, Echo Lucas White, and then shot her lover. The child abuse and neglect counts arise from the allegation that there were children in the home at the time of the shooting. White and his wife were described as being separated, but it is undisputed that White was the owner of the home, had continuous access to the home, retained keys to the home and physically lived in the home on weekends.

The defense filed a Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus in this court challenging the charge of burglary on the theory that White cannot burgle his own home. For the reasons set forth below the Writ is granted.

## I. UNDERLYING FACTS

1. The defendant is alleged to have shot and killed his wife, and to have attempted to kill her new boyfriend at a residence located at 325 Altamira Street in Las Vegas, Nevada.
2. That evidence brought forth during the preliminary hearing established that the defendant was the titled owner of the Altamira home, that he maintained keys to the property, and that following his "separation" from his wife he continued to physically live at the property on weekends to care for the family children from Friday through Sunday.
3. That the shooting is alleged to have taken place on July $27^{\text {th }}, 2012$ which was a Friday. Further, it appears that White entered the home with his key, that the locks on the residcnce had not been changed and/or altered allowing White to enter the residence as he saw fit.
4. That, as the state conceded during oral arguments, there was no legal restriction whatsoever which would have prevented White from having the full use and
enjoyment of his property---No Temporary Protective Order; No Family Court Order; No Separation Agreement; No Property Settlement. In sum, on July $12^{\text {th }}$, 2012 there was no legal impediment to White's use, access or ownership of the property located at 325 Altamira Street.

## a. Factual Conclusion

Bascd upon the forgoing this court finds that Troy White was in truth and in fact the owner of the home he is alleged to have burgled and that on the date in question there was no legal restriction of his right to access and enjoy his property.

## b. Legal issue before the court

Under Nevada law can a person burglarize their own home, assuming as a factual predicate there is no legal impediment to that person's access to said home?

## c. Discussion

The defendant argued that he cannot burglarize his own home, the State disagreed.
The court begins its analysis by recognizing that under common law, burglary was well and commonly understood to be the breaking and entering the dwelling house of another in the nighttime with intent to commit a felony. ${ }^{1}$ The court further notes that regardless of any changes and/or expansions the legislature may have made to the crime of burglary, from the earliest common law until today it has retained its fundamental nature as the crime of entry with a criminal intent. As our high court has often times noted, burglary is complete upon entry and it is the entry itself that constitutes the crime, independent of what other activity later takes place. Because it is entry that remains the gravamen of the offense, burglary is as it always has been a crime against property.

In support of its position the defense claims that this is an issue of first impression under Nevada law, then cites the common law, the California case People v. Gauze, 542 P.2d 1365 (1975), and points out that burglary continues to be a crime against property under our statutory scheme.

1 See for example Smith v. First Judicial District Court, 75 Nev. 526, 528 (1959).

The State notes that the common law elements of "breaking" and "entry at night time" are no longer necessary under Nevada law. These points are clearly true, but contrary to the Statc's claims it is not because our "Supreme court has refused to read common law elements into the burglary statute---rather than rejecting the common law, our high court has noted "...The disposition of courts to construe strictly their burglary statutes which deviate from the common law appears to be clearly evident."2

The State cites several Nevada cases for the proposition that consent and/or permission to enter is not a defense to burglary, but this is simply a necessary corollary to the removal of the breaking requirement by the legislature. ${ }^{3}$ The concepts of consent to enter and/or permission to enter are fundamentally different from a person's right to access and enjoy property which he owns.

As a basis for ignoring the common law, the State argues that the statute defining burglary, NRS 205.060, does not specifically preclude them from charging the defendant with burglarizing his own home. While this is true, it is also true that NRS 205.060 does not specifically allow for such charge. In the absence of clear legislative intent to abandon the common law on this point, the court will not do so.

This court cannot adopt the State's interpretation for three key reasons: 1) none of the cited cases involve a defendant being convicted of burglarizing his own home, hence this appears to be a matter of first impression ; ${ }^{4} 2$ ) all of the cited cases speaking to consent

2 Smith at 529.
${ }^{3}$ State v. Adams, 94 Nev. 503 (1979), Hernandez v. State, 118 Nev. 513 (2002); McNeely v. State, 81 Nev. 663 (1966); Barrett v. State, 105 Nev. 361 (1989); Chappell v. State, 114 Nev. 1403 (1998).

4 State's return notwithstanding, this rule of law cannot be coaxed from either Barrett or Chappell.

Barrett, for the purposes of establishing standing to challenge a search, claimed to live at the apartment of Dean Sloniger which is where the bounty of the burglary was found by police. He did not a claim residence at the burglarized home belonging to a Mrs. Bacca.
and/or limited public license, authority or permission can be traced back to the explicit statutory language of 1876 and its interpretation under Watkins, specifically that a breaking is no longer an element of Burglary under Nevada law. This rationale does not come into play when a defendant simply enters his own home; 3) there is no clear legislative mandate to abandon the common law rule that a person cannot burgle his own home and in the absence of such a directive the courts have been reluctant to vary from the common law. ${ }^{5}$

While the issue before the court has not been specifically addressed in Nevada, it has been addressed elsewhere. The court finds particularly informative, The California case of People v. Gauze, supra. California has a substantially similar statutory scheme as Nevada in regards to burglary. ${ }^{6}$ Further, California and Nevada are in agreement with the scveral points raised by the prosecution in the instant case, to wit: neither recognizes permission or authority to enter as a defense to burglary, and both have legislatively abandoned the common law burglary elements of breaking and night time entry.

As to Chappcll, a close reading reveals that there was no legitimate claim that he was actually convicted of burglarizing his own home. The burglarized residencc, a trailer, was that of Chappell's ex-girlfriend. If Chappell could legitimately call any place home it was the prison where he was doing timc for domestic battery. After serving only a few months of his sentence, Chappell was mistakenly released from custody. He went unannounced to the trailer of his ex-girlfriend, whom he ultimately raped and killed. He entered the trailer through a window because he had no key. Further, "[a]t trial, the State introduced evidence that Panos wanted to end her relationship with Chappell, that Chappell had threatened and abused Panos in the past, and that Panos did not communicate with Chappell while he was in jail. Moreover, there was testimony that the trailer appeared ransacked, and that Panos' social security card and car keys were found in Chappell's possession." In short, the facts of the case reveal no independent evidence to indicate that Chappell actually lived in the trailer or owned it at the time of the burglary. Chappell did take the stand claiming that he "considered the trailer home", but he also testified that the sex was consensual----he was convicted on all counts including sexual assault. In short, Chappell was not convicted of burglarizing his own home.
${ }^{5}$ See, Smith at 529. The return claims Page v. State, 88 Nev. 336 (1972) as evidence that our Supreme Court has steadfastly refused to read common law elements into the burglary statute, but like progeny of Watkins, Page is the direct result of a prior specific legislative mandate to deviate from the common law by removing the "at night" element from the crime of burglary.
${ }^{6}$ See for example Bedard v. State, $118 \mathrm{Nev} .410,413$ (1992).

In Gauze the question asked was the question at bar: "Can a person burglarize his own home?" The facts of the case were set forth as follows:

> Gauze shared an apartment with Richard Miller and a third person and thus had the right to enter the premises at all times. While visiting a friend one afternoon, defendant and Miller engaged in a furious quarrel. Defendant directed Miller to 'Get your gun because I am going to get minc.' While Miller went to their mutual home, defendant borrowed a shotgun from a neighbor. He returned to his apartment, walked into the living room, pointed the gun at Miller and fired, hitting him in the side and arm. Gauze at 1365-6.

Based upon the foregoing it evident that the Gauze court was presented with a set of facts, a statute and a legislative history similar to the case at bar. In reading California's burglary statute the court noted:

Facially the statute is susceptible to two rational interpretations. On the one hand, it could be argued that the Legislature deliberately revoked the common law rule that burglary requires entry into the building of another. On the other hand, the Legislature may have impliedly incorporated the common law requirement by failing to enumerate one's own home as a possible object of burglary. Gauze at 1366 .
Finding no cases directly on point, the California high court examined purposes underlying common law burglary and how those purposes may have been affected by the enactment of the California Penal Code. Interestingly the history and timing of California's burglary scheme appears to mirror that of Nevada. The court found while the lcgislature had substantially changed the common law burglary, two important aspects had remained. 1) burglary was an entry which invades a possessory right in a building; 2) it still must be committed by a person who has no right to be in the building.

Ultimately the Gauze court ruled that a person could not be guilty of burglarizing his own home because "his entry into the apartment, even for a felonious purpose, invaded no possessory right of habitation; only the entry of an intruder could have done so. More importantly defendant had an absolute right to enter the apartment."

The Gauze court went on to point out that to hold otherwise could lead to potentially absurd results and disproportionate punishment for a person who commits a minor felony in their own home. The same is true in Nevada. For example, if a person were able to burglarize their own home, then entering said home with the intent to ingest narcotics therein would morph a simple drug possession into a burglary and convert a mandatory probation offense into a 1 to 10 ycar felony. It seems highly unlikely that our legislature ever intended such a result.

## II. FINDINGS \& CONCLUSION

A man's home is his castle. Just as it is axiomatic that a person cannot be charged with stealing his own money---so to it appears axiomatic to this court that a person cannot burglarize his own home---it is his to enter and enjoy as he sees fit. The outcome might be different if there had been some sort of legal encumbrance upon White's right to enter or possess the home, but as the State conceded, there was none. White cannot be found guilty of invading his own possessory rights to his home for the same reason he cannot be found guilly of stealing his own money.

The defendant's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus is granted and it is hereby ORDERED that Count I charging Burglary While in Possession of a Fircarm be dismissed from the Information.

DATED this $\qquad$ day of May, 2013.

PHILIP J. KOHN
PUBLIC DEFENDER
Nevada Bar \#0556


ELIZABETIIMERCER
Deputy District Attorney
Nevada Bar \# 010681

## DISTRICT COURT

 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADAFelony/Gross Misdemeanor
COURT MINUTES
January 02, 2013

C-12-286357-1 State of Nevada
vs
Troy White
January 02, 2013 1:30 PM Initial Arraignment
HEARD BY: Martin, Eugene
COURTROOM: RJC Lower Level Arraignment

COURT CLERK: Ying Pan; Andrea Davis
RECORDER: Kiara Schmidt

REPORTER:

PARTIES

| PRESENT: | Mercer, Elizabeth A. | Attorney |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | State of Nevada | Plaintiff |
|  | Waters, William | Attorney |
|  | White, Troy Richard | Defendant |

## JOURNAL ENTRIES

- Mr. Waters advised this is Mr. Coffee's case and requested a continuance for counsel to be present. No objection from the State. COURT ORDERED matter CONTINUED.


## CUSTODY

CONTINUED TO: 1/9/13 1:30 PM

## DISTRICT COURT

 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADAFelony/Gross Misdemeanor

COURT MINUTES
January 09, 2013

C-12-286357-1 State of Nevada
vs
Troy White

January 09, $2013 \quad$ 1:30 PM Arraignment Continued
HEARD BY: De La Garza, Melisa
COURTROOM: RJC Lower Level Arraignment

COURT CLERK: Monique Alberto
RECORDER: Kiara Schmidt

## REPORTER:

PARTIES

PRESENT: Coffee, Scott L.
Mercer, Elizabeth A.
State of Nevada
White, Troy Richard

Attorney
Attorney
Plaintiff
Defendant

## JOURNAL ENTRIES

- DEFT. WHITE ARRAIGNED, PLED NOT GUILTY, and WAIVED the 60-DAY RULE. Upon request of counsel, COURT ORDERED, matter set for status check/trial setting.

CUSTODY

1/16/13 9:00 A.M. STATUS CHECK: TRIAL SETTING (DEPT 9)

## DISTRICT COURT

 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADAFelony/Gross Misdemeanor

COURT MINUTES
January 16, 2013

C-12-286357-1 State of Nevada
vs
Troy White

January 16, $2013 \quad$ 9:00 AM Status Check: Trial Setting
HEARD BY: Togliatti, Jennifer
COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 10D

COURT CLERK: Athena Trujillo

RECORDER: Yvette G. Sison-Britt

REPORTER:

PARTIES
PRESENT:

## JOURNAL ENTRIES

- Brett Keeler, Deputy District Attorney, present for the State of Nevada.

Defendant White, present in custody, without custody.
State advised this is Mr. Coffee's case and requested a continuance. COURT ORDERED, matter CONTINUED. State advised it will notify Mr. Coffee of the continuance date.

CUSTODY

CONTINUED TO: 01/28/13 9:00 AM

## DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

COURT MINUTES

C-12-286357-1 State of Nevada
vs
Troy White

January 28, $2013 \quad$ 9:00 AM Status Check: Trial Setting
HEARD BY: Gonzalez, Elizabeth
COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 14C

COURT CLERK: Dulce Romea

RECORDER: Jill Hawkins

REPORTER:

PARTIES
PRESENT: Coffee, Scott L.
Mercer, Elizabeth A.
State of Nevada
White, Troy Richard

Attorney
Attorney
Plaintiff
Defendant

## JOURNAL ENTRIES

- Parties announced ready to set trial date. COURT ORDERED, matter SET for Jury Trial on November 4, 2013. At Mr. Coffee's request and there being no opposition from the State, COURT ORDERED, pursuant to Statute, counsel has 21 days from today for the filing of any Writs; if the Preliminary Hearing Transcript has not been filed as of today, Counsel has 21 days from the filing of the Transcript.

CUSTODY

10-30-13 9:00 AM CALENDAR CALL

11-4-13 1:00 PM JURY TRIAL

## DISTRICT COURT

 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADAFelony/Gross Misdemeanor
COURT MINUTES
March 27, 2013

C-12-286357-1 State of Nevada
vs
Troy White
March 27, 2013 9:00 AM Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus

HEARD BY: Gonzalez, Elizabeth
COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 14C
COURT CLERK: Billie Jo Craig
RECORDER: Jill Hawkins

REPORTER:

PARTIES
PRESENT: Coffee, Scott L.
Mercer, Elizabeth A.
Public Defender
State of Nevada
White, Troy Richard
Wolfson, Steven B

Attorney
Attorney
Attorney
Plaintiff
Defendant
Attorney

## JOURNAL ENTRIES

- Arguments by counsel. Court stated its findings, and ORDERED, Writ is GRANTED as to CT. 1 ONLY. Colloquy regarding further proceedings.

CUSTODY

# Certification of Copy and Transmittal of Record 

## State of Nevada <br> County of Clark $\}$

Pursuant to the Supreme Court order dated April 12, 2013, I, Steven D. Grierson, the Clerk of the Court of the Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County, State of Nevada, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, full and correct copy of the complete trial court record for the above referenced case. The record comprises one volume with pages numbered 1 through 155 .

STATE OF NEVADA,
Plaintiff (s),
vs.
TROY RICHARD WHITE,
Defendant (s),
now on file and of record in this office.

Case No: C286357
Dept No: XI

IN WIT NESS THEREOF, I have hereunto
Set my hand and Affixed the seal of the
Court at my office, Las Vegas, Nevada This 13 day of May 2013.

Steven D. Grierson, Clerk of the Court


Barbara I, Gutzmer, Deputy Clerk

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

## RECORD ON APPEAL

ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT PHILIP J. KOHN, PUBLIC DEFENDER 309 S. $3^{\text {RD }}$ STREET, SUITE 226 LAS VEGAS, NV 89101

ATTORNEY FOR RESPONDENT

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101

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C-12-286357-1 State of Nevada
VS
Troy White
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## I N D EX

| VOL | DATE | PLEADING | NUMBER: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 03/27/2013 | CASE APPEAL STATEMENT | 129-131 |
| 1 | 05/13/2013 | CERTIFICATION OF COPY AND TRANSMITTAL OF RECORD |  |
| 1 | 12/24/2012 | CRIMINAL BINDOVER | 1-32 |
| 1 | 05/13/2013 | DISTRICT COURT MINUTES |  |
| 1 | 12/27/2012 | INFORMATION | 33-37 |
| 1 | 01/24/2013 | MEDIA REQUEST AND ORDER ALLOWING CAMERA ACCESS TO COURT PROCEEDINGS | 70-71 |
| 1 | 03/27/2013 | NOTICE OF APPEAL | 127-128 |
| 1 | 02/27/2013 | ORDER | 114-114 |
| 1 | 05/13/2013 | ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS | 148-155 |
| 1 | 02/04/2013 | PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS | 72-113 |
| 1 | 01/14/2013 | REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF DECEMBER 12, 2012 | 38-69 |
| 1 | 04/03/2013 | REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF MARCH 27, 2013 | 135-147 |
| 1 | 03/27/2013 | REQUEST FOR ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT | 132-134 |
| 1 | 03/19/2013 | RETURN TO WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS | 117-126 |
| 1 | 02/28/2013 | WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS | 115-116 |

# JUSTICE COURT, LAS VEGAS TOWNSHIP 

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintifl,
vs.
TROY RICH $\wedge$ RD WHITE,
Defendant

CERTIFICATE
I hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of the proceedings as the same appear in the above case.

Dated this December 21, 2012

Withion D.
Justice of the Peace, Las Vegas Township

## JUSTICE COURT, LAS VEGAS TOWNSHIP

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

STATE OF NFVADA, Plaintiff,
vs.
TROY RICHARD WHITE, Defendant

District Court Case No.: Justice Court Case No.: 12F12500X

## BINDOVER and ORDER TO APPEAR

An Order having been made this day by me that TROY RICIIARD WIIITE be held to answer before the Eighth Judicial District Court, upon the charge(s) of BURGLARY WHILE IN POSSESSION OF A FIREARM; MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON; ATTEMPT MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON; CARRYING CONCEALED FIREARM OR OTHER DEADLY WEAPON; CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, OR ENDANGERMENT (5 COUNTS), committed in said Township and County, on or about the $27^{\text {TH }}$ day of JULY, 2012.

I' IS FURTHER ORDERED that said defendant is commanded to appear in the Eighth Judicial District Court, Regional Justice Center, Lower Level Arraignment Courtroom "A", Las Vegas, Nevada at 1:30 PM on the $2^{\mathrm{ND}}$ day of $\mathrm{J} \Lambda \mathrm{NU} \Lambda \mathrm{RY}, 2013$ for arraignment and further proceedings on the within charge(s).

TOTAL BAIL: NO BAIL
Dated this December 21, 2012



JUSTICE COURT, LAS VEGAS TOWNSHIP CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff,

TROY RICHARD WHITE \#1383512,
Defendant.
CASE NO: 12F12500X

## DEPT NO: 5

## AMENDED

## CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

The Defendant above named having committed the crimes of BURGLARY WHILE IN POSSESSION OF A FIREARM (Category B Felony - NRS 205.060); MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Category A Felony - NRS 200.010, 200.030, 193.165); ATTEMPT MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Category B Felony - NRS 200.010, 200.030, 193.330, 193.165), CARRYING A CONCEALED FIREARM OR OTHER DEADLY WEAPON (Category C Felony - NRS 202.350(1)(d)(3)), and CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, OR ENDANGERMENT (Category B Felony - NRS 200.508(1)) in the manner following, to-wit: That the said Defendant, on or about the 27th day of July, 2012, at and within the County of Clark, State of Nevada,

## COUNT 1 - BURGLARY WHILE IN POSSESSION OF A FIREARM

did, then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously enter, while in possession of a firearm, with intent to commit a felony, to-wit: murder and/or battery and/or assault, that certain building occupied by ECHO LUCAS WHITE, located at 325 Altamira Road, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada, the Defendant did possess and/or gain possession of a deadly weapon consisting of a firearm during the commission of the crime and/or before leaving the structure.

## COUNT 2 - MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did, then and there willfully, feloniously, without authority of law, and with malice aforethought, kill ECHO LUCAS WHITE, a human being, by shooting at and into the body of the said ECHO LUCAS WHITE, with a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, said killing
having been willful, premeditated and deliberate and/or committed during the perpetration or the attempted perpetration of a burglary, to-wit: by the defendant entering 325 Altamira Road, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada with the intent to assault and/or batter and/or kill the said ECHO LUCAS WHITE and/or JOSEPH AVERMAN.

## COUNT 3 - ATTEMPT MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did, then and there, without authority of law, and malice aforethought, willfully and feloniously attempt to kill JOSEPH AVERMAN, a human being, by shooting at and into the body of the said JOSEPH AVERMAN, with a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm.

## COUNT 4-CARRYING CONCEALED FIREARM OR OTHER DEADLY WEAPON

did, then and there, wilfully, intentionally, unlawfully and feloniously carry concealed upon his person, a firearm or other deadly weapon, to-wit: a Black Taurus PT 92C 9 mm semi-automatic handgun bearing Ser. No. TOA33791.

## COUNT 5 - CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, OR ENDANGERMENT

did wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously cause a child under the age of 18 years, towit: JODEY WHITE, being approximately 9 year(s) of age, to suffer unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, and/or cause the said JODEY WHITE to be placed in a situation where he might have suffered unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, by discharging a firearm inside the child's home within close proximity to the child.

## COUNT 6 - CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, OR ENDANGERMENT

did wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously cause a child under the age of 18 years, towit: JODEY WIIITE, being approximately 9 year(s) of age, to suffer unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, and/or cause the said JODEY WHITE to be placed in a situation where he might have suffered unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, shooting the child's mother, Echo White, failing to seek assistance for Echo White, and allowing her to die while the said JODEY WHITE was coming in and out of the room and/or was in the near vicinity.

## COUNT 7 - CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, OR ENDANGERMENT

did wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously cause a child under the age of 18 years, towit: JESSE WHITE, being approximately 5 year(s) of age, to suffer unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, and/or cause the said JESSE WHITE to be placed in a situation where he might have suffered unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, by discharging a firearm inside the child's home within close proximity to the child.

## COUNT 8 - CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, OR ENDANGERMENT

did wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously cause a child under the age of 18 years, towit: JESSE WHITE, being approximately 5 year(s) of age, to suffer unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, and/or cause the said JESSE WHITE to be placed in a situation where he might have suffered unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, shooting the child's mother, Echo White, failing to seek assistance for Echo White, and allowing her to die while the said JESSE WHITE was coming in and out of the room and/or was in the near vicinity.

## COUNT 9 - CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, OR ENDANGERMENT

did wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously cause a child under the age of 18 years, towit: JAYCE WHITE, being approximately 8 year(s) of age, to suffer unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, and/or cause the said JAYCE WHITE to be placed in a situation where he might have suffered unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, by discharging a firearm inside the child's home within close proximity to the child.

## COUNT 10 - CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, OR ENDANGERMENT

did wilfully, unlawfully, and fcloniously cause a child under the age of 18 years, towit: JAYCE WHITE, being approximately 8 year(s) of age, to suffer unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, and/or cause the said JAYCE WHITE to be placed in a situation where he might have suffered unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, shooting the child's mother, Echo White,
failing to seek assistance for Echo White, and allowing her to die while the said JAYCE WHITE was coming in and out of the room and/or was in the near vicinity.

## COUNT 11 - CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, OR ENDANGERMENT

did wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously cause a child under the age of 18 years, towit: JAZZY WHITE, being approximately 6 months of age, to suffer unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, and/or cause the said JAZZY WHITE to be placed in a situation where he might have suffered unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, by discharging a firearm inside the child's home within close proximity to the child.

## COUNT 12 - CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, OR ENDANGERMENT

did wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously cause a child under the age of 18 years, towit: JAZZY WHITE, being approximately 6 mos of age, to suffer unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, and/or cause the said JAZZY WHITE to be placed in a situation where he might have suffered unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, shooting the child's mother, Echo White, failing to seek assistance for Echo White, and allowing her to die while the said JAZZY WHITE was coming in and out of the room and/or was in the near vicinity.

## COUNT 13 - CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, OR ENDANGERMENT

did wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously cause a child under the age of 18 years, towit: JETT WHITE, being approximately 2 year(s) of age, to suffer unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, and/or cause the said JETT WHITE to be placed in a situation where he might have suffered unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, by discharging a firearm inside the child's home within close proximity to the child.

## COUNT 14 - CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT OR ENDANGERMENT

did wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously cause a child under the age of 18 years, towit: JETT WHITE, being approximately 2 year(s) of age, to suffer unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, and/or cause the said JETT WHITE
to be placed in a situation where he might have suffered unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, shooting the child's mother, Echo White, failing to seek assistance for Echo White, and allowing her to die while the said JETT WHITE was coming in and out of the room and/or was in the near vicinity.

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


12F 12500X/ts
LVMPD EV\# 1207271826
(TK5)

## Justice Court, Las Vegas Township

STATE VS. WHITE, TROY RICHARD

CASE NO. 12F12500X
PAGE: 1

DATE, JUDGE
OFFTCERS OF COURT PRESENT

APPEARANCES - HEARING
CONTINUED TO:

| JUY 30, 2012 | CRIMINAL COMPLAINT FILED: <br> COUNT 1 - BURGLARY WHILE IN POSSESSION OF A FIREARM <br> COUNT 2 - MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON <br> COUNT 3 - ATTEMPT MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON | DMC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| JLY 30, 2012 <br> M. SARAGOSA FOR <br> W. JANSEN <br> I. ADATR, CI,K | DEFENDANT NOT PRESENT IN COURT ARREST WARRANT ISSUED - BAIL SET: SIC - ALL COUNTS | DMC |
| AUGUST 13, 2012 <br> AUGUST 14, 2012 | MEDIA REQUEST AND ORDER ALLOWING CAMERA ACCESS TO COURT PROCEEDINGS FILED (KVVU FOX 5) <br> MEDIA REQUEST AND ORDER ALLOWING CAMERA ACCESS TO COURT PROCEEDINGS FILED (8 NEWS NOW) | SLS <br> SLS |
| AUGUST 14, 2012 <br> W. JANSEN <br> LIZ MERCER, DA <br> C. JASPER, CR <br> L. FOY, CLK | INITIAL ARRAIGNMENT <br> DEFENDANT PRESENT IN COURT IN CUSTODY <br> DEFENDANT ADVISED OF CHARGES/WAIVES READING OF COMPLAINT PASSED BY COURT FOR STATUS CHECK TO SEE IF PUBLIC DEFENDER HAS REPRESENTED THE VICTIMS AND IF PUBLIC DEFENDER MURDER TEAM WILL BE HANDLING THIS CASE <br> DEFENDANT REMANDED TO THE CUSTODY OF THE SHERIFF | $8 / 16 / 127: 30 \# 5$ <br> DMC |
| AUGUST 16, 2012 <br> W. JANSEN <br> M. THOMSON, DA <br> S. COFFEE, PD <br> C. JASPER, CR <br> L. FOY, CLK | DEFENDANT PRESENT IN COURT *IN CUSTODY* PRELIMINARY HEARING DATE SET DEFENDANT WAIVES THE 15 DAY RULE <br> DEFENDANT REMANDED TO THE CUSTODY OF THE SHERIFF | 12/12/12 8:30 AM \#5 <br> EM |
| AUGUST 15, 2012 <br> AUGUST 20, 2012 | MEDIA REQUEST AND ORDER ALLOWING CAMERA ACCESS TO COURT PROCEEDINGS FILED (KSNV LAS VEGAS CHANNEL 3 NBC <br> MEDIA REQUEST AND ORDER ALLOWING CAMERA ACCESS TO COURT PROCEEDINGS FILED (KTNV) | SLS <br> SLS |

# Justice Court, Las Vegas Township <br> Clark County, Nevada 

## Court Minutes



## 12F12500X

State of Nevada vs White, Troy Richard
12/12/2012 8:30:00 AM Preliminary Hearing
Result: Bound Over

| PARTIES | Attorney | Coffee, Scott L. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| PRESENT: | Defendant | White, Troy Richard |
| Judge: | Jansen, William D. |  |
| Prosecutor: | Mercer, Elizabeth |  |
| Court Reporter: | Jasper, Carlila |  |
| Court Clerk: | Foy, Linda |  |
| DA Clerk: | Miller, Tina |  |

## PROCEEDINGS

| Exhibits: | Document, Photograph, Etc. (ID: 1) | Admitted |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
|  | Document, Photograph, Etc. (ID: 2) | Offered |

Events: Amended Criminal Complaint
filed in open court
Custody Status Slip (No Custody Change)
Motion to Exclude Witnesses - Defense
Motion granted
State Calls Witnesses
Joseph Averman - Witness ID deft.

## State Rests

Defendant Advised of Rights
to Make a Statement, to Waive Making a Statement and/or of the Right to Call Witnesses
Defendant Waives the Right to Make a Statement
Defense Rests
Defendant Bound Over to District Court as Charged
Probable Cause Found. Defendant bound over to District Court as Charged. Defendant to appear in Lower Level Arraignment Courtroom A.

District Court Appearance Date Set
to appear: JANUARY 2, 2013 @ 1:30 PM DCA IN CUSTODY

## Bail Stands

Remand Counts 4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14
Case Closed - Bound Over
Charges: 4: CARRYING A CONCEALED WEAPON
5: Child abuse or neglect, first offense - with intent to promote or assist a criminal gang
6: Child abuse or neglect, first offense - with intent to promote or assist a criminal gang
7: Child abuse or neglect, first offense - with intent to promote or
Las Vegas Justice Court: Department 05
LVJC_Criminal_MinuteOrder

## LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT



I, JOEL KISNER P\#4656, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:
That he is a police officer with the Las Vegas, Nevada Metropolitan Police Dcpartment, being so employed for a period of 18 years, assigned to investigate the crimes of BURGLARY WHILE IN POSSESSION OF A DEADLY WEAPON (B Felony - NRS 205.060, 193.165), MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (A Felony - NRS 200.010, 200.020, 200.030, 193.195) and ATTEMPT MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (B Felony - NRS 200.010, 193.330), committed on or about July 27, 2012, which investigation has developed TROY RICHARD WHITE ID\#1383512 as the perpetrator thereof.

That affiant developed the following facts in the course of the investigation of said crime, to-wit:
On July 27th 2012 at about 1150 hours Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD) received a 911 phone call from Robert Wilson reporting a shooting that just occurred at 325 Altamira Road in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Patrol officers and medical units were dispatched to the scene. Officer Torseillo was one of the first officers to arrive. He found a female, later identified as Echo Lucas White (Echo), lying on the floor in a bedroom of the residence. She was unconscious and had an apparent gunshot wound to her chest.

A male, later identified as Joseph Averman, was lying on the floor just outside the doorway to the bedroom. He also had apparent gunshot wounds. Five (5) children were also present in the house.

Medical units transported Averman and Echo to University Medical Center (UMC) Trauma.
Echo arrived at UMC and, after attempts to revive her, she was pronounced dead by Doctor E. Kwon at 1310 hours. Averman was treated and underwent surgery to treat his injuries.

On November 27th 2012 at about 1616 hours, Detective Kisner interviewed Averman at UMC and, in summary, learned the following:

Echo is married to Troy White for about eight (8) years. They have three (3) children in common. Echo has two (2) additional children with another male. Averman has known Echo and White for several years. They have a troubled marriage. Echo has been trying to divorce White but he would not agree to the divorce.


The 325 Altamira address was the residence of both White and Echo. She currently lived at the residence with all five (5) children. White still has access to the residence as he sometimes takes care of his children.

Averman has been dating and living with Echo for a short while. White has threatened Averman's life in the past but he did not believe White's threat. Echo has told Averman about White beating her up numerous times, raping her and police have been called on White several times.

On July 27, 2012 White came into the residence and said he needed to speak with Echo in a back room. Echo agreed to go talk with White. Echo and White went into a back room and closed the door. Averman was taking care of an infant in the room next to the room Echo and White were in. In abqut five (5) minutes, Averman heard Echo yelling at White to stop and he thought she was in trouble.

Averman opened the door and saw White shove Echo and shoot her once in the chest or stomach. White then turned and shot Averman. Averman fell to the ground.

Averman was unable to move after being shot. White stood over Averman and showed him the gun. White told Averman that he was going to jail and he was going to kill him. He also asked Averman, "how does it feel now?"

Averman laid on the floor while White kept coming into the residence and threatening him. White finally left and Averman heard a car leave.

While Averman was being taken out of the house by medical units he noticed that Echo's Dodge Durango that was in the driveway earlier was now missing. He assumed that White now had the Durango.

Averman described the pistol as a dark colored semi-automatic pistol. White was wearing dark colored pants and a reddish colored short sleeve shirt with striping under the arms.

Detective Ivie, along with crime scene analysts, processed the scene at 325 Altamira pursuant to a search warrant. Three (3) 9 mm casings and a single, apparent, 9 mm projectile were located at the area of the shootings.

At UMC, Detective Kisner noted a gunshot was to the right upper torso, below her right breast and right side.

On July 27th 2012 at about 1740 hours, White turned himself at Yavapai County Sheriff's Department to Deputy C. Bentley. White told Bentley, in summary, the following:

He was wanted in Las Vegas for shooting someone. Deputy Bentley read White his Miranda rights and White said he understood his rights. White continued to say that he fled Las Vegas in a Dodge Durango that was now parked on the Sheriff's Department's lot. The gun he used to shoot the people in Las Vegas was in the Dodge Durango in the spare tire compartment area.

Wherefore, affiant prays that a Warrant of Arrest/Summons be issued for suspect on a charges of BURGLARY WHILE IN POSSESSION OF A DEADLY WEAPON (B Felony - NRS 205.060, 193.165), MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (A Felony - NRS 200.010, 200.020, 200.030, 193.195) and ATTEMPT MURDER WITH USE OF-A-DEADLY WEAPON (B Felony NRS 200.010, 193.330).


THE STATE OF NEVADA
PLAINTIFF
VS.

WHITE, TROY RICHARD
ID\# 01383512

DEFENDANT

THE STATE OF NEVADA,
TO: ANY SHERIFF, CONSTABLE, MARSHALL, POLICEMAN, OR PEACE OFFICER IN THIS STATE:

A COMPLAINT AND AN AFFIDAVIT UPON OATH HAS THIS DAY BEEN LAID BEFORE ME ACCUSING WHITE, TROY RICHARD, OF THE CRIME(S):

COUNTS CHARGE
1 BURGLARY WHILE IN POSS
1 MURDER WITH A DEADLY W
1 ATT. MURDER WITH A DEA

CASE NO: 12Fl2500X
DEPT. NO: 5
AGENCY: METRO-HOMICIDE

YOU ARE, THEREFORE, COMMANDED FORTHWITH TO ARREST THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT AND BRING HIM BEFORE ME AT MY OFFICE IN LAS VEGAS TOWNSHIP, COUNTY OF CLARK, STATE OF NEVADA, OR IN MY ABSENCE OR INABILITY TO ACT, BEFORE THE NEAREST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE MAGISTRATE IN THIS COUNTY.

THIS WARRANT MAY BE SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.
GIVEN UNDER MY HAND THIS 30Th dAy OF JULy, 2012 M Melesto
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE IN AND FOR SAID TOWNSHIP MELISSA SARAGOSA

$\qquad$ , AND SERVED THE SAME BY THIS $\qquad$ DAY OF $\qquad$
$\qquad$ .

DOUGLAS E. GILLESPIE, SHERIFF, CLARK COUNTY, NEV
BY: $\qquad$ , DEPUTY

## DEPARTMENT JCRT5

AGENCY: METRO-HOMICIDE
JUDGE MELISSA SARAGOSA



D E N T I A L



Weapon; Attempted quad or wluse y Deadly Weapon
Defendant has been advised of the charges and the right to silence, counsel, trial.
Public Defender $\square$ Appointed $\square$ DeniedFinancial Statement neededDeclined
$\square$ Undecided
Financial Statement taken under oath. Defendant shall pay a $\$ 25.00$ Public Defender Fee and may be required to pay additional fees. Yavapai County Public Defender: Prescott: 928-771-3588 Verde: 928-567-7758.
THE DEFENDANT IS ORDERED TO COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS OF RELEASE:Appear at the Court marked above on: $\qquad$ (Date \& Time) For: Arraignment $\square$ Pretrial $\square$ Trial $\square$ Sentencing. . Warrant Other: FOJ HEARing Obey all orders of the Court; Do not commit any crimes; Notify the Court immediately if your address changes; Do not leave the State of Arizona without permission of the Court; If applicable, diligently prosecute appeal following judgment and sentence.
$\square$ Do not contact the alleged victim (s) in any manner: $\qquad$
$\square$ Do not go near the location of the alleged offense. You may return one time with a police officer as civil standby to obtain belongings.
$\square$ Remain in contact with your attorney (Public Defender or privately-retained attorney).
Do not possess or consume any alcohol or drugs without a valid prescription.
$\square$ Do not possess any firearm.
$\square$ DNA Test per A.R.S. $\S \S 13-3967,13-610$. Report within 5 days to Yavapai County Sheriff's Office to submit sample for DNA testing.
$\square$ Fingerprint Order per A.R.S. $\$ 41-1750$ (C),(U). Report within 20 days to Yavapai County Sheriff's Office for Ten-Print fingerprinting.
$\square$ Other: $\qquad$
RELEASE TYPE:
No Bomb tho to fending Court Appearance in Superesor Concit 7/iolis/a gizonm.
Own Recognizance (O.R.) - Defendant is released on his or her promise to appear in Court as required.
$\square$ Appearance Bond - Defendant shall post bond in the amount of $\$$ $\qquad$ Secured Appearance Bond Cash Only
$\square$ Third Party Release - Defendant shall be placed in the custody of: $\qquad$ (Address and phone: $\qquad$ who agrees: (a) to supervise Defendant according to the conditions of this Order; (b) to use every effort to assure that Defendant appears at all hearings before the Court; and (c) to notify the Court immediately if Defendant violates any condition of release or if Defendant disappears. Custodian Signature: $\qquad$
If the County Attorney notifies the Jail that no misdemeanor charges are being filed, then Defendant may be released on this case only.
DEFENDANT TO READ AND SIGN: I promise to comply with my release conditions. I understand I have the right to be present at my trial and other proceedings in my case, and if I fail to appear the trial or proceedings will be held without me and any bond posted may be forfeited. If I violate any condition of this Order, I understand my release can be revoked and a warrant may be issued for my arrest.

$$
\text { July 28, } 2012
$$

Defendant
CC: $\square$ DeflAtty $\square C / A \square$ VicWit Office $\square$ Victim $\square$ Jail $\square$ Local Police Date: $\qquad$ By: $\qquad$
 Date

$\qquad$

Yavapai County Sheriffs Office 255 East Surrey Street
Prescott, Arizona 88301

Scot Mascher

Clark Canty Justice Court
has Vegas Township
200 Lewis Ave

$$
\text { Las Vegas, AV } 89101
$$

THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Plaintiff,
-vS-
TROY RICHARD WHITE \#1383512, Defendant.

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
Jul $301207 \mathrm{Ch}^{2}$
$\qquad$
 12F12500X DEPT NO: 5

## FILED UNDER SEAL

All materials, except the Criminal Complaint, are being filed under seal in obedience to Section 239B. 030 of the Nevada Revised Statutes and pursuant to the Order issued by the Honorable Douglas E. Smith, signed December 28, 2006.


JUSTICE COURT, LAS VEGAS TOWNSHIP
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA


DEFENDANT

CASE NO:


MEDIA REQUEST AND ORDER ALLOWING CAMERA ACCESS TO COURT PROCEEDINGS

* Please fax to (702) 671-4548 to ensure that the request will be processed as quickly as possible.)

Nicole pareto Came not IVVVFOX 5 (media organization),
hereby requests permission to broadcast, record, photograph or televise proceedings in the above-entitled case in Dept. No. , the Honorable Judge $\qquad$ Jansen Presiding, on the $\qquad$ day of $A N U S T$
I hereby certify that I am familiar with, and will comply with Supreme Court Rules 229:249, inclusive. If this request is being submitted less than seventy-two. (72) hours before the above-described proceedings commence, the following facts provide good cause for the Court to grant the request on such short notice:

It is further understood that any media camera pooling arrangements shall be the sole responsibility of the media and must be arranged prior to coverage, without asking for the Court to mediate disputes.

Dated this $\qquad$ 10 day of $\qquad$


IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:
[ ] The media request is denied because it was submitted less than 72 hours before the scheduled proceeding was to commence, and no "good cause" has been shown to justify granting the request on shorter notice.
[ ] The media request is denied for the following reasons: $\qquad$
$\qquad$
[ ] The media request is granted. The requested media access remains in effect for each and every hearing in the aboveentitled case, at the discretion of the Court, and unless otherwise notified. This Order is made in accordance with Supreme Court Rules 229-249, inclusive, at the discretion of the judge, and is subject to reconsideration upon motion of any party to the action. Media access may be revoked if it is shown that access is distracting the participants, impairing the dignity of the Court, or otherwise materially interfering with the administration of justice.
[ ] OTHER: $\qquad$ .

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this document shall be made a part of the record of the proceedings in this case.

Dated this $\qquad$ $3^{4 n}$ day of $\qquad$ 2012 $\qquad$ Any written objection to the Court's order should be fled at least 24 hours prior to the si 1343590


TO: COUNSEL OF RECORD IN THE ABOVE-CAPTIONED CASE:

You are hereby notified pursuant to Supreme Court Rules 229-246, inclusive, that media representatives from KVVU_have requested to obtain permission to broadcast, televise, record or take photographs of all hearings in this case. Any objection should be filed at least 24 hours prior to the subject hearing.

DATED this $\qquad$ day of $\qquad$ Las Vegas Township Justice Court CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

I hereby cerify that on the 13 day of August $\quad 20$, service of the foregoing was made by facsimile transmission only, pursuant to Nevada Supreme Court Rules 229-246, inclusive, this date by faxing a true and correct copy of the same to each Attorney of Record addressed as follows:

| Plaintiff <br> District Attorney |
| :---: |
| (702) 455-2294 |

Defendant
Public Defender
(702) 455-5112


# JUSTICE COURT, LAS VEGAS TOWNSHIP CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 

State of Nevada


CASE NO: 12F12500X
DEPT. NO: 5
$\qquad$
MEDIA REQUEST AND ORDER ALLOWING CAMERA ACCESS TO COURT PROCEEDINGS

* Please fax to (702) 671-4548 to ensure that the request will be processed as quickly as possible.

Guy DeMarco
(name), of 8 News NOW (media organization),
hereby requests permission to broadcast, record, photograph or televise proceedings in the above-encitled case in
Dept No. 5 $\qquad$ , the Honorable Judge

William Jansen Presiding. on the 14 14 day of
August $\qquad$ 2012
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
I hereby certify that I am familiar with, and will comply with Supreme Court Rules 229-246, inclusive. If this request is being submitted less than twenty-four (24) hours before the above-described proceedings commence, the following facts provide good cause for the Count to grant the request on such short notice:

It is further understood that any media camera pooling arrangements shall be the sole responsibility of the media and must be arranged prior to coverage, without asking for the Court to mediate disputes.

Dated this $\qquad$ 13 day of August $\qquad$ .


PHONE: 702-792-8882

## 

## IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

[ ] The media request is denied because it was submined less than 24 hours before the scheduled proceeding was to commence, and no "goad cause" has been shown to justify granting the request on shorter notice.
[ ] The media request is denied for the following reasons: $\qquad$
[ ] The media request is granted. The requested media access remains in effect for each and every hearing in the aboveentitled case, at the discretion of the Court, and unless otherwise notified. This order is made in accordance with Supreme Court Rules 229-246, inclusive, at the discretion of the judge, and is subject to reconsideration upon motion of any party to the action. Media access may be revoked if it is shown that access is distracting the participants, impairing the dignity of the Court, or otherwise materially interfering with the administration of justice.
[ ] OTHER: $\qquad$ -

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this document shall be made a part of the record of the proceedings ip this case.

Dated this $\qquad$ day of
 2 $\frac{\text { Waller san um }}{\text { JUSTICE OFTHE PEACE }}$


## State of Nevada

| PLAINTIFF |
| :--- |
| Troy White |
| DEFENDANT |

CASE No: $\frac{12 \mathrm{~F} 12500 \mathrm{X}}{5}$

NOTIFICATION OF MEDIA REQUEST

## TO: COUNSEL OF RECORD IN THE ABOVE-CAPTIONED CASE:

You are hereby notified pursuant to Supreme Court Rules 229-246, inclusive, that media representatives from $\qquad$ have requested to obtain permission to broadcast, televise, record or take photographs of all hearings in this case. Any objection should be filed at least 24 hours prior to the subject hearing.


## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

I hereby centify that on the 14
day of $\qquad$
$\qquad$ , service of the foregoing was made by facsimile transmission only, pursuant to Nevada Supreme Court Rules 229-246, inclusive, this date by faxing a true and correct copy of the same to each Attorney of Record addressed as follows:

Plaintiff
District Attorney
(702) 455-2294

Defendant
Public Defender

## CONFIDENTIAL

## JUSTICE COURT, LAS TEEASS TOWSNSHIP <br> CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

PRETRIAL SERVICES INFORMATION SHEET

CASE \# 12F12500X

NAME:
Troy White

DEPT \# JC5
REQUESTED BY:

ID \#
1383512

CHARGES:
BURGLARY WHILE IN POSSESSION OF DEADLY WEAPON, MURDER WITH A DEADLY WEAPON, ATT. MURDER WITH A DEADLY WEAPON
CURRENT BAIL: SIC

## VERIFIED: ADDRESS: NOT INTERVIEWED WITH WHOM/HOW LONG: /

VERIFIED: EMPLOYMENT STATUS: / LENGTH:

VERIFIED: RELATIVES - LOCAL : NOT LOCAL:

FELONY/GROSS MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS: 0

MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS: 0
FAIL TO APPEAR: 1
COMMENTS:

RECOMMENDATION:

DATE: 8/13/2012
PRETRIAL SERVICES: Cheryl Allen

## CONFIDENTIAL

## JUSTICE COURT, LAS UEGAS TOWNSSHIP

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
PRETRIAL SERVICES INFORMATION SHEET

CASE \# 12F12500X

NAME:
Troy White

DEPT \# JC5

ID \#
1383512

CHARGES:
BURGLARY WHILE IN POSSESSION OF DEADLY WEAPON, MURDER WITH A DEADLY WEAPON, ATT. MURDER WITH A DEADLY WEAPON CURRENT BAIL: SIC

```
VERIFIED: ADDRESS: UNABLE TO VERIFY NO CONTACT INFORMATION
    WITH WHOM/HOW LONG: /
VERIFIED: EMPLOYMENT STATUS: /
    LENGTH:
VERIFIED: RELATIVES - LOCAL : NOT LOCAL:
```

FELONY/GROSS MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS: 0
MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS: 0
FAIL TO APPEAR: 1
COMMENTS:

RECOMMENDATION:

DATE: 8/15/2012
PRETRIAL SERVICES: Cheryl Allen

## CONFIDENTIAL

# JUSTICE COURT, LAS TEEGAS TOWNSHIT <br> CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 

PRETRIAL SERVICES INFORMATION SHEET

CASE \# 12F12500X
NAME:
Troy White

DEPT \# JC5
REQUESTED BY:

ID \#
1383512

CHARGES:
BURGLARY WHILE IN POSSESSION OF DEADLY WEAPON, MURDER WITH A DEADLY WEAPON, ATT. MURDER WITII A DEADLY WEAPON
CURRENT BAIL:
0
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { VERIFIED: ADDRESS: UNABLE TO VERIFY NO CONTACT INFORMATION } \\ & \text { WITH WHOM/HOW LONG: /, }\end{array}$

VERIFIED: EMPLOYMENT STATUS: / LENGTH:

VERIFIED: RELATIVES - LOCAL : NOT LOCAL:

FELONY/GROSS MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS: 0

MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS: 0
FAIL TO APPEAR: 1
COMMENTS:

RECOMMENDATION:

DATE: 12/6/2012
PRETRIAL SERVICES: AGAVNI MARTIROSYAN

Rn: 1
THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Plaintiff,
-vs-
TROY RICHARD WHITE, \# 1383512

Defendant.

CASE NO: 12F12500X
DEPT NO: 4

## WARRANT OF ARREST

## THE STATE OF NEVADA,

To: Any Sheriff, Constable, Marshall, Policeman, or Peace Officer in This State:
An affidavit upon oath has been this day laid before me by JOEL KISNER P\#4656, that the crimes of BURGLARY WHILE IN POSSESSION OF A DEADLY WEAPON (B Felony - NRS 205.060, 193.165), MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (A Felony - NRS 200.010, $200.020,200.030,193.195$ ) and ATTEMPT MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (B Felony - NRS 200.010, 193.330), has been committed, and accusing TROY RICHARD WHITE thereof;

YOU ARE THEREFORE COMMANDED forthwith to arrest the above named TROY RICHARD WHITE and bring him before me at my office in Las Vegas Township, County of Clark, State of Nevada, or in case of my absence or inability to act, before the nearest and most accessible Magistrate in this County.

WITNESS my hand this 27th day of July, A.D. 2012.
And I direct that this Warrant may be served at any hour of the day or night.


Justice of the Peace in and for Said Township
I find probable cause to issue the above warrant of arrest and bail should be set in court and remain at no bail until such time as bail is set in court.



CLARK COUNTY DETENTION CENTER ARREST WARRANT ABSTRACT
$08 / 10 / 20 \sqrt{2}$
20:04

WARRANT NAME: WHITE, TROY RICHARD
DOB: 06/05/1968 SSN: 552-94-0829
RAC: W SEX: M HGT: 5'10" WGT: 165 HAI: BLK EYE: GRN
WARRANT \#: 12F12500X
EVENT \#:
CLAARK COUNTY ONLY:
CHRG NRS
CNT CODE CODE CHARGE LITERAL
CASH
ASSUR
019989205.060 F BURGLARY WHILE IN POSSESSION O NO BAIL PCN\#0028713295-003
025045 200.030 F MURDER WITH A DEADLY WEAPON NO BAIL PCN\#0028713295-001
03 5045A 200.030 F ATT. MURDER WITH A DEADLY WEAP NO BAIL PCN\# $0028713295-002$

ISSUED BY JUDGE: MELISSA SARAGOSA DOW: 07/30/2012
COURT: LAS VEGAS JUSTICE COURT DEPT: JCRT5

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I RECEIVED THE ABOVE AND FOREGOING WARRANT ON THE H th DAY OF AnCOMST , 2012, AND SERVED THE SAME BY ARRESTING THE WITHIN DEFENDANT, AND BRINGING HIM INTO COURT THIS 亿決' DAY OF_AMGMST , 202.

DOUGLAA C. GIJLESPIE, SHERIFF, CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
BY:


I, THE UNDERSIGNED, TROY RICHARD WHITE, DO HEREBY FREELY AND VOLUNTARILY STATE I AM THE IDENTICAL PERSON AGAINST WHOM CHARGES OR CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS CHARGING ME WITH COMMISSION OF A FELONY, HAVE BEEN INSTITUTED IN THE CITY OF LAS VEGAS, COUNTY OF CLARK STATE OF NEVADA. WITHOUT REQUISITION PAPERS, WARRANTS OF RENDITION, OR OTHER LEGAL FORMS OR PROCESS, HAVING FOR THEIR OBJECT MY RETURN TO THE AFORE SAID CITY AND STATE.

THIS AGREEMENT AND WAIVER IS MADE BY ME WITHOUT REFERENCE TO MY GUILT OR INNOCENCE AND SHALL NOT BE CONSIDERED IN ANY MANNER AS PREJUDICING MY CASE AND IS NOT IN ANY SENSE AN ADMISSION OF GUILT. I FURTHER EXONERATE AND HOLD BLAMELESS IN THIS MANNER, THE SHERIFF OF YAVAPAI COUNTY, STATE OF ARIZONA, AND ALL PERSONA ACTING UNDER HIM, AND AGREE TO ACCOMPANY TO THE STATE OF NEVADA. ANY PEACE OFFICER WHO MAY BE SENT TO TAKE ME TO SAID STATE FOR TRIAL. THIS STATEMENT AND WAIVER, EXECUTED AT CITY OF PRESCOTT, COUNTY OF YAVAPAI, STATE OF ARIZONA, THIS $\qquad$ 30 DAY OF
 ,2012

I HAVE BEEN ADVISED BY JUDGE THAT I HAVE A RIGHT TO THE ISSUANCE OR SERVICE OF A WARRANT OF EXTRADITION, THE RIGHT TO CONTEST EXTRADITION BY HABEAS CORPUS AND THE RIGHT TO BE ADMITTED BY THE COURT TO BAIL OR BOND, SUCH BAIL OR BOND TO BE CONDITIONED FOR MY APPEARANCE BEFORE THE COURT UPON THE EXTRADITION PROCEEDING. I WAIVE THOSE RIGHTS.

EXECUTED BEFORE ME IN OPEN COURT this
$\qquad$


Judge of the Superior Court
 8: tome



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DEPT = JCRT5
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* PIN-0209 NCJIS WARRANT HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY CLEARED *
*     * 
* CLEARING AGENCY /NVLVJC001 - CLARK CO INFO SERVICES *
* ARRESTING AGENCY /NVO020135 - CLARK COUNTY DETENTION CENTER *
* ENTERING AGENCY /NVLVJC001 - CLARK CO INFO SERVICES *
* CONFIRMING AGENCY/NVO020135 - CLARK COUNTY DETENTION CENTER *
* WARRANT RECORD NUMBER/2677858
    * NIN/W805496113 DATE:08/10/12
    * SEQ/003 REASON/SERVED TIME:21:25:43
    * WARRANT NAME /WHITE, TROYRICHARD
    * BASE RECORD NAME/WHITE, TROYRICHARD
    * COURT CASE \#/12F12500X
    * COURT/NV002A53J - LAS VEGAS JUSTICE COURT




## DEPT $=$ JCRT5



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DEPT = JCRT5
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SERVED


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$\star \quad * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *$ NCJIS WANTED PERSON SYSTEM $\quad * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *$

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* PIN-0209 NCJIS WARRANT HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY CLEARED *
*     * 
* CLEARING AGENCY /NVLVJCOO1 - CLARK CO INFO SERVICES *
* ARRESTING AGENCY /NVOO20135 - CLARK COUNTY DETENTION CENTER *
* ENTERING AGENCY /NVLVJCO01 - CLARK CO INFO SERVICES *
* CONFIRMING AGENCY/NVO020135 - CLARK COUNTY DETENTION CENTER *
* WARRANT RECORD NUMBER/2677857
    * NIN/W805496113 DATE:08/10/12
    * SEQ/002 REASON/SERVED
TIME:21:25:43
    * WARRANT NAME /WHITE, TROYRICHARD
    * BASE RECORD NAME/WHITE, TROYRICHARD
    * COURT CASE \#/12F12500X
    * COURT/NV002A53J - LAS VEGAS JUSTICE COURT



INFM
STEVEN B. WOLFSON
Clark County District Attorney
Nevada Bar \#001565
LIZ MERCER
Chief Deputy District Attorney
Nevada Bar \#10681
200 Lewis Avenue
Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2212
(702) 671-2500

Attorney for Plaintiff
I.A. 01/02/2013
DISTRICT COURT
1:30 PM
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Plaintiff,
-vs-
TROY RICHARD WHITE, \#1383512

Defendant.

CASE NO: C-12-286357-1

DEPT NO: IX

INFORMATION

STATE OF NEVADA )
COUNTY OF CLARK $\quad$ ss.
STEVEN B. WOLFSON, Clark County District Attorney within and for the County of Clark, State of Nevada, in the name and by the authority of the State of Nevada, informs the Court:

That TROY RICHARD WHITE, the Defendant(s) above named, having committed the crimes of BURGLARY WHILE IN POSSESSION OF A FIREARM (Category B Felony - NRS 205.060); MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Category A Felony - NRS 200.010, 200.030, 193.165); ATTEMPT MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Category B Felony - NRS 200.010, 200.030, 193.330, 193.165), CARRYING A CONCEALED FIREARM OR OTHER DEADLY WEAPON (Category C Felony - NRS 202.350(1)(d)(3)), and CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, OR ENDANGERMENT (Category B Felony - NRS 200.508(1)), on or about the 27th day of

July, 2012, within the County of Clark, State of Nevada, contrary to the form, force and effect of statutes in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Nevada,

COUNT 1 - BURGLARY WHILE IN POSSESSION OF A FIREARM
did, then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously enter, while in possession of a firearm, with intent to commit a felony, to-wit: murder and/or battery and/or assault, that certain building occupied by ECHO LUCAS WHITE, located at 325 Altamira Road, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada, the Defendant did possess and/or gain possession of a deadly weapon consisting of a firearm during the commission of the crime and/or before leaving the structure.

## COUNT 2 - MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did, then and there willfully, feloniously, without authority of law, and with malice aforethought, kill ECHO LUCAS WHITE, a human being, by shooting at and into the body of the said ECHO LUCAS WHITE, with a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, said killing having been willful, premeditated and deliberate and/or committed during the perpetration or the attempted perpetration of a burglary, to-wit: by the defendant entering 325 Altamira Road, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada with the intent to assault and/or batter and/or kill the said ECHO LUCAS WHITE and/or JOSEPH AVERMAN.

## COUNT 3-ATTEMPT MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did, then and there, without authority of law, and malice aforethought, willfully and feloniously attempt to kill JOSEPH AVERMAN, a human being, by shooting at and into the body of the said JOSEPH AVERMAN, with a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm.

## COUNT 4 - CARRYING CONCEALED FIREARM OR OTHER DEADLY WEAPON

did, then and there, wilfully, intentionally, unlawfully and feloniously carry concealed upon his person, a firearm or other deadly weapon, to-wit: a Black Taurus PT 92C 9mm semi-automatic handgun bearing Ser. No. TOA33791.

## COUNT 5- CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, OR ENDANGERMENT

did wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously cause a child under the age of 18 years, to-
wit: JODEY WHITE, being approximately 9 (nine) year(s) of age, to suffer unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, and/or cause the said JODEY WHITE to be placed in a situation where he might have suffered unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, by discharging a firearm inside the child's home within close proximity to the child and/or shooting the child's mother, Echo White, failing to seek assistance for Echo White, and allowing her to die while the said JODEY WHITE was coming in and out of the room and/or was in the near vicinity.

## COUNT 6- CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, OR ENDANGERMENT

did wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously cause a child under the age of 18 years, towit: JESSE WHITE, being approximately 5 (five) year(s) of age, to suffer unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, and/or cause the said JESSE WHITE to be placed in a situation where he might have suffered unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, by discharging a firearm inside the child's home within close proximity to the child and/or shooting the child's mother, Echo White, failing to seek assistance for Echo White, and allowing her to die while the said JESSE WHITE was coming in and out of the room and/or was in the near vicinity.

## COUNT 7- CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, OR ENDANGERMENT

did wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously cause a child under the age of 18 years, towit: JAYCE WHITE, being approximately 8 (eight) year(s) of age, to suffer unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, and/or cause the said JESSE WHITE to be placed in a situation where he might have suffered unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, by discharging a firearm inside the child's home within close proximity to the child and/or shooting the child's mother, Echo White, failing to seek assistance for Echo White, and allowing her to die while the said JODEY WHITE was coming in and out of the room and/or was in the near vicinity.

## COUNT 8- CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, OR ENDANGERMENT

did wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously cause a child under the age of 18 years, towit: JAZZY WHITE, being approximately 6 months year(s) of age, to suffer unjustifiable
physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, and/or cause the said JAZZY WHITE to be placed in a situation where he might have suffered unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, by discharging a firearm inside the child's home within close proximity to the child and/or shooting the child's mother, Echo White, failing to seek assistance for Echo White, and allowing her to die while the said JODEY WHITE was coming in and out of the room and/or was in the near vicinity.

## COUNT 9- CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, OR ENDANGERMENT

did wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously cause a child under the age of 18 years, towit: JETT WHITE, being approximately 2 (two) year(s) of age, to suffer unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, and/or cause the said JETT WHITE to be placed in a situation where he might have suffered unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect, by discharging a firearm inside the child's home within close proximity to the child and/or shooting the child's mother, Echo White, failing to seek assistance for Echo White, and allowing her to die while the said JODEY WHITE was coming in and out of the room and/or was in the near vicinity.

STEVEN B. WOLFSON
Clark County District Attorney
Nevada Bar \#001565

BY /s/ LIZ MERCER
LIZ MERCER
Chief Deputy District Attorney
Nevada Bar \#10681

DA\#12F12500X/da
LVMPD EV\#1207271826
(TK4)

Names of witnesses known to the District Attorney's Office at the time of filing this Information are as follows:

NAME
AVERMAN, JOSEPH
CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS
CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS
CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS
CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS
GAINES, AMBER
KNEPP, ELAINE/OR DESIGNEE
LUCAS, DONALD
SANBORN, TATE

## ADDRESS

1678 SHERWIN LN LV NV
CCDC
LVMPD COMMUNICATIONS
LVMPD RECORDS
GUN REGISTRATION
3601 E. WYOMING AVE \#504 LV NV
D.A. INVESTIGATOR

5129 MEADOW ROCK AVE LV NV
LVMPD \#5450

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    C-12-286357-1
    IN THL JUSTICL COURT OI THLE LAS VLGAS TOWNSHAP
        IN AND FOR TIIE COUNTY OF CLARK
    'THL STATL'OLNNLVADA,
        Plaintiff,{}{\begin{array}{l}{\mathrm{ CASE NO. 12F12500X }}\\{\mathrm{ DEPT. }}
TROY WIIITE,
    Delendan,.)
            )11
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12

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    AT 8:30 OCLOCR N.M.181920
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APPEARANCES: ..... 21

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            B. TURNFR, Deputy District Attorncys23
    For the Delendank:SicolilidisizQ:SO.
D. NLGRLiTI- SOpLZ LSGO
2 5

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\section*{INDEX OF EXHIBITS}
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Electronically Filed

LAS VEGAS JUSTICE COURT, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 201 ***PROCLLLDINGS ***
'IHL COUR'T: All right. Then, Mr. Coffee, are you ready to proceed?

MR. COIILLE: Yes.
TIE COURT: All right. This is now the lime and place for the preliminary hearing in the State of Nevada versus Troy Richard White.

Let the record reflect that the -- the
exclusionary rule will be invoked.
MS. MLiRCLR: Liz Mercer, Your Honor.
TIIE COURT: It's been a while since I've
seen you.
MS. MERCER: Yeah. I've been in DV court.
THI: COURT: Yeah.
I know you, Brad.
MR. TURNLR: Yes, sir.
THE COURT: Okay. I ct the record reflect the defendant is present, along with his attorney, Mr. Coffee. And I don't know the individual --

MR. LOPEZ-NEGRETE: David Lopez-Negrete for the record.

THE COURT: David Lopez?

MR. LOPEZ-NEGRETE: Yes. 1
'THL COURT: Okay. And then for the State there's Brad Turner and Liz Mercer.

MS. MIERCIIR: Yes.
TIIE COURT: So, let me ask you this, how many witnesses do you anticipate?

MR. TURNER: Judge, it looks like at this point we're only going to need one to put this on.

THL COURT: All right. Now, are there any other potential witnesses in the courtroom that would be subject to be called. Because if so, I am going to have to ask them to be excluded from the courtroom just in case if something comes down the line.

MS. MLRRCLR: Your Honor, we don't believe so at this time.
'THL COURT: Now, if they are in the
courtroom, I can't allow them to testify.
You understand that?
MS. MERCER: Ycs.
'THL COUR'T: You all understand that?
Now, Mr. Coffec, do you have any
winnesses, other than possibly the delendant himself to testify?

MR. COFFEE: I don't, Judge.
Can I speak to the District Altorney, please?

THI: COURT: Surc.
MR. COFFEE: Judge, after a conversation with the District Attomey, I don't know if this is going to be a capital case one way or the other. It's too early in the process to know that. They have more review to do.

The concern that I have is there are a number of people in the courtroom who may well be victim impact witnesses at a penalty phase, if we get to that point, if this is a capital case.

I talked to the District Attorncy, and they agree with that proposition. I think they're probably going to say that it would be a penally phase issue, not a trial issue.

While I understand the difference, the Supreme Court said penalty phase, trial, all the same thing for cvidentiary purposes, so I have some concerns about leaving those people in the courtroom during this testimony.

And I would object and submit it to your discretion.

TIIE COURT: Well, my policy is if they're subpoenaed witnesses to be here, those are the only ones to be excluded.

MS. MLRCLR: 'They have not been subpoenaed.
'THL COUR': And they've not been subpoenaed, and I can only do it for this hearing. So, therefore, your motion to exclude them for this hearing, I'm not going to grant, so we'll proceed.

MR. COFFEE: That's finc, Judgc. Pursuant to any possible motions, I request we get the names of the people that are in the courtroom and silting through the proceedings, so that we have it in the record if we need it later.

MS. MIERCIIR: And, Your Honor, this entire side of the courtroom is full of people related to the victim, so...

THE COURT: Well, if you want to stand and give your names, each one want to stand and give your name for the record, we will go for il.

TIE COURT REPORTER: Can we please take a paper and pass it around so they can write their names and spell them?

TIE COURT: Maybe that would be better, yeah. Take a legal pad and then we'll read it off for the record. That might be a better idea.

MR. COFFEE: We have to notice all of them anyway.

MR. TURNER: I understand.
MR. COITIEI: But if you didn't notice them, there would be a breach you didn't notice them.
(Whercupon, an unrelated matter was heard.)

TIIE COURT: Now, in the Troy Richard White case, the charges are Burglary While in Possession of Firearm, Murder With Use of a 1)cadly Weapon, and Attempt Murder With Use of a Dcadly Wcapon.

Oh, wait a minute, I've got the amended criminal complaint. Burglary While in Possession of a lïrearm -- I just got that. Murder With Use of a Deadly Weapon, Attempt Murder With Use of a Deadly Weapon, Carrying a Concealed Firearm or Other Deadly Weapon, and Child Abuse and Neglect or Endangerment.

MR. COFFEE: And thcy notified us
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beforehand that they were going to be filing an
amended. We have no objection.
TIE COURT: All right. So, then, you can
go ahcad and call your first witness, Statc.
MS. MERCER: Your IIonor, the State calls
Joseph Averman.
THE COURT: Joscph who?
MS. MLRCLIR: Averman.
TIIE COURT: I thought you said Immerman,
and I was going to say.
TIIE MARSILAL: Step up here, sir. Remain
standing, face the clerk over there, and raise
your right hand.
THL: CLLRKK: Do you solemnly swear to tell
the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the
truth, so help you God?
TIIE WITNESS: I do.
'THL CLLRK: Please be sealed. State your
full name and spell your name, please.
THIE WITNISS: Joseph Douglas Averman.
J-O-S-E-P-H, Douglas, D-O-U-G-I,-A-S, Averman,
A-V, as in Victor, L-R-M-A-N.
MS. MERCER: May I procecd, Your Honor?
'IHLE COUR'T: Now, Mr. Averman, il the
question is asked of you by either one of these

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\(\Lambda\) Yes, I do.
Q Could you please point to him for me and identify an article of clothing that he is wearing today?

A IIe is sitting right there with a blue sleeveless shirt.

MS. MERCER: Your IIonor, may the record
refleet that he's identified the defendant?
TIIE COURT: So reflect.
BY MS. MLRCLER:
Q And, sir, did you also know an individual by the name of Licho Lucas White?

A Yes, I did.
Q And when did you first meet Lecho Lucas White?

A About cight ycars ago.
Q About cight years ago.
Where did the two of you meet?
A We originally met at church.
Q And did the two of you have a close
friendship in that eight years or just see each other infrecuuently?

A Close friendship.
Q To your knowledge, were the defendant and Echo I ucas White marricd?
attorneys calls for a "yes" or "no" answer, please state "yes" or "no." Do not just shake your head or say "ugh-huh," because down below you is a court reporter, and she cannot record those types of responses.

Do you understand that?
THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.
'IHL COUR'I: So why don't you scool up close to the mic so everyone can hear you. Okay?

TIIE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
THI: COURT: All right. You may procecd.
MS. MERCER: Thank you, Your Honor.

\section*{JOSEPH AVERMAN,}

Having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth testified as follows:

\section*{DIRECT EXAMINATION}

\section*{BY MS. MERCER:}

Q Sir, do you know an individual by the name of Troy White?

A Yes, Ido.
Q And do you see him in the courtroom today?


A Yes.
Q Larlier this year, did you become aware that the two had separated?

A Yes.
Q Do you recall when that was?
A About in June.
Q June of 2012?
Ycs
late in June?
A Early in Junc.
Q And alter the two had separated, did you and Echo develop a relationship?

A Yes.
Q And that relationship was a romantic
relationship"
A Yes.
Q At some point, did you move in with Licho?
A Yes.
Q Where did you move into?
A To her house.
Q Do you recall where that house was?

Q Okay. And that's here in Clark County?
A Yes.

Q What are the closest cross streets?
A Bulfalo and Alta.
Q Okay. Who else resided in the house with you and licho?

A IIer kids.
Q And what are the children's names for the record?

A Jodey, Jayce, Jesse, Jell, and Jazzy.
Q And could you do me a favor and spell those names for the court reporter?

A Jodey is J-O-D-E-Y. Jayce, J-A-Y-C-E. Jesse, J-II-S-S-I: Jett, I-IE-T-T. Jazay, I-A-Z-Z-Y.

Q Okay. And do you know the children's ages?

A I believe Jodey was ten, Jayce was nine, Jesse is six, Jell is two, and Jazzy is almost a year.

Q What did you say aboul Jazzy, I'm sorry?
A Almost a year.
Q Okay. When is Jarry's birthday?
A January 16th.
Q So back in June she would have been -- or
July she would have been about six months?
A Six months.
Q During the time that you resided with Echo

Q Okay. During the time period of your relationship with Licho, did you learn that the defendant was upset about the separation?

A Yes.
Q And how did you become aware of that?
A Between Licho and harassing phone calls and text messages.

Q When you say harassing phonc calls and text messages, was the defendant calling her and texting her continuously?

A Yes.
Q And is it something that occurred every day throughout the day, or every other day? You know, what kind of frequency are we talking about?
\(A\) Every day.
Q And you were with her when she would reccive those text messages and phone calls?

A Yes.
Q Did he ever make -- did he know that the two of you were dating?
\(\Delta\) Yes.
Q And when I say "the two of you," I mean you and Echo?

A Yes.
Q Did he cver make any threats to you
and her children, were you familiar with or did you know the defendant had visitation with the children?

A Yes.
Q And do you know how that visitation took

\section*{place?}

A On the weekends.
Q And what was the arrangement?
A He would come and pick them up on liridays after he got off work, and then Sunday nights he would have the kids back.

Q Did he stay in the home at some point on the weekends?

A On the weekends.
Q And was that because of the number of children it was just easier to do it that way?

A Yes.
Q You indicated that his visitation would begin when he got olf work on liridays'?

A Yes.
Q About what time would he typically show up for visitation?

A lt would be somewhere between two and threc.

Q In the afternoon?
A Yes.
because of your relationship with Echo?
A Yes, he did.
Q And when did he make those threats?
A A lew diflerent times over texts and voice mails.

Q And when did those threats begin?
A \(\quad\) About in June.
Q Junc of 2012?
A Yes.
Q 1 apologize if I already asked you this, but what point in June did you move into the residence?

A Later on in June towards the end of the month.

Q And was the defendant aware that you were living there?

A Yes.
Q What kind of specific threats was he making to you?

A He said that "II you don't stay away, I'm going to fucking kill you."

Q And when he made those threats to you, was it over the phone or in person?

A Voice mails.
Q Voice mails.

Okay. I want to fast-forward to
July 27th of 2012. On that date, were you at the residence with Echo and the children?

A Yes, I was.
Q And what day of the week was that for the record?

A A Friday.
Q Did something unusual happen about 2:00 a.m. that morning?

A About 2:00 in the morning, there was a big bang, which I thought was on the front door.

THI: COURT: lixcuse me, what date did you
say? July what?
MS. MLRCLLR: July 27th.
THE COURT: July 27th, okay. I thought
you said -- that is a liriday. You're correct,
that is a Friday.
Go ahead.
MS. MERCER: Thank you, Your IIonor.
BY MS. MIIRCIIR:
Q I'm sorry, you heard a big bang and you thought what'?

A I thought there was a bang on the front door, and 1 guess it was on the bedroom window from what Echo had told me.

TIE COURT: All women like to do their hair, not just Licho, all of them. 1 have one that does it all the time.
BY MS. MLERCLR:
Q When you said that she was doing her hair, what did you mean?

A She was putting her hair in braids.
Q And did she have something on her hands?
A She had some gel or whatever to help her do her hair. I'm not really for sure exactly what it was.

Q Okay. But she couldn't answer the phone with that substance on her hands?

A Yes.
Q Okay. And she called him because he was constantly calling and texting throughout that period?

A Well, at that time, she wasn't responding until after the banging on the door.

Q Okay. And then she called him?
A And then she called him.
Q And then what happened?
A She had asked him basically "What are you doing? You can't be coming over here banging on the door or window. We have our kids over here.
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Q What was the loud bang?
A He was pounding on the door or the window.
Q I'm sorry, it was what?
A He was pounding on the door or the window.
Q And by 'he," you mean the defendant?
A 'Troy.
Q The defendant?
A Yes.
Q Did he come into the residence at that
point?
A No.
Q Where were you when that oceurred?
A In the living room.
Q The living room of the residence?
A Yes.
Q And that's the house on Altamira?
A Yes.
Q Alter the banging, what happened? Did the two of you just go to sleep?
A licho had called Troy after the banging because he had texted her and called her numerous times, and she didn't respond. She was doing her hair. All you guys know how Fcho loved to do her hair.
Q Okay.

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They're trying to sleep." And the other part of the conversation I don't know.

Q Did he eventually leave the arca?
A He eventually left.
Q And then did the two of you go to sleep aller that, shortly after that?
\(\Lambda\) Yes.
Q Do you recall about what time you woke up later that morning?

A 1 want to say around seven or eight.
Q And were the children all still with you al this point?

A Yes.
Q What were you all doing that day, that morning when you woke up?

A Had some breaklast, cleaning, and then we were watching "I Shouldn't Be Alive."

Q Is that a TV show?
A Yes.
Q And what was Licho doing?
A She was doing some laundry, folding laundry, and then she fell asleep on the couch from being awake all night.

Q Okay. So she took a nap on the sofa?
A She took a nap.
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Q $\quad$ nd that was in the living room?
A Yes.
Q Where you and the children were watching TV?
A Yes, which was around 10:30 in the morning.
Q 10:30 in the morning?
A Yes.
Q Was she still receiving communications
from the delendant during this period?
A $\quad \Delta t$ that time, I'm not for sure.
Q At some point, did she wake up from her nap on the sofa?
A Yes.
Q And what time did she wake up?
A About ten to 12 .
Q Ten to 12?
A Quarter to 12.
Q And when she woke up, do you know whether she received any communication?
A She told me that there was numerous texts and phone calls and voice mails.
Q That she missed --
A Yes.
Q -- while she was napping?

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A Yes.
Q What happened after she woke up?
A She woke up. She apologized for falling asleep and having me sit there with the kids, and I told her it was fine. And I told her why didn't she go lay down in bed. So she went to go lay down in bed, and I had -- I was holding Jazzy, and I put her to sleep, so as Licho was going to lay down in the bed, they have the crib in the bedroom.

Q In the master bedroom where Licho sleeps?
A Yes.
And I went to put Jaz/ay in bed to lay her down in her crib, and shortly after, Troy comes to the house.

Q And how did you know that he was there?
A 'Cause the two older boys, Jodey and
Jayce, were saying, "Mommy, Mommy, Daddy's here."
Q Do you know how he entered the residence?
A IIe still had a key for that so he came in with the key.

Q Okay. Once the defendant was inside, what happened?

A He had asked to speak to her.
Q Asked who?
A Troy had asked Echo to talk to her, and
first she told him that he wasn't supposed to be there yet. You know, "Come back whenever or later when you are supposed to get the kids, and we'll talk then."

And he looked at me and he said,
"Joe, please, just give me live minutes. She hasn't returned my calls or my texts all day long. I just need to talk to her."

Q Okay. Let me stop you for a minute. When he came into the house, did you sce him carrying anything?

A No.
Q Did you see a gun in his hand?
A No.
Q Okay. So after he asked you to let him speak with licho for five minutes, what happens next?

A Fcho looked at me and she said, "All right, just give me five minutes."

Q And then did they have a discussion?
A 'They went into the back bedroom, the spare bedroom.

Q Where is the spare bedroom in relation to the master bedroom in which the crib was in?

A Directly across the hall.
Q Okay. And that spare bedroom, what kinds
of things were kept in it?
A Just a bunch of crafting stuff.
Q Okay. So the defendant and Echo go into the spare bedroom?

A Yes.
Q Where are you al this point?
A I'm in the master bedroom.
Q With lazay?
A Yes.
Q At the time that he walked into the
bedroom, did you see anything in his hand?
A No.
Q When you went into the master bedroom, did you have the door open or shut?

A I shut -- it wasn't completely shut, but I
closed il some way.
Q And why did you close it?
A Just, I'm not sure. I just closed it.
Q Okay. When Eeho and the defendant went into the spare bedroom, did they have the door open or shut?

A Shul.
Q \(\Delta t\) some point when you were in the master bedroom with Jazzy, did you become alarmed?

A Yes.

Q And why?
A Because I heard Lcho say, "Iroy, no, please don't, and stop."

Q When you heard that, what did you do?
A I opened the door to go make sure she was okay. Irom prior abuse that he's done to her, I was making sure that he wasn't hurting her.

Q When you opened the door, was the door to the craft room open at this point?

A It was -- she was trying to come out of the bedroom.

Q And what did you sec?
A He grabbed her arm and he pulled her back into the room.

Q When you say that "he pulled her back in the room," which room are we talking about?
\(\Lambda\) The spare room.
Q So he pulled her back into the crall room when she was trying to walk away?

A Yes.
Q And when you saw him grab her, what happened after that?

A He pushed her to the wall and then he shot her.

Q Could you tell where she was shot?

Q In relation to where the door to enter the room is, which wall was it?

A It was the wall that the door is right up against.

Q On the same wall as the door?
A Yes.
Q And is that the wall that is against the hallway that divides that room from the hallway?

A Yes.
Q So that wall is directly across from where the baby was situated?

A Yes.
Q Then after you saw Echo buckle over, what happened?

A IIe turned and he shot me.
THI COURT: I didn't hear you. What did
you say?
'THL WI'INLSS: 'Troy shot me.
BY MS. MERCER:
Q Where were you shol?
A I was shot once in the right arm and twice in the abdomen.

Q After you were shot, what did you do?
A I fell over.
Q And where were you at the time that he

A It looked like she was shot in the stomach, but I'm not for sure.

Q What led you to believe that she was shot in the stomach?

A Just how she -- how she buckled over.
Q When he shot her, did you see the gun in his hand?

A Can you repeat that?
Q When he shot her, did you actually see the gun in his hand?
\(\Delta\) Yes.
Q And where was he holding the fircarm?
A About waist high.
Q At the point that he shot her, where were all of the children in the house?

A 'They were -- I believe the two oldest boys were in the hallway.

Q And the two oldest boys are?
A Jodey and Jayce.
Jesse and Jett, I'm not for sure where they were. And Jazzy was in her crib.

Q And when you say that he pushed her against the wall, which wall to the bedroom was it that he pushed her?

A I'm -- it's --
shot you?
A In the master bedroom.
Q Okay. So had he come into the master bedroom or was he still standing in the hallway?

A IIe was basically in the doorway of the spare bedroom. When I was shot, I was in the doorway of the master bedroom.

Q And did he look at you when he shot you?
\(\triangle\) Yes.
Q Did he say anything to you when he shot you?

A When he lirst shot me, no.
Q Where was the defendant standing when he shot Licho?

A Directly in front of her, about arm's lenglh away.

Q At the time that you were shot, where were the children?

A I'm not for sure.
Q A fer you fell to the floor, what happened?

A Troy comes to the bedroom.
\(Q\) When you say that he came to the bedroom, what was he doing in the bedroom? Was he talking to you? Was he just wandering around? What was he
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doing?
A He came in the bedroom and he said, 'l
told you this would happen." And then I believe it
was Jodey and Jayce that comc into the bedroom, but
they were right there in the hallway in between the
doors, and they were checking on Licho and me.
Q And how were they behaving at the time?
A Hysterical.
Q When you say hysterical --
A Crying.
Q -- were they saying anything?
A They said, "We need to call for help. You
killed Mommy."
Q They told the defendant that'?
A Troy.
Q What happened at that point?
A IIe said that -- Troy had said that he was
trying to call but his phone wasn't working.
Q And then what happened?
A Then I gucss he tried to corral the kids
all into one room, and Jayce managed to get by.
Jayce had come back into the room where I was at, to
the master bedroom.
Q Why did he go back to the room where you
were at?

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A I guess to check on me.
Q Okay. Did he have anything with him when he went back there?

A No.
Q And what happened at that point?
A 1 told Jayce to go get my phone that was on the nightstand so I could call.

Q Did he get your phone?
A Yes, he did.
Q And what happened once he had the phone?
A Ile had told Troy he got my phone so I
could call for help.
Q So the child told Troy that he was getting you the phone to call for help?

A Yes.
Q And how did the delendant respond to that?
A IIe came back into the room and stood over me with the gun to my head, and he took my phone and said, "You ain't calling nobody."
Q) What happened at that point?

A I'm not sure which children it was, a few of them, they had come back into the room to the master bedroom.

Q Where you were?
A Where I was and distracted Troy to try to

Q And then what happened?
A And Troy come back into the room, and he told me, you know, "You're a coward. I told you this was going to happen. I told you to stay away." And...

Q Did he make any comments to you about him going to prison?
\(\Delta\) Ile said if he -- he mentioned if I'm going to go to prison, that he was going to kill me.

Q Did you cver ask the defendant to call for help?

A No. Oh, yes, I did. I'm sorry. Yes, I did.

Q What specifically did you tell him?
A l lold him, "liorget me. I ect me dic. I
don't care. Just call for help and get her help."
Licho.
Q And what did he say to you?
A l can't recall.
Q Did he call for help, to your knowledge?
A Not that I'm aware ol.
Q At some point, did you become aware the police were called?

A I didn't know that they were called.

Q Did they come into the house?
A Yes, they did.
Q While you were still lying on the master
bedroom floor?
A Yes.
Q And were you ultimately removed from the house in an ambulance?

A Yes.
\(Q\) Which hospital were you taken to?
A 1 believe it was UMC.
Q And how long were you in the hospital?
A 'Three days.
Q Three days?
A Three days.
Q Do you know what kind of car Echo had?
A She had a l Durango. It was silver or gray.
Q A Dodge Durango?
A Dodge Durango.
Q And was that ear there in the morning when you got up on July 27h of 2012?

A Yes, it was.
Q When you were taken to the hospital, was the car still there?

A No.
Q When the police arrived to the house, was
the defendant still there? 1
A No.
Q Did you have any firearms on you on that day?
\(\triangle\) No.
Q 'Io your knowledge, did Lcho have any fircarms?

A No.
Q During the time period that the defendant was at the house, did either one of you ever have a weapon?

A Repeat that.
Q During the time the defendant was at the house on July 27 th of 2012 , did either you or Licho cver have a weapon?

A No.
Q Did you see the firearm that the defendant shot Leho and yoursell with?
\(\triangle\) Yes.
Q And what did it look like?
A A pistol.
Q Okay. Was it a resolver or --
A Semiautomatic.
Q Okay. Do you recall what color it was?
A Black.
when he was coming back and forth, 'Who's a coward now?'

A Yes.
Q He had made some threats in the past to you?

A Yes.
Q You didn't necessarily take those threats very scriously, though, did you?
\(\Delta\) No, I didn't.
Q Why not?
A I gucss just, I don't know, didn't secm like that kind ol a person.

Q You had known him for a number of years, right?
\(\triangle\) Yes.
Q You said you had met licho about cight years before. You met Troy around the same time?

A Yes.
Q You were a family friend; is that a fair characterization?

A Yes.
Q liriends with Mr. White, as well as with Echo?

A Yes.
Q You'd seen him around his children?

MS. MERCER: Court's indulgence? l'll pass the witness, Your Honor.
TIE COURT: All right. Mr. Coffee?

\section*{CROSS-EXAMINATION}

BY MR. COIILLE:
Q Good morning, Mr. Averman.
A Good morning.
Q I'm going to ask you some questions, and
if anything I ask you is conlusing, please stop me and I'll try to do more to make sure it is clear.
All right?
A Yes, sir.
Q Okay. Very good. It's Scott or Mr. Coffec. You don't need to call me sir.

You talked a moment ago about
Mr. White coming back and forth in the room saying
something about a coward or mentioning the word coward. Do you remember that?

A Yes.
Q When you talked to the police, do you remember saying what he said is "Who's a coward now?"

A Yes.
Q Does that sound like what he actually said
\(\Lambda\) Yes.
Q There were five children in the household?
A Yes.
Q 'Ihree were Mr. While's'?
A Yes.
Q The house -- there was a Dodge Durango
that eventually left the home that night, right?
A Yes.
Q Echo drove that car?
A Yes.
Q It was registered to Mr. White; is that true?

A Yes.
Q Same thing with the home, the home was actually in Mr. White's name, correct?

A Yes.
Q And you said that he would come to visit, he would stay there on the weekends to take care of the children; is that a fair characterization?

A Yes.
Q IIe took good care of the children, yes?
Let me put it this way. You cared

\section*{about the children?}

A Yes.
Q If you thought he was abusing the
children, you would have reported it to somebody?
A Yes.
Q You never made any of those reports?
A No.
Q You never had information that he was abusing those children, correct?

A No.
Q In fact, he moved out of the home that was in his name, left the car that was in his name with Leho, so she could help provide for those children; is that fair?

A Yes.
Q You said that you moved in in June?
A Yes.
Q And you said your relationship started in June?
\(\Delta\) Yes.
Q Had there been a relationship before that?
A It -- there was not a serious -- we had
started talking a little bit before that, but it became --

Q How much before?
A Around April.
Q April.
Is it fair to say that Mr. White was
aware these sorts of conversations or suspected
there was something going on with you and his wife, Echo?

A Yes.
Q And he confronted you about that?
A Yes.
Q He wasn't happy about it?
A No.
Q That's why he made the threats to you?
A Yes.
Q Mr. White leaves the house in June?
A Yes.
Q And you move in in Junc?
A Yes.
Q How soon after Mr. White left the house did you move in, if I might ask?

A IIe moved out towards the beginning of June, and 1 started staying there towards the end of June.

Q lairly quickly. Not immediately, but within a few wecks?

A Yes.
Q Had you had a discussion with Fecho and Mr. White about the relationship when the three of you talked about you moving into the house?
point. You talked about there being perhaps other abuse in the past.

\section*{Did you cver actually sec Mr. White}
abuse Licho?
\(\triangle\) No.
Q Now, the day in question, he comes into the house. ITe still has a key?

A Yes.
\(Q\) Does he still have some things there for when he stays on the weekends?

A I'm not for sure.
Q Okay. He has a key, he comes into the house, and he tells you "I need to talk to Echo," something along those lines?

A Yes.
Q At that point, can you describe his demeanor for me?

A He seemed a little irate or irritated.
Q Said that his calls hadn't been returned all night by Leho?

A Yes.
Q Not openly angered?
A Correct.
Q Did not make any particular threats towards you at that point?

A No.
Q Did not pull out a handgun and wave it towards you at that point?

A No.
Q Okay. You didn't see the gun at that point?

A No.
Q Didn't make any threats towards Licho?
A No.
Q If you had thought anything was out of the ordinary, I would imagine -- how old are you, sir, if 1 might ask?

A Twenty-cight.
Q 'Twenty-eight.
You are old enough to know how to dial 9-1-1 obviously?
\(A\) Yes.
Q If there had been anything out of the ordinary, unusual, if you thought the situation was going to explode, you know enough to call 9-1-1?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Or to perhaps intervene on your own?

A Yes. That's why 1 stayed right there by the back door.

A Yes.
Q Were you in the military during the time that you knew them?

A 1 eventually joined the military, yes.
Q Okay. There we go.
You said there weren't any weapons around the house; true? No weapons around your housc?

A My house, no.
Q But you're familiar with weapons. In the military, you learned how to shoot them. I know that?
\(\Delta\) Yes.
Q And were able to identily the gun that was used, for example, in this case, as a semiautomatic. You know the difference between that and a revolver and pistol?

A Yes.
Q They go into a room and the door is closed?
\(\Delta\) Yes.
Q And at first, you don't hear much; is that fair?

A Correct.
Q But the conversation escalates at some

Q That's why you stayed back there.
You weren't necessarily frightened of
Mr. White; is that fair?
A Yes.
Q Now you obviously would be frightened of Mr. White, you know what he might be capable of with a weapon, but at the time, you weren't necessarily
frightened of him; true?
\(A\) Yes.
Q You've actually got -- you were in the military?

A Yes.
Q What branch?
A Army National Guard.
Q For how long?
A Almost three years.
Q Was that while you had the relationship, or relationship is an inappropriate word. Is that while you were a family friend of Mr. White's and licho?

A Can you repeat that?
Q Yeah.
You've known him for about cight years, so that means you met him when you were around 20 ; is that true?
point; is that right?
A Yes.
Q When the conversation escalates, you become concerned?
\(\Lambda\) Yes.
Q Were you able to hear what led to the escalation of the conversation or why the conversation escalated!' Did you hear any of those things?

A No.
Q You don't know what was said back and forth?
\(A\) No.
Q Don't know what happened up until the point you hear Echo say something along the lines of "Troy, don't" or "Troy, stop"?

A That's correct.
Q And that's the first time that you become concerned?

A Yes.
Q Become concerned enough to enter into the room; yes?

A I didn't enter the room.
Q Opened the door. I'm sorry.
A Open the door.

Q Okay. You open the door, and you see
Mr. White with a weapon; yes? Or did you notice the weapon then?

A Not at that point.
Q Okay. Did the fight -- is it fair to say
Mr. White's demeanor had changed from the time he walked in until the time you opened that door?

A Yes.
Q IIow had it changed?
A More angry and aggressive.
Q Angry, aggressive, upset?
A Yes.
Q Irrational to some extent?
A Yes.
Q You open the door and there is a shot
lired. That happens pretly quickly I imagine?
A Yes.
Q Okay. And before you can either run in or run out to call 9-1-1, Mr. White turns and shoots you?

A Correct.
Q How quickly did that happen between the time Echo is shot and the time you were shot? Is it a matler of seconds?

A Yes.

A \(\quad\) ffer he heard the sirens coming, yes.
\(Q\) Okay. How long did that go on in the
house? How long was he going in and out of the room making threals?

A I'm not for sure.
Q And, obviously, you're injured, you don't have a stopwatch, I understand.
l air to say everything does move
pretty quickly in that situation? It's a tense situation?

A Yes.
Q You were hit three times, twice in the stomach, once in the wrist; is that right?

A Once in the arm.
Q Once in the arm.
Do you know how many shots were fired? And I understand it is a tense situation, but I thought there was going to be a stipulation at some point that there were three shell casings found in the house. We're going to be stipulating to that.

Do you know if there were actually four shots fired or three? And it's not critical if you don't. I'm just curious.

A I don't know.

Q Now, afterward, the police do arrive?
A Yes.
Q You were unable to call 9-1-1? You just weren't physically able to do it, right?

A IIe took the phone.
Q He took the phone.
You told the police at one point that you thought that Mr. White may have called 9-1-1, you just don't know; is that true?

A Correcl.
Q Mr. White mentioned threats when he was standing over you?

A Yes.
Q Had a gun, said "If I'm going" -- and I
think we paraphrased it before. Tell me if I'm
pretly close to what he says. You understand what the question is going to be, right?

A Yes.
Q Ile says something along the lines of "If I am going to go to prison anyway, 1 should just kill you, too," or "I can just kill you, too," something along those lines?

A Yes.
Q Okay. But he just leaves eventually, correct?
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Q Okay. When all of this was going on, did you hear any threats to the children at all?
A No.
Q Did Mr. White work, to your knowledge?
A I'm sorry?
Q Did Mr. White work?
$A$ Yes.
Q Where did he work?
A Yesco.
Q Young Llectric Sign Company?
A Yes.
Q Had he been there for a while?
A Yes.
MR. COIFLLE: Courl's indulgence?
Thank you for answering my questions. We
appreciatc it.
Pass the witness.
MS. MLRCLR: Briefly, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Surc.

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\section*{REDIRECT EXAMINATION}

\section*{BY MS. MLRCLR:}

Q Sir, the gun that you saw the defendant with that night, had you seen that gun on any prior occasions?

A Yes.
Q And when?
A I can't recall the date, but he brought it out and showed it to me.

Q And when you say "he," you're --
A Troy.
Q -- referring to the defendant?
A Yes.
Q Okay. Now, defense counsel asked you
about how you knew that it was the delendant knocking on the window at 2:00 in the morning. You indicated that you didn't personally sec him or hear his voicc?

A Correct.
Q Were you present when Echo called him and told him to knock it off?
\(\Delta\) Yes.
Q You were also asked about whether or not you witnessed any incidents of prior abuse by the defendant against the victim. Do you receall that question?

A Yes.
Q And I belicve your response was no?
A Correct.
Q Did you ever have the opportunity to
vicinity?
A Yes.
Q And from the time that you were shot and the time that the police arrived on scene, did the demeanor of the children change at all, or did they remain hysterical the entire time?

A Ilysterical.
Q Were they crying?
\(\Lambda\) Yes.
Q You indicated that the defendant was not screaming at the children or being angry towards them. Did you hear him trying to console them in any way?

A No.
Q Ilow many times did the defendant come in and out of the room which you were in before the police arrived on seene after he shot you?

A 1 believe at least three times.
Q At the time that you were shot by the delendant, you indicaled that you were standing in the doorway of the master bedroom where the crib was situated, correct?

A Correct.
Q Where were you standing in relation to the crib in that room?
observe any injuries on Echo's person that she claimed was from the delendant?

A She had had some bruises and scratches on her back.

Q And she showed you those?
A Yes.
Q Defense counsel also asked you whether or not you were frightened of the defendant when he came to the house around noon on July 27th of 2012. Do you recall that question?

A Yes.
Q You indicated that you weren't personally afraid for your safety?

A Correct.
Q What was it that made you stay so close to the delendant and Licho?

A For Echo's sake and the kids.
Q Okay so you believed that he might harm Echo?

A Yes.
Q After the defendant shot you and F.cho, did you see the children going in and out of the room where Echo was lying?

A 1 could not see.
Q Okay. Could you hear them in the

A Right next to it. It was off to my right
side.
Q And Jazzy was still in it?
A Yes.
MS. MERCER: No further questions, Your
Honor.

\section*{RECROSS-EXAMINATION}

BY MR. COIIII :
\(Q\) The children, just so we're clear, three were Mr. White's and two were not. Licho had had them before she met Mr. White?

A Correct.
Q Was he abusive to the two that weren't his biological children or did he treat the children, by and large, the same?

A Very much the same.
Q Pretty much the same.
MR. COlllLL: Okay. Thank you,
Mr. Averman.
'THL COUR'T': Anything else'?
MS. MERCER: No, Your IIonor.
'THL COUR': How did you meet Licho? If you
did say that, I didn't hear you.
TIIE WITNESS: I met her at church.
THE COURT: Okay. Okay. I guess you're
excused then. Thank you for coming and lestilying.

Any other witnesses?
MR. TURNIIR: Your Honor, at this time, 1 believe that the parties just have to put on the stipulations.

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. TURNLER: l think we do have a State's Proposed Exhibit 1, which is an affidavit from Sergeant L.'T. Brown, with the concealed firearms detail, that indicates in the exhibit that he did a thorough search for subject, Troy White, with the defendant's ID number, 1383512 .

After that diligent search, he was unable to locate any concealed fircarm permit for that particular individual.

And I would move to admit that proposed exhibil.

MR. COFFEE: No objection.
THI: COURT: So admitted.
(State's Proposed Exhibit No. 1
was marked for identification
and admitted into cvidence.)
MS. MLERCLR: And then just, Your Honor, it's my understanding that defense counsel at
this time is willing to stipulate that Dr. Lisa Gavin, with the Clark County Coroner's oflice, performed an autopsy on the victim in this case, licho I ucas White, and that she determined, pursuant to that autopsy, that the cause of death was a gunshot wound to the abdomen, and that the manner of death was homicide, and that he's stipulating to the identity of the victim for purposes of preliminary hearing.

MR. COFFEE: Correct, as well.
THI: COURT: Okay.
MR. TURNER: And finally, Your Honor, the
final stipulation would be to the following facts: That Detective Travis Ivie, the last name I-V-I-L', who's with the homicide detail of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, responded to the crime scene in this case, that being at 325 Altamira on July 27 th of this year, approximately 1:44 p.m. and he was there to investigate the homicide of Fcho White and the shooting of Joe Averman.

And that while there, he observed the following items of evidence al that crime scene. In the driveway of that residence, Your

IIonor, he observed a spent bullet that was located in the driveway. There was a black and white backpack. Inside of that backpack was an empty holster for a handgun. There was also a bullet hole on the exterior of the front of that residence.

That he went inside the residence, and in the northwest bedroom, which would have been the crafts room, as testified by Mr. Averman, he located a spent shell casing for a 9 -millimeter. That would be a 9-millimeter Win, capital W-I-N, 9-millimeter Luger head stamp on that. And that that door was open when he went through the residence.

That in the southwest bedroom, which has been described as the master bedroom, he located the baby crib, which is in close proximity to that doorway, as well as a bullet hole with a direct trajectory, indicating that that bullet hole went through that bedroom, and it openly exited out the front, which is consistent with where the bullet was recovered in the driveway.

That he also in the hallway between those two bedrooms, in proximity to those two
bedrooms, he located a third spent shell casing, also 9-millimeter Win Luger consistent with the other two shell casings that he recovered.

Later that same day, Your IIonor, July 27h, approximately 8:00 p.m., Detective Ivie, with another detective and a crime scene analyst, responded to Yavapai, the spelling is Y-i-V-A-P-A-I, County Sheriff's office in Prescott, Arizona. There he came into contact with the defendant, Troy White.

He was also present during the execution of the search warrant of Mr. White's vehicle, a silver Durango, license plate NV USN3PYZ. That there was a bullet strike to the bottom driver's side door of that vehicte.

That additionally, in the trunk of that vehicle, that was ultimately impounded, was a black Torres 9-millimeter with a serial number of 'IOA33791. That firearm was unloaded.

Ilowever, next to the firearm were two magazines for a 9 -millimeter handgun. In those magazines, one magazine contained 12 cartridge cases for a Win 9-millimeter Luger. The second cartridge ease had nine Win 9-millimeter I uger
shell casings in it.
And I believe that concludes the stipulation.

MR. COllilit: We agree.
TIIE COURT: So that is all stipulated to?
MR. COIILLL: Yes.
THE COURT: And all that testimony is in and stipulated to.

MR. TURNER: And I believe with that, Your Honor, the State would rest.

MR. COFFEE: Judge, I've advised Mr. White of his right to testily, and he's not going to avail himsclf of that today.

1 would ask that the list of names of those people that may be potential witnesses in the penalty phase that was taken earlier, and I thank everybody for providing those names, I'd ask that that be made part of the record.

TIIE COITRT: What I am going to do now because I want to make sure I have these names correct. I'm going to call these names for the record, and acknowledge that you signed it, okay?

Is there, first of all, a Betty Blake, the grandmother of the victim. Did you sign your
that correct?
MS. NANCY MANNING: Here.
THE COURT: And a Theresa -- is that
Sheahan?
MS. TIIERESA SIIEAILAN: Yes.
'THL COURI: A cousin; is that correct'?
MS. TIIERESA SIIEAILAN: Correct.
'THI: COUR'T: And an Ashlcy and --
MS. ASIILEY OWSLEY: Owsley.
'THL COUR'I': Owsley. Is that O-U --
MS. ASHI.EY OWSI,EY: O-W-S-I --E-Y.
'THL COURT': O-W-S-L-L'-Y. 'That's why it's important we get the spelling for the record.
Ihat's all.
And then there is a Jennifer Gaines, a
sister?
MS. JENNIFER GAINES: Ycs.
'IHL COUR'I': And then there's a Joanna -is that Rens?

MS. JOANNA RLNS: Yes.
TIIE COITRT: R-E-N-S?
MS. JOANNA RLENS: Yes.
TIIE COITRT: And you're listed as a friend; is that correct?

MS. JOANNA RENS: Corrcet.
name to that?
MS. BL'I"IY BLAKL: Yes.
TIIE COURT: Okay. There is an Amber -- is that Gaincs?

MS. AMBER GAINES: Yes.
'THL: COUR'I: And listed as the mother of the victim; is that correct?

MS. AMBLR GAlNLS: Yes.
TIE COUTRT: Then there's a Michael Gaines, a steplather. Is that you?

MR. MICIIAEL GAINES: Yes, sir.
'THI: COUR'T': And then there's a l3rad l3ake.
I can't read the first name.
MR. BRAD BLAKL: Uncle.
THE COURT: Is that uncle? Unele Brad Blake.

And then there's a Florence II. Potter, a friend?

MS. FLORENOE M. POTTER: M. Potter.
THI: COUR'T: And what?
MS. FI ORENCE M. POTTER: \(M\), as in Mary.
lilorence M. Potter.
THE COURT: Oh, Florence M. Potter. I'm sorry.

And then a Nancy Manning, a cousin; is

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TIIE COURT: And then there's a Misty Todd, a friend?

MS. MISTY TODD: Yes.
'THL COUR'T': A Jacqueline 'Trujillo, a friend; is that correct?

MS. JACQULLINE IRUJILLO: Yes.
TIIE COITRT: Diego -- Diego Trujillo?
MR. IIIGO TRUJHIJO: Dicgo.
TIEE COURT: I have as a friend.
MR. DILGO TRUJILLO: Yes.
THE COURT: Raquel Brooks as a friend.
MS. RAQULL BROOKS: Yes.
TIIE COURT: You have best friend.
MS. RAQULL BROOKS: Yes.
TIE COURT: I didn't want to get anything going.

All right. Then Jennifer, and what is
that -- who is Jennifer? I have Jennifer
A-R-T-U-R-O; is that right?
A liLMALL: VOICL: She stepped out, Your IIonor.

THL COUR': Is that correct? Is that her name?

And then Crystal Becker. Okay.
And then it looks like -- is that
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Romandia?
MS. SHLLLNA ROMANDIA: Correcl.
TIIE COUTRT: What's your first name?
MS. SHIIINA ROMANIDIA: Shecna.
TIIE COLJRT: Sheena, S-II-E-E-N-A. Okay.
And that's spelled R-O-M-A-N-D-I-A?
MS. SHEFNA ROMANDIA: Yes.
'THL: COUR'T: As a Criend.
Nichole Robertson listed as a family
friend; is that correct?
And Bruce -- is that Behl?
MR. BRYCI: BleHI: Bryce.
THE COURT: What is it?
MR. BRYCL BL:HL: Bryce.
THE COURT: I have Bruce B-E-H-T..
MR. BRYCL BLEHL: B-R-Y-C-L.
TIIE COURT: B what?
MS. MLRCLR: B-R-Y-C-L.
TIIE COITRT: Oh, B-R -- all right, Bryce.
I'm sorry. And your last name is?
MR. BRYCF BEHT :: Behl.
'THL: COURT': B-L-H-L?
MR. BRYCF BEHT: Yes.
'IHLE COUR'T': Listed as a friend.
Okay. Did you get all that now? Leave

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TIE COURT: You're a friend of?
MS. NICOLL: ANTLLL: Lcho.
THE COURT: Okay. And then we have Gina Antill, also a friend of Licho.

Then we have Sara Spencer, I presume also a friend of Licho.

And then we have Patricia Lucas; is that right? And you're a friend of licho. And Nicole, again, R-O-M- \(\Lambda-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{I}-\Lambda\), and you're a friend of Licho?

MS. NICOT,F ROMANDIA: Yes.
'IHL COUR'T: Okay. Now, the Court is going to take both of these lists and make them as exhibits for the State, if you have no objection.

MR. TURNİR: No, Your Honor.
MS. MERCER: No, Your Honor.
'I'HL COUR'T': And I'm going to ask that they be entered into evidence for the people who are here today, who may be called at future hearings, put it that way.

MR. COIPLLE: 1 appreciate it.
TIIE COTIRT: Okay. And I've done that at the request of the defense attorney.

Arc you satisficd or do you want anything
the list. And these are the names, and you get them for the record.

MS. MERCER: Your IIonor, I believe that side of the room did not get the paper to sign, unfortunately.
'THL COUR'I: Okay. 'Then we'll get those papers signed, and I want you to -- and when you're done signing that, then I will have those for the record.

MR. COIFLLL: Thank you, Judge.
TIIE COIJRT: Okay. Now, when I say the relatives and the friends and the names I just called, they were all relatives and friends of the victim in this case, of Licho Lucas White; is that correct?

A liLMALE: VOICL: Correct.
TIIE COLJRT: Okay.
Let's wait until they get signed and then we'll proceed on.

Okay. I'm going to call these names now and acknowledge that you signed it.
l have a Nicole -- is that Antill, A-N-T-I-T,-I ? And I presume you're a friend of the delendant; is that correct or not?

MS. NICOLE ANTLL: No.
else?
MR. COIFLLL: No. And 1 thank everybody for their cooperation.
(State's Proposed Lixhibit No. 2 was marked for identification and admilted into evidence.)
TIE COIJRT: Okay. All right. Now, you may proceced.

I think the State rests now.
MR. COIILLL: Defense rests.
THE COURT: Okay. So any argument?
MS. MLRCLiR: We'll waive and reserve, Your IIonor.

THL COURT: Okay.
MR. COFFEE: \(A\) couple things, and the amended is fairly long, so it's going to take a few more minutes to go through them and try to do it a piece at a time.

THE COURT: Go ahcad. Take your time. If you want time to read it, go ahead.

MR. COFFEE: No, I've familiarized myself with it.

And the first thing I'm going to question about, Judge, is Count I, the Burglary in Possession of a Fircarm. It is clear that the
home is in Mr. White's name. IIe has a key to the home that he resides there on the weekends with the children. So there's a couple legal gucstions I think.

First off, can you burglarize your own house? Second off, did they show an intent to commit one of the underlying things that they have alleged here? 'They alleged assault, battery, those were the things upon entry.
l know he comes into the house with a gun That's the testimony you have before you anyway. Is that enough to show an intent to commit assault or battery because what we have is testimony that his demeanor when entering the house was nothing out of the usual. They go into a room and things escalate. That's not burglary necessarily.
l think for those two reasons the burglary count as alleged in Count I should bail, I think. Rather than try to confuse things, maybe we should deal with it at the end of the time because -

THE COURT: I agrce.
MR. COlliLi: -- this might get long.
TIE COITRT: I agree.

MS. MERCER: Your IIonor, I'm not aware of any case law that says you can't burglarize your own home. The issue is the intent when you enter the residence.

And in this case, you heard testimony that in the weeks leading up to the murder and attempted murder, the defendant was threatening Joseph Averman, that he was constantly calling, texting, harassing Echo.

That when he showed up at the house, the testimony wasn't that he was calm, cool, and collected. The testimony was that he was agitated, that he was upset that she wasn't returning his phone calls.

That when she awoke from her nap in the minutes leading up to her death, she had several missed telephone calls and text messages. That he had showed up at the house at two a.m. the night before, upset with her, banging on the bedroom window.

Certainly you can draw the inference that when he arrived at the residence with a firearm concealed on his person and an empty backpack that was found in the driveway with a -- or not an empty backpack, a backpack with an empty gun
holster, he entered that residence with the intent to shoot somebody. That's an assault or battery and/or kill.

And I think that's it with regard to the burglary count, Your IIonor.

MR. COIFLLE: 1 don't know il you need more argument or not.
'THI: COURT': What'?
MR. COFFEE: I don't know if you need any more input from our side or not.

THE COURT: I know that the house is in joint tenancy, and that they both are the owners of it, but who -- at the time, who had the primary possession of the house?

MR. COFFEE: Well, it is a switch thing. He showed up carlicr on switch days, so I suppose the argument is that it is, you know, burglary for showing up early that day. But he's got a key. Nobody tells him not to be there. So we've got that issue.

Additionally, while I would like to say there was agitation beforehand, he might have been agitated the night before. When he comes in, what we heard from the gentleman who was there, Mr. Averman, is when he walked in he
didn't think there was anything particularly unusual about his demeanor.
"I stayed by the door because of past incidences, but there was nothing that told me there was doing to be a fight. I know enough to call 9-1-1. I didn't do it, wasn't that concerned about it."

It escalated, started slow and it escalated. That's not burglary, and I think for those two reasons, the burglary can't stand.

MR. 'IURNLR: Well, Judge, home invasion, I think counsel is mixing up his felonies here. Home invasion, you can't do a home invasion to your own home. With a burglary, certainly you can.

If you go into your residence with the intent to commit a crime, murder, whatever it may be, you are guilty of burglary. It being your own home is not a delense.

MR. COFFEE: With all due respect, I'm not mixing up anything. I \(\Gamma\) that is the case, i it is burglary any time you commit a felony in your own home, then the statute is void for vaguencss, and I can give you a very simple
example.
Il I go into my house and smoke methamphetamine, under his theory that would be a felony burglary also. That seems a ridiculous extension of the law. I have never seen it charged that way because it wouldn't hold up to scrutiny. It would be void for vagueness. You couldn't figure out what you were doing inside your own house.

So while I appreciate the difference between burglary and home invasion, I'm not mixing up the two.

MR. TURNER: Well, I'm just telling you, that's the state of the law. If we could somehow prove in every case the individual went in their home with the intent to commit a felony, then we could.

1 know Crawford case where we allege burglary where he went into the house, and you can commit a burglary in your own home. Home invasion, you can't. I don't know of any case law where counsel can point to.

I know the elements of the offense are you enter into a structure with the intent to commit a crime, assault, battery, petit larceny
or a felony. I don't know of any case law that says anything diflerent than that.

I know with home invasion, it is specifically within it, it can't be your own residence for that particular offense.

MR. COIILLE: But with all due respect, Counsel, Crawford was my casc, and I took the issue up to the Supreme Court. It wasn't Mr. Crawford's house. It was the home of his girllriend.

MR. TURNER: Okay.
MR. COllilit: I can give her name and the verse, if you'd like. What it says is you don't have to charge individual rooms in a home particularly --
'THL COUR'': with burglary.
MR. COFFEE: -- when you come in for a burglary. It's just individual rooms of the home, but it wasn't his home. IIe drove from lahrump with his gun. The prelim was in front of this Court, in fact.

MR. 'TURNLR: Okay. Lither way, it doesn't change the fact. I think we've proven the elements for a burglary.

TIE COLJRT: Right now, I don't know the
answer without doing some research, okay? So l'll be truthful on that.

MR. COFFEF: Okay.
'I'HL COUR'I': I think it's best to let it go, I'll bind it up, and then you can argue that and have it researched in front of the District Court Judge.

MR. COIllil:: l'd ask this Courl to consider doing some of the research. I know you only have a couple weeks left, but I trust this Court's opinion on things, and I hate to bind something up when it may not be legally appropriate.
'THL COURI: I'll be glad to do it, ir you want to.

MS. MIERCISR: Your Honor, the statute specifically says --
'I'HL COUR'T': Let me have the statute. Let me have it.

MR. COIFLLE: 'The statute says any room residence.

MS. MLRCLR: It's 205.060.
TIIE COURT: \(205--\)
MS. MERCER: 060.
THE COURT: I ct me get it. 205.060.

MR. COFFEE: The statute doesn't make a distinguishment between your home or somebody else's home.
'IHL COUR'I': 'Ihat's the --
MR. COFFEE: I agree with that.
MS. MLRCLRR: Or would there be one that states that there's not.

MR. COIFilit: You'd think there would be something. I think there probably is.
Crawford is not it.
MR. TURNER: And I'd also ask the Court to review the home invasion statute where it talks about to enter a residence or structure without permission, so that there is that added element that we have to prove.

MR. COIFlil:: And so the playing field is --
'IHL COUR'I': Well, I think the issue is whether a person can be charged with burglary by entering a home which the person owns.

MR. COFFEE: That is the issue because there are some cases that say what Mr. I'urner is saying. For example, by going into a 7/Eleven, even though I have a public license to enter that place, that can certainly be a
burglary. There's some Nevada cases on point on that.

I don't know that there's anything on point when it is your own home. That's really just the crux of the question, and I think it is a different property issue, by the way, than it is when I enter a 7-Eleven under some sort of false pretense. I'm entering my own home. How can I be entering under some sort of false pretense?

MR. TURNER: Consent just isn't -permission isn't an clement. I'd just ask the Court for a plain reading of the statute, as opposed to home invasion, which reguires permission, and you have to show that it was done without permission. And in this one, that doesn't matter. It's enters --

THL COURT: Well, does the person need permission to enter a person's home?

MR. TURNIER: Well, we have to prove -- in other words, a homeowner is always going to have permission to enter into his own home.

THE COURT: Right.
MR. TURNLER: So in a home invasion, we have to establish that they didn't have a right

And what we're talking about here, I know he's talking about these other potential scenarios, but what we're talking about here is the facts of this case.

I believe the constitutionality of the burglary statute has been upheld multiple times. It is a clcar reading. If you go into a structure with the intent to commit a felony, it's a burglary, whatever it may be.

MS. MERCER: And if he's challenging the constitutionality of the statute, it has to be done by a written motion and served on the A.G.'s oflice. 'This isn't the appropriate forum to challenge that.

MR. COITIIS: So I'm just explaining why my statutory interpretation is correct, because if we adopt here, it would be unconstitutional.

THE COURT: Well, I can do one of two things. I've got to admit I don't know the answer to it without sufficient research of whether a person can be charged with burglary for entering his or her own home when they have a key and all that. That's the issue.

MR. COFFEF: And there might be some law
to be there.
'THL COUR': Right.
MR. TURNER: It was done without permission. In a burglary, that's not required. We just have to prove a specific intent. We have to prove entry and a specific intent to commit one of the enumerated oflenses.

MR. COFFEE: But, again, if it's that broad, if I call somebody to commit a fraud on the telephone, I've committed a burglary --

MR. TURNI:R: Yes.
MR. COFFEE: -- by making a call in my own house to say, "Please buy these vitamins that aren't actually good for you," or whatever it might be. That seems unduly expansive and seems unconstitutional.

MR. TURNLER: Well, now he's arguing the constitutionality of it.

MR. COIllil:: I'm arguing both. I'm arguing either it doesn't apply, or if it does apply, it's unconstitutional.

MR. TURNER: I mean we don't charge those, but because we elect not to charge them in the D.A.'s office, doesn't mean it's not a burglary
that I'm not aware of.
'THL COUR'T: 1 can do one of two things, you know, send it up, and you can address it and argue it in District Court. I think that would be the best where you have more time, because you are going to have briels and briefs, and my time here is short, as you well know.

MS. MERCER: Correct.
'THL COUR'T: So 1 think it is best. I don't know the answer. I'll let the record know, but I think it should be researched and it should be argued in the District Court, and properly briefed, and at that time, allow the District Court Judge to make a decision.

MR. COlliti: And in regards to that, working on that assumption, the Court is making a factual finding that coming into the house is enough to support probable cause for burglary, coming into the house with a weapon?

TIIE COURT: Do what now?
MR. COLPLLE: There's a factual question and a legal question. Can you burglarize your own house? You got a factual question. Did they cstablish factually a burglary, to
establish probable cause for a burglary factually?

MR. TURNER: I think --
MR. COllilit: Can he --
MR. TUTRNER: Is there sufficient evidence to support a specific intent when he entered that he was going to commit assault and/or batlery and --

MS. MERCER: Or murder.
MR. TJURNLER: -- or murder. And we've already submitted on that argument.
'THI COURT: Well, that will be a question of fact for the jury to determine as far as I'm concerned.

I think the State's met the burden, as far as I'm concerned, that a person who enters a house with a gun and, you know, with the intent.

MR. COFFEE: Fair enough. That was the only question as to whether or not the Court was finding probable cause and the intent, because if we do do a writ at some point, it would probably be on both issucs, and it's better to have a clear ruling on the record.

Moving forward.

TIE COURT: Okay. And I'm going to have that looked up mysell because belore I leave I want to get an answer.

MR. COIPIil: I will submit on Counts ll through IV, Count V and Count VI, and there is one argument, rather than going in -- in five and six.

MR. TURNLR: Okay.
MR. COFFEE: I think that Counts V and VI should be combined. I think Counts VI and VII -- let's see, let me make sure I'm doing this right. live and six, six and seven, eight and nine, and it is every other count. I think there should be one count of child abuse and neglect for each child, not two counts.
'The way they pled it, if you take a look at the way this is pled, and it's essentially a consistent pleading for each child, right?

MR. TURNER: Correct.
MR. COIllil: Okay. The way they've pled it, it says, okay, on Count \(V\), by discharging a firearm inside the child's home, in the proximity of the child.

If you take a look at Count VI, it says by shooting the child's mother. Okay. It is part
and parcel. It is really the same activity. lt is shooting with children nearby.

Now, I think there is a question factually, but it is probably a jury guestion, is whether it is child abuse and neglect simply liring a weapon inside a home, which is what they've pled. This is another issue that we will writ. But we'll submit on that at this point.

But I think it's really one count child abuse and neglect. It's one incident. It's not two firings of the weapon. I don't think there's been any facts to support two charges. l think they should be combined, one count to each of the children, and we'd submit that to the Court.

MR. TURNER: And, Judge, what we've done in those two counts, as the Court can see, is we did allege two separate counts for cach child, but what we're alleging are two separate things.

As the Court is aware, with child abuse, you have a situation where you either cause physical injury or place the child in a situation where physical injury may result.

We've charged that for each of those for him discharging that firearm in the residence with the children being present.

But there's also the alternative, the other theory under child abuse, which is cause them to suffer unjustiliable mental injury or be placed in a situation where mental injury may result.

So there may be a circumstance where the jury, when we go in front of the jury, they may decide that, you know what, there wasn't a risk of harm to this child, physical harm, but nevertheless, him murdering their mother in their presence, not seeking help for her, leaving the children there, that would result in mental injury to that child.

So that is a separate act or separate circumstance that we're arguing under that same statute, and the statute allows two separate theories.

MR. COFFEE: What I would suggest is combining the counts into a single count and making them disjunctive, or by doing this, or doing that. I don't have a problem doing it that way.

TIE COLJRT: I think that would be the best way of doing il. I think by going in, l think where the endangerment took place is not when he entered in at first, but when the shooting took place. That's where it is, so I sort of agree with counsel that you can reword that and have one count with each child.

MR. COIFLLL: And I don't mind binding over -- combining the language again from both counts. I'm just stating it's disjunctive, that he prove either theory that they like, but what they can't do is charge him separate counts for that. That's the problem.

MR. 'IURNLER: Well, I don't know of any case law for that either. I mean while we can combine the two and/or. I mean what we're alleging is two separate --
'THL COUR'I: I agree with counsel there. I agree that the fact that coming in with the child in danger with the gun and when the shooting took place. That would do it.

In other words, he coming in, they did not see the gun, and went into the room. And after the shooting took place is where the child was in danger. They didn't know what was going to
take place. IIe was home. IIe could walk in. He was their dad. So I agree with counsel. I agree.

MS. MIERCIR: 13ut, Your Honor, the way that we pled it is the --
'IHL COUR'I: Well, why don't you plead it like that in one count?

MS. MLRCLR: We're not alleging that he endangered the child when he came into the residence. We're alleging that he endangered the child when he fired a firearm in close proximity of them, and then separately that he continued to endanger them or --
'IHL COUR'T': 1 think it is an all continuation thing. I agrec with counsel. I agree with counsel.

MR. COFFEE: Would ask that it be amended again. I don't think they should have to do up this hearing.

MR. TURNIER: Then we'll just consolidate it and/or, so...

MS. MLRCLR: But there still will be five separate counts of child abuse.
'IHL COUR'T': Yes, there will still be live separate charges.

MR. TURNER: Yes, Judge.
'THL COUR'T: And/or, but not two in each onc.

MR. TURNLiR: Okay.
TIIE COURT: Yeah, I agree with counsel
that to have that amended as to and/or where there's five counts of child abuse and neglect, instead of ten.

MR. COFFEE: So, Judge, just so we're clear on what the Court will be doing is binding over Count V , incorporating the language of Count VI in the alternative. Is that appropriate, Gounsel?

MR. TURNLR: I think that's what the Court's ruling is to combine those in theory as to one.

THE COURT: Right.
MR. COIFLEL: And the same thing with seven and cight, binding over Count VII, and incorporating language in Count Vlll in the alternative. Same thing with nine and ten, and 11 and 12 , and 13 and 14 .

TIIE COIJRT: That's correct. Now, what we're doing is. What we'll do is -- hold it. We'll bind them over like on Count V with
and/or in placing them in mental suffering, and then dismiss Count VI.

MR. COFFEF: So the cven numbered counts would be eliminated.

TIIE COURT: Yeah, the even numbered counts would be --

MR. COFFEE: Six, eight, ten, 12 and 14.
'THI: COUR'T: Right.
MR. TURNER: Consolidated.
'THL COUR'I: Consolidated in Count -Count VI would be consolidated in five. That would be for Jodey.

And Count VIII would be consolidated in seven for Jesse.

Count X would be consolidated in Count IX for layce.

Count XII would be consolidated into
Count Xl for Jazzy.
And Count XIV would be consolidated into
Count XIII for Jett.
MR. TURNER: Yes, Your IIonor.
THL COURI: Okay. I think that is the appropriate way of doing it.

MR. COFFEE: Very good.
MR. TURNER: Thank you, Your Honor.

TIIE COURT: And you've still got it there. 1 You've still got the and/or, and you still have the whole thing.

\section*{MR. TURNIER: Okay.}

TIIE COURT: I think it's not a separate count.

So, therefore, I'm not done yet, so, therefore, it appearing to me from the complaint on file herein that crimes have been commilted, and those are the crimes that are set forth now in the amended criminal complaint in Case 121 12500X, and those are the crimes in Count I, Burglary While in Possession of a lirearm; Count II, Murder With Use of a Deadly Weapon; Count III, Attempt Murder With Use of a
Deadly Weapon; Count IV, Carrying a Concealed Firearm or Other Deadly Weapon; and then Count V, Child Abuse and Neglect; as well as Count VII, Child Abuse and Neglect; as well as Count IX, Child Abuse and Neglect; as well as Count XI, Child Abuse and Neglect; and 13, as to Child Abuse and Neglect, and there's reasonable cause to believe that the defendant, 'Troy Richard White, committed these crimes, I hereby order said defendant to be held to
answer to said charges in the Eighth Judicial District Court, State of Nevada, in and for the County of Clark.

MR. T'URNIIR: Thank you, Your Honor.
MS. MERCER: Thank you, Your IIonor.
MR. COlliLL: 'Thank you, Your Honor.
THE CT.ERK: January 2nd, 1:30. T.ower level, Courtroom A.

MR. TURNER: May I approach briefly on an unrelated matter?

MS. MERCER: What time was that?
THI: CIJRK: ATe you setting bail on this?
THE COURT: I'll get with you in just a minute.

MS. MERCER: What was the time?
'THE CLLRK: 1:30.
MR. COFFEE: Thanks, Judge. Good seeing you again.

TIE COURT: All righty.
MS. MIiRCliR: Your Honor, we've added four, five, seven and ninc. It should be set in court.

THE COURT: I think what we did was we have him held on no bail. So let's just hold him on no bail at this time.
(Whereupon, the proceedings concluded.)

ATTEST: Full, true, and accurate transcript of proceedings.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline , & able [3] 43/14 44/6 46/4 & \[
\text { and/or [8] } 67 / 377 / 781 / 1682 / 2183 / 283 / 6
\] \\
\hline & about [37] 6/22 11/16 11/17 12/6 13/18 & 84/1 85/2 \\
\hline 'Cause 111 22/16 & 13/23 14/20 15/3 15/14 16/7 17/8 17/10 20/8 & angered [1] 40/22 \\
\hline & 21/16 25/16 26/13 28/15 31/7 34/16 34/18 & angry [3] 45/10 45/11 51/11 \\
\hline - & 35/16 36/23 38/5 38/7 38/24 38/25 40/1 & another [3] 39/25 56/7 79/7 \\
\hline .so [1] \(50 / 18\) & 42/23 49/10 49/18 64/24 68/2 68/7 72/13 & answer [7] 10/1 19/12 71/1 75/21 76/11 78/3 \\
\hline / & 75/2 75/3 75/4 & 86/1 \\
\hline /S|1| 87/8 & \(79 / 579 / 1179 / 2280 / 582 / 2383 / 785 / 18\) & anlicipate [1] \(5 / 6\) \\
\hline 0 & 85/19 85/20 85/21 85/22 & Antill [2] 62/22 63/4 \\
\hline \(060[1] ~ 71 / 24\) & abusive [1] 52/13 & \[
33 / 3 \quad 33 / 6 \quad 37 / 340 / 2441 / 843 / 644 / 848 / 2
\] \\
\hline 1 & according [1] 75/] & 48/24 49/19 50/1 51/13 53/3 53/15 64/11 \\
\hline 10[1] 2/5 & accurate [1] 87/6 & \(968 / 23\) \\
\hline 10:30 [2] \(21 / 521 / 7\) & across [2] 23/2427/10 & anything [15] 23/11 24/11 28/10 29/11 30/2 \\
\hline 11 [1] 83/22 & act [1] 80/17 & \[
34 / 1041 / 1041 / 1852 / 2060 / 1563 / 2568 / 1
\] \\
\hline 12 [8] 1/17 4/1 21/16 21/17 21/18 56/23 & activity [1] 79/1 & 68/22 70/2 73/3 \\
\hline \(83 / 2284 / 7\) & actually [9] \(26 / 934 / 2536 / 1539 / 1839 / 23\) & anyway [3] 8/6 46/20 65/12 \\
\hline 12F12500X [2] 1/7 85/12 & 40/3 42/10 47/22 74/15 & apologize \(11116 / 10\) \\
\hline \(13[2] ~ 83 / 2285 / 21\) & added [2] 72/14 86/20 & apologized [1] 22/3 \\
\hline \(1383512[1]\) 53/13 & additionally [2] 56/1767/21 & APPEARANCES [1] 1/2l \\
\hline 14 [2] 83/22 84/7 & address [1] \(76 / 3\) & appearing [1] 85/8 \\
\hline 161h [1] 13/21 & admit [2] 53/17 75/20 & apply [2] 74/21 74/22 \\
\hline \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}
1: 30[2] & 86 / 786 / 16 \\
1: 44[1] & 54 / 70
\end{array}\right.
\] & admitled [3] 53/20 53/23 64/6 & appreciate [3] 48/16 63/22 69/10 \\
\hline 1:44 [1] 54/20 & adopt [1] 75/18 & approach [1] \(86 / 9\) \\
\hline 2 & advised [1] \(57 / 11\) & appropriate [4] 71/13 75/14 83/13 84/23 \\
\hline \[
20\lceil 1\rceil 42 / 25
\] & afraid [1] 50/13 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { approximately }[2] \text { 54/ } \\
& \text { April }[2] 37 / 2337 / 24
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \({ }_{50 / 9}^{2012}\) [8] \(1 / 174 / 112 / 716 / 817 / 232 / 2033 / 14\) & after [21] \(6 / 512 / 1214 / 918 / 1818 / 2019 / 19\) & are [30] 4/5 5/10 5/18 6/10 7/2 7/13 8/14 \\
\hline & 20/6 20/6 22/2 22/13 23/15 25/22 27/13 & \(13 / 113 / 615 / 1419 / 23\) 23/3 24/6 25/16 26/18 \\
\hline \(205[1] ~ 71 / 23 ~ 71 / 25\) & 27/23 28/20 38/15 47/1 50/21 51/17 53/14 & 41/11 41/15 62/1 63/19 63/25 67/12 68/19 \\
\hline 205.060[2] 71/22 71/25 & 81/23 & 69/23 72/22 76/6 79/20 85/10 85/10 85/12 \\
\hline 271h [8] 17/2 17/14 17/15 32/20 33/14 50/9 & afternoon [1] 14/24 & 86/12 \\
\hline 54/19 56/6 & afterward [1] \(46 / 1\) & \\
\hline 2:00 [2] 17/10 49/11 & again [5] 63/9 74/9 81/9 82/18 86/18 & \[
\text { aren't [1] } 74 / 15
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2:00 a.m }[1] 17 / 9 \\
& \text { 2nd }[1] 86 / 7
\end{aligned}
\] & against [4] 26/23 27/4 27/7 49/20 & argue [2] \(71 / 576 / 4\) \\
\hline 3 & aggressive [2] 45/10 45/11 & arguing [4] 74/18 74/20 74/21 80/18 \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{|l|l|l|}
\hline 325 & {[1]} & 54 / 19 \\
\mathbf{3 4} & {[1]} & 2 / 6 \\
\mathbf{3 4 6} & 1 & 87 / 9 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & ```
agitated [2] 66/13 67/23
agitation [1] 67/22
ago [3] 11/16 11/17 34/16
agrce [13] 6/16 57/4 65/23 65/25 72/5 81/6
``` & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { argument [5] } 64 / 1167 / 767 / 1777 / 1178 / 6 \\
& \text { Arizona }[1] \quad 56 / 10 \\
& \text { arm }[4] 25 / 1327 / 2147 / 1447 / 15 \\
& \text { arm's }\lceil 1\rceil 28 / 15
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 4 & 81/1881/1982/2 82/382/15 82/1683/5 & Army [1] 42/14 \\
\hline 4811 \(2 / 7\) & ahead [4] 9/4 17/18 64/19 64/20 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { around [11] } 7 / 2420 / 1021 / 528 / 25 \quad 35 / 17 \\
& 35 / 2537 / 23 \\
& 42 / 25 \\
& 43 / 7 \\
& 43 / 750 / 9
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 5 & alarmed [1] 24/24 & arrangement \1〕 14/7 \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{|ll|}
\hline \mathbf{5 2}[1] & 2 / 8 \\
\mathbf{5 3}[2] & 3 / 43 / 4 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Alive [1] 20/17 } \\
& \text { all [39] } 4 / 44 / 75 / 105 / 226 / 208 / 59 / 310 / 12
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { arrive [1] } 46 / 1 \\
& \text { arrived [4] } 32 / 25 \quad 51 / 451 / 1766 / 22
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 6 & 23/17 26/15 29/21 34/3 34/12 40/20 48/1 & as [40] 9/22 10/18 22/827/5 35/22 35/22 \\
\hline 64 12| 3/5 3/5 & \(48 / 251 / 557 / 5\) 57/7 57/24 59/14 60/1761/19 & \(43 / 15\) 54/11 55/9 55/16 55/18 55/18 58/6 \(58 / 2159236010601161861061 / 24\) \\
\hline 7 & \(86 / 19\) & 63/13 65/19 73/13 76/7 77/13 77/13 77/15 \\
\hline 7-Eleven [1] 73/7 7/Eleven [1] 72/24 & allege [2] 69/18 79/19 alleged [3] 65/8 65/8 65/19 & \(77 / 1677 / 2079 / 1879 / 2283 / 683 / 1585 / 18\) 85/18 85/19 85/19 85/20 85/20 85/21 \\
\hline 8 & \begin{tabular}{l}
alleging [4] 79/20 81/17 82/8 82/10 \\
allow [2] 5/19 76/14
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ashley [1] 59/8 } \\
& \text { ask [14] } 5 / 55 / 1331 / 1134 / 934 / 1038 / 16
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{|l|l|}
\hline 8: 00 & \text { p.m [1] } 56 / 6 \\
\text { 8:30 } & 1] \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
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almost [3] \(13 / 16\) 13/19 42/16
\end{tabular} & \(41 / 1257 / 14\) 57/18 63/18 71/8 72/11 73/12
\(82 / 17\) \\
\hline 9 & along [5]
already [2] 16/10 \(77 / 1]\) ] & \[
\text { asked [10] 9/25 } 16 / 1019 / 23 \text { 22/23 22/24 }
\]
\[
22 / 25^{2} 23 / 1549 / 949 / 1850 / 7
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
9-1-1 [6] \(41 / 1641 / 2045 / 1946 / 346 / 868 / 6\) \\
9-millimeter [8] 55/1155/11 55/12 56/2 \\
\(56 / 1956 / 2256 / 2456 / 25\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { also }[12\rceil \quad 11 / 1149 / 1850 / 7 \quad 55 / 455 / 2456 / 2 \\
& 56 / 1263 / 463 / 569 / 472 / 1180 / 4 \\
& \text { Alta }[1] \quad 13 / 2
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { asleep [2] } 20 / 22 \quad 22 / 4 \\
& \text { assault [5] } 65 / 8 \\
& \text { assumption }[1] \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline A & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Altamira }[3] \quad 12 / 23 \quad 18 / 1654 / 19 \\
& \text { alternative }[3] \quad 80 / 483 / 1283 / 21
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& \text { Attempt [3] } 8 / 168 / 2185 / 15 \\
& \text { attempted [1] } 66 / 7
\end{aligned}\right.
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A-N-T-I-I_I [1] } 62 / 23 \\
& \text { A-R-T-U-R-O [1] } 60 / 19 \\
& \text { A-V [1] } 9 / 22 \\
& \text { A.G.'s [1] } 75 / 14 \\
& \text { a.m [3] } 1 / 17 \quad 17 / 966 / 19 \\
& \text { abdomen }[2] \quad 27 / 2254 / 7
\end{aligned}
\] & ```
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am [3] 5/13 46/20 57/19
Amber [1] 58/3
ambulance [1] 32/7
amended [6] 8/189/2 64/16 82/17 83/6 85/11
analyst [1] 56/8
``` & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ATTEST'[1] 87/5 } \\
& \text { attorney [5] 4/21 6/2 } 6 / 66 / 1563 / 24 \\
& \text { attorneys [2] } 1 / 2310 / 1 \\
& \text { autopsy [2] } 54 / 354 / 5 \\
& \text { avail [11] 57/13 } \\
& \text { AVERMAN }[13] 2 / 39 / 69 / 89 / 209 / 219 / 24
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
bind [3] \(71 / 5\) 71/12 83/25 \\
binding [3] 81/8 83/11 83/19 \\
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birthday [1] \(13 / 20\) \\
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75/22 76/19 76/25 77/1 85/13 \\
buy [1] 74/14 \\
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31/11 31/17 31/21 34/15 41/20 45/19 46/3 \\
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calling [4] 15/9 19/16 30/19 66/8 \\
calls [10] \(9 / 5\) 10/1 \(15 / 6\) 15/8 \(15 / 17\) 21/22 \(23 / 7\) \\
40/19 66/1466/17 \\
calm [1] \(66 / 11\) \\
came[8] 22/19 23/10 28/23 29/2 30/17 50/9 \\
56/10 82/9 \\
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54/18 56/25 62/14 66/2 66/5 68/22 69/15
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{```
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\(82 / 2383 / 785 / 1885 / 1985 / 2085 / 2185 / 22\)
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children [29] 14/1 14/2 14/15 17/3 20/11
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29/2230/22 31/3 32/1 36/1751/15 70/17
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77/16
concerns [1] 6/22
concluded [1] \(87 / 3\)
concludes [1] 57/2
confronted [1] \(38 / 5\)
```} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{|c} 
A \\
5 \\
\\
\\
\\
\\
\end{tabular} & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline 68
72
751
771
81
8
86
86
be
be
19
72

Be & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline  & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline C & crying [2] \(29 / 1051 / 8\) Crystal [1] \(60 / 24\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 68/14 71/14 75/19 76/2 76/21 77/22 77/22 } \\
& 81 / 1281 / 2182 / 1883 / 24
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline confuse [1] 65/20 & curious [1] 47/24 & Dodge 「31 32/17 32/18 36/6 \\
\hline conlusing [1] 34/10 Consent [1] 73/11 & D & does [6] 19/3 34/25 40/9 47/8 73/18 74/21 doesn't [5] 70/22 72/1 73/1774/21 74/25 \\
\hline consider [1] 71/9 & D-O-U-G-L - \({ }^{\text {d-S [1] 9/21 }}\) & doing [20] 18/22 19/5 19/24 20/14 20/20 \\
\hline consistent [3] 55/22 56/2 78/18 & D.A.'s [1] 74/25 & 20/21 28/24 29/1 68/5 69/9 71/1 71/9 78/11 \\
\hline console [1] 51/12 & dad [1] 82/2 & 80/23 80/24 80/24 81/2 83/10 83/24 84/23 \\
\hline consolidate \([1] 82 /\) & Daddy's 111 & don'1 [35] 4/21 5/16 6/1 6/6 10/8 16/20 20/2 \\
\hline consolidated [7] 84/9 84/10 84/11 84/13 & danger [2] 81/20 81/25 & 25/3 31/17 34/15 35/11 43/22 44/11 44/14 \\
\hline 84/15 84/17 84/19 & date [3] 17/2 17/12 49/3 & 44/16 46/9 47/6 47/24 47/25 67/667/9 69/21 \\
\hline constantly [2] 19/16 66/8 & dating [1] \(15 / 20\) & 70/1 70/14 70/25 73/3 74/23 75/20 76/11 \\
\hline constitutionality [3] 74/19 75/6 75/12 & David [2] 4/23 4/25 & 79/12 80/24 81/881/14 82/6 82/18 \\
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contaned [11 5603
\end{tabular} & day [12] 15/13 15/13 15/13 15/15 17/5 20/14 23/7 33/4 39/13 40/6 56/567/18 & done [8] 25/6 62/8 63/23 73/16 74/3 75/13 \\
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\hline continued [1] 82/13 & Deadly [8] 8/16 8/17 8/21 8/22 8/23 85/1 & 24/14 24/20 25/5 25/8 25/8 27/1 27/3 27/5 \\
\hline continuously \(\lceil 1\rceil 15 / 10\) & 85/1685/17 & 39/16 41/25 43/19 44/24 44/25 45/1 45/7 \\
\hline conversation [6] 6/5 20/2 43/25 44/3 44/7 & deal [1] 65/21 & 45/15 55/13 56/16 68/3 \\
\hline 44/8 & death [3] 54/6.54/7 66/1 & doors \(11129 / 6\) \\
\hline conversations [1] 38 & DECEMBER [2] 1/174/ & doorway [4] 28/5 28/7 51/21 55/18 \\
\hline cool [1] & decide [1] \(80 /\) & Douglas [2] 9/20 9/21 \\
\hline cooperation [1] & decision [1] 76/15 & down [6] 5/15 10/3 22/6 \(22 / 6\) 22/8 22/13 \\
\hline Coroner's [1] 54/2 & delendant [40] 1/10 1/24 4/20 5/24 11/8 \(11 / 2414 / 2\) 15/3 15/9 16/15 18/5 18/7 21/10 & \[
\text { Dr [1] } 54 / 1
\] \\
\hline correct [34] 17/16 36/15 37/6 40/23 43/24 & 22/21 24/3 24/19 28/13 29/14 30/16 31/11 & driver's [1] 56/16 \\
\hline 44/17 45/21 46/10 46/25 49/14 49/24 50/14 & 33/1 33/9 33/13 33/17 48/23 49/7 49/10 & driveway [4] 54/25 55/2 55/23 66/2 \\
\hline 51/22 51/23 52/12 54/11 57/21 58/7 59/1 & \(49 / 2050 / 250 / 850 / 1650 / 2151 / 1051 / 15\) & drove [2] 36/9 70/19 \\
\hline 59/6 59/7 59/24 59/25 60/5 60/22 61/2 61/10 & 51/20 56/111 62/24 66/7 85/23 85/25 & due [2] 68/21 70/6 \\
\hline \(62 / 1562 / 1662 / 2475 / 1776 / 978 / 1983 / 23\) & defendant's [1] 53/13 & duly [1] 10/16 \\
\hline couch [1] 20/22 & Defender [1] 1/25 & Durango [5] 32/16 32/17 32/18 36/6 56/14 \\
\hline could [11] \(11 / 213 / 9 \quad 25 / 2530 / 7 \quad 30 / 1237 / 10\) & defense [6] 49/9 50/7 53/25 63/24 64/10 & during [8] \(6 / 23\) 13/25 15/1 21/10 33/9 33/13 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
50/24 50/25 69/14 69/17 \\
couldn't 21 \\
\hline \(19 / 1269 / 8\)
\end{tabular} & 68/20 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 43 / 256 / 12 \\
& \text { DV }[114 / 1
\end{aligned}
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wasn't [13] 19/18 23/1 24/15 25/7 29/18 \(38 / 7\)
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witness [3] \(9 / 434 / 2\) 48/17
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State of Nevada & \\
PLAINTIFF \\
-vs- & \\
Troy White \\
\hline DEFENDANT \\
& \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
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\(\qquad\)

\section*{MEDIA REQUEST AND ORDER ALLOWING} CAMERA ACCESS YO COURT PROCEEDINGS
* Please fax to (702) 671-4548 to ensure that the request will be processed as quickly as possible.

Guy DeMarco
(name), of 8 News NOW (media organization),
hereby requests permission to broadcast, record, photograph or televise proceedings in the above entitled case in
Dept. No. 9 \(\qquad\) , the Honorable Judge Melisa De La Garza Presiding, on the \(0 / 40\) day of January 20 , Togliatti

I hereby certify that 1 am familiar with, and will comply with Supreme Court Rules 229-246, inclusive. If this request is being submitted less than twenty-four (24) hours before the above-described proceeding torntence, the following facts provide good cause for the Court to grant the request on such short notice:

It is further understood that any media camera pooling arrangements shall be the sole responsibility of the media and must be arranged prior to coverage, without asking for the Court to mediate disputes.


IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:
[ ] The media request is denied because it was submitted less than 24 hours before the scheduled proceeding was to commence, and no "good cause" has beer shown to justify grupline the request on sharer notice.
[1] The media request is denied for the following reasons; \(\qquad\) \(-\)


The media request is granted. The requested media access remains in effect for each and every hearing in the aboveeribiled case, at the discretion of the Court and unless otherwise notified. This order is made in accordance with Supreme Court Rules 229-246, inclusive, at the discretion of the judge, and is subject to reconsideration upon motion of any party to the action. Media access may be revoked if it is shown that access is distracting the participants, impairing the dignity of che Court, or otherwise materially interfang with the administration of justice.
[. J OTHER: \(\qquad\) -

IT IS FURTHIER ORDERED that this document shall be made a part of the record of the proceedings in this case.

Dated this
 day of


\section*{EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT \\ CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA}


\section*{TO: COUNSEL OF RECORD IN THE ABOVE-CAPTIONED CASE:}

You are hereby notified pursuant to Supreme Court Rules 229-246, inclusive, that media representatives from KLAS have requested to obtain permission to broadcast, televise, record or take photographs of all hearings in this case. Any objection should be filed at least 24 hours prior to the subject hearing.
\(\qquad\) day of , 2013


Eighth Judicial District Court

\section*{CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION}
I hereby certify that on the \(\qquad\) day of \(\qquad\) \({ }_{20} 13\) , service of the foregoing was made by facsimile transmission only, pursuant to Nevada Supreme Court Rules 229-246, inclusive, this date by faxing a true and correct copy of the same to each Attorney of Record addressed as follows:


PWHC
PHILIP J. KOHN, PUBLIC DEFENDER


NEVADA BAR NO. 0556
SCOTT L. COFFEE
Deputy Public Defender
Nevada Bar No. 5607
309 South Third Street, Suite \#226
Las Vegas, Nevada 89155
(702) 455-4685

Attorney for Defendant

\section*{DISTRICT COURT}

\section*{CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA}

In the Matter of the Application of,
CASE NO. C-12-286357-I
DEPT. NO. XI

Troy Richard White, for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

DATE: March 27, 2013
TIME: 9:00 a.m.

\section*{PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS}

1O: The Honorable Judge of the Eighth Judicial District Court of The State of Nevada, in and for the County of Clark

The Petition of TROY RICHARD WHITE submitted by SCOTT L. COFFEE, Deputy Public Defender, as attorney for the above-captioned individual, respectfully affirms:
1. That he is a duly qualified, practicing and licensed attorney in the City of Las Vegas, County of Clark, State of Nevada.
2. That Petitioner makes application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus; that the place where the Petitioner is imprisoned actually or constructively imprisoned and restrained of his liberty is the Clark County Detention Center; that the officer by whom he is imprisoned and restrained is Doug Gillespie, Sheriff.
3. That the imprisonment and restraint of said Petitioner is unlawful in that: Count one of the information charging Burglary must be dismissed as a legal impossibility and/or the State failed to produce probable cause at preliminary hearing to support Count 1.
4. That Petitioner consents that if Petition is not decided within 15 days before the date set for trial, the Court may, without notice of hearing, continue the trial indefinitely to a date designated by the Court.
5. That Petitioner personally authorized his aforementioned attorneys to commence this action.

WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays that this Honorable Court make an Order directing the Court Clerk for the County of Clark to issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus directed to the said Doug Gillespie, Sheriff of Clark County, Nevada, instruction said Sheriff to produce the body of the Petitioner before this Court.

DATED this \(\qquad\) of February, 2013.

PHILIP J. KOHN CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER

By:


\section*{DECLARATION}

SCOTT L. COFFEE makes the following declaration:
1. I am an attorney duly licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada; I am the Deputy Public Defender assigned to represent the Defendant in the instant matter, and I am familiar with the facts and circumstances of this case.
2. That I am the attorney of record for Petitioner in the above matter; that I have read the foregoing Petition, know the contents thereof, and that the same is true of my own knowledge, except for those matters therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters, I believe them to be true; that Petitioner, TROY RICHARD WHITE, personally authorizes me to commence this Writ of Habeas Corpus action.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. (NRS 53.045).

EXECUTED this 4 day of February, 2013.


\section*{MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES} IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

COMES NOW the Petitioner, TROY RICHARD WHITE, by and through his counsel, SCOTT L. COFFEE, Dcputy Public Defender, and submits the following Points and Authorities in Support of Defendant's Pctition for a pre-trial Writ of Habeas Corpus.

\section*{STATEMENT OF FACTS}

Defendant, TROY WHITE, is charged by way of Criminal Complaint with Burglary While in Possession of a Firearm, Murder with Use of a Deadly Weapon, Attempt Murder with Use of a Deadly Weapon, Carrying a Concealed Firearm or Other Deadly Weapon and Child Abuse and Neglect or Endangerment. See Exhibit A- Preliminary Hearing Transcript (PHT). A Preliminary Hearing was held on December 12, 2012 in Justice Court Department 5. This Writ is addressed solely to the charge of burglary.

Prior to June 2011, Defendant Troy White and Echo Lucas were married. In June 2011, Defendant Troy White was told by Echo Lucas and family friend Joseph Averman that there was an ongoing affair between the two. White and Lucas were separated. Averman moved into the White residence during the week, but White returned home on weekends to help care for the family children. PHT 14:11-13. Although Joseph Averman, Mrs. Lucas' boyfriend, moved into the residence during the week, Mr. White retained full title to the home. PHT 36:14-16. Mr. White also kept his keys to the home and continued to enter the residence at any time he desired. PHT 22:18-20

On July 27, 2011, Mr. White went to the residence after several failed attempts to reach Mrs. Lucas. Mr. White left the residence but returned later that day. At the preliminary hearing, Mr. Averman acknowledged that Mr. White still had the key for the purpose of entcring the house. Furthermore, Mr. Averman acknowledged he was awarc Mr. White is the owner of the residence. Mr. White came back to the house and, as always, used his key to enter. Mr. Averman acknowledged that Mr. White made no threats to either him or Mrs. Lucas and did not feel anything out of the ordinary or unusual that would prompt him to call the police. PHT 41:18-20.

A Conversation began between Mr. White and Mrs. Lucas. Mr. Averman enters the room after several minutes when the conversation escalates. Prior to this time, Mr. Averman did not feel frightened of Mr. White. PHT 42:5-8. At this time, Mr. White's demeanor changed and as Mr. Averman described, Mr. White became irrational. PITT 45:10-14.

Mr. White is now charged with multiple counts including burglary, even though he never moved entirely out of the residence, never gave up ownership, did not surrender his keys and continued to enter the home at will. There was no restraining order or other legal mechanism to encumber White's right to enter the home. In Short, White has been charged with burglarizing his own home. For the reasons that are set forth below said burglary charge cannot stand.

\section*{LEGAL ARGUMENT}

\section*{I. It is legally impossible to burglarize your own home.}

At common law, burglary was the breaking and entering the house of another in the nighttime, with intent to commit a felony therein, whether the felony is actually committed or not. Smith v. First Judicial District Court. 347 P.2d 526, 75 Nev. 526 (1959).

Nevada, like many other states, has statutorily enlarged the definition of burglary. See NRS 205.060. The enlargement of the burglary statute did not eviscerate its purpose, a point recognized by The Nevada Supreme Court when it affirmed and adopted the Supreme Court of Washington's explanation of the evolution of common law burglary which had held: "While there has been an enlargement of the definition, the central idea which has obtained for hundreds of years, the unlawful breaking and entering of some kind of an enclosed structure, has been retained." Id. The Nevada Supreme Court stated that Washington's reasoning "is directly in point and we approved its reasoning." Id. Simply put, the legislative intent in adopting the current burglary statute was to broaden the definition of a structurc, not to abandon in its entirety the common law underpinnings of the charge. Id.

NRS 205.060 defines burglary as:
A person who, by day or night, enters any house, room, apartment, tenement, shop, warehouse, store, mill, barn, stable, outhouse or other building, tent, vessel, vehicle, vehicle trailer, semitrailer or house trailer, airplane, glider, boat or railroad car, with the intent to
commit grand or petit larceny, assault or battery on any person or any felony, or to obtain money or property by false pretenses.

Despite this statute having been in place for decades, there are no cases directly on point as to whether a person may be convicted of burglarizing their own home, perhaps a good indication that the state seldom seeks to stretch the definition of burglary to such unreasonable lengths. There are Nevada cases such as State v. Adams, 94 Nev, 503 (1978), and Thomas Y. State, 94 Nev. 605 (1978), which hold that consent to entry is no defense to a charge of burglary, but said cases are not on point to the issue at hand. The aforementioned cases are premised on the idea that the authority to enter a building open to the public is limited to those persons entering for a purpose consistent with the reason the building is open, hence entry with the intent to commit larceny (or some other felony), cannot be said to be within the authority to enter which is granted to customers. If anything, the reasoning behind Adams and Thompson buttresses the position that Nevada's burglary statute maintains the common law requirement of unlawful entry.

While Nevada has not directly decided the issue, other jurisdictions have. The most exhaustive discussion of the issue probably occurs in the California case of People v. Gauze, 15 Cal.3d 709 (1975). At the onset it is important to note that the language of California's burglary statute mirrors that of Nevada in that it too has broadened the definition of structure well beyond the common law. \({ }^{\text {. }}\)
\({ }^{1}\) In Bedard v. State, 118 Nev. 410, 413 (2002), our high court noted: "California Penal Code § 459, the California burglary statute, is very similar to NRS 205.060."

CPC § 459 reads: Every person who enters any house, room, apartment, tenement, shop, warehouse, store, mill, barn, stable, outhouse or other building, tent, vessel, as defined in Section 21 of the Harbors and Navigation Code, floating home, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 18075.55 of the Health and Safcty Code, railroad car, locked or sealed cargo container, whether or not mounted on a vchicle, trailer coach, as defined in Section 635 of the Vehicle Code, any house car, as defined in Section 362 of the Vehicle Code, inhabited camper, as defined in Section 243 of the Vehicle Code, vehicle as defined by the Vehicle Code, when the doors are locked, aircraft as defined by Section 21012 of the Public Utilitics Code, or mine or any underground portion thereof, with intent to commit grand or petit larceny or any felony is guilty of burglary. As used in this chapter, "inhabited" means currently being used for dwelling purposes, whether occupied or not. A house, Trailer, vessel designed for habitation, or portion of a building is currently being used for dwelling purposes if, at the time of the burglary, it was not occupied solely because a natural or other disaster caused the occupants to leave the premises.

Gauze recognized that the common law notion of unlawful entry is implied even in the revised burglary statute, and that therefore a person cannot be convicted of burglarizing their own home. In Gauze, the defendant sharcd an apartment with his roommate and had the right to enter the premises at all times. Id. at 714. After a heated argument, defendant shot his roommate in their apartment. Id. Court held that defendant could not be charged with burglary "because his entry into the home, even for a fclonious purpose, invaded no possessory right of habitation, only the entry of an intruder could have done so."

Burglary is, at its most basic, a crime against property. The Statute defining burglary, NRS 205.060, is found in the "crimes against property" chapter of the NRS. It is not possible to commit a property crime against your own property, indeed the very notion of private property implies an absolute right upon the owner to do with that property as he sees fit. A burglary is an entry that invades a possessory right in a structure and has no right to enter that structure. Gauze at 714. A defendant cannot be charged with burglary because the defendant does not invade a possessory right of another. Id

Here, Mr. White had title to the home. He retained the right to enter the premises at all times and stayed at the house on weekends. The day of the shooting was actually a day in which White normally stayed at the home. White never gave up his keys to the home. Further there is no indication that there was some legal prohibition, such as a restraining order, preventing Mr. White from entering the premises as he saw fit. Thus, Mr. White owned the home and had the absolute legal right to enter the home. He cannot be charged with burglary for said entry.

\section*{CONCLUSION}

It is clear that the common law definition of burglary still impacts the current statutory interpretation and thus, unlawful entry is still needed for the crime of burglary. At no time did Mr. White enter the residence unlawfully and he cannot be charged with burglary. The motion to dismiss the burglary charge should be granted.

As to the alternative filing of the instant motion as a Writ of IIabeas Corpus, as a person cannot be found guilty of burglary for entry into their own home, the State failed to produce probable cause to hold the defendant to answer on a charge of burglary and his current detention is unlawful in that respect.

Thereforc, and based on the foregoing, Troy White respectfully requests this Honorable Court to grant this Motion to Dismiss Burglary Count/Writ of Habeas Corpus.

DATED this 4 of February, 2013.
PHIIIP J. KOHN
CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER

By:


\section*{NOTICE}

TO: CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY, \(\Lambda\) ttorney for Plaintiff:
YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the foregoing PETITION FOR WRIT OF
HABEAS CORPUS will be heard on 27th day of March, 2013, at 9:00 a.m., in Department No. XI
District Court.
DATED this \(\qquad\) day of February, 2013.

PHILIP J. KOHN CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER
\(\qquad\)
SCOTT L. COFFEE, \#5607
Deputy Public Defender

\section*{CERTIFICATE OF ELECTRONIC SERVICE}

I hereby certify that service of PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABFAS CORPUS, was made this \(4 \nmid A\)-day of February, 2013 to:

\section*{CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PDMotions@ccdanv.com}


Employee of the Public Defender's Office

EXHIBIT "A"
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C-12-286357-1
IN THE תUSTICE COLRT OF THE LAS VEGAS TOWNSHEP
IN AND FOR I'HE COUNTY OF CLARK

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THE STATEOFNFYADA,
Plaintilf,

$\underline{\underline{M}} \underline{\boldsymbol{\Delta}}$
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IOSEPH AVERMAN
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Recross-examination by Mr. Coffee ....... 52
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## LAS VEG $A S$ JUSTICE COURT, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 201

*** PROCEEDINGIS ***

THE COURT: All right. Them, Mr' Coffec, are you ready to proceed?

MR. COFFEE: Yes.
IHE COURT: All right. This is now the time and place for the preliminary hearngy in the State of Nevada versus Troy Rictard White.

Let the record reflect that the - the
exclusionary rule will be invoked.
MS. MERCER: Liz Merces, Your Honor,
TIIE COURT: It's been a while simec I've seen you.

MS. MLRCIRR: Yeah. I're been is DV courl. THE COURT: Yeah.
I know you, Brad
MR. TURNER: Yes, sir.
THE COIJRT: Okay. I et the scoord reflect the delendant is present, alonge with his attorney, Mr. Coffee. And I dos't know the individual --

MR. LOPEZ-NEGRETE: Darid Lopez-Negrete for the record.
'I'HE (X)UR'T: David Lopex.'
MR. LOPEZ $\angle$ NEGRE'I'E: Yes.
THE COURT: Okay. And then for the State ritere's Brad lumes and Liz Mercer.
MS. MERCER: Yes.
THE COIRT: So, let me ask you this, how many witnesses do you anticipate?
MR. TLR VER: Judge, it looks like at this point we're only going to need one to put this ont.
l'HE COURI': All right. Now, are there any other potential witnesses in the courtroom that would be subject to be called. Because if so, I an going to hawe to ask them to be excluded from the courtrama just in case if something comes down the line.
MS. MERCFR: Your I Ionor, we don't belicve so at this tirse.
TIIE COURT: Now, if they are in the courtroom, I can'l allow them to testify.
You understand that?
MS. MERCER: Yes.
THE COrTRT: You all understand that?
Now, Mr. Colfee, do you have any
witnesses, other than possibly the defendant limself to oestity?

MR. COFFEE: I don't, Judze.
Can I speak to the District inctorney, please?

THE COLRT: Sure.
MR. COFFEE: Judge, after a counersation with the District Attorney, I don't know' if this is going to be a capital case one way or the other. It's too early in the process to know that. They have more review to do.

The concern that I have is there are a number of people in the courtroom who may well be victim impact witnesses at a penalty phase, if we get to that point, if this is a capital case.

I talked to the District Attorney, and they agrec with that propositios. I think they're probably going to say that it would be a penalty phase issue, not a trial issuc.

While I understand the dill'erence, the Supreme Court said penally phase, |rial, all the same thing for evidentiary puifoses, so I have some concerns about leaving those people in the controom during this testimeny.

And I would object and submit it to your discretion.

THE COURT: Well, my policy is if they're I subpoenaed witnesses to be here, those are the 2 only ones to be excluded.
MS. Mrkerk: They have not been
TIIE COURT: And they've not been subpoenaed, and I tan only do it for this hearing. So, therefore, your motion to exclude them for this hetaring: I'm not going to grant, so we'll proveed.

MR. C'OFFEE-That's fine Judge Pursuant
to any possible motions, I request we get the 12 names of the people that are in the courtroom 13
and sitting through the proceedings, so that we 14 have it in the recerd if we need it later.

15
MS. MERCER: And, Your Honor, this entire 16 side of the exururom is full of people related 17 to the victirn, so...18

THE COLIRl: Well, if you want to stand and 19
give your names, wah onc wanl to stand and give your name for the record, we will go for

THE COLRT REPORTER: Can we please take a 3 paper and paas: is around so they can write
their names and sued them?
beforehand that they were going to be filing an amended. We have no objection.

THE COUR'I': All right. So, then, you can go ahead and call yeur first witness, State.

MS. MLRCLR: Your Honor, the State calls Joseph Averman.

TIIE COLiRT: Joseph who?
MS. MERCER: Averman.
TIIE COURT: I thought you said Inmerman, and 1 was geing to say.

THE MARSHAT: Step up here, sir. Remain stunding, face the elerk over there, and raise sour right hand.

TIIE CLERK: Do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the
truth, so heljy you God?
THE WIlNFSS: I do.
TITE CJ.ERK: Pleare be seated. State your liuld name and spell your name, please.

TIIE wITVESS: Joseph Douglis $\Lambda$ verman. I-U-S-E-P-H, Douglas, D-O-U-G-L-A-S, Averman, A-V, as in Yjetor, E-R-M-A-N.

MS. MERC'ER: May 1 proceed, Your Honor'?
THE COURT: Now, Mr. Averman, if the question is asted of you by cither one of these

A Yes, I do.
Q. Could you pleise point to him for me and identify an article of elothing that he is wearing today:

A He is sitting right there with a blue sleeveless shirt.

MS. MFRC.ER: Your Honor, may the record
reflect that tesis identified the defendant?
'THE COIJR'I': Soreflect.
BY MS. MERCER:
Q. And, sir, did yeu also know an individual by the name of Fcho Tucas White?

A Yes, I bid.
Q And when did you first meet Echo Lucas Whise?

A About eisht years ago.
Q $\Delta$ bout vight years ago.
Where did the two of you meet?
A We originally reet at church.
Q And did the two of you have a close
frienoiship in that eight years or just see each
other inlrequently?
is Close friendship.
$Q$ To your knowledge, were the defendant and Ficho Iucas White married?
attorneys calls for a "yes" or "no" answer, please state "ycs" or "no." Do not jusi shake your head or say "ugh-huh," because down below you is a court reporter, and she cannot record those types of responses.

Do you understand that?
TIIE WITNESS: Yes, Yuur I Iumur.
IIIE COURT: So why don't you scoot up close to the mic so everyone can hear you.

## Okay?

THE WITNESS: Ycs, sir.
THE COUR'l: All right. You may proceed.
MS. MERCER: Thank you, Your Honor.

## IOSEPH AVERMJAN,

Iraving been first duly swore so tell
the truth, the whole truth and nothing hut
the truth testified as follows:

## DIRECT EXAMIN, KTICN

BY MS. MERCER:
Q Sir, do you know an indiwidual lyy the name of 'Troy White?

A Yes, Ido.
Q And do you see him in the courtmom today?

A Yes.
Q Earlier this year, did you become aware that the two had separated?

A Yes.
Q Do you recall when that was?
A About in June.
Q June of 2012 ?
A Yes.
Q. Do you recall whether it was early in June or late in Junc?

A Early in June.
Q And after the two had scparated; did you and Echo develop a relationship?

A Yes.
Q And that relationship was a remäntic relationship?

A Yes.
Q At some point, did you move in with Echo:
A Yes.
Q Where did you move into:'
A To her house.
Q Do you recall where that housc was?
A On Altamira.
Q Okay. And that's here in Clark Colinty?
A Yes.

Q What ane the closest cross streets?
A Buffato and Alta.
Q Okay. Who else resided in the house with you and Echo?

A Her kids.
Q And what are the children's names for the record?

A Jodey, Jayce. Jesse, Jett, and Jazzy.
Q And could you do me a favor and spell those names for the court reporter?

A Jodey is J O D-F-Y. Jayce, J-A-Y.C E. Jessc, J-E-S-S-E. Jett, J-E-T-'T. Jazzy, J-A-L-L-Y.

Q Okay. And do you know the children's ages?

A I believe Joktey was ten, Jyyce was nine, Jessc is six, Jetr is two, and Jazzy is almost a year.
$Q$ What did yol say about Jaz7.y, I'm sorty?
A Almosta yetar.
Q Okay. When is Jazzy's birthdsy?
A January lGh.
Q So back in Ju:je she would have been -- or
July she would have been about six months?
A. Six months.

Q Durine the time that you resided with Echo

Q Okay. Diring the time pcriod of your relationship with betho, did you learn that the defendant was uf:ser alow the separation?

A Yes.
Q And how djt you become aware of that?
A Between Eehs and harassing phone culls and text messuages.

Q When you say harassing phone calls and text messages, was the defendant calling her and texting her contiriously?

A Yes.
Q And is it somelhing that occurred every day throughout the dity, or every other day? You know, what kind of trequency are we talking about?

A Every day.
Q And you were with her when she would receive those tex1 messaghes and phonc calls?

A Yes.
Q Did he exeer make - did he know that the two of you were daling?

A Yes.
Q And when I soy "the two of you," I mean you and Echo?

A Yes.
Q Did he ever make any thriats to you
and her children, were you familiar with or did you know the defendant had visitation with the children?

A Yes.
Q And do you know how that visitation took
place?
A On the weekends.
Q And what was the arrangement?
A He would come and pick them up on Fridays
after he got off work, and then Sunday nights he would have the kids back.

Q Did he stay in the home at some point on the weekends?

A On the weekends.
Q And was that because of the number of
children it was just easier to do it that way?
$A$ Yes.
Q You indicated that his visitation would begin when he got off work on Friciays?

A Yes.
Q About what time would be lypit:li'y show up for visitation?

A It would be somewhere between two and three.

Q In the atternoon?
A Yes.

TIIE COLIRT: All women like to do their hair, not just tcho, all of them. I have one that does it all the time.
BY MS. MERCFR:
Q When you said that she was doing her hair, what did you meati?

A She wids pulting her hair in braids.
$Q$ And did she iave something on her hands?
A. She had sume gel or whatever to help her do her hair. I'm not acally for sure exactly what it was.

Q Okay. But she couldn't answer the phone with thal substanee on her hands'?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Aod slic called him because he was constantly calling and texting throughout that period?

A Well, at that time, she wasn't responding until atter the banging an the door.

Q Okay. And then she called him?
A And then she cailed him.
$Q$ And then wlar happened?
A She had asked him basically "What are you doing? You can't be coming over here banging on the door or window. We have our kids over here.

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say? July what? MS. MERCER: July 27th.
THF COIIRT: Iuly 27th, okay. I thought
you said -- thilt is a Priday. You're eorreet,
that is a Friday.
Gos atheat.
MS. MERCER: Thank you, Your Honor.
BY MS. MERCER.
Q I'm sory, fou heard a big bang and you thought what?
A 1 thought there was a bang on the front
door. and I guess it was en the bedroom window from what Echo had told me.
July 27th of 2012. On that date, were you at the
    A Yes, J was.
    Q And what day uf the week was that for the
    is A Fridaly.
    Q Did something unusual happen about
    00 d.rn. What motmices?
    A Aboul 2.00 in the morning, there was a big
    ang, which I thought wes on the front door.
        I'HE COLIRI': Excuse me, what date did you
```

            Okzy. I want to fast-forward to
    
.

    \(\triangle\) Yes
    Q And that's the house on Altimira?
    A Yes.
    Q After the banging, whal happencit? Did the
    two of you just go to sleep?

A Echo had called Troy after the barging because he had texted her and called her numerous
limes, and she didn't respond. She was doimg her
hair. All you guys know how tcho loved to do her
hair.
Q Okay.
They're rying to sleep." And the ether part of the
conversation I don't know.

Q Did he eventually leave the area?
A He eventually left.
Q And then did the two of you go to slecp aiter that, shortly after that?

A Yes.
Q Do you recall about what time you woke up tater that morning?

A I want to say around seven or ciga.
Q And were the children all still witr: you at this point?

A Yes.
Q What were you all doing Ehat day, that morning when you woke up?

A Had some breakfast, cleaning, and rinen we were watehing "I Shouldn't Be Alive."

Q Is that a TV show?
$A$ Yes.
Q And what was Echo doing:
A She was doing some laundry, folding laundry, and then she fell asleep on tie coleh from being awake all night.

Q Okay. So she took a nap on the sotiu?
A She took a nap.

```
\& And thar was in the living room?
A Yes.
() Where you and the children were watching
```


## TV?

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A Yes, whict was around 10:30 in the morijeg.
Q 10:30 in the roming?
A Yes.
Q Was she still reeciving commmulications from the defendant during this period?
A At that time, I'm not for sure.
Q At some poinc, did she wake up from her nap on the sofa?
A Yes.
Q And what time dist she wake up?
A Aboul ten to 12 .
\(Q\) Tentr 12?
A Quarler to 12.
Q And wion she woke up, do you know whether
she received any communication?
A She told ine that there was numerous texts and phone calls and wioce mails.
Q That she missed --
A Yes.
\(Q \quad--\) while she was napping?
```

first she told him that he wasn't supposed to be there 乡ec. You know; "Come back whenever or later when you are supposed to get the kids, and we'll talk theas."

And he looked at me and he said, "Joc: please, just give me live minules. She hasn't relurned my calls or my lexts all day long. I jusi need wo lalk to hir."
\& Okay. Lè me stop you lor a minute.
When he came into the house, did you
see him carrying anything?
A No.

- Did you see a gun in his hand"?

A No.
Q. Okay. So aiter he asked you to let him speak with Echo frer five minutes, what happens next?

A Echo looned at we and she suid, "All right: just give me tive minutes."

Q And then did they have a discussion?
A They wrat into dic back bedroom, the spare bedroom.

Q Where is the spate bedroom in relation to the master bedroom in which the crib was in?

A Directly acrose the hall.
Q Okay. And thiat spare bedroom, what kinds

A Yes.
Q What happened after she woke up?
A She woke up. She apologized for falling asleep and having me sit there witn the kids, and I told her it was fine. And I told her why didn't she go lay down in bed. So she went to go lay down in bed, and I had -- I was holding Jazzy, awd I put her to sleep, so as Echo was going to lay down in the bed, they have the crib in the bedrooms.
Q. In the master bedroom where Fcho slecps?

A Yes.
And I went to put Jaz.z $y$ in bed to lay her down in her crib, and shortly atter, Troy comes $\omega$ the house.

Q And how did you know that he was there?
A 'Cause the two older boys: Jodey and
Iayce, were saying, "Mommy, Momrsi, Daddy's here."
Q Do you know how he entered the residence?
A He still had a key for that so be came in
with the key.
Q Okay. Once the defendant was inside, what happened?

A He had asked to speak to her.
Q Asked who?
A Troy had asked Vicho to talk to her, ancl

A Just a bunch of crafting stoti-
Q Okay. So the defendant and Feho go into the spare bedroom?
$A$ Yes.
Q Where are you at this point?
A I'm in the master bedroom,
$Q$ Winh $\mathrm{J} \angle \angle \angle \mathrm{y}$ ?
A Yes.
Q At the time that he walked into the bedroom, did you see anything in his hand?

A No.
Q When you went into the master bedroom, did you have the door open or shut?

A I shut -- it wasn't completely shout, but I
closed it some way.
Q And why did you cluse it':
A Just, I'm not sure. I just closed i.
Q Okay. When Echo and the Jeterdant went jnto the spare bedroom, did they have the door open or shut?

A Shut.
Q At some point when you were in the master bedroom with Jazzy, did you becorme alanmed

A Yes.

Q And way'?
A Becanse I heard Echo say, "Troy, no, please don't, and stop."

Q When you heard that, what did you do?
A 1 opened the door to go make sure she was okay. Crom prior abuse that he's done to her, I was makitig sure that he wisnit hurling her.
Q. When you opened the door, was the door to the craft room open at this point?

A It was -- she was trying to come out of the kedronm.

Q And what did you sec'?
A He grabled teer arm and he pulled her back inlo the roorn.

Q When yoa say that "he pulled her back in the roos," whith room are we talking about?

A The spare ronm.
Q So he fulleil her back into the craft room
when she was rying to walk away?
A Yes.
Q And when you saw him grab her, what happened after that?

A He puitted her $w$ the wall and then he shot her.

Q Could you tell where sle was shot?

Q In relation to where the door to enter the room is, which wall was it?

A It was the wall that the door is right up against.
$Q$ On the same wall as the door?
A Yes.
Q And is that the wall that is against the hallway that divides thia: room from the hallway?

A Yes.
$Q$ So that wall is dircetly across from wher the baby was situated:

A Yes.
$Q$ Then altes you saw Echo buckle over, what happened?

A IIe turned and he shot me.
THE COT:RT: I didn't hear you. What did
you say?
THE WHITINESS: Troy shot mc.

## BY AS. MERCFR:

$Q$ Where weve you shol?
A I was shor once in the right arm and twice in the abdomen.

Q After you were shot, what did you do?
A I fell over.
Q And where were you at the time that he

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A It looked like she was shot in the stomach, but I'm not for sure.
Q What led you to believe that sle was shot in the stomach?
A Just how she -- how she buckled over.
Q When he shot her, did you zee the gun in his hand?
A Can you repeat that?
Q When he shot her, did you actually see the gun in his hand?
\(\triangle\) Yes.
Q And where was he holding the fïrearm?
\(\Lambda\) About waist high.
Q At the point that he shot her, where were all of the children in the house?
\(\Lambda\) They were -- I believe the two oldest hoys were in the hallway.
Q And the two oldest boys are?
A Jodey and Jayce.
Jesse and Jell, I'm nol for sure
where they were. And Jazzy was in her crib.
\(Q\) And when you say that he pushed her against the wall, which wall to the bedrooin was it that he pushed her?
A I'm -- it's --
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A In the master hedroom.
Q Okay. So had he come into the master bedroom or was he still standing ir: the hallway?

A He was basically in the doorway of the spare bedroom. When I was shot, 1 was in the doorway of the master bedromm.

Q And did he look at you when he shol you?
A Yes.
Q Did he say anything to you witus 1ee shol you?

A When he first shot me, no.
Q. Where was the defendant standing when he shot Echo?

A Directly in front of her, about am's
length away.
Q At the time that you were shot, where were the children?

A Im not for surc.
Q After you fell to the floor, what happened?

A Troy comes to the bedroom.
Q When you say that he came to the רedroom, what was he doing in the bedroom? Was tue talking to you? Was he just wandering around"' What was he
doing'!
A. He came jo the bedroom and he said, "I told you this would happen." And then 1 believe it was Jodey and Jayce that come into the bedroom, but they were right there in. the hallway in between the doors, and they were checking on Fcho and me.
$Q$ And tuow were they behaving at the time?
A Ilysterica:-
Q When you say hysterical --
A Crying.
Q -- were they saying anything?
A They said, "wre need to call for help. You killed Mommy."

Q 'They wold the defiendant that?
A Troy.
$Q$ What hajpered at that point?
A He said that -- Troy had said that he was trying to call but his phone wasn't working.

Q And then wizal happened?
A Then I gucss ise tried to corral the kids all into one room, and Jayce managed to get by. Jayce lad come back into the room where I was at, to the master bedroom.

Q Why did the go back to the room where you were at?

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push the kids buck into the other room.
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© And then what happened?
A And Troy come hack into the room, and he told me, you know, "You'se a coward. I told you this was going to happen. I told you to stay away."

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And...
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Q Did he mike aliy comments to you aboul him goine tor prison?

A He said i: be -- be mentioned if I'm groing to ge to prison, that he thas going to kill me.

Q Did you ever ask the defendant to call for help?

A No. Oh, yes, 1 did. I'm sorry. Yes, I did.

Q What specilicadly did you tell him?
A I told him, "Jaget me, Let me die. I
don't care. Just call fou' belp and get her help." Echo.

Q And what did he say to you?
A 1 can't recali.
Q Did he call for help, to your knowledge?
A Not that IHEAmatc of.
Q At some joint, did you become aware the police were called?

A I didn't know that they were called.

A I guess to check on me.
Q Okay. Did he have anything with him when he went back there?

A No.
Q And what happened at that point?
A I told Jayce to go get my phone that was on the nightstand so I could call.

Q Did he get your phone?
A Yes, he did.
Q And what happened once be had the phone?
A He had told Troy he got my jhome so I could call for help.

Q So the child told Troy that he was getting you the phone to call for help?
$A$ Yes.
Q And how did the delendant respond to that'?
A He came back into the room and soood over me with the gun to my head, and tie twok ray phone and said, "You ain't calling nobody."

Q What happened at unat poinal?
A I'm not sure which children it was, a few of them, they had come back into the room to the master bedroom.

Q Where you were?
A Where I was and distracted Troy to try to

Q Did they come into the house?
A Yes, they did.
Q While you were still lying on the master bedroom thoor?
$\wedge$ Yes.
Q And were you ultimately remowed from the bouse in an ambulance?

A Yes.
Q Which hospital were yon laken to?
A I belicve it was UMC.
Q And how long were you in tie haspital?
A Threc days.
Q Three days?
A Threc days.
Q Do you know what kind of car Deho had?
A She had a Durango. It was silver or gray.
Q A Dudge Durango'?
A Dodge Durango.
Q And was that car there in lie remening when
you got up on July 27th of 2012?
$\Lambda$ Yes, it was.
$Q$ When you were taken to tue hospital, was the car still there?

A No.
Q When the police arrived to the house, was

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L
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MS．MERCER：Cout＇s indulgence？ I＇ll pass the witness，Your lloner． THE COURT：All right．M．Coffee＇？
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## CROSS－EXAMIVATION

## BY MR，COITEE；

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Q Good morning，Mr．Averulall．
A Good morning．
Q I＇m going to ask you some \(\dot{\text { questions，and }}\) if anything I ask you is confusing，please slop me and I＇ll try to do more to make sure it is elcar． All right？
A Yes，sir．
Q Okay．Very good．It＇s Swoun or Mr．Coffee．You don＇t need to call me sir．
You talked a momest ago about
Mr．White coming hack and forth is the mom saying womething about a coward or mentinnitg tive word coward．Do you remember that？
A Yes．
Q When you talked to the police，do you remember saying what he said is＂Who＇s a coward now＂＇
A Yes．
Q Does that sound like what he acuatly said
I'll pass the witness, Your lloncr.
THE COURT: All right, Mr. Coffee'?
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A No
Q To your knowledge，did Ficho have any

Q During the time period that the defendant was at the housc．dic either one of you ever have a weapon？

A Kepcal tha：．
Q Durine the time the defendant was at the house on July 771 h of $2 \sqrt{6} 12$ ，did either you or Eeho ever have a wealan？

A No．
$Q$ Did you sec the firearm that the defendant shot Fcho and yourself with？

A Yes．
$Q$ And whill did it look like？
A A pistol．
Q Okay，फ户⿵冂䒑 it a resolver or－－
A Semiautomalic．
Q Okay，Do you recall what color it was？
A Black．
when he was conning buck and forth，＂Who＇s a coward now ${ }^{\prime}$

A Yes．
（）He had made some threats in the past to yon＇：

A Yes．
Q You didn＇t neiessarily take those threats very suriously，thiouzt：，did you？

A No， 1 didn＇l．
$Q$ Why no：？
A I guess just，］don＇t know，didn＇t seem
like that kind of a persona
Q You had known him for a number of years， right？

A Yes．
Q You said you had met Echo about eight years belore．You mel Troy around the same time？

A Yes．
Q You were a family friend；is that a fair characerization：

A Yes．
$Q$ Fricnds wijth Mr．White，as well as with Echo：

A Yes．
\＆You＇d seen him around his children？

5 ：
18
191

A Ycs．
$Q \quad$ There were five children in the thossehold？
$\wedge$ Yes．
Q Three were Mr．White＇s？
$\triangle$ Yes．
Q The house－－there was a Dotge Durango
that eventually left the home that night，richl？
$\triangle$ Yes．
Q Ficho drove that car？
$\therefore$ Yes．
Q It was registered to Mr．White；is that truc？

A Yes．
Q Same thing with the home，the home was actually in Mr．White＇s name，correct？

A Yes．
Q And you said that he woukl eome to visit， be would stay there on the weekends to take care of the children；is that a fair characterization？

A Yes．
Q He took good care of the children，yes？
Let me put it this way．You cared
about the children？
A Yes．
Q If you thought he was abusing the
children, you would have reported it to somebody?
A Yes.
\& You never mide any of those reports?
A No.
Q You never hidd infomation that he was
abusing those children, correct?
A No.
Q In fact, he moved out of the home that was in his marne, lefi the car that was in his name with Echo, so she could help provide for those children; is that fair?

A Yes.
$Q$ You said thitt you moved in in Iune?
A Yes.
Q And Yom said your relationship started in
June?
A Yes.
$Q$ Had there been a rclationship before that?
A It -- there was not a serious -- we had
started talking a little bit before that, but it
became --
Q How much before?
A Around April.
$Q$ April.
$s$ it fiair to say that Mr. White was

A Yes.
Q Did Mr. wrinite eventually give his blessing to that: at least temporarily? I mean, I know it didn't tam out thac way.

A Yes, Not to me, but to Fcho.
Q Okay. Fiem living there, though, it was elear that Mr. While was having problems gelting over the relationship; is that fair?

A Yes.
$Q$ Wanted desperately to have the relationship back, wasn't he?

A Yes.
Q I want te move forward to the day of the shooting, if I misht.
You saidl luere was a knock at the
door or a knock on the window at two in the morning?
A Yes.
Q Did you actually see Mr. White knock on the window?

A No.
Q Do you knour for certain it was Mr, White?
A From what Echo said, yes.
Q But you didnt. achally see it yourself?
A No.
Q And I suppose that brings up another

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aware these sorts of conversations or suspected there was something going on with you and his wife, Echo?
$A$ Yes.
Q And he confronted you about that?
A Yes.
Q IIe wasn'l happy about it?
A No.
Q That's why he made the threats to you?
A Yes.
Q Mr. White leaves the hoasc in Jutac?
A Yes.
Q And you move in in Junc?
$\triangle$ Yes.
Q How soon after Mr. Whits left the house did you move in, if I might ask?

A He moved out towards thee hegrinning of
June, and I started staying there towards the end of Inne.

Q Fairly yuickly. Not immeliatcly, but within a few weeks?
$\wedge$ Yes.
Q Had you had a discussion with Echo and Mr. White about the relationship when tic three of you talked about you moving into the house?
point. You talked about there being pertuaps other abuse in the past.

Did you cver actually see .his. White
abuse Echo?
A No.
Q Now, the day in question, he comes into the house. He still has a kcy?

A Yes.
Q Does he still have some things there for when he stays on the weekends?

A I'm not for sure.
Q Okay. IIe has a key, he conles into the house, and he tells you "I need to talk to Echo," something along those lines?

A Yes.
Q At that point, can you descrithe his denikanor for me'?

A He scemed a little irate or irritated.
Q Said that his calls hadn't been leftu'lied all night by Echo?

A Yes.
Q Not openly angered?
A Correct.
Q Did not make any particular threats
towards you at that point?


A Yes.
Q Were you in the military during the time that you knew them?

A I eventually joined the military, yes.
Q Okay. There we go.
You said chere weren't any weapons arolind the house: tue? No weapons around your house:'

A My Lousen, no.
Q But you'se fumiliar with weapons. In the military, you learned low to shoot them. I know tha1?

A Yes.
Q And werc atie to identify the gun that was used, for example, so this case, as a semiautomatic. You know the difference between that and a revolver and pistol'?

A Yes.
Q They bu into a room and the door is

## closed:'

A Yes.
Q And at fìst, you don't hear much; is that fair?

A Comed.
Q. But the convezation escalates at some

Q That's why you stayed back there.
You weren't necessarily trightened of
Mr. White; is that rair?
A Yes.
Q Now you obviously would be frightened of Mr. White, you know what he might be capable of with a weapon, but at the time, you weren't aceessarily frightened of him; true?
$\Lambda$ Yes.
Q You've actually got -- you were in the military?

A Yes.
Q What branch?
A Army National Guard.
Q For how long?
A Nmost threc years.
Q Was that while you had the relationship, or relationship is an inappropriate word. Is that while you were a family friend of Mr. Whthite's and Echo?

A Can you repeal that?
Q Yeah.
You've known him for about cight years, so that means you met him when were around 20 ; is that true?
point; is that right?
A Yes.
Q When the conversation escalates, you
become concerned?
$\wedge$ Yes.
Q Were you able to hear what led to the escalation of the conversation or why the conversation escalaled? Did you hatiel anty ol those things?
$\wedge$ No.
Q You don't know what was said back and forth?

A No.
Q Don't know what happened up until the point you hear Eeho say something along the lines of "Troy, don't" or "Troy, stop"?

A That's correct.
Q And that's the first time that you become concerned?

A Yes.
Q Become concerned enough to enter into the room; yes?

A I didn't enter the room.
Q Opened the door. I'm snary.
A Open the door.

Q Okay. You open the door, and you see Mr . White with a weapen; yes? Or did you notice the weapos then?

A Not at that posint.
Q Okay. Dial the fight -- is it fair to say
Mr. White's demeanor had changed from the time he walked in untii the dime you opened that door?

A Yes.
Q Ilow haul it changed?
A More angry and aggressive.
Q Angry, aggressive, upset?
A Yes.
Q Irrationiul to siome extent?
A Yes.
Q You open tie door and there is a shot
fired. That happens proty quickly I imaginc?
A Yes.
Q Okay. And kerore you can cither run in or run out to call 9-1-1, kilr. White turns and shoots you?

A Correct.
Q How cuickis did that happen between the time Eicho is shotanc the time you were shot? Is it a matter of seconds?

A Yes.

Q Now, afterward, the police do artive?
A Yes.
Q You were unable to call 9 -1-1? You just
weren't physically able to do it, right?
A He took the phone.
Q He took the phone.
You told the police at one point that
you thought that Mr. White may have called 9-1-1, you just don't know; is that truc?

A Correct.
Q Mr. White mentioned thevils wlect he was standing over you?

A Yes.
Q Had a gun, said "If I'm going" -- and I
think we paraphrased it hefore. Tell une if I'm pretty close to what he says. You undersland what the question is going to be, right?

A Yes.
Q He says something along the lines ol "Il I am going to go to prison anyway, I should jist kill you, too," or "I can just kill you, too," something along those lines?

A Yes.
Q Okay. But he just leaves ewentially, correst?

Q Okay. When all of this was going on, did
you hear any threats to the children at ali?
$\wedge$ No.
Q Did Mr. White work, to your knowledge?
A I'm sorry?
Q Did Mr. White work?
A Yes.
Q Where did he work:
A Yesco.
Q Young Elcetric Sign Corip:xuy?
A Yes.
Q Had he been there for a while?
A Yes. MR. COFFEE: Court's induldence?
Thank you for answering ny questions. We appreciate it.

Pats the winess.
MS. MERCER: Briefly, Your Honor. THE COURT: Surc.

## REDIRECT EXAMIINATION

## BY MS. MERCER:

Q Sir, the gun that you saw the defendant with that night, had you seen that gin on any prior occasions?

A Yes.
$Q$ And when?
A 1 can't recall tiae date, but he brought it out and showed it to me.

Q And when you say "he," you'ce --
A Troy-
Q -- refering to the defendant?
A Yes.
Q Okay. Now, defense counsel asked you about how you knew that it was the defendant knocking on the window at 2:00 in the morning. You indicated that you didn'l personally see him or hear his woice?

A Cortect
Q Were tou present when Fcho called him and told him to knock it ofr?

A Yes.
Q You were alke aiked ahout whether or not you winnessed any incidents of prior abuse by the defendant against the wictim. Do you recall that question?

A Yes.
Q And Itelieve your response was ne?
A Correct.
Q Did you cere have the opportuntity to

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vicinidy?
    A Yes.
    Q And from the dime that you were shot and
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the time that the police arrived on scene, did the
demeanner of the chijdren change at all, or did they
remain hysterical the entive time?

A Hysterical.
$Q$ Were they iryins?
A Yes.
Q You indicated that the defendant was not screaming at the children or being angry towards them. Did you hear him trying to console them in any wiay?

A No.
Q Ilow durry times did the defendant come in and out of the monn which you were in before the police arrived on secrec after he shot you?

A 1 belicve at least threc times.
Q At the time that you were shot by the
defeudant, you indicated that you were standing in the doorway of the master bedroom where the crib was silualed, correct?

A Correct.
Q Where were you standing in relation tos the crib in that room?
observe any injuries on Eicho's person that she claimed was from the defendant?

A She had had some bruises and scratches on her hack.

Q And she showed you those?
A Yes.
Q Defense counsel also asked you whether or not you were frightened of the defendant when he came to the house around noon on Futy 27 th of 2012. Do you recall that question?
$\Lambda$ Yes.
Q You indicated that you weren't personally afraid for your safety?

A Correct.
Q What was it that made yon ciay sn close to the defendant and Echo?

A For Feho's sake and the kids.
Q Okay .so you believed that he nighet harm Echo?

A Yes.
Q) After the defendant shot you and Echo, did you see the children going in and cut of the room where Echo was lying?

A I could not see.
Q Okay. Could you hear them in the

excused then. Thank you for coming and testifying-

Any other witnesses?
MR. TURNER: Your IIonor, at this time, I
believe that the parcies just have to put on the stipulations.

TIIE COLRT: Okay.
MR. TT:RNFR: I think we do have a State's
Proposed Exhib:t 1: which is an affidavit from
Scrgeant E.T. Brown, with the concealed fircarms detail, deat indicates in the exhibit that he did a thorough scarch for subject, Troy White, with the detendant's ID number, 1383512.

After that diligent search, he was unable to locate any conceriled firearm permit for that Particular individual.

And I would move to admit that proposed exhibit.

MR. COFFFE: No objection,
TIIE COLRT: So adrnited.
iState's Proposed Exhibit No. I
was marked for identification and admitted into evidence.)
MS. MFRt.ER: And then just, Your Honor, it's my understarding that defense counsel at
this time is willing to stipulate that Dr . Lisa
Gavin, with the Clark County Codolna's offies, performed an autopsy on the rictim in this case, Echo Lucas White, and that 3je determined, pursuant to that andopsy, that the cause of death was a gunshot wound to the abdomen, and that the manner of death was homicide, and that he's stipuating to the identity of the victim for purposes of preliminary hearing.

MR. COFFEE: Correct. as wcll.
THE COIJRT: Okay.
MR. TURNER: And finilly: Your Honor, the final stipulation would be to the following facts: That Detective Travis Jwie, the last name I-V-I-E, who's with the aomicide detail of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Powice Department, responded to the crime scene in this case, that being at 325 Altamira on July $27: \mathrm{h}$ का th is year, approximately $1: 44$ p.m. and tee was there to investigate the homicide of Ect: White and the shooting of Jue $A$ verman.

And that while there, he observed the following items of evidence at that crime scene. In the driveway of that residence, Your

bedrooms, he located a third spent stuell casing, also 9-millimeter Win Luedr consistent with the other two shell casings that lie recovered.

I ater that same day, Your Honor: July 27 th, approximately 8:00 p.m., Detective Ivie, with another detective and a crime seene analyst, responded to Yavapai, dhe spe!ling is Y- $\Lambda$-V- $\Lambda$-P- -1 , County Sherill's allie in Prescolt, Arizona. There he came into contact with the defendant, Troy White.

IIe was also present during the execution of the search warrant of Mr. Wh.te's wehicle, a silver Durango, license plate 3 V CSN3PYZ. That there was a bullet strike to the hottom driver's side door of that vehicle.

That additionally, in the trunk ol that vehicle, that was ultimately impounded, was a black Torres 9-millimeter with a serial number of TOA 3,3791 . That fircarm was unloaded.

Ilowever, next to the firearm were two magazines for a 9 -millimeter handgun. In those magazines, one magazine contained 12 eartridge cases for a Win 9-millimeter I ugel. Whe second cartridge case had nine Win 9 -millimeter I .uger
shell casings in it.
And I bettere that concludes the
stipulation.
MR, COFFEE: We agree.
THECOLRI: So that is all stipulated to'?
MR. CODनT:T: Yes.
TIIE COURT: And all thal lestimony is in
and stipulated to
MR. TJRNER: And I believe with that, Your
Honor, the State would rest.
MR. COПTLE: Judge, I've advised Mr. White
of his right to testify, and he's not going to
ayail himself of that today,
I would ask that the list of names of
1hose perple that may be potential witnesses in
the penally phesis that was taken earlice, and I
thank everyturty for providing those names, I'd
ask that that be made part of the record.
"THE COUR'I: What 1 am poing to do now
because I want to make sure I have these names correct, l'm geing to call these names for the reword, and acknowledge that you signed it, okay?

Is there, fiest of all, a Betty Blake, the
grandmother of the victim. Did you sign your

## that comen:?

MS. NANCY MANNING: Here.
TIIE COUIRT: And a Theresa -- is that
Sheahan?
MS. THFRIEAA SHFAHAN: Ycs.
IHE COLRT: A cousin; is that correct?
MS. THERESA SHEAHAN: Correct.
THE ©OLRE: And an Ashley and --
MS. ASHLEY OWSLEY: Owsley.
THE COURT: Owsley. Is that O-U --
MS. ASHLFY OWSLFY: O-W-S-I,-F-Y.
TIIE COTRT: O-W-S-L-E-Y. That's why it's important we get the spelling for the record. That's all.

And then tracre is a Jennifer Gaines, a sister?

MS. TENNIFER GALNES: Yes.
THE COURT: And then there's a Joanna -is that Rens?

MS. -OANNA RENS: Yes.
THF CoITRT: R-E-N-S?
MS. JOANNA RENS: Yes.
THE CO:1R' $\Gamma$ : And you're listed as a friend; is that correet?

MS. IOA VNA RENS: Correct.
name to that?
MS. BETTY BLAKE: Ycs.
THE COURT: Okay. I here is an Amber -- is that Gaines? MS. AMBER GAINES: Yes. THE COURT: And listed as the mother of the victim; is that correct? MS. AMBER GAINES: Yes. THE COURT: Then there's a Michael Gaines, a stepfather. Is that you? MR. MICHAEL GAINES: Ycs, sir. THE COUR'l: And then there's a Brad Blake. I can't read the first name. MR. BRAD BLAKE: Lncle. THF COIJRT: Is that uncle? [ Incle Rrad Blake. And then there's a Florence H. Porrer, a friend?

MS. FI ORFNCE M. POT ZER: M. Poter.
THE COURT: And wha:?
MS. FLORENCE M. POTTER: M, as in Mary.
Florence M. Potter.
'IHE COUR'T: Oh, Florence M. Potter. I'm sorry.

And then a Nancy Manning: a cuasin; is

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TIIE COURT: And then there's : Misty Todd, a friend? MS. MISTY TODD: Ycs. THF COUR'I: A Jacqueline 'Irujillo, a friend; is that correct? MS. JACQUELINE TRUJ LíG: Yes. THE COURT: Diego Diego Trujilio? MR. DILUO TRUJILLO: Diego. 'THE COUR'T'; I have as a friend. MR. DIEGO TRUJILLO: Yes. THE COURT: Raquel Brooks as a friend. MS. RAQUEL BROOKS: Yes. 'THE COURT': You have best liriend. MS. RAQUEL BROOKS: Yes. THE COURT: I didn't want to get anything going.

All right. Then Jenmifier, and what is
that -- who is Jennifer? I have Jernifer A-R-T-U-R-O; is that right?

A FEMALE VOICE: She stepped out, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Is that correel? is that her name?

And then Crystal Becker. Okay.
And then it looks like -- is that

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Romandia?
    MS. SHEENA ROMANDIA: Correct.
    'THE COUR'I: What's your first name'?
    MS. SFEENA ROMANDIA: Sheena,
    THE COLIR'L: Sheena, S-H-E-E-N-A. Okay.
And that's spelled R-O-M-A-N-D-I-A?
    MS. SIIEENA ROMANDIA: Yes.
    TIIE CO[.'RT: As a friend.
    Nichole Rubcruson listed is a family
friend; is that comeet?
    And Bruce - is that Bchl?
    MR. &KYCE BEHL: Bryce.
    THE COIRT: What is it?
    MR. BRYCI; BEHL: Bryce.
    THF COLJRT: I have Bruce B-E-H-L.
    MR. BRYCF. BEIIL: B-R-Y-C-F.
    THF COIJRT: R what?
    MS. NTERC\GammaR: B-R-Y-C-ए.
    THECOURT: Oh, B-R -- all right, Bryce.
I'm sorry. Amel you= list name is?
    MK. BXYCE BEHL: Behl.
    THF COT,R#: B-E-H-T.?
    MR. BRYCE BEHL: Yes.
    THE COT:R?: Listed as a friend.
    Okay. Did you get all that now? Leave
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TIIE COURT: You're a friend of?
MS. NiCOLE ANTILL: Echo.
TFIF COLRT: Okay. And then we have Gina
Antill, also a frienc of Echo.
Then we have Sara Spencer, I presume also a lriend oil Echo.

And lijen we have Patricia Lucas; is that right': And you'se a friend of Licho. And
Nipole, again, R-()-M-A-N-D-I-A, and you're a friend of Exho:

MS. NiCRT.E ROMANDIA: Yes.
THE COURT: Okay. Now, the Court is going to take both or these lists and make them as exhibits for the State, if you have no objection.

MR. TURNJ:R: No, Your Honor.
MS. MEFCLEK: No, Your Honor.
THE COLSR: And I'm going to ask that they be entered into cuidence for the people who are here today, who may be called at future hearings, put it that way.

MR. COПRE: I appreciale it.
THE COLRT: Okay. And I've done that at the request tre lixe defense attorncy.

Are you satistied or do you want anything
the list. And these are the names, and you get them for the record.

MS. MERCER: Your Honor, I believe that side of the room did not get the paper to sign, unfortunately.

THE COURT: Okay. Then we'll get those papers signed, and I wanl you w-- and when you're done signing that, then [ will have those for the record.

MR. COFFEE: Thank you, Judge.
THE COURT: Okay. Now, when I say the relatives and the friends and the narres I just called, they were all relatives and friends of the victim in this case, of Echo Lucels White; is that correct?

A FFMMAIE VOICE: Curtel
THF COIJRT: Okay.
Iel's wait until they get signed and then we'll proceed on.

Okiy. I'm going to call these names now and acknowledge that you signed it.

I have a Nicole -- is that Antill, A-N-T-I-L-L? And I presume ycu'te a friend of the defendant; is that correct or nol?

MS. NICOLE ANTLL: No.

## else?

MR. COFFEE: No. And [ thank everybody for their cooperation.
(State's Proposed Exhibit No. 2 was marked for identification and admitted inwo eridence.)
THE COURT; Okiy. All rjght. Now, you may proceed.
l think the State rests now.
MR. COFTEE: Defense rests.
THE COURT: Okay. So any argument?
MS. MERCER: We'll wilve and reserve, Yuur Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. COFFEL: A couple things, and the amended is fairly long, so it's going to take a few more minutes to go througle itues and try to do it a piece at a time.

TIIE COURT: Go ahead. Take your time. If you want time to read it, go ahcad.

MR. COFFEE: No, I've familiarjzed myself with it.

And the first thing I'm going to question about, Judgc, is Count I, the Buglaty Possession of a Firearm. It is clear that the

Gome is in .Wr. Whate's name. He has a key to the home that he resides there on the weckends with the children. So there's a couple legal ijuestjens I think.

I'irst ofl, call そou burglarize your own house? Second off, did they show an intent to commit one of the underlying things that they have alleged here? They alleged assault, battery, those wee the things upun entry.

I know he comes into the house with a gun. That's the testimony you have before you anyway. Is that enough to show an intent to commit asseult or battery hecanse what we have is eestimonty thiu jisis demeanor when entering we house was nothing out of the usual. They so into a comband things escalate. That's not burglary necessarily.

I think lor these two reasons the burglary count as alleged in Count I' shouk bail, I think. Rather than try to conluse things, maybe we should deal with it at the end of the tinle because --

THE COLRT: I agree.
MR. COFFFF: -- this might. get long,
THECOLSA: I agree.

MS. MERCER: Your Honor', I'm not aware of any case law that says you can't burglarize your own home. The issue is the intent when you enter the residence.

And in this case, you heard lestimony that in the weeks leading up to the murder and allempted murder, the defendant was theatening Joseph Averman, that he was constantly calling. lexting, harassing Echo.

That when he showed up at the house, the testimony wasn't that he was eain, cool, and collected. The testimony was that he was agitated, that he was upset that she wasn't relurning his phone calls.

That when she awoke from her nap in the minutes leading up to her death, she had several missed telephone calls and text messages. That he had showed up at the house at two a.m. the night before, upsel with her, banging on the bedroon window.

Certainly you can draw the inference that when he arrived at the residence with a firearm concealed on his person and an emply backpack that was found in the drivewey with a -- or not an empty backpack, a backpack wilh an empty gun
holster, he entered that residence with the intent to shoot somebody. Ihat's an assault or battery andior kiil.

And I think that's it with regard to the burglary counl, Your Honor.

MR. COFFEE': 1 don't know if you need more argument or nol.
'THE CO:IX'I': What?
MR. Coftrits: I don't know if you need any more input frem our side or not.

IHE COURI: 1 know that the house is in joint tenaney, and that they both are the owners of iL, but wor -- at the time, who had the primary possession of the housc?

MR. COTRELE: Well, it is a switch thing. He showed uperalier on switch days, so I suppose the argunent is that it is, you know, burglary for showing up carly that day. But he's got a key. Noloody tells him not to be there. So we've qot that issue.

Additionally, while I would like to say there was agifaljum beforehand, he might have been agitated the night before. When he comes in, what we beard from the gentleman who was there, Mr. Ayerman, is when he walked in he
didn't think there was anything particularly unusual about his demeanor.
"I stayed by the door becaluse of past incidences, but there was nothing that told me there was doing to be a fight. I know enough to call 9-1-1. 1 didn't do it, wasn't that concerned aboul it."

It escalated, started slow and it escalated. That's not burglary, and E thirk for those two reasons, the burglay cant stand.

MR. TURNER: Well, Judec, home invasion, I think counsel is mixing up his lelonies bere. Ilome invasion, you can't do a houte intasion to your own home. With a burglary, cetainly you can.

If you go into your residence with the intent to commit a crime, murder, whatever it may be, you are guilty of burglary. It being your own home is not a defense.

MR. COFFFF:: With all cue respect, I'm not mixing up anythitg. If that is the case, if it is burglary any time you commit a felany in your own home, then the statute is poid for vagueness, and I can give you a very simple


[^0]:    ' Preliminary Hearing Transeripts is hereinafter abbreviated, "PHT."

