1	IN THE SUPREME C	OURT OF THE STATE	C OF NEVADA
2			-
3	MICHAEL LEE,	) No. 66963	
4	Appellant,	)	Electronically Filed
5	v.	)	Sep 09 2015 08:36 a.m Tracie K. Lindeman
6		)	Clerk of Supreme Court
7	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	)	
8	Respondent.	Ś	
9	A DDELY A NUELC A DDE		CES 1110 1222
10	APPELLANT'S APPE	<u>NDIX VOLUME VI PA</u>	GES 1110-1323
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12	Clark County Public Defender 309 South Third Street	Clark County 200 Lewis Av	District Attorney enue, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor evada 89155
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17		Counsel for R	espondent
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6	DISTRICT	COURT	
7	CLARK COUN	ΓΥ, NEVADA	
8	THE STATE OF NEVADA, \		
9	Plaintiff,	CASE NO. C277650-1	
10.	vs.	DEPT. XXIII	
11	· )		
12	MICHAEL LEE,		
13	Defendant.		
14	BEFORE THE HONORABLE STEFAN	Y MILEY, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE	
15			
16	FRIDAY, AUG	UST 8, 2014	
17	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS		
18	JURY TRIA	L - DAY 5	
19	APPEARANCES:		
20	For the State:	DAVID STANTON, ESQ. Chief District Attorney	
21		JOHN L. GIORDANI, III, ESQ.	
22		District Attorney	
23	For the Defendant:	NADIA VON MAGDENKO, ESQ. STEVEN M. ALTIG, ESQ.	
24	STEVEN W. ALTIG, ESQ.		
25	RECORDED BY: MARIA GARIBAY, COU	RT RECORDER	
		при бирин жайын жа	
	GAL FRIDAY REPORTING & TRANSCRIPTION 10180 W. Altadena Drive, Casa Grande, AZ 85194 (623) 293-0249		

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 [Outside the presence of the jury]

THE COURT: Hi.

MS. VON MAGDENKO: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE MARSHAL: Come to order and be seated (indiscernible) --

THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything we need to address before we bring the jury in?

MR. STANTON: Just one matter, briefly, Your Honor on behalf of the State. With the assistance of your bailiff, I don't know if you've -- I'm pretty sure you've encountered this before. I couldn't remember the statute but the next two witnesses are Danny Fico and Jennifer Lee and I think you -- Court knows the relationship to the defendant. We would ask permission of the Court to examine both of those witnesses pursuant to 50.115 Subsection (4) as an adverse party.

THE COURT: You know what, let me look at that statute.

MR. STANTON: It's right behind -- or to your far right, Judge.

THE COURT: Oh, thanks. You know, the reason is, is there's always a question whether they have to actually be demonstrated to be hostile before they can be led.

MR. STANTON: Yeah. And I would submit that the statute and the case law indicates that the only thing you have to show both in civil and criminal cases is that the party is adverse to the position of the State, not that they develop some sort of adverse position during examination.

MR. ALTIG: And I'd like to review the statute as well. I'll see if I can't pull it up on my phone.

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24 25 THE COURT: You can look at my book soon as I look at it.

MR. ALTIG: Okay. Thank you.

THE COURT: That's fine. Okay. Yeah. Our statute doesn't seem to require that a showing first be made.

MR. STANTON: And, Judge, I would add one other thing for the record. As this Court has previously admonished these witnesses, there is subject matter that is third rail type stuff and therefore the need beyond what the statute contemplates in the natural course of an adverse witness, but the need to be direct in questions I think is heightened in this case based upon the facts of their relationship with the defendant and the subject matter that is not proper for this jury to hear.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you think we need with them again briefly or?

MR. ALTIG: I know that you did admonish them. I don't --

THE COURT: I did.

MR. ALTIG: I don't know if they need to be admonished again. If we -- if they do, I'd ask they be admonished outside the presence of the jury first.

THE COURT: Absolutely. Absolutely.

MR. ALTIG: I don't think Mr. Stanton is suggesting that you admonish them in front of the jury, but --

THE COURT: No, I don't think he is either. That's fine. Who -- do we have them here?

MR. ALTIG: I'm not sure but I'll go out and see.

MR. STANTON: They should be here, Your Honor.

MS. VON MAGDENKO: They're here. I saw them.

THE MARSHAL: Who are we looking for?

THE COURT: Yeah. I'm just going to tell them briefly to make sure they --

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when you're testifying both for the State and the defense counsel that you listen very closely to the question asked of you and only answer those questions, okay? And again, it's important that you don't just blurt anything out, especially the fact that you know the defendant's been in custody. That cannot be brought up in front of the jury. You know, whether he's ever been in custody before, any other prior criminal charges, so make sure you really steer clear of that, okay? The way the questions should be asked by both the State and the defense you won't go anywhere near that topic.

THE COURT: Hi. I just -- I know that we chatted a few days ago about a

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay.

MR. FICO: Okay.

THE COURT: So if you'd go back out and we'll call you in to testify in shortly.

MR. FICO: Okay.

MS, LEE: Okay.

THE COURT: All right. Can we get the jury in now?

MR. ALTIG: May I review the statute?

THE COURT: Oh, I'm sorry, Mr. Altig. You did say that.

MR. ALTIG: Thank you.

THE COURT: And I said you could.

MR. ALTIG: Thank you.

[Colloquy between the Court and the clerk]

MR. ALTIG: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Is there anything else on this matter before we bring the jury in?

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MR. ALTIG: No --

MR. STANTON: Not on behalf of the State, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So based upon the information provided to me, the State would be allowed to lead the next -- I believe there are three witnesses pursuant to 50.115 on the basis that they are an adverse party. And also the Court notes that without leading, the Court's concerned they'll be -- accidentally go into areas that are certainly impermissible.

MR. ALTIG: Right. I understand and I agree with the Court's interpretation of the statute. However, there are two witnesses that are associated with the adverse party. The third witness I believe they intend to call is the actual detective and I'd ask that --

THE COURT: Oh, no, that --

MR. ALTIG: -- he not be led.

THE COURT: -- that wouldn't be adverse.

MR. ALTIG: Right.

THE COURT: I thought it was three. But it's -- I guess two then. I misspoke.

MR. STANTON: That's okay.

MR. ALTIG: Thank you.

MR. STANTON: I understood your ruling, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Can you bring the jury in, please?

THE MARSHAL: Absolutely.

[Pause]

THE MARSHAL: All rise for the entering jury, please.

[Jury in at 9:47 a.m.]

THE MARSHAL: Thank you. You may be seated.

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1	THE COURT: All right. The jury is present. Welcome back, ladies and		
2	gentlemen.		
3	Please call your next witness.		
4	MR. STANTON: State would call Jennifer Lee.		
5	[Pause]		
6	THE MARSHAL: Please step up on the witness stand. Remain standing and		
7	raise your right hand, face the clerk, please.		
8	JENNIFER LEE		
9	[having been called as a witness and being first duly sworn, testified as follows:]		
10	THE CLERK: Please be seated. State and spell your first and last name for		
11	the record.		
12	THE WITNESS: Jennifer Lee, J-e-n-n-i-f-e-r L-e-e.		
13	THE COURT: All right. Whenever you're ready.		
14	MR. STANTON: Thank you.		
15	DIRECT EXAMINATION OF JENNIFER LEE		
16	BY MR. STANTON:		
17	Q Ms. Lee, do you know the defendant?		
18	A Yes.		
19	Q And what relationship, if any, do you have with the defendant?		
20	A He's my younger brother.		
21	Q Okay. And could you please point him out in the courtroom and tell me		
22	an article of clothing that he's wearing this morning?		
23	A He's got a red tie on.		
24	MR. STANTON: May the record reflect the identification of defendant?		
25	THE COURT: It will.		
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	1	
1	А	No.
2	Q	early in the morning. And do you remember them ringing the
3	doorbell?	
4	Α	Yes.
5	Q	What did you do when they rang the doorbell?
6	Α	I took my kids into the back room and we played and watched a movie.
7	Q	Did you look at who was at your door?
8	А	I couldn't see out the peephole.
9	Q	Pardon me?
10	A	You I couldn't see out the peephole. I had a screen security door, so
11	you can't see.	
12	Q	Okay. Do did they ring the doorbell a number of times?
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	And when that doorbell ringing stopped, did you go to your front door?
15	А	After a while, yes.
16	Q	And what did you see at the front door?
17	А	They had left a business card.
18	Q	And what did the business card say?
19	Α	It had his name on it.
20	Q	Detective?
21	Α	Collins.
22	Q	Gerry Collins, Henderson Police Department, it's got a police symbol of
23	the Henderson Police Department?	
24	A	Correct.
25	Q	And did you take that along with the previous phone messages left at
		-20-
	Sealth-high tracks discovered and have a delicate province CAN Fo	GAL FRIDAY REPORTING & TRANSCRIPTION 10180 W. Altadena Drive, Casa Grande, AZ 85194 (623) 293-0249
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1	your home that he wanted to speak to you about Brodie's death?		
2	Α	I knew he wanted to speak to me about Brodie, yes.	
3	Q	And when did you call Detective Collins back?	
4	Α	I did not.	
5	Q	You never did?	
6	Α	No.	
7	Q	And as you testify here today, you've never returned that phone call or	
8	their visits?		
9	Α	No.	
10	MR.	STANTON: Nothing further.	
11	THE COURT: Cross?		
12		CROSS-EXAMINATION	
13	BY MS. VC	N MAGDENKO:	
14	Q	Although you didn't talk to Detective Collins, you testified in court	
15	before?		
16	A	Correct.	
17	Q	On this on Brodie's death?	
18	Α Α	Yes.	
19	Q	Okay. When did you first meet Arica?	
20	Α	I was friends with her older sister, so I knew her when she was a little	
21	kid. But we	e ran into each other again at Amanda's house.	
22	Q	When was that?	
23	Α	A few months before everything had happened.	
24	. Q	So the fall of 2010?	
25	Α	Yes.	
		-21-	

-23-

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1	A No.		
2	Q When did you see that?		
3	A I never saw it.		
4	MR. STANTON: Nothing further.		
5	THE COURT: Anything else of this witness?		
6	RECROSS EXAMINATION		
7	BY MS. VON MAGDENKO:		
8	Q Just so we're clear, did you ever see Arica lock Brodie in the room?		
9	A She's put him in his room before, yes. At the apartment.		
10	Q Okay. I think that's		
11	MS. VON MAGDENKO: No further questions.		
12	THE COURT: Is Ms. Lee free to go?		
13	MR. STANTON: Yes, Your Honor.		
14	THE COURT: Thank you, ma'am, for your time. You're free to go.		
15	Next witness, please.		
16	MR. STANTON: And, Your Honor, this witness can be released from her		
17	subpoena, please?		
18	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.		
19	MR. GIORDANI: And State would call Danny Fico.		
20	[Pause]		
21	THE MARSHAL: Please step up to the witness stand, sir. Remain standing		
22	raise your right hand, face the clerk, please.		
23	DANNY FICO		
24	[having been called as a witness and being first duly sworn, testified as follows:]		
25	THE CLERK: Please be seated. State and spell your first and last name for		
	-26-		

1	A <sup>.</sup>	Brodie.
2	Q	And when did Mike introduce you to Brodie?
3	Α	I'd say around Christmas that time.
4	Q	Okay. Did you also meet the woman in that photo around that time?
5	Α	Yes.
6	Q	And who is that?
7	Α	Arica.
8	Q	And is that Brodie's mom?
9	Α	Yes.
10	, Q	Arica Foster?
11	Α	Yes.
12	- Q	What was your relationship with the defendant around late 2010, early
13	2011, mid-2011?	
14	Α	With Michael? That was my best friend.
15	Q	All right. And as you sit here today, is it true that you've been convicted
16	of four felo	nies here in the State of Nevada?
17	A	That I have?
18	Q	Yes.
. 19	А	Yes.
20	Q	And was that in 2002?
21	Α	Yes.
22	Q	And is that one count of burglary while in possession of a firearm?
23	A	Yes.
24	Q	One count of robbery with use of a deadly weapon?
25	Α	Yes.
		-29-

1	Α	They came over my house. We watched the baseball game.
2	Q	Was it the Yankees game?
3	A	Yes.
4	Q	Who else was present that night?
5	Α	Ashton, Richie, Jennifer, my dad was there, John
6	Q	Who are Ashton and Richie?
7	Α	Ashton and Richie are Michael's nephews.
8	Q	Okay. And what time, if you can recall, did that game start?
9	- A	Roughly around five.
10	Q	Okay. Do you recall what time the defendant and Brodie came over?
11	А	A little bit after the game started, I would say. Close not too not to
12	much afterv	wards.
13	Q	Around 5:30?
14	A	5:30, yeah.
15	Q	Okay. Do you know or can you recall how long they stayed at your
16	house that	evening?
17	А	I think they stayed the entire game.
18	Q	Okay. And in fact did they come or did they drive you somewhere
19	after the ga	ame?
20	А	Drive me somewhere?
21	Q	Yes.
22	A	No.
23	Q	Did you see Brodie interact with anyone else?
24	A	Yeah, he was playing. He was interacting with my dad, he was
25	interacting	with Mike, he was interacting with my nephews
		-32-

- 1		
1	Α	Yes, for a prelim I believe.
2	Q	And that was actually in front of a judge, preliminary hearing?
.3	Α	Yeah.
4	Q	And you don't recall the injuries to Brodie's face that evening?
5	А	l don't I know he had a bruise, I'm sure.
6	Q	Okay.
7	MR.	GIORDANI: May I approach the witness to refresh his recollection,
8	Judge?	
9	THE	COURT: Yes.
10	MR.	GIORDANI: It's 27, counsel.
11	BY MR. GIORDANI:	
12	Q	I'm showing you a transcript from that prior testimony.
13	А	Okay.
14	Q	Page 27, just review that page and look up at me when you're done.
15	A	(Witness complies.)
16	Q	Okay. Does that refresh your recollection
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	as to the injuries you saw on Brodie that evening?
19	A	Yes.
20	Q	Monday.
21	А	Yes.
22	Q	And what were those injuries?
23	A	Remember seeing a bruise on his cheek.
2,4	Q	Okay.
25	A	Believe on his chin. And
		-34-

1	Α	(Witness complies.)
2	Q	Does that refresh your recollection?
3	Α	Yeah, says we met over there.
4	Q	Okay. And met over where?
5	Α	Over at Jen's house.
6	Q .	And who's we?
7	Α	Just
8	Q	We you said we met over
9	Α	I mean I went over there and met with Michael, Jen, Brodie.
10	Q	Okay.
11	А	John was there with his kids, Ash and Richie.
12	Q	Okay. Did you go somewhere thereafter?
13	Α	I don't recall. Maybe to the gas station or home would have been the
14	two places.	
15	Q	Okay. Let me approach you again. It's that same pages 38 and 39.
16	And actuall	y it bleeds into page 40.
17	A	Okay.
18	Q	And go ahead and read those again, see if that refreshes your
19	recollection	).
20	A	(Witness complies.) Yes.
21	Q	Do you
22	Α	Yes.
23	Q	remember that now?
24	A	Yeah.
25	Q	Okay. How did that sequence of events go about after the baseball
		-37-

- 11		
1	Q	And is that at America's Mart?
2	Α	Yes.
3	Q	And were you working inside or outside?
4	Α	Inside.
5	Q	And when I say inside, I mean
6	Α	Inside at the front counter.
7	Q	Okay. Did you see Brodie that day as well?
8	Α	Yes.
9	Q	And who was he with when you saw him?
10	Α	He walked by the counter with Arica.
11	Q	Okay. When you saw him that day, did you recall that he was wearing
12	a baseball cap?	
13	А	l don't recall.
14	Q	Okay. Do you recall seeing injuries to Brodie that caused you concern?
15	A	I don't recall if it was Monday or Tuesday I saw those injuries.
16	Q	Okay.
17	Α	I I know I made a statement.
18	Q	Is it fair to say the baseball game was Monday night?
19	A	Yes.
20	Q	And you saw Brodie the next morning as well?
21	A	Yes.
22	Q	Were there bruises to Brodie the next day that you hadn't seen the night
23	before?	
24	A	Yes.
25	Q	Did you have a conversation with Arica about those bruises?
	·	-40-

1	А	I point out to Arica I just ask if how he got that bruise.
2	Q	Okay.
3	Α	That was really it.
4	Q	And is that because you had just seen him the night before hours
5	earlier?	
6	A	Possibly, yes.
7	Q	And that's why that bruise caused you concern?
8	A	I just asked her about it, yep.
9	Q	I want to move to later that evening. That's again Tuesday, June 14th.
10	A	Okay.
11	Q	Were you working again that evening or were you at the store again
12	that evening	g?
13	Α	I think I was at the store that evening.
14	Q	Okay. And did you see the defendant at some point that evening?
15	A	Yes.
16	Q	Do you recall the time as you sit here today?
17	A	Eight, nine-ish maybe.
18	· Q	Okay.
19	Α	It was at night.
20	Q	And what did the defendant come in for, to your knowledge?
21	Α	We were just talking. I was at the I was playing the machines, just
22	going over	believe him possibly being promoted.
23	Q	Okay. Is there gambling machines you mean?
24	A	Yeah. Yeah.
25	Q	And was the defendant also playing those machines?
•		-41-

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Α I don't believe I --

MR. ALTIG: At this point --

-- talked to them. Α

MR. ALTIG: -- Your Honor, I'm going to object again.

THE COURT: What's the objection, counsel?

MR. ALTIG: Same objection last time we approached. May we approach?

THE COURT: Yeah.

[Bench conference begins at 10:23 a.m.]

MR. ALTIG: He's trying to impeach a witness with something the witness has a lawful right to do and it's not talk to police and not talk to them and not talk to anybody. I don't think it's proper impeachment of a witness by impeaching them with something they have a right to do. (Indiscernible) --

MR. GIORDANI: The the witness is not on trial. He doesn't have a Fifth Amendment right and a Sixth Amendment right with regard to that.

MR. ALTIG: (Indiscernible) --

MR. GIORDANI: I can ask him if he cooperated with detectives. It's extremely relevant --

THE COURT: You can.

MR. GIORDANI: -- and probative.

MR. STANTON: Yeah, because this is direct impeachment about his interest in the injuries, whether or not his -- he was concerned enough to talk to the police about Brodie at all. I mean I think it's directly relevant to this jury evaluating his observations that he's previously testified to.

THE COURT: I'm going to allow it. I think it's relevant to the timeframe.

MR. ALTIG: Thank you.

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1	Q and look up at me when you're done.		
2	A (Witness complies.)		
3	MR. ALTIG: Is that of the preliminary hearing transcript, counsel?		
4	MR. GIORDANI: Yes.		
5	MR. ALTIG: Thank you.		
6	[Pause]		
7	BY MR. GIORDANI:		
8	Q Does that refresh your recollection?		
9	A Yeah.		
10	Q You acknowledged at that time that you spoke to detectives at some		
11	point in the first week of July, right?		
12	A Yes.		
13	Q And when they came to talk to you, what did you tell them?		
14	A I didn't have really much to say.		
15	Q You didn't have anything to say?		
16	A Yeah		
17	MR. GIORDANI: Pass the witness.		
18	THE COURT: Cross?		
19	MR. ALTIG: Thank you.		
20	CROSS-EXAMINATION		
21	BY MR. ALTIG:		
22	Q Good morning, Mr. Fico.		
23	A Morning.		
24	Q Now, how long again did you know Michael?		
25	A Since I was six.		
	-46-		

- 1			
1	Q	Since you were 6? And at this time we're talking about June of 2011.	
2	Where did you live?		
3	A	Same apartments, Avalon.	
4	Q	Okay. Were you in fact in the same building?	
5	Α	Yes.	
6	Q	Okay. So you lived in the same building as Michael?	
7	Α	Yes.	
8	Q	How often would you see Brodie and Michael and Arica during a week?	
9	А	Almost every day.	
10	Q	And would you see them interact with one another?	
11	А	Yes.	
12	Q	And you got to see how Michael interacted with Brodie?	
13	A	Yes.	
14	Q	How would you characterize Michael's interactions with Brodie?	
15	А	Seemed like they always had lots of fun. Always calling him bum, come	
16	in the gas s	station, lots of laughs.	
17	Q	How would you characterize Arica's interaction with Brodie?	
18	A	Same.	
19	Q	Same way?	
20	А	Yep.	
21	Q	And how would you characterize Michael's and Arica's interactions?	
22	· A	Everything seemed normal, seemed good.	
23	Q	Okay. Now, drawing your attention to June 13th of 2011.	
24	Α	Okay.	
25	Q	You said a few moments ago that you did see Arica and Brodie and	
		· -47-	

J		
1	Q	to the baseball game.
2	А	to my house to watch baseball game.
3	Q	Okay. And everything seemed to be okay at that particular time you
4	said?	
5	А	Yeah.
6	Q.	Brodie still have his those injuries?
7	А	Yes.
8	Q	Okay. Did you see Jen that or did you see Arica that night?
9	A	I don't recall.
10	Q	You don't
11	Α	If it would have been, it would have been late, but I don't recall.
12	Q	Okay. Now, that night after the baseball game you left?
13	A	Yeah, went over
14	Q	Went to Jen's house?
15	A	Jen's house.
16	. Q	You said everything seemed to be fine then?
17	A	Yeah.
18	Q	How was Michael interacting with Brodie Monday night?
19	A	Same. He was fed him dinner and everything.
20	Q	Michael fed him dinner?
21	Α	Yeah.
22	Q	Okay. Was that common in your interactions to see Michael take care
23	of Brodie lil	ke that?
24	A	All the time he was with him.
25	Q	Okay. Michael
		-49-

1	А	Yes.
2	Q	And you said that the conversation was about him receiving a
3	promotion?	
4	Α	Yes.
5	Q	To supervisor?
6	Α	Yes.
7	Q	Supervisor of what?
8	А	Of the car wash.
9	Q	Of the car wash itself?
10	A	Yes.
11	Q	And what was your position with the mart?
12	Α	General manager of the store.
13	Q	Of the store?
14	A	Yes.
15	Q	Okay. And Michael you said was receiving a promotion to
16	Α	To go to
17	Q	to supervisor of the car wash?
18	Α	supervise the car wash, yes.
19	Q	Was Michael happy about that?
20	А	Very.
21	Q	Okay. Did he seem excited?
22	А	Very excited.
23	Q	Okay. When you saw Michael that evening, did he seem irritated or
24	aggravated	?
25	A	No, not at all.
		-51-

1	Q	Have you ever seen Michael hit Brodie?
2	Α	No.
3	Q	You ever seen Michael yell at Brodie?
4	Α	No.
5	Q	You ever seen Michael be aggressive with Brodie?
6	A	No.
7	Q	You heard the State ask you questions about speaking to the police?
8	Α	Yes.
9	Q	Or not speaking to the police?
10	Α	Yeah.
11	Q	Why didn't you speak to the police?
12	Α	No reason. I was at work. Didn't feel comfortable.
13	Q	Okay. You said you at one point when the State was cross-
14	examining y	you, you said that you felt that you were out of the loop as to the cause of
15	death?	
16	Α	Yes.
17	Q	So when the police are calling you, you don't know the exact reason
18	what they're	e investigating or why they want to talk to you or anything like that, right?
19	A	No. Correct.
20	Q	Okay.
21		[Colloquy between counsel]
22	BY MR. AL	
23	Q	Do you know what time it was on Tuesday evening that Michael found
24	out he rece	eived a promotion to supervisor?
25	Α	Sometime 8, 9:00 I would say. Around that time, 7:00. It's I can't
		-52-

	11	
1	remember.	It's been a while.
2	Q	Okay.
3	A	But it was in the evening though.
4	Q	In the evening hours?
5	A	Yeah.
6	Q	On Tuesday?
7	Α	Yeah.
8	Q	Thank you.
9	MR.	ALTIG: No further questions, Your Honor.
10	THE	COURT: Redirect?
11	MR.	GIORDANI: Just briefly.
12		REDIRECT EXAMINATION
13	BY MR. GIO	ORDANI:
14	Q	You mentioned on cross-examination that Brodie and the defendant
15	interacted ir	n a particular way and you used the word bum. What does that mean to
16	you?	
17	Α	It was just something him and Michael just something he did. They
18	Q	Was that
19	A	they interacted together with each other.
20	Q	Okay. And is that a nickname that Brodie had for Michael?
21	A	I don't know if it was vice versa, but something they both said to each
22	other.	
23	Q	Bum?
24	А	Yeah, bum.
25	Q	B-u-m?
		-53-

-54-

1	Monday, but we'll I guess we'll see.
2	MR. GIORDANI: Do we have a 1:00 start on Monday?
3	THE COURT: We do.
4	MR. GIORDANI: Okay.
5	THE COURT: Okay. Thanks. That's what I needed to know.
6	MR. ALTIG: Thank you.
7	THE COURT: I'll see you in a second.
8	MS. VON MAGDENKO: Thank you.
9	[Off the record at 10:36 a.m.]
10	[Proceedings resumed at 10:50 a.m.]
11	[Colloquy between the Court and the clerk]
12	THE MARSHAL: All rise for the entering jury, please.
13	[Jury in at 10:50 a.m.]
14	THE MARSHAL: Thank you. Please be seated.
15	THE COURT: Okay, the next witness please.
16	MR. STANTON: Your Honor, the State would call Detective Gerry Collins.
17	THE COURT: Okay.
18	THE MARSHAL: Detective?
19	And, Detective, you'll please step up on the witness stand, remain
20	standing, raise your right hand and face the clerk.
21	MR. COLLINS: Morning, Judge.
22	THE COURT: Morning.
23	GERRY COLLINS
24	[having been called as a witness and being first duly sworn, testified as follows:]
25	THE CLERK: Please be seated. State and spell your first and last name for
	<u>-56-</u>

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Yes.

Α

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bruising a lot better. So yeah, things did get a little more -- I should say we were a

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1	Q	did anybody ever respond?
2	Α	No, nobody ever responded.
3	Q	And did you leave something at the residence that day?
4	Α	Left a card.
5	Q	Business card?
6	Α	Yeah. Usually when I visit some place, I always leave a business card.
7	Q	And does it identify you by name?
8	Α	Yes.
9	Q	And what agency you work for?
10	Α	Yes.
1	Q	Did you ever hear back from Jennifer Lee?
12	Α	No.
13	Q	As you testify here today had she ever contacted you as a result of
14	those conta	acts?
15	Α	No. I've never been contacted by her.
16	MR.	STANTON: Nothing further, Your Honor.
17	THE	COURT: Cross?
18	MS.	VON MAGDENKO: Thank you, Your Honor.
19		CROSS-EXAMINATION
20	BY MS. VC	N MAGDENKO:
21	Q	Detective, you the first full interview you had with Arica Foster was on
22	June 17th,	2011; is that correct? From your testimony?
23	A	When you say first full interview, what do you mean?
24	Q	I just want to make
25	Α	You mean like a formal
		-73-

- 11		
1	Q	Yes.
2	Α	sit-down interview?
3	Q Q	Yes.
4	Α	Yeah. The first one that I had was on June 17th.
5	Q	And that was just two days after Brodie's death?
6	Α	Yes.
7	Q	And that lasted approximately two to two and a half hours?
8	Α	Yes, right around there.
9	Q	So it was pretty thorough?
10	Α	As much as it could be in her because of her state of mind.
11	Q	And is there police that was at the police station, correct?
12	А	The north substation.
13	Q	So is there police protocol what happens when a witness is
14	interviewed	
15	A	You're going to have to be specific about protocol. What do you mean?
16	Q	Whether or not it's taped or videoed or
17	Α	Oh, yes.
18	Q	if other people are present, that sort of thing.
19	Α	Yeah. We tape them.
20	Q	Okay. And is it audio and video?
21	Α	At that place it was audio and video.
22	Q	Okay. And was her statement in fact audio and video recorded?
23	A	Yes, it was.
24	Q	And is there a chain of custody that happens with that audio and video?
25	A	Normally there is, but this was a new system and so the chain of
		-74-

custody really wasn't established at that time.

So the north substation did not have an established chain of custody for

No. Basically what it comes down to is the -- is we tried to download it at the time, after, and there was some kind of computer glitch that we couldn't get it downloaded because it was a brand new system. And Kami Lewis, the secretary who works that north station, she tried to do it several times after that and she contacted me, she says I can't get it downloaded, I'm going to have to contact the company. She said they tried contacting the company and when the company came out so they could fix the situation, that system runs on a loop which means like every so many hours it just records over itself and because of that -- because I don't know exactly how long she got the company in there, but she called me and she says we lost it, we don't have it.

So the substation lost the first formal interview with Arica Foster after

- Who lost it?
- The substation system?
- Yeah, the -- it just got lost in the system.
- Okay. But you -- did you take notes --
- Α | --

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-- of that interview? Q

I didn't, but the detective that I was with, Amber Swartwood, she took Α copious notes.

- Okay. And those were accurate notes, to your knowledge? Q
- As far as I could see, yes. Α

-75-

1	Q	Okay. And she did she type those notes up or did you?
2	A	I put them in the report.
3	Q	Okay. So you put her notes in the report and you entered them on
4	June 30th, 2	
5	A	I would have to look back. I'm not sure what date it was entered on.
6	Q	Does that sound fair?
7	А	If it's at the top of the report, then
8	Q	Yeah.
9	A	probably that's the date, yeah.
10	Q	Okay. And is it fair to say that during that time period Arica told you
11	and you ca	n look at your report if you don't remember, on page 63.
12	A	Okay.
13	Q	That Brodie had actually fallen forward in an ATV accident?
14	A	What paragraph are you on?
15	Q	One, two, three, four fifth. Where it says Arica said that on Monday,
16	June 13th,	and then it goes on.
17	A	Arica said on Monday, June 13th?
18	MS.	VON MAGDENKO: Your Honor, can I approach the witness?
19	THE	COURT: Yes.
20	11	WITNESS: Yeah. Can you I
21	11	VON MAGDENKO: You know, it's funny, the pagination that I have and
22		ution had is different. So here (indiscernible) and I don't know why it is
23	THE	WITNESS: Okay. Where are we at then? Right here?
24	MS.	VON MAGDENKO: Yeah.
25	THE	WITNESS: Let me see if I can

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1	beginning that you want?	
2	Q	Actually it's (indiscernible) nice here. That's
3	A	Emotional Detective Collins very yeah
4	Q	Okay.
5	Α	I'm thinking that right here, okay.
6	Q	Okay, so
7	Α .	Mom
8	Q	Right here.
9	А	Okay, Mom
10	Q	I'm just asking you about if that quote
11	Α	He put the money?
12	Q	Yeah.
13	, А	You want me to read that?
14	Q	Yeah.
15	Α	Okay. He put the money in the backpack, but I went to grab his walkie
16	talkie and he kept telling me mom, no, I got my cash in my backpack, I got my cash	
17	in my backpack.	
18	BY MS. VON MAGDENKO:	
19	Q	If Arica testified that she said a different word, packback, would that be
20	would Arica's recollection be accurate or would the transcript be more accurate?	
21	As to her words. Would the transcriptionist	
22	A	I think
23	Q	change her words?
24	Α	I no, I think the transcript is the more accurate one.
25	Q	Okay. So was DNA taken of the defendant after Brodie's death?
		-80-

just what the coroner told you?

Okay. And just --

Α

Q

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-82-

I'm going based upon what the coroner says to me.

The medical examiner, I should say.

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GAL FRIDAY REPORTING & TRANSCRIPTION

- 11		ı
1	Α	I don't recall that. I don't recall her saying anything about that.
2	Q	It's my page 73.
3	Α	Okay.
4	Q	And there's been some confusion about the timing of when that when
5	they're refe	rring to that.
6	Α	What does the what does it start with?
7	MS.	VON MAGDENKO: May I approach, Your Honor?
8	THE	COURT: You may.
9	MS. VON MAGDENKO: Thank you.	
10	BY MS. VC	ON MAGDENKO:
11	Q	Yeah, this (indiscernible) weird.
12	А	He knows
13	Q	(Indiscernible)
14	A	Get to that. Okay (indiscernible) the bruising. Okay, did the bruising
15	getting wo	rse. Okay, right here. So it was a bump on his head?
16	Q	No
17	A	Yeah. So which one (indiscernible)
18	Q	This one, yeah.
19	A	His ear? I just had it (indiscernible) oh his ear had this weird
20	Q	Yeah.
21	A	Okay.
22	Q	When she's talking about this ear bruise, is she when is she referring
23	to it?	
24	<b>∥</b> A	I can't remember.
25	Q	Does the transcript tell us at all if she's referring to
		-84
	to Becampaque (Chervo) of control of Carlos, sp. major	GAL FRIDAY REPORTING & TRANSCRIPTION 10180 W. Altadena Drive, Casa Grande, AZ 85194 (623) 293-0249
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1	on his forehead?		
2	Α	Where we at?	
3	Q	The incident summary. The 20th	
4	Α	Said that Brodie	
5	Q	She said starts with said.	
6	А	(Indiscernible). Okay. Here we go	
7	Q	There, said.	
8	Α	Said Brodie always	
9	. Q	Yeah. Always had a bump on his forehead.	
10	Α	Said that Brodie always had a bump on his forehead from falling or	
11	running into things.		
12	Q	And then Arica goes on to try and explain away these bruises that she	
13	said actu	ially, were you provided with a copy of the preliminary hearing transcript?	
14	А	No.	
15	Q	No. Okay. You haven't	
16	A	No. I didn't testify, so I didn't get it.	
17	, Q	You didn't actually review that?	
18	А	No, I did not.	
19	Q	Okay. Do you recall Arica telling you that he had a scratch on his back	
20	at all during your interview with her?		
21	A	Yes.	
22	Q	Okay.	
23	Α	When for the curtain incident?	
24	Q	For the curtain incident.	
25	Α	Yeah. She told me about that.	
		-87-	

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-89-

1	Α	the car well, go ahead.
2	Q	No, no, you go ahead. I don't want to interrupt you.
3	Α	I know she said something about the cheek.
4	Q	Oh, the cheek.
5	Α	The front cheek when she
6	Q	Yeah.
7	Α	when
8	Q	Her the cheek.
9	Α	when he was driving his little car. And he hit the curb.
10	Q	Okay. And she also said he always had forehead bruising and always
11	had a bump	on his forehead?
12	Α	Well, those are her words, yeah. He always had
13	Q	Yeah, no, these are just her words.
14	Α	Yeah.
15	Q	Right? So she's probably explained about five or six injuries at that
16	•	, two, three, four, five.
17	MR.	STANTON: You know, Your Honor, I'm going to object. Counsel can't
18	testify. She	e can ask questions.
19	THE	COURT: Watch the form of the question, please.
20	MS.	VON MAGDENKO: Okay.
21	BY MS. VC	ON MAGDENKO:
22	Q	And Brodie had a black eyes, correct? And she said that was from
23	his pinkeye	$\cdot$
24	Α	Yeah. There was some mention about darkness under his eyes. And
25	that he did	he had pinkeye.
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Probably what's going to happen next week is we'll have testimony Monday afternoon, for sure, probably from one to five. On Tuesday, we may or may not have testimony on Tuesday. We will know Monday. And Wednesday we will not have testimony and then we'll be back Thursday at 1:00. And the case should be wrapped up and sent to you guys sometime on Friday. So you can kind of plan your schedule with your employers, babysitters, et cetera.

So until I see you on Monday at 1:00, you are admonished not to converse amongst yourselves or with anyone on any subject connected with the trial, do not read, watch or listen to any report of or commentary on the trial, do not do any research on your own and do not form or express an opinion on this case. See you on Monday.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And, Judge, that's Wednesday we won't have --

THE COURT: Wednesday you won't have anything.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay, I -- I'll let my boss know.

THE COURT: Wednesday for sure. Maybe Tuesday.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Maybe Tuesday too?

THE COURT: Yeah.

THE MARSHAL: Thank you. All rise for the exiting jury, please.

[Jury out 11:44 a.m.]

THE COURT: And please don't go off the record yet, Maria.

Okay. Before we -- and the jury's out of the room. Okay. So before we go off the record let's go ahead and admonish Mr. Lee.

Are you ready, Maria?

THE COURT RECORDER: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: All right.

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2<del>4</del>  Mr. Lee, I'm sure your attorneys have talked to you about this, but I also have to go over it with you. Under the Constitution of the United States and under the Constitution of the State of Nevada, you cannot be compelled to testify in this case. Do you understand that, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: However, you may, at your own request, give up this right and take the witness stand and testify. However, if you do so, you'll be subject to cross-examination by the District Attorney and anything that you say, whether it's in direct or cross-examination, will be the subject of fair comment when the District Attorney speaks to the jury in their closing arguments. Do you understand that, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: And if you choose not to testify, the Court will not permit the District Attorney to make any comments to the jury because you have chosen not to testify. Do you understand that, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: And if you elect not to testify, the Court will instruct the jury, but only if your attorney specifically requests as follows: The law does not compel a defendant in a criminal case to take the stand and testify and no presumption may be raised and no inference of any kind may be drawn from the failure of a defendant to testify.

Do you have any questions regarding this admonishment, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay. One thing I have to tell you is if you decide to testify and you have a felony conviction within the last 10 years and the defense has not sought to preclude that from coming before the jury, if you take the stand and testify, the

MR. STANTON: Thank you. [Proceedings concluded at 11:47 a.m.] ATTEST: We hereby certify that we have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/visual proceedings in the above-entitled case to the best of our ability. Patricia Pell Patricia M. Noell, CERT\*D-362 **Court Transcriptionist** Tray a. Legenheemen Tracy A. Gegenheimer, CER-282, CET-282 Court Recorder/Transcriber 

1	TRAN		
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5			
6	DISTRICT COURT		
7	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
8	THE STATE OF NEVADA,		
9	Plaintiff, CASE NO. C277650-1		
10	) DEPT. XXIII		
11	) }		
12	MICHAEL LEE,		
13	Defendant.		
14	BEFORE THE HONORABLE STEFANY MILEY, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE		
15			
16	MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 2014		
17	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS		
18	JURY TRIAL - DAY 6		
19	APPEARANCES:		
20	For the State: DAVID STANTON, ESQ.		
21	Chief District Attorney  JOHN L. GIORDANI, III, ESQ.		
22	District Attorney		
23	For the Defendant:  NADIA VON MAGDENKO, ESQ.		
24	STEVEN M. ALTIG, ESQ.		
25	RECORDED BY: MARIA GARIBAY, COURT RECORDER		
	-1-		
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1	Monday, August 11, 2014 at 1.36 p.m.
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3	[Outside the presence of the jury]
4	THE COURT: All of our jurors are here.
5	All right. Good afternoon everyone. All of our jurors are here. Are we
6	ready to begin bring the jurors back in? I are we calling the coroner recalling
7	the coroner right now?
8	MR. STANTON: I believe so, Your Honor.
9	THE COURT: Okay, I think we left off we were on cross.
0	MR. STANTON: Correct.
1	MR. ALTIG: Yes, Your Honor.
2	THE COURT: Okay. So Randy, would you please bring them in?
3	THE MARSHAL: Yes, ma'am.
4	[Pause]
5	THE MARSHAL: All rise for the entering jury, please.
6	[Jury in at 1:37 p.m.]
7	THE MARSHAL: Thank you. Please be seated.
8	THE COURT: Okay. Welcome back, ladies and gentlemen of the jury. I
9	hope you had a wonderful weekend. At this point we're going to recall Dr. Gavin.
0.	If you could please bring her in, Randy?
21	THE MARSHAL: Dr. Gavin? Back to the witness stand, please.
22	THE COURT: Doctor, last week when you were in court testifying you were
23	placed under oath at that time. You are still under oath today, okay?
24	THE WITNESS: Correct.
25	THE COURT: All right. If you'd like in cross?
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You can look at changes in the body in terms of whether or not it's in rigor mortis which is the stiffening of the muscles or whether you're looking at the livor mortis which is the settling of the blood in the body.

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MR. STANTON: Exactly.

THE COURT: Then I'll allow it for that purpose.

THE WITNESS: When we're talking about cool, we're trying to do the best we can to infer a temperature of the body. Again I mentioned that we don't do the -- like on TV sticking the thermometer in the liver. Some offices do do that. That's not a common practice here in our office because of the variation that you can have. When you talk about cool, a lot of things you have to wonder is whether or not the environment is refrigerated for example, whether or not the body's been exposed to environmental temperatures that are elevated. So if you're saying cool and you're assuming a normal environment, then it's suggesting that the temperature of the body is decreased and suggesting that the body is decreased.

- Q And what is -- is there a recognized -- once again, in an average contents absent some -- excluding extremes of temperature and outdoor exposure, but is there recognized within the medical community an average rate of loss of body heat once someone dies?
  - A Yes, there is.

BY MR. STANTON:

- Q And what is that?
- A It's about a degree or to a degree and a half an hour. So as the person is -- once they die, they start to lose that over each hour.
  - Q And I would assume that the core of the body stays warmer longer?
  - A That's correct.
- Q Now, Doctor, you mentioned two terms and I'd like to go back to them as it relates to the second phenomenon that's listed in Investigator Dahl's report and that is an expression that Brodie was stiff. You previously mentioned something

A Normally your muscles will move as you indicate them to do so and there are chemicals that are present in your muscles that allow that muscle to function and it requires energy to be able to do that. If someone has died, there's no longer that energy going into that muscle to allow it to move and because there's no energy to allow it to move, it's going to stay in that position that it was last in. And that's fixed in that position and stiff in that position and we call that rigor mortis.

Q And how long -- and there's a recognized time where rygor mortis or rigor mortis enters the body and different parts of the body, appendages to the core of the body, and then when rigor mortis leaves the body. Is it a recognized rate of onset of rigor and then the elapse or the extinguishment of rigor?

A Yes, there is and it can also be dependent upon environmental temperatures as well, the rate at which that occurs. Assuming that everything is in a normal state, not -- not Vegas normal but normal in terms of the environment of being say refrigerated air for example, it may take up to 12 hours for you to even start to see that rigor subside and if it's cooler in that environment, it may take even longer.

Q And how much would you begin to see the onset of rigor; that is, when someone from the cessation of the last heartbeat of Brodie to the onset of rigor when rigor would be noticeable to the touch; that is, the stiffness, when would you potentially see the earliest onset of rigor?

A You could see that within a couple hours of death.

Q Now, you talked about -- or counsel asked you a question about bruising and bruising being more pronounced at autopsy versus in life. And you mentioned something called livor mortis; is that correct?

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1		RECROSS EXAMINATION	
2	BY MR. A	LTIG:	
3	Q	Now, Doctor, you talked about the cool to the touch the State's asking	
4	you about	this cool to the touch.	
5	A	Correct.	
6	Q	Remember him asking you about that?	
7	A	Correct. Yes, I do.	
8	Q	Okay. And you said it has a specific medical term terminology wher	
9	you guys are talking about something being cool to the touch, correct?		
10	A	Correct.	
11	, Q	Okay. You don't know what cool to the touch is to me, do you?	
12	А	No, I do not.	
13	Q	You don't know what cool to the touch is to Arica, do you?	
14	Α	No, I do not.	
15	Q	You don't know if she feels something that's 95 degrees that's cooler	
16	than her skin, that might be cool to the touch to her, correct?		
17	A	It may be.	
18	Q	Okay. Now you also talked about there being a loss of body heat after	
19	death of 1.5 degrees per hour.		
20	А	It starts out about 1.5 and then go about to 1.	
21	Q	Okay. It really depends on certain environmental conditions, correct?	
22	Α	Yes, I said that.	
23	,Q	Okay. So if it's hot outside, the heat's going to be lost at a slower rate?	
24	A	That's correct	
25	Q	Okay. And if it's cool outside, the heat's going to be lost at a quicker	

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1	A We mentioned that before.		
2	Q And after death, they can then become visible, correct?		
3	A That's correct.		
4	Q Thank you.		
5	MR. ALTIG: No further questions.		
6	THE COURT: All right. Any other questions?		
7	MR. STANTON: No, Your Honor.		
8	THE COURT: All right, ma'am, thank you for your time. You're free to go.		
9	THE WITNESS: Thank you.		
10	THE COURT: Next witness please.		
11	MR. STANTON: Your Honor, the State would recall Detective Gerry Collins.		
12	THE COURT: Did we release him previously?		
13	MR. STANTON: I believe so, Your Honor.		
14	THE COURT: Yeah. So we need to re-swear him.		
15	Go ahead and swear him in.		
16	THE CLERK: Yes, Your Honor.		
17	GERARD COLLINS		
18	[having been recalled as a witness and being previously sworn, testified as follows:		
19	THE CLERK: Please be seated. State and spell your first and last name for		
20	the record.		
21	THE WITNESS: Gerard Collins, G-e-r-a-r-d C-o-l-l-i-n-s.		
22	MR. STANTON: May I begin, Your Honor?		
23	THE COURT: You may.		
24	DIRECT EXAMINATION OF GERARD COLLINS		
25	BY MR. STANTON:		
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May 14th.

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And May 14th had some impact or some importance about something

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MR. ALTIG: Thursday, Your Honor, yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

So ladies and gentlemen of the jury, we are finished for the day. We're going to actually be dark tomorrow and dark on Wednesday. The next time I will see you in court is Thursday at 1:00. And again, we're sorry for the inconvenience, but a doctor for the defense was unavailable and out of town so this is the first time we could get the doctor to testify which is Thursday afternoon.

Again, this case should be sent to you probably Friday for your deliberations, so until I see you Thursday at one, you're admonished not to converse amongst yourselves or with anyone any subjected connected with the trial, do not read, watch or listen any report of or commentary on the trial, and do not form or express an opinion on this case. See you on Thursday at one.

THE MARSHAL: All rise for the exiting jury.

Jurors, please leave your notebooks on the chairs.

[Jury out at 2:30 p.m.]

THE COURT: Is there anything we need to address before we go off the record?

MR. STANTON: No, Your Honor. When would you like to have the jury instructions?

THE COURT: Well, when will you all be able to go over them? You want to go over them -- when would you like to go over them?

MR. STANTON: Soon.

THE COURT: We have Thursday morning. Do -- am I free Thursday morning?

THE CLERK: Yes, Your Honor.

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[Outside the presence of the jury]

THE COURT: Okay. I -- are we on, Maria?

THE COURT RECORDER: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay, so everyone's here, the defendant's here, all the counsel are here, and I understand that there's only a few that are not agreed to; is that right?

MR. ALTIG: That is correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, so why don't we go with the ones that are not agreed to. And two -- and I have two copies. One with citations, one without. Okay, so tell me which ones are in dispute.

MR. ALTIG: I'm getting there, Your Honor. Hold on one second.

THE CLERK: Can we call the case, Judge?

THE COURT: Oh we didn't call it? I'm sorry.

So it's -- we're doing jury instructions on C277650. The defendant is present. All counsel are present. Counsel's indicated a large portion of the jury instructions are stipulated; however, we're going to go through the ones that are not agreed upon.

MR. ALTIG: It's about 17 pages back, Your Honor. The State refers to it as the *Tavares* instruction. It begins with you have heard evidence. You have heard evidence that the defendant may have committed other crimes.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. ALTIG: For tactical reasons, we are asking that that instruction be removed and not presented to the jury.

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MR. STANTON: And we have no objection to that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I don't think there was any evidence of other crimes.

MR. ALTIG: No, the State though in abundance of caution believes under Tavares that it can -- other bad conduct can be referred to and I think that they believe that that limits that issue. However, given our defense, we are asking it be removed.

THE COURT: Okay, it -- the State has no opposition so by defense request, it'll be removed.

MR. ALTIG: Thank you. About three instructions behind that. It's the State's expert witness instruction.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ALTIG: We're asking that that instruction be replaced with our proposed instruction — if I may approach?

THE COURT: You may.

MR. ALTIG: Sorry, I didn't forward it to Your Honor --

THE COURT: This looks like the standard one we see all the time.

MR. ALTIG: Right. There is one that's given by the Ninth Circuit and we believe the wording of that is a little bit stronger and we would rather that instruction be given to the jury than the instruction submitted.

THE COURT: But I think the one the State proposed is one that's been utilized here in Nevada.

MR. ALTIG: Okay.

MR. STANTON: And Judge, I believe -- just for the record, I believe the State's proposed that begins a witness who has is a more complete articulation of the law for jurors not only to understand what an expert is but also how to consider

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this is an instruction that has to be affirmatively asked for or declined by the

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when deliberating whether or not he received medical treatment or was a person obligated to seek out medical treatment. The child died from that medical treatment or from the lack of medical treatment and therefore it's murder and without there being any kind of overt act.

THE COURT: I don't really -- I'm sorry, I don't really understand your objection. I'm sorry, please --

MR. ALTIG: It's just that there could be --

THE COURT: -- help me understand.

MR. ALTIG: -- some potential confusion with regard to the way that the information is pled. The information's pled that not only that there was an overt act on the part of the defendant causing bodily harm but also that there was a lack of medical treatment -- it says and/or a lack of medical treatment and I believe that the issue being raised would be that there's some potential confusion that the jury could take the fact that the defendant may have been a person obligated to seek out medical treatment didn't and then through that particular statute say that is murder in and of itself without there being any overt act on his part to do anything. That's the objection.

THE COURT: Okay. By the State?

MR. STANTON: Well, Judge, I got to join the Court at least to the extent that I'm a little confused about the objection to the instruction. It is an accurate statement of the law in Nevada, and the law in Nevada is and was expressly passed by the legislature that child abuse is first degree murder. That is statutorily defined. That's why under the theory -- the sole theory in this case of child abuse murder that the malice involved need not be express; that it is implied by the conduct and that conduct has been legislatively codified.

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MR. STANTON: Well, in addition -- but that's a question of fact. In addition,

he is the sole caretaker at operative time periods of this minor child and I think that

testimony currently stands uncontroverted to this jury. But I still don't understand the argument of why this is going to lead confusion to the jury of consideration of the felony murder rule.

THE COURT: Because I think that if they believe the mom did it but the boyfriend should have taken him to the doctor, that they'll tag him with the murder --

MR. ALTIG: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- even though they don't think he committed the murder.

MR. ALTIG: Yes, Your Honor. That's the confusion.

MR. STANTON: Okay, but yeah --

THE COURT: I can see that --

MR. STANTON: It's not pled that way and nor do I think the instructions of law speak to that.

MR. ALTIG: Well it is -- it is pled and/or suffered head injuries and the defendant failed to seek medical care for said Brodie Aschenbrenner. The issue is then does the jury take that part of it, the State's proved that element, and then say well because he failed to seek medical care --

THE COURT: Frankly I agree with you.

MR. ALTIG: -- that's felony child abuse, felony child abuse means first degree murder, he's convicted of first degree murder when he hadn't done it, mom did it. Or somebody else did it.

THE COURT: Actually I agree with the defendant. I mean the -- it's -- based on the evidence presented, it's going to come down there's two people near that child within that window. It was either the mother or the defendant. So I do think that and but you're claiming that he actually did the act versus the mother actually doing the act and I guess there's always the possibility that the jury, like the Court

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did, could consider that the mother did the act but he should have and failed to take the child for medical assistance. So I do think it's confusing.

MR. ALTIG: Right.

THE COURT: And I think it would be confusing given the fact that there's really been no testimony and I don't anticipate there will be testimony about the obligation of an individual to seek out medical care.

MR. STANTON: That's correct, Your Honor.

MR. ALTIG: That is correct.

THE COURT: So I think that it should come out.

MR. STANTON: Okay. What should come out, the instruction as a whole or to clarify the --

THE COURT: No, I think the only -- and I'm sorry, I didn't mean to cut you off if I did. I think if I'm understanding Mr. Altig, on the jury instruction that has the section from the information, it's on line 24, defendant did fail to seek medical care for the said Brodie Aschenbrenner. There's no evidence on that at all during the case.

MR. STANTON: Okay.

THE COURT: I don't see any other language regarding the failure to seek medical care. Do you, Mr. Altig? Or am I --

MR. ALTIG: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: What?

MR. ALTIG: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So then that should be removed as it doesn't conform with the evidence.

MR. ALTIG: That would correct the -- and then the instruction would be fine

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THE COURT: Let's see.

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MR. ALTIG: At the and/or?

MR. STANTON: Where it says -- yeah, right above it, and/or after determining because that kind of sets up that --

THE COURT: Oh, yeah, you're right. I'm sorry, I didn't read that --

MR. ALTIG: So line 23 --

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24 25 THE COURT: -- all that together.

MR. ALTIG: -- starting at the and/or. Okay.

THE COURT: Uh-huh. Yes. Okay, so that's it --

MR. STANTON: Now, Judge, would you like me to do that and provide it to the Court or I provided the WordPerfect to the Court. How would you like me to do that?

THE COURT: I would like for you guys to do the corrections.

MR. STANTON: Okay.

THE COURT: And I'll tell you why I have you guys do it. I know other departments do it, but you know, if something were to be done in error in the jury instructions, I don't want it on us.

MR. STANTON: Yeah. Fair enough.

THE COURT: You guys can do it. So what I do is go through -- now that we have jury instructions that are stipulated upon or settled by the Court, once you get the final packet, please go through together and number them and the reason I do that is so that you guys can make sure that everything is in fact in the packet of jury instructions which will ultimately be marked as the originals.

MR. ALTIG: Thank you.

THE COURT: And then once that's done, we'll just see you guys at one.

MR. ALTIG: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. STANTON: And as far as the timing goes, there's one additional issue -may I approach?

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. STANTON. This is the report prepared by the defense expert that I believe is going to testify this afternoon. His last name is Arden. I've had

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somewhat of a detailed discussion with counsel before you Court — the Court came into session and they've assured me that there is going to be no elicited testimony through this witness that goes outside the four corners of his report. And so obviously I take them at their word. That is a significant concern of the State's. The State would object to any testimony in the form of it being done out loud in front of this jury and if the State believes it, obviously we're going to object, ask the jury be excused and to explore the area.

But we went over with it so that there's I don't believe a misunderstanding between the State and the defense that he rendered this opinion over a year ago in writing that has been provided timely to the State. I've reviewed it in detail a number of times. It's been discussed with Dr. Gavin prior to her testimony and thus, I believe, pursuant to the rules of evidence and to the notice of expert witnesses, this witness is confined to the subject matter as expressed in his report. And once again, defense counsel have assured me that that's going to be the case.

With that, Your Honor, I don't imagine that the length of the testimony
— I believe they're going to recall Jennifer Lee, the defendant's sister, and then
they're going to call Mr. Arden, and then that may be their last witness. Obviously
we have the issue of the defendant which I think we should take up now and then it
would be my recommendation for timing that we then charge the jury this afternoon
so that when we come in on Monday at 9:30 I would presume or something close —

THE COURT: Tomorrow's Friday.

MR. ALTIG: Friday.

MR. STANTON: Or Friday. I'm sorry. We come in on Friday at 9:30 that we could go directly into closing arguments.

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issue and beat a dead horse, but I would -- just so the record's clear, I need to renew the motion for mistrial. I understand Your Honor's --

THE COURT: On what grounds?

MR. ALTIG: After the testimony of Gavin, State's expert, that expert testified very clearly that the injuries that were photographed on that child were -- the child was not in the same condition when the child was alive as the injuries documented on that child in the photographs that were displayed over and over and over again. Those photographs were used by the State to show witness after witness after witness and basically asking them is this the way Brodie looked the last time you saw him alive and they said no. Their expert came and took the stand and straight up said he wouldn't have looked that way because the images don't depict him the way he would have looked when he was alive, the injuries are more significant, they're more pronounced, things like that.

THE COURT: But what she did not say is that all those additional injuries other than the ones that were previously identified by the witnesses and their testimony, she did not say those suddenly would have occurred at the time of death versus being before.

MR. ALTIG: Right, no, and I --

THE COURT: She just didn't know --

MR. ALTIG: Right.

THE COURT: -- really.

MR. ALTIG: And I understand that your ruling was that there was some defense put forward in the opening statement that these things may have been accidental and you were allowing the -- that for that purpose and I understand Your Honor's ruling. I just wanted to make sure I made a record regarding that and --

1	time to bring the jury in, please? Thank you.
2	THE MARSHAL: Ready?
3	THE COURT: And you rested last time, right?
4	MR. STANTON: We did.
5	THE COURT: Okay. So this will begin their case in chief.
6	MR. STANTON: Yes.
7	THE MARSHAL: District Court XXIII jury is present.
8	[Jury in at 1:20 p.m.]
9	THE COURT: Welcome back, ladies and gentlemen. When we were in here
10	last, the State rested its case in chief and now what's going to happen is the
11	defense is going to present their case.
12	Your first witness, please.
13	MS. VON MAGDENKO. Your Honor, we would call Jennifer Lee, please.
14	THE COURT: Okay.
15	[Pause]
16	THE COURT: She'll need to be re-sworn.
17	THE CLERK: Yes, Your Honor.
18	THE COURT: Good afternoon, Ms. Lee. Please raise your right hand.
19	THE MARSHAL: Please raise your right hand and be sworn in by our clerk.
20	JENNIFER LEE
21	[having been called as a witness and being again duly sworn, testified as follows:]
22	THE CLERK: Please be seated. State and spell your first and last name for
23	the record.
24	THE WITNESS: J-e-n-n-i-f-e-r L-e-e.
25	THE COURT: Whenever you're ready, counsel
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1	Q	And at some point did Michael and Arica sit down for that pizza?
2	A	Yes, as soon as we walked in, we all sat down to eat.
3	Q	And was Brodie with Arica at that time?
4	A	Yes.
5	Q	And did Brodie eat his Little Caesars?
6	A	No.
7	Q	And you had testified previously generally about Brodie's physical state
8	that day that while at the pool. Can you be more specific?	
9	Α	He had a big lump on his head.
10	Q	Where was that?
11	А	The corner. This is the side facing him, I believe.
12	Q	So the left side of his head?
13	A	Correct. And he had a cut under his lip a little bit and a little bruise on
14	his cheek.	
15	Q	And did Brodie indicate to you anything about his physical condition?
16	A	He said he had a headache, but that was really all he had said.
17	Q	Was Arica present when he said that?
18	A	Yes.
19	Q	And were there anything going on with Brodie's eyes?
20	A	They were kind of droopy at the end when we were getting ready to
21	leave about 2:30.	
22	Q	And what do you mean by droopy?
23	A	The corners were kind of sagging down.
24	Q	And how old were your children at this time?
25	Α	Four and seven.
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1	THE COURT: That's fine.		
2	BY MS. VON MAGDENKO:		
3	Q	Ma'am, have you seen this photo before?	
4	Α	Yes.	
5	Q	And do you know who took the photograph?	
6	À	I believe it was my fiancé.	
7	Q	Okay. And did you were you present when the photograph was	
8	taken?		
9	А	Yes, I'm I'm in it.	
10	Q	You're in it. Okay. And is this a fair and accurate representation of the	
11	photograph as it was taken since you were in it?		
12	А	Yes.	
13	Q	Okay. And do you know when it was taken?	
14	А	It was April, right before all this happened. It was my son's birthday	
15	party.		
16	Q	Oh this is your son's birthday party?	
17	А	Correct.	
18	Q	And that be 2011?	
19	А	Yes.	
20	Q	Can you just write that on there?	
21	A	Uh-huh.	
22	MS.	VON MAGDENKO: Your Honor, I would seek to move Defendant's	
23	Proposed Exhibit into evidence.		
24	MR. STANTON: State's Defense G. The State has no objection.		
25	THE COURT: That's fine. Would you like to publish?		
	11	-24-	

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- 1		Brodie and Michael interact with each
1	Q	When was the first time you saw Brodie and Michael interact with each
2	other?	
3	Α	As soon as Arica and Michael started dating.
4	Q	And when was that?
5	A	I wouldn't have a October I believe, but I'm not a hundred percent
6	sure.	
7	Q	So approximately October 2010?
8	А	Correct.
9	Q	And this photo and then you and when did that interaction end?
10	A	With between Michael and Brodie?
11	Q	Yes.
12	A	It it didn't.
13	Q	And during that time period from the time that of October 2010 until
14	Brodie's death, did the nature of Michael's interaction with Brodie change at all?	
15	A	No.
16	∭ MS	S. VON MAGDENKO: Court's indulgence?
17	The second secon	
18		[Colloquy between counsel]
19	The second of the second further questions.	
20	- T COLIDT: Cross	
21	MR. STANTON: No questions.	
22	Thank you ma'am for your time. You're free to go.	
23	The next witness, please?	
2	4   N	IS. VON MAGDENKO: Your Honor, we would like to call Dr. Arden.
2	- 11	HE COURT: Okay
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## [Pause]

THE MARSHAL: Doctor, remain standing, please raise your right hand, be sworn in by our clerk.

## JONATHAN ARDEN

[having been called as a witness and being first duly sworn, testified as follows:]

THE CLERK: Please be seated. State and spell your first and last name for the record.

THE WITNESS: I'm Dr. Jonathan Arden. First name is J-o-n-a-t-h-a-n. My last name is A-r-d-e-n.

THE COURT: Whenever you're ready.

MS. VON MAGDENKO: Thank you, Your Honor.

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF JONATHAN ARDEN

BY MS. VON MAGDENKO:

Q And Dr. Arden, would you tell the jury your educational experience and work experience?

A I attended college for two years at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore and then for two years at the University of Michigan where I received my Bachelor of Science degree in 1976. I then attended and graduated from the University of Michigan Medical School, receiving my M.D. or Doctor of Medicine in 1980. I then followed that with two medical specialty training programs, what you commonly hear people call residency training programs. The first of those was a three-year program in the field of anatomic pathology which took place at the New York University Medical Center in New York City, and the second was a one-year program in forensic pathologic and that took place at the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner for the State of Maryland. That's located in Baltimore.

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Subsequent to completing my education and training, I have become board certified by the American Board of Pathology in 1985 in both anatomic and forensic pathology. And then I embarked upon a career as a medical examiner. I spent a total of 20 years working as a government medical examiner in four different offices. I had shorter stints in Suffolk County, New York and the State of Delaware. Then I spent nine years working for the City of New York in the Office of Chief Medical Examiner where I finished as the first deputy chief medical examiner or the second in command for that system. I followed that with about five and a half years as chief medical examiner in Washington, DC.

At the completion of that 20-year block, I then embarked primarily on a private practice, in essence a consulting practice, the type of work that brings me here today. And so I have a private consulting practice in forensic pathology and medicine which has been ongoing since 2004.

Overlapping with that, in the -- in the earlier portion of my consulting career, I spent about 18 months with a part-time appointment in the medical examiner system for Northern Virginia where I live. That was more of a community-based kind of position. I wasn't doing autopsies for them, but I was functioning as they have physicians in the community kind of the -- the frontline, the eyes and the ears, making case decisions and investigations and so on.

And for the past six years, I have a part-time appointment with the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner for the State of West Virginia and that -- that is still active and ongoing, and in that position I do function the same that a medical examiner does so when I make my -- my visits to West Virginia, I perform autopsies, I sign death certificates, I author autopsy reports, I participate in their conferences, and I'm available to testify in court on behalf of the work that I do for the medical

Q So as part of that you provide testimony for the government in the State of West Virginia?

A Yes, well as recently as a few days ago, I appeared as a witness in a criminal case called by the prosecution based on work I did for the State of West Virginia. In my private consulting work, I do work in both civil cases and criminal cases. In the criminal cases, most of my -- most -- most of the times I'm retained by the defense because the prosecution normally has the local medical examiner or coroner as an expert or a witness, but I do occasionally get consulted and retained by prosecutors as an outside consultant and on a few occasions I've been asked to testify in their cases as well.

Q And do you have a special area of expertise or interest when -- in the area of forensic pathology -- that's a broad topic, is it not?

A It is, and I do have an area of special interest in my -- in my career in forensic pathology and the area in particular is pediatric forensic pathology. It's something I've pursued going back to medical school and residency and my training days and then throughout my career in terms of pursuing additional specific casework in -- in child and infant deaths in terms of working on child fatality review teams.

In I think I was -- I forgotten the year. I think it's 1991 I -- I -- sorry, I totally forgotten the -- I -- I chaired one of our national meetings. It was a half-day meeting in New York City for the National Association of Medical Examiners and the topic that I lectured on and that I created the seminar about was related to child abuse deaths. I've taught about sudden infant death, child abuse and neglect, other pediatric forensic topics, and I've -- I worked as a consultant on many such cases.

of various organs or tissues if there is a sense that there may be findings to be observed that are not visible to the naked eye, they require the -- the magnification of the microscope. So microscopic examination is not a requirement in every forensic autopsy, but it is commonly used especially for certain types of autopsies. Childhood autopsies being one of those -- child death autopsies being one of those areas in which microscopic examination is commonly used.

So in order to do a microscopic examination, the pathologist takes samples of the tissues or organs, the -- the -- the part you want to look at under the microscope, and those are sent to a laboratory where they are processed and the -- the tissue is embedded in a little block of wax actually which is what holds it and then there's a cutting machine that makes slices that are less than paper thin.

Those slices are then mounted on to little glass slides. They're — they're pieces of glass that are usually about (indicating) I guess roughly two and a half by three-quarters of an inch, and once the tissue has then been mounted on those, again it goes through chemical processing in the lab to stain the tissues because otherwise it would just be clear and you end up with a — that little slide of glass that has the tissue on it and that's the — the — the thing that allows you then to put it on to the microscope, shine a light through it, put the different lenses on it, and examine the features.

- Q And who provided you with the actual tissue samples of Brodie?
- A The Clark County Coroner.
- Q And what were you asked to do in this case?
- A I was asked to review the circumstances of the death and -- and particularly the autopsy and all of those other related documents and things such as photographs and -- and x-rays and so on and slides, and to provide an independent

assessment of the autopsy and the autopsy findings and to provide an independent interpretation of those findings. As it has turned out, the — the single biggest issue that I've been asked to deal with and provide opinions on has to do with the evidence of the ages of some of those injuries.

- Q And were you able to come to any findings?
- A Yes, I was.
- Q And what were those findings?

A Well in -- in very brief summary, the two areas of injury that I particularly looked at -- I -- I mean I've looked at all of the injuries and the whole autopsy, but the -- the two areas of injury that I particularly focused on were the injuries in the scalp, which were areas of bruising which is evidence of impact to the scalp, and the -- the -- the process that was going on inside the abdominal cavity as a result of the transection or the -- the separation in the duodenum which is part of the small intestine. So the process that resulted from the tearing open of the bowel was peritonitis which is a descriptive word that simply means inflammation of the peritoneum or the peritoneal cavity and that's the proper anatomical name for the abdominal cavity where the intestines are residing and so on. So I was looking most importantly at the evidence of response and therefore age -- age or ages of the scalp hemorrhages and the peritonitis.

Q And if we can go to the scalp hemorrhage, what are you looking at to determine the age of the injury?

A Well in the scalp hemorrhage and in the peritonitis and in general, there are several kinds of features that one may see -- some of them with the naked eye, but particularly with the microscope -- that allow you to gauge the response of the body to the injury. And so the first thing that happens if you have an injury if you

 disrupt tissue, you break blood vessels in most injuries and you have bleeding. And we use the term hemorrhage for that, but hemorrhage is nothing more than a fancy word that means bleeding. So one thing to look at is the bleeding; is there bleeding or not, is there a lot of bleeding or not, is there any evidence that those red blood cells look like they have started to break down, which they will do eventually, or do they look brand new and crisp and fresh when you look at them under the microscope? So that's — that's one phase and I'll — I'll come back to the — the other evidence that relates to bleeding in a second.

The first response once there is an injury and there's bleeding is what's called inflammation, and the body sends out cells. Most of those cells start out their lives as white blood cells. And there's different kinds of inflammatory cells. So they — they rush to the area that's been damaged and they start to try to mop up the damage and — and control the damage and basically the response to trying to put an end to the process and to — to clean up, if you will, the damage that's been done.

So we can recognize under the microscope, for instance, there's a certain kind of cell that is called a — a neutrophil and the neutrophils — and they have several different names for them, but neutrophils are like the first responders. They come rushing in first when you have an injury or infection and they're — they are the hallmark of the beginning of the inflammatory response, what we call the acute inflammation. That's the early phase.

There's another wave of cells that will the come and follow them and it may start fairly early but becomes predominant in a couple of days time and those second wave of cells, the proper name for those cells they're called macrophages.

But the important thing about them is that they — they're like gobblers. They come in to mop up the — the damage and the disease tissue. They literally engulf, eat it up,

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So when you start to see an inflammatory response under the microscope that now has a substantial proportion of macrophages to go along with those neutrophils, we're now getting into the second wave of response so this gets called subacute. It's not quite acute anymore, but it hasn't gone all the way down to an older phase which would be called chronic.

So you can separate acute, subacute and chronic inflammation by looking at the kinds of cells under the microscope and which ones are predominant and it gives you the sense of what phase you're in. And the different phases have rough timeframes that go with them. This is not a precise, you know, I can put a stopwatch on it kind of thing, but I can differentiate number one, this phase is usually what happens from a few hours to a few days, the acute phase. The subacute usually is starting in two or three days and may go on up — up to possibly a week. The chronic phase usually starts at about a week or so and can go on for long times thereafter.

The other -- the only other two things I want to mention to give you the full picture of what I look at under the microscope to try to put a timeframe or sometimes a minimum timeframe on the response to this injury or that injury -- two other things. One is I mentioned the hemorrhage, and one of the things that happens when you have bleeding -- you now have red blood cells that have escaped from the blood vessels. They're in the tissue. And the body wants to get rid of them. They don't belong there.

So the body will send out inflammatory cells that start to gobble up and break down the red blood cells. And one of the things that happens in the breakdown process is that there's a protein inside your red blood cells called

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hemoglobin and hemoglobin is a protein that contains iron and that is what carries the oxygen in your red blood cells.

So when the inflammatory response starts breaking down these escaped red blood cells, it chemically breaks down the hemoglobin. And there's another protein that has iron in it that is the breakdown product of the hemoglobin and sorry to throw a million big words at you here, but this breakdown product is called hemosiderin. The important thing is that we can identify under the microscope hemosiderin, the breakdown product, and you can sometimes just see it in the regular ordinary slides, but you can also do a special stain on those slides that highlights the iron containing compound. And it — it — it makes it bright blue so you can see it easier.

So the important thing about this breakdown of hemoglobin and the — and this other product and this positive iron staining is that it takes a certain amount of time before that happens. And in fact, most of the literature will tell you it takes about three days or so before you can see that under the microscope. You may be able to see it in 48 to 72 hours, but — and — and there's also some literature that says it's — it may happen in — in 72 hours, but in fact, it doesn't get easy to see until maybe four or five days.

There's some older literature that says you start to see it readily under the microscope at 90 hours. That's about three and a half days, almost four days. But it's important because positive iron staining, the presence of that breakdown product, is an indicator that something has been going on for at least two and probably at least three days. So it's a good -- it's a good finding and it give -- gives you a minimum age of something even if it doesn't give you an exact age.

And then the last thing is that all of this process I've just described for

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I did.

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24 25 THE COURT: And you --

MR. STANTON: And the State has no objection.

THE COURT: Okay, then that's fine, yes.

MS. VON MAGDENKO: Thank you, Your Honor.

Maria, if we can just --

[Colloquy between counsel]

BY MS. VON MAGDENKO:

- And is this page 1 of your presentation?
- Yes, ma'am. Α
- And what is on page 1? Q

This is just the title to show you the -- the name of the case, and I'm Α going to be demonstrating microscopic features related to the aging of the injuries to Brodie Aschenbrenner and then it's got my name and actually, that's the date that I made the PowerPoint, or the -- the month and year.

And what is the second slide?

Yes, this slide now is -- is a brief text slide that summarizes actually what I've said, the types of features that I look for, for evidence of inflammation, evidence of -- of aging and response to injuries and bleeding. And so you see the bullet point inflammation. The first -- first point under that are the cells that respond to the site of the damage to limit it and remove the debris.

Next point I made is what I've already told you about the different kinds of cells that come at different times. So you have neutrophils which are the acute --I always call them the first responders. You may start seeing them as rapidly as several hours and they may hang around or -- or be pretty obvious for as long as a few days.

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Next bullet point down you see the word macrophages. Those are those second wave or the mop up cells as I call them. They literally go in and -- and gobble up things. And you may start to see some macrophages late in the first day, but when they become numerous and they predominate in the response, then you're talking two to three days. And it may -- that's the subacute phase I said may go on a little longer.

Then the next point you see the word hemosiderin that I threw at you a few minutes ago, and hemosiderin is the iron compound that we get from the breakdown of the red blood cells. It's the breakdown of hemoglobin. And one of the things you may see is hemosiderin that's already engulfed in a macrophage. It's inside a cell that has gobbled it up. And if you have that kind of cell that has gobbled up the hemosiderin, that's the word in parenthesis there. Those cells are called siderophages and it takes even a little bit longer to get to the point of siderophages as opposed to having hemosiderin just free in the tissues.

And the -- and the bold at the very bottom, positive iron staining, you see I put the word blue in blue because when you look at the slide under the microscope, the positive iron staining lights up blue and the rest of the background ranges from pink to clear. So the blue becomes quite obvious to show you there's positive staining there.

And you don't have to go back, but I — it also said there what I've already told you that 48 to 72 hours is — is a very bare minimum — that's your base minimum before you start seeing hemosiderin or positive iron staining under the microscope and there is literature that says even though you can see it that early that in order to see it reliably or — or see a lot of it, some people say it takes even several more days.

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Okay, now we've moved into I -- these are -- these are all photographs that I took of the microscope slides from the autopsy of Brodie through my microscope. So these are all his slides and in fact, what you're looking at now -- it says scalp hemorrhage, subacute inflammation --

Q So we're actually looking at Brodie's cells?

A Yes. This is Brodie's tissue, this is Brodie's cells. What you're looking at with the -- the mixture of basically pink and blue, this is the standard routine staining for microscope slides that are -- is used by virtually all pathologists everywhere.

You'll notice please at the lower left corner it says slide one. These are the numbers assigned to the slides by the Clark County Coroner. Slide one and slide two were two different areas sampled from the scalp hemorrhage. So just to give you a background here, this is a fairly sort of a medium to high magnification. The -- the kind of fat pink squiggles are part of the response or they're -- some of those are collagen, the protein that makes the -- the connective tissue. But you see -- even though they're not magnified very much, you see a lot of basically purple dots scattered throughout there --

- Q And just not to interrupt you, but you can actually hit the side --
- A Ah.
- Q -- screen and then make a circle.
- A Okay.

MS. VON MAGDENKO: Your Honor, if I can approach the witness?

THE WITNESS: Actually if --

THE COURT: You may.

THE WITNESS: -- if we hit --

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on?

MS. VON MAGDENKO: Yeah, can we turn that one on? Just so the jury members over here can have a better view what the doctor's talking about.

THE WITNESS: I -- I do have some other pictures that are going to magnify this more, but you'll see when we magnify it more each of the neutrophils that I've put the arrow on now, it's nucleus looks like it's -- it's got multiple little labials. It looks like a little cluster of grapes. That's the cardinal feature of a neutrophil or it's - it's the easiest one to see. So --

## BY MS. VON MAGDENKO:

- Q And when you're talking about neutrophil, what's the age of a neutrophil just for the jury? Because there's a lot --
  - A Neutrophils are those first responders.
  - Q Okay.
- A These are things that start to be visible in the microscope within hours and they're very prominent for a day or three, that kind of range.
  - Q And these are the grape looking ones?
  - A Little one -- look like little clusters of grapes.
  - Q Okay.
- A If we hit the button one more time, please. Now you see I have also pointed here with a label that says macrophages. Those are -- remember those are the -- the second wave of responders, the gobbler cells. And if you look at the arrow that's kind of to your lower left, you can see the -- the nucleus of the macrophage is bigger and it's like a solid blob. And if you look at -- actually if you look at the arrow for macrophage going straight up, the nucleus looks almost like a little kidney bean. Doesn't look like a cluster of grapes, it looks like a little kidney bean. And these cells are bigger than the neutrophils. They have a bigger pink area. That's the cell body

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around it.

So this is just a demonstration. This is one small piece of that slide magnified to a fair amount. A demonstration that we have a substantial number of neutrophils and macrophages, hence my judgment that this is subacute inflammation.

- So the kidney bean shaped one, those are the two to three day old Q ones?
  - Α Yes.
- So grapes are one to two days and the kidney bean shaped is two to Q three days?
  - Roughly, yes. Α
  - And these are minimum time periods? Q
- These are -- these are fair approximations. And again especially Α because -- as I said, you can get a few macrophages early on, but because we're looking at lots of them mixed in with the neutrophils, lots of macrophages -- and this is representative of what I saw when I looked through all the slide. That's what pushes us into calling this -- pushes me into calling this subacute and that's why I'm now telling you that this is the -- this -- this alone is consistent with something that's on the order of two to three days olds.
  - And so you have to have a lot of the kidney bean shaped ones? Q
  - Α Yes.
  - And do you find a lot of the kidney bean shaped ones? Q
- I did. When I looked at the whole slide, I did. And in fact, I think we have more examples coming up.

So this is another higher magnification from slide one and I think if you

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push the button I think this one has labels also. Yes. See now I've put circles in here circling clusters of macrophages. Those are not the only macrophages in the picture, but the point of this picture is to tell you that as I look around, there are many of them. Some places they're in clusters like this. This is why I've made the judgment that this is subacute inflammation, the thing that gives you the two to three day or a little older timeframe as opposed to acute.

- Q So macrophage is the kidney bean which equal two to three days?
- A Correct. When you see many of them, yes.
- Q When you see many of them.

A Okay, let's go to the next one, please. See lower left we're still doing slide one. Now, now you're going to see iron staining and you'll see most of the background of the picture that you're looking at here is either clear or it's light pink and you can -- you can see, even from a distance, there's blue showing up. There's right down the center -- in the center and a little above it you can see some -- some fairly obvious blue areas and if you notice, there's actually a little -- oops. My -- my line's a little off on drawing on the screen, but to the left of this line in the upper left-hand corner there's a little bit of a blue blush. There's blue here. There's some blue blush over here. There's many other spots of blue that are faint and some that are more obvious.

I -- if we hit the button, I forgot if I -- okay, I didn't -- I didn't put circles on those. I did it on the screen for you. But again, picture on the screen now, slide one, scalp hemorrhage, positive iron staining. I've now blown it up with a more powerful lens. You're looking at it more closely. And again, you can see in lots of places I'm making bad circles on the screen with my finger and I'm covering over some of these, but I'll -- I'll take them out of the way in a second, but you see every

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one of these places I'm circling blue, blue, blue, blue, blue, more blue -- I haven't circled all of the blue. Anyway --

So blue means two to three days old? Q

Right. Positive iron staining tells us that we're identifying hemosiderin. Α You don't get hemosiderin until at least 48 to 72 hours. Some books say 72 hours minimum. You don't see it readily in the tissues under the microscope till at least that timeframe. Some authorities say it's much easier to see it four to five days, but I just want to be able to put a bare minimum on this as opposed to a precise timeframe. So two to three days is the minimum to get iron staining like this.

And what's the maximum? Q

Well, positive iron staining in some circumstances goes away in days or weeks. In -- in some circumstances, the cells with the positive iron staining in them hang around for years. There are some kinds of lesions, some parts of the body where you can see positive iron staining in a long, old, healed lesion that's been there for years, sometimes as long as 10 or 20 years, but this positive iron staining is all in the context of a lesion that still has some hemorrhage, that still has inflammation, so the positive iron staining in conjunction with the hemorrhage and with the subacute inflammation is what puts us into that two to three day minimum and it's consistent with certainly four, five, six days, that range.

- And we've all been -- we've been looking at the head --Q
- Yes. Α
- -- during this whole time period. Q
- And actually I -- I just have I think a few more of the head before we Α move on to the peritoneum.

You'll see in the lower left now it says slide two. Slide two is the other

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slide of the scalp hemorrhage. In this picture, you see the diagonal line going from upper left to lower right. You can see how the -- the -- the picture is divided. The left and lower left has those pink bands. That's collagen. That's connective tissue. The right and upper right is -- is denser, darker red. That's blood. That's -- that's hemorrhage. And one thing I can tell you is that the red blood cells in the upper right are getting kind of smudgy. They're not crisp and clean and clear. That's another indication of blood that's been there for a couple of days.

You have three of these roughly circular structures in the middle.

Those are blood vessels and in fact, in -- in two of them you can even see the red blood cells inside the blood vessels that are looking a little crisper than the ones up here in the upper right.

And clustered around the blood vessels, you'll see a bunch of inflammatory cells. And you'll see that a bunch of them have that kidney bean shape nuclei and that kind of thing and so this is just another example of subacute inflammation now in the other slide of the scalp.

In fact, if we go to the next -- again, same theme. I won't belabor this. This is now still slide two, but you can see the blue -- oh, I've changed colors. So there's blue staining. There's blue staining down here as well near the bottom. There's other areas of blue staining throughout here in the middle, but there's positive iron staining, that's slide number two, and I think the next one is the same thing so again, I won't drag this out, but again you can see blue in various parts -- I'm sorry, my arrows are not very good. You can see blue in various parts of this picture as well. Positive iron staining, slide two.

Remember in the -- in the autopsy report the coroner said very, very little positive iron staining in slide one and none in slide two. I'm finding plenty of it in

given you kind of the window of -- of death between roughly 5 a.m. and 8:30 a.m. because we know -- we know he's alive at five. We know he's dead at 8:30. He's described as having some stiffness when his mother discovers him, so rigor mortis is starting to set in. That's consistent with passage of at least several hours from death. So there's your -- there's your window of time. So if you go back -- the -- the positive iron staining for instance means minimum 48 to 72 hours prior to that time of death in the early morning hours, 6:00 roughly -- I'm not trying to tell you exactly six, I'm just giving you a -- a number to hang your hat on. So 48 to 72 hours before that is the minimum timeframe for the findings I've just shown to the jury.

Q So sometime prior to Monday morning then?

MR. STANTON: Your Honor, I object; ask and answered at least five times. The rest is argumentative for counsel to make to the jury.

THE COURT: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.

## BY MS. VON MAGDENKO:

Q Okay. And if you can explain to the jury this next slide?

A Yes, the -- the -- the remaining photographs are all very similar to what I showed you for the scalp except now we're dealing with the peritoneum or the peritonitis. And so --

Q And where is the peritonitis located in the body?

A That's the -- the -- the -- the linings of the surfaces of inside the abdominal cavity. The peritoneum is -- is a thin glistening membrane that lines the inside of the abdominal cavity and it also covers the surfaces of the organs that are inside -- most of the organs that are inside the abdomen. So you have peritoneum, this membrane that's thin and clear and glistening under normal circumstances

cover all -- essentially all the surfaces inside the belly cavity. So peritonitis is the inflammatory process that affects some of those membranes. Doesn't have to be the whole cavity, but some or all.

So this is from slide 13 which is one of the slides the coroner labeled as being from the peritoneum or the peritonitis and again without belaboring this, this is back to the regular stain. You can see in here that there are indeed -- I'm going to -- well, the cell that I -- actually, this little cluster of cells here that I've sort of outlined, those are actually neutrophils. And there -- there are several others of them floating around in here.

- Q The neutrophils are those grapes, the one to two days?
- A Yes.
- Q Okay.

A Now there's also -- the one closest to the tip of the arrow that I've just given you there -- well, this one near -- right in the dead center of the -- of the field, this one down the lower right that I've circled, those are macrophages. And there's many of them around here. So the -- the point of this photograph is -- is not to pick cell by cell by cell, it's for me to illustrate to you that I looked at the whole slide. I saw some neutrophils, the first responder guys. I saw many macrophages, the second wave of response. This is why the findings here are actually very similar what I showed you and described in the scalp and this is why I've labeled it as subacute inflammation because in my opinion that's what it is, and that's the phase that again is consistent with two or three days or -- or older.

If we go --

- Q Acute, subacute and chronic and this is the middle one?
- A Correct.

 Oh, and here I -- I -- I forgot when -- when counsel pushed the button.

Indeed, I have a label and arrows that point to many different macrophages here just to illustrate the point.

Here again, another picture taken from slide 13 and there's a mixture here of the first responders and the second wave of responders and so it's just another illustration -- I think you undoubtedly have gotten the point by now so it's just another illustration to demonstrate why I am calling this subacute inflammation.

And the next one.

- Q And that -- and we're still looking at the abdomen right now?
- A Yes. All the rest of these are titled peritonitis at the top and then they're all the abdomen.

And so here we move over into iron staining. This -- again look at the bottom left, it's slide number 13. You can see the blue roughly the middle of the -- of the photograph. I don't have to circle it for you at this point. Positive iron staining, minimum two to three days old. Go to the next one.

This is another one from slide 13. It's also peritonitis and it's a little harder to see although just above the center there's three small dots that are or three small areas that are blue. Here on the about the middle of the left border, I just draw a circle that unfortunately covered it. I will erase that in a second. Blue. Here just about the middle of the right border circled blue. There's actually a few other spots that are tiny. Here's one about where I just made this green -- let me try to make a circle. There's a tiny blue dot in there, lower right, that I just circled.

So there's positive iron staining in slide 13. It's the same phenomenon. It's the same meaning as I gave you for the -- for the scalp. Minimum two to three days old and consistent with older.

If we go to the next one, please. This is a higher magnification -- and again I think it's fairly obvious so I'm not even going to circle, but you can see tiny blue dots and actually one thing I do want to circle. The one that's just about in the middle that I'm circling now and here's one to our right that I'm circling now. The one in the middle is the most obvious. That blue staining, the positive iron staining is inside a macrophage. That's what I told you they're called siderophages. Takes a little longer for the hemosiderin that you see is positive iron staining to get gobbled up by the cells. So again, bare minimum, two to three days old in order to have those findings. Oops.

Q But with that with the cell within the cell, how long does that take, that special thing we saw?

A Well it's -- it's the product within the cell rather than a cell within a cell, but it's the --

Q Okay.

A Again, at least three days. Some people would say longer, but I'm trying to work with a -- with a minimum here and be conservative.

If we go to the next. Okay, now we've gone over to slide 16. I just wanted to show you this is another slide of the peritonitis which -- if I can just refer to the autopsy report very briefly, I want to make sure I don't misrepresent Dr. Gavin's work.

In slide 13 of the peritonitis that we just showed several pictures from, she said very rare single cells having the positive iron staining. I think I've just shown you that they aren't rare, there were many I found.

Number 16 -- slide 16 where we have gone now, she only described neutrophils, the acute inflammatory response. She did not describe other

inflammation and she did not comment -- I don't think she did an iron stain on that one. So here is a photograph and I think I have maybe this one and one other, but again, the -- the blue should be fairly obvious right in the middle of the photograph. So positive iron staining, minimum two to three days old. This is slide 16.

If we go to the next one, please. Here again, this is an area from slide 16, iron staining now the -- the blue is -- well, the -- the most obvious blue is still fairly small and I'm putting a circle around it. It's just about dead center in the photograph. There is actually a little bit of blue here to our left in that cell and I think -- I think that's all that I can show you on the screen, but the point is there is positive iron staining in slide 16 and it also tells me that in conjunction with all the other findings, that this is a subacute inflammatory response. This is something that has to be at least several days old in order to have this finding.

I think that may be the last if -- yes.

Q And with respect then to summarize the -- the head and the abdomen had a minimum age of injury and what was that age for both of them?

MR. STANTON: Objection; ask and answered.

THE COURT: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: Two to three days and they're consistent with even being longer, four to five days, six days, that range. But minimum two to three.

MS. VON MAGDENKO: Court's indulgence.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

[Colloquy between counsel]

BY MS. VON MAGDENKO:

Q Is there anything that we haven't gone over that's in your report that you like to explain to the jury?

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THE COURT: Sustained.

BY MS. VON MAGDENKO:

Q Is there -- did you come to any other conclusions?

A Well if I can refer to my report briefly. I think the biggest issue that I dealt with was the aging of those injuries that I just demonstrated.

MR. STANTON: Objection, Your Honor. That's an improper question.

Oh. Yes, the -- the other area that I addressed in my report and -- and conclusions or opinions that I offered really has to do with -- well two things. One is that there was mention of traumatic brain injury which in my opinion did not contribute to his death. I believe the abdominal process was actually the injury that caused his death. And the -- the mild traumatic brain injury is keeping company with the impact sites to the head that I've just shown you have evidence of being several days old or older and it's not the type of injury that would be expected to cause death. And so in my opinion, I don't disagree with the diagnosis. I -- my interpretation is that the head injury did not actually contribute to causing his death.

And the other thing that I addressed in my report was the — the clinical presentation of this sort of injury, the -- meaning particularly the transected intestine and the peritonitis. And although it seems logical -- it seems self-evident that a child with that kind of injury would be rapidly symptomatic, in fact if you look at the literature on blunt abdominal trauma in children, intestinal injuries can be very difficult to diagnose.

And so whether the child is symptomatic or not, even when brought to medical attention, intestinal injuries such as perforations or even on occasions a transection like this may not be extremely obvious clinically and in fact, the literature has reference to difficulty in making such a diagnosis and the literature even has

I found one case reported that a child with a very similar injury to Brodie, a transection of the intestine, who -- in whom it didn't get figured out, they didn't really discover the injury for five days. That is a child who was symptomatic in the interim. He didn't have five days of looking perfectly normal and all of a sudden boom. I'm -- I'm not trying to tell you that, but I think the -- the important point that I made in my report and that I -- that I wanted to offer is that an injury such as this will not necessarily disable this child immediately or even within a few hours. This child can go a day, this child under some circumstances can even go several days before it gets diagnosed correctly.

Q Thank you.

MS. VON MAGDENKO: I have no further questions.

THE COURT: Mr. Stanton, do you mind if we just take a five -- just a short break?

MR. STANTON: Certainly, Your Honor.

THE COURT: To use the restroom, please?

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, again, please come back at 2:30. You're admonished not to converse amongst yourself or with anyone on any subject connected with the trial, do not read, watch or listen any report of or commentary on the trial by any medium of information, and do not form or express an opinion on this case. See you in a bit.

[Jury out at 2:21 p.m.]

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Do you need water or need to use the restroom?

THE WITNESS: I would love a glass of water, Your Honor.

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	THE COURT: Okay.
	[Off the record at 2:22 p.m.]
	[Proceedings resumed at 2:32 p.m.]
	THE MARSHAL: District Court XXIII jury is present.
,     -	[Jury in at 2:33 p.m.]
,	THE COURT: All right, whenever you're ready to begin your cross.
,	MR. STANTON: Thank you, Your Honor.
3	THE COURT: And again, Doctor, you are still under oath, sir.
9   9	THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.
0	CROSS-EXAMINATION
1	BY MR. STANTON:
2	Q Counsel ask you about the length of time you've devoted to this and
3	that you said 30 hours. What is your hourly rate that you charge for your testimony
4	A In this
15	MR. ALTIG: I'm going to object at this point, Your Honor, to the may we
16	approach?
17	THE COURT: Uh-huh.
18	MR. ALTIG: Thank you.
19	[Bench conference begins at 2:34 p.m.]
20	MR. ALTIG: Characterization of the question he's being paid for his
21	testimony. He's not being paid for his testimony. He's being paid for consultation
22	and his work.
23	THE COURT: They're allowed to inquire on that. It goes to bias.
24	Thank Voll
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Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, it is now my duty as Judge to instruct you in the law that applies to this -- hold on a second.

Come here, counsel.

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[Bench conference begins at 2:40 p.m.]

THE COURT: Should we have penalty in here?

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MR. STANTON: No. No. Could you just strike that and just --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. STANTON: Yeah, thanks.

MR. ALTIG: Thank you.

[Bench conference ends at 2:40 p.m.]

THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, let me start again. It is now my duty as Judge to instruct you in the law that applies to this hearing. It is your duty as jurors to follow these instructions and to apply the rules of law to the facts as you find them from the evidence. You must not be concerned with the wisdom of any rule of law stated in these instructions. Regardless of any opinion you may have as to what the law ought to be, it would be a violation of your oath to base a verdict upon any other view of the law than that given in the instructions of the Court.

Number 2. If, in these instructions, any rule, direction or idea is repeated or stated in different ways, no emphasis thereon is intended by me and none may be inferred by you. For that reason, you are not to single out any certain sentence or any individual point or instruction and ignore the others, but you are to consider all the instructions as a whole and regard each in the light of all the others. The order in which instructions are given has no significance as to their relative importance.

Number 3. An Information is but a formal method of accusing a person of a crime and is not of itself any evidence of his guilt.

In this case, it is charged in an Information that on or between June 13, 2011 and June 15, 2011 the defendant committed the offenses of murder, a category A felony pursuant to NRS 200.010, 200.030, and 200.508, and child abuse

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and neglect with substantial bodily harm, a category B felony pursuant to NRS 200.508 and NRS 200.060, in the following manner, to wit:

Number -- Count 1, murder. Did, on or between June 14, 2011 and June 15, 2011, then and there, without authority of law and with malice aforethought, willfully and feloniously killed Brodie Aschenbrenner, a child being approximately two years of age, by subjecting the said Brodie Aschenbrenner to acts of child abuse, to-wit: by striking the said Brodie Aschenbrenner in the abdominal area and/or did cause blunt force trauma to Brodie Aschenbrenner's abdominal area in an unknown manner, all of which resulted in the death of said Brodie Aschenbrenner.

Count 2, child abuse and neglect with substantial bodily harm. Did, on or between June 13, 2011 and June 14, 2011, wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and knowingly neglect, cause, or permit a child under the age of 18 years, to-wit: Brodie Aschenbrenner, being approximately two years of age, to suffer unjustifiable physical pain and substantial bodily harm, by striking the said Brodie Aschenbrenner in the head and/or did cause blunt force trauma to Brodie Aschenbrenner's head in an unknown manner.

It is the duty of the jury to apply the rules of law contained in these instructions to the facts of the case and determine whether or not the defendant is guilty of the offenses charged.

Number 4. Murder is the unlawful killing of another -- of a human being, with malice aforethought, either express or implied. The unlawful killing may be effected by any of the various means by which death may be occasioned.

Number 5. Malice aforethought means the intentional doing of a wrongful act without legal cause or excuse or what the law considers adequate

provocation. The condition of mind described as malice aforethought may arise from anger, hatred, revenge or from particular ill will, spite or grudge toward the person killed. It may also arise from any unjustifiable or unlawful motive or purpose to injure another, proceeding from a heart fatally bent on mischief or with reckless disregard of consequences and social duty. Malice aforethought does not imply deliberation or the lapse of any considerable time between the malicious intention to injure another and the actual execution of the intent but denotes an unlawful purpose and design as opposed to accident and mischance.

Number 6. Express malice is that intention to unlawfully take away the life of a human being, which is manifested by external circumstances capable of proof. Malice may be implied when no considerable provocation appears, or when all the circumstances of the killing show an abandoned and malignant heart.

Number 7. There are certain kinds of murder which carry with them conclusive evidence of malice aforethought. One of these classes of murder is murder committed in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of child abuse. Therefore, a killing which is committed in the perpetration of child abuse is deemed to be murder in the first degree, whether the killing was intentional or unintentional or accidental. This is called the Felony-Murder Rule. The intent to perpetrate or attempt to perpetrate child abuse must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt. You're instructed that child abuse is a felony.

Number 8. A person who willfully causes a child who is less than 18 years of age to (a) suffer unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or, (b) to be placed in a situation where the child may suffer physical pain or mental suffering as the result of abuse is guilty of the offense of child abuse.

Number 9. A person who's responsible for the safety or welfare of a

child and who (a) permits or allows that child to suffer unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse, or (b) to be placed in a situation where the child may suffer physical pain or mental suffering as the result of child abuse is guilty of child abuse.

Number 10. Abuse means physical or mental injury of a non-accidental nature or negligent treatment or maltreatment of a child under the age of 18 years, under circumstances which indicate that the child's health or welfare is harmed or threatened with harm. Allow means to do nothing to prevent or stop the abuse of a child in circumstances where the person knows or has reason to know that the child is abused. Permit means permission that a reasonable person would not grant and which amounts to a neglect of responsibility attending the care, custody and control of a minor child.

Number 11. Substantial bodily harm is defined as (a) bodily harm which creates a substantial risk of death or which causes serious, permanent disfigurement or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ; or (b) prolonged physical pain.

Number 12. Physical injury means permanent or temporary disfigurement or impairment of any bodily function or organ of the body. Mental injury means an injury to the intellectual or psychological capacity of the emotional condition of a child as evidenced by an observable and substantial impairment of the ability of the child to function within a normal range of performance or behavior.

Number 13. The law declares that one who inflicts an injury on another and thereby accelerates his death shall be held criminally liable -- I'm sorry, criminally responsible therefor. If any life at all is left in a human body, even the least spark, the extinguishment of it is as much homicide as the killing of the most

vital being.

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Number 14. In arriving at a verdict in this case as to whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty, the subject of penalty or punishment is not to be discussed or considered by you and should in no way influence your verdict. If your verdict is murder in the first degree, you will at a later hearing consider the subject of penalty or punishment.

Number 15. To constitute the crime charged, there must exist a union or joint operation of an act forbidden by law and an intent to do the act. The intent with which an act is done is shown by the facts and circumstances surrounding the case. Do not confuse motive -- I'm sorry, do not confuse intent with motive. Motive is what prompts a person to act. Intent refers only to the state of mind with which the act is done. Motive is not an element of the crime charged and the State is not required to prove a motive on the part of the defendant in order to convict. However, you may consider evidence of motive or lack of motive as a circumstance in the case.

Number 16. The defendant is presumed innocent unless the contrary is proved. This presumption places upon the State the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt every material element of the crime charged and that the defendant is the person who committed the offense. A reasonable doubt is one based on reason. It is not mere possible doubt but is such a doubt as would govern or control a person in the more weighty affairs of life. If the minds of the jurors, after the entire comparison and consideration of all the evidence, are in such a condition that they can say they feel an abiding conviction of the truth of the charge, there is not a reasonable doubt. Doubt to be reasonable must be actual, not mere possibility or speculation. If you have a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the defendant, he is

entitled to a verdict of not guilty.

Number 17. Although you're to consider only the evidence in the case in reaching a verdict, you must bring to the consideration of the evidence your everyday common sense and judgment as reasonable men and women. Thus, you are not limited solely to what you see and hear as the witnesses testify. You may draw reasonable inferences from the evidence which you feel are justified in light of common experience, keeping in mind that such inferences should not be based on speculation or guess.

A verdict may never be influenced by sympathy, prejudice or public opinion. Your decision should be the product of sincere judgment and sound discretion in accordance with these rules of law.

Number 18. The evidence which you are to consider in this case consists of the testimony of the witnesses, the exhibits, and any facts admitted or agreed to by counsel.

There's two types of evidence; direct and circumstantial. Direct evidence is the testimony of a person who claims to have personal knowledge of the commission of the crime which has been charged, such as an eyewitness. Circumstantial evidence is the proof of a chain of facts and circumstances which tend to show whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty.

The law makes no distinction between the weight to be given either direct or circumstantial evidence. Therefore, all the evidence in the case, including the circumstantial evidence, should be considered by you in arriving at your verdict.

Statements, arguments and opinions of counsel are not evidence in the case. However, if the attorneys stipulate to the existence of a fact, you must accept the stipulation as evidence and regard that fact as proved.

You must not speculate to be true any insinuations suggested by a question asked to a witness. A question is not evidence and may be considered only as it supplies meaning to the answer.

You must disregard any evidence to which an objection was sustained by the Court and any evidence ordered stricken by the Court. Anything you may have seen or heard outside the courtroom is not evidence and must also be disregarded.

Number 19. The credibility or believability of a witness should be determined by his manner upon the stand, his relationship to the parties, his fears, motives, interests or feelings, his opportunity to have observed the matter — the manner to which he testified, the reasonableness of his statements and the strength or weakness of his recollections. If you believe that a witness has lied about any material fact in the case, you may disregard the entire testimony of that witness or any portion of his testimony which is not proved by other evidence.

Number 20. It is a constitutional right of a defendant in a criminal trial that he may not be compelled to testify. Thus, the decision as to whether he should testify is left to the defendant on the advice and counsel of his attorney. You must not draw any inference of guilt from the fact that he does not testify, nor should this fact be discussed by you or enter into your deliberations in any way.

Number 21. A witness who has special knowledge, skill, experience, training or education in a particular science, profession or occupation is an expert witness. An expert witness may give his opinion as to any matter in which he is skilled. You should consider such opinion -- such expert opinion and weigh the reasons, if any, given for it. You are not bound, however, by such an opinion. Give it the weight to which you deem it entitled, whether that be great or slight, and you

may reject it, if in your judgment the reasons given for it are unsound.

Number 22. Although you're to consider only the evidence in the case in reaching a verdict, you must bring to the consideration the evidence your everyday common sense and judgment as reasonable men and women. Thus, you are not limited solely to what you see and hear as the witnesses testify. You may draw reasonable inferences from the evidence which you feel are justified in the light of common experience, keeping in mind that such inferences should not be based on speculation or guess.

A verdict may never be influenced by sympathy, prejudice or public opinion. Your decision should be the product of sincere judgment and sound discretion in accordance with these rules of law.

Number 23. When you retire to consider your verdict, you must select one of your number to act as a foreperson who will preside over your deliberation and will be your spokesperson here in court.

During your deliberation, you will have all the exhibits which were admitted into evidence, these written instructions and form of verdicts which have been prepared for your convenience.

Your verdict must be unanimous. As soon as you've agreed upon a verdict, have it signed and dated by your foreperson and then return with it to this room.

Number 24. If during your deliberation you should desire to be further informed on any point of law or hear again portions of the testimony, you must reduce your request to writing signed by the foreperson. The officer will then return you to court where the information sought will be given to you in the presence of, and after notice to, the District Attorney and the defendant and his counsel.

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11. 

 Playbacks of testimony are time consuming and are not encouraged unless you deem it a necessity. Should you require a read back, you must carefully describe the testimony to be played back so the court recorder can arrange her notes. Remember the Court is not at liberty to supplement the evidence.

Now you're going to listen to the arguments of counsel who are going to endeavor to aid you to reach a proper verdict by refreshing in your minds the evidence and by showing the application there to the -- to the law. But whatever counsel may say, you'll bear in mind that it is your duty to be governed in your deliberation by the evidence as you understand it and remember it to be and by the laws as given to you in these instructions with the sole, fixed and steadfast purpose of doing equal and exact justice between the defendant and the State of Nevada.

Now, counsel, I think you're anticipating starting closings tomorrow, correct?

MR. STANTON: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. ALTIG: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So ladies and gentlemen, I've now given you the law that applies in this case. We're going to come back tomorrow at 9:30 in the — tomorrow at 9:30 in the morning and this is what's going to happen. The State's going to present it closing argument. Thereafter the defense will present its closing and the State will have the opportunity to also present a rebuttal. Once that's completed, you'll be taken back to the jury room to deliberate.

So ladies and gentlemen, until I see you tomorrow at 9:30, you're admonished not to converse amongst yourself or with anyone on any subject connected with the trial, do not read, watch or listen any report of or commentary on the trial by any medium of information, including without limitation television,

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THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MS. VON MAGDENKO: Thank you, Your Honor.

[Proceedings concluded at 2:57 p.m.]

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

Tray a Hegenheimen

Tracy A. Gegenheimer, CER-282, CET-282 Court Recorder/Transcriber

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 1 2 No. 66963 MICHAEL LEE, 3 4 Appellant, 5 vi. 6 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 7 Respondent. 8 9 APPELLANT'S APPENDIX VOLUME VI PAGES 1110-1323 10 STEVEN B. WOLFSON PHILIP J. KOHN Clark County District Attorney 200 Lewis Avenue, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor Clark County Public Defender 11 309 South Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2610 12 ADAM LAXALT Attorney for Appellant 13 Attorney General 100 North Carson Street Carson City, Nevada 89701-4717 (702) 687-3538 14 15 Counsel for Respondent 16 CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE I hereby certify that this document was filed electronically with the Nevada 17 2015. Electronic Service of the 18 Supreme Court on the foregoing document shall be made in accordance with the Master Service List as follows: 19 HOWARD S. BROOKS 20 CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO KEDRIC A BASSETT STEVEN S. OWENS 21 I further certify that I served a copy of this document by mailing a true and 22 correct copy thereof, postage pre-paid, addressed to: 23 MICHAEL A LEE 24 NDOC # 81950 25 c/o HIGH DESERT STATE PRISON PO Box 650 26 Indian Springs, NV 89070 27 BY28

Employee

County Public Defender's Office