IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

DARION MUHAMMAD-COLEMAN aka Darion Muhammadcoleman

Appellant,

VS

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Respondent

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CASE NO.: 72867k of Supreme Court

APPELLANT'S APPENDIX

VOLUME 5

615-819

Darion Muhammad-Coleman -vs- The State of Nevada #72867

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RTRAN 1 2 3 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 4 5 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 6 CASE NO. C-13-293296-2 Plaintiff, 7 VS. DEPT. NO. III 8 DARION MUHAMMAD-COLEMAN, 9 Defendant. 10 BEFORE THE HONORABLE DOUGLAS W. HERNDON, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 11 12 MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 2017 13 14 RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL - DAY 5 15 16 17 18 APPEARANCES: 19 For the State: MICHAEL J. SCHWARTZER 20 Chief Deputy District Attorney CHRISTOPHER S. HAMNER 21 Deputy District Attorney 22 For the Defendant: MICHAEL H. SCHWARZ, ESQ. 23 24 RECORDED BY: SARA RICHARDSON, COURT RECORDER 25

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analysis a year?

A On average, I would say I do maybe about 150 cases a year.

Q Okay. How often do you testify?

A I've testified on average, it's been running about six times a year.

Q Okay. Well, let me -- let me ask you this, have you -- were you kind of asked to analyze kind of a package in an event number under 130419-4147?

A Yes.

Q Okay. And were you asked to analyze some sort of substance that the police impounded that they believed possibly to be narcotics?

A Yes.

Q Why don't you explain to the jury a little bit about what that process is like, you know, you get this request, how do you test it?

A I receive a request from my supervisor, after the requests have been approved, and once I receive the request I can order the evidence from our main evidence vault. Every item of evidence that comes through the department is given a bar code and that bar code is scanned into a system. So I can very easily pick and choose which items of evidence I want to be delivered and I click and drag into a list. The evidence technicians at the main evidence vault can access that list and then they bring us the evidence the next day.

Q And those requested items, the specific items, can they be made by the either the police officer or maybe the district attorney or even -- even yourself? Would that be accurate?

A The request can be submitted by a district attorney or an officer, but the items of evidence that are booked into the system are generally booked by an officer.

Q Okay. So after you kind of click and drag, do they bring them to

your -- your lab?

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Α Yes.

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Q Okay. What do you do then?

Α Once they bring it to the laboratory I go and receive it and the transaction is tracked through our electronic system called ACE, it's Active Control of Evidence, and that tracks all of the -- that is the official chain of custody for the department. So that will track all the transactions within department members. And once I bring the evidence back to my lab bench I can begin my analysis.

Q Okay. And in this case did you request or have brought to your lab an item under impound package number 6, impound item number 20?

Α Yes, I did.

Q All right. And explain just to the jury what's a package and what's an item?

Α Sometimes for a specific case or event there may be several items of evidence, so when the officers book the items they may need multiple packages and the packages are numbered sequentially 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on and then items are the same. So in this case the item that was requested of me was package 6, item 20.

Q Okay. So there were 20 items in package -- well, at a minimum there were 20 items in package 6, right, and you just picked that 20th item, right, would that be accurate?

Α In this case there was only one inside this package.

Q Okay.

Α The previous 19 items may have been scattered through packages

1 through 5.

Q Okay. So you did that in this case. So now you get your -- you get your item out of your package. What do you do next?

A First, before I even open the package, I'll make sure that the seals and the markings on the package are in tact and that there's no evidence of tampering which in this case there was not. So then I'll go ahead and open the package and I'll take an inventory and compare the contents of the package to what's listed on the outside booking label.

Q All right. So on the booking label does it indicate kind of the gross weight of what the substance may be?

A At times it might.

Q Okay. In this case what was the gross weight of this package and item?

A The gross -- excuse me, the gross weight that was listed on the envelope was 8.3 grams.

Q And if you could explain to the jury, what is a gross weight mean in terms of what you do?

A A gross weight is the weight of the substance inside whatever packaging it's received in.

Q So the gross weight includes the weight of whatever the substance is packaged in as well as the substance itself?

A Correct.

Q Okay. So 8.3, with this particular item, what do you do next?

A I'll then begin to note the physical appearance of the evidence, whether it's a white powder or crystalline substance or a green leafy substance.

In this case it was an off-white crystalline substance. I'll then proceed to measure the gross weight measure of the substance as received so I can compare it to what was listed on the package and then I'll remove the packaging and measure the net weight of the item and then I can begin my chemical analysis.

- Q And what was the net weight of the item?
- A The net weight of this item was 7.15 grams.
- Q Okay. And then you said you begin kind of your analysis at that point?
 - A Yes.
- Q Or chemical analysis possibly. All right. Explain what that process is like to the jury.
- A In this case I performed two chemical color tests which gave me an indication of what the substance might contain and that helped me to prepare the sample for injection on to our gas chromatograph mass spectrometer or G.C.M.S. for short.
- Q Now, you mentioned that you did kind of a color test first to kind of help guide you, is that kind of the purpose of it to kind of give you a sense of maybe what potential narcotic you may be dealing with?
 - A Yes.
- Q Okay. And then you sent it over to some machine with a very fancy name and I can't even attempt to pronounce at this point. What was that again?
 - A It's G.C.M.S. for short.
 - Q Okay, G.C.M.S. What does that instrument do?

A The -- it's actually a two-part instrument. It's two instruments that are coupled together. The first part will separate mixtures of compounds and the second part will help to identify those isolated compounds.

Q Why do you want to separate them?

A If the compounds, if there's a mixture, then the data that you receive from the second part of the instrument will be a mixture of two compounds and it will be very difficult to identify and isolate those two compounds. So the first part of the instrument separates it for us, so the second part can give you better information on each individualized component.

Q Okay. So let's talk about the second part. How does the second portion of that instrument work of the G.S.M.? Did I do that right?

A G.C.M.S.

Q G.C.M.S. Tell us about the second portion of that instrument, how does that function?

A So the second portion of the instrument, once it receives each individualized component, it subjects that component to a very high energy beam which then fragments that molecule up into separate pieces and those pieces are plotted on a graph and that gives us structural information about the molecule. So if you think of the molecule like a jigsaw puzzle, when you drop a jigsaw puzzle, say, from a certain height, it's always going to break at the same points, it's always going to break at the weakest links and our molecule is the same way. When you hit it with the same amount of force, a constant amount of force, it's always going to break the same way. So we can compare our spectrum to a spectrum of a known material and make an identification.

Q Okay. So you're kind of matching the structure of the item that

you have with with known structures?						
A	Correct.					
Q	Kind of also like maybe comparing fingerprints in a way?					
Α	Yes.					
Q	Okay. So were you able to make a determination about what this					
the chemic	al structure was of this particular substance?					
A	Yes, I was.					
Q	And what was the determination that you made within a degree of					
scientific c	ertainty?					
А	I found that this substance tested positive for methamphetamine.					
Q	Okay. So it was meth and the net weight of that was 7.15 grams?					
A	Correct.					
Q	Okay.					
MR.	HAMNER: Court's indulgence. No further questions at this time.					
THE COURT: Mr. Schwarz.						
MR.	SCHWARZ: Yes, very, very briefly.					
	CROSS-EXAMINATION OF KHUSHBOO NARECHANIA					
BY MR. SC	HWARZ:					
Q	You would only be responsible for testing the chemical compound?					
A	Correct.					
Q	So, for example, fingerprinting the bag or that kind of stuff that					
would be somebody else?						
A	Correct.					
MR.	SCHWARZ: All right. I have nothing further. Thank you.					
THE	COURT: Anything further?					
	A Q A Q the chemic A Q scientific c A Q MR. THE MR. S BY MR. SC Q A Q would be s A MR. S					

1	MR. HAMNER: No, Your Honor.
2	THE COURT: Anything from our jurors?
3	Narechania?
4	THE WITNESS: Yes.
5	THE COURT: All right, Ms. Narechania, thank you very much for your
6	time. I appreciate it. You can excused.
7	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
8	THE COURT: State mate call their next witness.
9	MR. SCHWARTZER: State calls Anya Lester, Your Honor.
10	THE COURT: You said Lester, right?
11	MR. SCHWARTZER: Yes, Your Honor.
12	THE COURT: Good morning.
13	ANYA LESTER,
14	[having been called as a witness and being first duly sworn testified as follows:]
15	THE CLERK: You may be seated. Will you please state and spell your
16	name for the record.
17	THE WITNESS: My name is Anya, A-N-Y-A; Lester L-E-S-T-E-R.
18	THE COURT: Mr. Schwartzer.
19	MR. SCHWARTZER: Thank you, Your Honor.
20	DIRECT EXAMINATION OF ANYA LESTER
21	BY MR. SCHWARTZER:
22	Q Ms. Lester, how are you currently employed?
23	A I am a forensic scientist with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police
24	Department, forensic laboratory in the firearms and toolmarks analysis unit.
25	O What are some of the responsibilities of a forensic scientist in the

firearm and tool department?

A What I do is I examine firearms, ammunition, and ammunition components and any other firearm's related evidence, particularly the microscopic comparisons of ammunition components to determine if they were fired by a particular firearm.

Q Now, how long have you been doing that for Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department?

A I joined the forensic lab in December of 2008 as a forensic lab aide and I promoted into the forensic scientist position in December of 2009.

Q Did you have to go through any type of training in order to get that position as a forensic scientist?

A Yes. I have a bachelor of science degree in forensic science and since joining the firearms and toolmarks analysis unit in 2009, I completed a comprehensive training program which consisted of about 2500 hours of training. It included classes both internal to the lab and external agencies. I also toured various firearm and ammunition manufacturing facilities. I took a variety of manufacturer's armors courses. I did a series of mock cases underneath an experienced examiner and also supervised casework underneath an experienced examiner. And upon completion of that training I was required to pass a series of competency tests which allowed me to begin my own casework and that was in the spring of 2011.

- Q How many cases on average do have you a year?
- A I complete anywhere from 250 to 350 cases a year.
- Q Are you often called to testify in court or in a grand jury regarding your findings?

pistol was the first one, yes.

- Q And then an LC 9 millimeter, again, a Ruger, correct?
- A Yeah. Ruger model LC 9, 9 millimeter Luger caliber semi-automatic pistol.
- Q And that also -- and you were also asked to look at some casings and bullets as well?
 - A Yes, that's correct.
- Q Can you actually explain to the ladies and gentlemen of the jury what a casing is versus a bullet?
 - A Sure. I have a model if I may use it?
- MR. SCHWARTZER: Mr. Schwarz.
 - MR. SCHWARZ: I have no objection.
- THE COURT: Go ahead.
 - MR. SCHWARZ: As long as there is going to be no firing.
- 5 | THE WITNESS: No firing, just plastic model.
 - THE COURT: A big model.
 - THE WITNESS: So we refer to a cartridge, this is a single unit of ammunition. Some people call this a round and sometimes it's erroneously referred to as a bullet, like, people say I load my gun with bullets, but the whole thing is actually called a cartridge. It has several components. Part of it is the bullet or the projectile, that's the part that actually goes down the barrel and comes out of the muzzle of the firearm and flies through the air. Everything is held together by what we call a cartridge case.
 - And this case, it consists of here on this headstamp or this breechface area, a little area called the primer, this is a chemical compound

that's shock sensitive so that when you pull the trigger you get a firing pin or a striker that goes forward and it strikes that little chemical compound and makes a spark. What that spark does is it ignites what's inside here which is the powder and when that powder burns it liberates a large amount of gas and that's what actually propels the bullet down the barrel and out of the muzzle of the firearm.

BY MR. SCHWARTZER:

- Q Thank you. Now, so when you're asked -- when I say you were asked to look at some bullets and some casing, those are two separate items?
 - A Yes.
 - Q The projectile and the casing, right?
 - A Yes, that's correct.
- Q And each of those things are something that you can compare to the firearm, correct?
 - A Yes.
- Q Okay. And now, again, referring to 130419-4147, where do you get these items in order to do your analysis? Where do you get these firearms? These casings? What have you?
- A The -- the request comes into our laboratory usually by a detective or it could be from the D.A.'s office or another officer, we get a request. When that request comes in it goes to our manager and then the manager assigns it to a particular analyst. Once that case is assigned to me I go into our evidence management system and I, on my computer, I pull up those pieces of the evidence that were requested from the case to be analyzed and then that goes on to a list and then someone from our evidence vauit does a run everyday,

they bring that evidence to our laboratory. It is secure moved from the person who does the run to the evidence tech that's at our laboratory. And then the evidence is secure moved from the evidence tech to me so I can do my analysis.

- Q Now, obviously, you're not the person going out there gathering the evidence, that's the crime scene analyst's job, sometimes the detective's job, correct?
 - A Correct.
- Q But are you able to see on your forms where this evidence comes from? Where the casings come from? Bullets come from? Guns come from?
- A Yes. While I'm not the one who gathers the evidence out there at the scene I have a impound form and also I have the container that the evidence comes in and on there, it says where it was impounded from.
- Q Okay. First I want to talk about the P94 .40 caliber Ruger. Is that a Ruger?
 - A Ruger, yes.
- Q Thank you. Now you said you test fired that, made sure the safety worked, all that?
 - A Yes.
- Q Okay. When you test tell the ladies and gentlemen of the jury what you do when you test fire these weapons?
- A When we test fire it, we have an indoor shooting range and we have a shooting tank that's stainless steel. It's filled with about 600 gallons of water. It has a pneumatic lid and a port that we're able to shoot through. So when we test fire, we what we do is after I've done the initial exam that I

spoke about earlier making sure the gun is safe enough for me to actually fire it, I go into that room where that shooting tank is and I close the lid and I test fire into that port. The bullets go right into the water. Since water is denser than air, the bullets slow down in the water and then they just fall down into the bottom of the tank and then we have a vacuum tube to retrieve those out of water.

What that allows me to do is it allows me to maintain pristine samples from that particular firearm, test fires from that gun that I know came from that gun because I fired them myself. The same thing, in conjunction with that, we have a net that surrounds that shooting port and when the cartridge cases are extracted and ejected they get caught inside that net and it allows me to obtain those cartridge cases, test fires from that firearm that I know came from that gun because again I fired them myself.

Q Okay. And in your experience with this P94, when the casing's ejected from the firearm where do they tend to go to?

A In general if you hold the firearm upright the way it's supposed to be held, not sideways, and if you hold the muzzle parallel with the ground, not up or down, in general they eject back and to the right-hand side.

Q Now, were you asked to compare some casings and possibly bullets to this -- to the P94?

- A Yes, I was.
- Q Okay. Where did the casings come from?
- A If I may refer to my case file?
- Q And that would refresh your memory?
- A Yes, thank you.

MR. SCHWARTZER: And for the record, Your Honor, Ms. Lester does have her -- her complete forensic file with her which has been provided to the defense in discovery.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SCHWARZ: Judge, and with all due respect, I have no objection to the witness refreshing her recollection when she needs to.

MR. SCHWARTZER: Thank you, Mr. Schwarz.

THE WITNESS: So I was asked to examine ten .40 Smith and Wesson caliber cartridge cases and per the paperwork and the box those were retrieved from 2855 Fremont Street.

BY MR. SCHWARTZER:

- Q Okay.
- A I was also asked to look at four Speer 9 millimeter Luger cartridge cases and those came from that same location.
- Q Okay. Let me ask you this, the nine mill -- the four 9 millimeters you were asked to look at, would they -- would you expect them to be fired interest this .40 caliber?
 - A I would not. They're a different caliber.
- Q Okay. Were you able to compare the 40 -- the ten .40 caliber casings that was found at that the Fremont Street address to that P94?
- A Yes, I did compare those ten cartridge cases to the Ruger model P94.
- Q Can you tell the ladies and gentlemen of the jury how you go about making that comparison?
 - A Sure. Once I've done the test firing, like I talked about earlier, and I

have the pristine samples that I shot from the gun myself, what I do is I take those and I take two of the known samples and I put them on my comparison microscope. What it is, it's like two microscopes that are hooked together by what we call an optical bridge. It's a series of lenses that allows me to look through the eyepieces and to see the two things simultaneously side by side in my field of vision.

So what I do first is I take the two knowns, the test fires that were from gun, the ones that I fired, and I compare those to each other. And I kind of start broad, I look at the overall class characteristics. Those are the things that help me narrow it down. Like I look at this firing pin impression, like, is it circular in shape; is it square; is it rectangle. Then I look at the characteristics of the marks that I see are they arced; are they circular; are they straight and parallel; and I compare those to each other. Once I've seen that those are all the same, then I go down on to the microscopic level and look at the individual manufacturing marks to make the determination on the tests if I have sufficient quality and quantity of marks for me to be able to use those test fires to compare to the evidence item.

Once I have made that comparison, I have my comparison microscope, I have the two knowns, one on each side, I'll remove one of the knowns from one side and then I put the evidence one on the other side and I do the same direct comparison, this time of the test fire to the evidence in order for me to make a determination as to whether both of those things originated from the same firearm.

- Q Okay. And you did that in this case?
- A Yes, I did.

have this open, do you want to make sure with your bailiff make sure it's safe.

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Okay. Is there --

	Α	Yes.	I follow	the same proces	s every tir	me I do	a compa	arison.	Sc
for t	his part	icular	firearm,	I did the same p	rocess as	far as t	he test f	iring go	es
and then comparing the test cartridge cases to each other before comparing									
them	to the	evide	ence						

- Q Okay. Specifically, what kind -- what was the brand on the casings -- the cases found at the Fremont Street address?
 - A The four, 9 millimeter Luger cartridges cases were Speer brand.
- Q Okay. And that magazine at one point were there casings involve ---were there casings in that -- in that magazine?

THE COURT: Cartridges or casings?

BY MR. SCHWARTZER:

- Q Cartridges, excuse me, in the magazine?
- A When I received it the cartridges were not in the magazine.
- Q Okay. Were cartridges part of that package that you received?
- A I believe they're in these two packages here, yes.
- Q Okay. Can you open -- one would be 1D, one would be 1E. Could you open which ever one?
- A Sure. So I'll open the one that just has one first. This is from item 2.

THE COURT: All right. The one with one will be marked as 1D.

THE WITNESS: So this is one Speer, 9 millimeter Luger cartridge.

BY MR. SCHWARTZER:

Q Okay. So the same --

THE COURT: It's going to be bag and contents. So 1D will be the bag and the one cartridge.

MR. SCHWARZ: Yes, thank you.

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Examiner, theory of identification. And what I look for is agreements in all

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those class characteristics, those general characteristics that I talked about, and then sufficient agreement in those individual microscopic characteristics for me to make the opinion that this item came from this particular firearm. And how much that agreement is based on my education and experience, but it's also based on that comparison I do with the two knowns and I look for how much matching information is on those two knowns and I expect to see that amount of information consistent from my known to my unknown.

I also expect that amount of agreement to be greater than what I would expect to find on two items that I know did not come from the same gun. And from looking at guns for a number of years, I've test fired guns, looked at items to each other, and I have an idea, you know, in my head of how much matching information I see on two things that didn't come from the same gun versus two things that did.

So I'm meeting that threshold right there. And when I've met that threshold in my mind, I say in my opinion that's an identification to that particular firearm. Then before it's reported out, it is also verified by a second independent examiner and they also say that in their opinion that they agree that that came from that particular firearm.

- Q Okay. That was my next question, does anybody review your work.
 - A Uh-huh.
- Q So you come to your conclusions and before you generate a report you have someone review it?
- A Correct. It's -- the actual evidence is verified on a microscope, so they do actual microscopic comparison verification and they do note, and I do

have those notes in my case file, that they agreed with that conclusion. Then once the case is completed, the entire case is technically reviewed and that's by another experienced analyst to make sure that when did I my exam I followed the correct technical procedures, the ones that we have written down for our laboratory and for our department. Then after that review, it's reviewed by another person who does an administrative review and that's just looking for numbers, typos, page numbering, spellings, things like that.

- Q Is that all usually down before you show up in court here to testify?
- A Absolutely, yes.
- Q Okay. And I'm guessing if there's some kind of problem down the road you revise your report or so forth?
- A Yes. If I had to make a revision, I would have a supplemental report.
 - Q Okay.
 - A With the revision.
- Q I just want to -- I'm looking at I think which is the first page of your report.
 - A Sure.
- Q You testified that that magazine from that Ruger held seven cartridges?
 - A The one from the Ruger LC 9 held seven cartridges.
- Q Okay. But correct me if I'm wrong, under your results and conclusions on the first page of your report, doesn't it say that the magazine has a capacity of ten cartridges?
 - A That's for the magazine that goes with the Ruger model P94.

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24 25 Q Okay.

And then the one that goes with the LC 9, that one holds seven. Α That's in the next paragraph down or the next bullet point.

Okay. All right. Well, I guess I was confused because I thought when Mr. Schwartzer was asking you questions about the -- the Ruger, the .40 caliber weapon, you said it was a seven. So to clarify, the magazine connected with the Ruger .40 caliber weapon has a capacity of ten cartridges?

- Α That's correct, sir.
- Q And that would be ten plus one?
- Α That's correct, sir.
- If -- in other words, just -- how -- let me -- maybe you can explain to Q the ladies and gentlemen of the jury --
 - Α Sure.
 - Q -- how you would make it ten plus one.
 - Uh-huh. Α
 - Q What that means.

Α If I may use this one as an example, the cartridges, how you load this firearm, you load cartridges here into the magazine, this is inserted here into the magazine well. And then the thing is to shoot this, I still have to get one of these into this gun. So to do that, normally what you do is you manually pull back the slide and then when it goes forward it takes the top one off of there and moves it into the chamber which is the rear part of this barrel, and then it's ready for it to be fired.

So technically you could have no cartridge in there, you could have seven in here and that would be seven. But if I took the seven in here,

forensic scientist in the latent print fingerprint department?

- A Quite a bit, actually.
- Q Can you tell the ladies and gentlemen what your background is?
- A So I have a bachelor's of arts degree in the natural sciences from the Johns Hopkins University. And following after receiving my degree, I spent just over a year with the department of neuroscience at the Kennedy Krieger Institute which is in Baltimore, Maryland. As part of the department of neuroscience I did benchwork in cell biology and biochemistry, mostly D.N.A. subcloning and expression.

After that I spent year and a half with the Baltimore City Police
Department as a crime lab technician. The job duties are very similar to what
you would call a crime scene investigator here in Las Vegas. My duties were to
respond to crime scenes, document and recover evidence. And my training
there included photography as well as the development and recovery of latent
prints. After I left Baltimore City in 2007, I came out to Las Vegas as a
forensic scientist trainee and I spent 18 months in an intensive training program
which consisted of both academic and practical exercises. I took a variety of
tests along the way and at the end of my training program I took my final
qualification exam and began doing benchwork. And I've been doing that
almost ten years now.

- Q Okay. So for those ten years that you've been doing that, about how many cases per year have you -- do you average that you look at prints?
- A Well, it can vary from it can vary from year to year, but in a typical year anywhere from 100 to 150 cases.
 - Q Okay. So you would say you've looked at, you try to make

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24 25 comparisons in over 1,000 cases?

Α I would say easily. And each case can have -- could have a few dozen comparisons or it could have a few hundred.

Q Okay. Now, Mr. Sahota, have you testified in District Court before here in the Eighth Judicial District Court?

Α I have. I've -- I've testified in the Eighth Judicial District. I've also testified in Federal Court for the district of Nevada.

Q Okay. And both those cases or in those cases was it as a latent fingerprint examiner?

Α it was.

Q And how many times do you believe you've testified in court as a latent fingerprint examiner?

Α I would estimate maybe two dozen times.

Q Okay.

Α Three dozen.

Q Now I want you to explain to the ladies and gentlemen of the jury what a latent fingerprint is.

Α So the easiest way to understand what a latent print is is to really just look at the skin on your fingers and your palm. From far away you can see that there are these dark lines running across the palm of your hand, these are the major creases of the palm. You also have creases along each joint in your finger. If you look at the skin a little bit more closely, you can see that aside from the creases you also see these, you see these ridges, you see these lines running across your skin, we call those friction ridges and they're made of a series of peaks and valleys and it behaves very much like an ink stamp.

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So with an ink stamp you have some kind of -- you have some kind of an impression, you have a template. It could be your name and address, it could be your important account information or something like that. And with an ink stamp you take that -- take that template, you put it on to the ink pad and then you transfer that on to the sheet of paper and it leaves behind in ink a representation of whatever was on that template, whatever the information was.

Well, a latent fingerprint or a latent palm print is basically the same thing except that the template is the ridges on your skin, instead of ink you have sweat or other residue that may be present, and then when you touch something, if you touch a sheet of paper, if you grab a doorknob, or pick up a water glass, you might leave behind some of that residue and it retains the shape and structure of those friction ridges from your skin.

We call them latent because it's not visible to the naked eye. We will typically need to use some sort of physical or chemical development procedure to make it visible and then we either have to capture it as a tape lift or as a photograph.

- Q Okay. So you said you might be able to make a comparison?
- A Correct.
- Q So putting my hand -- I'm putting my hand down right here, pressing my fingers down on this banister right here, immediately after doing that, if you went to process -- someone would look for prints on this, would they find any fingerprints for sure?
 - A Not necessarily.
 - Q Okay. Why not?

 A So, again, if we think about the -- if we think about the ink stamp analogy, creating that impression is the interaction of three different materials. One is the stamp or the template itself, one is the medium, the ink or sweat or residues that's used to make the transfer and the third is the surface upon which the impression is being made. If the template -- if the template is damaged or contaminated, then that's going to -- that's not going to leave a very good recording. If there's not enough -- if there's not enough ink, if there's not enough sweat or residue or if there's too much, then again there will be a transfer, but what gets left behind is not going to look -- is not going to look exactly like what was on the template.

And then of course there's the surface that you're leaving the impression on, we talk about, in latent prints, we talk about ideal and non-ideal surface. And so an ideal surface would be something smooth and shiny like clean — clean glass or, you know, polished — polished, painted surface. And then, you know, things like the screen of your smartphone, I mean, I'm sure everybody has had that experience either on their television screen, on their tablet, or on their cell phone they see the — you can see the fingerprint impressions.

And then there are non-ideal surfaces which are exactly the opposite. They tend to be the coarse, non-smooth, non-shiny surfaces. You can think of something like coarse wood, sandpaper, any of those things are not going to be very receptive to accepting that latent print impression.

Q Okay. So you -- in that -- in that answer you said sometimes a template's damaged. What are some things that can damage the template? Environment?

A There can be any -- well, any one of a number of reasons, when we look at the demographics, we know that people say, for example, that work with their hands, if you're a tradesperson, you know, you work in construction or landscaping, you work with your hands, the condition of your skin is not going to be as good. You could have -- you could have a skin condition. There's some medical disorders that can cause problems with the -- with the friction ridge skin and disrupt or destroy the template. Sometimes it's temporary, sometimes it's permanent. You can have scarring, if you have traumatic injury to the hand or to the fingers, there can be scarring and other -- other residual components from the traumatic injury that can -- that can distort the template as well.

Q Okay. So if I put my hand down on this banister and it wasn't looked at today, it was looked at a week from now, would that affect the ability of getting fingerprints on that banister from myself?

A Potentially, so that goes a little bit to the -- the type of medium, the type of transfer medium that we're talking about, what kind of sweat residue. You actually -- the sweat residue on your skin can actually take on two or three different forms and depending on -- and the major components typically of your sweat residue is going to be water, it's going to be fats and oils, fatty acids and oils, and it's going to be various salt compounds. But it's not necessarily going to be always in the same ratio. Many times latent prints tend to be a little bit high on the water content and a little bit low on the fats and oils and maybe on the -- on the salt residues.

Every -- every individual is a little bit different. We're all kind of like walking chemistry sets and we're not all secreting the same, the same

chemical, the same materials all the time. So depending on the chemical composition of the sweat residue it could be very persistent. We've looked at evidence that's six months, a year, 18 months old and successfully recovered latent prints. We've looked at -- we've looked at evidence that was recovered and submitted within a few weeks and recovered nothing.

- Q Okay. Now I want to actually talk to you a little bit about how you obtain evidence to look at.
 - A Sure.
- Q So you said before you don't go out to the scene and take prints, correct?
 - A Correct.
 - Q Okay. Who typically does that in a case?
- A So generally speaking, the evidence that we're looking at will either come from a crime scene analyst, that's the crime scene investigator who's specific job duties are to go to the crime scenes and to locate, document, and recover evidence. We will sometimes look at evidence that's recovered by investigators, by detectives, and police officers. Typically that'll be actual physical evidence, they'll bring back a they'll bring back a gun or they'll bring back a bag of papers or something like that and we'll look at that evidence.
- Q Okay. So when a crime scene analyst dusts for prints or tries to obtain prints, do they always obtain a print that you can make a comparison to?
- A No. So basically how that how that process is works is the crime scene analysts have a very broad responsibility for identifying, documenting, and recovering physical evidence from a crime scene. So they have very broad parameters. They use a standard of what we call is suitable for recovery

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meaning that when the crime scene analyst is processing for latent prints, they see something that looks like a latent print, there are some latent print detail, there's some friction ridge skin detail there. They're not going to make a determination as to whether or not that's forensically useful for comparison identification. Their job is to recovery that print, package it up, put it into the -into our evidence system, start the chain of custody, and then it comes to a specialist such as myself.

I'm particularly trained to look at these latent prints and then make a decision as to whether they can be manually compared to known prints of individuals, if they can be put in the computer system. The latent print examiner is going to make those determinations.

- Q Okay. And sometimes the crime scene analyst at the scene is unable to even obtain prints for you to look at?
 - Α Correct.
 - Q Okay. But you -- obviously, you wouldn't then get any information?
 - Α Correct. And that's actually a rather common outcome.
- Q Okay. Now, I want to direct your attention to event number 130419-4147, were you asked to do some comparisons in this case?
 - Α Yes, I was.
- Q Okay. How do -- how did you go about getting -- well, first off, who makes that request?

Typically the -- typically the laboratory requests come from the case officer, will be a detective -- detective or investigator who's assigned to the case. Occasionally we'll get requests directly from an attorney, from the district attorney's office or another attorney related to the case.

- Q Okay. Now, I imagine some cases you don't have someone to compare to, cases where it's, I guess, a whodunit and they're trying to figure out who the person is, correct?
 - A Correct.
- Q Okay. And then in some cases you would have a person they'd ask you to compare to, correct?
 - A Correct.
- Q Okay. And when you want to make a comparison, not only do you have your item of evidence that you're looking at to see if to obtain a latent fingerprint that you can make a comparison to, but then you must have something to compare it to?
 - A Correct.
 - Q And what is that thing you're comparing it to?
- A So typically what happens, when I get a lab request and a lab request is basically a work order, it's a document or it's an electronic request that gives me the Las Vegas Metro event numbers, it basically tells me where the evidence is, how to find it, and then it'll include a list of -- list of names with their -- with their file numbers or dates of births or some kind of identifying information. And then what I do is I take that -- take that file number, I go into our fingerprint database, so we have a substantial electronic database of fingerprint cards. I will then -- I'll then use that number or use that identifying information to go into the database and collect the known prints of the individual.
- Q Those cards, they come from everywhere, right? They come from people doing -- getting C.C.W.s, people who are applying for a sheriff's --

THE WITNESS: Excuse me. These are the photographs that I looked at that were submitted by the C.S.A., Felabom.

BY MR. SCHWARTZER:

- Q So I'm showing you Exhibit 80, publishing Exhibit 81, 82, 83, 80 -- it's actually 85, 86, and this one's 84. Okay. So this is what's been labeled as the car molding?
 - A Okay.
- Q Correct? That was what that was labeled as in Mr. Felabom's report, evidence impound?
 - A That's the information I received, yes.
- Q Okay. And it appears in this -- did you actually look at this object itself?
 - A I did not.
 - Q Okay. You just looked at photographs of this object?
- A Correct.
 - Q And you believe you were able to make a comparison based on the photographs of this object?
 - A Correct, Yes.
 - Q Okay. Can you explain to me how you were able to make a comparison using photos as opposed to the physical evidence?
 - A Well, so it's, actually it's pretty simple, it's a practical matter that if I'm going to be making a comparison to a known print and the cards, the fingerprint cards we print off, they just come off on just a regular 8 1/2 by 11 sheet of paper. There's nothing there's nothing particularly special or fancy about it. And the comparisons are comparisons are typically either going to

be done, what we call manually, where I take the -- I take the unknown fingerprint and then I take the known fingerprint card and then I use some kind of magnification tool, magnifying glass or a lens or a loupe and then I'll make a -- I'll make a manual comparison by going back and forth between the two images.

It's also actually quite common for us to make digital comparisons. And in the digital comparison what I'll do is I'll take the -- I'll take the known print, I'll take the known exemplar of the subject and I'll take the latent fingerprint, if it's a powder print that's on a fingerprint card, and then I'll scan those -- I'll scan those impressions, excuse me, at high resolution into photoshop. So when the -- when the C.S.A.s photograph latent prints, it's actually kind of saves us a step because the impressions are already in a digital format. We can -- we can calibrate them. They're photographed, if you've seen or if you're going to see again the photographs, there is a little sticker, there is a little tag in there that actually has a calibrated -- calibrated metric ruler. So we're able to calibrate those images one to one, make them life-size, make them true-to-life size.

- Q Let me stop you there, Mr. Sahota.
- A Uh-huh, sure.
- Q Let me put that exhibit up, 86, that will help explain it.
- A Uh-huh. Sure. So we have the -- and we have this -- we have this little metric ruler right there. We have --
- Q For the record you're marking the ruler that's in the top portion of the Exhibit 86.
 - A That's correct. And so there are handy tools that are already built

into the photoshop that let us take that known measurement, calibrate the image so that it's -- so that it's true to size, or as we refer to it, one to one. And then we can -- we can proceed with our comparison from there.

- Q Okay. And then specifically with these photographs, you then made a comparison to the people you were asked to make a comparison to?
 - A Correct.
 - Q Do you know when that request was made?
 - A Not specifically, no. If I may refresh my recollection?
 - Q If that will refresh your memory?
- A That might be -- I don't have the specific date, but I can estimate that the laboratory request was made sometime the beginning of 2014.
 - Q Okay.
 - A More than likely.
- Q Well, fair to say if you didn't have the exemplar for Mr. Muhammad-Coleman for July -- until July 3rd, 2013, it had to be sometime after that?
 - A Correct.
- Q Okay. Now, when you make a -- so you were asked to compare to a bunch of people, Mr. Muhammad-Coleman, Mr. Borero, not Mr. McCampbell. Now, when you make -- when you're able to look at a latent print and compare it to the exemplar of a known print and you make a conclusion that that's that print, do you then go through everyone else that you were asked to compare to or do you stop there?
- A No. When -- let me rephrase that. Once we've made an identification, if I'm comparing the latent print to the known exemplars and I

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find a match and then that -- I continue the comparison and reach the conclusion that it's an identification, then at that point the comparisons stop. So if I have five subjects to look at and the first person, first subject I look at matches a latent print, it's -- I conclude that it's an identification, then I stop, I don't look at the remaining four subjects.

Q Okay. Now, with the -- that first item, the seven photographs from the side of the broken piece car door molding, so you do what you just said, you print it up with the special photo, blow it up, and then compare it to the exemplar prints of the individuals you were asked to compare it to, correct?

- A That's correct.
- Q And when you do that, when do you the side-by-side, do you print out photos of doing that side by side?
 - A In most cases.
 - Q Okay. In this case did do you that?
 - A I did.
 - MR. SCHWARTZER: May I approach, Your Honor?
 - THE COURT: Yes.

BY MR. SCHWARTZER:

- Q Showing you Exhibit 1 -- State's Proposed Exhibit 120, do you recognize this item?
 - A I do.
- Q Okay. You recognize this as what? I mean, not what you're specifically seeing, but is this actually your work?
- A This is actually my work. It's a pair of side-by-side images. It's one latent print or unknown print, the photograph of unknown print from Q1, that's

the photograph that was submitted by C.S.A. Felabom. And then on the right-hand side is a -- is a digital scan of the known print of Darion Muhammad-Coleman. And then you'll see there's some annotations on the photographs that refer to some of the features that I was looking at.

Q Okay.

A In the comparison.

MR. SCHWARTZER: Move for admission of Exhibit 120, Your Honor.

MR. SCHWARZ: No objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: That will be admitted. Thank you.

[STATE'S EXHIBIT 120 ADMITTED]

BY MR. SCHWARTZER:

Q Publishing 120, show the jury what we're talking about. So this would be the right exemplar of Darion Coleman and this would be the fingerprint from the photograph of the car molding?

A Correct. Yeah, that's the unknown -- that's the unknown print on the left and that's the -- that's the known print, inked print on the right.

Q This isn't the greatest photograph, the photographs you use are a little higher density?

A Correct. So what -- what happens is the C.S.A., they photograph the -- they photograph the impressions at high resolution and then in this case, so what happens is I recover that photograph, I use it for the comparison, I then save it again as a digital image, it gets, you know, it gets printed every time -- every time you print and rescan an image is lose a little bit of a -- little bit of resolution. And I believe the source for this is actually from a P.D.F. file, so there's been -- there's been some image compression.

Q Okay.

A In this case.

Q So when you're making that comparison between the known print to the unknown print, what do you do?

A So typically what's going to happen is any time — any time I have a latent print as part of my — part of my analysis, part of my process to determine if I want to compare the print, I'm going to be looking, I'm going to be looking at the — what information I have in there. So some of it is not as — not as specific, I look at thing like the shape, the shape of the impression, I look at the general overall flow of the ridges which tells me some different information. So I know here that I can kind of estimate here that the core area is down here. So we're actually, this whole region up here, I can make a good estimate even before looking at any of the known prints. I can make an estimate that the region of the finger that I'm looking at is going to be in the tip area.

I'll give you the short version, but the slope and the slant of the -slant of the ridges where you can see more curvature down here and then the
ridges tend to flatten and slide down, down and to the right, it's not -- it's not
necessarily conclusive, but it's a good indicator that I'm probably looking at -I'm probably looking at a right thumb. So I look for information like that that
makes the -- makes my search a little bit more efficient. So if I'm going to start
looking at the known subjects for comparison, I'm going to start looking at the
right tip area of the right thumbs first and then -- are you able to enlarge a little
bit? Do you want to --

Q For the record you have made various marks --

THE COURT: Do you wish him to enlarge the known or unknown?

THE WITNESS: The unknown.

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THE COURT: Okav.

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BY MR. SCHWARTZER:

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I can just get closer, if that helps? Q

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Α That'll -- that'll work too.

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Q Tell me where to stop.

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Α Thank you. And the reason I asked to enlarge is you'll see, you

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may or may not be able to see, there are little red dots.

THE COURT: Tell you what, hold on a second here.

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THE WITNESS: Sure.

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BY MR. SCHWARTZER:

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Well, here I can actually zoom in to that. Q

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Α Okay. There you go.

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So this particular impression is actually very good quality. Normally the impressions that we look at are not this clear. So that was -- that was

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fortunate that we had a -- I had a clear impression that I could -- that I could

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work with. Now, what I'm -- so what I'm going to do is I'm going to make

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some markings on to the screen to show you what I'm talking about in terms of

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ridge path. Ridge paths are actually what we look at. We're not just interested

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in the areas that are marked by the dots. We're interested in what the entire

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ridge is doing.

So, for example, in this case you have a ridge that just -- that starts there on right side of -- the right side of the impression, it runs all the way

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across to the left and then if we come down right -- one ridge right below that

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where one of the red dots is you'll see what we call a bifurcation. Bifurcation

just means that one ridge that splits into two and then from the other side we have what we call a short ridge. You can see the -- you can see the beginning and ending of both sides of the ridge and it's sandwiched in between these other two up here and down there.

Partly because the impression is so clear, we typically -- or latent print examiners are typically not going to trace the entire -- entire ridge in those cases. We're just going to highlight -- we're just going to highlight these areas where you see the red markings. These are what we call minutiae. So again, we have another bifurcation over here. We have what we call a ridge ending, meaning you can just see one -- one end of the ridge. And you have some different -- different formations.

And that's -- and then taken in total, starting from the top or starting from the bottom, I'll just work my -- I'll work my way through the -- through the print looking for all those types of features and information. And then typically what I will do is I will pick something, what we call the target area, I'll pick something that looks like a distinctive clustering of ridges of minutiae and then I'll use that to conduct my search against the known prints. If I find the corresponding ridge structure in one of the known prints and then from that point then I expand my comparison out -- and I'm just drawing a couple arrows up and down on the impression -- I'll then expand my -- my region of comparison out from that area to look for additional matching detail. And then I'll either render a conclusion that it's either a match in the identification or it's an exclusion meaning it doesn't belong to that person.

- Q Okay. For the record you made various marks.
- A Correct.

Q On Exhibit 120.

So after going through this process with the unknown print are you -- you're matching it -- are you trying to match it up with the known print, these ridges?

- A Correct.
- Q Okay. And you did that -- you did so in this case?
- A I did.
- Q Okay. And what was your conclusion regarding the suitable print from the photograph of the broken piece of car door molding?
- A So with respect to the -- to the latent impression that I marked as Q1A, I identified it to the right thumb of Darion Muhammad-Coleman.
- Q Thank you. And then you also went through another five potential prints, correct?
- A Correct. There was another package of latent prints that was submitted by C.S.A. Toeppen, now King.
 - Q Okay. And that's regarding from the 1990 Cadillac?
 - A Correct. Yeah, the Brougham.
- Q Brougham. And in that case from -- we'll just go in order from your report on your card Q2, lift card from the exterior, rear driver window of the 1990 Cadillac, were you able to match that palm print to somebody?
- A I was. After the -- after comparing all the subjects, the named individuals that have been provided to me in the work order, I wasn't able to make an identification. So I did a computer-based search of our known print database and was able to match that print to Richard McCampbell, I believe is the name.

- Q Would it be surprising to you that the owner of the vehicle's palm print was on the vehicle?
 - A It would not surprise me. No.
- Q Going to what you marked as Q3 which is a lift card from the exterior rear drive door of the 1990 Cadillac, you were unable to -- fair to say you weren't able to make a -- anyone you could compared it to was not the person who left that print?
 - A Correct. That's the -- that's simply --
 - Q Roundabout way of saying it? Yeah?
- A Right. I didn't -- I didn't necessarily have all the known prints I needed to compare all of the subjects. So for the ones that I could compare, there was no match, they were all excluded, conducted a computerized database search as well, but was unable to identify the source of that impression.
- Q Okay. Q4, which was a lift card from the exterior passenger side of the B-pillar, can you explain to the ladies and gentlemen of the jury what a B-pillar is?
 - A B-pillar, do I have --
 - Q Let me help you with that.
 - A Yeah. Do we have a picture of a car?
- THE COURT: Why don't you use the picture of the car.
 - MR. SCHWARZ: Your Honor, may we approach?
 - THE COURT: Yep.
 - [Bench conference -- not transcribed]
 - THE COURT: All right. We're going to take a quick recess, ladies and

gentlemen.

During the recess you are admonished not to talk or converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with the trial or read, watch, or listen to any report of or commentary on the trial by any medium of information including, without limitation, to new spapers, television, the Internet, and radio. You cannot form or express any opinion on any subject connected with the case 'til it's finally submitted to you, no research, investigation, or re-creation. Be about 10 or 15 minutes. Okay? Thank you.

You can step down as well, Mr. Sahota.

[Outside the presence of the jury panel]

THE COURT: Okay. We're in recess, guys. Thank you.

MR. SCHWARZ: Thank you, Judge.

[Recess at 11:42 a.m.; proceedings resumed at 12:03 p.m.]

[In the presence of the jury panel]

THE MARSHAL: Jury's present, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. You all can be seated.

All right. We are back on the record. Mr. Muhammad-Coleman's present with his attorney. State's attorneys are present, jurors are all present. We're going to continue on with the direct examination of State's witness, Mr. Sahota.

And I will remind you that you're still under oath, okay?

THE WITNESS: Understood.

THE COURT: Thank you.

All right, Mr. Scwhartzer.

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BY MR. SCHWARTZER:

Q All right, sir, showing you Exhibit 65, the last question is if you can tell the ladies and gentlemen of the jury what the B-pillar is of the vehicle.

Certainly. The short answer, and I'm going to go ahead and I'm going to mark the vertical support strut that's in the -- in the center of the vehicle, that's your B-pillar. And then you start from the front of the vehicle, and that first vertical support strut is going to be your A-pillar, then the next one's going to be your B-pillar, and then depending -- depending on who you talk to, you might consider this to be, this third one on the right to be the C-pillar and then depending on what kind of structural material are there, they might -- might consider that the D -- the D-pillar or you might just lump it all together and make it all make it all C.

But those lettered pillars are just basically the vertical support struts that hold up the roof of the car.

- Great. So that that lift card from the B-pillar from the 1990 Cadillac, you were able to identify that to the right palm of Richard McCampbell?
 - Α That's correct.
- Q And Q5, which was a lift card from the exterior rear passenger window of the 1990 Cadillac, there was a suitable print but you were unable to link it up to anybody, but you were able to exclude the people you were asked to compare it to including Darion Muhammad-Coleman?
- Α Yeah, I was able to exclude four of the subjects, two of the subjects I didn't have sufficient known prints to make a comparison.
 - Q So the four people were Darion Muhammad-Coleman, Dale Borero.

1	Ashland Dennis [phonetic], and Richard McCampbell?	
2	А	That's correct.
3	Q	And to clarify, Ashland Dennis was an individual that you got
4	fingerprints from with Tahir Shahab and a Quadratullah Noori?	
5	A	Correct. Yes.
6	Q	Okay. So then the last one would be a Q6, which is a lift card from
7	an interior front passenger window?	
8	A	Correct.
9	Q	In which you were not able there were no suitable prints for
10	comparison?	
11	A	Correct. There was nothing on that card that I could use to make a
12	comparison.	
13	Q	So you were able to find fingerprints of Richard McCampbell on that
14	1990 Cadillac?	
15	A	Correct.
16	Q	And you were able to find the fingerprint, the right thumb print of
17	Darion Muhammad-Coleman on that broken piece of car door molding?	
18	A	Correct.
19	MR. SCHWARTZER: No further questions.	
20	THE COURT: Thank you.	
21	<u>:</u>	Mr. Schwarz.
22	MR.	SCHWARZ: Yes, I just have one.
23		CROSS-EXAMINATION OF ERIC SAHOTA
24	BY MR. SCHWARZ:	
25	Q	How are you, sir?
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Α Approximately.

Q Okay. And when -- when you rode out there to you -- I assume you don't just sit around the station waiting for a homicide, you're probably doing whatever you do in your personal life and then you get called out, correct?

- Yes, that's correct. Α
- Q So you get called out and you meet with a group of people there?
- Α I do. When I arrive on the scene out there, there's already marked units that are already there. They're the first responders. They're out there. they secure our crime scene. And the way they do that is they use, you guys all have seen it, the yellow crime scene tape. The marked units block off an area to protect whatever evidence that we have until plain clothes, which is us, the detectives that come out there. So when I get out there we have -- there's only one entrance and exit to Travelers Inn and that's off of Boulder Highway.
- Q Let me stop you there, Detective. Showing you Exhibit 10, if that helps.
- Okay. Yes, it does. So when I arrive here, this is the entrance, the driveway to the Travelers Inn. That's the only one in and out. Right here on the southwest corner is where the office is located. There is a, like, wooden fencing that's right along Boulder Highway, kind of decorative-type fencing. But on the backside there's a large cinderblock cement wall that's fairly high, that would be the north side of the building. The east side, which is the far end, that has a 15 to 20, approximately 20 foot cinderblock wall. And then on the south area there is chain-link-type of fencing with the green privacy plastic strips. And then on -- south of that fencing it's just an open dirt lot.

So Boulder Highway would be right here, where you folks see the

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tape.

THE COURT: You can draw, Terri, with your finger on there.

THE WITNESS: Okay. This is — this would be the entrance and this is going to be Boulder Highway right on this side.

THE COURT: Thank you.

BY MR. SCHWARTZER:

- Q Okay. And for the record you made two red lines about the middle of the photograph of Exhibit 10. So if I'm looking at the building, am I looking north? If I'm looking at the structure?
 - A At the structure, yes, you would be looking north.
 - Q Okay.

THE COURT: From this photograph?

MR. SCHWARTZER: From this photograph.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Thank you.

BY MR. SCHWARTZER:

- Q So once you get there and there's already been a perimeter established by patrol you said?
- A There's actually two perimeters which is difficult to see on this. So you have your initial crime scene tape that blocks anybody from going in and out of the area. And then where the patrol car is parked, that is a patrol car there that's up against the building, there is another set of crime scene tape, I believe.
 - Q Okay.
- A So we have an inner and outer perimeter is what we call it. And all of our evidence is going to be on that inner perimeter east, looking east towards

 the -- the red shipping container.

Q Okay. So once -- when you're driving over there are you in a vehicle which you can hear radio traffic?

A Yes.

Q Are you hearing what's going on regarding the crime scene? While you're driving to the scene, do you have --

A A little bit of information. Typically, and at the time there wasn't a cell phone law, typically you could be on the phone, you know, getting updates. We talk to each other, assignments, who's going where, who's going to take care of what, depending on the information that we have. So that's really more what's happening as we're driving. But, yes, I have a plain car that I drive and it does have radio, lights, and siren in it.

Q Okay. So once you're there and you've been talking over your cell phone while driving there, does someone brief you about what happened at the scene -- about what they have evidence-wise? Scene-wise? The information they have as of that point?

A Absolutely, when we -- when we arrive and that's -- there's -- there's four other -- there's four Homicide detectives that responded and a sergeant and a lieutenant that day. So what happens is the patrol officers who are initial responders, they give information and at that time it was our Violent Crime Section and we are briefed by the Violent Crimes detective, which was Detective Pazos.

So he's put together all the information from the patrol officers, anybody that was in the area, so we have an idea of who we need to talk to, who's present, and what -- what we have, you know, initial basis of what we

have.

- Q Who's -- who takes over as lead detective in this case?
- A I do. This is -- this is my case. I'm considered to be the case agent or the lead detective on this one.
- Q As your role as lead detective or case agent, do you then delegate responsibilities to individuals on your team?
- A Yes. At that point Detective Mogg went to U.M.C. Trauma because we knew that we had -- we had been advised that our victim had been transported and wasn't expected to live. And then at the scene would have been myself, Detective Wilson, Detective Smith, and Detective Embrey, as well as Sergeant Fabian, and Lieutenant Ray Steiber.
- Q Now as lead detective is it important for you to get a lay of the land, to walk the scene, if you will?
- A Yes. Typically before we start doing any interviews so that we can get a visual on what we've been told and see exactly what the area of the crime scene looks likes, as a team, we'll go in and we'll, what we call, walk the scene and that's going in under the tape that's been secured and taking a look at what we have, so when we conduct those interviews we kind of have an idea what we're talking about or what they're talking about, so you're all on the same page.
- Q So showing you Exhibit 14, this is part of the inner perimeter, is that fair to say?
 - A Yes.
- Q Okay. Showing you Exhibit 18, again part of the inner perimeter, this is even closer to that --

A Yes. That's the far east wall that I was talking about and part of shipping container.

Q Okay.

A So you're looking at the northeast corner of that whole property right here in this scene.

Q So when you're walking this scene what of -- what was any -- if anything important when you're walking the scene that you took note of that -- during your investigation?

A Well, there was several items that -- sir, yeah, can you move that down a little bit? There we go.

So there is several items to note. The patrol officers did a great job for us because they tried to protect -- there's people that are in these two, you know, in the hotel rooms, there the motel rooms. So they have someone stationed posted up over there to protect it. But they also went and took cones and kind of marked important areas that, you know, they wanted us to see where there's potential evidence, the gun, the cart casings, any blood, any items of evidence that they would -- they think initially upon their initial response would be important to us. So they try to help us.

Q Okay. Where -- what kind -- where there any type of gun evidence at the scene?

A Yes.

Q And we already heard from -- from C.S.A. Felabom, there was two different kind of caliber.

A A 9 millimeter and a .40.

Q Right. Where did you find the 9 millimeter casings generally?

A The 9s, well, there's -- so the way I look at this is there are four parking stalls on this far east end. There's three painted lines which gives you four stalls. So going from the building to the south one, two, three, and four. So our .40 calibers were in the stall designated number 3, 4, right -- right in that area, real close together.

Q Okay.

A Right in front of the -- the red shipping container, you know, in the designated stalls.

- Q So where generally did you find the 9 millimeter casings?
- A There's two in stall number 3.
- Q And can you -- you can make a mark.
- A Pardon me?
- Q Make a mark.

A Okay. So you can see the parking bumpers just barely, I believe, right there. So this would be 3. Okay. And then there was one somewhere in here and then somewhere back in here. So there's four 9s.

Q Okay. So they were in that in kind of toward the north side of the building except for the one it looks like by the white car?

A Actually, they would be -- stall 3 would be to the east end of the parking lot right behind the white Ford Taurus and then one towards the north side, yeah, it would be northwest of the main scene right here in this area close to the building.

- Q Okay. And then was there also casings found of a .40 caliber?
- A Yes.
- Q And how many casings were those?

1	Q	Let me show you real fast.	
2		MR. SCHWARTZER: May I approach?	
3	THE COURT: Yeah.		
4	BY MR. SCHWARTZER:		
5	Q	It's kind of hard to see it on the screen.	
6	A	Sorry.	
7	Q	No, you're fine.	
8	А	Right here, from this angle, yeah.	
9	Q	You see it right here?	
10	Α	In the number 3. So	
11	Q	Okay. Let me put it back on.	
12	А	I'm sorry.	
13	Q	So you see it now?	
14	A	Yes, I do.	
15	Q	Showing you Exhibit 32 again, and you know what, I made that	
16	hard for you. Why don't we use Exhibit 33. Okay.		
17	А	There it is.	
18	Q	Okay.	
19	THE COURT: By the big cone.		
20	BY MR. SCHWARTZER:		
21	Q	So it's the big cone?	
22	А	Yes.	
23	Q	Okay. So going back to	
24	А	i should wear my glasses.	
25	Q	Showing you that's okay. Showing you Exhibit 32, so back to	

 Q No?

A No, I don't think so.

Q Okay. Now, additionally to the narcotics and the firearm evidence, were you also told that -- were you also informed that there was a large amount of cash found on Mr. Borero?

A Yes. At the time when we were briefed by the Violent Crimes detective, he pointed out to us that there was approximately \$3300 in U.S. currency as well as two cell phones that had been on the victim. If you've seen the video, you know that a couple of the officers tried to do C.P.R. and medical intervention on Mr. Borero at the time. Those items were removed, they were placed on a patrol car, and were there for us when we arrived and were briefed.

Q Okay. Additionally you said, you mentioned the blue Cadillac that you see in the video and that we've all seen on the video, was there any piece of evidence that was potentially left there by the vehicle that became important to you?

A Yes. After dealing with the initial crime scene, the marked unit that I showed you that was parked alongside the north, well, it would be the south side of the building, they had actually driven over a piece of car molding and it was kind of wooden, you know, the wood looking that you — molding inside your car interior, kind of decorative, and we located that at the scene also.

- Q Okay. And that -- showing you Exhibit 53, is that that car molding?
- A Yes.
- Q Okay. So I want to fast forward, so at this point you have a video, you have the physical evidence, you have no names, none of the witnesses there can lead you to any names; is that fair to say?

- A That's correct.
- Q On April 20th of 2013, the next day, that would be a Saturday do you attend the autopsy?
 - A I do. I go to autopsy.
 - Q Okay. And that was the autopsy of Dale Borero?
 - A Yes.
- Q Okay. Additionally, do you find -- is there any information that you gather or someone from your team gathers leading to any potential suspects?

A Well, we go back out to the scene and we do some more interviews because some people had left that did not want to talk to us and while we were out there we learn basically the same thing that we had -- we had seen on video that there was two people who had left just prior to her shooting and so we were able to get them identified and we found out that they were staying in the room right next to the one that was rented by Shaquana Manor-Davies and Dale Borero.

- Q That would be will LeCory Grace and Jermaine Grace?
- A Yes, and I believe Rachel Bishop.
- Q Okay. Now did you -- did Detective Mogg talk to anyone at U.M.C. that led to any information about Sam's Town?

A There was some information that came in, there were several people that Detective Mogg ran into at U.M.C. Trauma, they had heard that he was in critical condition, Dale Borero was in critical condition and they had responded down to the hospital. So while he was there he did interviews with those people who had responded and we learned that there was possibility that one of the persons involved was staying at Sam's Town Hotel and Casino on

call from another detective that has information. Around 8:00 a.m. we

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Q Okay. Now based on, well, we'll get there.On April 22nd, 2013, do you have any breaks in this case?

A Yes.

Q And what's that?

A So on Monday, based on that surveillance that we had established on the day before, our Criminal Apprehension Team makes an arrest over at the Siegel Suites, like, less than two miles from the Sam's Town, where they get a vehicle stop that Travis Costa was the driver, his girlfriend was the passenger, and in the backseat they identify two females and Dustin Bleak.

Q Okay. Were those individuals -- was Dustin Bleak and Travis Costa specifically detained?

A Yes, they were.

Q Was any anything interesting physical evidence-wise about the vehicle?

A Well, the vehicle which had been reported stolen also had a, in the backseat a BB gun and it was a Daisy BB gun. The interesting thing about that it was tucked into, you know, where the backseat and the backrest and the seat part meet, there was no magazine and we had recovered a BB gun magazine and pellets at the original scene.

Q Okay. Did you get a chance to actually talk with Dustin Bleak and Travis Costa?

A I did. I had both of them transferred to -- transported over to headquarters where I was at and, you know, wanted to do an interview with them.

Q Okay. I'm going to show you some pictures. Showing you

A That's Dustin Bleak. Q Okay. Showing Exhibit 78, same happy individual there? A Yes. Q Okay. Showing you Exhibit 80. A That's Travis Costa. He was the driver. Q Showing you Exhibit and driver, are you talking about driver? A Of the white vehicle. Q Okay. A At the time of the stop at the Siegel Suites.	
A Yes. Q Okay. Showing you Exhibit 80. A That's Travis Costa. He was the driver. Q Showing you Exhibit and driver, are you talking about driver? A Of the white vehicle. Q Okay. A At the time of the stop at the Siegel Suites.	
Q Okay. Showing you Exhibit 80. A That's Travis Costa. He was the driver. Q Showing you Exhibit and driver, are you talking about driver? A Of the white vehicle. Q Okay. At the time of the stop at the Siegel Suites.	
A That's Travis Costa. He was the driver. Q Showing you Exhibit and driver, are you talking about driver? A Of the white vehicle. Q Okay. A At the time of the stop at the Siegel Suites.	
7 Q Showing you Exhibit and driver, are you talking about driver? 8 A Of the white vehicle. 9 Q Okay. 10 A At the time of the stop at the Siegel Suites.	
8 A Of the white vehicle. 9 Q Okay. 10 A At the time of the stop at the Siegel Suites.	
9 Q Okay. 10 A At the time of the stop at the Siegel Suites.	
A At the time of the stop at the Siegel Suites.	
11 Q On April 22nd?	
12 A I'm sorry.	
13 Q Of 2013?	
14 A Yes.	
Q And then Exhibit 79.	
16 A Yes.	
17 Q Because based on this	
THE COURT: Travis Costa again?	
19 THE WITNESS: Yes, Travis Costa, sir.	
MR. SCHWARTZER: Thank you, Your Honor.	
21 BY MR. SCHWARTZER:	
Q Because based on the information that you received on April 21st	1
did you believe you had the driver of the blue Cadillac?	
A Yes.	
Q And that was who?	

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the tan jacket.

MR. SCHWARTZER: Let the record reflect the identification of the defendant, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The record will so reflect.

BY MR. SCHWARTZER:

- Q Okay. So that's on April 22nd of 2013, so basically you have some phone numbers, a phone number provided by Mr. Campbell and you have this moniker Money, then did Mr. McCampbell give a general area of where he knows Money hangs out at?
 - Α Yes.
 - Q Okay. And where was that?
 - Α Naked City which, like, behind the Stratosphere.
- Q Okay. And at that point you didn't, on April 22nd of 2013, you didn't have the name Darion Muhammad-Coleman?
 - I did not.
- Can you tell the ladies and gentlemen of the jury how you Q developed that name?

Α In -- we were -- Homicide works closely with the Criminal Apprehension Team, which is called the CAT Team. We were able to -- they knew that we were looking for a black male by the name of Money. So what we do is we find a -- there's all kinds of records that we look at. In speaking with Mr. McCampbell he stated that he had given Money and his girlfriend and a child a ride to A and R Appliances. And he did that because they were trying to sell a refrigerator and Mr. McCampbell also owned a white Ford Ranger, so he took the refrigerator and them to A and R Appliances. They sell the

Muhammad?

apartment in Naked City?

- A I was.
- Q Okay. How did that come about?

A i received a phone call from an officer. There was two officers out there actually, Officers Downie and Kibble, who stated that they he had obtained, they had been waved down, they were doing some directed patrol activity over there and some citizen had waved them down at the 1712 Fairfield, I believe, address stating that they had located an item that they needed to talk to the police about.

Q Okay. Specifically was there any mention to you that Money might have been -- this might be a place that Money might have been around?

A Yes. From people that were living in that area, they said that they had seen a younger black male that was going in and out of a specific apartment, which was number 7 over there, associated with that apartment.

Q Okay.

A Knowing that we were looking for Money and putting two and two together, they contacted us and asked you us to respond out there.

- Q Showing you Exhibit 88, this is -- I know it's dark and you can barely, probably you can barely see it, but there's an address there. Does this look familiar?
 - A Yes.
 - Q And this is the address you responded to on April 29th of 2013?
 - A Yes.
 - Q And that it would be 1712 Fairfield Avenue?
 - A Fairfield, yep.

1	Q	And was there a specific apartment you were responding to?
2	А	Seven.
3	Q	Okay. Showing you 89, is this apartment number 7?
4	А	Yes.
5	Q	Okay. Now was the firearm actually inside the apartment when you
6	got there?	
7	А	No.
8	Q	Okay. Showing you Exhibit 90, do you recognize that?
9	А	Yes.
10	Q	Okay. What's important in this photograph?
11	А	This is a, like, Oster toaster oven and when they the owners of
12	the propert	y had moved it out. When he picked it up, he noticed it was really
13	heavy. He	had set it up there on that wall and it fell and inside of it is a gun.
14	Q	Okay. Showing you Exhibit 94, do you recognize is this inside
15	that toaster	oven?
16	A	Yes. It's a brown belt. There is a black holster and inside that
17	holster is a	9 millimeter Ruger.
18	Q	Did you have that holster and firearm tested for DNA?
19	А	1 did.
20	Q	Did it come back with any results?
21	А	It was inconclusive.
22	Q	Okay. So it couldn't compare it to anybody?
23	А	Nope.
24	Q	Okay. And was the fingerprints attempted to taken off the firearm?
25	A	We did.

1	York and	she went back and got her friend whose name was Keara Terrell.
2	Q	So the same woman who was
3	∥ A	Whose phone number
4	Q	on the receipt of the appliance store?
5	A	Yes, that's correct.
6	Q	Okay. And who also called who's also talking to Money's
7	momma o	n on the phone record?
8	A	That's right.
9	Q	So all that stuff got impounded? The documents?
10	A	The items that were in number 7, yes, yes.
11	MR.	SCHWARTZER: May I approach?
12	BY MR. SCHWARTZER:	
13	Q	Showing you State's Proposed 3.
14	A	Yes.
15	Q	Are those items that were impounded on that date
16	A	Yes.
17	Q	on April 29th, 2013?
18	A	Yes.
19	Q	And basically the items that we were shown on by the
20	photographs, correct?	
21	A	Yep.
22	Q	I'm going to have you cut this, but we won't go through it. We'll
23	let the jury	do that.
24	А	Okay.
25	Q	Well, first off, there is an event number associated with this,

4	 than de	em athin a 2	
1	then do so	· ·	
2	A	Yes.	
3	Q	And what's that?	
4	A	I obtained a warrant for his arrest.	
5	Q	Okay. After you have the arrest warrant is then there's is that	
6	something that you're actively searching to arrest this individual?		
7	A	Yes.	
8	Q	Okay. Were you able to arrest him in May?	
9	А	No.	
10	Q	Were you able to arrest him in June?	
11	А	No.	
12	Q	Were you able to arrest him in July?	
13	А	Yes, July 3rd.	
14	Q	So on July 3rd, 2013, you're finally able to arrest Darion	
15	Muhammad-Coleman?		
16	А	Yes.	
17	Q	The defendant?	
18	A	Yes. The CAT team located him.	
19	Q	Okay. He he didn't fair to say the defendant didn't turn himself	
20	in to you?		
21	A	No, he did not.	
22	Q	Okay. After that arrest on July 3rd of 2013, is there additional	
23	forensic ev	idence that you then receive as the lead agent, as the case agent?	
24	А	Yes.	
25	Q	And what does that entail?	
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A On April 16th, I believe, 2014, the forensic lab is able to, for all the forensic testing that I had requested previously on items that had been recovered evidence, we found out that we had a match on builtes recovered from the original scene with the handgun recovered in the 1712 Fairfield, Number 7 residence.

Q Okay.

A We also found out that we had fingerprints on the car molding that came back, latent prints.

Q And just to go back to that apartment on April 29th, 2013, the -- what we just showed you that U.M.C. admission document that had the date of birth, was that date of birth the date of birth of this defendant?

A Yes.

Q Okay. So based on all the information you gathered through your investigation then did you decide to arrest Darion Muhammad-Coleman for murder?

A Yes.

Q Thank you, Detective.

MR. SCHWARTZER: Court's indulgence.

I'll pass the witness.

THE COURT: I'm assuming you've got a little bit, Mike?

MR. SCHWARZ: Yes, Judge, and I'm not going to --

THE COURT: Okay. We'll go ahead and take our lunch recess at this time. During the recess ladies and gentlemen, you are admonished not to talk or converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with the trial or read, watch, or listen to any report of or commentary on the

trial by any medium of information including, without limitation, to new spapers, television, the Internet, and radio or form or express any opinion on any subject connected with the case 'til it's finally submitted to you, no research, investigation, or re-creations during our break. We will see you back in an hour. Okay? Thank you.

[Outside the presence of the jury panel]

THE COURT: Okay. You guys can be seated.

Or, Terri, you can take off obviously.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: This is the State's last witness, correct?

MR. SCHWARTZER: Correct.

THE COURT: All right. So I anticipate when we get back from lunch we will roll right into the defense case, Mr. Schwarz. So let me -- let me go over --

Mr. Muhammad-Coleman, there's a couple things I need to go over with you before we move to the defense case about testifying, okay, and you can sit down, you're okay. Under the Constitution of the United States and under the Constitution of the State of Nevada, nobody can compel you to be a witness you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: That mean nobody can make you testify. That's a decision that you get to reach solely by yourself based on your advice and counsel of your attorney, okay?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: If you decide you want to testify and you get up on the stand and testify, you're subjected not only to questions by your attorney, but

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questions by the prosecutors as well; you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes sir.

THE COURT: And anything that you say when testifying, whether it's from questions by your attorney or questions by the State's attorney, any of that is subjected to comments by the attorneys when they make their closing arguments; you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. If you choose not to testify, we give a jury instruction, if you and your attorneys want me to, that tells the jury that it is a constitutional right of a defendant in a criminal case that he cannot be compelled to testify and the jury can make no inference from that and cannot consider it in any way when they have their deliberations. Okay?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: So that would be a written instruction that they get if you-all want me to give them that. Okay?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Finally, you need to understand that if you decide you do want to testify, if you have a felony conviction or convictions and more than ten years has not elapsed from the date you were convicted or discharged from prison, parole, or probation then the attorneys would be able to ask you in front of the jury have you before convicted of a felony or felonies, what the felony or felonies, and when did the convictions occur. They cannot go into the circumstances of any prior felony convictions unless that gets opened up in some other fashion. Okay?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

1	Q	So let me ask you this, was Richard McCampbell, the guy who	
2	drove the car, the only one that turned himself in?		
3	А	That self-surrendered, yes.	
4	Q	Okay. Did you ever interview Mr. McCampbell?	
5	А	I personally did not.	
6	Q	Okay. Did you were you ever aware that Mr. Campbell attempted	
7	to turn him	self earlier than in earlier than the date he actually surrendered at	
8	the Clark C	County Detention Center?	
9	A	No, I was not aware of that.	
10	Q	And if and if you need to refer to a report, that's fine. So	
11	Dustin Bleak and Travis Costa were arrested together?		
12	A	Yes.	
13	Q	And they're brothers, right?	
14	A	They are.	
15	Q	And this has been admitted as State's Exhibit 80. Now that's	
16	Travis Cost	ta. Yes?	
17	A	Yes.	
18	Q	Do you know how old Travis Costa was at the time he was	
19	arrested?		
20	A	I would have to look.	
21	Q	You can. But does 33 sound about right?	
22	А	Approximately.	
23	Q	Okay all right. And then this is his brother, Dustin Bleak, right?	
24	А	Yes. That's Dustin.	
25	Q	And do you know how old he was, approximately, when he got	

1	he and his birthday hasn't come up yet, he's 18?		
2	A	December 8th, correct?	
3	Q	December 8th, '94?	
4	А	Yes.	
5	Q	This happened April 19th, 2013, he would, in my estimation he	
6	would turn 19 on the following December, he would be 18 at the time of the		
7	crime, yep?		
8	А	In '13?	
9	Q	Yes.	
10	А	December 13th. Okay.	
11	Q	Okay. So he's 18, Bleak's 26, Costa's 33, Darion's 18. Now you	
12	indicated that when the officers arrived on the scene and you did go to the		
13	scene, right?		
14	А	Yes, I was at the scene.	
15	Q	That the responding officers had already taken money out of	
16	Mr. Barrio's pocket?		
17	А	Borero's pocket.	
18	Q	Borero's pocket.	
19	А	Yes, and two cell phones.	
20	Q	And two cell phones and some other personal items?	
21	А	I don't recall other items.	
22	Q	Cigarette, lighter, that kind of stuff.	
23	А	Okay.	
24	Q	And all of that was waiting for you when you got there?	
25	A	Yes.	

1	A	No, he was a suspect.
2	Q	Right.
3	A	After he was identified.
4	Q	He's a suspect, you can bring him, and you can sort of, you know,
5	tell him he's not under arrest?	
6	A	Uh-huh.
7	Q	And
8	A	Give him the opportunity.
9	Q	you just want to chat and that kind of stuff, but once you get a
10	warrant for his arrest then obviously that's out the window, right?	
11	Α	That's correct.
12	Q	Now you've got to read him his Miranda warnings and so forth?
13	Α	Yes.
14	Q	And he's got to waive them before he'll talk to you?
15	Α	That is true.
16	Q	And ultimately that is what happened, right?
17	А	Yes.
18	Q	Okay. So you held out on the warrant for?
19	THE COURT: Well, just could be clear, ultimately what is what	
20	happened? What do you mean?	
21	MR. SCHWARZ: Ultimately	
22	THE COURT: He was arrested.	
23	BY MR. SCHWARZ:	
24	Q	Ultimately, you did get a arrest warrant?
25	А	I did on May 2nd signed by the Honorable Judge Tao.
	1	

1	Q	It's amazing you remember that.	
2		And then ultimately he was arrested on it?	
3	A	Yes, on July 3rd.	
4	Q	Okay. And then	
5	A	He was arrested on that warrant.	
6	Q	But not by you?	
7	A	The CAT team took him into custody.	
8	Q	And then notified you?	
9	A	Yes.	
10	Q	And then you and your partner went and interviewed him?	
11	A	He was brought to us.	
12	Q	Okay. All right.	
13	MR. SCHWARZ: I don't have anything further. Thank you.		
14	THE COURT: Thank you. Can you guys approach the bench.		
15		[Bench conference not transcribed]	
16	MR. SCHWARZ: Thank you, Your Honor, I have nothing further.		
17	THE COURT: Thank you.		
18		Mr. Scwhartzer.	
19	MR.	SCHWARTZER: Sure.	
20		REDIRECT EXAMINATION OF TERRI MILLER	
21	BY MR. SCHWARTZER:		
22	Q	Detective Miller, you were asked a line of questions about why you	
23	didn't arrest Travis Costa if I arrested Travis Costa and Richard McCampbell		
24	in this case, correct?		
25	А	Yes.	

 MR. SCHWARTZER: And with that the State will rest.

THE COURT: Very good. All right. Mr. Schwarz, we'll move over to the defense case, you had deferred making an opening statement, do you wish to make one at this point?

MR. SCHWARZ: Yes, thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SCHWARZ: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. In case you forgot, my name is Mike Schwarz. I'm representing Darion Coleman. And this is our opportunity to present some evidence to explain our position in this case, what we commonly call the theory of our defense.

So on April 19th, 2013, my client, Darion Muhammad-Coleman, was an 18-year-old kid. He lived in the area of Naked City behind the Stratosphere, and on that particular night he ran into a couple of people, one he knew a little bit and one he didn't know very well at all. And that's Travis Costa and his brother, Dustin Bleak. Now they had a little bit of a conversation and Travis Costa asked Darion if he had a car, they needed a ride, they needed to go meet a guy by the name of Dale Borero. They needed to meet him because they had arranged a transaction and they needed to get to Boulder Highway.

Darion did not have a vehicle but he did have a friend, a guy by the name of Richard McCampbell also known as The Mechanic. Darion and Travis and Dustin Bleak approached Richard McCampbell who was sitting in his vehicle, as he often did, over on Philadelphia Street. He hung out there quite a bit. Darion will tell you that Mr. McCampbell was drinking, was in fact heavily intoxicated, and Darion will also tell that you he observed Mr. McCampbell

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smoking crack cocaine.

Now you may say to yourself, well, who would ride with such a person? Well, certainly not people who are going to commit a robbery, but people who are desperate to buy narcotics will certainly take that chance and they did. They asked him for a ride, he agreed to give them a ride, he was paid \$10.00 for the ride and off they went.

Now, there was a phone call between Dustin Bleak and someone. My client cannot tell you who that person was. But the result of that phone call was they had a little time, it wasn't urgent as it had been. And so Travis Costa decided to stop at the 7-Eleven that's on the way. Now, I don't know if you're familiar with this part of town, but there is a Lowe's over there on Charleston and Fremont, Boulder area where it all kind of connects. And then there's a Chase Bank. And then there's a 7-Eleven and a little strip mall and then there's a Dotty's next to it. It's on the way. So Travis Costa said, hey, we got a little time, let's go get some beer.

My client will testify there was no drama about where to park the car, why to park the car, why they were stopping, nothing. Now when Mr. Costa went in to get the beer, Dustin Bleak tapped my client on the shoulder, wanted to have a word with him. Richard McCampbell testified that it looked like they were having just a general old conversation. They were discussing something, but they were certainly not planning a robbery and they sat outside of the car, stood outside of the car until Mr. Costa got the beer, and then off they went over to the Travelers Inn.

My client will testify that did he not, nor did anybody, tell

Mr. McCampell to do that three-point turn. And I want you to watch that turn

on the video, Mr. McCampbell did that. They wanted him to park towards the end, they pointed out the spot, and Mr. McCampbell did the three-point turn and didn't execute it very well, as an aside. While they were sitting there, in spot number 1, as it's been designated, my client began to notice some things. Now, first and foremost, the only guy he knows in the car really well is Mr. McCampbell and he doesn't know him all that well. He gives him rides every now and again. He doesn't know Travis Costa but for, you know, a couple of times he's met him. He doesn't know Dustin Bleak hardly at all.

Bleak's on the phone. He's looking up, he's seeing these people on the balcony. He's seeing Dale Borero on the balcony. And by the way, my client's heard of Dale Borero. Dale Borero has a reputation in the community. Dale Borero has a reputation as being a drug dealer. He has a reputation in the community of being a violent person. And he has a reputation in the community of carrying a gun. And so my client is getting a little bit nervous, Darion is. He's asking himself what have I gotten myself into.

Now, he doesn't know that the Grace brothers don't know Dale Borero. All he knows is they're up on the balcony. That's all he knows. He don't know that Ms. Bishop isn't involved in any of this, he just knows she's up there too and so is Dale Borero on the phone, Dustin Bleak on the phone. All these people up on the balcony, and I don't know what's going on is what's my client's thinking.

Now at some point, the Gracie bother -- or Dale comes down the stairs. You see what he's wearing. He's wearing a white tank top. He's carrying a gun. My client sees the gun. He's carrying it on his right hip. It's a big gun. It's not the Dirty Harry gun, it's not that big. But it's eight inches.

It's not the type of gun that you can fit in your pocket, it's a big gun and it's visible under his tank top and my client sees it.

So now he's got a bunch of strangers milling around upstairs on the balcony looking down at him and Dale Borero with a handgun right here. Now, my client may be out of the vehicle at this time and saying, you know, I don't remember the video frame for frame, but he is leaning against the car. He's not involved in the conversation, he's there to secure an introduction to Mr. Borero from whom he hopes in the future to someday buy methamphetamine to sell himself. But he's not selling that night, he arranged a ride, he's looking to secure an introduction, and then all of this is going on and then the next thing you know, there's an argument.

Now, I don't know, ladies and gentlemen, I've seen a lot of arguments some of them involve waving your hands, some of them do, but all of them don't. Some of the worst once I've seen don't. And a lot of them involve people who are standing there just like this.

MR. SCHWARTZER: Objection. Argumentative, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I'll sustain the objection.

MR. SCHWARZ: My point is, the testimony will show that these two were engaging in a heated discussion over money, over money owed to Dale Borero by Dustin Bleak. And then a threat was made by Dale Borero and that is when my client responded to the threat, that is when he walked over to Mr. Borero and produced the handgun, does not shoot him. You can watch the tape. Mr. Borero reaches up, tries to slap the gun away, my client puts the gun in his face again. Mr. Borero's reaching for the gun, my client pulls it away, puts it away again. And then my client decides, based on the available

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was coming outside my mom house and I was on the phone with my little sister. I seen Travis Costa and Dustin Bleak. I never met Dustin Bleak before, but I met Travis Costa a couple times because he was friends with my neighbor.

- Q Okay. Now, when you met them, did you have a conversation?
- A This time right here?
- Q Yes.
- A The previous times or this time?
- Q Oh, this time.
- A Yes, sir. So --
- Q And what was that conversation about?

A So I was on the phone with my sister and Travis Costa got my attention let me know that he would like to speak with me. So when I got off the phone with my sister, I went to speak to Travis Costa. It was pretty much small talk, you know, how you doing, where you been, stuff like that. Then he asked me did I have a -- did I have a car because he needed a ride. I told him no, but when I was on the phone with my sister I had seen Richard McCampbell sitting across the street because in our apartment complex we're in the middle, so to your left is Chicago, to the right is Philadelphia. So Richard McCampbell was sitting in his car on Philadelphia, so I thought to myself I'm pretty sure I know someone who can give us a ride -- who can give a ride.

- Q Okay. And how did you know Mr. McCampbell?
- A Oh, he gave me a couple rides, usually see him on the street drinking, smoking.
 - Q Okay. And was it communicated to you why they needed the ride?

A Well, at first I asked them what did they need a ride for and where was they going and he told me he was going to Boulder Highway, that he wanted to buy some methamphetamines from a guy named Dale. So I had heard of Dale name before.

- Q Okay. Stop. Did they say Dale or Dale Borero?
- A They said Dale. I don't know -- I didn't his last name.
- Q Did you know who they meant?
- A Well, I knew -- yes, I knew a Dale, yes.
- Q Okay. And how did you know of Dale?

A Well, I heard about him, well, he's a big drug dealer on the east Las Vegas -- east side of -- east Las Vegas. And, you know, I pretty much heard he sells drugs, he's has a lot of women, he's violent, he carries a gun. That's pretty much what I heard about him.

- Q Was that his reputation in the community?
- A Yes, sir. Yes, sir.
- Q Okay. And so did you approach Mr. McCampbell's vehicle?

A Well, first, when I asked Travis Costa where was he going and -- and he told me he was going to meet Dale Borero, I asked him, I said -- when I told him that I knew him, I said, well, if you going to meet him, I would like to meet him because I want to be able -- you can introduce me and connect me with him because I was planning on selling drugs and just trying to get some extra money. So at that point then we went across the street to Philadelphia to talk to Richard McCampbell.

- Q All right. Now, right at the time were you selling drugs?
- A No, I wasn't.

1	A Yeah. Growing up my granddad drunk drank alcohol, so I seen		
2	him drunk before, so I knew he was drunk.		
3	Q Did you live with your granddad?		
4	A Yeah, he raised me.		
5	Q How many times would you say you'd seen him under the		
6	influence?		
7	A Fifty times.		
8	Q And when you saw Mr. McCampbell you could tell he was drunk?		
9	A Yes, sir. He was slurring of his words, you know, slouched over,		
10	eyes red, also you want me to you also he had a crack pipe in his hand.		
11	knew he smoked crack.		
12	MR. SCHWARTZER: Objection. Nonresponsive to the question.		
13	MR. SCHWARZ: All right. That's fine.		
14	THE COURT: I would sustain the objection. But you can ask the		
15	follow-up question.		
16	MR. SCHWARZ: All right.		
17	BY MR. SCHWARZ:		
18	Q Was he doing anything other than drinking?		
19	A Yes, he was smoking crack cocaine.		
20	Q Did he do that often?		
21	MR. SCHWARTZER: Objection. Relevance.		
22	THE COURT: Well, I'll overrule or excuse me, I'll sustain that objection.		
23	MR. SCHWARZ: Okay.		
24	BY MR. SCHWARZ:		
25	Q And so why would you get in a car with this guy?		

Q What happens next?

A So, as I was saying, we was coming down Charleston and we arrived to Fremont in the intersection, the cross-over is Boulder Highway, but Travis Costa, he's in the backseat to the left behind the driver, Richard McCampbell, he asked to stop at the 7-Eleven because he wanted to buy a beer. So as we were pulling into the 7-Eleven there's, like my attorney said, there's a 7-Eleven, a Dotty's, and a Lowe's but the 7-Eleven and the Dotty's are right next to each other, how they are now. So all the parking spaces are full, I don't know if they all in the Dotty's or the 7-Eleven because I didn't go in.

So on the side of the building, you know, in the front is parking spots, but right on the side of the building there's more parking spaces. Richard McCampbell, he pulls in the — in the parking space on the side of the building.

- Q Was there any drama about parking the car?
- A No. No, sir.
- Q Did Travis Costa tell him, You park there?
- A No, sir.
- Q Did McCampbell have to move the car to park somewhere else?
- A No, sir.
- Q All right. Did anybody get out of the car?
- A Yes, sir. Travis Costa got out of the car to go purchase a beer.
- Q Okay. What about you?
- A I stayed, I was -- no, I stayed in the car in the passenger seat. I stayed in the car.
 - Q Dustin Bleak didn't get out of the car?
 - A No. He was behind me. No.

- Q Okay. Did he come back with the beer?
- A Well, before he came, yeah, he came back with the beer, yes.

Before he came back with the beer Dustin Bleak was in the rear of me and he tapped me on my shoulder asking could he speak with me. And when we got outside of the car he told me, he's like, Listen, man, me and Dale was in prison together, let me do all the talking, then I introduce you-all because he be trippin' sometimes, especially with people he doesn't know.

So this is my first time meeting him, this is my first time even trying to be met to a person who sells methamphetamine, so I don't know what type of person he is, so I just took his word for it. I said, okay. And then we got back in the car. Then Travis Costa was coming back out of the store, I want to say a minute later, a minute or so later.

- Q Okay. What is -- what does it mean when Dustin Bleak tells you sometimes Dale's trippin', what does that mean?
 - A I took it as --

MR. SCHWARTZER: Objection. Speculation, Your Honor.

BY MR. SCHWARZ:

- Q Let me ask you this, Darion, does the word "trippin'" have a common meaning where you come from?
- A Yes, sir. It means you can be violent, hostile, pretty much violent and hostile. It just means that you're -- you can become erratic.
 - Q Okay. All right. And is that what you understood it to mean?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q All right. And so basically Dale told you let him do all the talking?
 - A No, Dustin.

- Q Or Dustin said let him do all the talking?
- A Yeah, then he introduce me to him.
- Q And then lay back?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q Okay. So after the beer episode -- oh, by the way, during that conversation did you discuss robbing Dale Borero?
 - A No, sir.
 - Q After the beer episode what happened?

A So when we get back in the car, now from here I don't know where we're going, so on the side of the Lowe's there is a light. Now, you can go through the light and you can make a left on Boulder Highway, you can make a right and you will be back on Fremont. So Dustin tell Richard McCampbell, The Mechanic, to go through the light and make a left and we'll be back on Boulder Highway. So he goes through the light, we make a left. And also Dustin directs him to the -- because it's the Lowe's and right behind the Lowe's was the Travelers Inn, it was the motel.

But when you get to the light, it's a light -- there's Travelers Inn, there's a light, but there's no way to just turn in. You gotta to go to the light and make a u-turn. So we go to the light and make the u-turn and now we're coming to the motel.

- Q All right. Now, you heard Mr. McCampbell testify that you're the one that was telling him to go everywhere.
- A How can I -- I didn't know where -- I didn't even know the guy. I didn't know where we were going.
 - Q Did you give him any driving directions?

A No, sir.

Q Did you tell -- all right. So you're pulling into Travelers Inn, what happens?

A So when we pull into the Travelers Inn, Richard McCampbell says so where do I go, where do I park. And I'm not sure if it was Dustin Bleak or Travis Costa, he just said go all the way to the end. That's where we're going, we're going all the way to the end because there's a dead-end. You gotta go all the way to the end.

So as we're going to the end, there's a parking spot over to your left. Richard McCampbell pulls -- and -- when we get to the end, he pulls in a parking spot to the right and then he just throws his car into reverse and then backs in. As he's backing in, I realize how drunk he was, he hit the wall and he wasn't too happy about himself hitting the wall. He straightened the car up and he parks.

- Q Did you tell him to do that?
- A No, sir.
- Q Did you tell him to back into the spot?
- A No, sir. I didn't have a reason to.
- Q All right. So once you got there --
- A Uh-huh.
- Q -- what did you notice? What did you see?

A Well, at first I didn't notice anything because we were inside the car. Dustin gets a phone call and then he opens the car — he's behind me, so he got out of the car and said come on, so I got out of car. And I go to lean on the trunk. And I don't know who's he talking to, well, I'm assuming it was

Dale because we going to meet -- we going to meet him.

upstairs I seen Dale, I didn't know who it was then, I just heard, I didn't know who it was. But I seen Dale and I seen two black dudes and I seen a lady standing on the stairs just staring at me.

Q All right. You talking about the balcony?

A Yes. The second -- the second floor of the balcony.

so he's out of earshot, so I couldn't hear him. But it feels like, you know how

if, like, someone was looking at me, like, you know how you can tell when

someone looking at you, you turn around and look at them, so when I looked

So as I'm leaning on the car, he's talking, he walked off a little bit,

A Yes.

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Q Not the stairs, right?

The second floor?

A No, no, no.

Q Why did that concern you, if it did?

A Well, the part that concern -- it didn't concern me until when I looked up there, they just kept staring at me and this went on for two minutes at least. They just staring at me for no reason. So now I'm kind of, you know, I'm uncomfortable because I don't know what's going on. I just went to a situation where the guy who I'm outside the car with, I don't really know and it's -- it's three people, four people but the lady, I think she went back in the apartment, it's three people now, three guys, two black guys and a Hispanic man just standing there, they're just staring at us. So in my mind I'm thinking what's going on. So I just I said probably nothing, so as they're --

Q Did -- did you stay by the car?

A Yes, sir. I stayed on the car.

Q You stayed where you were told to stay?

A Yeah, he just told me --

Q To wait for your introduction?

A -- to wait for the introduction, yeah.

Q Were you -- were you staying by the car to wait for somebody to come down to rob 'em?

A No, sir. No. No, sir.

Q So what happened next?

A So Dale starts coming towards the stairs, you know, we're by the stairs, we're parked by the stairs. So he come — he started coming by the stairs, I'm still looking up there and as he's walking he has a tank top on, blue jeans and white shoes, and the tank top is thin so I can see the butt of the gun hanging outside his pants.

Q What color is the gun?

A He had the shirt over the gun. You could just see the butt, the outlining of the gun when he's walking it's moving. So when he come down the stairs, I'm looking at him and he had, like, a, like, a angry scrowl on his face, you could tell he was angry about something. Then two black dudes, when they come down stairs they're still staring at me. They haven't broke eye contact with me. So Dale, he walks around the car and he goes around their car to where Dustin is and their -- and the car I'm leaning on, their car is right in front of me. So as I'm leaning on the car, it was -- it was black guy and obviously it was his brother, two black guys. The one on the driver's side, he -- he opened the door and he hit the unlock button. But he just standing there,

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24 25 just looking at me. He didn't open the door.

Q All right. All right. Did you have any concerns about that?

Α Yeah. The part where I had the concern is when he opened the door and started getting in the car he just stood there staring at me. So I'm thinking to myself, you know, I'm just sitting here minding my own business and they're looking at me, like, you know, I did something to 'em or something. So they get in the car --

Q Did you do anything about that? Did you say anything to 'em?

Α No. I just, no. I just sat there. So they close the doors and they're still sitting in the car staring at me. So I'm more focused on what's going on right here. I'm trying to figure out what's going on. This probably went on for about a minute, 50 seconds to a minute. They pull out, now, I'm so focused on why these two people were staring at me that I just realized that Dale and Dustin are having an argument. So when I realized what was going on I heard Dale say, so you came again without my --

Can I curse?

He says, So you came again without my fucking money.

- Q Now, stop. When Dale says that who does he say it to?
- Α He said it to Dustin.
- Q Were they the only two talking at that point?
- Α Yes, sir. Yes, sir.
- 0 What was Dustin doing when he said that?
- Α When he said that, well, that's when I looked, he, like, took his hat off and put it back on and, like, rubbed his head and was, like, I'm sorry, man, I just ain't got it right now. So as soon as he said that, that's when Dale -- Dale

crossed his arms and then he looked at me and then he looked back at Dustin. He says, Somebody don't come up with my fucking money I shoot both of you all. So when he said this, I don't what's going on now. This -- I didn't even know that Dustin had owed Dale money. So my first thought was, man, you should just go get back in this car.

Q Why didn't you do that?

A Because then my thought was, well, he just said he'd shoot both of us if somebody don't come up with up with some money, so I'm thinking, well, if I try to go get in this car, he might shoot me in my back or something. I don't know -- I don't know, you know, I don't know what to do right now. I don't know what's going on, so.

Q Did you have any concern about the Grace brothers?

A Well, I just seen them pulling off. I don't know -- my focus on Dale now he just said he shoot me and this -- and Dustin over something, I don't even know what their dispute is about. So I'm more focused on how am I going to make sure my life isn't in danger, how am I going to get out of this situation. And this -- this all happened pretty fast.

So I got off the car because I knew he just said somebody going to give me some fucking money, I'll shoot both you-all, so my gun was on my right side in a holster. So as I'm walking it's like I'm reaching in my pocket for some money and I pull my gun. And I told him I don't know what's going on, I don't want any problems, this don't have nothing to do with me.

- Q All right. Let me stop you right there.
- A Okay.
- Q So you're reaching for your gun, you're pretending to be going into

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A No, sir.

Q Did you ask him for dope?

A No, sir.

Q What happened next?

A So after I smacked his hand away the second time, I seen him before it happened because when I smacked his hand away, he looked — he looked at his gun and when he looked at his gun, I seen his right hand go like this, so my first thought was if I hit him with the gun I could knock him to the ground, so if I knock him to the ground, I could just run and get in the car. He probably would shoot at the car, but I don't want to have to shoot this gun. I do not want to have to shoot this gun.

But when I went to hit him with the gun, I'm not sure if I missed or I grazed, like, I barely hit him. Because after I swung it, I seen this gun come up. So when this gun came up, I turned my left -- because, you know, his gun is on his right side and that's where my left shoulder is, so I had turned my left shoulder and he fired. As he -- when he fired, I guess when I turned my left shoulder, my momentum, it started backing me up and there was a parking block right there. And as I'm tripping over the parking block, I fire the gun and when I fired the gun, it seemed like we both fell at the same time.

So when we fell, I got up, and I ran to get in the car and then that's when I heard the gunshots as I'm running to get in the car, I heard him shooting, still shooting.

- Q Do you know how many times you fired your gun?
- A It felt like I only shot probably once or twice.
- Q You know they found four shell casings?

Yeah, I remember they told me. But when the situation like that, you know, I -- I don't know how I didn't get shot and, you know, it just happened so fast, you know, there is really no thinking in that situation

- All right, Darion, let me ask you this, if this is just a tragic accident
- -- or just you trying to defend yourself after being threatened, why

Well, for one, I wanted to get an attorney before I turned myself in and we're not rich and I know that, you know, if I turn myself in at that point in time with no attorney, I probably get a public defender or something, they won't believe me. So I wanted to make sure that I was able to turn myself in with a attorney and handle the situation accordingly.

- Were you ever aware that a warrant was issued for your arrest?
- No. No, sir. I didn't know.
- Were you ever aware that anybody -- that the police were looking
- Did you ever talk to anybody in the Naked City area that had been advised that the police were looking for you?
 - No, sir. I didn't -- no, I didn't know many people, no.
- Did you want to -- did -- well, let me ask you this, okay, so now you're in the car, right?
 - Α Uh-huh.

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Speeding away from the scene. Q

- Α Uh-huh.
- Q Did you threaten Mr. McCampbell with the gun?
- No, sir. When I got back in the car we're still being shot at, so McCampbell was driving pretty fast and he go through the light, we make a left, we're on Boulder Highway. At this point when I fell I scraped my shoulder, so my shoulder was burning. So when we got in the car first thing I did was to check and see if I was shot or something because it was burning. When I made sure that I was okay, when I looked up we were coming up on Oakey, we coming up on Oakey, and I told McCampbell to make a right because I know Oakey go all the way back up to the Stratosphere. And I when I told him to make a right, go all the way up to the Stratosphere, after that everyone in the car was quiet. I think everyone was pretty -- pretty shocked and they didn't -no one knew really what just happened, so to answer your answer, no, I never, I never threatened him.
 - Did you direct Mr. McCampbell to go to a dead-end street?
- Α No, sir. We just turned on Oakey and we went all the way up Oakey. I don't know Oakey have a dead-end street.
- O When you went to the Travelers Inn was it your intention to buy narcotics?
 - Α When I went to the Travelers Inn?
 - Q Yes.
- Α No, sir. I just wanted to meet Dale, be introduced to him. connected with him so I could purchase drugs later on in the future.
 - MR. SCHWARZ: I don't have anything further. Thank you.

1	Q	So how much time have you had to think about this?	
2	А	With this	
3	Q	Almost four years, right?	
4	А	That's three and a half years, yes, sir.	
5	Q	Okay. So you've had a while?	
6	А	Yes, sir.	
7	Q	And you've seen this video?	
8	А	Yes, sir.	
9	Q	You've seen all these people walk into this courtroom and testify	
10	before you got on here and testified, correct?		
11	А	Yes, sir.	
12	Q	Okay. I want to talk about some things that we can agree upon.	
13	А	Okay.	
14	Q	We can agree upon you approached Mr. McCampbell about a right,	
15	correct?		
16	А	Yes, sir.	
17	Q	That you were in the passenger door side of Mr. McCampbell's	
18	vehicle during this incident, correct?		
19	А	Yes, sir.	
20	Q	That Mr. McCampbell drove you to the 7-Eleven, correct?	
21	А	That he drove us, yes, sir.	
22	Q	That Mr. McCampbell drove you to the Travelers Inn?	
23	А	Yes, sir.	
24	Q	That Mr. McCampbell didn't know the other two people there in the	
25	car with you?		

	11	
1	A	Yes, sir.
2	Q	And you put the gun to Mr. Borero, Dale's, head first?
3	A	Yes, sir.
4	Q	You put it how you were, what, about this close to him when
5	did you th	at?
6	A	Probably a little farther back. But yes, sir.
7	Q	And so, and you had the gun extended like this?
8	A	Yes, sir.
9	Q	So even, like that?
10	A	Yes, sir.
11	Q	So you did this before he took a gun out or anything like that?
12	Α	Yes, sir.
13	Q	All right.
14	A	You forgot to say that
15	THE	COURT: For the record you-all were about three to four feet apart.
16	BY MR. SO	CHWARTZER:
17	Q	Okay. Would you say that's an aggressive act?
18	A	No, sir. Because
19	Q	You wouldn't say walking up to an individual putting a gun to their
20	head	
21	THE	COURT: Mr. Scwhartzer, you've got to let him finish his answer.
22	Okay?	
23	MR.	SCHWARTZER: All right.
24	THE	COURT: Finish your answer.
25	THE	WITNESS: No, sir, because I didn't pull my gun 'til he said he would
F	I	

] [
1	A	No, sir, I was smacking
2	Q	You're just striking down his hand?
3	A	Yeah. Yes, sir.
4	Q	You're not trying to reach out and grab something?
5	Α	No, swiping and grabbing's different.
6	Q	Okay. So you're not reaching out and trying to grab anything?
7	A	No, sir.
8	Q	And just to be clear, you said earlier in your testimony that
9	Dale Borer	o had stuff you wanted like money?
10	Α	I never said that.
11	Q	You didn't say that?
12	А	No, sir.
13	Q	Didn't you say earlier in your thing that you wanted to sell
14	methamph	etamine?
15	A	Oh, yes, yeah, yeah.
16	Q	so you could have money like Dale Borero?
17	A	I get I get your question now. Yes, I did.
18	Q	Okay. So he has objects and stuff that you want like narcotics
19	you wanted	d methamphetamine?
20	А	I wanted to sell it, yes, sir.
21	Q	You wanted money?
22	A	That's what you sell yes, sir.
23	Q	Okay. You wanted jewelry?
24	A	I never said that.
25	Q	You don't want jewelry?
11		

1	A	No. I know his brother.
2	Q	Okay. Who's in the car by the way.
3	A	Yeah.
4	Q	And you're by the car when this first happens, right?
5	A	I'm leaning on the car, yeah.
6	Q	Okay. So you approach this guy who you think is dangerous by
7		because you never met Dale before.
8	A	Okay.
9	Q	•
10	A	Who you know has a gun because you saw a bulge. Uh-huh.
11	Q	For a guy that you don't know, Dustin Bleak, correct?
12	A	Sure.
13	Q	Okay. And as you're approaching there, Dustin Dale Borero has
14	drugs out,	correct?
15	Α	I didn't see it.
16	Q	You didn't see the drugs? You don't see him unwrapping the
17	drugs?	
18	A	No, sir. I told you I was looking
19	Q	Okay.
20	A	I was looking at the
21	Q	Were drugs in his hands?
22	A	car right in front of me. I didn't see it, sir.
23	Q	Okay. Well, you saw that video, is he not unwrapping the drugs?
24	A	You can't really see what's in the video.
25	Q	Okay. Okay. But you would agree to me if money was a problem,

home.

1	Q	And that was in April 19th of 2013?
2	Α	Yes, sir.
3	Q	And that's when you started thinking about trying to get an
4	attorney?	
5	A	Yes, sir.
6	Q	And you don't call the police on April 19th?
7	A	No, sir.
8	Q	You don't call or talk to the police at all in April?
9	A	No, sir.
10	Q	Now, that lady friend of yours, her name is Tatiana Lee?
11	А	Yes, sir.
12	Q	So you were friends with her?
13	А	Yes, sir.
14	Q	She know how to get a hold of you during that period of time?
15	A	Yes, sir.
16	Q	Okay. She knows your mom?
17	A	Yeah.
18	Q	Okay. And, I mean, you were here, I mean, they found that gun in
19	that apartm	nent on April 29th, 2013.
20	А	Uh-huh.
21	Q	And your testimony today is you didn't know police were looking
22	for?	•
23	A	No, sir. No, sir.
24	Q	You didn't know the police were looking for you despite the fact
25	they were I	looking, they were asking about a guy named Money, and you go by
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1	Q	Okay. But you didn't have to go with them?
2	A	Yes, I wanted to meet him, yes.
3	Q	Okay. And you wanted money and narcotics?
4	A	Yes, sir.
5	Q	And you shot and killed Dale Borero?
6	A	Yes, sir.
7	MR.	SCHWARTZER: Thank you. No further questions.
8	THE	COURT: Mr. Schwarz.
9	∥ MR.	SCHWARZ: Yes, thank you, Your Honor.
10	RI	EDIRECT EXAMINATION OF DARION MUHAMMAD-COLEMAN
11	BY MR. S	CHWARZ:
12	Q	Listen, Darion
13	A	Yeah.
14	Q	I mean, all things considered, if you're standing on the street and
15	two people	e are minding their own business and you walk up and point a gun in
16	somebody	's face, that's aggressive, isn't it?
17	Α	Yes, it is.
18	Q	Were you being aggressive when you did that to Dale Borero?
19	A	No, sir.
20	Q	Can you explain to the ladies and gentlemen of the jury why?
21	А	The only reason I pulled my gun because he threatened to shoot
22	both of us,	I would not have pulled my gun otherwise. And if I wanted to shoot
23	him, wouldn't I just pulled my gun and shot him? I waited until I had to smack	
24	his hand av	vay twice, until he reached for his gun and fired before I fired my
25	w eapon.	

1	Α	No, it it wasn't a secret hiding place, no, it wasn't.
2	Q	And you didn't drive to Lake Mead and throw it in there, did you?
3	Α	No, I did not.
4	Q	Okay. But you put it away somewhere?
5	A	Yes, I did.
6	Q	An apartment where you stayed sometimes in a toaster oven?
7	A	Yes, sir. In the often in the microwave.
8	Q	And then you went to your mother's house?
9	A	Yes, sir.
10	Q	And you didn't want to bring the gun there?
11	A	No, sir.
12	Q	All right. Darion, did you conspire with anyone to commit a
13	robbery?	
14	А	No, sir.
15	Q	Did you commit a murder?
16	А	No, sir.
17	THE	COURT: Well, I'm going to sua sponte strike that question. That's a
18	jury determination.	
19	MR. SCHWARZ: All right. All right.	
20	BY MR. SC	HWARZ:
21	Q	Did you conspire with anybody to commit a crime?
22	A	No, sir.
23	Q	Did you threaten Mr. McCampbell?
24	А	No, sir.
25	Q	Were you going there to buy drugs?

1	A	No, sir.
2	Q	Did you try and buy drugs?
3	Α	Did I try and buy drugs?
4	Q	Yes.
5	А	No, sir.
6	Q	If you could possibly have avoided it strike that.
7		Why did you shoot Dale Borero?
8	A	Man, because he reached for his well, you said why did I shoot
9	Mr. Borero	?
10	Q	Yes.
11	А	Because he fired his weapon.
12	Q	Prior to that
13	А	He tried to shoot me.
14	Q	did you have any intention of shooting him?
15	A	No, sir. I tried my hardest not to.
16	MR.	SCHWARZ: I have nothing further.
17	MR.	SCHWARTZER: Your Honor, could we approach?
18	THE	COURT: Yep.
19	MR.	SCHWARZ: Now what did I do?
20		[Bench conference not transcribed]
21	MR.	SCHWARZ: I have nothing further, Judge, I think I said.
22	THE	COURT: Okay. Anything further from the State?
23	RE	CROSS-EXAMINATION OF DARION MUHAMMAD-COLEMAN
24	BY MR. SC	HWARTZER:
25	Q	Dale Borero wasn't handing out free drugs that night, was he? He

worked at the boxing gym teaching and stuff.

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night, was that gun registered?

THE WITNESS: No. No.

THE COURT: Okay did the gun accidentally discharge when you tripped over the parking block or did you purposefully fire the gun?

THE WITNESS: It was kind of, you know, a little of both, little of both.

THE COURT: Did you know that Dale Borero had died?

THE WITNESS: No, I did not. I did not.

THE COURT: Did you ever inquire about whether he had died?

THE WITNESS: No, I did not. Honestly, from the way that I shot, I didn't think the bullet hit him because I was falling down when I tripped over the parking spot, so I didn't think the way the angle, I didn't know -- I didn't think he was shot at all.

THE COURT: Okay. Did you ever have any conversations with Mr. McCampbell or Mr. Bleak or Mr. Costa that led you to believe they did not know each other or were you just kind of assuming they didn't know each other?

THE WITNESS: I was assuming.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Schwarz, you have any questions based upon mine?

MR. SCHWARZ: No, Your Honor, I do not.

THE COURT: And, State, do you have any questions based on mine? BY MR. SCHWARTZER:

Q Is this the only shoot-out you were involved in in 2013?

A Yes, sir.

MR. SCHWARTZER: That's the only question I have.

THE COURT: Anything further?

MR. SCHWARZ: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Muhammad-Coleman, thank you very much for your time. I appreciate it. You can step down.

Mr. Schwarz, does the defense have any further witnesses?

MR. SCHWARZ: No, Your Honor. However, the State and the defense have entered into a stipulation whereby the jury will be informed of three of

Mr. Borero's prior felony convictions.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SCHWARZ: I have had them marked as court exhibits. They are not going back with the jury and I will just read out the charges.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SCHWARZ: That's my understanding. Right, Mike?

MR. SCHWARTZER: Yes.

MR. SCHWARZ: All right. So number one is from 2000 -- July 24th, 2001, and that is an attempt possession of firearm by prohibited person.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SCHWARZ: Number two is December 10th, I believe, it's 2007. Correct me -- yes, 2000 well, 2007, 2008, and that is two counts; one count possession of firearm by prohibited person; one count of possession of stolen property that being a firearm. And then the third one is from 2009, possession of stolen property that being a firearm. And, again, they're court exhibits so they won't go back to the jury.

THE COURT: Okay. Is that correct?

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

THE COURT: Yes?

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1	MR.	SCHWARTZER: That's correct, Your Honor.
2	THE	COURT: Okay. No further witnesses?
3	MR.	SCHWARZ: I have no further witnesses, Your Honor, and defense
4	rests.	
5	THE	COURT: State, going to have any rebuttal witnesses?
6	MR.	SCHWARTZER: Yes, Your Honor. State's going to call Terri Miller.
7	THE	COURT: Okay.
8		Detective Miller, I'll just remind you that you're still under oath.
9	THE	WITNESS: Yes, thank you.
10	THE	COURT: Thank you.
11		TERRI MILLER,
12	[having b	een called as a witness and being previously duly sworn, testified as
13		follows:]
14		DIRECT EXAMINATION ON REBUTTAL OF TERRI MILLER
15	BY MR. SO	CHWARTZER:
16	Q	Good afternoon again, Detective.
17	A	Good afternoon.
18	Q	Thank you for coming back, Detective.
19	А	You're welcome.
20	Q	So since you've been gone we've heard that, from
21	Mr. Muhan	nmad-Coleman that he gave a statement to police on July 3rd, 2013.
22	Were you t	here for that?
23	А	I was.
24	Q	Are those recorded audially and visually?
25	А	Yes.

1	Q	Was it done in this case?
2	А	Yes.
3	Q	Was it when the statement was given, was it where was it?
4	А	At Metro headquarters.
5	Q	Okay. And do you guys have a special room where you talk to
6	suspects a	nd witnesses and what have you?
7	A	Yes, we do.
8	Q	At this point, Mr. Muhammad-Coleman was arrested on an arrest
9	warrant; is	that correct?
10	А	Yes.
11	Q	And you were going to charge him with homicide?
12	А	Yes.
13	Q	Or murder?
14	А	Yes.
15	Q	And did you read Mr. Coleman his rights?
16	А	l did.
17	Q	How did you read him his rights?
18	А	Directly from an advisement of rights card.
19	Q	Okay. Did he acknowledge that he understood his rights?
20	А	Verbally and he signed the card.
21	Q	Okay. So the actual card you read his rights from you had him sign
22	it?	
23	A	l did.
24	Q	And did Mr. Coleman actually decide to talk to you after being read
25	his rights?	

it plays through there, if you've got it hooked up right. But I don't know.

[Recess at 3:39 p.m.; proceedings resumed at 3:48 p.m.]

[Outside the presence of the jury panel]

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Schwarz?

We are outside the presence of the jury. Mr. Schwartzer.

MR. SCHWARTZER: Yes, Your Honor. I just want to get some clarification of the Court, we have an officer, a detective by the name of Steven Perry, who took down the report regarding the shooting that occurred in 2012 in which Mr. Coleman was the victim.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SCHWARTZER: In the report specifically says, and I'm pretty sure this has all been provided in discovery as well along with all of his other F.I. cards, that Mr. Coleman was non-cooperative and did not make sense regarding what happened.

I wanted just some clarification regarding whether we can bring in Officer Perry as part of our rebuttal case.

THE COURT: That it was he was non-cooperative and it didn't make sense?

MR. SCHWARTZER: I can get the exact words, the report's out -- do you want to hear the exact words in the report?

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HAMNER: Your Honor, Christopher Hamner for the State. If I could just kind of add to that. The defendant had gotten up gotten and stated specifically to the question of when he was shot he said, yeah, I was just kind of minding my own business and I was shot and he was specifically asked the

question, well, would it surprise you to learn that if you had not been cooperative with the police. He says, yes, that would surprise me because I didn't do anything, I was just kind of minding my own business. And the report specifically states that Mr. Muhammad-Coleman would provide absolutely no information regarding the shooting or any of those circumstances.

And that's clearly laid out in the report and I think it goes to his credibility and it's, you know, given the fact that he was kind of offering it almost as a good character or justification or a peaceful reason as to why he would even need to carry protection, I think it's relevant to at least evaluate his credibility as to that fact that he wasn't willing to provide any details as to why he got shot when actually asked at the hospital.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Schwarz.

MR. SCHWARZ: Judge, the only purpose of that testimony was to show that he had been the victim of a shooting before. It's got nothing to do with anything else and dragging in some other case at this point is, in my opinion, going to be, you know, a possible appellate issue. I mean, look, for crying out loud, it's always the same, they got a loaf of bread under each arm, they want another loaf. I mean, come on, how far are we going to go here?

The only whole purpose of the testimony was he was a gunshot victim in the past, in the recent past before this incident. You know, whether or not he was cooperative with the detectives has absolutely nothing to do with this case.

MR. SCHWARTZER: I mean, it goes — it was beyond that. I mean, even before my questioning regarding would it surprise you, I mean, Mr. Coleman made this story about how he was innocently walking out of a boxing gym and

he was just ---

THE COURT: But how -- let's just cut to the chase, how does this get around 50.085? Which is when you're asking questions about credibility you don't go into specific instances of conduct through other evidence. You can inquire about it.

MR. SCHWARTZER: Right.

THE COURT: But don't -- you don't prove it through trying to bring in other evidence because it's because it's kind of ancillary to what the trial's about.

MR. HAMNER: I think it's worth inquiring into, Your Honor. I mean, it -THE COURT: Well, I get why it's worth it. But, quote, specific instances
of the conduct of a witness for the purpose of attacking or supporting credibility
other than conviction of a crime may not be proved by extrinsic evidence.

MR. HAMNER: Well, I mean, you could call that same officer and say, Do you have an opinion as to his truthfulness based on your interactions with him and he could say, In my opinion he's not forthcoming.

MR. SCHWARZ: I wouldn't want to go down that road.

THE COURT: That's a singular instance. So in any event, I'm going to -- I'm going to prohibit that.

MR. SCHWARTZER: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. SCHWARZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Detective Miller can stay here.

MR. SCHWARTZER: We're going to cut the other guy.

THE COURT: Yeah, yeah, yeah.

THE WITNESS: The other detective.

1	BY MR. SO	CHWARTZER:
2	Q	Detective, who are you showing a photo of here; do you recall?
3	A	No. I can't I can't tell from this direction. I'm sorry.
4	Q	Okay.
5	A	It's going to be one of the either McCampbell, Costa, or Bleak.
6	Q	All right. Thank you, Detective. And that was at 6:12 into the
7		[Video continues]
8	THE	WITNESS: I can tell now. It looks like Bleak.
9	BY MR. SC	CHWARTZER:
10	Q	I'm sorry, Detective?
11	А	It looks like Bleak.
12	Q	Okay.
13		[Video continues]
14	BY MR. SC	HWARTZER:
15	Q	Stopping at 6:42, did you see the photo you just showed the
16	defendant?	
17	A	It appears to be Travis Costa.
18	Q	Okay. And then you're going to show him a third photo; is that
19	correct?	
20	A	Yes.
21	Q	And who is that going to be?
22	A	McCampbell, Mr. McCampbell.
23		[Video continues]
24	BY MR. SC	HWARTZER:
25	Q	All right, Detective, just a few more questions and then I'm done.

1	A	Nope.	
2	Q	And doesn't know Richard McCampbell?	
3	А	No.	
4	Q	And the whole talk about, you know, like, you tell us your side of	
5	the story, you know, maybe he shot first, maybe he pulled first, is that what		
6	we were talking about where you were just trying to get him to talk?		
7	A	Yes.	
8	Q	Because you saw the video?	
9	A	Yes.	
10	Q	You watched who did what?	
11	А	Exactly.	
12	Q	You knew who the aggressor was?	
13	A	Yes.	
14	Q	Okay. That was just because you knew he didn't see the video you	
15	were just trying to get him to talk?		
16	A	Yes.	
17	Q	Okay. And despite telling them people talked about what happened	
18	and that there was video surveillance, he still went with I don't know what		
19	you're talking about?		
20	A	That's correct.	
21	MR.	SCHWARTZER: I have no further questions, Detective. Thank you.	
22	THE	COURT: Mr. Schwarz.	
23	MR.	SCHWARZ: Yes.	
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1	Q	Okay. Okay. Now we're splitting hairs.		
2	А	So basically I invoked for him.		
3	Q	You invoked for him?		
4	A	Yes.		
5	MR.	SCHWARZ: Okay. All right I don't have anything further. Thank		
6	you.			
7	THE	COURT: Mr. Schwartzer, anything?		
8	REDIRECT EXAMINATION ON REBUTTAL OF TERRI MILLER			
9	BY MR. SCHWARTZER:			
10	Q	Detective, in your experience in Homicide have you dealt with		
11	self-defense cases before?			
12	A	Yes.		
13	Q	And dealt with suspects with self-defense who've presented you		
14	with a self-defense argument before?			
15	A	Absolutely.		
16	Q	Do they, in your experience, do they experience the demeanor that		
17	you saw in Mr. Coleman?			
18	MR. SCHWARZ: Objection, Judge.			
19	THE COURT: I'll sustain the objection. What anybody else does is not			
20	relevant to deciding this case.			
21	BY MR. SCHWARTZER:			
22	Q	Detective, did you did you have any indication that Mr. Coleman		
23	was going to throw up in the beginning of that interview?			
24	А	That he was what?		
25	Q	That he was going to throw up in the beginning of that interview?		

	l f			
1	A	No.		
2	Q	Did he appear to you to be sick at all during that interview before		
3	11	No.		
4	Q .	he told you he was going to throw up?		
5	Α	No.		
6	Q	Okay. So if he was violently ill, as put by the defense counsel, in		
7	the start of the interview, would you have held off until he got medical			
8	treatment and then conducted the interview?			
9	A (Of course.		
10	Q (Okay. And to be clear, you read him <i>Miranda</i> rights and he decided		
11	to talk with you, correct?			
12	A \	Yes.		
13	Q A	And he again denied everything?		
14	∥ A 7	That's correct.		
15	MR. SO	MR. SCHWARTZER: No further questions, Your Honor.		
16	MR. SC	MR. SCHWARZ: I have nothing further, Judge.		
17	THE CO	THE COURT: Thank you.		
18	Anything from our jurors? Yeah?			
19	[Bench conference not transcribed]			
20	THE COURT: Okay. Got a couple questions for you, Detective Miller.			
21	THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.			
22	THE COURT: First off, isn't really for you though. One of you-all as			
23	jurors asked the question and the attorneys agreed that I could just tell you, the			
24	question was why wasn't an attorney present from the beginning. Under the			
25	law an attorney's not present unless somebody being questioned invokes the			

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right to have an attorney present meaning they asked for an attorney to be present before the questioning starts.

Okay. But for you, are you aware, Detective Miller, at all the circumstances surrounding when he was arrested by the CAT team?

THE WITNESS: I have an idea. Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. And just the very specific question is do you know whether or not he had a gun when he was arrested by the CAT team?

THE WITNESS: I not believe he did.

THE COURT: Okay. Did you -- you viewed the surveillance video from the Travelers, correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: And was it, when you were viewing it did you have all those different camera angles? I think there were eight different camera angles available.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. So you would have viewed the same surveillance video that's been introduced into evidence, correct, that the jurors have been witnessing?

Gentlemen, you all agree with that?

MR. SCHWARZ: Yes, we all agree.

THE COURT: Okay.

Were you able in any fashion to zoom in on the video you were seeing to try and identify people's faces or was it just what you got from Travelers is all you got?

THE WITNESS: That's what we got.

THE COURT: Okay. Obviously, a defendant is not, quote, unquote, "under oath" when they're being questioned by police, that's a kind of a courtroom thing, right? You don't place a witness or a defendant under oath when they come into the police department for an interview?

THE WITNESS: No.

THE COURT: Okay. And from your investigation were you able to determine who shot first?

THE WITNESS: Technically, we have a fairly good idea. I can tell you from my experience and training that when -- where the cartridge cases were located, the who .40 caliber that Borero had was in stall 3 and 4. The 9 millimeter were spread in three behind Mr. Borero's vehicle and out in the middle of the parking lot. On a Ruger, typically, they eject to the right. So I would expect to find the .40s, if Dale Borero fired first because he was up against the wall with the shipping container behind him, it would eject to the right the casings should have been up there.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE WITNESS: That's -- that's the way I look at it.

THE COURT: So all of which your determination of who shot first was what?

THE WITNESS: Is that it's -- there's no way to be exactly sure, but based on the physical evidence I would say that Mr. Coleman shot first.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Scwhartzer, any questions based upon mine? MR. SCHWARTZER: Yes, just based on that.

BY MR. SCHWARTZER:

Q Not the casings but before that, the video surveillance, I think

1	Α Α	Yes.		
2	Q	Do you recall saying in there that it appeared that Dale Borero fired		
3	the first s	the first shot?		
4	Α	No.		
5	Q	Can you look over on page 2, do you have a copy of it with you?		
6	And I am looking at about the middle of the			
7	A	You're going to have to let me get some glasses, sorry.		
8	Q	That's all right. I need them to see far.		
9	MR. SCHWARTZER: What page, counsel?			
10	MR. SCHWARZ: Two, the third paragraph about the middle.			
11	BY MR. SCHWARZ:			
12	Q	You know, Detective, I can just give you my copy.		
13	A	Okay.		
14	MR.	SCHWARZ: If I can approach, Judge?		
15	THE	THE WITNESS: Because all I have is the actual warrant.		
16	MR.	MR. SCHWARZ: No, that's fine.		
17	THE	THE COURT: You can approach.		
18	BY MR. SCHWARZ:			
19	Q	I'm looking at		
20	A	Okay.		
21	Q	like right there.		
22	А	May I read that?		
23	Q	Yeah.		
24	А	At that point Borero pulled a handgun from his right pocket and		
25	fired at the	e black male suspect, Muhammad-Coleman. I don't see where it says		

fired first.

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Q Well, if you look at the chronology of the events, the black made pulled a handgun from his right and pointed it, Borero appeared to try to push the gun away, black male struck the upper left side of Borero's body with the butt of the gun, at that point Borero pulled a handgun from his right pocket side, and fired. Nobody else has fired at the point that you make that observation?

A Well, I don't read it that way. And based on physical evidence of where those cartridges cases are and with the fact that most semiautomatic handguns, I'm no firearms expert, but most fire and eject, when they eject, they eject to the right. As you can see on the video where Mr. Borero was standing in which direction he was facing prior to him heading west and south to the fact of where Mr. Coleman was standing and where his cartridge casings were located.

- Q Does the video show who shot first?
- A No.
- Q All right.
- A And I said that clearly.
- Q All right. Thanks.
- THE COURT: Anything?

BY MR. SCHWARTZER:

- Q Your opinion is just based on the physical evidence?
- A Yes.
- THE COURT: Detective Miller, thank you again for your time again.
- THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: You are excused. I appreciate it.

State, have any further rebuttal witnesses?

MR. SCHWARTZER: That's it, Your Honor, thank you.

THE COURT: All right. And there are no surrebuttal witnesses?

MR. SCHWARZ: No surrebuttal, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen, absent the attorneys making sure they've got all their evidence introduced, which we'll discuss after we recess for the day, that rests the presentation of witnesses and evidence. So tomorrow we will get you instructed and closing arguments and get you to your deliberations. We're going to start tomorrow at 11:00 and my plan would be that we go through argument and then we'll just buy you lunch. So you can start your deliberations while you have lunch.

The two things that are we can get up here fairly quickly are pie pizza which include salad, chicken fingers, things like that from a place that's pretty descent, as well as sandwiches, sometimes, from downstairs. A lot of times people don't want the sandwiches because they've been having sandwiches every time we take a lunch recess during trial. But just think about what you want and let Joel know and we'll arrange to have that for you tomorrow. Okay. And with that I will see you tomorrow, 11:00 o'clock.

During the recess, ladies and gentlemen, you are admonished not to talk or converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with the trial or read, watch, or listen to any report of or commentary on the trial by any medium of information including, without limitation, to newspapers, television, the Internet, and radio and you cannot form or express any opinion on any subject connected with the case 'til it's

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finally submitted to you. And again no investigation research or any type of re-creation on your own outside of your deliberations.

Thank you for your time today. I will see you tomorrow.

[Outside the presence of the jury panel]

THE COURT: All right. We will be in recess. They can stay in right now, Joel. We're not -- we're just having some discussion on the record about stuff.

THE MARSHAL: Okay.

THE COURT: It's okay. One thing I wanted to make a record of was when, and you guys can be seated, when the question occurred and we didn't do this at the last recess, but when a question occurred with Detective Miller's State's case-in-chief testimony, when Mr. Schwarz asked Detective Miller to clarify what she meant about the photo that we used in the defendant's six-pack lineup. So after the question was asked about the photograph and the similarity to how Mr. Muhammad-Coleman looked around the time that this occurred in April of 2013, and she said do you want me to clarify and Mr. Schwarz said, yes, will you please clarify, I kind of anticipated she was going to do what she did which was say the photo's from an arrest. I think what she said was, It was a photo from his most recent juvenile arrest and then she started to go on a little longer and then Mr. Schwarz said, well, you know what, actually I think I should object. At which point I said, I sustain the objection and I'll strike that.

I didn't say anything further as I explained at the bench, for a couple of reasons, number one, the nature of that question I thought was soliciting what she was going to talk about and I thought maybe there was a reason, Mr. Schwarz, you wanted to go into that. Secondarily, I knew from

everything that Mr. Muhammad-Coleman was planning on testifying at which point he was going to be questioned about four felony convictions. So when we approached the bench and we were having that conversation, Mike, I did offer at that time I think did you want me to do anything else, admonish the jury in any other fashion and you said no, I didn't want --

MR. SCHWARZ: No, Judge. I -- I, you know, certainly don't want to call any more attention to it.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SCHWARZ: I think it sort of went --

THE COURT: Okay. All right I just wanted to make sure that we that we made a record of that.

In regard to jury instructions, did you guys have a chance to go through each other's instructions?

MR. SCHWARZ: Well, actually, Judge, I only had one or two that I was going to proffer and I believe that they are covered sufficiently in the State's instructions.

THE COURT: Yeah. Look, you're entitled by law to the self-defense instructions. I think the ones that you have are duplicitous of two of the ones the State has.

MR. SCHWARZ: I'm agreeing.

THE COURT: Okay. And I think that there are -- there is about five or six of them that are standard that I give every time we have a self-defense issue. So the I think the ones that the State typed up include yours.

MR. SCHWARZ: Yeah. My only position is I would request a voluntary manslaughter instruction.

THE COURT: Oh, a lesser-included for voluntary manslaughter.

MR. SCHWARZ: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. What's the State's -- well, first off, do you have any objection to any of the State's instructions?

MR. SCHWARZ: Yes, I have an objection to the flight instruction.

THE COURT: Okay. Which we don't have them numbered yet, but what's the State's response on that?

MR. SCHWARTZER: What, to the objection?

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. SCHWARTZER: I think this is pretty clear — I think the evidence is pretty clear of flight, Your Honor. In fact, you can see it on the video surveillance, he jumped into the car and then drives away and then — and then according to his own testimony he then stashes the gun somewhere in Naked City and then we don't hear from him again until the CAT team picks him up on July 3rd of 2013. I think all the elements there establish flight.

THE COURT: Okay. I do think the -- the flight instruction is appropriate based upon the facts that have been brought out in front of the jury at this time. So I will give that.

Do you have any objection ---

MR. SCHWARZ: Well, Judge, I understand your ruling; however, my client does raise a good point and sometimes they do, the fact of the matter is at that particular point he was being shot at.

THE COURT: Yeah. But that's — that's argument to be made from either side. The import of a jury instruction is there's some evidence that supports an instruction being appropriate on a tentative law based on the facts that are

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presented. So you're each free to argue about what flight means, whether it was flight because I'm scared that guy's going to shoot me or flight because I'm scared because of what I just did in shooting somebody else and knowing that I committed a crime. So I will allow that.

Any objection any others, Mike?

MR. SCHWARZ: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. You just want to have voluntary manslaughter as part of --

MR. SCHWARZ: I do.

THE COURT: -- the homicide, lesser-included. Okay. What's the State's position on that?

MR. SCHWARTZER: I guess my argument, Your Honor, is I don't see any evidence of heat of passion in this case. I mean, I understand if there's even an indicia or suggestion of evidence that allows for it, but in this case I guess I didn't — I didn't hear any regarding which heat of passion element, voluntary manslaughter would apply. And in fact it would just confuse the jury if they just don't want to find him guilty, but want to consider — other than perfect self-defense which we know in the State of Nevada isn't allowed.

I mean, the voluntary manslaughter would just confuse -- without having any evidence of voluntary manslaughter, I think it just confuses the jury.

UNIDENTIFIED AUDIENCE MEMBER: Could there be a parent objection? THE MARSHAL: Ma'am. ma'am.

THE COURT: No, ma'am. Okay. You need to go ahead and sit down. Thank you.

Okay. Mr. Schwarz, anything further?

MR. SCHWARZ: Well, Judge, I think there is evidence of heat of passion and I think it came from my client when -- when he testified that Mr. Borero looked at him and said I ought to shoot both of you and I think at that point, yes, the heat of passion was around -- aroused and became part of the reason why he was, you know, compelled to do what he did.

MR. HAMNER: Can I possibly respond at least briefly to that? THE COURT: Sure.

MR. HAMNER: I don't think the testimony bears that out. The testimony from the defendant with respect to that issue was when Dale Borero makes the comment, according to him, that if you don't give me my money I'm going to shoot both of you, his statement at that point was that not that he was overcome by some sort of irresistible impulse and kind of loses his mind and reacts, he actually says at that point I want to walk over and try to diffuse the situation. What I decided to do was pull out a gun, shove it in his face to see if that stops things. When he keeps reaching his hand out toward me at that point, I then make another calculated decision of I'm going to pistol whip him essentially in the face in the hopes of knocking him down to the ground so that we can then leave.

It's only after he hits him in the face and then he claims that the victim immediately reached for his gun, it's at that point he makes the decision a decision of that's when I decided I wanted to shoot him. Based on his testimony, if we accept it solely as true, that's not a voluntary manslaughter testimony situation. He's not saying he temporarily lost his mind, he was provoked and he couldn't stop himself. He actually takes a series of calculated decisions and, according to him, to deescalate the situation by shoving a gun in

his face and pistol whipping him and then when he sees he might get shot, he claims that's when I decided to shoot him.

So I don't think voluntary manslaughter, based on the defendant's own testimony, even applies in this situation. Self-defense does but not -- not voluntary manslaughter.

MR. SCHWARZ: Well, he also testified that he was scared at that point, Judge. And that can be sufficient.

THE COURT: Yeah, but that's -- that's -- I mean, you can't mix voluntary and self-defense and kind of create a voluntary based instruction because of a self-defense argument. Self-defense is kind of a complete defense.

I mean, here's the way I look at it, I think that if you consider the law of self-defense about who's the initial aggressor and that you can't be engaged in some kind of wrongful conduct and start a provocation and then kill somebody and then say, hey, self-defense, I think if you consider that, it's very skinny that self-defense even applies here based on the way he testified. But I think out of an abundance of caution, there is slight or marginal basis to give you the self-defense instruction.

But I don't think there's anything that justifies a voluntary manslaughter. I mean, it's — even within the first or second degree or if he has a complete self-defense argument that the jury buys, then it's an acquittal. But I don't think — even though homicide gets broken down into all those, absent some evidence to support it, we don't just throw them all in there. And in this case I don't really think there's any evidence to support voluntary manslaughter. I mean, it's — it's either of the degrees of murder or a compete self-defense which would result in an acquittal.

Okay? What I will say is the information instruction needs to be redone because it doesn't include the paragraph that talks about your verdict as to one cannot control your verdict as to others. That gets left out a lot for some reason in the macro in you-alls office. And I also would just ask that you put that paragraph as well the it is the duty of the jury paragraph, both of those at the end of the instruction. Okay?

MR. SCHWARTZER: The end of the instruction three, Your Honor, or the end of the information instruction?

THE COURT: The information instruction, so right now the third paragraph of that instruction, before you even start the charges is, It is the duty of the jury to apply the rules of law, just move that to the very end of that instruction.

MR. SCHWARTZER: Okay.

THE COURT: And then add that other paragraph about one verdict not controlling the others.

MR. SCHWARTZER: Got it.

THE COURT: And have those at the end. And then on page 2 of that instruction, you just have kind of one of the charges hanging down there by itself, just move that down the next page so that it's --

MR. SCHWARTZER: I'm sorry, which -- was that the same --

THE COURT: Kind of a pet peeve type thing. The bottom of page 2 just has, it's not going to be there after you remove that paragraph and place it down, so it's really irrelevant I guess.

MR. SCHWARTZER: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. And I'm going to get these in an order and I'll let

you know what that order is. You want to stick around for that or are you worried about that?

MR. HAMNER: Whatever the Court's pleasure.

MR. SCHWARZ: No, Judge, I'm fine.

THE COURT: Okay. Then I'll just give them to you in the order in the morning and you guys, if you're using them in PowerPoints or whatever then --well, either side can stick around. I'm going to take a minute and rearrange them a little bit. So if you want to know what the order's going to be, then stick around. Actually stick around.

MR. SCHWARZ: All right. I'll stick around.

THE COURT: We're going to put the order and that way we can put it on the record and we don't have to do it in the morning.

MR. SCHWARZ: All right.

THE COURT: So just sit tight or run and use the restroom, whatever you need to do and give me five minutes and then we'll be done.

MR. SCHWARZ: Okey doke.

MR. SCHWARTZER: Thank you, Judge.

[Recess at had 4:44 p.m.; proceedings resumed at 4:50 p.m.]

[Outside the presence of the jury panel]

THE COURT: All right. We'll back on the record. And just so you know, once it gets to the crime portion, I generally like to do them chronologically with the way things are laid out in the charging documents.

MR. SCHWARTZER: Okay.

THE COURT: That's kind of why we ended up the way we're going to end up here. But for the record, instructions to the jury, number 1 is going to

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be, it is now my duty as judge; number 2, if in these instructions; number 3, an amended indictment; number 4, to constitute the crime charged; number 5, the defendant is presumed innocent; Number 6, you are here to determine the guilt or innocence; number 7, the evidence which you are to consider; number 8, the credibility or believability; number 9, a witness who has special knowledge; number 10, the fact that a witness has been convicted of a felony.

Number 11 is going to be those certain recorded statements. That's the first place we get a little out of order I think. So certain recorded statements of the defendant have been admitted is number 11. And then we're going to jump into the conspiracy instructions.

MR. SCHWARZ: All right. I'm not there yet, Judge. I'm sorry.

THE COURT: That's okay. Damn, must have been at the back.

MR. SCHWARTZER: It's after the verdict form.

MR. SCHWARZ: All right. I got it now.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SCHWARZ: And that is number what?

THE COURT: 12, a conspiracy is an agreement.

MR. SCHWARTZER: Recorded statements, number 11, if that's what you're looking at.

MR. SCHWARZ: Okay. I just saw that one. A conspiracy is an agreement is 12.

THE COURT: Yeah. 13, it is not necessary in proving a conspiracy.

MR. SCHWARZ: 13.

THE COURT: 14 where or more persons. And then 15 is going to be the attempt, the elements of an attempt to commit a crime are; 16, robbery is the

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unlawful taking.

And then we get into the murder instructions: 17, in this case the defendant is accused; 18, murder is the unlawful killing; 19, malice aforethought means; 20, express malice is; 21, murder of the first degree is; 22, willfulness is; 23, deliberation is.

MR. SCHWARZ: I'm sorry, Judge. Can you give me a minute?

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SCHWARZ: Murder of the first degree is 21; willfulness is 22.

THE COURT: Deliberations is is 23.

MR. SCHWARZ: 23, okay.

THE COURT: 24, a deliberate determination; 25, premeditation is; 26, premeditation need not be; 27, the law does not undertake; 28, the true test is; 29, the prosecution is not required; 30, the intention to kill; 31, there are certain kinds of murder which carry with them; 32, while a guilty verdict must be unanimous; 33, all murder which is not murder of the first degree; 34, if you find that the State has established.

And then we're going to begin the self-defense instructions, so 35 is going to be the right of self-defense is not generally available; 36, the killing of another person; 37 --

MR. SCHWARZ: I'm sorry.

THE COURT: That's okay.

MR. SCHWARZ: 35 is the right to self-defense?

THE COURT: Right. And then 36, the killing of another person.

MR. SCHWARZ: Okay. 36.

THE COURT: 37, actual danger is not; 38, if a person kills another in

self-defense; 39, if evidence of self-defense is present; 40, self-defense is not a defense. And then we're getting into battery and assault now, so 41, battery means any willful; 42, an assault with a deadly weapon is; 43, if you find the defendant guilty of murder, attempt robbery, battery, or assault that's the weapon instruction; 44, when two or more persons conspire, that's the first controlled substance instruction; 45, except as authorized by law; 46, the flight of a person; 40 — and I think that's all the specials.

47, although you are to consider only the evidence; 48, in your deliberation; 49, when you retire to consider your verdict; 50, if during your deliberation; and 51, now you will listen to the arguments of counsel. It's going to take me a while to read these tomorrow.

State has a copy of the 51?

MR. SCHWARTZER: We do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And other than making the change to the information, Number 3, to add that paragraph in, you have any objection to the giving of any of the 51?

MR. SCHWARTZER: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And do you have any that you-all wish to mark as court exhibits that are being proposed by the State but not given?

MR. SCHWARTZER: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And you're okay with the verdict form?

MR. SCHWARTZER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Schwarz, you-all also have a copy of the 51?

MR. SCHWARZ: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And that same caveat, other than getting a corrected copy