1 IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 2 3 **Electronically Filed** No. 75282 CEASAR SANCHEZ VALENCIA, 4 Jul 20 2018 09:22 a.m. Elizabeth A. Brown 5 Appellant, Clerk of Supreme Court 6 v. 7 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 8 9 Respondent. 10 11 12 13 **APPELLANT'S APPENDIX "AA"** 14 **AA0001 – AA0941** 15 16 VOLUME 3 17 AA0483 - AA0716 18 19 20 21 22 ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT ATTORNEY FOR RESPONDENT 23 GREGORY E. COYER, ESO. STEVEN B. WOLFSON, ESQ. 24 Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar No. 10013 200 Lewis Avenue, 3rd Floor 600 S. Tonopah Drive, Suite 220 25 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Las Vegas, Nevada 89106 26 Telephone: 702.802.3088 Telephone: 702.617.2700 Facsimile: 702.802.3157 Facsimile: 702.868.2415 27

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DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

VS.

CEASAR SANCHAZ VALENCIA,

Defendant.

Case No. C-16-315580-1

DEPT. XVIII

BEFORE THE HONORABLE MARK B. BAILUS, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 2017

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS RE: JURY TRIAL - PHASE I - DAY 3

APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiff: MICHAEL DICKERSON, ESQ.

(Deputy District Attorney) CHAD N. LEXIS, ESQ. (Deputy District Attorney)

For the Defendant: GREGORY E. COYER, ESQ.

ALEXIS ANNE PLUNKETT, ESQ.

RECORDED BY: ROBIN PAGE, COURT RECORDER

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LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 2017

[Proceedings commenced at 11:41 a.m.]

[Outside the presence of the jury.]

THE COURT: You may -- you may be seated. This is continuation of the trial in Case No. C-16-315580, *State vs. Valencia*.

I want to advise counsel that this morning, my chambers were contacted by a juror advising that he was ill today. I think he spoke to the marshal. Do you recall the juror's name?

THE MARSHAL: It's Xavier Antheaume.

THE COURT: And he advised that he was vomiting and he was sick. Apparently -- I was in -- I was on -- in court at the time and apparently my marshal advised him that he still needed to come today. If he's present, I was going to bring him in and have you ask him some questions, make a determination if you want to continue the trial a day or so or do you want to use an alternate.

MR. DICKERSON: I think that -- I think that just preliminarily, with where we're at in the trial and given the fact that we have a short day tomorrow, the State wouldn't be inclined to ask to continue the trial a day, but I think that it'd be worth bringing him in to talk to him to see where he's at.

THE COURT: All right. Is he here?

THE MARSHAL: Yes.

[Juror No. 5 entered courtroom.]

THE COURT: Sir, state your name and badge number.

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JUROR NO. 5: Xavier Antheaume. I believe it's 993.

THE COURT: Okay. And it's my understanding you contacted my chambers this morning and talked to my marshal and advised him that you were ill today, that you vomiting; is that correct?

JUROR NO. 5: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And --

JUROR NO. 5: I vomited four times, once getting here.

THE COURT: Okay. And -- and what are your symptoms? Vomiting, fever?

JUROR NO. 5: Just bad, like, a real bad headache and I was throwing up. I think I overexerted myself yesterday. I'm kind of -- like the hour that I spent out front, I'm starting to come back to life a little bit, so to speak.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you feel like --

JUROR NO. 5: I'd like to.

THE COURT: -- you're too ill to serve as a juror today?

JUROR NO. 5: I'm -- if it's possible, I'd like to try to fight through it to see if I can continue to serve my duty.

THE COURT: Well, I don't want you to fight through it. I need you to advise me, do you -- are you too ill to serve as a juror today because of your illness?

JUROR NO. 5: I want to do my best, sir, if possible.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to let the attorneys ask you a couple of questions.

JUROR NO. 5: Okay.

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23 25 decision as to Mr. Antheaume's answers. My strategic position is I wouldn't hate a -- a day of continuance, because I've been trying to see if it's possible to get some subpoenas served on some forensic scientists with Metro. My investigator, who I consulted with this morning, believed that one day was not enough time to get that done. There's an administrative process you have to go through when you're trying to subpoena somebody like a forensic scientist as opposed to an officer.

THE COURT: All right. But my bailiff told me there was some housekeeping matters. Is this one of the housekeeping matters?

MR. COYER: No. This -- this just popped into my head when you thought -- when you suggested maybe we should continue the trial a day.

THE COURT: Well, I wasn't suggesting. That's always an alternative if somebody is ill. If it's a short-term illness, you know, you can give them a day to recover rather than put an alternate in their place. Usually, I'll do what the -- the parties agree to.

MR. COYER: And that's why I want to be candid with the court.

THE COURT: I understand your -- your issues with the subpoena, but that's not my issue right now.

MR. COYER: I understand.

THE COURT: My issue right now is do you see a basis for excusing this juror and using an alternate based on what he's represented to me in open court? Are you --

MR. COYER: To be quite -- again, to be candid with the court,

I think what he described sounded like a hangover to me. I think he'll probably be fine in an hour or two.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm not going to make that assumption, but I will tell you his demeanor when he was addressing the court, he responded quickly, he responded to my questions. He -- he seemed to be understanding everything. I am going to indicate to him that if in any way he gets worse or anything of that nature, to immediately let me know, you know, and we'll stop.

What's the State's position; do you want to go forward with this juror or do you want me to --

MR. DICKERSON: State's position at this --

THE COURT: -- seat an alternate?

MR. DICKERSON: At this point in time, I think we can go forward with this juror. He's under the understanding that if this -- he has a flare-up of this illness later on today or it gets so bad he can't handle it, that he knows that he can alert the court.

THE COURT: Did you -- does counsel agree with my assessment of this juror --

MR. DICKERSON: I do.

THE COURT: -- based on his representations? Is that correct, counsel?

MR. DICKERSON: Yeah. He --

THE COURT: Mr. Coyer?

MR. COYER: Yes.

MR. DICKERSON: He seemed coherent.

THE COURT: Bring him back in for one second. And then we'll address the housekeeping. I literally just finished my law motion calendar --

MR. DICKERSON: That's what we understand.

THE COURT: -- to come over here. I have to give my staff a little bit of a break, so we're probably --

MR. DICKERSON: Absolutely.

THE COURT: -- going to take a lunch break about 1:00, 1:30, to be honest with you.

MR. DICKERSON: Okay.

[Juror No. 5 reentered the courtroom.]

THE COURT: Sir, if you could just come back where you were before.

JUROR NO. 5: Yes.

THE COURT: The parties feel that you can proceed forward as a juror. But I just want to make it clear to you, if you in any way feel that you are starting not to understand or hear things or lose your train of thought or anything like that, you need to notify me immediately.

JUROR NO. 5: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Or if you are feeling ill in any way, lightheaded, nauseous, anything, please notify me immediately.

JUROR NO. 5: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Raise your hand, I'll stop. It's very important that you remain attentive through these entire proceedings. If you cannot do that, I need to know immediately.

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MR. DICKERSON: Well, the -- the parties have taken care of the redactions on the -- the audio that was introduced yesterday. So the State has redacted all the portions that we were generally discussing with defense counsel yesterday. Mainly things having to do with Ceasar Valencia having outstanding warrants, no-bail warrants, and specific references to the moped, in fact, being stolen, or possibly being stolen. Absent not redacting things about, like, a shaved VIN.

So it should be all what we talked about. There's several redactions. And we have that prepared for the court in disc format. I think that it would be the stipulation of the parties that we use that as the piece of evidence that's going to go back with the jury instead of the full audio, which is currently the disc --

THE COURT: What about the -- the paper document; did you redact that?

MR. DICKERSON: The paper document, we -- we did redact that. We provided that yesterday at the end -- at the close of the session.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DICKERSON: It's been redacted, the same portions that we had discussed with defense counsel, specifically having to do with references to stolen and warrants.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LEXIS: We did both of these at the benefit of the defense. So if they have any other issues with either one of them, then they need to bring that to everyone's attention.

MS. PLUNKETT: And can I ask if you introduced the full CAD or only the CAD regarding the assault with a deadly weapon?

MR. LEXIS: The full CAD.

MS. PLUNKETT: Both CADs. Okay.

MR. DICKERSON: Well, no. Not the -- not both CADs. Only for the event number that -- that the audio had been moved in for.

THE COURT: Okay. Have you had -- have you reviewed the redactions? Are they satisfactory to the defense?

MR. COYER: Yes. We -- with respect to the CAD and audio related to the May 19th event. What my co-counsel was asking about is the May 21st event. I think that's a different CAD.

MR. LEXIS: That wasn't proffered.

THE COURT: Okay. That's not --

MR. COYER: Just wanted to clarify that.

THE COURT: -- before the court. It was whatever one -- I don't have my notes in front of me.

MR. DICKERSON: The event number beginning in 160519.

THE COURT: I'm looking for the -- but in any event, yesterday was the CAD that you said -- I conditionally admitted it subject to the redactions. And it's my understanding counsel has provided with my clerk the redactions. I'm going to -- I'll look them over the next break and then if both parties have agreed to them, then it will just be admitted as an exhibit.

MR. DICKERSON: And we would -- I think that as we get moving forward here, especially with this next witness, we anticipate

using this. So we would just ask that --

THE COURT: All right. Let me -- do you have it? Did they provide you with the exhibit -- the redacted exhibit?

Counsel approach. All right. You know what, there's nobody here. You don't have to approach. I just wanted to mention -- all right. So this is State's Exhibit 53. And there's a small redaction on the second page.

Counsel -- defense counsel, you see that's the small redaction there.

MR. COYER: Right. That one was already there for the record, Judge.

THE COURT: There's the next small redaction on the next page. And that appears to be the only redactions. Is that correct? Here, counsel. Look at it.

MR. DICKERSON: I believe there were --

MR. COYER: Judge, there's a little --

MR. DICKERSON: I believe there were three total.

THE COURT: Well, show them to opposing counsel. Before I admit it, I want to make sure it's --

MR. DICKERSON: First was --

THE COURT: -- the parties agree to it.

MR. DICKERSON: -- at time stamp 19:51:06.

The next one is going to be on the second page at time stamp 19:58:17, after Ceasar Valencia, obviously about his criminal record and/or warrants.

 Next one is going to be at, same second page, 20:05:53, reference to the moped likely being stolen.

And that looks like the totality of the redactions.

THE COURT: Okay. And there's no reference to anything about his -- any prior convictions in here at all?

MS. PLUNKETT: No, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DICKERSON: Yeah. And the black marks were actually part of the original document, Your -- Your Honor. The redactions that we have are simply -- they're Wite-Out, and I -- we would just ask that we have -- we'll prepare an instruction for the jury that references this. It's that there may be some audio and documents that have been redacted. That's done at the request of the court and by agreement of the parties.

THE COURT: Okay. Does the defense have any objection to State's Exhibit 53 with redactions?

MR. COYER: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: It will be admitted.

[State's Exhibit No. 53 admitted.]

THE COURT: Anything else, counsel?

MR. DICKERSON: So my thought is this, for the audio, is that we allow the audio disc that was moved in by defense counsel without redactions to be marked as a court's exhibit for reference. And I'll make a record of the redaction times that have -- have been redacted for the defense by the State. And then we use that audio going forward.

The State would have no objection, as discussed with defense counsel, with defense counsel playing a copy of the audio from their computer instead of using that disc just as a -- as a demonstrative, but it does match up, if that's --

THE COURT: I'm -- I just want a clarification. The defense played portions of an audio; is that correct? Yesterday, you didn't play the entire audio?

MR. COYER: Correct.

THE COURT: Is that correct? So we're going to give the jury the portions that he played during the examination of the officer; is that correct?

MR. DICKERSON: No. It's going to be the entire audio, absent the same type of references that were redacted from the CAD, that being references to stolen and references to criminal history and/or warrants.

THE COURT: And what's the defense position on that?

MR. COYER: We agree with that. The -- you're going to hear a lot more of the audio today with the next witness.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. COYER: But what I think needs to be done specifically, and I think the State would agree, is that Defense Exhibit A, the physical disc exhibit should be replaced be the redacted disc that the State proffered. And I will take -- my co -- opposing counsel's representations that those were the portions that were redacted. I haven't reviewed it, but I'm fine with that.

THE COURT: Are you prepared to call your first witness this morning?

MR. DICKERSON: State is.

THE COURT: Who is it?

MR. DICKERSON: It's Officer Jacobitz.

THE COURT: Oh, you know what, I guess we should bring the jury in first.

[Jury reconvened at 12:01 p.m.]

THE COURT: And let the record reflect that counsel for the State, counsel for the defense, the defendant, and the jury are present.

I just want to remind the jurors that you do have the right to ask questions after the end of testimony of any witness. If you want to ask a question, again, write it on a full-length piece of paper, raise your hand, make sure my bailiff sees you before the witness is excused. Okay.

But in our state, jurors have the right to ask certain types of questions. And then I review them with counsel and make a determination whether it's an appropriate question or not. But a lot of jurors, when we first start the trial, they don't realize that. I know it was part of that lengthy preliminary admonishments I gave you. So again. If you -- and that, you know, if it's something you thought should have been asked or is relevant, you certainly may -- write it on a full-length piece of paper. And make sure my bailiff sees it before I excuse the witness. Okay? All right. Thank you.

State call your first witness, please.

Q	So how does	vour shift ae	t started on	May 19th.	2016?
×.	OU HOW GOOD	your simil go	i startou ori	ividy iotii,	

A So we were having a station-wide yearly barbecue put on by the -- the local chaplain from one of the churches. They -- they do it yearly to a -- it's cop appreciation thing. And we were eating steaks or whatever it was that day, I don't really recall. In either case, being as full as we were, we were just talking about we really don't want to get into anything before we -- as we left the station. And sure enough, the second we pull out of the station -- do you want me to go into the details of --

- Q Sounds like you're kind of talking about --
- A We got into something.
- Q -- some sort of cop's Murphy's Law about eating a lot of food and then you're going to get in a foot chase?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q Okay. Well, it turns out, you guys finish up this meal?
- A Yes.
- Q Then you're leaving the station?
- A Yes.
 - Q This is the Downtown Area Command?
- | A Yes.

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- Q Specifically, where is the Downtown Area Command located?
- A At 621 North 9th Street. So it's 9th Street and Bonanza.
- Q And I'm going to show you, just for reference here, what's been admitted as State's Exhibit 10, with permission of the court.

MR. DICKERSON: May I publish, Your Honor?

1	most of	the contact in a lot of cases. It doesn't always work that way. It
2	just depends on the situation.	
3	Q	When you're in the vehicle, does he work the radio?
4	Α	Yes.
5	Q	And the computer?
6	Α	Yes.
7	Q	There's a computer actually in the patrol vehicle?
8	Α	Yes.
9	Q	So this day you guys are in a patrol vehicle?
10	Α	Yes.
11	Q	That's marked?
12	Α	Yes.
13	Q	Does it has the the big badges on the side?
14	Α	Yes.
15	Q	Specifically, what kind of vehicle is it?
16	Α	I don't want to I can't remember if I was in a in a SUV or a
17	sedan.	I don't recall at this point, but it was one of the two.
18	Q	Okay.
19	Α	It was a marked patrol vehicle.
20	Q	Black and white?
21	Α	Yes.
22	Q	With red and blue lights on top?
23	Α	Yes.
24	Q	And says Metro Police on it?
25	A	Yes.
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1	Q	Very distinctual?
2	A	Yes.
3	Q	Are you wearing a uniform?
4	Α	I am.
5	Q	Is Officer Houston wearing a uniform?
6	A	Yes.
7	Q	What kind of uniform?
8	A	Much like the the gentleman in the back, the tan uniform.
9	Q	Okay. So not this green one that you're wearing here today?
10	A	No.
11	Q	A standard tan Metro Police uniform?
12	A	Yes.
13	Q	And that's what both you and Officer Houston are wearing?
14	A	Yes.
15	Q	And as you go after out of the Downtown Area Command to
16	follow th	is moped, where do you guys go?
17	A	We end up northbound on 9th Street, eastbound on Wilson.
18	And we	pass 10th Street. And as we start to light it up or actually
19	not	
20	Q	When you say light it up, what do you mean?
21	A	I'm not there yet. I'm I thought we were at 11th Street here
22	for some	e reason, even though I said 10th.
23	Q	I can back it up a little bit.
24	A	Yeah. It's hard to see here.
25	Q	Is that a little better?
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There you go. Is that it?

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24 25 when I see a firearm.

- Q You see a firearm in his hand?
- A Yes.
- Q And what's happening in your mind at this point in time?
- A At this point I'm thinking I got to -- I got to defend myself, he's going to try to shoot me. It's all really, really quick.
 - Q And your gun is coming up?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Your finger --
- A My gun is up. I'm still trying to stabilize myself on the stairs.

 And I can't -- I -- moving up those stairs, I mean, it's one of these numbers. And it's -- I'm not stable yet.
 - Q Are you worried you're going to be shot?
 - A Yes. Absolutely.
 - Q So what -- what are you doing with your trigger finger?
 - A I'm starting to put it on the trigger and pull.
 - Q What happens as you're doing that?
- A I don't know any other way to describe this other than the words I used in my mind was divine intervention. I've never seen anything like it. But as he's turning, there's -- there must have been a chain-link fence up prior to, up against the wall. And there were still several poles in the wall, four or five of them, I'm not really sure at this point. He turns, and just as he gets right here, the gun's pointed towards me. He hits his elbow on the pole and the gun flies out of his hand. So right as I was pulling this out.

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Yes.

left by Ceasar Valencia, you're thinking there's possibly another gun?

1	A	Yes.	
2	Q	What is the 3 for?	
3	Α	As far as shift.	
4	Q	Okay.	
5	А	So swing shift.	
6	Q	Swing shift. So that's the first number designates your	
7	shift?		
8	А	Yes.	
9	Q	And then so all the shifts have a different number?	
10	Α	Yes.	
11	Q	What's graveyard?	
12	А	1.	
13	Q	And day shift?	
14	А	2.	
15	Q	Then swing shift is 3?	
16	А	Yes.	
17	Q	And then you're directed patrol, so you're DP?	
18	А	Yes.	
19	Q	And then 40 is what?	
20	А	It's just a number indicator.	
21	Q	Okay.	
22	А	Each squad is is allowed a certain range of numbers and	
23	that's just the one that we're in the we're in the 40s, so we're the		
24	senior. So we start with 40.		
25	Q	Okay. Let's listen to this. I'm playing it now from 6 seconds.	
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[Audio played.]

- Stopping right there at 20 seconds. We heard a beep and then we heard someone say Code Red. What is that?
- That's dispatch getting back to us and -- and telling us that they have us in Code Red.
 - So that's when dispatch is --
 - Acknowledgment.
 - -- acknowledging a Code Red on the radio?
 - Yes.
 - Like we talked about with the emergency radio traffic?
 - Yes.
 - What was that beep we heard?
- The beep is just -- is -- is dispatches -- it comes from dispatch. So it shows that we are in Code Red. That's just part of the -- the tone.
- So that specific beep is done when there's a Code Red on the
- It keeps other people from jumping in on the radio that could hear that beep.
 - Okay. And do you know how often those beeps come up?
- Seconds. I don't know, 10. I'm guessing, like, 10 seconds, 5 seconds in between, something like that.
 - Approximately 5 or 10 seconds those beeps come up --MR. COYER: Objection. Speculation.
- MR. DICKERSON: That was his testimony. I'm just confirming.

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1	Q	Okay. So you're telling your sergeant on the radio?	
2	A	Yes.	
3	Q	And for everyone else to hear?	
4	A	For everyone else to hear is the main thing.	
5	Q	From eight minutes and nine seconds, playing.	
6		[Audio played.]	
7	Q	Okay. And again, looking at State's Exhibit 53, we actually	
8	see that	here as well on CAD; is that right? At 8 at 20:02:05,	
9	that's 8:02 p.m.; is that correct?		
10	Α	Yes.	
11	Q	Says:	
12		705, 3DP40, when Ceasar turned while running, pointed 413	
13	at unit, but dropped it?		
14	Α	Yes.	
15	Q	That's your radio traffic now in this CAD?	
16	A	Yes.	
17	Q	And I want you to look up to 19:58:39; do you see that?	
18	A	Yes.	
19	Q	Says what there?	
20	Α	618K, channel clear for now.	
21	Q	What does that mean?	
22	Α	618K, I think, is 618 K-9 on here.	
23	Q	Okay.	
24	A	So that's notifying several sergeants of what's going on.	
25	Q	That would be K-9 sergeant?	
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1	Q	Is that 3DP41?	
2	Α	Yes.	
3	Q	The other directed patrol unit?	
4	Α	Yes.	
5	Q	Okay. And does that refresh your recollection about how you	
6	got a picture?		
7	Α	Yes.	
8	Q	How is it that you got the picture?	
9	Α	By text message.	
10	Q	Okay. I'm going to play this radio audio here from eight	
11	minutes and 51 seconds.		
12		[Audio played.]	
13	Q	What was it that we just heard there?	
14	Α	Acknowledging that that's the person that ran from me.	
15	Q	Is that you?	
16	Α	Yes.	
17		[Audio played.]	
18	Q	One more time from eight minutes 47 seconds.	
19		[Audio played.]	
20	Q	Again, that was your radio traffic to your sergeant?	
21	Α	Yes.	
22	Q	You're identifying identifying excuse me, identifying	
23	Ceasar Valencia?		
24	Α	Yes.	
25	Q	That was specifically at located here at CAD on the CAD	
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THE COURT: Is this to lay the foundation for seeking admission of the photos?

MR. DICKERSON: It would be.

THE COURT: You may approach.

MR. DICKERSON: Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Have you shown the photos to opposing counsel?

MR. DICKERSON: I have shown these photos to opposing counsel previously when we first started the trial. Same photos that existed before. All right.

BY MR. DICKERSON:

Q Officer Jacobitz, I have here State's exhibits, several of them, that I want you to identify. Several of these have been admitted, but I just want to make sure that we have everything admitted through you and that you are verifying exactly what it was that you saw here.

THE COURT: And, counsel, why don't we have him lay the foundation for each exhibit and then move to admit as to each exhibit. BY MR. DICKERSON:

- Q So I have here State's Exhibits 18 through 26; will you please take a look through those?
 - A Yes, sir. [Witness complies.]
- Q And also State's Exhibit 17. You had an opportunity look through each one of those exhibits?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Do you recognize what was depicted in those exhibits?

May 19th, 2016?

A Yes.

MR. DICKERSON: State's going to move for the admission of State's Exhibits 15 and 16. And also, for the record purposes to make sure that we are okay with all State's Exhibits 17 through 26, which have already been admitted, we're going to make sure that we move for admission of all of those exhibits at this time as well.

MR. COYER: No objection.

BY MR. DICKERSON:

Q Officer Jacobitz, I also want you to take a look at --

THE COURT: Counsel. So Exhibits 15 and 16, you're moving for admission; is that correct?

MR. DICKERSON: That's correct.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DICKERSON: And to clear up any confusion that we may have had as far as the other exhibits, 17 through 26, I just want to make sure that they are moved for admission at this point in time so the record is clear.

THE COURT: Okay. So 15 and 16 are admitted, hearing no objection from defense counsel. Exhibits 17 through 26 have previously been admitted, but to the extent they may not have been, hearing no objection from defense counsel, they are also admitted.

[State's Exhibit Nos. 15 through 26 admitted.]
BY MR. DICKERSON:

Q Then here, looking at State's Proposed Exhibits 27

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1		THE COURT: Yes.	
2	BY MR. DICKERSON:		
3	Q	Officer Jacobitz, please have a look at State's Proposed	
4	Exhibits	31 through 39; tell me if you recognize what's depicted there.	
5	Α	[Witness complies.] Yes.	
6	Q	You do recognize what's depicted in State's Proposed	
7	Exhibits 31 through 39?		
8	Α	Yes.	
9	Q	How is it that you recognize what's depicted in these exhibits?	
10	Α	That's the firearm I'm talking about.	
11	Q	The firearm that you recovered?	
12	Α	Yes.	
13	Q	And these photos fairly and accurately depict that firearm that	
14	Ceasar Valencia pointed at you and dropped on May 19th, 2016?		
15	Α	Yes.	
16		MR. DICKERSON: State moves for the admission of State's	
17	Proposed Exhibits 31 through 39.		
18		THE COURT: Any objection?	
19		MR. COYER: No, Your Honor.	
20		THE COURT: Exhibits 31 through 39 will be admitted.	
21		[State's Exhibit Nos. 31 through 39 admitted.]	
22		MR. DICKERSON: Thank you, Your Honor.	
23	BY MR. DICKERSON:		
24	Q	Showing you State's Exhibit 31; that's the firearm?	
25	Α	Yes.	
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1	Q	It's a revolver?	
2	Α	Yes.	
3	Q	State's Exhibit 33, what is that we're seeing there, sir?	
4	Α	It's a .38 Special. That's the caliber of round, the serial	
5	number, where it's made, and the manufacturer.		
6	Q	Specifically	
7	Α	That's the front of the firearm.	
8	Q	The front of the firearm, indicating the caliber of the gun is	
9	a .38 Special?		
10	Α	Yes.	
11	Q	And State's Exhibit 38, what is that, sir?	
12	Α	That's a measurement of the firearm with the rounds that were	
13	inside.		
14	Q	So this gun was loaded?	
15	Α	Yes.	
16	Q	With five live rounds?	
17	Α	Yes.	
18	Q	Officer Jacobitz, did you bring any evidence with you to court?	
19	Α	Yes.	
20	Q	Yesterday?	
21	Α	Yesterday, yes.	
22	Q	I have here State's Proposed Exhibit 4 and State's Proposed	
23	Exhibit 1.		
24		MR. DICKERSON: May I approach, Your Honor?	
25		THE COURT: Yes.	
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Q Okay. Showing this to the ladies and gentlemen of the jury, can you explain to them what it is that you've labeled here and how you labeled it?

THE COURT: You know, counsel, how much longer do you have with this witness?

MR. DICKERSON: I'd say we can take a lunch break right now, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Why don't we do our afternoon lunch break right now. And this will be a one-hour lunch break.

During this recess you are admonished not to talk or converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with this trial, or read, watch, or listen to any report or commentary on the trial or any person connected with this trial, by any medium of information, including, without limitation, the social media, text, newspapers, television, the Internet, and radio; do not visit the scene of any of the events mentioned during the trial, undertake any investigation; do not do any posting or communications on any social networking sites or do any independent research, including Internet searches, or form or express any opinion on any subject connected with the trial until the case is finally submitted to you.

We'll be in recess for one hour.

[Jury recessed at 1:26 p.m.]

THE COURT: We'll be in recess for one hour.

[Court recessed at 1:27 p.m. until 2:35 p.m.]

[Outside the presence of the jury.]

MR. DICKERSON: And can we --

THE COURT: We need to take a five-minute recess.

MR. DICKERSON: Can we have a brief bench conference, Your Honor?

THE COURT: No. We're going to take a five-minute recess.

Ladies [sic], we're going to take a short recess at this time.

During this recess, you're admonished not to talk or converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with this trial, or read, watch, or listen to any report or any commentary on the trial or any person connected with this trial by any medium of information, including without limitation through social media, text, newspapers, television, the Internet, and radio; do not visit the scene of any of the events mentioned during the trial or undertake any investigation; do not do any posting or communications on any social networking sites or do any independent research, including Internet searches, or form or express any opinion on any subject connected with the trial until the case is finally submitted to you.

We'll be in a 10-minute recess, please.

[Jury recessed at 2:40 p.m.]

THE COURT: Officer, sir, could you please hand me that bag, please?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Thank you. I apologize.

During this officer's testimony regarding the State's Exhibit 1, it was -- I heard him say that on the marking on the front of the package,

already admitted into evidence, this bag, that label, what he read.

There's no evidence that Ceasar Valencia is a felon. That's not what he said.

THE COURT: Okay. Counsel, you need to look at an appeal called *State vs. Courtney*. In that particular appeal, inadvertently on the jury instructions, I believe, that were sent back to the jury, somebody had written Mr. Courtney's two prior convictions. The supreme court reversed saying that was impermissible, was prejudicial to the defendant.

MR. DICKERSON: It's very different than what we're seeing here, Your Honor.

THE COURT: No. What we're seeing here is we just notified the jury that ex-felon in possession of a firearm. That's what we've just heard testimony from.

First of all, I'm -- I'm not understanding -- we've gone to great lengths to file a second amended information specifically so the jury doesn't know about this charge.

MR. DICKERSON: That piece of evidence is in evidence. THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DICKERSON: It's been admitted, Your Honor, without objection. All right. So we're already there. So what was said is just what's on that label. Now, the question is, do we not give that bag back to the jury?

THE COURT: No. That's not the question, counsel. The question is do I declare a mistrial. That's the --

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correct?

MR. DICKERSON: There's no grounds --

THE COURT: -- question.

MR. DICKERSON: -- for a mistrial at this time.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DICKERSON: That's an admitted piece of evidence without objection, Your Honor. And there's no evidence that's been introduced that Ceasar Valencia is a felon, okay. So we -- we haven't even come to --

THE COURT: What were you reading from on this -- I apologize, sir. You did nothing wrong.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You're just -- was responding to a question.

But I need to know on the front of this package where does it say -because I can't see it and I apologize.

THE WITNESS: These are anticipated charges right here.

THE COURT: Right.

THE WITNESS: So this is just going to the evidence vault so they know what we're looking into, the -- the crimes that we're anticipating.

THE COURT: So -- and this is what you were testifying to?

THE WITNESS: Yes. I was just reading directly off of there.

THE COURT: Counsel for defense.

MR. COYER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You made no objection to this exhibit; is that

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MR. COYER: Judge, what I understood the exhibit to be was the gun.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. COYER: Okay. That's why when I was asked by the State to approach and open the bags in my possession for chain of custody -- not my possession, by my presence for chain of custody purposes, I thought the exhibit was the gun. I don't know why a bag would be an exhibit. I don't -- that doesn't make any sense to me. So my understanding is the gun is the exhibit, not the bag.

MR. DICKERSON: They were never opened, Your Honor. And so the way that evidence is introduced is first the --

THE COURT: I know how evidence is introduced, counsel.

MR. DICKERSON: Yes, Your Honor. For the record --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DICKERSON: -- I mean, that's -- this is my mindset and this is why we're at the point we are. That evidence is introduced by introducing the entire package and then opening it and marking the pieces. And that's --

THE COURT: You're correct. But --

MR. DICKERSON: -- what we had here.

THE COURT: -- the -- the exhibit is the gun, not the bag.

MR. DICKERSON: And --

THE COURT: The bag is just to be used to demonstrate chain of custody, to show that this is the same gun that this officer secured at the scene. And sometimes forensics has to open the bag

and has to run tests and things of that nature. But the bag itself is not the exhibit. The exhibit is what's contained in the bag, the gun.

MR. DICKERSON: With all due respect, Your Honor, it's an exhibit. It is an exhibit in this case and it is an exhibit in basically every criminal case where you have evidence impounded.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LEXIS: Your Honor, if I --

THE COURT: Where -- what's the State's position?

MR. DICKERSON: State's position is that we proceed and if you feel the need to have a -- an instruction that they disregard that, I think that that could cure it. But at this point in time, there's been no evidence that Ceasar Valencia is, in fact, a felon. There's been no evidence of his bad character. And with that, Your Honor, I think that the -- the only other thing we could do is not send the bag back to the jury.

MR. LEXIS: Your Honor, that bag has been admitted in evidence. The only thing that has been done is a portion of the bag has been read that is in evidence. That's -- that -- nothing is -- that is a mistrial when something is in evidence -- it's already in evidence. There's no mistrial that can arise out of that. Again, though, if they want to cure it with instruction, no objection.

THE COURT: Okay. Defense, they make a -- a correct statement. Were you shown this bag prior to it being admitted?

MS. PLUNKETT: I was not seen the -- shown the bag.

THE COURT: Mr. Coyer?

MR. COYER: I was shown the bag. And like I previously stated, my understanding was the gun was in the bag, and that the gun was the exhibit.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. COYER: I did not even read the label, quite frankly, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. What's your position? Their -- their position, mistrial is not necessary, a curative instruction would -- any prejudice incurred by your -- by your client would be cured by a limiting instruction.

MR. COYER: I don't believe that that's true. I believe that's why we bifurcated the case to begin with, to have the ex-felon in possession charge separate. And it -- if the State wants to take the position that I somehow made a mistake by, you know, agreeing to admit a bag when I thought I was admitting a gun, you know, that's the record that the State is left with. At this point, I took a moment while the jury was leaving to discuss it with my client. And we are of the same mindset, that at this point, we have to request a mistrial, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DICKERSON: And --

THE COURT: We'll be in -- I'm sorry, counsel, is there anything in addition you'd like to argue?

MR. DICKERSON: Yes, Your Honor. First of all, it's not the State's position that Mr. Coyer made a -- a mistake. It's the State's position that it was just strategic in that he was agreeing to -- or not

 objecting to the gun coming into evidence.

Now, it has -- it hasn't come in with objection and it hasn't come in -- and all that's been read is what's already in evidence. At this point in time, we don't have any basis to have a mistrial, because there's nothing prejudicial as far as Ceasar Valencia himself saying that he's a felon.

Here -- here's what it is, Your Honor. The fact of the matter is that merely because that is written on the bag, that can be cured with a curative instruction, absolutely. There's no undue prejudice to him because the reason for bifurcation is so that his priors are not introduced into this proceeding.

THE COURT: No, counsel.

MR. DICKERSON: His priors have not been introduced. And just like the case that you had mentioned, Your Honor, that issue was the defendant's priors being given to the jury at -- with the jury instructions. That is not what we have here.

MR. LEXIS: Here we have an individual reading off an exhibit that has been admitted into evidence.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to take a brief recess.

[Court recessed at 2:48 p.m. until 2:59 p.m.]

[Outside the presence of the jury.]

THE COURT: Court's back in session. Let's get the defendant, please.

Let the -- shucks. Let the record reflect the presence of counsel for the State, counsel for the defense, and the defendant, and

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the jury is not present at this time.

Mr. Dickerson, you're one of the attorneys that practice in front of me regularly; is that correct?

MR. DICKERSON: I am.

THE COURT: Mr. Coyer, is that also correct?

MR. COYER: That is also correct.

THE COURT: And have you heard me at pretrial conferences and calendar call say -- ask for counsel to get together and go over exhibits and see if there's any issues with the exhibits? Do I say that regularly in my courtroom?

MR. COYER: I -- I have heard that many times, Judge.

THE COURT: Mr. Dickerson?

MR. DICKERSON: Yes. And we provided defense counsel opportunity to view all of our exhibits in this case.

THE COURT: Okay. And Mr. Dickerson, were you aware that the front of this document says ex-felon -- or it's abbreviated, but ex-felon in possession of a firearm?

MR. DICKERSON: I was not aware of that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I'm not mad. I'm not blaming anybody. I just want to point this out to counsel.

Mr. Coyer, did you review the front of the exhibit prior to it being admitted?

MR. COYER: I laid eyes on it, but I did not read the label.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, here's the problem, Mr. Coyer, quite frankly. Where we are right now is the bag has been admitted

without objection. Once the bag is opened, then the gun is going to be admitted. Okay. I -- in -- in some jurisdictions it's Exhibit 1 and 1A.

Okay. If you had had an objection to the bag, you needed to have made your objection. Or if you had wanted to redact it, you needed to have made your objection.

Now, my procedure, typically, is after the officer opens the bag, I'm going to have -- I have my bailiff secure the weapon and make sure it's cleared. And I -- I don't know, in this jurisdiction, do you put a -- a lock on it?

MR. DICKERSON: I -- I would imagine that there, at this point in time, may already be a zip tie in it.

THE COURT: I would imagine, but I know in some jurisdictions they actually put a -- a trigger lock on it. But if there is a zip tie, that's fine too. But I -- once he opens the bag and pulls it out, I'm going to have my bailiff -- I'm sorry, I'm going to have my marshal secure it. And then you can have him identify the weapon and move for its admission.

The weapon will be -- if -- if it's admitted, the weapon itself will be Exhibit 1A.

I'm denying your Motion for a Mistrial, counsel. Okay. I'm not going to declare --

MR. COYER: Judge --

THE COURT: -- a mistrial. Here's your options. You're --

MR. COYER: May I be heard --

THE COURT: I'm going to give you --

MR. COYER: -- on that issue --

THE COURT: -- some options.

MR. COYER: -- additionally?

THE COURT: This was a passing comment by the officer. I didn't let him -- here's what I'm going to rule. I will give a curative instruction if you request one. I'm not going to let the officer expand on his testimony. It was a -- I'm not going to let the State comment on it during closing argument. And I -- if you request, I will not have the bag itself go back with the exhibits. Okay.

So I don't know if you need a few minutes. But I'm going to deny your Motion for Mistrial. So here's what you need to decide, do you want a curative instruction? I've give one right -- well, I'll give one right now. You need to draft a curative instruction that you want. You need to -- obviously, if you go -- if you open the door and you go into it over -- on cross-examination, then I'm going to let the State expand on their -- on the testimony. But right now, I am anticipating I'm not allowing the State to ask any additional questions regarding that or comment in closing argument.

And then number two, do you want the bag itself to go back to the jury? Now, typically, it's always my understanding as to the gun -- as to the weapon itself, if the jury wants to see the weapon itself, the marshal will take it back to the jury and be present while they inspect it. Okay. That's how it -- I've always understood it to be. We just don't send the weapon back with the exhibits.

So I'm going to give you a few minutes to discuss it with your

client and co-counsel. If you want a curative instruction, give me -- write up something, have the State review it, and I'll give a curative instruction. If not, we'll -- you know, I don't know if you want to highlight it or not. But I am willing to give a curative instruction. So I'm going to give a -- give you a few minutes to discuss it and then let me know. But at this point I'm going to deny your Motion for a Mistrial.

[Court recessed at 3:05 p.m. until 3:08 p.m.]

[Outside the presence of the jury.]

THE COURT: One more thing, counsel.

Mr. Dickerson --

MR. DICKERSON: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- the bag's been admitted. You don't need to go over everything on the front of the bag. I don't want to highlight anything on the bag, because it's not going to go back to the jury room. So I don't want them to wonder about the bag.

MR. DICKERSON: There will be no more comment on the bag.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Coyer.

MR. COYER: Judge, the court, when this originally happened, entertained some argument and then you left the bench pretty quickly. I would like to complete the record on my --

THE COURT: Absolutely, counsel.

MR. COYER: -- Motion for Mistrial.

First of all, I would note that today is the first day that we were handed this exhibit list that was created by the court. Between 11:30

and today, and now, whatever time it is now, 3:10, I have not looked at this, because I have -- was familiar with -- thought I was familiar with the exhibits. Okay.

This exhibit list states that Exhibit No. 1 is the bag containing Exhibits 2 and 3, and Exhibit 2 is the gun. Okay. In every trial I have done, it's been done just like Your Honor described, where an evidence bag will be 1 and the contents will be 1A, 1B, whatever. Okay. The contents are what's relevant. The contents is typically what comes into evidence.

I did not read that label. And I did not know that I was approving that that bag would be going into evidence. So to the extent that we proceed, I think we need to proceed under the -- the true, you know, fact that if you want to say that I agreed to the bag coming in, that's fine. But I just want the record to be clear --

THE COURT: Yeah. What I said is you made no objection to the bag coming in. I have asked -- on each exhibit, I've asked have you had an opportunity to review the exhibit before its admission. I'm -- and you said that you had, that you had reviewed this bag before its admission. You then made no objection to the admission of the bag.

As far as what the exhibit list said, until it's actually admitted, it's informative. So if the gun becomes Exhibit 1A, that will be reflected on the exhibit list. I don't know how it's -- how it's proposed right now, or the gun could be Exhibit 2. It can be either one.

But from what I can tell to the -- my recollection is what has been admitted at this point has been the bag itself. Once the bag is

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opened -- and I'm assuming the reason the bag has been admitted by the State is to demonstrate chain of custody. Okay. Then once the bag is opened, the -- whatever content is in the bag, in this particular case a firearm, that the State is then going to move for the admission of the firearm. It can be Exhibit 1A, it can be Exhibit 2, it can be whatever State marks it as.

But the State is not going to open this bag until he moves for admission. In other words, until the bag itself has been admitted, then he can -- he'll -- typically the State opens it, so --

MR. COYER: Your Honor, you're -- Your Honor is -- is saying that the exhibit has been admitted.

THE COURT: No.

MR. COYER: It -- it has not.

THE COURT: No, I'm not. That is not what I said counsel. I said the bag has been admitted --

MR. COYER: Right. That's --

THE COURT: -- as an -- as Exhibit 1.

MR. COYER: Right. That's what I meant. But the -- the reality of our exhibit list says that that's not true. Okay. It says it has not been admitted. So, you know, what I'm trying to get the court to understand is we had talked about these --

THE COURT: Okay. Hold on.

MR. COYER: -- items up here at the --

THE COURT: Mr. --

MR. COYER: -- at the bench --

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THE COURT: Mr. Castle, has Exhibit 1, State's Exhibit 1 been admitted into evidence?

THE CLERK: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: According to my clerk, State's Exhibit 1 has been admitted.

MR. COYER: Okay. So --

THE COURT: Which is the bag.

MR. COYER: Right. And we'll --

THE COURT: With no objection from you.

MR. COYER: Okay. Then that's an error on my part, quite frankly. Let's be blunt about it.

THE COURT: At this point I -- I don't -- I --

MR. COYER: Okay.

THE COURT: I'm just trying -- my -- you wanted to make a more complete record.

MR. COYER: I do.

THE COURT: And I -- I want you to make as complete a record as you deem necessary.

MR. COYER: Thank you. So the second point that I want to make is when -- and Officer Jacobitz can verify this -- when he brought this evidence in off the record, the parties were at your clerk's bar there, he specifically asked, do you want me to open this now? And counsel said no, you know, we -- whoever decided not to do it at that point, that's why it wasn't done at that point.

THE COURT: I actually said I did not want it opened at that

 time.

MR. COYER: Okay.

THE COURT: Counsel, Mr. Dickerson asked -- I think all parties were present, Do you want us to open it now or when the witness testifies? Something along that line. And my preference was to do it when the witness testified.

MR. COYER: Okay. And so the -- the third point --

THE COURT: Is that correct, Mr. Dickerson?

MR. DICKERSON: Correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I have a recollection of conversation to that effect. I don't know if it was on the record or not.

MR. DICKERSON: That is correct. I -- I don't know if it was on the record. I believe it probably was. But that was the conversation yesterday when the evidence came in yesterday and -- and we viewed the evidence all together yesterday.

THE COURT: All right. And again --

MR. COYER: I just have one more point to make, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And you can make it.

MR. COYER: To bring it full circle, okay, the third point deals with the prejudice of -- of what's happened. Okay. I don't care about the bag. Okay. I don't want the bag to go back to the jury, right, obviously.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. COYER: But the prejudice is that this witness, whose credibility is, quite frankly, on trial here, has told the jury by reading this

label --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. COYER: -- that my client is an ex-felon. It's not the bag. I don't care about the bag. What I care about is the words ex-felon came out of Officer Jacobitz's mouth.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. COYER: That's the prejudice here.

THE COURT: And there's case law that talks about passing comment, that if it's a passing comment in -- in relationship to prejudice. And that's why I'm giving you the option of asking for a curative instruction or not. In other words, if I give the curative instruction, you know, it will -- may highlight that testimony. If I don't give the curative instruction, it's a passing comment to which I'm not going to allow either party to expound on either in examination of the witness or in closing arguments.

So that's why I gave you the option, counsel. Do you want a curative instruction? And if yes, what do you want me to tell the jury as -- as a limiting instruction?

MR. COYER: And I am prepared to answer that question, Judge. I believe that the prejudice is so great that if we're not given a mistrial, I do not want either a curative instruction or a jury instruction, because it will draw attention to what is already, I believe, unfair prejudice.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DICKERSON: For the record, Your Honor, the only thing

I proposed to defense counsel for them to consider is that there could be a curative instruction along the lines of police officers' charging decisions are legal conclusion that cannot be considered as evidence by the jury for any purposes whatsoever.

THE COURT: Right. I'm inclined to give a curative instruction, but not a specific -- something along the lines what Mr. Dickerson just suggested.

Do you have some language you're proposing, Mr. Dickerson?

MR. DICKERSON: We could draw something up, Your

Honor.

THE COURT: Why don't you do that. Again, this was a passing comment. So I don't think the prejudice is so great -- I don't want reference to the ex-felon in possession of a firearm, though.

MS. PLUNKETT: And, Judge, can I just add one more thing? THE COURT: Sure.

MS. PLUNKETT: I believe it is a passing comment if this is a chain of custody witness. This is the complaining witness, a police officer, and the alleged victim here in this case. His -- Ceasar's guilt or innocence hinges on what the jury believes that comes out of Officer Jacobitz's mouth.

THE COURT: Okay. But --

MS. PLUNKETT: And they've heard him state that Ceasar is an ex-felon.

THE COURT: But counsel, I don't want to be mean, but neither you or Mr. Coyer objected to the testimony. When he made that

statement, you did not object.

MS. PLUNKETT: I --

THE COURT: That's why I recessed.

MS. PLUNKETT: I went to --

THE COURT: That's why I stopped it.

MS. PLUNKETT: -- stand up, but I was not -- I'm not the one who's going to be doing the cross on Officer Jacobitz.

THE COURT: Okay. You know what, I have not -- there's an old saying, you know, a lot of judges don't like frick-and-frack type of objections. And I've allowed both counsel to argue. Both Mr. Lexis and Mr. Dickerson have both done what we used to call frick and frack. I haven't -- I would -- I haven't stopped them, because I want both parties to make as good a record as they can.

But I stopped -- I took an immediate recess because neither -- neither -- nobody objected to the testimony. And I didn't want him to ask a follow-up question. So that's why I took the recess, so I could address this issue with counsel.

So is there anything additional that you want to put on the record, counsel?

MR. COYER: Just with respect to the court's last comment about not objecting. And that is, I've had this case since 2016 and I've known the entire time my client was charged with that. Okay. So for me to hear that doesn't trigger anything too exciting in my mind as the defense attorney who's been representing this man for over a year. But when the jury hears that, it has a different effect. And I didn't object

because I didn't think twice about it, quite frankly, because I've known that for so long. And so that's the reason I didn't object.

THE COURT: And I'm not picking on either of you. I -- I -- you may have had a strategic reason for not objecting. I don't know. You -- you know, I don't know why. But when I didn't hear an objection, that's when I immediately stopped the trial and -- and took a recess, because I didn't want any follow-up questions. All right.

MS. PLUNKETT: And just -- just one more thing. As I went to stand, I let out a sigh and my eyes met yours. And before I could indicate to Mr. Coyer, you had kind of gone through the recess. I believe Mr. Dickerson realized what happened immediately. We all kind of -- I thought it was a collective understanding. And I believed that you were taking the recess to not draw -- to not have us draw further attention.

THE COURT: That's not why I took the recess, counsel. I appreciate your observation. When I did not hear an objection, I did not want Mr. Dickerson to ask a follow-up question. And so I took a recess. I wanted -- I wanted it to be -- I was trying to limit the testimony the best I could.

Mr. Dickerson?

MR. DICKERSON: If Your Honor would like language for the court's --

THE COURT: Just hand it to me. I'm going to be in recess for a minute.

[Court recessed at 3:20 p.m. until 3:28 p.m.] [Outside the presence of the jury.]

THE COURT: Remain seated.

Mr. Coyer.

MR. COYER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The State has provided me with a curative instruction. What the State has proposed is as follows:

A law enforcement officer's charging decision is a legal conclusion that shall not be considered as evidence.

I actually believe this is a -- an -- a very favorable curative instruction, because it doesn't highlight the ex-felon in possession of a -- in possession of a firearm. I believe it's a correct statement.

However, if you -- I am inclined to give this curative instruction.

But if you do not want it, I will not give it.

MR. COYER: And, Your Honor, I -- I want to be as clear as I can for the record. Okay. And I had previously stated my position with respect to the curative instruction. Having heard the State's proposal, I don't believe it's sufficient to cure the prejudice. So I have to just submit it to the court whether or not you want to give that instruction.

THE COURT: Do you have a curative instruction that you want to offer?

MR. COYER: I don't believe it's possible to offer one that can cure the taint, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So the answer to my question is, do you want me to give the proposed curative instruction proffered by the State?

MR. COYER: And again, I will leave that to the court because --

THE COURT: No. That's not --

MR. COYER: -- I can't --

THE COURT: My -- if -- here -- it's -- it's a direct question, counsel. I will give this instruction if you request it. If you do not agree to this instruction, I am not going to give it. So do you want me to give the following curative instruction:

A law enforcement officer's charging decision is a legal conclusion and shall not be considered as evidence.

Do you want me to give that instruction or not?

MR. COYER: We are not requesting a curative instruction.

THE COURT: Thank you. Make this a court's exhibit, please.

Okay. So when we reconvene with the jury, the police officer will be on the stand. Mr. Dickerson, you'll continue your examination. No further highlighting the evidence bag. You're going to have him open the bag. I'm going to have my marshal be sure that the gun is -- the weapon is cleared. And then you can have him testify, lay the foundation as to the weapon, and move for the admission of the weapon itself.

MR. DICKERSON: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, you need to tell me if you are -- if you want to offer the State's Exhibit 1A or how you want to offer it, but we're going to have to tag it.

MR. DICKERSON: And it's State's position when I move in the bag, it's the bag and the contents, obviously, since they can't be separated at that point in time. So I would ask that, first of all, everything

in there be admitted into evidence, which I -- I would have asked that it already is. And then mark them A, B, C.

THE COURT: 1A, 1B? All right.

MR. DICKERSON: Yes.

THE COURT: But the contents have not been admitted yet.

The only thing that has been admitted at this point is the bag, because the bag has not been opened yet. Do you agree with that, counsel?

Well, whether you agree with it or not, that's my --

MR. DICKERSON: Correct.

THE COURT: -- that's how I perceive it. The only thing that's been admitted at this point is the bag. Once you open the bag, you have to lay the foundation based on the officer's personal knowledge and then move for the admission of the contents of the bag.

MR. DICKERSON: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Sir, do you understand what's going on, sir?

THE WITNESS: I'm learning.

THE COURT: Okay. So you're not going to testify any further or make any further comments regarding the evidence bag; is that understood?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. And -- or any reference regarding ex-felon in possession of a firearm.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Is that understood, sir?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

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THE CLERK: Can we just do it collectively, the bullets back in the envelope and make that 1B?

THE COURT: Can we do -- does any -- does the defense or the State have any objection that the round -- that the five rounds of ammunition be -- be placed back in the small manila envelope and that be Exhibit 1B, and the weapon be Exhibit 1A?

MR. DICKERSON: I have no objection to that as long as we can secure the bag and the bullets in a separate evidence bag for the court, like a plastic bag.

THE COURT: Defense, do you have any objection to that?

MR. COYER: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: That will -- that will be the order.

MR. DICKERSON: Thank you.

THE COURT: So the weapon will be Exhibit 1A and the five -- and the envelope containing the five rounds of ammunition will be designated as 1B, recognizing that it's the five rounds of ammunition, which is the exhibit.

[State's Exhibit 1A and 1B admitted.]

MR. DICKERSON: Okay.

THE COURT: That's fine. Okay. Thank you, counsel.

MR. DICKERSON: Thank you, Your Honor.

BY MR. DICKERSON:

- Q Show you this firearm. This is .38-caliber firearm?
- A Yes.
- Q Same one we saw in the pictures?

1	A	Yes.	
2	Q	The same one that was pointed at you at 610 North 10th	
3	Street?		
4	A	Yes.	
5	Q	By Ceasar Valencia?	
6	A	Yes.	
7	Q	And those bullets were the bullets that were in that weapon?	
8	A	Yes.	
9	Q	Thank you.	
10		THE COURT: Can you return the exhibit to my clerk, please?	
11		MR. DICKERSON: Yes, Your Honor.	
12		THE COURT: And and the rounds of ammunition.	
13		MR. DICKERSON: Will you please pick those up and put	
14	those in the bag.		
15		THE COURT: There are five rounds?	
16		MR. DICKERSON: Thank you.	
17		THE WITNESS: Yep.	
18		MR. DICKERSON: State will pass the witness.	
19		THE COURT: Cross-examination by the defense.	
20		MR. COYER: Yes, Your Honor. May I just take a moment to	
21	acquire s	some exhibits?	
22		THE COURT: Yes.	
23		[Pause in proceedings.]	
24		MR. COYER: May I proceed, Your Honor?	
25		THE COURT: Yes, please.	
		113	

1 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. COYER: 2 Q Officer -- is it Jacobitz? 3 Α Yes. Q Good afternoon. I want to take you back to the barbecue, 5 May 19th, 2016. Okay? 6 7 Α [No audible response.] 8 Q You have to answer audibly. Α Yes. Q 10 Okay. So you and Officer Houston are leaving the barbecue with full bellies of food, correct? 11 12 Α Yes. Q And you hadn't even really gotten out of the parking lot and 13 you look right in front of you, and you see through the houses a moped 14 15 going down an alleyway; is that fair? Yes. Α 16 Q Is it going -- is it traveling south or north? 17 Α North. 18 Q Can you see that, sir? 19 20 Α It's a little small. Yeah. Q I think this is the closest zoomed-in one we have. 21 Α 22 It's okay. Q So was it the alley between 9th and 10th where you saw the 23 moped? 24 Α

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It is.

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1	Q	Okay. And the gun was about hip level, correct?	
2	A	Yes.	
3	Q	Okay. Obviously if the gun had been up high, he wouldn't	
4		his arm on one of those low posts, right?	
5	A	Possibly.	
6	Q	Okay. So the elbow hits the post and the gun comes out,	
7	right?		
8	A	Yes.	
9	Q	Did you ever hear a shot go off?	
10	Α	No.	
11	Q	Okay. Did you ever hear any threats like, I'm going to shoot	
12	you?		
13	Α	No.	
14	Q	You testified that the gun continued moving after it left his	
15	hand?		
16	Α	Yes.	
17	Q	And that it was continuing to move in the direction that he	
18	was		
19	Α	Him and the gun.	
20	Q	running; is that right?	
21	Α	Yes. Yes.	
22	Q	Okay. So I want to take you back to State's 29. Okay. You	
23	didn't put that cone there, right?		
24	A	No.	
25	Q	That cone appears in that picture to be directly in front of or	
		132	

1	Q	And the first voice that we heard was Officer Houston,	
2	correct?		
3	A	Yes.	
4	Q	And the description was HMA, right, part of it the first part	
5	was HMA, right?		
6	A	Yes.	
7	Q	And you know what that means, right?	
8	Α	Yes.	
9	Q	Hispanic male adult?	
10	Α	Yes.	
11	Q	Dark hat or black hat, right?	
12	A	Yes.	
13	Q	Red striped shirt, correct?	
14	A	Yes.	
15	Q	Dark pants, correct?	
16	A	Yes.	
17	Q	5'7"?	
18	A	Yes.	
19	Q	160 pounds approximately?	
20	A	Yes.	
21	Q	Okay. Was there any other details given of that description	
22	that you recall?		
23	A	Not that I recall.	
24	Q	No mention of facial hair or goatees, correct?	
25	A	I don't recall.	
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Honor?

 THE COURT: State have any redirect?

MR. DICKERSON: May we approach very briefly, Your

[Bench conference transcribed as follows:]

MR. DICKERSON: Just on the subject of -- I believe the door's been opened to us at least asking two questions. Were you familiar with Ceasar Valencia before this event, and had you ever seen a picture of Ceasar Valencia before this event. Given the fact that his name is being used on the radio, that's what they elicited, prior to ID, I think it becomes absolutely relevant to show how he had any knowledge of Ceasar Valencia.

MS. PLUNKETT: There was other officers.

THE COURT: I don't believe he opened the door. So I'm not going to allow any questioning on how he knew about Ceasar Valencia prior to the arrest. So I do not believe he opened the door. I'm not going to allow the questions.

MR. DICKERSON: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor. [End of bench conference.]

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. DICKERSON:

- Q Officer Jacobitz, there was some talk about a -- a BMA, red-striped shirt; do you remember that?
 - A I don't really recall it. But now with the --
 - Q The conversation that you just had with defense counsel?
 - A Yes. Yes.

1	A	Yes.	
2	Q	And that was after your fellow Officer Perez had used the	
3	name Ceasar		
4	A	Yeah.	
5	Q	Valencia?	
6	Α	Yes.	
7		MR. COYER: Pass.	
8		THE COURT: Any additional questioning?	
9		FURTHER REDIRECT EXAMINATION	
10	BY MR.	DICKERSON:	
11	Q	This occurred how close to Downtown Area Command?	
12	A	Less than half a block.	
13		MR. DICKERSON: No further questions.	
14		THE COURT: Can this witness be excused?	
15		MR. DICKERSON: Yes.	
16		THE COURT: Defense?	
17		MR. COYER: Yes, Your Honor. Oh, actually, Judge, may we	
18	approach?		
19		THE COURT: Yes, you can.	
20		[Bench conference transcribed as follows:]	
21		MR. COYER: Before we excuse the witness, I didn't see if the	
22	jury had	any questions. I wanted to make sure	
23		THE COURT: Good point.	
24		MR. COYER: to check.	
25		THE COURT: Very good point.	
		151	

3 MR. DICKERSON: I don't think they need to be prompted. THE COURT: Yeah. I don't see any hands. 6 MR. COYER: I'm not sure if they were told to raise their 7 8 10 11 12 THE COURT: Marshal -- oh, counsel approach. I'm sorry. 13 14 [Bench conference transcribed as follows:] 15 THE COURT: Okay. Just want to verify, you're watching the jurors and none of the jurors are raising their hands with any questions; 16 17 THE MARSHAL: Yeah, they have -- not one of them has 18 19 20 THE COURT: Okay. I just want to put that on the record. None of the jurors have raised their hand indicating they want to ask a 21 question. So I'm going to excuse the jury -- excuse the jury -- excuse 22 23 24 MR. DICKERSON: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you. 25

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[End of bench conference.]

THE COURT: Sir, thank you. And you are excused.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.

MR. LEXIS: Judge, may we approach for a second?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. LEXIS: Mr. Coyer.

MR. COYER: I'm sorry.

[Bench conference transcribed as follows.]

MR. LEXIS: Judge, my -- my next witness is going to be very quick and actually he needs to testify today. But I told Mr. Coyer too that I'm not going to go in depth in the second envelope. I'm basically going to lay the foundation that this belongs to this event and go straight to opening up. Because I'm assuming that Mr. Coyer doesn't want that second big manila envelope going back, like the first one's not going back, that way it can be paying attention on why the first one's --

THE COURT: What's in the second envelope?

MR. LEXIS: It's the drugs.

THE COURT: It's the what?

MR. LEXIS: It's the drugs. We're going to have the expert come in, obviously, to testify that it's meth, heroin, cocaine, but --

THE COURT: Is -- what's on the front of the envelope?

MR. COYER: And I -- again, I don't know the answer to that.

MR. LEXIS: It's just -- it's not -- there's nothing -- there's nothing bad on the front of the envelope, Judge. It's just the matter of the fact that if the first one is -- I'm -- I'm just saying for the defense --

1	needs to be done by today because he's		
2	THE COURT: Okay. Well, we'll we'll go a little beyond if		
3	to try to get him in.		
4	MR. LEXIS: Thank you very much.		
5	MS. PLUNKETT: Who is it? Chad, who is it?		
6	MR. LEXIS: What's that?		
7	MS. PLUNKETT: Which officer?		
8	MR. LEXIS: Milewski.		
9	MS. PLUNKETT: Milewski.		
10	[End of bench conference.]		
11	THE COURT: State I'm sorry. State, call your next witness,		
12	please.		
13	MR. LEXIS: Officer Milewski.		
14	DAVID MILEWSKI		
15	[having been called as a witness and first duly sworn, testified as		
16	follows:]		
17	THE CLERK: Please be seated. Sir, will you please state and		
18	spell your name for the record?		
19	THE WITNESS: David Milewski. D-A-V-I-D M-I-L-E-W-S-K-I.		
20	DIRECT EXAMINATION		
21	BY MR. LEXIS::		
22	Q Sir, where do you work?		
23	A I'm a sergeant with LVMPD's Gang Unit.		
24	Q How long have you worked with Metro?		
25	A 11 years.		
	155		

May 19th and then subsequent investigations, do those produce multiple event numbers?

A Yes, sir. If it's an event that occurred on two different dates, they'll be two different event numbers.

- Q Okay. And then if May 19th event is the lead event leading up to it, is that when you're going to have a situation like this, where the contents, even though it was found on May 21st on the defendant, it's going to be related to the original CAD, matching up to the original evidence bag?
 - A I'm sorry, I'm --
- Q Okay. So in this particular case where there's multiple event numbers --
 - A Right.
- Q -- and the initial lead event number is the CAD, as previously shown to you, State's 53, and matching up with the event number on that baggie right there, is it not uncommon to correlate those with the lead event number?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q Okay.
 - MR. LEXIS: Court's indulgence.
- Q Again, Officer, just to be thorough, again, were those items that were admitted into evidence are true and accurate representations of what you saw come out of the defendant's pocket?
 - A Yes, sir.

MR. LEXIS: No further questions, Your Honor.

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MR. DICKERSON: Would it be more beneficial to start at

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noon and -- would you be able to have your staff have a break before that time?

THE COURT: You know my calendar. We've been going to 12:00 --

MR. DICKERSON: That's criminal, yeah.

THE COURT: -- 12:15.

MR. DICKERSON: Yeah.

THE COURT: So there's a good chance we'll hopefully get through it by 11:30.

MR. DICKERSON: Okay. Great.

THE COURT: Assuming everybody shows up. Part of my issue is waiting for all the attorneys to come at the same time. So I'm going to tell them --

MR. LEXIS: We'll have witnesses ready to go.

THE COURT: I'm going to tell them 11:30. We'll go to 3:30, take a lunch break. Try to get as much as we can and then it's my intent we can go a full day Friday. Okay.

MR. DICKERSON: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MS. PLUNKETT: Thank you.

[End of bench conference.]

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, at this time we're going to take our evening recess. Tomorrow we're only going to go to 3:30. So what I plan is we'll hopefully start by 11:30, if you can be back here tomorrow by 11:30, then we'll take some evidence. I intend to take our

lunch break about 1:30. It'll be an hour lunch break. And then we're going to conclude tomorrow at 3:30. And then on Friday, we're going to go a full day. So we'll try to start earlier in the morning, either -- I'll talk to counsel as far as availability, probably around 9:00-10:00 and go till 5:00.

So at this time we'll be in recess. We're going to take our evening recess. And during this recess you're admonished not to talk or converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with this trial, or read, watch, or listen to any report of or any commentary on the trial or any person connected with this trial by any medium of information, including, without limitation, the social media, text, newspapers, television, the Internet, and radio; do not visit the scene of any of the events mentioned during the trial, undertake any investigation; do not do any posting or communications on any social networking sites or do any independent research, including Internet searches, or form or express any opinion on any subject connected with the trial until the case is finally submitted to you. Thank you. We'll be in recess.

[Jury recessed at 4:48 p.m.]

MR. DICKERSON: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything further, counsel?

MR. DICKERSON: Nothing from the State at this time.

THE COURT: We'll be in recess.

MS. PLUNKETT: Thank you, Judge.

[Proceedings concluded at 4:49 p.m. until November 30, 2017,

1	at 11:30 a.m.]
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9	ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly
10	transcribed the audio/video proceedings in the above-entitled case to the
11	best of my ability.
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	Shawna Ortega, CET*562
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DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

VS.

CEASAR SANCHAZ VALENCIA,

Defendant.

Case No. C-16-315580-1

DEPT. XVIII

BEFORE THE HONORABLE MARK B. BAILUS, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 2017

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS RE: JURY TRIAL - PHASE I - DAY 4

APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiff: MICHAEL DICKERSON, ESQ.

(Deputy District Attorney) CHAD N. LEXIS, ESQ. (Deputy District Attorney)

For the Defendant: GREGORY E. COYER, ESQ.

ALEXIS ANNE PLUNKETT, ESQ.

RECORDED BY: ROBIN PAGE, COURT RECORDER

1

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LAS VEGAS NEVADA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 2017

[Proceedings commenced at 11:33 a.m.]

[Outside the presence of the jury.]

THE COURT: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

MR. DICKERSON: Morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: This is the continuation of the trial in Case No.

C-16-315580, State of Nevada vs. Ceasar Sanchaz Valencia.

Counsel, state your appearances, please.

MR. DICKERSON: Michael Dickerson and Chad Lexis for the

MR. COYER: Gary Coyer and Alexis Plunkett on behalf of the

THE COURT: And the defendant is present.

Is there any housekeeping matters we have to take care of?

MR. LEXIS: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. We're going to go to 1:30, take our lunch break for an hour, and then we'll go to 3:30. So that's the plan for

If you could bring the jury in, please.

[Jury reconvened at 11:34 a.m.]

THE COURT: Let the record reflect the presence of the

State, are you prepared to call your next witness?

MR. LEXIS: Yes, Your Honor. State calls Detective Vallad,

1	V-A-L-L	-A-D.
2		JASON VALLAD
3	[hav	ring been called as a witness and first duly sworn, testified as
4		follows:]
5		THE CLERK: Please be seated. Would you please state and
6	spell your name for the record?	
7		THE WITNESS: First name is Jason, J-A-S-O-N. Last is
8	Vallad, V-A-L-L-A-D.	
9	DIRECT EXAMINATION	
10	BY MR.	LEXIS:
11	Q	Sir, where do you work?
12	A	Currently, I'm working at Convention Center Area Command
13	patrol investigations.	
14	Q	How long have you been with Metro?
15	А	10 years.
16	Q	And can you take us through where you've been in Metro and
17	your training and experience?	
18	А	I did patrol, Bolden Area Command, field training officer
19	Bolden Area Command, field training officer at Downtown Area	
20	Command, and also a temporary transfer to Downtown Area Command,	
21	patrol investigations. And then now at a permanent position of patrol	
22	investigations at Convention Center.	
23	Q	As a detective?
24	Α	Correct.

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Q

Back on May 20th, 2016, at night rolling into May 21st, 2016,

where the defendant was currently living.

- Q So what did the team do?
- A We set up kind of a surrounding area of any possible areas of exit. So at every corner that they possibly could leave if they got mobile, we would then do that. And then one person would have an eye on the house to see if anyone left the house or the residence.
- Q Is this team in marked uniform, marked police cars? How is it operated?
- A We'll operate in plain cars that blend in with the area, and also just plain clothes.
 - Q And is that for obvious reasons, so your cover is not blown?
 - A Correct.
 - Q What did you do next?
- A I set up south of the residence on 10th Street near Bonanza and waited for radio traffic to hear if the subject -- or the defendant got into the vehicle or got -- got -- left the residence.
- Q Regarding this radio traffic, is it recorded into CAD or is there a different means as far as traffic among other people?
- A No. When we use -- doing surveillance amongst the team, it's easier to just use a channel that's devoted to that, that is just conversation between everyone involved in the operation so that it doesn't hold up air time with area units.
 - Q So CAD -- the surveillance team is not linked into CAD?
 - A No.
 - Q That's for marked patrol units?

A Correct.

Q Okay. So at that point, what do you guys do next?

A I overheard over radio traffic that there was two subjects leaving the back of the residence, one of which matched the description of the defendant. They were walking towards a dark-colored Ford Mustang and were entering the vehicle. So that at that time we were getting ready to go mobile and conduct rolling surveillance.

Q So what did the team decide to do next?

A Once the subjects got in the vehicle, they relayed the direction of travel, at which time they went south on 10th Street towards Bonanza. And at that time, we conducted rolling surveillance.

Q What is rolling surveillance?

A Rolling surveillance is a tactic of unmarked cars and unmarked plain-clothes detectives that will covertly follow the vehicle, maintain eye contact to see where it goes without being detected, and relay information as to possibly if -- to identify subjects of the vehicle, where they're going, incidents like that.

Q And what is bubbling?

A Bubbling is tactics where you're not right next to the vehicle, but, like, on adjacent streets, so that if one turns, then someone in rolling surveillance can continue so they're not identified, and then someone on the next street over gets radio traffic and then that vehicle will pick it up.

- Q And was that all that done during this investigation?
- A Yes.
- Q What happened next?

A We continued westbound on Bonanza, continuing rolling surveillance. As we did, we approached H Street. Once we're on H Street, we continued north on H Street, and at which time we determined that the defendant was in the passenger seat and a -- at the time, an unknown white male was driving the vehicle.

As we continued, a tactic that subjects that we're conducted rolling surveillance on will sometimes do a tail check move, which is they'll make abrupt turns to see if, okay, is this person following me. At which time that -- if you're following, you continue on. That's when the bubble tactic comes in. Around Madison Street, I believe a tactic like that may have been used. He kind of abruptly turned left, parked in an alley in that area, and then got out of the vehicle.

- Q Okay. Did the team stay put on him?
- A Yeah. At that time we then conducted up a mobile surveillance tactic to bubble around there. So we started up kind of similar to how we did back on 625 10th Street.
 - Q Did the team eventually make a visual?
 - A Yes.
- Q And did the subject -- or the defendant then get back in the vehicle?
 - A Yes.
 - Q And what side of the vehicle?
 - A The passenger seat again.
 - Q And did the vehicle continue to move?
 - A Yeah. At that point, we had already notified the air unit

because we had determined that we were going to take the vehicle down. So we notified the air unit, at which time while the vehicle was stationary, the air unit was set up a distance away, so it wasn't to be identified, and waited for radio traffic once the car got mobile again, which then proceeded back south on H Street. We notified the air unit. And the vehicle then continued south and east on Washington.

- Q Okay. And what did the team decide to do next?
- A We decided to identify a good spot to stop the vehicle, which was determined in a area of Washington and Main Street.
 - Q Why that location?
- - Q Was the felony car stop successful?
 - A Yes.
 - Q And explain to me what a felony car stop is.
- A Felony car stop is conducted in high-risk situations, especially with anything involved with crimes that we're investigating the use of a weapon, where we -- the officers stay at a safe vantage point back at the vehicle and stop the vehicle and call the persons of the vehicle out one at a time and then draw them back to us with their hands up.
- Q Does the surveillance team conduct the felony car stop or do marked patrol units?
- A No. So the surveillance team will radio to marked patrol units and uniform officers that are in the area standing by for us to do it. We

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defendant?

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Yes.

Q	And is that a white	. powdery	/ substance?
<u> </u>	Tilla lo tilat a milito	, pomaci	, cabotanoc.

- A Yes, it is.
- Q I'm showing you what has been marked as 4B; do you recognize that, sir?
 - A Yes, I do.
- Q Is that substance black tar-like substance that was found by you on the hood next to Officer Lefebvre --
 - A Yes.
 - Q -- officer Milewski, and the defendant on the night in question?
 - A Correct.
 - Q And, sir, is that a large amount of heroin?
 - A It's a very large amount of heroin.
- Q And explain to it, in your terms, as a detective for however many years you've been working -- how many years?
- A I've been in the department 10 years and capacity of detective for two. In the street level of narcotics, when you come into heroin, usually you see a heroin user with maybe .2 grams, a small amount, a useable amount. Now, as a detective in the capacity that I have, this is a large amount that I come across. You know, so I mean, that's -- in the two years I've been a detective, that's the most amount I've ever impounded.
 - Q Please put those baggies back in the bag.
- Officer, you also state that next to the narcotics also, there was also present nearby the defendant, Officer Milewski, and Officer -- excuse me, Lefebvre, was a pile of cash?

[Bench conference transcribed as follows:]

THE COURT: A relevance instruction requires -- requires a speaking objection. That's why I've asked you to approach. Why isn't it relevant?

MS. PLUNKETT: Object to the relevance of the denomination of the money, because we've already established how much he had on him. And any breakdown is going to lead to a prejudicial insinuation that he's some type of drug dealer, that he had just done these cash transactions. And I believe that the relevance is the total amount of money as opposed to the breakdown.

THE COURT: State, response?

MR. LEXIS: We've got to prove that he had possession of it and that -- and one of the charges is trafficking. It's -- it's highly relevant with this type of --

MS. PLUNKETT: One of the charges is not --

THE COURT: Let -- let him finish.

MS. PLUNKETT: Sorry.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. LEXIS: It's highly relevant, Judge, that someone who just is not going to have -- these drugs just miraculously appeared in my pocket. No. When you have drugs and that type of money and those denominations, that all absolutely is relevant to the fact that this man moved these drugs.

THE COURT: Okay. Response?

MS. PLUNKETT: And one of the charges is not any kind of

1		MS. PLUNKETT: No, Judge.
2		THE COURT: Can this witness be excused?
3		MR. LEXIS: Yes, Your Honor.
4		THE COURT: Thank you, Detective.
5		THE WITNESS: Thank you.
6		THE COURT: You're excused.
7		State, call your next witness.
8		MR. DICKERSON: State's next witness is Crystal May.
9		CRYSTAL MAY
10	[hav	ving been called as a witness and first duly sworn, testified as
11		follows:]
12		THE CLERK: Please be seated. Can you please state and
13	spell yo	ur name for the record?
14		THE WITNESS: My name is Crystal May, C-R-Y-S-T-A-L
15	M-A-Y.	
16		MR. DICKERSON: May I proceed, Your Honor?
17		THE COURT: Yes.
18		MR. DICKERSON: Thank you.
19		DIRECT EXAMINATION
20	BY MR.	DICKERSON:
21	Q	What do you do for a living, ma'am?
22	A	I am a forensic scientist within the Biology DNA Detail of the
23	Las Veg	gas Metropolitan Police Department Forensic Laboratory.
24	Q	What are your general duties in that capacity?
25	A	As a forensic scientist in the DNA Detail, I examine evidence
- 1		19

for the absence or presence of DNA evidence. I take those samples on through a chemical laboratory process to isolate the DNA and develop a DNA profile. Once I develop a profile from the evidence, I can then develop a profile from reference standards also submitted in the same case for comparison. I write a report with my conclusions and comparisons, as well as statistics, issue the report, and help review other people's cases as well.

Q What sort of training and experience do you have that got you to this position that you hold today?

A I currently hold a Bachelor of Science in Biology from St. Mary of The Woods College in Terre Haute, Indiana. I also hold a Master a Science in Forensic Science from the University of New Haven in Connecticut.

Upon being hired on as a forensic scientist within the LVMPD Forensic Lab, I was put forth into an 18-month extensive training program that covered tons of topics, including written articles, practical samples, practical tests, and evidence sample -- or samples that closely mimicked those that we would find in evidence. I was also put through a moot court. We are regularly proficiency tested. Once I got out of the training program, I've been doing this for 16 -- or 16 -- 6 years.

- Q And just enlighten us a little bit; what is DNA?
- A DNA stands for deoxyribonucleic acid. And it's the basic building block of all living things. You get half of your DNA from your mother, half from your father. We like it in forensic testing, because the DNA in your hair is the same as the DNA in your toes. It doesn't change

MR. DICKERSON: We can --

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MR. DICKERSON: I don't think we need to announce that.

THE COURT: Just accept her as an expert?

MR. DICKERSON: I think that -- I think that we can just go forward and just let the qualifications --

THE COURT: All right.

MR. DICKERSON: -- stand with the jury.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. LEXIS: Yeah. And, quite frankly --

THE COURT: So you don't want me to --

MR. DICKERSON: Yeah. I don't want to risk any -- any prejudice that we may be borderline on by -- I mean, that's why in this jurisdiction we don't ask you to qualify --

THE COURT: Because you've offered a jury instruction --

MR. DICKERSON: Right.

THE COURT: -- about expert --

MR. DICKERSON: I think that --

THE COURT: -- testimony. You're going to withdraw that jury instruction?

MR. DICKERSON: And I think we can still -- no. We can still say, hey, she's testified as -- as an expert, obviously, by her giving that opinion. Because if you read the jury instruction, we'll say anybody who testifies in this capacity --

THE COURT: Okay. So I am going to accept her -- based on the stipulation of the parties, I am going to accept her as an expert, as noticed.

So how is it that you look for DNA?

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A Again, through my extensive training, we've learned how to examine items of evidence. In particular, you know, if we're examining a case and we're asked to look for blood, blood is pretty easy to spot, right? You've seen blood. You've bled. If I have a white t-shirt and I'm looking for blood, that's going to be pretty easy to identify.

We then have some follow-up chemical tests that we can use to help indicate whether or not it could be blood, or it could just be ketchup. In some cases, we just know that there is DNA going to be on that sample. If you have a water bottle, think about how you drink a water bottle. Your lips are going to be on the ridges of the water bottle, your tongue is going to be on it. We know that there's DNA inherent in your mouth so we can actually just take a swabbing of it.

And by swabbing, I mean, just take a really long Q-tip, the same ones you use to clean out your ears, just a little bit longer, moisten the swab, and just get up there and swab the ridges.

Once we identify those samples, like I said, we can take them through a laboratory procedure in which we develop a DNA profile that gives us a graphical representation of what your DNA looks like that we can use then for comparisons to those reference standards we obtain.

- Q So you mentioned, basically, saliva from the mouth; is that correct?
 - A I did, yes.
 - Q Blood on a t-shirt --
 - A Yeah.
 - Q -- or anywhere?

Α	Correct.

- Q These are both bodily fluids; is that right?
- A Yes.
- Q So are bodily fluids the -- generally the best place to find DNA?
- A There are lots of places to find DNA. But yes, those are going to be more rich in DNA.
 - Q More rich. So better chance of getting a good sample?
 - A Yes.
- Q So is there another DNA that you can do just by not having bodily fluid?
- A There -- there is one type of DNA that we call touch DNA. As far as touch DNA is concerned, it's just the DNA that's actually sloughed off from your hands, from your skin cells. The more you handle an item, the more you're prone to leaving behind skin cells that contain your DNA on that item.
 - Q Okay. So how is it that you do an analysis for DNA?
 - A As far as the laboratory procedure?
- Q Yeah. As far as the laboratory procedure for a comparison from one item to known reference sample?
- A Uh-huh. So let's start with, again, for a touch DNA sample, like I mentioned, the water bottle, I will swab the water bottle, I'll cut the little cotton tip off the end of it, I'll shove it down into a little tube, I'll add the chemicals to it that help to -- to isolate the DNA and get rid of the rest of the other junk. If you think back to your high school biology, you

don't need the mitochondria and the ribosomes and none of that matters. We're focusing on the DNA.

So once we get rid of the other junk, we can actually put it onto a genetic Xeroxing machine that makes millions upon millions of copies of it. Once we have those millions of copies, we can then put it onto an instrument that I mentioned makes a graphical representation of the DNA profile. It looks like just a bunch of peaks. But where those peaks lie tells us a -- a lot of information about your particular profile.

I will do the same with a reference standard. So you're asking what a reference standard is. I take that same swab, not the one I took from the water bottle, but we'll take a swab and swab the inside of your cheek. Okay. The inside of your cheek contains the same types of cells that you have on your hand. So I will then do the same thing. Cut the little cotton swab, put it in a tube, isolate the DNA, get rid of the rest of the junk, and make millions of copies of it.

Now, I have a profile that I can definitely say is your profile and compare it back to the one I got from the evidence. I can either make an inclusion or an exclusion.

Q So an inclusion or an exclusion; is there any other result that you might get?

A We do have an inconclusive, which means I can never make any conclusions on it, ever. We have internal thresholds that we have to meet. And if the profile doesn't meet those thresholds, it's just, basically, a bunch of information that's either too complex or too limited for us to be able to call.

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Q	So what m	แต่ที่รับรายาเด	an inconc	HIGIVA	requilt?
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A Like I said, there's either too much -- it's too complex or there's too much DNA. Even though your DNA is different than the person sitting next to you, we know that people -- there's only a certain amount of markers available each different location. So one of you may have a 14 and the other one may have a 14. I can't tell who donated that 14 marker at that location.

So if there's too much information, I can't distinguish between individuals. If there's too little information, sometimes there's just not enough DNA present in the sample for us to be able to get a profile that's useable and -- and we just don't end up with any peaks whatsoever.

- Q Okay. So maybe too much DNA from too many people?
- A Correct.
- Q So if we passed a pen around this jury box, it would possibly get a lot of DNA on it?
- A I wouldn't even want to process it.
- Q Okay.
 - A Yeah.
- Q And so specifically here, you did an analysis?
 - A I did.
 - Q On the gun that was found; is that right?
 - A On a revolver, correct.
 - Q A Taurus revolver?
 - A Yes.

Q	And you swabbed that whole gun?
Α	I swabbed portions of the gun.
Q	Which portions?
Α	So I swabbed the grips, the trigger, the ha
nder	release. Those are all going to be areas that
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A So I swabbed the grips, the trigger, the hammer and the cylinder release. Those are all going to be areas that are a little bit more rigid that would be able to cling to the skin cells that were sloughed off the hand. And then those skin cells tend to get a little bit more stuck in those rough areas. And then those are going to be good sources for us to swab to be able to get the DNA out of there.

- Q And then you did a comparison of that against the known profile of Ceasar Morales -- or Ceasar Valencia; is that right?
 - A I did.
- Q That was a reference standard comparison, Ceasar Valencia to the swab from the revolver?
 - A Yes.
 - Q And what result did you come out with there?
- A I obtained a mixture of -- sorry, a mixture of four individuals on that particular gun, with at least one being male. Because there is a lot of information on there, I was only able to conclude that there is a partial major DNA profile consistent with a single, unknown female.
 - Q Okay. So the major profile found was a female?
 - A Correct.
 - Q How do you determine that?
- A When we take a look at a profile, again, I told you it's a bunch of peaks. There's a lot of information in those peaks that can tell us

about the DNA profile. So the higher the peak, the more DNA. If we've got three or four peaks, depending on how they're balanced, if this peak is really high and this peak is really low, the higher peak is going to be attributed to the one with more DNA. So more DNA equals major profile. But I wasn't able to obtain a DNA profile at all of the places that we look at, so it's partial. Partial major profile.

- Q Okay. So major profile would be the one that you get the information on?
- A The -- that was the one I was able to make conclusions on, yes.
 - Q Okay. The other three minor profiles -- is that fair?
 - A Yes.
- Q Okay. The other three minor profiles, can you make any conclusions about those?
- A No. That is what we call inconclusive, which means it doesn't meet our internal thresholds to be able to do anything with, so we just have to call it inconclusive and walk away from it.
- Q Okay. So you -- only thing you can tell me is that there was -- at least one of the individuals in the minor profile was male?
 - A Correct.
 - Q And the major profile was female?
 - A Correct.
- Q Potentially with that major profile, if you had a reference standard, would you be able to identify that to a female?
 - A Yes.

A There is a lot of research around that, yes. And what that means is there's a theory that there are some people who are prone to shedding and leaving behind more DNA than others. The person sitting next to you may just be sloughing off cells at a greater rate than you are. There are a lot of things that come into effect when this happens though.

It depends on -- you know, things can change. The environment can have an effect on this. Right now, I'm a little warm, right. So I'm sweating a little bit more. So I'm going to tend to probably shed a few more cells, you -- you know, under the sweat. It depends on how much pressure is applied to an item. So if you're talking about touch DNA, if I handle it for a long time versus a short time, that's going to depend on how much DNA is left behind. Again, pressure, if I just push on this, depending on how humid it is, how dry it is, if I've just washed my hands, there are a lot of facts that can contribute to this. So one person may be sloughing off cells at a higher rate, but depending on the environment the other person is in, they may also have variability.

Q So at this point in time, you're the only female that we've heard about in this case.

- A Correct.
- Q Is that your DNA?
- A It is not.
- Q How do you know?
- A Every time we obtain an unknown profile, we check. Every time we obtain an unknown profile in regards to evidence, we actually

maintain a staff database, which is just a database of the staff internally. Because we know it is possible to leave ours behind. We're all up in the samples and we're in -- we're in the evidence.

As a condition of employment for everyone in the criminalistics bureau, which includes our crime scene, our forensic scientists and the evidence vault, so the people that transport our evidence back and forth for us, they are required to give us a reference standard to populate the database so in the event that we find an unknown, we check against that database to ensure that those of us that handle it on a regular basis aren't actually contaminating it.

- Q Isn't it true that you generally find this mixture issue with guns?
 - A It is true, yes.
 - Q Very common?
- A It's common. We either see no DNA, because the -- just the nature of the beast. Maybe it's been cleaned, because you're supposed to clean it, right, for proper firearm handling. Or they get passed around a lot. So either don't have enough information or too much information.
- Q So with what we have on this particular -- these results on this Taurus revolver, are you able to tell me whether only four people touched that gun or could it have been more than that?
- A It could have potentially been more than that. The absence of DNA doesn't mean that they didn't handle it. It just means that there wasn't enough left behind for me to detect. A few of the peaks that I got in this profile were so low that there could potentially be some a little bit

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lower that our instrumentation just can't detect. And again, a reason why those three smaller peaks are peaks associated with the three smaller people, we just don't make conclusions on.

Q Thank you.

MR. DICKERSON: State will pass the witness.

THE COURT: Defense, any cross-examination?

MS. PLUNKETT: Yes, Judge. May I approach your clerk?

THE COURT: Yes.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. PLUNKETT:

- Q Good afternoon, ma'am.
- A Good afternoon.
- Q You determined that there were at least -- there were four individual DNA profiles on that weapon, correct?
 - A Correct.
- Q If there were more than four, you would also be able to determine that as well?

A No. We -- our -- our limit of validation is for four individuals.

His question was potential. And like I said, there were lots of little peaks that I couldn't make any conclusion on, so there could be some that I can't even see.

- Q So you have no ability to determine if there are more than four DNA profiles?
 - A I just -- I reported out that that is mixture of four individuals.
 - Q Is there a time when you cannot determine a partial major

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MR. DICKE

I'll accept this officer --

MR. DICKERSON: Forensic Scientist Jason Altnether.

THE COURT: Forensic Scientist Jason Halnetter --

MR. DICKERSON: Yeah, I know.

MR. COYER: It's tough.

MR. DICKERSON: Mr. Lexis had a tough time with it too.

THE COURT: -- as a expert --

MR. COYER: It's not as hard as Lefebvre.

THE COURT: -- and let -- and allow him to give an opinion.

MR. DICKERSON: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. COYER: Very good.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MR. DICKERSON: Very much appreciate it.

MS. PLUNKETT: Thank you.

[End of bench conference.]

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, we're going to take a 15-minute recess. During this recess you're admonished not to talk or converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with this trial, or read, watch, or listen to any report or -- or commentary on the trial or any person connected with this trial by any medium of information, including without limitation, the social media, text, newspapers, television, the Internet, and radio; do not visit the scene of any of the events mentioned during the trial or undertake any investigation; do not do any posting or communications on any social networking sites or do any independent research, including Internet

1	searches, or form or express any opinion on any subject connected with
2	the trial until the case is finally submitted to you.
3	We're in a 15-minute recess.
4	[Court recessed at 12:23 p.m. until 12:41 p.m.]
5	[Outside the presence of the jury.]
6	THE COURT: This is continuation of the trial of State of
7	Nevada vs. Ceasar Valencia. Let the record reflect the presence of
8	counsel for the State, counsel for the defense, and the defendant.
9	Bring the jury in, please.
10	[Jury reconvened at 12:42 p.m.]
11	THE COURT: Let the record reflect that the jury is present in
12	the jury box.
13	State, call your next witness, please.
14	MR. DICKERSON: State's next witness will be Eric Sahota.
15	ERIC SAHOTA
16	[having been called as a witness and first duly sworn, testified as
17	follows:]
18	THE CLERK: Please be seated.
19	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
20	THE CLERK: Will you please state and spell your name for
21	the record?
22	THE WITNESS: Eric Sahota, E-R-I-C S-A-H-O-T-A.
23	MR. DICKERSON: May I proceed, Your Honor?
24	THE COURT: Yes.
25	DIRECT EXAMINATION

Shawna Ortega • CET-562 • Certified Electronic Transcriber • 602.412.7667

 BY MR. DICKERSON:

- Q How are you employed, sir?
- A I'm a forensic scientist employed by the Las Vegas

 Metropolitan Police Department assigned to the Forensic Laboratory

 Section, Latent Print Detail.
 - Q And how long have you been employed in that capacity?
 - A Approximately 10 and a half years.
- Q What training experience do you have that allows you to hold this position?
- A I have bachelor of arts degrees -- excuse me, bachelor of arts degree in the natural sciences from the Johns Hopkins University.

 Following my degree, I worked for the Department of Neuroscience at the Kennedy Krieger Institute as a research assistant, where I did bench work in cell biology and biochemistry.

Following that, I spent 18 months with the Baltimore City

Police Department in their crime laboratory as a crime lab technician.

That's equivalent to a crime scene analyst or a CSI here in Las Vegas.

My duties -- my training and duties included responding to crime scenes, documenting evidence, taking photographs. And that included the development and recovery of latent prints.

And then in 2007, I came to Las Vegas as a forensic scientist trainee where I started an 18-month intensive training program in latent print recovery analysis and comparison. And, basically, that -- that training program consisted of both academic and -- and practical exercises. There was book work and papers I had to write, tests I had to

 take. And then practical -- practical training and practical tests in the development and recovery analysis of latent prints.

Following the -- the completion of my training program, I took a competency test and began doing case work. And then we're tested -- we're proficiency tested on an ongoing basis in minimum once per year.

Q And what is a latent print?

A So the easiest way to understand what a latent print is, is to -is to look at the palm of your hand. And if you look at the skin on your
hand, you'll notice that it's not smooth. There's some different features
on there. You'll see some dark lines around the knuckles of your fingers
and in various places on your palm. We call those flexion creases. And
if we look a little bit more closely, and we look at the skin in between
those flexion creases, we'll notice that skin isn't smooth either, but
consists of a series of ridges.

And these ridges aren't straight, continuous lines. They exhibit different features, different -- different patterns. So if we take one ridge and we start tracing it, we'll notice that it might split into two ridges or it might -- might abruptly end, or you might have some very -- some small ridges where you can see both ends in different places.

These ridges then form what we call ridge arrangements. So we look at these ridges in sequence and we look at the -- we look at the shapes and the features in sequence, in a -- in a series of ridges. And we use that for what we call its -- its discriminating power, meaning that the variability in these ridge arrangements allow us to distinguish between skin impressions from two different people.

Q And does everyone have fingerprints?

A Everyone who's medically -- otherwise normal, and medically healthy has -- has fingerprints, yes.

Q Okay. And how is that people leave fingerprints?

A So, basically, the way a -- the way a fingerprint or a latent impression -- and we call it latent, because it's not visible to the naked eye. We have to use some sort of chemical or physical process to make it visible. But the way you make a latent impression is -- best way to think about that is to think of an ink stamp.

So basically, an ink stamp, you have the -- you have the template. You have that rubber template. You have the transfer medium, which is typically ink. And then you have the surface that you're -- that you're transferring that template onto. And so by taking the -- taking the stamp with the medium, with the ink or whatever it is, and then you place that on a sheet or paper or some other surface, when you take it away, you've now left behind an impression of -- of what -- whatever was on that stamp.

The friction ridge skin, or the ridge skin on your -- on your hands and your fingers behaves in much the same way. But in this case, the template are those ridge arrangements that are on your skin. The medium is typically going to be something like sweat or some other skin residue, but it can be other things. It can be oil from the, you know, greasy hamburger you had from lunch, or it could be blood or ink or paint, or -- or anything.

And then when you have those residues on your skin and you

touch a surface or you touch an item, you could potentially leave behind an impression of those ridge arrangements on your skin.

Q So what factors go into there being latent prints on an object?

A So again, if we think about that -- that analogy of the ink stamp, that when you're making an impression, it's the interaction of three materials; it's the template, it's the transfer medium, and it's -- it's the receiving surface. So if a have a problem in any -- any one or all three of those areas, that can affect the ability to leave -- leave an impression at all. It could also affect the ability to leave an impression that can be -- can be recovered.

So number one, the skin -- your skin can be damaged. One of the things we found, you know, certain -- certain individuals that do a lot of manual work, they don't leave -- they don't leave fingerprints as well as people that have normal, healthy skin. It depends on what kind of residue or that transfer medium that's on the skin.

So there's couple of different types of skin secretions that we can find in latent prints. One is what we call eccrine, eccrine secretions. But, basically, that just means that the eccrine secretions have a high water content. They're mostly water and they don't tend to be persistent over time. Basically, the water just evaporates and then that -- that impression is gone.

And then there's another type of skin residue that we call sebaceous, which is quite a bit more oily or more fats and oils. And those sebaceous secretions tend to be a little bit more persistent. Now, what -- what secretions you have on your skin and in what combination

can be highly variable between -- between different individuals.

And then, of course, there's the surface that we're trying to leave the impression on. So we have what we call ideal surfaces and nonideal surfaces. Ideal surfaces are going to be things that are going to be smooth and shiny. So clean, undamaged glass, clean -- clean painted surfaces, whether it be wood or metallic. And then the nonideal surfaces are going to be the -- the opposite things that are going to be rough and textured, not -- not smooth and shiny.

So maybe an easy example to -- to provide is something like sandpaper. Sandpaper would be highly undesirable or unproductive surface for us to try to recover latent prints off. And then, of course, you have the entire spectrum in between.

Q So is it safe to say by that, that not everybody leaves the same type of latent print --

A It --

Q -- or the same quality?

A It -- it would be. There's -- there's something that we -- we refer to as the -- as the donor effect. So they -- they discover this first in DNA. They found that some individuals are good DNA donors and some just aren't. And -- and our own internal study, we found, is that the same seems to be true for latent prints, is that some people are good fingerprint donors. Some people are good at leaving latent prints behind, and some aren't. Even under -- even under ideal conditions, there are some individuals that just either don't leave latent -- latent prints or they don't leave latent prints than we can -- we can recover and

then use for comparison purposes.

Q How does timing of the print factor into -- or multiple prints, I should say, possibly, factor into your analysis and your ability to recover prints?

A Can I clarify? Are you talking about -- are you just talking about the period of time or are you talking about the number of touches on a -- on a surface?

Q I'm talking about the number of touches on a surface over time.

A Yes. That can definitely have an impact. So if you think about -- if you just think about a muddy field, you're walking through a muddy field and you turn around and you look behind you, and you'll see perhaps an impression of your -- the sole of your shoe. Turn that around and now say, okay, now there's 150 people behind you that now walk through that same muddy field. And then what you end up with is a big jumbled mess of mostly unrecognizable shoe impressions.

So both the -- the length of time and the number of touches over that period of time can -- can have an impact. Where time can become a contributing factor, again, has to do with the persistency of the latent print residue. So depending on the composition of the -- of the sweat or the skin secretions, they may or may not be persistent over time. So if we're looking at a -- at an item or piece of evidence after significant period of time has elapsed, then that potentially could inhibit our ability to recover latent prints.

Q And so when you get a latent print from an object along those

same lines of what you just discussed, would you expect to find a latent print more likely of good quality from the person who last touched it as opposed to the people who touched it before that person?

A That would be my expectation. But that may or may not actually be what happens.

Q Okay. And how would contact -- outside contact -- with the surface that you're analyzing possibly affect those prints?

A So when we're -- we're talking about developing and recovering latent prints, again, we're talking about -- we're talking about some sort of residue that's on the -- on the surface of an item. I mean, it's -- three dimensionally, it's very, very small. I mean, it doesn't -- doesn't look three dimensional, but you're actually talking about a physical residue on top of another -- on top of another surface. So anything that comes into contact with that -- with that residue, whether it's another individual, an animal, another -- another item or object, any kind of contact has the potential for disturbing -- disturbing those -- disturbing or removing those residues from the surface.

Q Say shoving that item into the waistband, what expect would you -- what would you expect that to do to the prints?

A I would say that would -- that would qualify as that surface coming into contact with another -- another object or surface. And there's the potential that it could disturb any residues that are on there.

- Q In this particular case, you were asked to do an analysis?
- A I was -- yes, I was.
- Q And the examination specifically had to do with a Taurus

Model 85 .38 Special revolver?

- A That's correct.
- Q And you were comparing that to the known fingerprints of Ceasar Valencia?
 - A That's correct.
 - Q And Jeremy Jacobitz?
 - A That's correct.
 - Q And let's take a look at that -- that gun.

Publishing for members of the jury State's Exhibit 32.

This revolver here, Taurus .38 Special revolver, where are the good surfaces, if at all, to find prints on this gun -- or latent prints on this gun?

A So this is -- this is a pretty small gun. And I can't tell you the exact -- I didn't measure the barrel length, but it's -- might be a -- might be an inch and a quarter or inch -- inch and a half. But what we have over -- well, I guess what we can do is we can talk about what's -- what are not good surfaces. So now if I touch this, will it --

Q It will.

A Okay. So this portion here, it's a -- it's a texture -- textured rubber grip. Generally from based on my experience in the -- and our own internal -- internal case reviews, we have found that textured rubber -- textured rubber surfaces, textured plastic surfaces typically aren't going to be -- aren't going to be very good.

The trigger area is just, again, it's a very small surface area.

There's just not a lot of room to leave -- to leave an impression. So even

not in this case, but in other cases where we have developed fingerprints on -- on triggers, there's just simply not enough information for us to do anything. So our expectation of finding anything useful there is pretty low.

The hammer in the back, again, small area and it tends to be -- tends to be textured to improve grip.

And then now, if I tap this, will they go away or?

- Q Let's go ahead and change the color.
- A Okay.
- Q So we'll change the color. And point out what, if anything, you might find a latent print on.

A Okay. So generally -- generally based directly on my experience processing firearms, and specifically revolvers, where I tend to recover latent prints are on the frame, the frame -- frame area over here, and on the -- on the cylinder. Those -- those tend to be the areas that, in most cases, they'll be enough space where it's -- you have a smooth, metal surface and you can -- you can leave a viable latent print.

- Q This particular firearm, were you able recover any latent prints from it?
 - A I was able to recover one.
 - Q Just one?
 - A Just one.
- Q And were you able to analyze that or compare that to the known prints that you were looking at?
 - A I was, yes.

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recovering latent prints less than 14 percent of the time.

Q Just so I'm clear, that's less than 14 percent of the time you look at handguns do you recover latent prints from them?

A Correct. Yeah. And from -- based on -- based on our cumulative experience as a laboratory, the -- processing firearms is generally so unproductive that we don't even -- we don't even routinely look at firearms anymore. We won't process firearms unless it's by special request. Have to be special circumstances for us to even look at those items anymore.

Q Okay. Sir, let's say 10 people walk into a room. They all touch something in that room. Is it possible to recover prints from all 10 people?

A It's possible.

Q Say those same 10 people walk into same room another time, room is clean, they all touch something in that room; is it just as possible not to recover any prints?

A That's also possible.

Q Also possible?

MR. DICKERSON: State will pass the witness.

THE COURT: Any cross-examination by the defense?

MS. PLUNKETT: May I approach your clerk, Judge?

THE COURT: Yes.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. PLUNKETT:

Q Good afternoon, sir.

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A Well, that was a few years ago. I don't recall the exact date, but it's -- it's been some time. So that, again, because we found that processing cartridges, that meaning the -- these bullets and bullet casings maybe you might be more familiar as referring to them, again, we just found it to be so unproductive that we just -- we stopped processing cartridges, again, except under special circumstances. And then later we expanded that to all firearms and -- completely.

- Q You stated that processing cartridges for fingerprints is unproductive, correct?
 - A That's correct.
- Q How does that comport with the fact that an ideal surface is smooth and shiny?

A Ideal surface, even -- even on ideal surfaces, that doesn't necessarily mean that you're always going to find prints on ideal surfaces. So the firearms are a little bit of a -- little bit of a different animal, partly because of the way -- partly because of they're handled, partly because of their -- they're stored. You know, you can put -- you can take cartridges out of a gun, but those cartridges could have been there for months, years, or -- or even longer. I can tell you that in, you know, my personal firearm, I don't think -- I don't think those cartridges have been touched in probably 18 to 24 months. I mean, there's just no reason to go in and handle -- handle those areas.

So is that a potential explanation for why we're not finding very many prints on cartridges? It could be. I can't tell you why we don't find more latent prints on cartridges. I can just tell you that as we've studied

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the actual output of processing hundreds and thousands of cartridges, we're recovering prints in a extremely small percentage of those cases. So those -- that's the real-world reality of how that works.

- Q And you stated that placing a firearm into someone's waistband could possibly corrupt potential fingerprints, correct?
- Sure. Any -- any contact -- any contact with the surface can --Α could disrupt or remove residues that are on there.
- Q Doing that same action would not corrupt the surface of the cartridges though, correct?
 - Α Presumably not.
- Q And in only 14 percent of cases you're able to obtain useable prints off of weapons?
- Α We were -- we were recovering latent prints in less than 14 percent of the cases and -- but not all of those that we recovered were -were suitable for comparison. Meaning we recovered something and then when we got back to the lab bench and we did our more detail analysis and we determined that the latent print wasn't suitable for comparison, meaning I -- I couldn't render a conclusion using that information.
- Q Can you give me a percentage of the times that you would find latent prints on cartridges in the same way that you gave the 14 percent on revolvers -- on firearms?
- Α Specifically -- specifically, no. I just know that the -- the stat I remember from that retrospective case study was that looking -- looking at all firearms evidence together, the overall recovery rate was less

 than 14 percent. I can assure you that if the recovery rates were significantly higher for -- for cartridges, then we would still be doing them. I mean, we're a data-driven organization.

- Q You -- as part of your job, you do still perform fingerprint testing on firearms, correct?
 - A Under special circumstances, yes.
- Q In those cases, if it is requested, is the firearm along with the cartridges requested?

A So if I may -- if I may explain briefly the -- the way we actually get around to doing examinations is that some party, whether it's a detective or it's an attorney, they send us, basically, a -- basically, a work order. They gave a -- they send over some documentation that says we want you to perform these tests on these items of evidence. And so what happens is, sometimes the cartridges are packaged with the firearm. Sometimes they're packaged separately. Regardless, whatever -- whatever evidence we receive in the package, we test what's specified in the work order.

So there could be 10 items in a -- in an evidence package. If they only request testing on one item, we just test the one item. That's -- that's how our laboratory system works. That's how our accreditation system works. That -- we do the scope of work that's put in by the requester.

- Q And here, the requester did not ask for the cartridges to be tested for fingerprints?
 - A I don't specifically recall. So what would happen is with our

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sample limits policy, if someone requested an examination of something that we normally wouldn't do, say for example, cartridges and cartridge cases, then my manager or someone higher up in my chain of command will have that conversation with the person that's requesting to determine whether it's needed or not. I don't see any of that part of the conversation. I just see the output, which is I'm either told to process cartridge cases or I'm -- or I'm not. And I don't know how those decisions get made.

Q And the only person that you can determine touched this weapon is Officer Jeremy Jacobitz?

A That's correct.

MS. PLUNKETT: Thank you. That's all.

THE COURT: Any redirect?

MR. DICKERSON: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Can this witness be excused?

MR. DICKERSON: Yes.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir. You're excused.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: State, call your next witness.

MR. LEXIS: Next one will be here at 2:15, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Ladies and gentlemen, at this time we're going to take our lunch recess.

During this recess you -- you are admonished not to talk or converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with this trial, or read, watch, or listen to any report of or

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commentary on the trial or any person connected with this trial by any medium of information, including without limitation, to social media, text, newspapers, television, the Internet, and radio; do not visit the scene of any of the events mentioned during the trial or undertake any investigation; do not do any posting or communications or any social networking sites or do any independent research, including Internet searches, or form or express any opinion on any subject connected with the trial until the case is finally submitted to you.

We'll be in recess to 2:15?

MR. LEXIS: Yes.

MR. DICKERSON: That would be great, Your Honor.

THE COURT: We'll be in recess to 2:15. Thank you.

[Jury recessed at 1:09 p.m.]

THE COURT: Mr. Dickerson, when do you believe the State's going to rest?

MR. DICKERSON: I believe that we may request to rest tomorrow morning. And whether or not we -- we call somebody I think will be to be determined. But we would ask that we rest tomorrow morning, and ultimately expect to close tomorrow, absent a lengthy case by the defense.

THE COURT: I just wanted to notify defense counsel, be prepared to present witnesses sometime tomorrow.

MR. COYER: Certainly.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DICKERSON: Thank you, Your Honor.

1	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, counsel.
2	MS. PLUNKETT: Thank you, Judge.
3	THE COURT: We'll be in recess.
4	[Court recessed at 1:10 p.m. until 2:19 p.m.]
5	[Outside the presence of the jury.]
6	THE COURT: Thank you. Please be seated. This is
7	continuation of the trial of State of Nevada vs. Ceasar Valencia. Let the
8	record reflect counsel for the State, counsel for the defense, and the
9	defendant are present.
10	Are we ready to bring the jury in?
11	MR. DICKERSON: We are, Your Honor.
12	THE COURT: Okay. Please bring the jury in, please.
13	[Jury reconvened at 2:20 p.m.]
14	THE COURT: Let the record reflect the presence of the jury.
15	State, are you prepared to call your next witness?
16	MR. LEXIS: State calls Jason Altnether.
17	JASON ALTNETHER
18	[having been called as a witness and first duly sworn, testified as
19	follows:]
20	THE CLERK: Please be seated. Will you please state and
21	spell your name for the record?
22	THE WITNESS: Jason Altnether, J-A-S-O-N
23	A-L-T-N-E-T-H-E-R.
24	DIRECT EXAMINATION
25	BY MR. LEXIS:

Q	Where	do	you	work,	sir

A I work for the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department Forensic Laboratory.

- Q How long have you worked there?
- A Approximately eight years now.
- Q Talk about your education and training and experience.

A Well, I graduated from Arizona State University with a degree in chemistry. After I graduated, I was hired by the Mesa Police Department Forensic Laboratory in Mesa, Arizona, where I began training in the analysis of controlled and noncontrolled substances. I worked -- was in training for approximately six months there, working with senior members of the staff and receiving additional outside training from agencies like the FBI and the DEA in such analysis.

I worked for the Mesa Police Department for approximately five years. I've been in Las Vegas for approximately eight years where I've been doing pretty much the same job, analyzing evidence for the presence of controlled and noncontrolled substances.

- Q So you pretty much analyze controlled substances?
- A That's the short answer, yes.
- Q Is heroin a controlled substance?
- A Yes, it is.
- Q Is methamphetamine a controlled substance?
- A Yes, it is.
- Q Is cocaine a controlled substance?
- A Yes, it is.

Q How do you test such substances?

A Through our analytical scheme, what I use is a series of chemical color tests, just to sort of give me an idea of what I'm working with, usually followed up -- and in this case, I did so, instrumental analysis which gives me a confirmatory data as to the identity of what that substance is.

Q Talk about some of the general acceptable methods in testing controlled substances.

A The -- the methods of analysis that I mentioned, controlled -- color test, instrumental analysis. In this particular instance, I used a gas chromatograph mass spectrometer. These are all analytical routes that are approved methods that are used across nations -- across the county.

- Q They're generally accepted in the scientific community?
- A Yes, they are.
- Q Okay. What type of safeguards do you guys use to ensure the accuracy of these tests?

A Well, the -- the color test, what we do is we do -- once we prepare these reagents in the laboratory, they undergo an initial quality control check, which is with both a positive and negative control on it. They're then followed up if they are a -- every month thereafter they are checked. And then before they're disposed of, they are checked once more.

For the instrumental, I ensure that every week, at least every week, that the instrument that I'm using is what we call tuned, meaning it is testing itself against a known standard to make sure that it is in proper

I also run what is known as a column test check, which means it is a known concentration with known substances in the sample that I run on this instrument, and that they come out at the appropriate retention time and have the appropriate fragmentation that I'm looking for.

MR. LEXIS: May I approach, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

BY MR. LEXIS:

- Q Sir, I'm showing you State's Exhibit 4; do you recognize this bag?
 - A Yes, I do.
 - Q Does it have your initials on it?
- A It does have my initials. It has my signature, along with my employee number, or P number, along with the date I sealed it, the time I sealed it, and an additional seal where I cut into the bag, which is marked both again with my employee number, and the date on which I sealed it.
- Q Is that essentially to preserve the evidence for chain of custody purposes?
 - A Yes, it is.
 - Q What is chain of custody?
- A Chain of custody is, again, just to maintain the integrity of the evidence to show who it's been transferred along the way. Our official chain of custody is held within a software program known as WinAce or

1	marked					
2	BY MR. LEXIS:					
3	Q	Let's go back hold on, sir, before you stick that				
4	A	Sure.				
5	Q	You the bag that you say marked 4D				
6	A	Correct.				
7	Q	can you hold that up again to the ladies and gentlemen of				
8	the jury.	And you say that that came back as 2.67 grams?				
9	Α	Correct.				
10	Q	Of methamphetamine?				
11	A	Identified methamphetamine in the sample, yes.				
12	Q	The crystal-like substance?				
13	Α	Yes.				
14	Q	Okay. Next baggie?				
15	A	This one is marked 4C.				
16	Q	All right. And is that the white, powdery substance?				
17	A	Yes, it is.				
18	Q	All right. And what did that come back as?				
19	A	That was 2.400 grams, in which identified cocaine in this				
20	sample.					
21	Q	The last baggie, sir.				
22	A	This one is marked 4B. And again, if I may refer to my notes?				
23	Q	And is that the black tar-like substance				
24	A	Yes, it is.				
25	Q	that you held up earlier?				
		67				