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Lewis?
A. Yes.
Q. And what's your relationship with him?
A. That's my mom's brother.
Q. Okay. And you knew Sheila Quarles or Pooka?
A. I knew of her by her brother, yes.
Q. Okay. You knew her brother?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And was Sheila friends with your little sister?
A. What, Pudge? Yes.
Q. Okay. And you knew that George was dating Sheila?
A. Well, not …

MS. LUZAICH: Well, objection, leading.
You know, this isn't cross-examination. He hasn't asked a direct examination question yet.

THE COURT: Leading, sustained.
Rephrase. What if anything did you know about any relationship between George and Pooka?

BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. Did you know .- what if anything did you know about a relationship between George and Pooka?
A. I just know that they was seeing each

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other off and on.
Q. Okay. And what if anything did you know about Pooka dating another gentleman?
A. Nothing.
Q. Now, you, George and Robert Lewis lived in the Palm Village Apartments over on Pecos?
A. Yes.
Q. And because you knew Sheila, something that would happen to her would be of interest to you?
A. What do you mean?
Q. Well, what I'm trying to get at I guess is do you remember the day that Sheila died?
A. I -- it has came back to mind after everything has been brought back up, yes.
Q. Okay. And were you in that area that day?
A. Later on that day after everything was all over and done with, I ended up coming over to my grandmother's house.
Q. Okay. Do you remember how you got there?
A. In a car.
Q. In a car?
A. Yeah.
Q. Did you have a motorcycle at that time?
A. Yeah, Sut $I$ ended up coming over there the next day on the motorcycle.
Q. Okay. Now, the day that on March 24 th, the day that Sheila died, when you got there, what was going on?
A. It was just small talk about what had happened.
Q. Okay. Were there any police there?
A. No.
Q. Did you - have you ever talked to
anybody about this incident?
THE COURT: Anybody meaning like?
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. Any of your relations, George or Robert?
A. No. Cuz at the time it was, it was a hurting feeling.
Q. Okay, Have you ever talked to the police regarding this incident?
A. Not until a couple of months ago when they came out to Wells.
Q. Okay. Now, you remember Mr. Pike and Mr. Perez came out to see you in Wells?
A. Yeah, he was one of 'em.
Q. Okay. And then the police had come out also?

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A. No.
Q. No. It was just Mr. Pike and Mr. Perez?
A. Yup.
Q. Okay. Have you talked to anybody else regarding that in the last several months?
A. Nope. That was the first time it ever came back up.
Q. Do you, do you remember Carlton Fowler?
A. Not by that name, no.
Q. Okay. If I was to show you a picture, would that maybe help refresh your memory?
A. It can.
Q. Okay. What about Brandon Bland, do you remember him, do you know him?
A. Not by that name.
Q. Again, if $I$ was to show you a picture, that might help refresh your memory?
A. (Positive nod of the head.)

THE COURT: Do you have these marked?
MR. PATRICK: Yes, judge.
MS. LUZAICH: They've never been shown to
the State however.
THE COURT: Well, I'm sure he's gonna do
that right now.
BY MR. PATRICK:


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    Q. How many?
    A. One.
    Q. One. What was that for?
    A. What I'm in prison for now.
    Q. What other felony you were convicted of,
yes.
    A. Well, why is that relevant to this case?
        THE COURT: Well, he can ask, he can ask
that and then he can't ask anything more. It could 9
be possession of cocaine, it could be robbery. Just 10
what is it?
    THE WITNESS: It's a domestic.
    THE COURT: Domestic violence?
        THE WITNESS: Yes.
BY MR. PATRICK:
    Q. Okay. And you've only been convicted of
one felony in the last two years?
    A. Yes.
    Q. So if ..
    A. This is my first time up state.
    Q. Okay. Was it ..
        (Whereupon, an off-the-record
        discussion was had at the bench.)
    BY MR. PATRICK:
    Q. Mr. Culverson, isn't it true that you've
14
    actually been convicted of two felonies in the last
    10 years?
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A. If I was convicted of two felonies, I would have been, went to prison more than once.
Q. Okay. Were the two felonies that you've been convicted of combined into one case?
A. I only got charged with one charge and that was a domestic.
Q. Okay. I have two judgements of conviction for felonies in the last 10 years with different case numbers.

Are you saying that those cases were combined or that you've only been convicted of one?
A. I've only been convicted of one and that's all that I've been hit with.

MR. PATRICK: Judge, I'd move to --
THE COURT: Just let me see it. Let me see it. If you want to admit these for whatever they're worth. You can admit them was defense exhibits.

MR. PATRICK: I move to do that.
THE COURT: They'll be admitted next in order.

MR. PATRICK: That's all I have, judge.
THE COURT: Any questions?
A. Well, why is that relevant to this case?

THE WITNESS: It's a domestic. THE WITNESS: Yes.

BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. Okay. And you've only been convicted of

MS. AICH: No.
THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Culverson.
You can take him back. Thank you, officers.
Appreciate your time.
State, call your next witness.
MS. WECKERLY: Dan Long.
(Whereupon, Detective Dan Long was duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.)
THE CLERK: Thank you. Please be seated,
spelling your first and last name for the record.
THE WITNESS: Dan Long. D-a-n. L-o-n-g.
THE COURT: Does this relate to your
first case or second case?
MS. WECKERLY: First.
DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. How are you employed?
A. Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department.
Q. Where are you assigned?
A. I'm a homicide detective.
Q. How long have you been in homicide?
A. Eight years.
Q. And prior to that, where did you work in

## Metro?

A. I was detective for the gang unit.
Q. You were working in homicide on March the 24th of 2005?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Were you asked to respond to an address
at 1001 North Pecos?
A. Yes, I was.
Q. Okay. That's obviously in Las Vegas,

Clark County, Nevada?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Were you the only homicide detective to respond or did others respond with you?
A. Detective Vacarro was working as our sergeant at that time. He called us, he also called the lead Detective George Sherwood, myself, I was his partner, Detective Wildman and Detective Wallace. We all responded to the scene that she's described.
Q. When homicide is called, obviously patrol or someone else has been there ahead of you?
A. That's correct.
Q. Do you know what time though the 911 call
for this incident came in?
A. Sure. Do you mind if I look?
Q. That'll refresh your reobllection?
A. It was at 14:51 hours which is $2: 51$ in the afternoon.
Q. Okay. So that's what time the 911 call was made to Metro?
A. That's correct.
Q. About nine minutes to $3: 00$. When you responded, it was some time after that, though?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. Once you arrived at the scene, what is the first thing that you and the other detectives do in terms of starting the investigation?
A. We pulled into the parking lot, we saw that there had been a scene established by yellow crime scene tape everybody sees and detective -- or officers were all on the perimeter. They were keeping people away from something. We didn't know what it was at that point.

We then huddle up with the first officer on the scene and he gives us a synopsis of what we're looking at, why we're there.

The call originally came up out as an unknown trouble call, but then it was updated to a burglary call. We still didn't know why we were

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called there.
We were told by the officers on the scene that they had found a young girl in the bathtub of apartment 633, the mother had found her. There were reports that there may be some trauma and it was just suspicious to the officers on the scene and they wanted homicide to take a look and decide what to do at that point.
Q. Let me interrupt you.
A. Okay.
Q. The place where you respond at this
address, it's a, we've heard it's a multi-building apartment complex?
A. That's two story, multi-unit apartment complex at the corner of Washington and Pecos. It'll be the northwest corner.
Q. So you guys have -- you meet with the patrol officer who's the first one on the scene and then what's the next thing you all decide to do in terms of investigating the case?
A. Detective Sherwood would be the lead, he would take the scene. He'd be responsible for taking care of all the evidence, documenting the scene and he'd be in charge of all the CSAs.

Detective Vacarro who's gonna be the
supervisor wolnd stay as the supervisor. Myself, Detective Wildman and Detective Wallace would start with the witnesses.

There were several people that had entered the scene once the mother had discovered her child dead. I was gonna interview those. Detective Wildman was gonna interview the mother and then Detective Wallace was gonna assist with whatever interviews were necessary.
Q. Now, even though the investigation was divided in terms of interviewing in crime scenes which I assume that's traditionally how it's divided in homicide investigation?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. And you were on the interviewing part of it, did you walk through the scene at all?
A. Yeah. In order to give any kind of or take any kind of a coherent statement from somebody, you have to know what you're looking at.

Detective Wildman, I remember specifically Detective Wildman and I walked into the scene just to get some idea of the layout of the apartment and the condition and position of the victim, so we could have some kind of idea what to ask the people that had entered the scene; the

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mother and anybody else that would be relevant.
Q. And so when you walked into the scene, I assume that you observed or had the opportunity to had observe the victim lying in the bathroom?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Did you also with the other detectives do any kind of assessment or make any kind of determination as to whether or not there was any signs of forced entry into the apartment itself?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. And what was that determination?
A. Well, the first thing we heard was that it was a burglary. We, we got the information early on that the apartment had been locked so we wanted to know how entry was made in order to get to the victim.

We checked all the windows, the
three windows, we checked the door. I remember specifically standing at the door with Detective Wildman looking at the jam and the bolt itself to find out if there had been any force at all through that door. We could find no signs of any kind of a forced entry into that apartment.
Q. And I know you probably didn't spend hours in the apartment itself, but in your sort of
quick walk-through observations, fid you see any signs of obvious disturbance in any of the areas of the apartment itself?
A. No signs of a struggle. We couldn't see anything like, you know, major breaking and things tipped over, anything like that.

The kitchen counter had a lot of things on it, the bathroom where the victim was, I saw a couple of things on the ground. There was a cord out in the living room, an electrical cord that was stretched out in the living room but no obvious signs of a fight.
Q. And I think you said that the patrol officer had kind of kept or asked the people who had actually been inside of the apartment in a particular area for you to start to interview?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. And when you conduct these interviews, are you interviewing these people one by one or in a group?
A. One by one. We want their specific knowledge, not everybody's knowledge together. The officers on the scene did a good job. They kept the witnesses away from each either so they couldn't regurgitate any information back and forth.

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And when we interviewed them, we
interviewed them by themselves to get their specific knowledge.
Q. And the initial people that you interview at the scene, these are individuals who actually explained or indicated that they had been inside the residence and maybe had contact with the victim?
A. That's correct.
Q. And are those individuals Ebony Lewis, Elizabeth Tolberg and Marquita Carr?
A. That's correct.
Q. And so you got information from those ladies about their contact coming into the apartment with the victim?
A. Yes.
Q. In the course of your interviewing, do you move out from sort of a wider circle then after you contact the initial people that had been in the apartment?
A. I do that continuously throughout the investigation. I don't know how to put this. This area is not a -- there's a lot of drug trade going on in this area. There's a lot of distrust of the police because of the drug trade that goes on in that area. There's a lot of people that are afraid
to be even secr.talking to the police.
So what you do is you wander around
the building, you wander around in the area, you talk to the people you need to talk to, then you go wander around the area again.

And you do this in subsequent days also hoping to catch somebody that will .- I've even had them walk up and stand looking backward away from me at my back so they could talk to me and tell me something. And you try to get whatever information you can get at this point.

Somebody will say you need to go look at this apartment or you need to go look and they'll give you a name. So you do these, these all the time.

I did the interviews, but between each one, I would wander into the crowd, wander down .- there's three allies that intersect off this apartment, where this apartment is, and you wander down, go between other buildings, see if there's somebody that will say something to you. Try to make your approaches when you can. Sometimes it works, sometimes it doesn't.
Q. At some point that evening, though, did you make contact with an individual named Robert 24

## Lewis?

A. I was actually -- yes, I did.
Q. Okay. And when you made contact with Mr.

Lewis, was it outside or inside one of the apartments?
A. It was inside one of -- his apartment.
Q. Okay. So you went into his apartment?
A. Yes.
Q. Did he answer the door and let you in?
A. No. It was answered by somebody else,
but he was sitting right there. And I, I said I was a homicide detective, I was doing the investigation, we were doing a door to door. We wanted to know if anybody had any information at all about the crime that we were investigating.

They all indicated that they did not have any information. They didn't hear anything, didn't see anything, not at all.

I asked if I could come in. Mr.
Lewis said I could. I then, I asked the patrol officers near by to take the others outside, so I could talk to Mr. Lewis alone. Which they did.

I then asked Mr. Lewis if he would give me a statement at which he said he would not. But I told him that I was interested in getting a

DNA sample from him and he said solutely. You can absolutely have it. He said $I$ just don't want to give you a statement. I said okay, I can understand that. And it was more that he distrusted the police than...

MR. PIKE: Objection. Calls for speculation, facts outside of his knowledge. He can say what he did, he can't say why he did it.

THE COURT: Okay. Sustained.
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. Let me ask a different question. When you had contact with Mr. Lewis, you indicated to him that you wanted to get a sample of his DNA?
A. Yes.
Q. And he agreed to provide that to you?
A. He immediately said it was not a problem, go ahead and I'll give it to you.

MR. PIKE: Objection. Hearsay.
Response, it can be answered yes or no.
THE COURT: Overruled.
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. When you were in contact with Mr. Lewis, without saying what he said, did you just get the DNA sample and leave or did you have a further conversation with him about information he might

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know about the crime?
A. Yes.
Q. And during the time period you were talking to him about the crime, the conversation was not recorded?
A. No.
Q. That was at his request?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. When you were speaking with Mr.

Lewis about the crime and what information he may have about it, can you give us an estimate as to how long he and you discussed any information he maybe knew about the crime?
A. I was there .-

MR. PIKE: Objection. Best evidence.
Mr. Lewis has already testified.
THE COURT: Well, he can testify as to
how long the conversation was. Go ahead.
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. How long was that?
A. I was there quite a Long time. I did the buckle swab and he, he was very forthcoming with me.

MR. PIKE: Objection. Nonresponsive.
How long were you there, how long did you talk?
THE COURT: Okay.

BY MS. WECKER
Q. How long?
A. Approximately an hour.
Q. Okay. And while you were there talking to him for an hour, without saying what Mr. Lewis said, was he .-

MR. PIKE: Objection, Your Honor. Can I take the witness on voir dire for a second?

THE COURT: For what purpose?
MR. PIKE: I have no written report of
the conversation, I have no recording of that conversation and I want to know if that's the normal protocol that's done in this case and whether he should even be admitted and allowed to testify.

THE COURT: He said there wasn't a
recording because the witness wasn't amenable to record anything and that's the thing. Did you write a report about this
conversation?
THE WITNESS: I gave my notes to
Detective Sherwood.
THE COURT: Do you have a report on it,
Ms. Weckerly?
MR. PIKE: Do you have those notes?
MS. WECKERLY: Well, the report, the
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notes are put into a report and I think there's a reference to speaking to Mr . Lewis in the report.

THE COURT: Okay. And you have that?
MR. PIKE: I have that. That's a third party report. I don't have his notes.

MS. WECKERLY: Well --
THE COURT: He gave them to somebody else. He doesn't have them either.

MR. PIKE: Do you have those notes?
THE WITNESS: No, I do not. I gave them to Detective Sherwood.

MR. PIKE: Would they be in the homicide book?

THE WITNESS: I think they - -
MS. WECKERLY: And for the record, Your Honor, we provided the homicide book to the defense to review.

THE COURT: Okay. So I'm guessing that you two looked through it together and it wasn't in there, then it probably isn't in there. Fair enough.

MR. PIKE: Fair enough.
MS. WECKERLY: Fair enough.
THE COURT: Then let's move on.
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25 BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. But while we're on that lopic, there is a report drafted by Detective Sherwood on that case, correct?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. And can you get that?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. And looking at page 10 of that report,
the third paragraph?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. And that paragraph references your having contact with Mr. Lewis, correct?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Okay. So let's talk about your
conversation with Mr. Lewis. And again, you can't say what he said, but while you were talking to him, were there questions you asked that he ever refused to answer?
A. No.
Q. Were there questions that you asked that he was evasive about answering?

MR. PIKE: Objection. Hearsay,
interpretive.
THE COURT: Overruled.
MR. PIKE: Thank you.
THE WITNESS: No.

THE COURT: He can't say what he said, but he can say his observations of the conversation. BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. Was there -- during the interview, did he ever, did he ever indicate that he wanted the interview to stop?
A. No.
Q. Did he ever -- well, let me ask you this: In your work as a detective, you're trained in interviewing people?
A. Absolutely.
Q. Is there an interviewing technique where you become more confrontational with the subject of the interview?
A. Absolutely. We want their emotions to go up and down. We can catch their footing off guard that way. You don't want somebody comfortable.
Q. Did you ever in your conversations with Mr. Lewis attempt to be more confrontational with him to see what his reaction was?
A. Absolutely.
Q. And when you did that, without saying what he told you, did his demeanor change or did his willingness to provide information at all change?
A. No. It really didn't. He got a little 25
Q. And in terms of your comversation with the manager of the apartment, based on your conversation with that person, was there anything that they told you that you thought warranted follow-up in terms of a homicide investigation?
A. No, ma'am.
Q. And Detective Wallace had contact with the resident who was the alleged victim of the burglary?
A. That's correct.
Q. And I assume you conferred with Detective Wallace throughout the evening in terms of this investigation?
A. Yes, ma'am. We huddle up quite often and find out what each of us is going after, pursuing, and then we, we want to keep the information amongst us.
Q. And based on what Detective Wallace learned about this alleged burglary, that's communicated to you?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. And when you learned that information, was there anything that you thought that warranted follow-up in terms of the homicide investigation of Ms. Quarles?

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A. Not directly, no.
Q. Did they seem like unrelated incidents?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. You mentioned that Detective Wildman was
the detective who made contact or actually
interviewed the victim's mom?
A. That's correct.
Q. And her name's Debra Quarles?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. You did not interview that lady that
night?
A. No.
Q. In the subsequent investigation, did you have the occasion to interview Sheila's mom about this case?
A. Yes, I had actually given her my condolences that night and her son, but later Detective Sherwood told me that we were going down to --

MR. PIKE: Objection. Hearsay. The, the question is nonresponsive.

THE COURT: Sustained.
THE WITNESS: Detective Sherwood and I went and did another interview with Ms. Quarles. BY MS. WECKERLY:

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Q. And En you spoke to, you and Detective Sherwood spoke to Ms. Quarles in sort of follow-up interviews, was she able to provide you with people that were her daughter's enemies or anything of that nature or was there nothing really to follow-up on in terms of someone having something against Sheila I guess?
A. There were no other people that she mentioned in this interview. We were directed -- I don't know. We were directed back to Quince.
Q. Okay. And that would be Quince Toney, her name came up in the investigation?
A. Yes.
Q. And obviously detectives interviewed Ms. Toney?
A. Yeah.
Q. She was a potential suspect early on in the investigation?
A. Absolutely.
Q. And for that matter, everybody was a potential suspect early on?
A. Everybody was, yes.
Q. Okay. But as the investigation
progresses, obviously that gets more narrower?
A. Yes.

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Q. Some detectives interviewed Ms. Toney and she gave information about her whereabouts during the time of the murder?
A. That's correct.
Q. And that was taken into account in terms of further investigation?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. In your conversations with Ms. Quarles, Debra Quarles, do you recall her referencing a neighbor or someone who else lived in the complex that was trying to flirt with or trying to get Sheila, her daughter's attention, do you remember her talking about that?
A. Yeah. You're talking about the older man that was staring at her?
Q. Right. Darnel?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. You know that name?
A. Yes.
Q. Was Debra Quarles able to give you a last name of that individual?
A. No, she was not.
Q. Was there any attempt to follow-up or determine if this Darnel had any connection to the murder of Sheila?
A. Sure there was. We well back and we did, several different times did knock and talk on as many of the doors in the area as we could, many times bringing up the name Darryl .. Darnel. I'm sorry. Trying to locate who he might be, if he lived there, where he lived.

We could never find any relation, anybody that would match that description.
Q. I'm sort of going back and forth in time a little bit, but in terms of the first evening after you clear the scene, the first evening of the investigation, not a whole lot of leads to follow-up on at that point?
A. No, there was not.
Q. Okay. And I think you mentioned that you went back and spoke to Debra Quarles a couple times, yourself or Detective Sherwood?
A. Yes.
Q. And either yourself and/or Detective Sherwood also just went back to the complex itself?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you recall approximately how many
times you might have gone back to that complex in the early weeks of the investigation?
A. Approximately five times Detective

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Sherwood and I went back. Several times for specific reasons, other times just to, like I said, go back and see if we could catch somebody that would talk to us.
Q. And in those times you went back, I take it if there had been any helpful information that you could have followed up on, that would have been noted or you would have followed up on it in some way?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. When a homicide victim is discovered in your experience as a homicide detective, an autopsy is conducted the next day typically?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. And in the course of conducting the autopsy, a sexual assault kit is taken?
A. Detective Sherwood asked for it and we obviously have to be there to witness it, yes.
Q. Okay. And at some point in terms of this investigation, you become aware of the results of these vaginal swabs taken from the victim Sheila Quarles?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. And at the time that those results come

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or Norman Keilolowers as a source of some of the DNA from the vaginal swabs of Sheila Quarles or he was consistent with?
A. Correct. Some of the -- there was two sources of semen and he was one of the depositors. MR. PIKE: Objection. Consistent with is the question.

THE COURT: Okay.
THE WITNESS: Consistent with.
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. At the time you get those results, were you aware that Mr. Flowers was the suspect in another murder investigation that was being conducted by Detective Tremel?
A. Yes.
Q. And were you aware that in that investigation the victim had been sexually assaulted as well?
A. Yes.
Q. Which is similar to your investigation?
A. Yes.
Q. And you, were you aware that the victim in that case had been strangled?
A. Yes.
Q. Which ended up being the cause or manner
of death for Sheila as well?
A. Correct.
Q. So there were consistencies that I assume came to your attention as a detective?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. And when you get the DNA results, you're told there's two, there's two semen sources from those vaginal swabs?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. At that point did you consider the possibility that two people may have been committing these crime against her?
A. Absolutely.
Q. Don't know what happened?
A. No.
Q. Okay. During -- or once you have those DNA results, at some point do you try to identify who the secondary source of DNA might be?
A. Yes.
Q. How did you go about doing that?
A. There's several ways we could have gone about it. Find out who's the associate of Norman Flowers or find out if Sheila had a boyfriend that could have possibly been one of the depositors.

We decided, I decided to start going
through the cell phones, talk tofll her friends,
2

## A. Yes.

Q. Without saying what he specifically said,

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currently residing at the Clark County Detention
Center. So $I$ went down and had him brought into an
interview room and then $I$ sat down and took a statement from him and also obtained a DNA swab from him.
Q. When you went down to the detention center and you talked to Chicken, what's his real name?
A. George Brass.
Q. Okay.
A. B-r-a-s-s.
Q. So you go down and you -- Mr. Brass in custody at the time that you made contact with him?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. When you initially have or Mr. Brass is
brought to you in the interview room, do you identify yourself as a homicide detective?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. Did you explain to him what case it was or what you were there for?
A. Yes.
Q. And did you mention the name Sheila

Quarles in your explanation?
did $\operatorname{Mr}$. Brass $\quad$ free to speak with you about Sheila Quarles and his relationship with her?
A. Yes, he did.
Q. Could he have refused to speak with you

## at that point?

A. Absolutely.
Q. Could he have told you that $I$ don't want to talk to you at all, I want my lawyer, I don't want to talk to you?
A. Yes.
Q. He didn't do that?
A. No.
Q. During the course of your conversation with him, did you ask him pretty specific questions about his relationship with Ms. Quarles?
A. Very specific questions about his relationship.
Q. Intimate questions?
A. Yes.
Q. Did he refuse to answer those questions?
A. No.
Q. At the end of that interview, did -- or maybe it was at the beginning, did you ask him for a DNA sample?
A. Yes.
being at the scene and going around, I assume that you were developing a list of the family relations of the witnesses?
A. I was not, but it was being done.
Q. Okay. And you went to -- you went over to Mr. Lewis's apartment where he was residing ..
A. Yes.
Q. .- is that correct? You personally went into that one?
A. Yes. I grabbed a couple of patrol officers and went over.
Q. And initially you were told that nobody knew nothing?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. And then as part of a standard police technique, you separated all the witnesses, so that they could number one, as you've indicated, feel more comfortable that somebody wasn't looking over their shoulder; and number two, you felt that by the isolation you gather more, you gather information that you could compare against other witnesses' testimony without them over -- or statements without them overhearing that?
A. You don't want them regurgitating
something they heard. You want their original
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knowledge. And then you also want to make sure that they -- you know, they're talking to the police.
You don't want to label them as a snitch even though they may not be.
Q. And during the course of the
conversation, did you directly ask Mr. Robert Lewis if he saw any man go into Pooka's apartment from 10 o'clock until the time that he went in with the mother?

THE COURT: Now, is what Robert Lewis
said that you've been objecting to up till now; is
that correct?
MR. PIKE: No. I'm not asking him what
he said. I want to know if he asked that question.
THE COURT: Fair enough.
THE WITNESS: I asked him if he had gone
in, I asked if ..
BY MR. PIKE:
Q. All right. Now my question is did you ask him if he saw anybody go in there? Without saying what he said, did you ask him that question?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay.
A. It's not direct as you're putting it, but

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Q. During the course of your investigation,
``` you tried there -- the two buildings were connected together. There were -- the apartment building where the body of Pooka was found is actually attached to the next building over with a kind of fly-over for the second story apartment.

Do you remember that?
A. Okay. You're talking about the one to the west. The one to the south is not corrected.
Q. Right.
A. Okay, yes.
Q. Okay, And across that way, you
identified the individuals that were in the bottom apartments?
A. Yes.
Q. And you spoke with them?
A. I didn't.
Q. You didn't. Another detective did?
A. Correct.
Q. Did you go upstairs to the apartments on the second floor and, and interview those people?
A. Not at that time I didn't.
Q. You didn't. Did another detective do that?
A. Yes.

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Q. Which detective did that?
A. I believe that would be Wildman and Wallace.
Q. And they were individuals that were up there?
A. I believe so, yes.
Q. Okay. As far as your investigation when you were looking for Dar - Darnel Sanchez, you had that name?
A. Darnel.
Q. You had Darnel?
A. Yes. That was the one that was with Nicole.
Q. It was the name that you gave as the older guy.
A. The older black man. The Darnel you're talking about was the young Hispanic man?
Q. Okay. So there's two Darnels?
A. I don't know. I never found a second one. I knew who the first one is.
Q. Okay. So you had a Darnel that was a younger Hispanic man?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you have any other information, any
other identifiers?

In fact, you tried to investiga and find friends of Mr . Flowers and then determine whether or not there were DNA samples that you might collect from them?
A. Correct.
Q. And that proved to be a theory that didn't pan out?
A. Correct.
Q. You have not been able to establish any relationship between Mr. Flowers and George Brass?
A. No criminal relationship.
Q. No relationship whatsoever?
A. What \(I^{\prime} m\) saying is no criminal
relationship. I couldn't find anything where they had done any crimes together.
Q. Is that the only place you'd looked to see if they'd done crimes together or if they'd been friends, if they'd known each other?
A. Any associations of that type, yes.
Q. Okay. You couldn't find any association of any type --
A. Correct.
Q. -- between the two? Once you had the name of George Brass, and forgive me, but you didn't get the name of George Brass until August of this 54

\section*{year?}
A. Detective Sherwood and I split as partners in 2005. He took this case with him and he was working it. The first time I'd become aware of it is when Detective Sherwood came over and said he had had a DNA hit on a Norman Flowers. That's as much as \(I\) knew. He was still carrying this investigation. I specifically got a phone call in 2008 asking me to follow-up on the phone.
Q. And you -- and as a result of that conversation that you had, you said you had to go out and look for a boyfriend?
A. Yes.
Q. And that's what you started to do?
A. Yes.
Q. During the course of the conversation or your investigation during the phone calls, you called relatives of --
A. Yes.
Q. -- of the Lewises?
A. Yes.
Q. And you found out that in fact it was a relative -- well, that would call for hearsay. I'm sorry.

So during the course of the
investigationen, you had to revisit relatives of the Lewis family -- that yes, you're nodding yes?
A. Yes. Sorry.
Q. And as a result of that contact, that telephonic contact with the people that you were in, that you were communicating with, then you got the name of George Brass and you went to go see him over at the Clark County Detention Center?
A. No. I got the name Chicken.
Q. Okay.
A. From a Fuller.
Q. Okay. Everybody's got -- he's got a nickname. His nickname is Chicken and you got it from Mr. Fuller?
A. No. I got it from Ameia and Amaya

Fuller.
Q. Ameia and Amaya Fuller. Okay. And they're related to the Lewises also?
A. They told me they were, yes. They were related to, cousins to Sheila.
Q. Okay. And having done that, then you go over to Clark County Detention Center. Now when you go into the Clark County Detention Center and you're speaking with Chicken, you don't turn on the recorder immediately, do you?
A. No.
Q. You have a recorder with you?
A. Yes. It's in my pocket.
Q. And you could have turned that recorder on before you even walked into that room?
A. When he saw that I was a detective with Metro, I hadn't even sat down yet.
Q. That isn't the question what he saw or .-
A. Well, I didn't have it out yet. When I sat down and I took it out, I put it on the table, I turned it on.
Q. Okay. You work with Henderson police detectives in cases, don't you? Have you ever worked with them?
A. Henderson?
Q. Yeah. You work them on occasion?
A. I once in awhile will confer on something.
Q. Henderson detectives have recorders that they wear and record the entire conversation from the time they walk in very often, you're aware of that, aren't you?
A. I wasn't, but that's nice.
Q. Okay. You have recorders that you --
A. Yes.
Q. -- carry around with you? You can
decide, you decide when it goes on and when it doesn't?
A. Absolutely.
Q. And on this occasion, you made a determination to not turn it on until after you had had a conversation and decided that it was time to record it and put it out on the table and then start \(i t ?\)
A. I didn't want to scare him. Do you understand that?
Q. He was already in jail. I understand about being scared.
A. Yeah. I didn't want to scare him. I wanted to put him at ease, then sit down and take out the recorder and explain it to him before I turned it on.
Q. Because you find that when people are scared, they won't give you information?
A. Many times, yes.
Q. And that's true when people are afraid for themselves?
A. Sure.
Q. So you wanted to make him comfortable and say you're not, I'm not going to give you any reason

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to be afraid of me. That was part of the process that you were going through in order to get the recording, correct?
A. Yes. An investigative tool you're using there, yes.
Q. And you've been trained in a number of interrogation techniques and investigative tools over the years?
A. Yes.
Q. And in going through and doing that, part of it is putting them at ease?
A. Absolutely.
Q. And an easy way -- or let me ask you
directly. In this case it was easy to put him at ease if you told him you're not a suspect, we just need to make sure that we can identify your DNA and you're not gonna be charged with this, and you told him something similar to that, what words did you use?
A. Okay. We're not here about any case that you have ongoing, I don't want you to be afraid that I'm trying to tie you into something that you've already been charged with. I'm here about something completely different. I'm here about you had an

Sheila Quarles, is that correct. He said yes.
I said I'm doing the investigation into her death. Do you understand that. Yes.

I want to get a statement from you about your relationship with her, if that's okay with you, and I want to get a DNA swab from you because I believe that your semen will be found inside of her. Is that okay. Yes.

I said you're not a suspect, you didn't kill her, correct. He said no.

I says then you won't have any problem with me taking a statement from you, correct. Yes.
Q. Okay. And going through that process, you've effectively told him, don't worry, don't worry, I'm not gonna charge you?
A. Unless your DNA -- or yes.
Q. Well, the DNA came back to be his, didn't it?
A. Well, unless I find other information, but yes, at that point I'm not gonna charge him. I'm not gonna arrest him that day. I know that.
Q. During that period of time, this has been a three-year lapse of time that has since the time of the death until the time that you're in there 60
talking to him about the relationship that he had with .-
A. It's actually more than that, yes.
Q. -- with Pooka? And then you had .-
because it was so late in August, you had to rush to get the DNA processed, get the sample processed, so that it could be available for this court date?
A. Because it was late in August?
Q. Well, because it was late in the game, the, prior to this trial?
A. Well, DNA samples can, if you're put at the bottom of the stack, it can take six months. And 1 asked the scientist over there to put it at the top of the stack, so that \(I\) can get the results quicker. And for homicide they will do that many times.
Q. So now you have been able to associate George Brass, Chicken, with the dead body of that young lady three years later?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, you've been able to associate with
the homicide a person that up till this interview in August of this year had been in that apartment at a time close to the death?

MS. WECKERLY: I'm gonna object. That
misstates his testimony, associane it with a homicide.

THE COURT: Sustained. According to his own admission, he had been in that apartment
sometime that day.
BY MR. PIKE:
Q. And he'd been in that apartment and that was a new piece of information that you had?
A. Yes.
Q. During the time frame that from the identification of Norman Flowers. DNA and the time that you were requested to do this follow-up investigation, you weren't involved in the case and you did no further follow-up?
A. I wasn't, no.
Q. During an interrogation or when you were taking this, this statement from Chicken .-
A. Yes.
Q. -- and you talked with him and then you decided that he was at ease and agreed a recording, you pulled out the recorder and started it?
A. Correct.
Q. Then as you start to identify well,
here's the people that are in here, I'm Detective Long and with me is this individual, this is the

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date and this is the time I'm taking a statement, at that point in time did you read him his Miranda warnings?
A. No, I did not.
Q. That was never a part of it?
A. Not at that time, no.
Q. Was it read at any time during that interview?
A. No, no, no. Not at the time of the interview is what I'm saying.
Q. Okay. Did you give it to him, did you give him his warnings what you came in and first talked to him?
A. No. I didn't consider him a suspect.
Q. Because his DNA didn't match?
A. No, it matched.
Q. You didn't know that it was gonna match at that point in time?
A. No, I didn't.
Q. You didn't know what time he'd been in
that apartment?
A. Right.
Q. You just knew that he'd been identified as being a boyfriend?
A. Correct. hey?
Q. And you have additional information now that the DNA matches, now you know the name of Chicken and so that has expanded the knowledge in the homicide case.

Have you gone in since that time of that investigation and expanded the investigation to include the possible friends or acquaintances of Chicken?
A. I did follow-up investigation on Chicken, but I have not gone back into Chicken .. into an interview with Chicken.
Q. Okay. In following up with Chicken, did you identify his friends and acquaintances that may have been with him at that apartment that day?
A. I followed up on his relationships with other people, but most specifically, I followed up with his work at the Wal-Mart.
Q. Okay. You subpoenaed the records of his employment at Wal-Mart?
A. Correct. If he was to have -- oh, I'm sorry. Yes, I did.
Q. Thanks. And those records may or may not be accurate. As far as the records you received, they're the accurate records from Wal-Mart, aren't

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A. Yes.
Q. As far as you know, Wal-Mart hasn't altered them at all?
A. Correct.
Q. You have no personal knowledge whether they accurately reflect the time that he was there?
A. Personal knowledge, no.

MR. PIKE: I don't have any further
questions.
REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. Just a couple. Detective Long, you mentioned that you got the name Chicken or the nickname Chicken from Ameia and Amaya Fuller?
A. Correct.
Q. And it's your understanding that they are related to the victim Sheila Quarles?
A. Correct.
Q. They're not related to Chicken or George Brass?
A. No.
Q. Okay.
A. Did I misstate that?
Q. I think it was a little bit confusing,
but just to be clear they are related to Sheila?

 that? taken? taken. find.
Q. You have no personal kiwledge about
A. I do not.
Q. During the course of the investigation and in the charging document in this case, it indicates that the allegations are that a stereo was
A. I couldn't understand you. I'm sorry.
Q. I'm sorry. It's been a Long day. During the course of the investigation, an assessment was made and other personal items are believed to be stolen in this case, including a stereo?
A. Oh, yes. Yes, sir.
Q. Okay. And that stereo was never recovered?
A. That's correct.
Q. During the course of the investigation, there also was allegations that a bank card was

Are you aware of that?
A. No, I'm not.
Q. Okay. So you have no knowledge from any
of the investigative reports to indicate that there was a bank card that was stolen.

If you did have that knowledge,
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there -- when a bank card is used at an ATM, is that
often occasioned by a photograph of an individual
trying to use that card or using that card?
A. Usually.
Q. Usually. And so .. and you don't have any personal knowledge about that either?
A. I don't. I'm sorry.
Q. It's okay. I'm just trying to make sure

I've got a complete view of what you know and don't
know about this case.
And the information that you have
from that time to this time didn't give you
information that may have possibly tied that earlier
burglary to this offense?
A. That's correct.
Q. That doesn't mean that they're not connected, but that you didn't have any evidence that connected the two of them together?
A. Correct. And I had very, very limited information about the other burglary to begin with.
Q. Okay.
A. So the ties would be almost impossible to
Q. All right. But if there was an
eyewitness to that burglary and that eyewitness was

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able to ident\, an individual and then that
individual was then identified as being connected
with or associated with a stolen stereo after the
time of the death, that is, those facts, that
hypothetical as I gave it to you, you would
definitely want to investigate those individuals and
follow-up on that?

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A. Sure.
Q. That may tie the two of them together?
A. Possible.
Q. Possible. Okay. Thank you. Nothing further.

THE COURT: Thanks, detective.
Appreciate your time. Call your next witness. Up here, ma'am.

THE CLERK: Remain standing. and raise your right hand, please.
(Whereupon, Ameia Fuller was duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole
truth and nothing but the truth.)
THE CLERK: Thank you. Please be seated.
Please state your full name, spelling your first and last name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Ameia Fuller. A-m-e-i-a. F-u-1-1-e-r.

BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. Ms. Fuller, did you know someone by the name of Sheila Quarles?
A. Yes.
Q. Were you related to her?
A. Yes. She's my cousin.
Q. She's your cousin?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you call her Sheila?
A. No.
Q. What'd you call her?
A. Pooka.
Q. I'd like to talk to you just very briefly about the time right before Pooka died.
A. Uh-huh.
Q. Okay. Can you speak up just a little bit. Your voice is .-
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Were you and your cousin Sheila
close? Would you talk to each other?
A. Yes.
Q. And did you usually that by phone or in person?
A. Yes, by phone.


A. Yes.
Q. At the same place?
A. Yes.
Q. Where'd you go?
A. On Karen and Martin Luther King.
Q. Do you have family there?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you have lunch with your family?
A. Yes.
Q. Is that grandma?
A. Yeah, that's grandma.
Q. And that's not far from the Wal-Mart branch?
A. No. It's like seven blocks away.
Q. And do you know when you left at the end of the day or at the end of your work day?
A. Yes, I had got a call at work and that's when I left.
Q. Do you remember who called you?
A. Yes. My mother.
Q. Your mother Jannie?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you also talk to somebody else while you were at work?
A. Yes.
Q. Who's that?
A. My brother Ralph.
Q. And did Ralph call you on your cell at work?
A. Yes.
Q. And you found out about what had
happened?
A. Yes.
Q. And did you go from Wal-Mart .- or sorry.

From Wal-Mart where'd you go?
A. Straight to the apartment.
Q. Back to the apartment?
A. Yes. To my mother's house.
Q. When you got back to the apartment, were the police there?
A. Yes.
Q. When you went back to the apartments and the police were there, did you talk to the police?
A. Yeah, I got asked question, a few questions.
Q. You had questions?
A. No. I got asked a few questions.
Q. Somebody asked you a few questions?
A. Yes.

25 Q. The individuals that asked you questions,

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f
do you remembe, was it somebody in uniform like the gentleman sitting there or somebody in plain clothes?
A. Probably a uniform or maybe somebody in regular clothes. I can't remember.
Q. You can't remember. Did they have a tape recorder in their hand and show you the tape recorder?
A. No, ma'am.
Q. Okay. Now, at the apartment earlier that day when you saw Pooka, do you remember what she was wearing?
A. Yes. I think some blue jean pants and a red like shirt. I can't really explain the shirt so.
Q. Okay. And when you had sex with her, I know this is intimate and I'm sorry, but that means you put your penis in a part of her body; is that right?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. What part of her body?
A. Her vagina.
Q. Okay. Did you put your penis in her

\section*{rectum?}
A. No.
Q. Where in the apartment did you have sex?
A. On the floor.
Q. The floor of what room?
A. Living room.
Q. The living room?
A. Yes.
Q. Is that where you generally did it?
A. Yes.
Q. Was anybody else at Pooka's apartment while you and Pooka were there?
A. No.
Q. Do you have any idea how long you guys were together in her apartment that day?
A. Maybe 20 minutes at the most.

MS. LUZAICH: Thank you. I have no
further questions.
THE COURT: Cross?
MR. PATRICK: Yes. Thank you. CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Brass. Or I'm sorry. Yeah, Mr. Brass. How are you doing?
A. Yes, hello.
Q. I'm sorry. What time did you say you
first went into Pooka's apartment that morning?
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    A. I don't know exact tim-, but it was
    between 10:30, 11:15.
Q. Okay. And before you went in the
apartment, you saw your uncle Robert Lewis outside?
A. Yes.
Q. And without saying what he said, you two
had a conversation?
A. Yes.
Q. And after that you went into the apartment?
A. Well, not right after, but yes.
Q. Okay. Now, you went, then you went to work. I'm sorry. Back up just a minute.
While you were in the apartment with
Sheila, was she receiving or making any phone calls?
A. Not that I know of.
Q. You didn't hear any phone calls?
A. No.
Q. You went to work, you started work
regular day?
A. Yes.
Q. And then later on you got a phone call or it looks like you got two phone calls, one from your mother?
A. Yes.
Q. And one from Ralph?
A. Yes.
Q. And, and they told you what had happened?
A. Yes.
Q. And you were very concerned so you went straight back to your mom's house?
A. Yes.
Q. And when you left work, you didn't tell your supervisor you were leaving or clock out?
A. Well, yes, he knew I was leaving at that present time.
Q. Okay. Do you remember having a
conversation with Mr. Perez where you told him that you left without clocking out or telling your supervisor?
A. No. I believe I told him I did speak to my supervisor because my supervisor's the one that acknowledged me that $I$ had an emergency phone call.
Q. Okay. Now, I'm sorry, I'm jumping around a little bit.
When you left Pooka's apartment to go to work, your uncle was still outside?
A. Yes.
Q. When you left the apartment, had Pooka put her clothes back on?

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A. Yes.
Q. Now, you came back to the apartment.

When you got there, the police were already there?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And I think you said you talked to what you remember as being a uniformed officer? THE COURT: He said he didn't know.
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. You didn't know. But an officer asked you a couple of questions?
A. Yes.
Q. Did he ask to see your driver's license?
A. No.
Q. Okay. So he did not take your driver's license from you?
A. No.
Q. While you were there at that time, you saw family members?
A. Yes.
Q. You saw Robert Lewis?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you see any other family members?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you see Anthony Culverson?
A. No.
was just next door?
A. Well, the buildings, they connect.
Q. They had that little breezeway above where the upstairs apartments kind of connected?
A. Right.
Q. Okay. Did you know the people in your building that lived upstairs from you?
A. No, I didn't know them. I've seen them around.
Q. You've seen them around? If I were you to give you .- did you ever know them by name?
A. No.
Q. Would you recognize them if I showed you pictures?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. I have defense's proposed B, C, E and F. May I approach?

THE COURT: Sure.
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. Okay. Mr. Brass, I'm gonna show you, if you'd look at these pictures and see if you recognize these people.

THE COURT: If you recognize any of these people as somebody that lived in the apartment complex at that time; is that what you're asking?

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MR. PATRICK: Yes.
THE COURT: Okay.
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. Specifically in the upstairs apartment.
A. Yes.
Q. You recognize all of them?
A. No.
Q. No. Which ones do you recognize?
A. I recognize him, yes.
Q. Do you recognize the lady?
A. No.
Q. No. Either of these two gentlemen?
A. No.
Q. Okay. So --

THE COURT: You recognize that fellow as
having lived in the apartment building at that time?
THE WITNESS: His brother did.
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. But you saw him around the apartment complex quite a bit?
A. Yes.

MR. PATRICK: Okay. Move to admit B.
MS. LUZAICH: Well, objection, relevance.
And I never saw who B was.
MR. PATRICK: Oh, sorry. We'll tie it up 25
in our case-inmchief, judge.
THE COURT: If you don't tie it up, I'll exclude it.
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. Mr. Brass, I'm gonna show you what's been marked as Defense Exhibit D and proposed A.

Do you recognize those two gentlemen?
A. Yes.
Q. Are they friends of yours?
A. Yes.
Q. And were they at the apartment complex that day?
A. No.

MR. PATRICK: Admit -- these have been admitted. Move to admit \(A\).

MS. LUZAICH: Same objection, relevance.
THE COURT: Same ruling.
MS. LUZAICH: Although A wasn't there.
THE COURT: Well, as far as he knows, they weren't at the apartment building that day. Unless somebody else can tie him into something, I'll exclude it, but they may have a witness who said he was there. I don't know. He wasn't there the whole time. So anything else?

MR. PATRICK: That's all I have jury. Judge.

\section*{EXAMINATION}

BY THE COURT:
Q. Let's me ask you a question. It was quite some time after Sheila's death that the police talked to you about your sexual relationship with her and having had sex with her on that morning and it was a couple three years, right?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you have any explanation for that? Is there some reason you didn't go to the police and say this might be of interest to you or?
A. No. Well, they never asked. I mean, I got questioned, but it was never question about that authority.
Q. And it didn't occur to you that it might be helpful to them?

THE WITNESS: No, not at all.
THE COURT: Okay, thanks. State all
done?
MS. LUZAICH: Yes.
THE COURT: Okay. You can take him back.
Next.
MS. LUZAICH: Gabriel Ubando.
seated. Please state your full name, spelling your
first and last name for the record.
THE WITNESS: My name is Gabriel Ubando.
U-b-a-n-d-o.
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THE COURT: Come on upmere, sir. (Whereupon, Gabriel Ubando was duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.) THE CLERK: Thank you. You may be

DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. Sir, how are you employed?
A. I'm employed at Wal-Mart.
Q. What do you do at Wal-Mart?
A. I'm assistant manager of Wal-Mart.
Q. How long have you been at Wal-Mart?
A. Almost three years now.
Q. And as an assistant manager of Wal-Mart, do you deal with the record keeping of employees?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. And the employees -- which Wal-Mart do you work at?
A. Craig and Martin Luther King.
Q. Okay. The employees at Wal-Mart, how do they indicate that they are there every day?

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A. They have a badge that they carry with them all the time when they come in in the morning. And that's when they clock in and when they go to lunch, coming back and going home as well. So they have to clock in and out four times a day.
Q. Four times a day?
A. Yes.
Q. And when they clock in and out, is that kept like at a clock and that it goes into a computer system, so that it can be retrieved at a later date?
A. Yes.
Q. And have you seen records indicating that a George Brass, sorry, B-r-a-s-s, was working at that Wal-Mart in March of 2005?
A. Yes.
Q. May I approach? THE COURT: Yes.

BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. Showing you State's proposed Exhibit 125 which for the record has been provided to counsel, do you recognize that?
A. Yup. This is archived for attendance and clock in, clock out for associates and it indicated that yes, the associate was working.
Q. And anat is the form for .- or the record of employee George Brass for March 2005?
A. Yes.
Q. Did it indicate that Mr. Brass was at work at the Wal-Mart on Craig on March 25th, 4th, sorry, 2005?
A. Yes.
Q. Does it indicate what time he clocked in at work?
A. He clocked in at 12:04, went to lunch at 4:04, came back at 5:03 and left for work at 7:45.
Q. So that would be 12:04 in the afternoon, right, afternoon?
A. Yes.
Q. And then 7:45 he left in the evening?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Now, is it possible that somebody could leave Wal-Mart without swiping out and that somebody could in the future go in and correct that?
A. It is possible, but that is internal issue and that's automatic termination. He can have other associates clock you in and out.
Q. Right. No, my question was could somebody go into the computer and change it, like a supervisor?

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A. Yes. If the associates happen to, for example have emergency and they have to leave,
forgot to clock out and when they come back, they talk to their associate manager or personnel that yes, I left that day, forgot to clock out. And they can put that in the system and it will show in the system whoever did the transaction.
Q. So if that were to occur, there would be an indication on the sheet that shows employee, you know, John Smith went into the computer and changed it?
A. Yes.
Q. Is there any indication whatsoever on

March 24 th of 2005 that anybody had to go into the system and change it?
A. No, it's not on this record.
Q. So George Brass -- so George Brass's time card was swiped out at $7: 45$ ?
A. Yes.

MS. LUZAICH: Thank you. Move it into ovidence.

THE COURT: Any objection?
MR. PIKE: No objection.
THE COURT: Admitted.
MS. LUZAICH: I have nothing further.


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## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. Did Mr. Brass work the next day?
A. He was off Friday, Saturday, according to this document.
Q. Did he work after that?
A. Came back on Sunday, yes.
Q. So he continued to work there after?
A. Yes.

MS. LUZAICH: Thank you.
THE COURT: Thanks, Mr. Ubando.
Appreciate your testimony, you're excused.
THE COURT: What else?
MS. WECKERLY: That's it.
THE COURT: Okay. And this is the time
where we got three or four?
MS. WECKERLY: We have three on Monday.
THE COURT: I'll coordinate with you guys
in terms of -- okay. Here's where we're at. That's the end of the witnesses that they have today. The witnesses that the State has left are not available this week. They're out of town. They can't be here until Monday. And we knew that going in. So we're trying to, you know, coordinate this.

And when you time manage a case,
which is part my responsibility, what I try to do is we've got so many days, we need to be here the first day, here the second day here, here the third day. So yesterday it seemed like we were going a little slow, we needed to get what I thought those 11 witnesses in. We went a couple minutes longer. You know, you get tired by then, but they've been subpoenaed, they came down.

This is where we targeted today and it actually went fairly quickly. We thought we'd be done maybe $3: 30,4: 00$, but we're right on schedule for the witnesses of the State.

We wanted to get everything we could in except for the people who couldn't come in. So we are done for the week, but we are exactly right on schedule.

During this break, don't talk or converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with this trial.

Don't read, watch or listen to any report of or commentary on the trial or any person connected with this trial by any medium of information, including, without limitation, newspapers, television, internet and radio.

Don't form or express any opinion on
you, two-and-a-half hours total?
MS. LUZAICH: Possibly.
MS. WECKERLY: Yeah, possible. I guess just plan for that.

THE COURT: I would think it probably is.
MS. WECKERLY: With the cross it probably is.

MR. PIKE: Don't look at Randy.
THE COURT: I'm just saying it seems to me that the DNA person is probably gonna be every bit of an hour and Sherwood's probably gonna be close to an hour if not an hour. And I don't know who else is left, but it sounds to me like we take their stuff and we roll, and if it's 11:30, 11:45, we bail out.

Now, then what have you got, Randy?
MR. PIKE: We're bringing in our expert in reference to the DNA, but he won't be that long.

THE COURT: No, because you'l1 lay all the foundation with theirs, but he's still gonna be 30, 40 minutes.

MR. PIKE: That's probably a good estimate.

MR. PIKE: And then we'll bring in Natalia, unless you're gonna be bringing her in.

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She was under subpoena for the State, but I guess you decided not to call her so we'll be bringing her in.

MS. LUZAICH: (Negative nod of the head.)
MR. PIKE: We'11 be bringing in Martha Valdez. We'11 be bringing in the manager for the apartment complex and --

THE COURT: It sounds like an hour and a half.

MR. PIKE: An hour and a half to two
hours. We anticipated being done Monday.
THE COURT: We'11 be done even before
that.
MS. WECKERLY: Do you have another
expert?
MR. PIKE: Pardon?
MS. WECKERLY: Do you have another
expert?
MR. PIKE: Sherwood, yeah. He's the same one. He's your DNA, too. He's gonna, basically gonna talk about the crime scene and interpreting the DNA.

MS. WECKERLY: Oh.
MR. PIKE: But the other guy I have --
THE COURT: So any chance of arguing it

Monday afternd or no? Tuesday morning.

MS. LUZAICH: Tuesday morning if you don't mind.

THE COURT: And what are you thinking?
It looks to me like the State's arguing is gonna be every bit of an hour, it's fairly complex, and rebuttal is probably gonna be an hour, maybe an hour and a half.

So if we do it Monday morning, if we've already read them the jury instructions Monday night, we can give them to it at noon, give them lunch and we got a pretty good chance of them come in with a verdict Tuesday afternoon. Not necessarily. This could be anywhere.

MS. LUZAICH: Sure.
MS. WECKERLY: Sure.
THE COURT: And then is our, starting with the State, if we get to penalty, is the State's penalty people, people you can get on fairly short notice so if they come in Tuesday we can get them Wednesday?

MS. WECKERLY: What I'11 do, judge, is
I'll, I'll have my investigators start kind of rounding them up on Monday.

THE COURT: Because it could be Thursday.

It could be nothing.
MS. WECKERLY: Right.
THE COURT: I mean, I'm not sure what the jury's gonna do with this. It could be that they don't come in until sometime Wednesday and we can't use them until Thursday. But if they do come in Tuesday afternoon, I'd like to start Wednesday. What do you think you have?
MS. WECKERLY: I don't think we're longer than a day. We may --

THE COURT: You've got prior records, you've got alleged killing number three, and you've got victim impact. Is that pretty much it?

MS. WECKERLY: (Positive nod of head.)
THE COURT: And then how about you,
Randy? You know, you've got family, please be good to him and then .-

MR. PIKE: Estin (phonetic) to testify about the conditions at Nevada State Prison, possibly Ms. Bass to talk about the unlikely hood of parole and I, and I don't think we're gonna bring in .-

THE COURT: Now, who's Ms. Bass? I mean, I'm going instruct them that if he gets life without, it is not parolable, period. I'm not sure
you can go much beyond that.
MR. PIKE: Well, it was one of the, one of the members of the parole board.

THE COURT: Oh, Tammy Bass?
MR. PIKE: Yeah.
THE COURT: She used to work for me.
You're gonna want her to give her an opinion as to whether he would get parole?

MR. PIKE: No. About how difficult it is to parole and what conditions an inmate has to meet before they can, before they would be considered for parole.

THE COURT: Boy.
MR. PIKE: She's just one of many.
MS. WECKERLY: Oh.
MR. PIKE: So that's a proffer. If you don't if you feel that your instructions are sufficient.

THE COURT: Well, the instruction is gonna be life without means life without and part of the instruction says you have to assume that the death penalty be carried out, life without means life without. I mean, I put an emphasis on that. If they give him life without, they understand it isn't gonna happen. You know, if they

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give him life with 20 or 50 to 20 , assuming they even get that far and convict him, who knows that far down the road. I mean I'd have a hard time with that.

MS. WECKERLY: We might think that's speculative.

THE COURT: I mean, she can testify as to facts, but she can't testify as to her opinion. And I'm not sure that the, even the circumstances today wouldn't be dramatically different 20 years from now. It depends on the prison system and parole.

I mean, if you want to use her, if you can narrow it down to three or four or five facts, you may be able to get that in, but I'm not gonna let her talk about whether murderers get parole or this kind of thing.

MR. PIKE: No, I, I .- the questioning would be you have served as a member of the pardon board or --

THE COURT: Parole board.
MR. PIKE: Parole board. During the
time, the factors that you must consider and determine favorably on behalf of a defendant before they would even be considered for parole are what, da, da, da, da, da, and that would be --
whether they have a job, those kind of things?

MR. PIKE: Right. And then that would be it. I'm not gonna ask her to speculate.

THE COURT: I think if they have a specific list that they use and not simply a fact, you can do that.

MR. PIKE: Alt right.
THE COURT: It sounds to me like we can do that whole thing in a day, both sides. I mean, it sounds like four or five hours, three hours, something like that. It sounds like we can get that in a day.

I mean, so I'm not sure we're getting there, but I think tentatively we need to be prepared to start penalty on Wednesday, even though it may not be Thursday. We'll prepare on Wednesday, if we don't get to it until Thursday because the jury's gonna be out quite a bit of time and that gives us time to adjust.

And you probably need to be prepared to do your penalty witnesses Wednesday afternoon and your other witnesses, your expert and whatever, we'll start them at 1 o'clock tomorrow.

Now, we need to -- if we're gonna
wait until .- not tomorrow. Monday. But we're gonna wait until Tuesday to do the argument, fair enough, but I want, you know, it takes 30 minutes to read these instructions. Might as well do those Monday afternoon.

So I'm prepared to settle them now.
If you would rather do them at noon on Monday, I don't mind if you still need some time to play with them, but we're gonna have them settled before we put on the defense case and do it so that when the time comes, we take our afternoon break, and I can spend a half an hour reading them to them when they come in. We argue the case and buy them a pizza.

MR. PIKE: We'll be ready to settle them during lunch.

THE COURT: Okay. Have you got some good ones for me, Randy, or is it still this stuff?

MR. PIKE: I gave you the good stuff.
MS. WECKERLY: Wait a minute.
THE COURT: You're instructing because
the State has failed to test the speaker wire that is rebuttably presumed to have been held by Jessie Nava.

Where did that come from?
MR. PIKE: It's a corrective instruction
1 because of the poor investigati work done on this
case.
THE COURT: And who's Jessie Nava?
MR. PIKE: Oh, we have a picture of him.
THE COURT: Yeah, I know. All right.
Have a nice weekend.
7
8 ATTEST: FULL, TRUE AND ACCURATE TRANSCRIPT OF THE
PROCEEDINGS.

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was going over there.
But in reference to that, I, I think all that they're attempting to bring out is that he said Sheila who.

Was there anything else?
MS. LUZAICH: Well, essentially the, the non-evas -- the evasive nature of the whole. We won't go anywhere near attorney where he says attorney.

They tell him in the very beginning, they read him his rights and they tell him right from the get-go, we're not here to talk about your case, the case pertaining to Marilee Coote. And then halfway through five pages, six pages in, they .-

THE COURT: Well, my recollection is they don't have to call you if you're not gonna talk about your case.

MS. LUZAICH: Correct.
MS. WECKERLY: Right. Because the
charges had not been initiated yet.
MS, LUZAICH: The charges had not yet
been initiated.
THE COURT: I understand.
MR. PIKE: I understand that, but at the
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same token in going through that, and that may be the status of the law now, but I think that we need to make a record that that isn't what it should be.

THE COURT: Well, okay. You've got,
you're gonna -- this is gonna come in over your objection and you're making your objection now and your objection is that you think that if he's convicted on this case, you're gonna appeal and one of the issues that you're gonna raise is any statement used, because you think the law should be changed to the fact that if he has a counsel on any case they're aware of, that that counsel should be contacted even though they're talking about something unrelated. That's your position?

MR. PIKE: Right.
THE COURT: Okay. I don't think that's the law today. The supreme court decides to change it, God love 'em.

MR. PIKE: And it's just not really an inculpatory statement. They said did you know --

THE COURT: Well, it doesn't matter if it's seemingly inculpatory or not. A statement made by the defendant can be used against him for whatever reason.

I mean, for example when I went over
to the public fenders office when I just passed the bar, the first thing I was assigned to was an appeal on a homicide.

The defendant had gone into a

\section*{7-Eleven, robbed it and killed the clerk. The} police had gone to talk to the defendant and the only thing he said to the police was I've never been in that store in my life. Well, they got fingerprints of his off of the cash register. And so while that wasn't really an inculpatory statement, but since he obviously had been in the store, it had some probative value.

So again, you get probative value out of a statement, it seems to be totally exculpatory. I think it can come in and the jury can decide what weight to give it. Okay.

MR. PIKE: Thanks.
MR. PATRICK: Judge, one more thing.
We're gonna need an interpreter this afternoon for our witnesses.

MS. GORD: Spanish?
MR. PATRICK: Yeah, Spanish interpreter. Sorry.

MS. LUZAICH: And we do -- and based on the e-mail we received from Mr. Pike Friday 8

25
afternoon, we have an objection to quite a few of the witnesses actually.

THE COURT: Let's take that up at noon.
MS. LUZAICH: Oh.
THE COURT: Let's get the jury in here and let's get your case done. We're gonna take about an hour and a half lunch break because we're gonna settle instructions. It will take just a few minutes and we can argue about what's coming in and what isn't coming in and the staff still needs to get at least about an hour. So we'll take about an hour and a half lunch break, we'll settle all those things and whatever's in is in and whatever's out is out.

Is it everybody ready?
MS. WECKERLY: No, not anymore.
MS. LUZAICH: Can we have just a couple of seconds?
(Whereupon, the jury entered the courtroom.)
THE COURT: Okay. Back on the record in Case C228755, State of Nevada versus Norman Keith Flowers.

Let the record the reflect the presence of Mr. Flowers with his counsel, counsel
for the State and all ladies andentlemen of the jury are back in the box. Did you have a good weekend?

Ms. Weckerly, are you ready to go?
MS. WECKERLY: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Next.
MS. WECKERLY: We're actually, Your
Honor, recalling crime scene analyst Jeff Smink. We discussed that with your court and defense counsel on Friday.

MR. PIKE: That's right. I have no objection to him being recalled and reopening direct.

MS. WECKERLY: Thank you. And judge,
he'll, this -- you'll need to read the admonition for this witness.

THE COURT: All right. Okay. Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, I'm sure you recall this, but evidence of crimes not the crime that you are here to consider may be considered by you only to show the identity of the person perpetrating the crime before you, the knowledge, motive, absence of mistake or accident in the case before you cannot be used for the purpose of concluding that the defendant is a person of bad character, has a

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disposition to crime, and hence, as a result of that he probably did the crime before you.

Come on up, Mr. Smink.
(Whereupon, Jeffrey Smink was duly
sworn to tell the truth, the whole
truth and nothing but the truth.)
THE CLERK: Thank you. Please state your name, spelling your last name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Jeffrey Smink. S-m-i-n-k.
DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. And, Mr. Smink, obviously you've testified in this matter before. I want to concentrate specifically on some processing you did at the crime scene on May the 4 th of 2005.

Just to review, that's when you were out at the scene on Russell?
A. Yes.
Q. And that was the third floor apartment that you processed with crime scene analyst Charity Green?
A. Yes.
Q. Specifically on that date, do you recall

4 what areas where you used an alternate light source
25 in an attempt to discover potential evidence?
A. As stified on Friday, the living room area and that also included the master bedroom, the south bedroom of the apartment.
Q. And when you say that you processed the matter bedroom, would that be the bedspread and sheets?
A. Yes, the bed comforter and the sheet on the bed.
Q. When you used the alternate light source, what is it reacting to or what would it fluoresce with?
A. Biological fluids, including seminal fluids, saliva, vaginal fluids, urine and blood.
Q. When you processed the bedroom area, the love seat, cushions and underneath the love seat, did you get a reaction indicating the presence of biological fluids?
A. No.
Q. And so to be clear, the only -- although you processed those other areas, the area where you got the reaction was that carpet area in front of the love sheet?
A. Correct .
Q. That we've discussed?
A. Yes.

MS. WECKERLY: Thank you, sir. I'11 pass the witness.

THE COURT: Questions?
MR. PIKE: Thank you very much.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. PIKE:
Q. In reference to processing a crime scene for biological fluids, using the alternate light source, is that something that could actually be used to quickly examine a body, maybe to see if there was -- well, let me just ask it more directly,

Is it something that you could use on a body to determine whether or not they're -- it may warrant a sexual assault investigation?
A. In some cases, perhaps.

MR. PIKE: I have no further questions.
THE COURT: Thanks, Mr. Smink.
Appreciate your time. Next.
MS. WECKERLY: Nothing else, Your Honor. And the next witness is the same event, Your Honor, and her name's Juanita Curry.

THE COURT: It's the same thing, ladies and gentlemen. You've pretty well got what you consider evidence of the crime that's not before you.

THE COURT: Come on up here, ma'am. This way. Do you need help?

THE WITNESS: Yeah.
THE COURT: Would you rather sit in a chair down there rather than climb the stairs?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
THE COURT: Officer Moon will put this chair right down there for you.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Thank you.
THE COURT: Okay. While you're standing, raise your right hand and she'11 swear you in and you can sit down.
(Whereupon, Juanita Curry was duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.)

THE CLERK: Thank you. Please state your full name spelling your first and last name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Juanita Curry.
J-u-a-n-i-t-a. C-u-r-r-y.
THE COURT: Okay.
MS. WECKERLY: Thank you.
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BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. Ms. Curry, I'd like to talk to you about the time period of May of 2005.

Where were you residing at that
time?
A. 6650 East Russell Road. And I think it's Las Vegas, Nevada, apartment 102.
Q. And those are the Silver Pines

Apartments?
A. Correct.
Q. The apartment buildings themselves, is
that a multi-building apartment complex, like are there different buildings in the complex?
A. Yes.
Q. And are there three floors?
A. Yes.
Q. During that time period, did you live by yourself?
A. Yes.
Q. I'd like to talk to you specifically about May the 3rd of 2005.

Do you remember that day?
A. Yes.

5 Q. Were you home that morning?
A. Yes
Q. You were in your apartment?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you recall what time it was that you got up that morning?
A. I woke up like around, I don't know, it was real early. 6:00, 6:30 in the morning.
Q. Okay. When you got up in the morning, do you remember what you did, if you made yourself breakfast or?
A. Yeah. I don't know what I got up for anyway, but I got up and I did laundry and then I usually eat breakfast every morning so I just cook me breakfast.
Q. And as you were sort of going through your morning routine, did you become aware of paramedics or the fire department responding to the apartments?
A. Yes. That morning a fire truck came in.
Q. And when you see the fire truck come in, did you have a sense that they were responding to an apartment above you?
A. No, I didn't know why they were there because they parked right in front of my window so.
Q. Okay. But they parked in front of your
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building?

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A. Uh-huh.
Q. Is that a yes?
A. Yes, it is. I'm sorry.
Q. That's okay. Did you ever see paramedics or the fire department go up the stairs in your building?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Okay.
A. Well, I didn't see them go up. I saw them come down.
Q. Okay. So they had come down --
A. Uh-huh.
Q. -- obviously from an apartment above you?
A. Uh-huh. Yes. I'm sorry.
Q. That's okay. As they, the police and the fire department were, were coming down the stairs, did anyone ever come to your door?
A. Not -. no, not while the fireman were coming downstairs, no.
Q. At some point while the police or fire department were at the complex still, did anyone come to your door?
A. Yes.
Q. Who was that?
A. Well, I know him as Kéret.
Q. Okay. Explain how it was that you became aware that Keith was at your door?
A. He knocked on my door that morning.
Q. Did you look out your door to see who it was?
A. I looked through the peep hole, yes, I did.
Q. And did you recognize him?
A. No, I didn't. He had his back towards the peep hole.
Q. Okay. Did you open your door?
A. Not at first I didn't.
Q. At some point did you open your door?
A. I asked who it was first.
Q. And what did he say?
A. I couldn't really hear him clearly because I guess the thickness of the door, it's like a fire door. And so \(I\) thought he said me. And so I'm like, well, I don't know who you are. And then he told me that I did know him, that he had helped me move some things in. So he was really saying his name was Keith.
Q. Okay.
A. And then he turned to the peep hole.

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Q. And then did you see him?
A. Yes. Uh-huh.
Q. Did you recognize him?
A. Uh-huh. Well, I didn't, because he looked entirely different, but he spoke of my friend's name and so I knew that he said, he used her name and he said \(I\) ' \(m\) a friend of her and remember me helping move you some stuff in, so then I did, I remembered who he was.
Q. And the friend that you two had in common, is her name Mawoose (phonetic) Ragland?
A. Yes.
Q. Once you open the door, did you have a conversation with him?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And as you were having the conversation with him, were you aware of whether emergency personnel were still coming down the stairs from the apartment above you?
A. Yes.
Q. When the emergency personnel were coming down the stairs, did you notice whether or not this Keith moved or reacted to that?
A. Yes.
Q. What did you see him do?

25
A. He whying to, like he wanted to come in my apartment.
Q. Did you have a conversation with him -well, let me ask you this: Did he make a comment to you at that time that the police made him nervous?
A. Yes, he did.
Q. At some point later in the day or actually maybe it was even a day or two later, did the police contact you and interview you?
A. That evening.
Q. And at that time you gave a taped statement to them?
A. Yes.
Q. Ma'am, do you see this Keith in the courtroom today?
A. I'd have to stand up to look behind me.

Is that okay? \(I\) can't turn.
Q. You can't turn?
A. Because of my back.
Q. Your body can't turn?
A. Yes.
Q. Well, let me ask you this: At some point did the police show you a group of photographs?
A. Yes.
Q. And at that time did you identify who the
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Keith was that came to your doors?

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A. Yes, I did.

MS. WECKERLY: I'm sorry. Could I get this marked?
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. Ma'am, I'm showing you what's been marked as State's proposed Exhibit 131. I'll just get on this side of you.

That appears to be a series of photographs, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And your name it looks like is on photograph five?
A. Correct.
Q. And it's actually dated 5-5-05?
A. Correct.
Q. Is that the date that you wrote down yourself?
A. Correct.
Q. And did you write your name?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And this is who you identified as the person who came to your door?
A. Yes, it is.

MS. WECKERLY: State moves to admit 131.


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\section*{DIRECT EXAMINATION}

BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. Sir, how are you employed?
A. I'm employed as a senior crime analyst
with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department in
the criminalistics bureau.
Q. How long have you worked as a senior crime scene analyst?
A. Well, as a senior crime scene analyst, 20 years. In the field overall, probably about 29.
Q. Okay. How long have you -- has it all been with Metro or somewhere else?
A. It's all been with Metro.
Q. Okay. On March the 24 th of 2005, did you respond to 1001 North Pecos?
A. Did you say March 24th?
Q. Yes.
A. I think it was -- let me see here. Yeah, you're right. Yes, I did.
Q. And did you respond by yourself or with other crime scene analysts?
A. There was two others from the criminalistics bureau. Senior crime scene analyst Fletcher, Sean Fletcher and supervisor Mike Perkins.
Q. Homicide detectives respond as well?
A. Yes, mey did. They were there.
Q. Between yourself and Ms. Fletcher, how did you divide who did what at this crime scene?
A. I basically took the photographs, wrote the field report, and we split the baiting processes when we got to that point.
Q. We've heard some testimony about the scene itself, but generally did you examine the scene for any signs of a forced entry?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And was there any sign of that?
A. No, there was no sign of forced entry. It's a very small one-bedroom apartment. The front door was not, there was no sign of prying or forced entry on the jam of the door itself.

And then coming around to where the windows were, there was a window that, that was on the east side of the apartment would have been to her bedroom that was covered by a blanket and a headboard to that particular bed, so that wasn't a possible point of entry.

And then there was a little
cluttered patio area that was on the south side of the apartment and there was a window and a door in that area that wasn't forced either.

\section*{24}
Q. So you examined all these points of entry and found no signs of a forced entry?
A. No, there was no signs of forced entry to that house.
Q. Now, the victim in this particular case, she was in the bathroom?
A. Yes, she was.
Q. And you obviously observed the bathroom area?
A. Yes.
Q. Any sign of disturbance in the bathroom itself?
A. There was a sign of disturbance in a sense that whoever had found the young lady had pulled her out of the tub. And so there was a lot of water spilled all over the place as they had removed her from the bathtub. And she was lying on the floor and her leg was hanging inside the, over the wall of the tub itself. And so other than that, there was not very much disturbance because it was so small.
Q. Aside from that, I mean anything like tables broken or broken mirrors or any sign of major disturbance in the bathroom?
A. There was no major disturbance. The only
other thing that was slightly umsual, and I think it was probably done by the people removing her from a bathtub, there was an overturned small trash can in the bathroom itself.
Q. The bathroom area itself was pretty small?
A. Yes, it was.
Q. Did you photograph various aspects of the bathroom area?
A. Yes. There was, in a sense there was two set of photographs. There was the photographs prior before the victim had been removed from the apartment itself because her body blocked a lot of movement in the bathroom because she was laying on the floor. And then after she was moved, we found some clothes that was underneath her that was obscured by her body position when she was still there. And then there was some photographs just showing some of the room after she had been removed.
Q. Within the bathtub itself, were there any items of potential evidence that you recall?
A. There was .- because it was, the tub was blocked with a whitewash cloth at the drain spout end, we took a measurement and that faucet end of the bathtub, it was like five and a half inches

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depth and then at the opposite end or foot end of the bathtub, there was like five inches of water depth at that end.

So in the bathtub itself, there was a couple of washcloths that we took. There was a lotion bottle floating around in it. And I think there was a little yellow bandana.

The two washcloths were taken and all the clothing items either on top of or beneath the decedent as she laid on the bathroom floor was also recovered also.
Q. When you go about processing the bathroom area or actually any crime scene in particular, is one of the things you're looking for signs of potential blood evidence?
A. Oh, sure. This is one of those type of homicides scenes where there was no blood shed. It was just either a smothering or a drowning type of thing. There was no blood shed in the apartment at all. Because normally when you see blood, you see a lot of it.
Q. Sir, I'm showing you what's been marked as State's proposed Exhibits .- sorry. 128, 129 and 130.

Could you look through those three

25
photographs aldust tell me when you're done.
MR. PIKE: For the record, the defense has reviewed those prior to them being shown to the witness. We have no objection to them being admitted.
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. Do you recognize those photographs?
A. Yes.
Q. You actually took them?
A. Yes, I did.

THE COURT: They'll be admitted then.
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. Sir, I'm putting on the overhead State's 128. That's a photograph you took of the bathtub?
A. Yes, it is. This had been one of those photographs where the decedent was still in the bathroom or -- and it kind of showed the water in the tub, it showed the south end of the bathtub and you also see part of her legs overhanging the bathtub.
Q. That's probably a little better oriented. Now, within the bathtub itself in the water area there's an object that looks like it has red writing on it.

> Is that the lotion bottle?

\section*{28}
A. That was a lotion bottle, yes.
Q. Up on the wall there appears to be a mark of some sort that's like a dark color. Did you examine that mark?
A. I believe I was, I looked at it overall in the bathtub scene itself, yes.
Q. And when you examined it, did it appear to be blood?
A. No, it did not.
Q. And you've been to crime scenes I take it before where you've seen blood?
A. Lots of it. Lots of homicides, too.
Q. Okay. And when you looked at that item right there or that marking on the bathtub, it did not appear to be blood to you?
A. That's correct, ma'am.
Q. And when you looked at the -- or when the victim was examined, there was no sign on her body that she was actively bleeding or even any evidence of external injury?
A. That's part of the coroner investigator exam at initial scene to look for any obvious trauma to the head, chest and back area. And if there is none, you know, we take photographs to show the presence or absence of those types of injuries.

The other thing twat was done was
her hands were bagged for any potential possibility of trace evidence that might have been on her hands or under her fingernails.
Q. In this particular case, do you recall seeing the victim's clothing in the bathroom area?
A. We didn't see any initial clothing
because her body covered it. Because when she was pulled out, the body covered, turned out a wig, a pair of pants, thongs and a couple of other small items like that that was completely obscured by her body.

We didn't actually find those items until she was removed from the bathroom.
Q. And when she was removed, though, you would have photographed the clothing and Ms. Fletcher would have likely impounded, right?
A. That's correct.
Q. Did you have an opportunity to observe her jeans that were in the bathroom?
A. They were all wet.
Q. Okay. Any other items of clothing, you know, related to the jeans, did you see how the thong was positioned on the jeans?
A. The thongs was like they had been peeled
off her body with the, intermixed with the pant legs.
Q. And were the thongs also inside out and backwards?
A. Yes, they were.
Q. And they were out on the outside of her pants?
A. Yes.
Q. And then the waist area and the right leg was over one leg and the left was over the leg left?
A. That's correct.
Q. Sort of unusual?
A. Yes.
Q. The bedroom area, did you have an
opportunity to observe that room as well?
A. Yes.
Q. Any sign of ransacking or forced entry in that room?
A. There was some disturbances. There was a couple of pillow cases that was missing from the two pillows that was on the bed. There was some food articles, you know, like a beef and cheese food package, some peanuts, a Gatorade bottle that was in the bathroom. Or excuse me. In the bedroom. There was a key on the floor, an unplugged phone and a few 2
things like the that was unusual. There was also clothes laying around, but that might have been part of, you know, just general clutter in a small apartment.
Q. No sign of a major struggle taking place in that room?
A. No. There was, there was no sign of a violent physical struggle throughout this small apartment.

MS. WECKERLY: Thank you. I'll pass the witness.

\section*{MR. PIKE: Thank you very much. \\ CROSS-EXAMINATION}

BY MR. PIKE:
Q. Mr. Horn, I have a few questions about the observations that you made at this location. In reference to the door, when you say you saw no signs of any forced entry, would I be safe to assume that you were looking for breaks in the room, cracks in the doors, bent hardware, door knobs or anything that may have affected the door jam?
A. Not only I talk about those type of forced entries, you're look for perhaps if there was a footwear on the door. In this case there wasn't. Sometimes prior marks on either the door jam or the 32 door hedge. Things of that type nature. And there was no forced entry on the front door at all.
Q. Okay. And what type of a lock was on that door? Was it a dead bolt that had a straight type of a closing or was it the type of a lock that was the normal type where you close a door and it closes and then .-
A. I don't specifically remember if it had a dead bolt or just a regular front little lock or both. I don't recall.
Q. And because there were no marks that you saw that indicated there was a forced entry, then it had could either be consistent with any of these. And if any of them are inconsistent, please interrupt me and tell me that they're inconsistent. It would be consistent with either, if someone had gone through that door, that the door had been left unlocked and they just opened the door and walked in?
A. That's always a possible.
Q. It would be consistent with the door being left ajar or opened?
A. Yes.
Q. It would be consistent by it being opened y an occupant within the apartment and allowing
somebody else to enter?
A. Yes.
Q. It is consistent with it not closing tightly and just opening to a touch or a push?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, going through the rest of the apartment, there were also other areas of entry. There was a, some windows; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And what rooms were those windows in if you can recall?
A. There was a window that was completely covered by the headboard and it was covered by a blanket in the east, it was on the east wall in that southeast bedroom. There was one window.
Q. Okay. I'm sorry. Let me stop you with that since you brought that up. And you went back and examined that to determine if there was any evidence of forced entry or any entry through that window?
A. It wouldn't have been possible to enter through that window.
Q. Okay.
A. Because of the height of the headboard

\section*{34}
ant blanket was still in place.
Q. And there was nothing disturbed there that would indicate that?
A. No, that's correct.
Q. And then please continue?
A. There was a .. the only other possibility of access generally was off the patio balcony and there was a wood door there that was from the inside, it was like on the extended -- it would have been a littie dining area if she would have used it as such. And that door was locked from the inside and it had a trash bag hanging off of it.

And for me to open it, I had to really exert some force to open it just to take a couple of pictures on the outside or from the inside of the apartment showing the patio area itself.

There was also a window, couple of windows around that area of the balcony area because part of the balcony was covered by a fence and part of it wasn't. And so all the glass in that area was closed, locked type of thing. There was no disturbance there at all.

But trying to come through that door
4 with all the clutter in the patio with the bikes and
the stuff that she had there, you would have
probably brok your neck coming through that door. It just wasn't possible either.
Q. And in going through and photographing the scene, so you were concentrating on that front door.

Now, from that front door as you
were take the photographs, you would have stepped back and to the back, to your back facing that door, there was another apartment building that was right behind you.
A. There was a lot .-
Q. Do you recall that?
A. There was several apartment buildings there. Probably about eight to twelve maybe.
Q. Okay.
A. In the complex.
Q. And within a close proximity to that front door, there would have been three other apartments, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And that, that second apartment that you were backing up towards, say for instance near the front door that you're taking the pictures of, would it be -- stop me when it's about as far from that door to the other apartment that's back behind it. 36
A. I don't have any memory of how close the other apartments were or anything like that. I wasn't concentrating on that part. I really couldn't answer your question as to give an estimate.
Q. Do you recall it being a fairly close area?
A. Oh, yes, it was. No question about that. It was a very small studio apartment. It was clutter but fairly clean otherwise.

MR. PIKE: Okay. I have no further questions. Well, no, I won't ask that question. Thank you.

MS. WECKERLY: Just two questions. REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. Mr. Pike was asking you about if the scene was consistent, and he gave you a couple of different hypotheticals.

Do you recall that?
A. Yes.
Q. Was it also consistent with the victim knowing her intruder and letting that person in?
A. Yes.
Q. You mentioned there was evidence of a
phone cord in the bedroom area.
Was that a cell phone charger cord?
A. It was like a cordless phone type charger type of unit.
Q. Okay. Was there a cell phone attached to the charger?
A. I'd have to look at the report to see. I don't believe it was attached. I think it was not attached.
Q. Your recollection is there was no cell phone there?
A. Yeah, I don't remember a cell phone, no. MS. WECKERLY: Okay. Thank you. RECROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. PIKE:
Q. Going into the cell phones, knowing that there was a cell phone charger there and you took a photograph of that, you would anticipate that there would have been a cell phone located or associated with the occupants of that residence?
A. Yes.
Q. And so during the course of your
investigation or you're processing the scene, you would be looking for any identification information about that cellular phone such as a cellular phone

\section*{38} bill?
A. Yes. Normally if there's cell phones and information associated with that, that's something that detectives would take almost automatically, yes.
Q. And those become important because you can trace locations of phone calls from cell sites?
A. Yes.
Q. And also become important because you can make a determination whether or not a cell phone is subsequently reactivated by another individual that may be associated with the taking or the possession of that stolen phone?
A. Yes, sir, that's correct.

MR. PIKE: Thank you. Nothing further.
THE COURT: Thanks, Mr. Horn. Appreciate
your time. Next.
MS. LUZAICH: Detective Sherwood.
THE COURT: One scene, both scenes?
MS. WECKERLY: The scene.
(Whereupon, Detective George Sherwood was duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.)
THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please

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state your ful name and spell your first and last name for the record.

THE WITNESS: My name is George Sherwood.
G-e-o-r-g-e. S-h-e-r-w-o-o-d. DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. Thank you, sir. How are you employed?
A. Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department.
Q. How long have you been with Metro?
A. 19 and a half years.
Q. Are you currently assigned as a detective in the bureau?
A. I am. Yes, I am a detective from Metro police and today's my first day on my new job.
Q. Okay. What have you been doing for the last several years with Metro?
A. The last seven-and-a-half years I worked in the homicide section. And since November of 2006, I've been working Metro's cold case section.
Q. As a detective in the homicide section, what do you do, what were your duties?
A. My duties are to investigate several crimes, one of which is murder investigations, suspicious deaths, fire-related deaths, infant deaths, things of that nature.

\section*{40}
Q. And when you went to cold case, what were your assignments there?
A. Basically the same thing other than what we do in cold -- or what we did in cold case when I was there is we would take a case that was unsolved at the time and we would reexamine the evidence that's available to see if there's anything that maybe with the advances of science has progressed where it would help us to solve that case.
Q. I'm gonna take you back to March of 2005. On March 24th specifically of 2005, were you working as a detective in the homicide section?
A. Yes, I was.
Q. Were you sent to 1001 Pecos, apartment number 63 later in the day?
A. Yes, I was.
Q. About what type of time of day was it that you got there?
A. I believe Detective Wildman -- we all got the call at the same time on our paging system. I believe Detective Wildman arrived there approximately 3:20 in the afternoon and I was probably 10,15 minutes behind him.
Q. Is it natural for the homicide detectives to all go out to a scene together?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. What's the purpose behind that?
A. We feel that it's better to bring more
and then cut back as we don't need them then it is to bring less and have to try and call people urgently to come there.
Q. When you go to a scene, is there generally a lead detective that is assigned the case and then who asks other people to do things?
A. Yes, there is.
Q. Is there one or two actually I should say?
A. We work in partners in homicide. There's usually a two-team partnership. At the time my partner was Dan Long and yet we still role other members of the squad to assist us.
Q. When you, the homicide detectives, go out to a scene and there's two partners there, is one generally in charge of handling the scene, the documentation and things of that nature and the other is in charge of interviewing witnesses and taking the rest of the detectives to do that?
A. That's correct, yes.
Q. What was your assignment on that day?
A. On that particular day I was responsible

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for the crime scene documentation.
Q. Was Detective Vacarro out there also with you as the acting supervisor?
A. Yes, he was.
Q. And as the acting supervisor, did he just kind of do a little bit of everything?
A. Yes. He kind of makes sure that the interviews are going properly and, you know, in a timely manner, make sure that we have the crime scene personnel on the scene. He's kind of if the investigators doing interviews learn information and they're doing another interview, they may tell him in between the two interviews something that he feels he needs to tell me whose doing the scene. he's kind of the liaison between the whole squad.
Q. Okay. So when you went to the apartment on March 24th, patrol was already there?
A. Yes.
Q. And had they blocked off the scene and caused it to be separated, so that nobody could enter the scene other than law enforcement personal?
A. Yes, they had.
Q. And did you all get together with patrol, so you could find out what they already knew?
A. Yes, we did.
Q. And wen did you go into the scene, so that you could find out what occurred?
A. Yes.
Q. When you went in, where did you go, you personally?
A. Well, being responsible for the scene, I initially walked into the apartment. The door faced to the best west so obviously I entered the apartment, kind of looked around the apartment to see the shape and condition of the apartment. Even though it was daytime, utilizing a flashlight to make sure there's not things on the ground that we don't want people stepping on or kicking. Just kind of doing an overall view of the apartment, so 1 know what we're looking at.
Q. As you entered the apartment, were you looking to see whether or not there was a sign of forced entry?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you see any sign of forced entry?
A. I did not.
Q. Were you also looking as you entered the apartment to see if there was any sign of an obvious struggle?
A. I was, yes. I didn't, I didn't notice
anything that was grossiy out of place. The house was, the apartment was very cluttered. A lot of things on a lot things; cabinets, closets, counter tops, but it didn't look like a violent struggle where things are knocked over and something of that nature.
Q. And because there was so much stuff there, it would have been difficult to have a struggle without some evidence of it; is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you ultimately enter the bathroom?
A. I did, yes.
Q. Was it your understanding when you entered that that was the scene of at least where the deceased was located?
A. Yes.
Q. What did you see when you got into the bathroom?
A. I saw -- it was a very narrow area. It was actually hard for one person to be in that room. I saw the deceased body of Sheila Quarles laying on the floor with like a floral print across her chest.

I observed water in the bathtub.
Like I said, it was a very small area.
There was a little, like a stand
that had things on it, and it appeared that a couple of things had fallen off.

Closer to the tub, in between the tub and the stand, that there again the counter tops were cluttered, a lot of things out.
Q. And showing you what's been admitted as State's Exhibit 43 , when you talk about the fact that, that the bathroom was small, is this what you mean, how many people could have stood in the bathroom at the time while the young girl was still in there?
A. I guess if you really pressed it, you could get a couple people in there to look. We didn't want to really press it because we didn't actually know what we were, what we had in front of us. So we, that's basically where we stayed during the initial observation period.
Q. And additionally if you had had people walking around in there, were you afraid that you could have contaminated the scene and any evidence that you may find?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. Now, you mentioned that you were responsible for the scene and Detective Long was responsible for interviews.

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Would it also be the habit for the person involved with interviews to enter the scene just so that they could see what they were gonna talk about?
A. Yeah. Most of the time what we do, if the scene allows for it, is we have the detectives that are going to do the interviews take a look at the scene. That way they can ask intelligent questions of the person that they're interviewing because they have first-hand visual knowledge of what they've seen.
Q. And would it be the practice for not only Detective Long who is the other person in charge of the investigation but anybody who was going to be conducting interviews to at least look around to see what had occurred?
A. Yes.
Q. And was it your understanding that

Detective Wildman and Detective Wallace also walked in, looked, and walked out?
A. Yes, they did.
Q. Now, while you were in the bathroom, did you notice whether or not there was some sort of mark on the wall of the bathtub opposite the faucet?
A. Yes, there was.
Q. Showrig you what's been admitted as State's Exhibit 40 , is that what we're talking about?
A. Yes. It's, it's actually probably about six inches above the tub line. Maybe a little less.
Q. Did you take a close look at it?
A. I did.
Q. And when you took a close look at it, what did it appear to you to be if anything?
A. It appeared to me to be some type of hair ge1. And the reason I say that is because to me it looked like it had some sort of an oil base to it.
Q. An oil base. Okay. Here, I'm showing you what's been admitted as State's Exhibit 130. Is that the same mark that we're talking about?
A. Yes.
Q. Only a little closer without other stuff in the background?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, could you tell did it look red like blood?
A. It looked to me to be like a reddish brown is the best way to describe it, but like I said, from investigating homicides for seven years
or probably five at the time, it didn't appear to me to be blood.
Q. Okay. Now, blood, if blood had been on the side of the wall, is it likely that blood would drip down?
A. Yes. Or being, being be more smeared toward the bottom.
Q. Okay, Was there any drip down?
A. No. It almost, it almost looked like a rub across.
Q. A rub across. Okay. So you said it was kind of like a gel, a hair gel or something. Did you find anything in the apartment or in the bathroom that was consistent with there being hair gel?
A. There were a lot of hair products. We didn't -- and I specifically didn't write every hair product or cleaning product that was in the bathroom.
Q. When the body of \(\cdot\) and I'm sorry. Did you subsequently learn that the young lady's name is Sheila Quarles?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. When her body was removed, was there a hair piece found underneath it?

cases being missing, they may have accommodated the transportation of stolen property.
Q. Did you discover that there was other property missing in the -- and I'm sorry. Just showing you State's Exhibit 26, you mentioned pillow cases were missing.

Are those the two pillow cases
there -- or two pillows there without pillow cases?
A. Yes. And that's also the slight tear in the one pillow that \(I\) referenced.
Q. Okay. Did you subsequently learn that there was something else missing from the front of the apartment?
A. Yes.
Q. What was that?
A. A stereo system.
Q. Did you get a description of the stereo system from Debra, Sheila's mother?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Did you attempt to get a serial number or any identifying features of the stereo?
A. Yes. The only thing that Ms. Quarles was able to provide me with was basically an owner's manual.
Q. So you knew what kind of stereo it was,

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like the name brand?
A. Yes.
Q. Or maybe a--
A. Yes. It had the name brand and it actually had like a little picture of the stereo on the owner's manual.
Q. And a model number maybe, too?
A. I don't know that it had a model number. It may have.
Q. With that information, just the name of the stereo and a picture of it, is there any way that you would be able to run it to find out if it had been located or it turned up anywhere?
A. You can see if there's like a stereo by that name impounded. To do an accurate pawn shop check, you basically have to have the serial number of the item or the person you believe's name may have pawned it.
Q. And at that point did you have any clue who the suspect could have been?
A. None whatsoever, no.
Q. And if there's no serial numbers so kind of a dead end there?
A. Yes.
Q. As you were investigating and being
responsible for the scene and the other detectives were out interviewing anybody that they could, were you in contact with them, so that you would find out anything that they may have learned and they would find out what you may have learned?
A. Yes.
Q. And did that go on through the time that you were there?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, because the apartment was small, and especially the particular area was small, were there occasions that you actually had to stay out of the apartment so crime scene analysts could do their job?
A. Yes. We actually had three crime scene analysts at the scene. Myself and detectives, like I said, we initially let all the interviewing detectives take a look and then we had to get them out because of how small the apartment was.

And in, in areas like the bathroom, there was no way possible for two people to be in there. So it was a constant moving of people to allow us to do what we felt we needed to get done.
Q. Were the detectives that were
interviewing people, were they really able to share
any information with you?
A. Yes, I received information throughout the night. I mean, some of it at the time makes sense, some of it didn't.
Q. Okay. A lot of it didn't pan out?
A. Yeah, a lot of it just doesn't pan out.

One thing that we try to do is intermingle with the crowd because there's always people that don't want to cooperate during an investigation. So we try and intermingle with the crows. And sometimes we may get some information that is meaningful or meaningless and we don't really know at the time.
Q. So during the period of time in which you were outside of the apartment, so that the crime scene analysts could do their job, were you trying to intermingle with the crowd?
A. Yes, I was.
Q. Did you get any information?
A. No, I didn't. Most of the people there I won't say were not cooperative. Most of the people there gave me the impression that they had no knowledge as to the crime.
Q. Is it sometimes difficult to get people
to talk to police?
A. Always, yes.
Q. And is it further diffult to get them to talk when other people know that they're talking?
A. Yes.
Q. So what do you do?
A. A lot of times what we do is we'll, if we can't get them aside that night, we might ask them their name, write their name down, we'll come back and try and find them again which is what we did in this case.

We, if we talked to somebody and we thought they had information, they were kind of pulled aside and the information taken and a name.
And most of the stuff that we learned that night at the scene just didn't pan out.
Q. Okay. Was it your understanding that

Detective Wildman spoke with Debra Quarles who is Sheila's mother?
A. Yes.
Q. And that he spoke with a lady named Quince Toney?
A. Yes.
Q. What did you learn about Quince Toney,
her relationship to the case?
A. Later on I learned that Quince and Sheila were engaged in an intimate relationship. I also 58
learned that I talked to Quince probably four times, at least two on tape, and I learned that she cared a lot for Sheila and that she had had conversations with her during the day and she knew Sheila wasn't feeling well, but they, like I said, they had a relationship.
Q. Was it your understanding that when she indicated she had conversations with Sheila during the day that somebody actually looked at her phone to confirm whether or not that she had had conversations with Sheila?
A. Yes.
Q. And while you were in the apartment, did you all look at the house phone to see who if anybody had been calling the house?
A. Yes.
Q. And did you take note of those numbers?
A. I did.
Q. And did you confer with Debra and family numbers to figure out who the numbers belonged to?
A. Detective Vacarro did. And we wrote, we memorialized every number. And some of the numbers -- I believe there was one call in the morning that was prior to Sheila getting home and then there were a couple of calls in the afternoon

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suspect?

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A. Yes.
Q. And she still came back after?
A. Yes, she did.
Q. Do you know about how late you all were there that night?
A. I would say maybe 9:30. 9 o'clock, 9:30.
Q. Okay. So you spent quite a bit of time out there?
A. Yes.
Q. And weren't able to get any real leads to follow-up on in all that time from any of the people that were out there?
A. No.
Q. Did you attend an autopsy of Sheila

Quarles the next day?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Is it custom for the homicide detectives to attend the autopsies?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. What's the purpose behind that?
A. So we can basically hear and understand what the doctor has to say. And even though there are they're a lot smarter than I am, if I can ask them the question and they can explain it to me,
then I usually have a better undorstanding of what they're talking about.
Q. So at the time that you left the apartment on March 24 th, you had no potential cause of death; is that right?
A. That's correct.
Q. I mean, no blood shed, no stab wounds, no gunshot wounds, nothing?
A. No.
Q. When you sat through the autopsy, did you realize that there was a new spin on your investigation?
A. Yes.
Q. And what was that?
A. Sheila had hemorrhages in her neck and around the thyroid and petechial hemorrhage present in her eyes. There was a small amount of trauma to the head area and she was the victim of a violent sexual assault.
Q. Okay. Now, based on all of your years in homicide and the investigations that you have participated in, the hemorrhages to the neck and the petechial hemorrhages in the eyes, what does that indicate to you?
A. That's consistent with --

24 them to take those swabs back to the crime lab, book
performed that somebody from the coroner's office will obtain vaginal and anal swabs and, and oral swabs actually the victim?
A. Yes. Our crime scene analyst which is also present at the autopsy collects those.
Q. Were you present when that occurred?
A. Yes, I was.
Q. And did you -- is it then the habit for them into evidence and keep them in a safe place
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until they caimoe tested?
A. Yes.
Q. And did you request that those swabs be tested for presence of DNA?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Did you also get a buckle swab from

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\section*{Quince Toney to compare with the swabs that were}
``` taken from Sheila?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Were there other swabs that were buckie
``` swabs that were collected the night of the incident that you're aware of?
A. Yes. Detective Long collected one from Mr. Robert Lewis.
Q. And was he somebody who was also cooperative in the investigation?
A. Yes, very.
Q. Did you request that the swabs from Sheila's autopsy be compared with both Quince Toney and Robert Lewis?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Now, it takes awhile for the DNA analysis to occur and for a result to come back, correct?
A. It does, yes.
Q. And while you're waiting for those results, are you still trying to follow-up on the investigation?
A. Yes.
Q. And is that - well, did you go back and speak with Debra and her family after the autopsy?
A. I spoke to Debra following the death of her daughter probably six or eight times and also Sheila's brother.
Q. Do you remember his name?
A. Ralph.
Q. Okay. Trying to get information from them?
A. Yeah. And just trying to figure out -- a lot of times one of our greatest tools for solving a homicide is word on the street. And a lot of times, somebody will say something to someone who repeats it and then we have at least a starting point.
Q. Are you asking them questions like, you know, is anybody mad at Sheila, does anybody have anything against Sheila, do you know if anybody wants to hurt her?
A. Absolutely. We ask the drug question, the alcohol question, the gambling question. You know, recent bad break ups. You know, just
basically doing what we call th ictimology trying to find out exactly what could have gone wrong.
Q. Why would somebody have a reason to harm her?
A. Right.
Q. You had mentioned that a stereo was missing, that you had seen speaker wire and what not, and that had the cell phone was missing. Did you ever hear that a cell phone had been located?
A. No.
Q. Did you hear anything about a bank card being missing?
A. Yes.
Q. Whose bank card?
A. Sheila's.
Q. When you found out a bank card was missing, what did you do?
A. I don't know if we had our investigative assistant call the bank to notify us if there was action on the card or .-

MR. PIKE: Objection as to any further
testimony. If he doesn't know who did it, it's gross hearsay.

MS. LUZAICH: Well, it's not hearsay
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until he says somebody told him something.
THE COURT: What .-
MS. LUZAICH: He's just describing what
he did.
THE COURT: Tell us what investigation you did in regard to the bank card.

MR. PIKE: Well, him personally?
THE COURT: Or if it's done under his control and direction.

MS. LUZAICH: Well, can he finish his answer?

THE COURT: Yes. Go ahead.
THE WITNESS: I did ask Debra that if the
card turned up to please call me or Debra had called me that she would call the bank and cancel the card. BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. But is it sometimes the habit to have one of your investigative assistants, civilian employees at Metro, contact the bank and let them know?
A. Yes.
Q. And is it possible that you did that?
A. It is possible.
Q. Okay. Did you ever get a bank card
turning up in your hand?
A. No.
Q. \(0 r\) information about the bank card?
A. Never got a notif --
Q. One way or another?
A. Never found the card physically and never got a notification that the card was being used.
Q. In addition to going back and speaking to Debra and her family on other occasions, did you make other efforts to find people at the apartment complex?
A. Detective Long and 1 went back to the apartment complex probably three or four times. One time we talked to the manager, another time we went door to door, just knocking on doors in the apartments hoping we could maybe find someone that like I said, might have the word on the street information.

We also talked to a maintenance man, which is how we found out about the master key situation.
Q. What was the master key situation?
A. That because of the amount of move ins, move outs and lock changes within that apartment complex, there wasn't actually a master key that would allow you to go open any apartment as you would in some complexes because the master key
worked on some and those that had changed their locks or had their locks changed, it didn't work on them.
Q. Was that one of the avenues that you had looked into initially because there was no forced entry that it could have potentially been a maintenance man who came to the door and just opened it?
A. Yes. Which brought the other key into play because then we kind of went around the apartment and just the complex and randomly stuck it in doors just to see if it would twist.
Q. That's where I was going next. So that key, not only the doors that were close by Sheila's apartment you tried, but just random doors in the area?
A. Yes.
Q. You had mentioned earlier that Detective Long had gotten a buckle swab from Robert Lewis?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you check the door of the home that

Robert Lewis lived in?
A. Yes.
Q. Did that key work in that door?
A. No, it didn't work in any of the doors in
that complex.
Q. None of them?
A. No. At least the ones we tested.
Q. Oh, sorry. Okay. In fact, was there a,
an alleged burglary at or near the time of Sheila's murder?
A. Yes. It was reported or I vaguely remember the details because there again, we moved proved -- or we suspected that it was not related.
Q. And why is that?
A. The manager had said that it was a intoxicated Hispanic male trying get into an apartment and that it may have even been an apartment that he just moved out of it.

And it was just, it was a lead that
we didn't feel was connected to our case.
Q. Just didn't pan out as well. And was anything actually taken from that alleged burglary?
A. No, I don't believe so.
Q. So almost a drunk trespass.

MR. PIKE: Objection.
THE COURT: Sustained.
MR. PIKE: Testimony by the State.
THE COURT: Sustained. Just ask a question. Sustained.

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\section*{BY MS. LUZAICH:}
Q. Did you also hear something about the name Darnell?
A. I did from my conversation with Detective Long. And I remember it was Darnell or Darryl or something like that. And Detective Long had run that down and it turned out to be nothing.
Q. So another lead that you all tried to follow-up on but went nowhere?
A. Right.
Q. As you are trying to follow these leads that are going nowhere, did you hear that the DNA results had come back and that there were two different sources of DNA inside Sheila?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. So you were further trying to identify both sources?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you get some information in August of 2006 that changed your investigation?
A. Yes.
Q. What did you discover?
A. That one of the profiles of semen found inside of Sheila belonged to .-

MR. PIKE: Objection. It's inconsistent
with the testhuny that's been offered at this time.
He's not competent to say that, it did not exclude, it did not match.

THE COURT: All right. Well, we're gonna have testimony from the DNA expert in a minute. MR. PIKE: If it led him to another individual of interest, then ..

THE COURT: That's fine. You got some information that as a result of that DNA you did then develop a suspect, correct.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.
BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. Was there a CODIS hit?
A. Yes, there was.
Q. And the CODIS hit gave you a name?
A. Yes.
Q. What was that name?
A. Norman Flowers.
Q. When you -- what was the date that you discovered that?
A. I believe it was August 20, right in there.
Q. Maybe August 22nd of 2006?
A. I believe it was, yes.
Q. When you discovered that, did you also realize that there was another detective who had a suspect by that same name?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, in the homicide office, do you guys have Monday morning briefings?
A. Yes, we do.
Q. Okay.
A. We try and have them every Monday. Our Monday morning because of work may sometimes be Tuesday or Wednesday, but the bottom line is we try and get together as a group once a week to discuss everybody has on their table.
Q. And that's so that each of you knows who your suspects, each other suspects are?
A. Yes.
Q. And sometimes to get help with your own investigations?
A. Well, plus it also, if you have crimes of similar MO, it may help you to maybe geographically link a crime series or any tool like that, but yes, we do discuss it, so that it furthers our knowledge as to what everyone else is doing that may be connected to what we're doing.
Q. Who is the detective who's handling that
other case?
A. Detective Treme1.
Q. What do you when you discovered that?
A. I went over and informed Detective Tremel that we received a CODIS hit and I asked if I may look through his file, his case file similar to mine.
Q. His homicide notebook?
A. Yes.
Q. Which would be a notebook similar to one that's sitting there in front of you?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you actually review his notebook?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And did you learn that he had a victim who also had been strangled and also violently sexually assaulted?
A. Yes.

MR. PIKE: Objection, hearsay. Absent
hear .- it's hearsay and from the conversation of what did he do next.

MS. LUZAICH: Well, it's not --
THE COURT: He looked at the book and
that's what he learned. Overruled.
BY MS. LUZAICH:

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24 she wasn't sure. And then I asked her if she knew 25 anybody who lived on J Street.
Q. And with that information .. oh, and did you also learn that there was DNA in his case?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. With that information, did you also speak with Debra Quarles?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. How did you .- what did you do?
A. I basically called Debra Quarles and told her that there may be some new developments in the case and I would like to speak to her in our office about the new developments in the case. And she as usual was more than willing to come in and talk.
Q. Did she come talk to you?
A. She did.
Q. And did you tell her, hey, I have a
suspect his name is blah?
A. No, I actually didn't.
Q. What did you do?
A. Well, I kind of wanted to get her opinion as to what she may know in this matter. And so I started asking her like do you think that Sheila's death could have been caused by someone you know. And she, her answer was basically

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basically down there to have a trok with him.
Q. Did you -- you were aware that his name was Norman Keith Flowers.

Did he indicate that he goes by the name Norman or another name?
A. He indicated to me that he goes by Keith.
Q. And when you spoke to him, was it August 24 th of 2006 at \(8: 30\) in the morning?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you tell him that - well, did you tell him why you were there right away?
A. I basically told him that I was
conducting an investigation and \(I\) was seeking his cooperation.
Q. The interview that you conducted with him, was it tape recorded?
A. Yes.
Q. Was it then transcribed?
A. Yes.
Q. And do you have a copy of that transcript with you?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. Could you open it up just so that we can get the words correct? Okay. On page two, did you ask him the first thing I want to talk to you about,

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Keith, is I'm trying to find out who a friend of yours is. Maybe a friend of yours, maybe not a friends of yours. He's a black guy, he's got like a skin condition on his arms. Does that ring a bell of anybody.

> Did you ask him that?
A. Yes.
Q. How did he respond to that?
A. You're giving me limited information was his --

MR. PIKE: Objection. It's in correct. BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. Well, was there an answer before that?
A. What's the point .. I'm sorry, yeah.

What's the point of trying to find him. Why are you trying to find him for.
Q. Did you tell him because I need to ask him some questions on a case I'm investigating and your name, Keith, the defendant's name, came up in the case that he's a friend of yours?
A. Yes. And he replied you, you're giving me limited information.
Q. Did you try and fix that a little bit and say okay, how about I start and give you some more information. Do you know Debra Quarles?
A. And twere was no verbal response.
Q. None at all?
A. No.
Q. So he didn't say yeah, I know her, I dated her or anything like that?
A. No.
Q. So what did you then do?
A. I told Mr. Flowers that I wanted to show him a picture of her and asked him if it would help.
Q. How did he respond to that?
A. Yeah.
Q. So he wanted to actually see a picture of her before he would talk further?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you then show him a picture of Debra Quarles?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And did you ask him if he knew her?
A. Yes.
Q. How did he respond to that?
A. I'm not saying.
Q. Okay. Not a lot of cooperation thus far?
A. No.
Q. Did you ask him if he thinks he knows her?

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25 BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. Thus far, Detective Shomood, have you been reading exactly the responses that the defendant was giving you?
A. Yes.
Q. I for the most part was reading the questions you gave, but now we're on page three and I'm gonna read questions that you asked if that's okay with you, and if you could respond exactly the way he did.
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. I'm on page three for the record. Did you say to him after he said I'm not saying anything to you, okay, here's what I'm
investigating. I'm investigating the, the death of her daughter. It's possible that someone you know may have been involved in it. And I just, I'm trying to find out who that person is, so \(I\) can go and talk to him.

I mean, Debra tells me that she's a good friend of yours and that you would probably help me, and I wanted to come talk to you and appeal to you because Debra can't rest in peace because her daughter's killer hasn't been caught.

And the reason I think it's the guy
with the skin condition is just prior to Sheila

\section*{86}
being found, there was a guy hanging out, outside
that matches the description of him wearing like a long-sleeved shirt which it wasn't extremely cold that day. It was a long sleeved flannel shirt and I'm thinking, you know, maybe this guy is trying to hide his skin condition or something like that.
A. I don't understand what makes you guys think a person would even have a skin condition because they have the long shirt.
Q. Well, here's why. Because this guy, this guy that I'm looking for I was told is a friend of yours. And I was told that you gave Debra rides home from work. So maybe, maybe he saw Debra and maybe he saw Sheila and maybe he got interested in Sheila?
A. Who is Sheila?
Q. Sheila is Debra's daughter.
A. Oh, only knew her by her nickname.
Q. Pooka? Okay. So you didn't really know her well?
A. No verbal response.
Q. Okay. Anyway, you know, I'm just -- I'm trying to solve a crime that happened. And I mean, I know, I know you're probably not real anxious to
leave the Detective Long partnep part of homicide and move over to cold case?
A. Yes.
Q. When you went to work cold case, did you actually bring this with you?
A. Yes.
Q. And still tried to find out who the other source of semen was?
A. Yes.
Q. And did Detective Long also, even though he was no longer partnered with you, do things in furtherance of that?
A. Yes.
Q. Were you aware of a record -. well,
actually did you go interview some people after you
had gone to cold case from Starbucks?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Who did you go interview?
A. I interviewed a manager there and a co-worker.
Q. Why?
A. Just trying to see if there again, word
on the street may have come up or maybe if there was more information that they, they had thought about regarding Sheila's death.

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Q. The Starbucks you went to, is that the one that Sheila worked at?
A. Yes.
Q. Where was that?
A. It was located within the convention
center.
Q. What specifically were you trying to find out from that -- well, were you trying to find out from them whether she had any male friends in her life?
A. Yes. We were trying to find out if there were any guys that used to come pick her up or she talked about or any information that may be pertinent to another lead developing.
Q. Okay. And you spoke with a bunch of people from Starbucks. Were you aware that Detective Long had gotten her cell phone records and was calling those people?
A. Yes.
Q. And were you still in contact with each other regarding what information if any you were adducing?
A. Yes.
Q. And did you discover that Detective Long had potentially identified the other source of
A. Yes.
Q. And did you and he talk about, you know,
who the individual was and what happened thereafter?
A. Yes.
Q. And were you aware that the person did in fact give a buckle sample -- a buckle swab for comparison?
A. Yes.
Q. And that it matched?
A. Yes.
Q. And that the individual had been working that day?
A. Yes.
Q. Where was that individual working?
A. Detective Long informed me that he was work at Wal-Mart.

MR. PIKE: Objection.
THE COURT: Sustained.
MS. LUZAICH: Well--
MR. PIKE: I have no objection to the map being introduced into evidence based upon the testimony that's previously been offered by another witness.

THE COURT: Yeah.

\section*{BY MS. LUZAICH:}
Q. And assuming the individual was working on the Wal-Mart on Craig between like Nellis and -not Nellis. MLK and Simmons, I'm gonna show you what's been marked as State's proposed Exhibit 127, shown to defense counsel, does that look familiar?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, can you see on there the Wal-Mart that \(I\) just mentioned?
A. Yes.
Q. And can you see 1001 North Pecos, the apartment that Sheila's murder occurred at?
A. Yes.
Q. And are they both depicted on this diagram which is an aerial view?
A. They are.

MS. LUZAICH: Move it into evidence.
MR. PIKE: No objection.
THE COURT: Admitted.
BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. Okay. Can you just point for the record to the Wal-Mart. And also to the apartment complex.
A. Right down here.
Q. Okay. So for the record, to the top left of the aerial view would be Wal-Mart and the bottom

Q. Going and investigating that. And similarly if you're given information that identifies an individual, then it may be worth going back to the people that were living around that area and showing them a photographic lineup to see if they recognize that person and whether he, anybody saw him around that area at the time of the criminal event?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And you were at some point in time given this photographic lineup?
A. Yes.
Q. And did you go back around and show that to the individuals that were living at that area?
A. Yes. It was, it was shown at least to the female. And I don't remember how many other people it was shown to, but it was shown to that one.
Q. Okay. And you prepared no report about that?
A. There should be a photographic lineup record.
Q. Okay. Do you have that?
A. And let me check.
Q. In fact, looking at the record of

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contents of that homicide book, there's no evidence that there was a photographic lineup prepared for, prepared in this case?
A. These are standardized file indexes. So it doesn't, just because it's on the index doesn't mean that there's something in the compartment or whether there is or isn't. It's just the file index that we put in all of our files.
Q. Okay.
A. And some people store things differently and I just -- can I ask whose name is on the bottom of that?
Q. This -- on this one it was prepared in relationship to -- let's see. May I approach the witness, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Sure.
MS. LUZAICH: Is there an event number on that lineup?

MR. PIKE: There is. There is. It's signed by Juanita Cruz.

MS. LUZAICH: Curry.
MR. PIKE: Curry. I'm sorry.
MS. WECKERLY: It's from the other main event. Not this case. That's why you're not --
BY MR. PIKE:
Q. And just curious. Or not just curious, but it will be important for me to know if there's a photographic lineup that's signed or prepared or anywhere within that homicide book because .-
A. In the sections that it would be in, I don't show it.
Q. Okay. And you didn't take one with you when you went to talk to the people at Starbucks?
A. No, I did not.
Q. And you never took one around with you when you interviewed anybody to show them a photographic lineup. I guess they call that a six pack?
A. Yes.
Q. And you didn't take one of those around?
A. In looking through the book, I don't believe we prepared one on this case.
Q. Okay. You were subsequently given the name of Chicken; is that correct?
A. Detective Long was, but I've heard a lot about it.
Q. Okay. You're able to identify many times people by their nicknames or monickers and you can get photographs of them.

\section*{100}

And there was to your knowledge, you didn't see that it was a photographic lineup with Chicken's name -- or excuse me. Chicken's picture anywhere within that?
A. No.
Q. Okay. And in going through and going back over the investigation, when you were going through and processing this and you and the other detectives were fanning out the area to try and talk to people and try and gather information .-
A. Yes, sir.
Q. -- did you .- you indicated that you had discussed what sort of information you might want when you were talking with people and that you gave some specific interview questions like had you seen anything. And you gave us some examples like that?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Would some of the other questions that you would want to ask be questions like well, did you know the people who lived in that apartment?
A. I'm sure they were asked.
Q. Okay. And, and did you -- when was the last time you had seen the occupants of that apartment?
A. Yes.
Q. Were they friends of yns?
A. Oh, okay.
Q. I'm sorry. That was a really bad question. Let me rephrase that, Would an interviewer or a detective in your case want to know if somebody was coming out to police, they will, was the people in those apartments friends of yours, because that may be a source of additional information?
A. Most of the guys that were doing the interviews are five, six year homicide detectives and extremely good interviewers. I was basically just summarizing some of the questions that might be asked. Obviously those are great questions.
Q. Okay. And, and with the experience and the trainings that the detectives such as yourself have in interview techniques, you'd expect that they would ask questions similar to that, try and identify, well this person may not give me something now, but I'll go back and talk to them later?
A. Yes.
Q. And in doing that, it would probably be important if you knew that Chicken had been there and had talked with police and had not indicated that he knew them or had sex with Pooka on the day

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of her death?
MS. LUZAICH: Well, objection. That misstates the testimony.

THE COURT: Yeah, I'm not sure that's correct.
BY MR. PIKE:
Q. Okay. Let me rephrase it. Were you aware that Chicken testified .-

THE COURT: At what point in time? BY MR. PIKE:
Q. At what point in time. On the day of the death of Pooka that Chicken came up and talked to some police?
A. I had never heard the name Chicken. I had never heard his Christian name. I mean, I didn't know he existed. A lot of times people mistake talking to the police for a security guard, a bus driver, a patrol man. Us as homicide detectives brief and debrief over information we receive.
Q. Okay.
A. If he were to tell it to a patrolman, and I'm not saying he did or didn't, that could be, you know, information that we never received. But we as \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { a homicide investigative team didn't receive that } & 25\end{array}\)
information.
Q. And you didn't receive the name Chicken until just a few months ago?
A. Correct.
Q. And that was after you were directed to go out and reopen the investigation and look for a boyfriend?
A. Not directed. We were trying to identify the second donor and we had hit dead end and the name Chicken, Detective Long was actually running that aspect of this, but the name Chicken never never surfaced, George's name never surfaced.

It just, it was information that we had been out there seeking, but apparently were we weren't knocking on the right doors or calling the right people.
Q. Okay. And so that was brand new evidence that you just found this year?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And you didn't conduct the interview of him, but you did go to interview Keith?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, while you were at -- before I get into the interview with, with Keith, let me ask you a few questions about the types of investigations

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that you may often do in cases and specifically relate them to this case so we kind of know where I'm going.

Now, in relationship to the cell phone, is it your understanding or do you have any knowledge about serial numbers of cell phones?
A. I know they exist.
Q. Okay. Do you know whether or not when a cell phone is, is changed from one person to another that if that person takes a cell phone and reactivates it even under a different provider, that that same cell phone identification number becomes part of the billing and part of the records as to that individual? Do you know whether or not that's --

MS. LUZAICH: Objection, assumes facts
not in evidence.
MR. PIKE: Do you know whether or not
that is true?
THE COURT: Overruled.
THE WITNESS: I don't know.
BY MR. PIKE:
Q. That may be an important investigative tool for you to use if that was available?
A. Yes


would be hearsay.
During the course of that
conversation that you had with him, were you able to
ascertain sufficient facts to determine if he in
fact was going, that being the recipient of that letter that he knew Pooka?
A. Yes.
Q. And obviously from the letter that that had preceded her death?
A. Yes.
Q. In fact, the letter as it was addressed from, that you found at the scene contained Sheila's first name correctly, but it contained a second name that was not her name?
A. Yes.
Q. It contained Mr. Kinzy's name?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, during the course of your investigation, you also gathered the information that there had been a search warrant that had been issued and that in fact Keith's, Norman Keith Flowers, the, apartment the apartment he had been staying at had been searched?
A. Yes.
Q. And you went through the photographs of

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\section*{that?}
A. Yes.
Q. You went through the photographs to
determine if there was any evidence or any items that that may have significance or be associated with this case?
A. Yes.
Q. And in completing the investigation, you obtained this, this information from the, I think from the other detective and it was at the time that you went in to speak with Keith?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, going back to his statement, if you could go back to that, please.
A. To Mr. Flowers' statement, sir?
Q. Yes, please. And going to page five.
A. Yes, sir.
Q. At the time that you went in to see him, you knew that he was in custody on the other charge?
A. I was not, I am not sure when I talked to him if he was in -- what he was in custody for. I knew he was in custody.
Q. He was in custody. He told you and this is where you ended off, if you go to page five of the statement, I think it's the second answer, I
have my own cane to deal with.
You knew he was in custody and you were interviewing him in a room just you and he and the recorder?
A. Yes.
Q. And while you were going through and interviewing him, you were using a number of different interviewing techniques in order to attempt to, number one, try and put him at ease; number two try and get him to give you information. Would that be a fair statement?
A. Yes.
Q. During the course of that and during the course of an investigation, if you believe that someone may be a suspect in this case, then you would advise him of his Miranda Rights?
A. Yes.
Q. And you did that in this case?
A. I did do that.
Q. And in some cases you don't?
A. No.
Q. In this case you did, in this case you are giving him information about an individual with skin condition on his arms?
A. Yes.
Q. What witness in the Quarles' case, this case, told you about somebody with skin conditions on his arm?
A. Debra Quarles.
Q. Okay. So there was an individual that you believed may have been around that had skin condition problems with his arms?
A. No. There may have been an individual with a skin condition that was associate of Mr . Flowers.
Q. Okay. And did you do you remember whether or not Robert Lewis had any problems with his arms?
A. He did not that I noticed, no.
Q. Okay. So you're going through and giving him some information and you're telling him that the only reason you did that on page two is that you're in custody?
A. Yes.
Q. In fact, you believe that he may be a suspect, so it was more than just he was in custody?
A. Yes.
Q. And during the course of an
investigation, you're trained that it's you can try and calm people down to get them to give you
information, that's one techniqu
A. Yes.
Q. You may get somebody angry and try and get them to also give you information because they're angry?
A. Yes.
Q. That's another technique. You can go through and ask them questions that are completely unrelated to the crime that you're investigating to verify how cooperative they're going to be and that's another technique?
A. Yes.
Q. You also have been trained and informed that you can actually give them false information or lie to them about facts that you may or may not have and use that as an interrogation technique?
A. Yes.
Q. And you can also go through and appeal to their sense of humanity?
A. Yes.
Q. And in fact, you did attempt to appeal to his -- on page five. You wanted to appeal to his human decency?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. At that time in fact, Mr. Flowers advised

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you that he may want to speak with you in the
future, going to page seven?
MS. LUZAICH: Well, objection.
MS. WECKERLY: I object.
MS. WECKERLY: Your Honor, can we
approach?
THE COURT: Yes.
(Whereupon, an off-the-record discussion was had at the bench.)
THE COURT: Objection's sustained.
BY MR. PIKE:
Q. And based upon the collection of evidence just very recently in this case, that is the nature of your work in the cold cases is that things can come to life in the future and you reinvestigate and retalk to people and that in this case and in other cases may be a very effective investigative tool?
A. I'm not sure -- I'm sorry. I'm not real sure of the question.
Q. It was kind of rambling. Let me just put it this way: It never hurts to go back and talk to potential witnesses?
A. No.
Q. And in fact, you would, would say that

25 that constant recontact with the witnesses, the
re-evaluation what they remember often will and often times will, will bring forth that item which then opens the case wide open?
A. Yes, sir. In some cases.

MR. PIKE: All right. Thank you very much, detective.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
THE COURT: Anything else, Ms. Luzaich?
MS. LUZAICH: Just briefly.
REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. In all these times that you went back to talk to Debra knowing that there were two different sources of DNA, once you had identified the defendant Norman Flowers, were you trying to determine whether or not Debra knew who his friends were?
A. Yes.
Q. And is that because often times when people commit criminal offenses if they have somebody with them it is because it's their friend that's with them?
A. Yes.
Q. And when you talked to the defendant
about the guy with the skin condition, is that
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because Debra Quarles told you he had a friend with a skin condition, just couldn't remember his name?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, when, when people -- in addition, to working homicide and cold case you were a detective for many years?
A. Yes.
Q. And you were on patrol for many years?
A. No, not on patrol for very long.
Q. Well, you've been a police officer for a long time?
A. Yes.
Q. Investigated lots of different kinds of offenses?
A. Yes.
Q. You worked narcotics for quite some time?
A. Yes.
Q. People who use drugs often steal, people who steal often use drugs?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, when people steal things, do they always pawn them?
A. No.
Q. Do they often keep them themselves?
A. Yes. Or in some cases they give them to

\section*{friends or.}
Q. To friends or their mom?
A. It's a payment for a debt.
Q. Uh-huh. Or to their baby's momma or just
anyone who they know?
A. Yes
Q. So just because somebody took it doesn't mean they're gonna be in possession of it, you know, even six hours later or three-and-a-half years later?
A. Correct.
Q. When the detectives in the other case, Detective Tremel in particular, served a search warrant at a location, it was not the defendant's home, was it?
A. It was.
Q. It was his sister's home?
A. It was my opinion that it was not his house.
Q. Right. It was his sister's home?
A. Yes.
Q. Was that the information that Detective

Tremel's information provided?
A. Yes.
Q. And that the defendant also had a woman

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who was the mother of his child, there was in existence the woman who was the mother of his child?
A. I've heard that.
Q. And that he often stayed there as well?
A. Yes.
Q. And you did not have that address or her name; is that right?
A. That's correct.
Q. So you didn't have a location to take that little key to?
A. No.
Q. Now, people who steal stuff not only give it to friends and what not, but criminals pass stolen property amongst other criminals as well, too?
A. Yes.
Q. So property that's stolen could turn up absolutely anywhere?
A. Yes.
Q. And when Mr. Pike asked you about did you go to the pawn people and run Robert Lewis, Robert Lewis was excluded from being the perpetrator of this offense by scientific reliable evidence?

MR. PIKE: Objection, Your Honor. His
5 DNA didn't match. He is wasn't excluded. He just
is no longer acherson of interest.
THE COURT: Well, he was excluded as one of the two people that had had sex and left sperm in the victim
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BY MS. LUZAICH:

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Q. Okay. Was he excluded from being one of the people who left sperm inside the victim?
A. Yes.
Q. And in your mind as the detective in charge of this case, would the person who you believe committed the sexual assault be the same person who submitted murder?
A. Yes.
Q. So if Robert Lewis is excluded from the sexual assault in your mind, was he excluded from the murder?

MR. PIKE: Objection, Your Honor.
Assumes facts not in evidence, speculation.
MS. LUZAICH: Well, it's his mind and his investigation.

THE COURT: Overruled.
MR. PIKE: He's not here to offer his opinion as to the ultimate verdict of this case.

MS. LUZAICH: Sure, he .-
MR. PIKE: Objection.

MS. LUZAICH: -- investigation.
MR. PIKE: I have an objection. I'd like to finish the objection.

THE COURT: Go ahead.
MR. PIKE: He is the ultimate question of this case. He's not, not offering testimony as an expert, he's not been qualified as an expert to offer his opinion to assist this jury in making that ultimate decision. He's not qualified to offer that, an ultimate opinion in this case or direct decisions as to each of the counts.

THE COURT: Let me hear the question again. You may be right, Mr. Pike.

MS. LUZAICH: Well, in response, the defense just spent half of cross-examin .- well, all of cross-examination --

THE COURT: Well, as a general proposition, you can ask an investigating detective what he saw, what he heard, who said what, but not his opinion.

The opinion testimony is generally only allowable from experts such as a DNA expert or a physician or somebody like that.

I don't know what the question was
so ask it again.

MS. LUZAICH: Okay. will rephrase it.
THE COURT: If it isn't an opinion, I'll allow it. If it is an opinion, I'll sustain it, BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. Can you tell us why you did not follow-up on Robert Lewis?

THE COURT: Fair question. THE WITNESS: Because the level of his cooperation and because he was scientifically deemed not one of the contributors of semen.
BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. Okay. And you know what, how many pawn shops are there in this town?
A. I couldn't even tell you.
Q. Hundreds?
A. Yes.
Q. I guess in theory you could have gone to each and every one and said here's a list of 20 people who live in the area, have any of them pawned everything and can I have a list of everything they've pawned?
A. I guess.
Q. Would that help your investigation?
A. It probably would have. I don't know if it would have helped my other ones.

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Q. Okay. The, the bank card that was found missing, is it your understanding that if the bank card has been cancelled it can't be used again?
A. Yes.
Q. You said that you requested the final bill. Did you also receive the final bill?
A. Of the phone records?
Q. No. The credit card.
A. We requested the final bill on the, I
believe 1 -- what we requested on the item in
subpoena was, wasn't the .. I'm sorry. It slipped --
Q. It wasn't the bank card, it was the cell phone?
A. It was the cell phone records, yes.
Q. And was the cell phone used again .-
A. No.
Q. -- after Sheila's death?
A. No.
Q. If you had received information that the bank card had been used, would you then have gone to the location to get a photograph of the individual who used it?
A. Yes.
Q. And did you do that?

\section*{}
A. We nuer got that information.
Q. Right. When you were asked about the cell phone access code, you said a Detective Wildman was handling that. And he didn't learn anything from that that would further the investigation, did he?

MR. PIKE: Objection, Your Honor. He didn't provide this detective any information that he'd known.

THE DEFENDANT: Well, you can ask is
there anything in the homicide book that indicates that he learned anything.

MR. PIKE: That will be fine. Thank you BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. Was there anything --

THE COURT: Was there anything in the
homicide book that indicates that he learned
anything that would be helpful?
THE WITNESS: No, sir.
BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. So there was nothing to follow-up on?
A. No.

THE COURT: Anything else?
MS. LUZAICH: Yes. I'm sorry.
BY MS. LUZAICH:
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Q. William Kinzy, he is the person who the letter that was found on the bed in Sheila's handwriting was addressed to; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And did your investigation reveal that he was actually in custody at the time of the murder?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. So he couldn't have participated?
A. That's correct.
Q. And when you went to the prison -- and I'm sorry. When you went and saw him with us, was that in fact at a prison?
A. Yes.
Q. And did you do what you could to appeal to his human decency to get some information from him?
A. Yes.
Q. Did he give you any information?
A. No.
Q. Did he finally and begrudgingly give you the name of a girl?
A. Yes.
Q. Never any name of a man or a boy?
A. No.
Q. No matter what you said or did to try and
get him to share information?
A. No, he provided nothing.
Q. Was it obvious that he cared about Sheila?
A. Yes. He cried while I was appealing to him.
Q. Yet he still wouldn't give you any information?
A. No.
Q. You had no way of knowing at the scene that there was a sexual assault, correct?
A. No.
Q. The coroner doesn't do a -- or not coroner, the coroner, investigator doesn't do a pelvic exam at the scene, right?
A. No. They basically just do a look over of the body to see if there's obvious trauma or anything of evidentiary value that needs to be preserved like in this case we bagged her hands.
Q. Immediately at the scene?
A. Yes.
Q. And when she was found, Sheila, she was submerged in hot water, right?
A. Yes.
Q. Which further would have gotten rid of 130
any potential visible evidence of a sexual assault
at least at that point?
A. Yes.
Q. Of all the people that you talked to
during the course of this investigation and all the people that you received information regarding, did anybody indicate that they had seen anybody go into or out of Sheila's apartment that day?
A. No.

MS. LUZAICH: Thank you. Nothing
further.

\section*{THE COURT: Anything else, Mr. Pike? RECROSS-EXAMINATION}

BY MR. PIKE:
Q. You've done a number of investigations that have dealt with bank cards and the use of bank cards I assume?
A. Not a bunch.
Q. You haven't. But within the course of the cases that you have done, if there's an attempted use of a card, there's a photograph taken just as if there's the same one that is actually used?
A. I don't know that I've ever have had that happen that I've known about.
Q. Okay. So you don't know?
A. No, I don't know if it takes a picture, if they stick it in the machine and it doesn't accept it, I honestly don't know.

MR. PIKE: Thank you. Nothing further.
MS. LUZAICH: I'm sorry. Can I just have one .-

THE COURT: Yeah. Just a couple. The key that you recovered, did you ever find a lock anywhere that it fit?

THE WITNESS: No, sir.
THE COURT: When you were there, did you .. when you got there, I know it was some time later so there may be a difference, but did you check the water temperature, was it warm, cool, you or a CSA or anybody --

THE WITNESS: By the time I got there, the water was cool to the touch. The only thing I had to go by was what Debra Quarles told me about the temperature of the water or the direction of the water faucet when I arrived there or when she arrived there. I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Okay. And did you conclude anything from that as to the temperature of the water when the .-

THE WITNESS: She said it was all the way as far to hot as it would go.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Go ahead. FURTHER REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q. Just to follow-up on that. You said by the time you got there, it was cool to the touch. You didn't immediately stick your finger in when you got there, did you?
A. No, I did not.
Q. Had you been there for quite some time?
A. I never even stuck my finger in there.

It was one of the crime scene people.
Q. Somebody else told you?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Showing you what's been marked as State's proposed Exhibit 136, is this owner's manual, the front page of the owner's manual of the stereo that Debra gave you?
A. Yes. And in the little box is my handwritten note on there. That is not part of the actual --
Q. Right. So that's how you know that
that's the thing that Debra gave you?
A. Yes.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
MS. LUZAICH: Move intuévidence. \\
THE COURT: Any objection? \\
MR. PIKE: We join in the motion to put \\
it into evidence. \\
THE COURT: Okay. It will be admitted. \\
MS. LUZAICH: Thank you. Nothing \\
further. \\
THE COURT: Okay, thanks. Appreciate your time. \\
THE WITNESS: Thanks. \\
THE COURT: Okay. We're gonna go to \\
lunch now. We're gonna take a couple minutes more than normal because I have probably 20 minutes of business that I have to do with the lawyers, and the staff is entitled to an hour lunch. So we're gonna go to lunch until 1:15. \\
During this break, don't talk or converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with this trial. \\
Don't read, watch or listen to any report of or commentary on the trial or any person connected with this trial by any medium of information, including, without limitation, newspapers, television, internet and radio. \\
Don't form or express any opinion on
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
1 12:50 we'll sa le any objections that you have, the defense has and we'll settle the instructions and we're still gonna get through the instructions today and we'll argue the case starting at 9:30 tomorrow. \\
MR. PIKE: Okay. \\
THE COURT: Okay. See you then. Good \\
luck. \\
attest: full, true and accurate transcript of the PROCEEDINGS. \\
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\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
any subject connected with the trial until the case is finally submitted to you.

See you at 1:15.
(Whereupon, the jury exited the courtroom.)
THE COURT: Okay. You just want to come back at 12:50 and do everything or what's your pleasure?

MR. PIKE: That'd be fine.
THE COURT: Okay. We'll resume without the jury at \(12: 50\) to settle instructions and to make any objections you have as to witnesses for the defense.

Now, how long do you think your DNA guy is gonna take? That's your last witness, right?

MS. WECKERLY: Well, with cross I think she'll take an hour probably.

MR. PIKE: I'm not gonna spend that -- I
did a lot more cross-examination on the hearing that we had than what I was gonna do in reference to this.

MS. WECKERLY: So probably less than an hour. Probably like 45 minutes.

THE COURT: Okay. So you think by 2
\(\frac{\text { o'clock we'll get to Randy's case. Okay. So at }}{}\)
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\section*{IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA}
\begin{tabular}{cl}
\hline No. 68140 & Electronically Filed \\
NORMAN KEITH FLOWERS & Tracie K. Lindeman \\
Clerk of Supreme Court
\end{tabular}

\section*{THE STATE OF NEVADA}

Respondent.

Appeal from a Denial of Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction)
Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County
The Honorable Elizabeth Gonzalez, District Court Judge
District Court Case No. C228755

APPENDIX TO APPELLANT'S OPENING BRIEF
VOLUME III

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\section*{CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE}

I hereby certify and affirm that this document was filed electronically with the Nevada Supreme Court on October 5, 2015. Electronic Service of the foregoing document shall be made in accordance with the Master Service List as follows:

ADAM PAUL LAXALT
Nevada Attorney General
STEVEN S. OWENS
Chief Deputy District Attorney

BY /s/ Rachael Stewart An Employee of Oronoz \& Ericsson LLC



\section*{DISTRICT COURT}

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Plaintiff,
vs.
\begin{tabular}{c} 
NORMAN KEITH FLOWERS, aka NORMAN \\
HAROLD FLOWERS, III, \#1179383, \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Case No. C228755
Dept. No. VII
Volume 2-B

Before the Honorable Stewart L. Bell Thursday, October 16, 2008, 1:00 p.m.

> Reporter's Transcript of JURY TRIAL

APPEARANCES :
For the State:
PAMELA WECKERLY, ESQ. LISA LUZAICH, ESQ. Deputies District Attorney

For the Defendant:
RANDALL PIKE, ESQ. CLARK PATRICK, ESQ. Deputies Special Public Defender

\footnotetext{
REPORTED BY: RENEE SILVAGGIO, C.C.R. No.
122
}





Q And were you thinking that maybe the-phone ran out of batteries?

A Yes.
Q And that's when you tried to call her cell phone?
A Yes.
Q And you don't get an answer?
A No.
Q Did anyone pick up or was it the phone just rang, the cell phone?

A Just rang, went to voice mail.
Q What time did you leave work that day; what time did you get off?

A About three o'clock.
Q Okay. Do you remember giving a statement to the police about two, two and a half years ago when this happened?

A Yes.
Q Do you remember what time you told them that you left work that day?

I know it's been a little while.
A Maybe like sometime at three.
Q Do you remember telling them you left work at two that day?

A I could have, yes.
Q Would that be your shift that day, seven to two?
A Because I was sick, that's why I was leaving early.

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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{1 Page 53 of 242} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Page 55 of 242} \\
\hline 1 & A & Debra. & 1 & Q Because you live with your mom? \\
\hline 2 & Q & With Debra? & 2 & A Right. \\
\hline 3 & A & Yes. & 3 & Q When you get to your mom's, what did you do the rest of \\
\hline 4 & Q & Were you kind of socializing? & 4 & the morning? \\
\hline 5 & A & Yes. & 5 & A Well, I helped my mom in the kitchen. She was doing some \\
\hline 6 & Q & Where was that taking place, in your apartment or hers? & 6 & rice. And I was watching the rice and I heard the horn blowing; \\
\hline 7 & A & In her apartment. & 7 & and that's Debra, wanted me to carry some bags to the house, which \\
\hline 8 & Q & In her apartment? & 8 & that's what I did. \\
\hline 9 & A & Yeah. & 9 & Q And is this kind of in the afternoon of that day or do \\
\hline 10 & Q & Do you remember whether or not she had a new stereo at & 10 & you remember what time that was? \\
\hline 11 & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{that time?} & 11 & A I think it was a bit --I don't even think it was after \\
\hline 12 & A & Yes. & 12 & 12 o'clock. \\
\hline 13 & Q & Were you listening to music that night? & 13 & Q You don't think it was? \\
\hline 14 & A & Yes. I'm the one that hooked it up. & 14 & A I'm not sure. \\
\hline 15 & Q & Oh, okay. & 15 & Q You are not sure of the time. \\
\hline 16 & A & Yeah. I put it together. & 16 & A I'm not sure of the times. \\
\hline 17 & Q & So you and Debra kind of socialized that night? & 17 & Q Okay. Was it quite a blt after you saw Pooka come home? \\
\hline 18 & A & Yes. & 18 & A Yes, it was. \\
\hline 19 & Q & Was anyone else there? & 19 & Q At least a couple hours? \\
\hline 20 & A & No. & 20 & A About that, about two or three hours. \\
\hline 21 & Q & Was Pooka there? Was her daughter there? & 21 & Q Not at night? \\
\hline 22 & A & Nope. & 22 & A No, huh-uh, not at night. \\
\hline 23 & Q & She wasn't there? & 23 & Q And you hear Debra honking her horn? \\
\hline 24 & A & Not at that time, no. & 24 & A Right. \\
\hline 25 & Q & Did you stay the night at Debra's? & 25 & Q And what did you do after you heard the horn? \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391.0379} \\
\hline & & Page 54 of 242 & & Page 56 of 242 \\
\hline 1 & A & Yes, I did. & 1 & A She wanted me to come downstairs and help her carry some \\
\hline 2 & Q & So, obviously, you were there on the 24th? & 2 & bag in the house. \\
\hline 3 & A & It was morning, the 24 th, yes. & 3 & Q Did you do that? \\
\hline 4 & Q & Did you ever see Pooka that morning? & 4 & A Yes, I did. \\
\hline 5 & A & That morning, when she come in, they say she came from & 5 & Q When you go down and help Debra with the bags, do you \\
\hline 6 & work, 1 & aid, hey, Pooka and I walked back upstairs. & 6 & guys go back to her apartment? \\
\hline 7 & Q & When you see her, are you still at Debra's? & 7 & A Right; yes. \\
\hline 8 & A & Yes. I was just coming out the door, just leaving, and & 8 & Q And is she in front or are you in front? \\
\hline 9 & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{went home.} & 9 & A She was in front of me and opened the door up. \\
\hline 10 & Q & You guys pass each other? & 10 & Q Do you go inside? \\
\hline 11 & A & Right. & 11 & A Yeah, right behind her. \\
\hline 12 & Q & When you see Pooka that morning, do you remember at all & 12 & Q And so you are following Debra carrying some bags? \\
\hline 13 & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{what she was wearing?} & 13 & A Right. \\
\hline 14 & A & No, no. & 14 & Q What happened when you get in the apartment? \\
\hline 15 & Q & Okay. Do you guys say hi to each other or anything like & 15 & A She goes: Oh, baby, my stereo is gone. \\
\hline 16 & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{that?} & 16 & And I looked and I said: Sure is. \\
\hline 17 & A & Oh, yeah, I said high. & 17 & And that's when she hollered out for Pooka. She looked \\
\hline 18 & Q & She knew who you were? & 18 & in the bathroom, pushed the door open, no Pooka. So she looked in \\
\hline 19 & A & Yes, exactly. & 19 & the bedroom, hollered for Pooka, no Pooka. When she went back in \\
\hline 20 & Q & Knew you were her mom's friend? & 20 & the bathroom, then she pulled the curtain open. \\
\hline 21 & A & Right. & 21 & Q She pulled the shower curtain? \\
\hline 22 & Q & And you pass her and you go where? & 22 & A Right. \\
\hline 23 & A & Straight upstairs to my mom's house. & 23 & Q What do you remember about Debra's reaction when she \\
\hline 24 & Q & Back up to your mom? & 24 & pulled the curtain? \\
\hline 25 & A & Right. & 25 & A She was hysterical, hurt and shocked. \\
\hline & & ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379 & & ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391.0379 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}



A I'm not sure lf I saw anybody writing anylung down or not.

Q To your knowledge, the police never talked to George or Anthony?

A I never seen that.
Q Did you ever see George go into Sheila's apartment?
THE COURT: You mean that day?
MR. PATRICK: That day.
THE WITNESS: No, I didn't. I didn't see him go in, you
know.
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q Did you ever see him come out of the Sheila's apartment that day?

A No.
MR. PATRICK: That's all I have, Judge.
THE COURT: Anything else?
MS. WECKERLY: No.
THE COURT: Thanks. Appreciate your testimony,
Mr. Lewis. You are excused.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
(Witness excused.)

MS. WECKERLY: James Vaccaro.

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(Witness swom.)

THE CLERK: Thank you. Please be seated.
Please state your full name, spelling your first and last
name for the record.
THE WITNESS: My name is James Charles Vaccaro;
J-a-m-e-s, V-a-c-c-a-r-0.
THE COURT: Go ahead.

\section*{JAMES VACCARO}
called as a witness on behalf of the State,
having been first đuly sworn,
was examined and testified as follows:

\section*{DIRECT EXAMINATION}

BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q Sir, how were you employed back in 2005?
A At that time, I was a member of the Las vegas
Metropolitan Police Department and my capacity was as a detective in homicide.

Q At some time after 2005, did you retire?
A Yes, in December of 2007.

Q How many yearstald you work for the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department?

A Thirty years.
Q And how many years did you work in homicide?
A About 13.
Q Okay. I think you said this, but in 2005, in March, you were assigned to homicide?

A Yes.
Q Do you recall responding to a scene at 1001 North Pecos?
A Yes, I do.
Q On that date, when you responded, which was March the 24th, what was your capacity? How were you assigned?

A We responded in a squad formation, so there were six members of the squad that went to the scene.

We were absent an Immediate supervisor on that day, so I was the acting supervisor, which meant that \(I\) was responsible for what occurred during the investlgation of that apartment.

Q Can you describe generally what that neighborhood or that area of town is like.

A Sure. The Palm Village apartment complex is at that intersection of Pecos and Washington; and it's sort of a - I would say working class neighborhood, blue collar workers, primarily Hispanic is the demographics in that part of our city. It's a busy apartment complex, surrounded by singie family, older homes here in Las Vegas. It's the old downtown area.
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Q So it's a pretty populated area in the apartment complex itself?

A Yes. It's a very busy apartment complex because of its location. It's convenient for city workers, so to speak. It's just a dense area.

Q The apartment buildings themselves at that address, are there multiple bulldings within the bigger complex?

A Yes. It's a pretty typlcal Las Vegas apartment complex, two stories, stucco, tan with some brown wood trim, multi-units. Most of them are two or three story. This was a two story complex.

Q When you responded to the scene, can you remember or were you aware If patrol officers responded ahead of homicide?

A Yes, they did.
\(Q\) Is that normal?
A Yes. I mean, it's a very busy valley here, and depending on where your murder scene is, your patrol officers are almost always going to beat us, so to speak. If it's a night time murder and we're off duty and we get called from our residences, they're going to beat us because they're working.

But in this particular case, it was in the afternoon,
just before three p.m. We knew that patrol would be there because that dense area has a higher concentration of police patrol officers in it, and so they were clearly going to beat us to the scene with traffic and so forth.

So patrol officers were present and they well already
taking steps to preserve the scene for us as they were trained to do.

Q Once you get there, you're the homicide supervisor on that scene?

A That's right.
Q What other homicide detectives responded to the scene with you?

A The other detectives were Detective George Sherwood and Detective Dan Long. They were the primary assigned detectives to this incident. And the documentation of the scene was given to Detective Sherwood. The interviewing of witnesses, that aspect of the investigation would be with Detective Long, another detective named Marty Witdman and another detective named Mike Wallace.

Q And is that typical in a potential murder investigation?
A Yes. What we do is evaluate our incident and based upon the number of people that we may believe that are going to be able to give us information, like to be interviewed, they know our victim or they know something about the incident, we bring in additional detectives. So we may do a saturation with five, six detectives, maybe eight, and then we'll pare it down as time goes by.

In this case, we brought out five; we have a six man team, but I was acting as sergeant at that time, so that eliminated one.
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We would just saturate and as things would slow down a
little bit, we could let people go. But Sherwood and Long would remain forever there, as crime scene investigators, and myself.

Q And as the supervisor, you stayed with the scene or you go do interviews?

A No, you stay with the scene. Your primary scene in any murder investigation is the location of the body. My responsibility is to control that and \(I\) have to stay there untij all aspects of that scene are documented, photographed, evidence is collected.

The body is subsequently removed by the coroner's office
to the autopsy the following day. It's our responsibility to
maintain that scene until we feel that we have completed our investigation there. I think, in this case, we stayed until about nine o'clock at night. We started at three in the afternoon and were there until nine that night.

MS. WECKERLY: May I approach, Your Honor?
THE COURT: Sure.
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q I'm showing you first what's marked as State's Proposed Exhibit 2.

Do you recognize what that is?
A Yes, I do.
Q And what is it?
A This is a typical crime scene diagram at the particular ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

\section*{itself?}
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A Yes.
Q You can either write on the screen there, or if you're
more comfortable, you can get up and write on the big screen, but could you kind of orient the members of jury as to where the front door is to this apartment and the various rooms that we see on the diagram.

THE COURT: I have a pointer here for you.
THE WITNESS: Sure, I can do it like that.
Thank you.
This shows a north orientation right here, but this
sweeping door here is the front door of the apartment. It had an H-63 designation. It was number 63, ground floor apartment, in this two story complex, single bedroom apartment. There was an apartment next door to it, but for the purposes of the diagram, they just draw the one where the incident is occurring.

And then as you proceed, this is a sidewalk area like out where the \(N\) is here. (Indlcating).

And we were all pretty much clustered up at that
location, making our determination about who was going to go inside of the apartment.

Once you entered the apartment here, you come into a
small area, where there was an end table and a love seat and then another end table.

And then this is a large speaker, like for an entertainment center, like a tall tower speaker. (Indicating)

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And then this is sort of a breakfast bar countertop; and
(here is the sink right there and the stove there. (Indicating)
So as you come in the front door, you would wrap around
A42
this breakfast bar and come into the kitchen area here.
(Indicating).
And then cross into this living room area is a
three-cushion couch with an end table, another end table or coffee
table, I guess you would call this here. (Indicating),
And then there was a small unit that had a television on
it right here in the living room area. (Indicating)
And then back here is pretty much just a basic one
bedroorn with a connecting bath, back into the hallway here.
(Indicating)
And that's pretty much a small one-bedroom apartment,
right there. (Indicating)
BY MS. WECKERLY:
And now I'm putting on the overhead was been admitted as
State's 3 . That's just the outside of the apartment that you were
just describing; correct?
A Right. This isn't depicting any particular apartment.
It's just overall a photograph that -- when we first arrived we
wanted to document that we have the crime scene taped off, and
that we have good perimeter there that no one is inside of it,
that hasn't been interviewed by a police officer.
And this is an overall view of how the apartment looks.
ACcusCRIPIS (702) \(391-0379\)

\section*{(Sotto voce at this time.)}

BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q Now, I'm putting on the overhead what's been admitted as State's 4.

I don't know if you want me to bring it out, but can you tell me what is depicted in that photograph?

A Yes, sure.
This is the front door to that apartment. If the door were in the closed position it would face west.

And as you saw from the dlagram, it swings in this way towards the apartment. (Indicating)

We take this kind of a photograph because we are interested in looking at the door jam most of the time to see if there was a forced entry, if the door looks split, or if the lock has been damaged.

And in this case there was some damage in the strike area; however, it didn't seem to be new to us because there wasn't any crumbs or paint or sawdust, like you would see with a fresh door kick.

So we knew then in speaking with one of the people involved in the case it was in the closed position, but not locked; but it didn't appear to be forced. So that's the front door of the apartment. is going to connect to the wall; right?

A Right. The strike area would be over on thls side.
(Indicating)
The striker plate would be here. And then this is the dead bolt lock and the pass out over there. (Indicating)

Q Did yourself or another detective looked at that door and whatever damage or marks that were on it, you made the determination from looking at the door that it wasn't fresh or it didn't look like it's been kicked in or anything like that?

A Right. I mean we see thousands of doors during our investigations, and it's an apartment complex and so it's not unusual to see some damage that may have been preexlsting from somebody else, a different tenant, or another situation.

So we usually look for a telltale signs that it's fresh or new, and it wasn't present in this case.

Q Showing you now what's been admitted as State's 9, looking at that photograph, what are we looking at?

A Okay. Right where that lamp and that end table are, make that hard left around this wall (indicating), that's where the front door was.

And this is that low breakfast bar that I talked about with the sink, right over in this area. (Indicating)

And this is the love seat and the other end table here and has this plastic covering on top of the love seat. So this
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would be the north wall of the apartment. (Indicating)
Q Now, I'm showing you what's been admitted as State's 6, what are we looking at in that photograph?

A Okay. Here this was interesting to us because of this wire. It appeared to us to be a speaker wlre, just like you would have associated with a stereo or a television. And it was out in the middle of floor and the wires had strip ends, and there wasn't anything present, but it appeared that it had been patched.

And so our first thoughts were it was an electrical component or electronic component that's missing because the wire is here and the component is not there.

Q Now, I'm pitting on the overhead State's 7. What are we looking at in that photograph?

A Here is the far corner, again that's the north wall, and this is the entrance towards the smali closet, \(I\) think, and then the hallway towards the bathroom. (Indicating)

And this is significant because, as I said, right below here in the bottom of the picture was where that wire was, and this is this tall speaker that I spoke about in the beginning when we were describing the room, and it looked as though, with these C.D.s present on top of the speaker, that there is same sort of small unite, electronic unit, that was present there because there was sort of a dust shadow on top of the unit and it wasn't there.

Q Other than that though, this photograph, is there any sign of disturbance from looking at it other than maybe something
is missing?
A Yeah; no, not essentially, not a disturbance like anything was knocked over or anything.

Q And now I'm putting on the overhead State's 8 . Is that the coffee table that you were describing?

A Rlght. Now, although you see that plastic agaln, that's a three cushion, so that's not the love seat that we saw in the other picture. That's the couch that I described. And that's the coffee table with some nicknacks and things on top of it and the couch In th living room.

Q No sign of disturbance on that?
A No.
Q Now, I'm putting on the overhead State's 11. What are we looking at In that photograph?

A Okay. Now, here in thls photograph, your back is now -of you were the one taking that photograph, your back is to the north wall, and the door to the apartment would be to your hard right, if you were holding the camera right now.

And this is that kitchen counter that I talked about, and the cabinets overhead.

And there were a lot of things on the kitchen counter here that were was recentiy, it looked like, purchased, because there were plastic bags full associated with the store, and there is this oscillating fan here. (Indicating)

And there is that small televislon that I talked about ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391:0379

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that was on the far side of the living room area.
Q Putting on the overhead State's 12. Does that better depict the bags that you were talking about?

A Right. As a matter of fact, now if you were the photographer, around the corner this way is the front door of the apartment, and you are looking into that kitchenette area over into the breakfast bar and the storage above.

Q Was the kitchen and maybe the apartment in general, was it pretty crowded with stuff?

A Oh, yeah. You could see from these photographs that it's very lived In.

There are a lot of things as far as in the kitchen area, it seemed like food products and bottles of things, that were -it was a cluttered kitchen in my opinion, but it just -- it was kind of a small kitchen anyway.

Q This Is State's 13. Does that show what you were Just talking about?

A Right.
Q This is State's 13. Does that show what you were just talking about?

A Right. This particular area right here is sort of like the shelving that you see in a convenience store, like the end rack in a store. It sort of has an advertisement on the side of it for cookies and stuff like that and then another shelving unit behind here. And these both had, as you can see, numerous Items
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that were associated withkitchen and cooking preparation.
Q But nothing was really knocked over or looked disturbed?
A No.
Q KInd of crowded because they have a lot of stuff?
A Yes.
Q Now, I'm putting on the overhead State's 16. Is that another vlew of the kitchen?

A Yes. Just a little closer of the kitchen; and over here in this corner would be that sink top and then the stove on the far side. So this would be the west wall of the apartment. And on the other side of this wall would be the front door of the apartment.

Q Okay. You obviously walked through the entire apartment that evening?

A Many times.
Q When you and other detectives are -- not just doing an initial walk through, but like in the course of investigating the case, do you make assessments or determinations, even with regard to like an apartment that may be a crime scene, as to which areas of the apartment seem more relevant than other areas?

A Sure we do. I mean, depending upon the size and the location of our crime scene -- in this area, we have a one bedroom apartment, so it's not overwhelming, but if we were in a three story house, we would have to try to figure out what's in play and oftentimes, we know that there could be an incident that's ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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occurred in the master bedroom or, in this case, in the bathroom, and we don't want to forensically work the entire house or the entire apartment. So what we'll do is we'll try to determine what looks like it could be an item of evidence that will help us in our case.

And so we'll try to focus on what areas we really need to be in. And we did that while we were present inside of this apartment.

Q I think you might have said this, but did the kitchen seem at all relevant in this investigation?

A No, it didn't. The kitchen, relatively speaking, was out of play to me, In my oplnlon; however, we saw on that countertop, there were items in a plastlc bag and some other items that looked like possibly a quart sized beer bottle and other things.

Well, those were of interest to us because if there is a plastic bag from a store, maybe there is a receipt that's in the plastic bag that could give us a purchase of that item that might provide us with a date and time of that purchase to give us the why is that in this apartment and when is our window? What is our window here, the last time somebody made a purchase and came home with it to that apartment to the time that the deceased is found.

So receipts are really important to us. When we see a
bag in an apartment like that, that's important to us.
Q Obviously, you went into the bedroom of that apartment?
A Yes.

victim, obviously?
A Yes.
Q In that photograph, is there evidence that she had been at least -- well, paramedics had attempted treatment on her?

A Sure there is. We know that from our response time, based on the response time of patrol officers and paramedics in that area, that everybody beat us there. Everybody beat the homicide detectives there. And the fact that I see these patches, these are medically -- medical intervention, the ambulance attendants would have gone in there -- or fire department, depending upon who was there - and attached these to see if there were signs of life on the victim. And then after they determine there are not, they back out of the apartment. So we see these often at murder scenes.

Q The bathroom appears pretty small and kind of crowded?
A Yes. It's both of those. It's small, it's crowded and it's very difficult to work in because of that.

And so we have to actually strategize about how we're going to conduct our business in there, because we know that everything in there is important to us because that's where the body of the victim is and we have to take our time and decide how we are going to remove things and what we are going to remove first.

Q The items that are placed kind of over the torso area of the victim, we've had some discussion from witnesses about their ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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placement.
But when you get to the scene, do you know -- I mean, until somebody is interviewed, you don't know kind of what was put there by someone afterwards or how she even ended up in that position, correct?

A That's correct. Oftentimes, the finder of a deceased person does something unwittingly that will alter our crime scene, especially if there is a loved one or family member involved in the finding.

And so we often find that some dignity has been provided to the victim by a family member or a loved one and they often do something that, in our opinion, we would rather they didn't do, but it often happens.

So we would learn later from conversation that this is not how the victim was originally found, but that she was emersed in the water in the bathtub.

And so we have to deal with those issues as far as
forensics when people have been in or near our victim before we have an opportunity to be there to do what we do for a living.

Q I'm now putting on the overhead State's 40.
And that's a different view of the -- of the bathroom
with the victim, but there is sort of a little table next to her.

\section*{A That's right.}

Q And there is items on there and it looks like some of the items on the table are knocked over a little bit or some of them
are at least.
A Right. I mean, we have this small table that's just adjacent to the bathtub. Here is a box of tampons and some other sundries and hair care products, I think, that are here.

And with regard to the appearance of the rest of the apartment, this was a much more active room, in my opinion, because of how many things were disturbed.

I mean, we have a victim on the floor, clothing strewn about; we have a handbag that is tipped over the floor and then this table and the products on top of it are moved around quite a bit.

Q But when you get there, you don't know if that's knocked over by people trying to help her, paramedics or even -- or if it was knocked over prior to that. There is no way of knowing?

A Right. When we get there and we learn that she's originally emersed in water and she had been removed from the bathtub to this current position, we know that there has been activity inside of that room.

We know in the panic, that may have taken place while that was happening, that that person may have, without even remembering it, knocked over that table or pushed over something. So we have to take all of that into consideration.

That's why I said we would strategize about how we would process items of evidence in that room and how we would take the photographs and what we would remove first. So it's a big, long ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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process because that's where the body is.
Q And now I'm showing you State's 36.
And this is sort of another view of the bathroom area and
there is a few items on the floor. And I assume that your comments would be the same with regard to those items.

A Yes, they are.
Q Now, I'm putting on the overhead State's 34. What are we looking at in that photograph?
A Well, here we have a photograph sometime later, because
you see the absence of the victim in this photograph. So we didn't have the opportunity to really remove her from the room until we did a lot of forensic work and slowly collected items of evidence and took numerous photographs.

So, at the point where we could take this picture, the pickup of that is to document the level of water to determine maybe the temperature of the water and then the items that were inside the water, whether or not they were in play for having something to do with her death.

And here we see that there was a wash cloth at the
bottom, that was inside there, and a couple other items. I don't recall exactly what was in there.

Q It looks like there is two wash clothes and then maybe a bandana, a yellow one?

A Oh, right. I knew that there was a yellow bandana. It didn't make it on the picture. That's right.

Q After the victim's body was removed, were you able to observe her clothing in the bathroom?

A Yes.
Q And now I'm putting on the overhead State's 35.
Does this photograph depict her clothing, which would have been effectively underneath her in the bathroom?

A Right. And that was of particular interest to us because -- because of her position, we knew that she was emersed in the tub and now with this clothing being underneath her body, so if you go back, you think to yourself, well, how does that clothing fit into our situation?

And It's wet, and that makes sense because she was taken out of a bathtub full of water. So the fact that the clothing is wet doesn't necessarily mean that the clothing was ever In the tub but that it got wet from the transfer of her body.

But we found this was a, I think, brown and reddish tinted wig. We had a brassiere that was on the floor. We had a pair of black jeans that were underneath her body as well and I think a pair of underwear that were assoclated with those jeans that was either a thong or a \(\mathbf{T}\) back pair of underwear.

Q And now I'm putting on the overhead State's 37. Obviously, they've been moved, but does that depict the jeans and the bra that you have been talking about?

A Yes. And here on the -- there is a green, \(I\) think, a dark colored cover on the toilet seat and the bra has been laid ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
out on the toilet seat by one of the crime scene investigators prior to the photography. And then we have this black pair of jeans.

But these were all in sort of a disheveled pile
underneath her body, underneath the back side just outside of the tub on the floor.

Q Now, the positioning of the thong or the underwear on the jeans, kind of like on the outside of the feans --

A Right.
Q -- was that done by homicide detectives or is that
literally how the thong was on the jeans and it's just like put on -- put on the counter there so we could see the positioning?

A Right. No, we would never alter or change the appearance of a particular item. All we would do is probably better display it so that it could be photographed more efficiently.

And in this case, the thong underwear was on the outside of the jeans in this case; and \(I\) recall them as being inside out and also backwards; and to this moment, I have no idea how they got like that.

Q It wouldn't -- I mean, they don't appear consistent with someone taking off their own jeans and thong to hop in a bathtub.

A No. And as a matter of fact --
MR. PIKE: Objection; calls for speculation.
THE COURT: It was leading, too.
MR. PIKE: Well, objection as leading.
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MS. WECKERLY: r'll ask a different way.
THE COURT: Let's try it again.
MS. WECKERLY: Okay.
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q The underwear are on the actual outside of the pants, of the jeans.
A That's true.
Q okay. They're not inside?
A They're not.
Q If someone were dressed and getting into a bathtub, In your experience, would you expect their underwear to be within their jeans?
MR. PIKE: Objection. I don't think he has the
experience in wearing women's clothing.
THE COURT: You just don't know how much underwear experience the detective has.
In your training and experience, in years of doing this,
were you able to glean anything from that?
THE WITNESS: The only thing, Your Honor, is that there is something wrong with that; that's not right. It is more likely that it was not done by the victim.
THE COURT: Okay.
MS. WECKERLY: Thank you.
THE COURT: The apartment itself, where was it
juxtapositioned in the whole complex? Was it in the middle, the ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
corner, at the end?
THE WITNESS: As I recall, there were a partments to all
four of my sides while I was there on that sidewalk. So I can't
really orient myself, thinking back on it now a couple years, but
I don't remember it being on the edge.
THE COURT: It wasn't on the edge.
THE WITNESS: Any of the edges, right.
BY MS. WECKERLY;
Q After you were the supervlsor during the initial

``` investigation on this case, would you have been involved in follow-up interviews or other investigation done for thls case?

A No.
Q Do you recall if you attended the autopsy that was
conducted on Miss Quarles the next day?
A Yes, I did.
Q Have you attended a number of autopsies in your work as a homicide detective?

A Hundreds of autopsies.
Q Okay. And why do detectives go to autopsies?
A Well, autopsy examinations are a keystone to a very Important homicide Investigation because of the fact that there is evidence that is collected at these autopsies that we need to be witness to.

Oftentimes, we could determine the path of a bullet
through a body or the damage done to an individual by a strike
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with a hammer.
And so in this particular case, we had an 18 year old girl who was, for some reason, deceased; seemed to be healthy; and we needed to attend the autopsy to try to determine what it was that made her stop working; something made her die.

And that would be possibly important to us, if and when we develop a suspect In this case, about the methodology of how she died. That's why we attend an autopsy.

Q And in your work as a homicide detective, are you familiar with sexual assault kits?

A Yes.
Q What are those?
A We call it a kit because it contains numerous swabs and slides that are used for a microscope and collection packets for hairs and fibers.

And the sexual assault kit Is typically a box that comes in a sealed condition; the seal is broken for the first time by people that are taking care of the autopsy, that are basically conducting the autopsy.

We witness thls with our crime scene investigators. Once the box is opened up, several things happen: Fingernail clippings are taken from every finger and dropped into a particular vial and sealed. Hairs are pulled or combed from pubic areas that may contain trace evidence.

There are long, possibly six inch long or eight inch long ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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wooden dowels that are thin, like a Q-Tip with only the cotton at one end, and these are placed in every orifice on the victim's body.

So there are • oftentimes, the mouth, these sticks with
the cotton swabs are placed into the vagina, the anus; all of
these cavities have these swabs placed in them. They're allowed
to sit in there for a ten minute period, approximately, while they absorb whatever fluids may be of evidence to us. And then they're collected and separated and placed in separate vials or packages; then that entire kit is resealed and it's often refrigerated, depending upon what's been collected, and then later examined at the lab.

Q And you would be present when those swabs or the kit ls used or utilized on a particular victim?

A Sure, we're there for the whole process. We're there from the moment -- usually, the victim Is received in a body bag and the victim is wrapped in a sterlle sheet to protect our trays evidence.

And usually by the time we get called to come down to our autopsy, the body bag has been opened in the presence of our crime scene Investigator, after the seal on the bag has been photographed that nothing has changed from the apartment scene all the way to the start of the autopsy; no one has entered that body bag.

And then we're there for the whole process, for every bit ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
of the evidence collection, all the way through the full autopsy.
Q When that evidence is collected from the various parts of a victim's body, is that done pretty carefully by the technicians who are there to collect those swabs?

A Yes. It's a very clinical hospitai-like atmosphere where every minor little thing -- especially on a case like this, what we would call a who done it \(-\boldsymbol{I}\) mean, we don't know who took this girl's IIfe, or if that's the case, until the doctor makes a
ruling that lt's a natural death, a drug overdose or an actual murder.

So until we know that, we are carefully looking for every fiber, hair, everything we can possibly get off her body to tell us a story about why she's not alive.

Q In addition to obviously being present for hundreds of autopsies, I think you said you were in homicide for over a decade, right?

A Yes.
Q In the years that you were in homicide, have you ever had a case where you, in conjunction with a crime scene analyst, would attempt to get a fingerprint off someone's -- off a victim's body?

A Yes.
Q In your experience at homicides, are there situations where you would attempt to do that versus maybe thinking it would be futile?

A Yes.
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MR. PIKE: Objection; he's answered the question. It was
a yes or no question.
THE COURT: Okay. What is your next question?
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q Why would you do that in some cases?
THE COURT: There you go,
THE WITNESS: Depending upon the condition on how we
found the victim, we would make a determination and recommend that
processing, to try to determine if there are fingerprints on the
body or the use of poll-light, which is a multiple lighting
technique, to see if there were any marks or saliva or foreign
substances on the skin that we couldn't see with natural or fluorescent lighting. So what it boils down to is simply we try to describe the conditions that the body was found in and see if those techniques would work.

Now I know that an emersed body, a body that had been
emersed in water for a period of time is not going to present good for us for developing a fingerprint by use of chemicals.

MR. PIKE: Objection, Your Honor. He's testifying as an expert in the areas that he isn't qualified in,

THE COURT: I dan't think .-
MR. PIKE: His opinion as to why he didn't do it, he's
affered his opinion and now he's interpreting whether the - the
dynamics of it, processes done; and he's not a CSA; he hasn't
lifted prints like that.


THE COURT: But it's under his supervision trat this is done and he's done hundreds of these and he's telling the jury why in one instance a CSA does it and why, in another instance, he doesn't. It's his call.

Go ahead, Detective,
THE WITNESS: Okay. So to follow up with that, we made a
determination -- I made that call that we would not need to
process for fingerprints by use of chemical fuming, which is one
of the techniques, because of the emersion in water, just like you wouldn't do that with a body that was burned beyond recognition, because the skin was burned, so you wouldn't use that technique in that type of a situation either.
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q So in your experience as a homicide detective, is it a pretty common thing to be able to recover an identifiable print off a body or is that sort of a rarity?

A It's very rare. As a matter of fact, I've had a case where I've had that happen and a fingerprint was observed and collected, however, it was not identifiable.

So it's very rare that you can get a chemical fuming of a body and raise a fingerprint.

Q Okay. And you had one case where you know that's occurred?

A Yes.
Q One last question: When you observed the victim in the ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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bathroom out of the bathtub, could you tell, just from looking at her, whether or not she had been sexually assautted?

A No.
Q There was no clear external injury to her?
A No. I mean, we look at female victims and think all the time that there could be a sexual issue involved whenever we're at a scene like that. Or males, for that matter.

But in this case, we were open minded because there wasn't any outward signs. She wasn't displayed where -- we have seen in some cases where a victim had been displayed in a position that might indicate there had been a sexual assault.

So just the way that we saw her in the bathroom, there was no way to conclude that there was a sexual assault.

MS. WECKERLY: Thank you. I'll pass the witness.
THE COURT: Mr. Pike.
MR. PIKE: Thank you.

\section*{CROSS-EXAMINATION}

BY MR. PIKE:
Q Congratulations on your retirement?
A Thank you.
Q Good to see you again.
Showing you what's been admitted as Exhibit Number 40. When you were golng through and examining or determining what processing was going to be done, I see that there is a mark ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
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on the back side of the tublabout there. (Indicating) Yeah, that one.
A Yes.
Q You were able to look at that and were you able to determine whether or not that indicated to you that there may have been blood there or contact with the deceased?

A I know that I saw that mark and it had the appearance of blood, but I don't know that -- you know, I never got the results about whether that was or not and I don't know whether it was collected or not. I believe it was.

Q Okay. And you would have that collected, because where that is situated, it may have been consistent with a fall or a forcible impact with the deceased or with somebody else at that location; and if it was human blood, you would want to know if it was, number one and number two, whose it was?

A Right. When we spoke about the victim in that position, I wasn't aware of the fact that there was trauma on the back right corner of the scalp and that blood presence on the wall had more of a transfer than a location of injury; in other words, a bleeding object leaned against that wall, rather than the object struck that wall and that's what caused it to bleed, because that wall had a smooth surface. And so I drew a different conclusion, but I didn't learn until autopsy about that laceration that was at the back side of the head.

Q And having learned of that, when you say it's transferred ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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blood, is it something that -- it may have just been associated with the head striking it or it may have had contact with another person who then transferred the blood over there? (Indicating)

A Well, a transfer is simply that. I mean, the wall is not bleeding. It's blood from something else, so it was transferred to the wall.

And what items transferred it? Was it the actual
bleeding part of the body or was it somebody that touched it with a hand or a glove or something like that?

That particular blood smear had more of the impression that was consistent with the head hair on the victim.

Q And you directed that that item be collected just for follow up?

A Yes.
Q Because when you went into the scene -- correct me if I'm wrong -- you didn't know whether it was an accidental death, a homicide, a drowning; you weren't certain what was the cause of death?

A No, absolutely. That's why we were called. That's why we were called by patrol.

Q And that's why you come out and that's why you take so many photographs, because not knowing what it was that actually occurred, until after you get the forensics back, you want to make sure you take a photograph of potentially everything that may have significance at a later time?

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You know, you don't walk into an apartment and expect to ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
see an electrical cord with bare ends or a speaker wire just
laying on the floor there; and it makes you think of, well, what was it hooked up to?

Q And when you were having these photographs taken, had you
been informed that it was the belief of the occupants of the apartment that there were items that were, in fact, missing, things that had been taken?

A Yes.
Q So you felt certain, at that point in time, you were processing a crime scene of at least a burglary or a theft?

A Yes. I mean, we have a deceased individual In a room and there appears to be other criminal elements involved. So we're looking at this not so much as a heart attack or a drug overdose as there seems to be something else amiss here in this apartment. So, absolutely, we are thinking that there are things missing, if that's answering your question, sir.

Q It is. It is.
A Okay.
Q Also, in going through that, you try to ascertain the items that you -- well, ascertain where the items were that are missing so that you can document how it appeared and if there is any evidence that may help you determine how it was removed, such as the pillow case?

A That's correct. We would often contact a person with knowledge of the interior of the apartment. In this case, it was
the mother of the victim. We would have such a conversation with her about the condition of her apartment after our victim was removed, so that she wouldn't have to experience seeing her daughter in that position again and then we would have done our forensic work. Now we could bring Mom back into the apartment, say, what's wrong with your apartment here, what's missing?

And that's where we would learn things like the pillow cases and the stereo and the cell phone and things like that.

Q That's also important, because as a detective, as a homicide detective investigating an offense like this, you've got a panoply of tools that you can use.

For Instance, if jewelry is taken, you have the ability to contact the pawn shop detail?

A That's correct
Q And would you describe for the jury what the pawn shop detail is and what they do.

A The police department, years ago, created a detail, a couple of detectives and civilian employees, that receive information from all pawn shops in Clark County of items that are pawned by an Individual.

If you pawn your television, produce identification, whatever state it happens to be from, and that item that's been pawned, at which store, by whom, is brought to the attention, in paper form, faxed, as a matter of fact, to the police department, where those items are then compared to theft items that have been ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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stolen in recent days or months.
And so it's sort of a stop gap or a checkpolnt so that
thieves that are in the world don't steal something, take it to a pawn shop, get the money for it and you don't ever see your ring or television or whatever it is again. And the pawn shop is successfud in reuniting stolen items with victims because of the work that they do.

Q And in reference to that, they also have the Information avallable to them as to the indlvidual that pawned the item.

A Provided that's the information of the person that pawned it.

Q Provided it's the real name?
A That's right.
Q And there is also something that's called a dropped pawn. Are you familiar with that term?

A No.
Q Okay. Have you heard of people going into pawn shops -well, let me go back.

Besides being a homlcide detective, you've served as a detective in lots of other areas, haven't you, over your career?

A A couple others. I was assistant team leader In our SWAT unlt for four years and I was a narcotics detective for ten years.

Q And In doing that, you have come Into contact with people that go to pawn shops and just sell something; they don't -- they never intend to redeem it? ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

A That's true.
Q And if I was to suggest to you that a dropped pawn would be that type of a transaction, would that sound right to you?

A That sounds fine with me. I mean, I'm aware of the technique. I didn't know that terminology.

Q Okay. So you had the ability -- you have that tool at your hand.

You also have the ability to bring in the CSAs who take
the photographs and preserve, photographically, the scene and you direct that?

A Yes.
Q You bring in CSAs to do the fingerprinting?
A That's true.
Q And you work collaboratively with them to say I think you should take these fingerprints over in this area and they may suggest other areas also?

A Right. And there again, as I described under direct examination, we try to figure out what rooms or what the part of this apartment is in play, so that we're not fingerprinting the back shelf of a kitchen closet, trying to find a fingerprint that may be of the owner of the apartment or a previous owner.

We are going to work our way out from the location of our victim and try to find out what rooms are in play here. Is the bedroom Involved? Yes, because of the missing pillow cases. Is the living room? Yes, because of the missing stereo ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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or the broken wire that we saw. And also, obviously, the
bathroom. And so we concentrated primarily on the bathroom.
Q And you also had concentrated on some CDs?
A Yes.
Q And the items that are on the floor, the bottle and the food items?

A That's true.
Q They were on the floor. They were in front of the TV. So they were enough out of place that you thought, well, it was worth investigating and fingerprinting that?

A Right. There was fingerprint work done on the plastics of the snacks that I described; and there was also DNA work done on the threaded rim of the Gatorade bottle.

Q An because there was a stereo that was missing -- and you believe some CDs had also been taken?

A Yes. I mean, it was sort of a -- stereo goes, maybe some CDs near that dust shadow that I referred to. So they were likely to have been touched by the unknown person. So those particular CDs were dusted for fingerprints.
\(Q\) And then when fingerprints are retrieved from those items -- which they were in this case; am I correct?

A There were lifts taken by the crime scene investigators, but the fact that you lift what appears to be a fingerprint may not necessarily be a fingerprint when the actual people that analyze fingerprints look at them. And \(I\) don't know if that's ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
confusing or not.
But a crime scene Investigator at a scene may powder what looks like a smudge mark or a fingerprint and may see ridge detail, but when It goes under the microscope for a comparison to an actual human being, there may not be enough lines and ridges to make that comparison. So it would be considered a non-print.

Q And that may be the tips, it may be the side, it could be anything that has ridges that produces something that sort of looks like a fingerprint?

A Yeah. Most of the time, it is a fingerprint. It's just it was not laid down perfectly. It was an extra sweaty hand, a wet hand, it was a bad surface, not a smooth enough surface to leave a good transfer.

There are so many things that can affect a fingerprint, age, weather, too many things for us to talk about, certainly me. I don't know about fingerprints that much, just enough that you don't get them all the time.

Q Well, this was inside an apartment, within an hour or two of the death, so there certainly wouldn't have been any weather that would have affected this?

A No.
Q And the fact that the -- or there were Identifiable prints that were then processed and submitted to AFIS.

You know what AFIS is?
A Sure I do.
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\(\begin{array}{ll}\mathbf{Q} & \text { Right? } \\ \mathbf{A} & \text { Right. } \\ \mathbf{Q} & \text { And if you have a suspect, you can go in and you can get }\end{array}\)
their fingerprints and you can take those into the CSA and say, look at these two, match them?

A That's true.
Q Or not match them. You are not limited to AFIS. You have that tool to \(\mathbf{g o}\) in and get those fingerprints, right?

A That's true.
Q When you came into the apartment, did you notice whether or not the door was locked? Did you check it to determine, although it was open to you, was the door knob itself locked?

A When I got there, the door was in the standing open position. I did not open the door. I was informed about the condition of the door, which was probably two or three deep in this story by the time I got it. I was there about an hour after the 911 call.

Q And you were over there, you were securing the scene, overseeing the investigation of the scene; the other detectives were out doing interviews, interviewing the people that, number one, would Identify themselves, and, number two, were in the neighborhood.

And you weren't Involved in the process of doing either of those two things?

A Well, I wasn't out identifying people in the ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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\section*{neighborhood. That's true.}

Q And you were there untll nine o'clock in the evening.
Did anybody come into you, into the apartment, and say: Hey, I'm her boyfriend. I had sex with her just before she died.

A Well, no, obviously, no one said that to me, for a couple of reasons. We have a crime scene --

Q I'm not asking for reasons.
A Perimeter.
Q That's a supposition. I'm just asking if anybody came in and told you: I had sex with that poor girl before she died?

A No one sald that to me.
Q And because you are overseeing the detectives that are in there, you are the supervisor, if there was a witness that had come forward and said, hey, this guy said that he had sex with her an hour before she died or two hours before she died, you would have been informed about that, wouldn't you have?

A Absolutely.
Q And you weren't informed of that? You were never told that anybody came forward to do that or said that?

A I don't really know how to answer that because there is no truth in that. If somebody had come to a perimeter patrol officer or a detective at that scene and made that statement, we would have a tape recorded statement or we would have Interviewed and talked to that individual.

Q So if the individual, who is subsequently identified as ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
having sex with her just beiore her death or associated with her
death -- well, let me take it a step back. I'm sorry. I'll
withdraw the question at this time.
You used the term associated with, when you were describing items. For instance, the items on the floor are associated with the TV. They're nearby it. I'm sorry. Is that okay If I leave it sideways like that?

A reah, if you must.
Q okay. That's better. I'm sorry.
A okay.
Q And those pills are associated with that table?
A Yes, I would say they're on the table. I would say they're associated with the table.

Q All right. So associated means that there is some proximity to or connection with; and would that be your definition of associated with?

A I suppose that's good to say that.
Q Okay. So if someone was assoclated with having sex with
the deceased a short period of time before her death, you would want to know about that person; is that correct?

A Sure. Of course, we would.
Q You'd also want to know everybody that went into that apartment that afternoon, because you can't -- you come out about three and then you are informed that there is a death that's occurred and you're coming in.

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Do have a list of the people that was provided to you
that you needed to contact who had gone into that apartment or come out of that apartment that afternoon?

A Yes, we do.
Q Okay. Would you read that list for me.
A Sure. I have it here in a report and I also know that -I may be able to give you some of those by their description.

Do you want actual names?
Q Names, if you could.
A okay.
Q And what you are referring to is a notebook that contains a collection of the reports that are associated with this case.

\section*{And that's going to refresh your recollection?}

A Yes. This is what we call a homicide book. (Indicating) These binders are common and assoclated with every homicide that occurs in our valley. Some cases have a single book; some have multiple books.

And in here is the work of the detectives and the crime scene investigators in this particular incident, along with photographs and tape recorded statements and things like that. If they're on tape stlll as they were in ' 05 and if we're digital now, like we are, they would be either reduced to a CD or something like that. But this is the book about this case.

Q okay.
A And I know that in the apartment was a woman named Debra; ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
that's the mother of the deceased, Debra Quarles.-sthe entered the apartment.

I know that there was another woman. Her name is, I believe, Janie Brass, that entered -- a friend of Debra Quarles that entered the apartment when she heard her screaming.

Q Just the names. We've heard their involvement.
A Okay. Another woman named Elizabeth Tolhurst, had an apartment there, \(\mathbf{H}-66\), a nearby apartment.

And then I know that we have a list of the officers that were the first responders that entered and a list of the fire fighters or paramedics that entered the apartment.

So the officers would, at the scene, document the patrol officers that arrived. They would ask the mother: Who, besides you, went into the apartment after the finding of the deceased? And then we would be able to document the fire paramedics responders as well.

And then, of course, all of us from homicide and the
crime scene investigators are documented in that as well.
Q Would George Brass be documented in that file?
A No.
Q Would it surprise you that George Brass went into that apartment and had sex with Pooka, Sheila Quarles, at a time that is associated with her death?

MS. WECKERLY: Objection; that's not in evidence.
THE COURT: Well, wasn't that in your opening statement? ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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MS. WECKERLY: We can establish that with evidence, but I don't know that we can -- Mr. Pike didn't say the time.

MR. PIKE: Okay. I'll rephrase the question.
THE COURT: Sometime earlier that day.
MR. PIKE: Okay.
BY MR. PIKE:
Q Sometime earlier that day, if I was to inform you that an Individual by the name of George Brass went in and says that he had sex with Pooka, the deceased, that's information that's new to you?

A Okay. I'm trying to see if I have your question --
Q Let me go back and -- It may not be a fair question to ask you because you are retired.

When did you retire?
A Well, December of '07.
Q Okay. So information that came to light in August of 2008, you wouldn't know?

A No, not really, no.
Q So if I told you, in 2008, George Brass finally came
forward, after the police found him, and said, yeah, I had sex with her that day inside that apartment, that's news to you?

A Well, as 1 sit here today, it's not news to me. I'm aware of what you are saying.

However, your line of questioning was about what happened
at my crime scene at 1451 hours on the day that that body was ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
discovered.
Q And I'm asking you: He didn't come forward. Nobody told you that George Brass was in thls apartment and had sex with her; nobody told you that at the crime scene that day, did they?

A No. But I'm trying --
Q Okay. That's a yes or no question.
THE COURT: No, no. Let him answer. Go ahead.
THE WITNESS: I feel that your line of questions was:
Did that man go into that crime scene while we were there? And
that's not true.
BY MR. PIKE:
Q I didn't ask you that way. I sald nobody told you that George Brass was in there?

A No, no.
Q Okay. And had you known that day, at that time when you were processing that scene or having it processed, that someone had had sex with her In that apartment, then you would have suspected more of a sexual component; would that be fair to say?

A well --
Q You are processing a homicide; you may be looking at processing a sexual assault?

A Uh-huh.
Q And so you may look at things differently, such as -well, if he said that he had sex with her on the floor, you might be more concemed about all of the stains on the floor; would that ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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be a fair statement?
A Yes. I mean, not to say that we didn't examine those.
Q I'm not saying that you didn't, but it's -- had you had
that knowiedge, it would have allowed you to focus your investigation?

A Well, we didn't have that knowledge until after the
results of the swabs came back though.
Q Right. And so then, you went back with the sexual assault -- or CSA and went back to the scene and you did all the lighting and cut out pieces of carpet and do all that?

A No, I didn't, and I don't know that that occurred In this case either.

Q It didn't?
THE COURT: Well, okay. Don't -- you are not testifying.
Just ask him a question.
MR. PIKE: Okay. All right.

BY MR. PIKE:
Q So, to your knowledge, that never happened; nobody went back to that scene and examined the carpet for any sort of presence of spermatozoa or sperm, or any other biological evidence associated with a sexual assault?

A That's true, to my knowledge.
Q To your knowledge?
A I don't know.
Q To your knowledge. Okay. ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

And all these questions are to your knowiedge.
The other thing that you have that is available to you as a tool is going through and preparing photographic lineups?

A Yes.
Q And sometimes that's done when you have an identifiable suspect or someone that you believe may have been at a location and you want to check and see if anybody in the area or who you've been talking with can identify any of those individuals.

Would that be a fair description of the whole process?
A Well, so you are saying that we as detectives, knowing of an Individual that's a suspect in the case, that we would return to that complex to show photographs, an array of photographs, to people to see if that person had been there?

Q Yeah.
A I think at the time that we were there, and for quite some time afterwards, we did not have an identifiable suspect, so it wouldn't make any sense that we would just -- whose picture would we take and incorporate in a photographic array to take to this complex? We didn't have a suspect.

Q Well, as soon as you have a suspect, you can go back and do it then?

A Well, I don't know at the time -- I wasn't involved in that aspect of the case when the identification of a potential suspect came up.

Q Okay. To your knowledge, there was never a photographic ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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\footnotetext{
lineup that involved Norman Kelth Flowers?
A I don't know whether that occurred or not, no.
Q And, to your knowledge, there was never a photographic lineup that involved a Jesse Navaro that was located in that area? As far as you know, there were no photographs done in this case?

A Not that I know of, no.
Q If they're not in the book, it didn't happen?
A It didn't happen.
THE COURT: How much long will you be, Mr. Pike? MR. PIKE: I'll be very quick,

THE COURT: Okay. We'll a break as soon as you are done.
After the autopsy, the doctor opined that the victim had
been sexually assaulted.
Was there anything in your investigation that would lead you to be able to conclude where that may have occurred, on the bed, on the floor, in the bedroom, on the bathroom floor?

THE WITNESS: No, there wasn't anything glaring that would tell us where that occurred.

And, of course, at some point, we learned that there was vaginal tears, but I believe in thls case that I remember that the doctor's opinion about the homicidal nature of this was not given to us that morning at autopsy. I think that it was pondered by the doctor -- I don't remember for sure -- but I don't know that we had the determination that we had a murder with a sexual assault right away.
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I don't know if that answers the question, Your Honor, or not, but I don't know what room -- the sexual assault, which we now know occurred, I don't know what room it happened in. BY MR. PIKE:

Q You have available also for your use as a detective access to a number of different data bases, in which you can, once an Individual is identified or known to you --

A Uh-huh.
Q -- that you can actually find them by their nicknames. So if I was to, for Instance, tell you, I'm looking for somebody whose nickname is Chicken, you have the ability to access some data bases that would come back and say, well, these are people whose nicknames are Chicken?

A Yes.
Q And by using the same data bases that are available to you, you, oftentimes, can find friends or people that have had contact with or are relatives of those individuals?

A Yes. If you know the moniker of an individual, there may be an association list in one of those data bases that Chicken is associated with this individual and Chicken's name is such and such and this person's name is such and such.

Q And so Chicken may have been friends with these other individuals, and then you can use that investigative technique to obtain photographs of those individuals and find whether or not they match descriptions that have been given to you by eye ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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witnesses?
A That's all true. I wasn't involved in any of that aspect of this case, but that is all true.

Q Okay. So that was another tool that was avallable, but, apparently, there are no lineup photographs that were developed that way either.

A There again, there are no -- that \(I\) am aware of -photographic Iineups in this file. So I would have to say that these detectives, if they did, they kept them In another location. I was the supervisor at the scene, but I'm not aware of the photographic lineups that were used in this case.

Q Okay. And you weren't following through after, in 2008, when the information, I'll represent to you, may have come forward to you, that an individual admitted to having sex with her in that apartment?

A That's true.
Q All right.
A I wasn't there. That's right.
MR. PIKE: I don't have any further questions.
THE COURT: Anything else?
MS. WECKERLY: Yes.
THE COURT: Is it going to be brief?
MS. WECKERLY: Not -- no.
THE COURT: All right. We'll take our afternoon recess.
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        (Jury admonished by the Court.)
    THE COURT: We'll have a ten minute recess. We'll pick up at 3:30.
(Recess in proceedings.)
(The following proceedings were had in open court in the presence of the jury panel:)
THE COURT: Back on the record in Case Number C228755, State of Nevada versus Norman Keith Flowers.
Let the record reflect the presence of the defendant, his counsel and counsel for the State; all ladies and gentlemen are back in the box; the witness is back on the stand.
Detective Vaccaro, you are still under oath.
Go ahead, Miss Weckerly.
MS. WECKERIY: Thank you.

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\section*{REDIRECT EXAMINATION}
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BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q Detective, on cross-examination, Mr. Pike was asking you about the pawn detail; do you remember that?
A Yes.
Q If you had an Item stolen that's sort of a generic ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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electronic item, like a stereo or something like that, in your experience, how successful is the pawn detail in identifying a generic stereo as being taken; you know, as belonging to a specific individual?

A Well, in my experience, very unsuccessful if you don't have very permanent markings that you may have etched into your device. Let's say you have a stereo and you walk into a pawn shop and you pawn It and you go to the police department and say I had a Kenwood stereo stolen. You can say you could check in the pawn shops in the area and you can walk into the pawn shop and say have you had any Kenwood stereos come in recently? And they would say probably 50 and they will say what is the serial number and they will say I don't know.

They will say: Did you have a personal marking like a social security number that you etched into it? No.

Well, you need to have more information than that because we don't have that -- we need more information. We get all kinds of stereos in here and we get Kenwoods and name brands. So it would be unsuccessful in that scenario.

Q So a generic item like that and absent a serial number, not a high percentage of identification of the property through pawn by that means?

A That's true.
Q Mr. Pike was asking you about fingerprints and, certainly, in your experience as a homicide detective, you are ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
familiar with fingerprints and how they can and can't be valuable in a particular investigation.

If an individual is someone who is social with the victim or spends time with the victim or her family, would finding his fingerprints inside her residence be particularly helpful in an Investigation?

A In that scenario, no, it wouldn't.
Q Why is that?
A Well, just like being inside of Debra Quarles' apartment, where she Ilved with our victim Sheila, if we found -- let's say we spent a half an hour trying to lift a fingerprint off of one of those CDs, and time well spent, and then we get it back that that's Debra Quarles' print, that didn't help us a bit because that's a person that's associated with our victim.

And I use that word associated again, just like we would have to learn about our victim, victimology, the study of our victim and who is around our person, that would help us eliminate or include people whose fingerprints could be or should be present in that apartment.

Q And in your experience, are fingerprints -- I mean there is no aspect to time when they're placed, correct?

A No. I know that fingerprints have a life to them. They can deteriorate with time; and like I said to Mr. Pike, some elements change, like heat, sun, weather, rain. That wasn't present inside the apartment, but I don't know that there is a

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specific way to age a fingerprint within an hour range, but more things like was there an extra layer of dust on top of the fingerprint, you can presume something about its age, but I don't know about that.

Q Mr. Pike asked you about sort of when you are at a crime scene and, in your experience, when you start investigating or talking to people at a particular crime scene, when you are at a scene as a detective or law enforcement, do you have the ability to force an individual to talk to you and give you information?

A No, we don't force anybody to talk to us. Certainly at a crime scene, outside of our crime scene tape area, we're so far insulated where we are working at the front of this apartment that if there was someone on the perimeter tape, I wouldn't even be able to see him, much less talk to him at that point. Our officers would have taped that apartment complex out to the extremes, the apartment complex parking lot.

So there wasn't actually a tape where people could stand and look right in the front door of the apartment. It was further back than that.

Q But I guess, in fairness, if someone had said I have important information regarding this case and that was said to a detective, certainly one of the detectives at the scene would have documented it, taken a report or maybe even tape recorded the person?

A Sure. I'm not saying at our crime scene tape that people ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
don't get people that walk up on them and say, hey, I know something about an individual in this complex. What's going on? We get that all the time.

And the patrol officers are going to immediately take their identification; oftentimes, they take their driver's license from them because it's sort of a way to make sure they don't leave the scene while they're trying to get that person established with a detective. So they take the driver's license; they keep it. And now the guy says they've got my driver's license and now I'm kind of stuck here to get it back to my officer.

But those officers and those detectives that are greeted by people at the scene tape are always going to evaluate their information and if it's important, they're going to tape record them or they're going to get a written statement from them.

Q Mr. Pike was asking you about who had access to or who went into the apartment after Miss Quarles was murdered and I think you spoke about the individuals who told the detective: I went in the apartment, I puiled her out of the tub and sort of facts like that --

A Right.
Q And then you are aware that the paramedics went in and patrol went in and then homicide and the crime scene analyst went in?

A That's right.
Q Obviously, though, in terms of investigating this case, ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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what's more relevant or what's more of concern, in terms of deciding or assessing who's responsible for the homicide, is who was in there prior to her death?

A Obviously, I mean, we controlled it from the point that the 911 call was made and the first officer arrived. Once that officer arrived, his responsibility was to protect it and document from anybody who was there from that point on.

What happened before him, well, that's why we're there. That's the mystery. Of course, we would want to know that.

Q And certainly if you had a witness or someone who could tell you, look, I was here all day watching that day and I saw these five people going in and out of there, obviously, that's what you would want, but that's not realistic in terms of an investigation?

A No. Of course, we're going to do what we call a canvass. We're going to talk to as many people and knock on as many doors and see who will talk to us.

I mean, we're the police. We're in an apartment complex. Does everybody want to talk to us? No.

So sometimes we have people that say: I just got home, What's going on? Other people say: I was here all day and didn't hear a thing.

But the fact that our officers are there and doing that canvass and talking to everybody that they can talk to, that's being done and that's being brought back to us as detectives that

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are there and they're giving us whatever we can evaluate to see whether it's important and whether it's in play or not.

Then we go to that individual and we interview them and we tape record them if they will let us tape record them.

Q Mr. Pike asked you some questions about George Brass. And you are familiar with that name.
A Sure, I know who he is.
Q And he discussed with you how he's been identified as an individual who admitted to having sex with the victim Sheila Quarles in the morning before he went to work?

A Right.
Q Now, in terms of an investigation --
MR. PIKE: I object. The phrasing of that is not proper.
I'm not conceding that he did it in the morning.
THE COURT: Sustained.
MR. PIKE: I believe -- thank you.
THE COURT: You are going to put on evidence and the jury
is going to decide how that's going to shake down.
MS. WECKERLY: Sure.
THE COURT: But at some point, in the last few months,
Mr. Brass came forward and admitted to having sex with her earlier in the day.

MS. WECKERLY: Certainly.
THE COURT: Earlier meaning before the murder.
MR. PIKE: Well, I object to him coming forward. He was ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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found. They went out and searched and found him. He never
voluntarily came in and did this.
MS. WECKERLY: Well, he voluntarily gave a statement so I would say that's voluntarily.

THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q In terms of Mr. Brass, or even a similar type situation, the fact that a female victim had consensual sex with someone known to her prior to her death, that won't necessarily implicate or mean that there was a sexual component of her homicide later on, would it?

A No, not necessarily.
Q I mean, women can have sex with people consensually and later get murdered and there is not necessarily a sexual component to the homicide?

A That's true.
Q But when you have an individual who has consensual sex
and then maybe has lacerations to her vagina and has an additional source of DNA in her, then perhaps there might be a sexual component to the homicide?

MR. PIKE: Objection; calls for medical conclusions. The doctor can testlfy to that.

THE COURT: Well, the doctor did testify to that and it's
in the doctor's report, in his file. And he's done hundreds of these; he's able to testify to that.

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\section*{Go ahead.}

THE WITNESS: Yes, I would say that if there is some
damage that's associated with a sexual assault and it's in
conjunction with the death, that you would have to give that a stronger bearing than you would that previous sexual activity. BYMS. WECKERLY:

Q In this particular case, during the initial few days after Miss Quarles was murdered, there was no easily or clearly identifiable suspect, correct?

A Yes. To my knowledge, this was an unsolved -- what I call -- what we all call a who done it, which was unsolved for quite a period of time.

Q And when the findings of autopsy comes out that she has evidence of being sexually assaulted, obviously, as a detective, at that point, you all want to know who she had sexual contact with?

A Yes, of course. When it was determined that there was a vaginal tear, that became important to us.

We were learning more about our victim at that point and now we were awaiting the results of our swabs that were collected at the autopsy, because should those swabs bear DNA, then now, hopefully, we would have a profile of an individual that could tell us more, because whoever's DNA was going to be in our victim, that person had something -- something to tell us, because that was near the time of her death or at the time of her death.

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So that was important for us to get those results back.
Q Because, at that point, a sexual assault and the homicide are linked?

A Sure they are.
Q In terms of time?
A Sure.
Q Now, if Mr. Brass -- or assuming Mr. Brass admitted or told detectives that he had sexual contact with Miss Quarles on the day of her death, prior to her death, the room or the location that the intercourse took place wouldn't be particularly relevant in the investigation, would it, if it was a consensual encounter?

A Not with regard to that sexual contact with regard to Mr. Brass.

Q Okay. So if he said that he had sex with her on the floor of one of the rooms in Debra Quarles' apartment, knowing that doesn't necessarily tell you who killed Sheila Quarles later on?

A I think that the correct answer to that would be that it wasn't important until we knew more about that sexual activity and whether or not he was a suspect in our case.

So I don't know if that's a confusing answer, but when we learned about him as a suspect or not a suspect in our case, when he did not develop as a suspect in our case, then that location that the consensual sex took place wasn't of any importance to us.

Q I mean -- yeah, I guess that's my question. ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

It doesn't tell you any more about the investigation or how she was killed if he says I had sex with her on the living room floor, on the kitchen floor or on the bedroom floor? That doesn't tell you anything about who killed Sheila Quarles, does it?

A No. I mean, he could have said he had sex with her at a location other than the apartment even, for that matter. The fact that he said that he had sexual contact with her, but then additional information -- or additional investigation showed us that he wasn't a suspect in that, where they had sex wasn't of importance to us; and, at that point, I think that was beyond my time there anyway.

So in my experience, that wouldn't have been important to me.

Q And the fact that someone has sex with another individual on a floor or on a carpet, that wouldn't necessarily mean that sperm or some kind of DNA would end up on the carpet by virtue of the sexual activity, would it?

A No. But I guess we could say that depending upon the positioning of the two individuals having sex, you could make a conclusion whether or not there was some deposit of semen on the surface that they were having sex on.

So I don't really know how to answer that.
Q Maybe, maybe not?
A It doesn't mean it's always going to be there.
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MS. WECKERLY: Thank you.
THE COURT: Anything else, Mr. Pike? MR. PIKE: Yes.

\section*{RECROSS-EXAMINATION}

BY MR. PIKE:
Q Detective Vaccaro, when the detectives are investigating, you indicated, at times if there is someone that's getting the new information, they will record that statement, or that individual, that conversation, correct?

A Yes. Those recorded statements are voluntary. If somebody doesn't want to be recorded, then we'll do the best we can to have an interview with them. But if they don't want to be recorded, then we won't turn it on.

Q Those recordings are then transcribed and you've seen -they're put on a form called a voluntary statement; is that correct?

A Right. There is a handwritten statement that a lot of people prefer to do, give us a short story; and then others will do a taped statement, which then becomes typewritten word for word.

MR. PIKE: If I may approach the witness, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Yes.
BY MR. PIKE:
Q I'm showing you what is -- appears to be a Voluntary ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

Statement or a transcript of a Voluntary Statement.
And would you verify that that's what that is?
A That's what this is, yes.
Q Okay. And that would advise you or lead you to believe
that there was a voluntary statement or a recorded statement and
there was a detective that interviewed an indlvidual that was willing to discuss the case with him?

A Yes, correct.
Q And that individual that gave the statement, name appears on that and that is -

A Right. It says the name of the person - if I pronounce this right -- Natalla, \(\mathbf{N - z - t - a - I - I - a , ~ S i n n a . ~}\)

Q And which detective took that statement?
A It says that this interview was conducted by Detective
Wallace, Detective Mike Wallace -- he was one of the detectives on our team that was there - and by Detective Marty Wildman, who was another detective there at the scene working on our squad.

Q And she gave a statement about what time?
A It says 1901 hours, which would be one minute after seven p.m. is when it started.

Q Okay. And that's a normal process and that's done during investigation?

A Yes.
Q Okay. If during an interview there are key identifiers,
such as monikers, the nickname that you gave before, or something
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like gold teeth with initials in them, you are able to access a
number of different data bases to determine if there is an
Individual that has gold teeth with initials in them?
A Well, we talked about monikers.
Q Right.
A Which I would say that it's a more favorable data base than a gold tooth data base.

Q Okay.
A But there are gold teeth that are identifled In data bases in association with monikers. It's all relevant by who puts the data in, based on the interview that's conducted by the officer \(\ln\) the field.

So if a uniform officer writes a contact information card of a suspicious person and he does what we call an FI, a field interview, card, that would be put into the data base, that the Individual identified himself as Joe Blow, but his nickname is Chicken and that individual had gold teeth or a bald head or whatever it happens to be.

So whatever that data was that was on that card or however it got into the system is all relative to the person that writes it down.

Q And that's, in part, why officers are trained in the preparation of reports; why you receive training on how to write a report?

A of course.
so and the person that told you about it?
Q You don't have the stereo, but you do have the name of the individual that has been identified with the witness as having that stereo after the death.

A I wouldn't focus on fingerprints at that point. What I would be more focused on is let's talk to both of these individuals and find out what they know about this case. That's where I would go first.

Q All right. Now, during the course of this investigation, you were provided with information that there had been a burglary that had occurred in the early morning hours in that apartment complex between one and two. Do you recall that?

A I was aware of that while we were at the scene, that there had been a burglary in another apartment complex. That was sort of the buzz while we were there, yes.

Q Did you ever identify the individual that committed that burglary?

A No.
Q In going through the investigation as it was going, when did you first become aware that there was spermatozoa inside of the body of Sheila Quarles?

A I don't remember the date. I know that when the results came back from that analysis, because the kit is automatically sent out, once that resuit came back, it was spoken about by my peers, in my presence, and I was, as they were, enthused that we ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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had a DNA profile of a male -- as a matter of fact, two; and the
fact that there was that presence was encouraging for us in the case because we had a DNA profile. We had more people to talk to.

Q And now, looping back around through that, because you were aware that there was a mixture of DNA of at least two individuals, then the clothing became even more important because the clothing could tell you -- could almost give you a time frame as to if that clothing was worn after sexual contact with one person, the other person, or both people; is that correct?

A Well, I guess that's sort of an opinion for me there, because I don't know how long somebody wears an item of clothing, what their particular personal habits are.

If you were, you know -- I guess I could only go into my own personal tool bag. I can't tell you how often somebody would change an item of clothing that might be stained with the semen of an individual.

Q I'm not asking you to pull out a whole cloth and say: Well, this is how this person would do it, because I've seen pictures of it.

What I'm saying is that it would be true, based upon your experience in murder cases and sexual assault cases that you have dealt with before, if an individual has sex, a male has sex with a female, and after they done having that sexual contact, then she dresses herself and puts on her panties, gravity takes over and there would be bodily fluids that would be deposited on the inside
of the panties, correct?
A Well, if that were the case -- I mean, if you are talking about this particular case --

Q I'm not talking about this case. I'm talking about you -- you collected the panties in this case because --

\section*{A Right.}

Q -- because that's what happens: People put on their clothing and if there is something in there, it leaks out, right?

A And it can, and in this particular case, we examined those items of clothing.

Q Right. And the panties had both DNAs on them?
A That's right.
Q Okay. Now, going back to that, and knowing the importance of evidence as it's collected and going through and wanting to complete the loop and complete the investigation, if you were to collect the clothing that was worn the night before, the pajamas, the panties that were worn the night before, then that would be a piece of evidence that may provide you some information as to whether or not sexual contact had occurred the night before or sometime before, when those pajamas were worn, and that would be a piece of evidence. It may or may not turn out, but it's a piece of evidence, correct?

A I don't know. I would say I haven't done that. I don't know that I would do that and I didn't do that in this case.

Q And so that potential piece of evidence is not something ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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that was collected and we don't know what the results may or may not be?

A Well, we didn't go through all of her clothing --
Q Yes or no, you didn't collect it?
A Well, we didn't collect it. We know that.
Q okay. So you didn't collect it, so we don't know what
the results are going to be?
A We don't know.
Q Yes or No, you don't know?
A That's true.
Q And, finally, you indicated that there was -- I think there was a high saturation of police presence in that area?

A Yes.
Q Is that a kind way of saying it's a high crime area?
A No. More people, more cops. There is lots of people in that area, so there is more concentration of police officers. It's a more densely populated area. It's not -- I don't know really what the statistics are in that area, but I'm sure they're higher than they are at, you know, Mount Charleston or something like that.

MR. PIKE: Thank you very much.
Nothing further.
THE COURT: Anything else?
MS. WECKERLY: No, thanks.
THE COURT: Detective, thank you.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Thank you.

\section*{(Witness excused.)}

THE COURT: We had a question that doesn't really work for this witness. Can you tell when the trauma occurred because the two -- we had testimony about that from the coroner, the coroner, who as I recall, from notes, who said there were lacerations, but no bruising; and, hence, I know that the vaginal trauma occurred contemporaneously with the killing, no more than 20, maybe 30 minimums before. I think that was his testimony. So, hopefully, that answers your question.

MS. LUZAICH: Can we approach, Judge?
THE COURT: Yeah.
(Sidebar conference at bench, not reported.)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, somebody said one of the potential witnesses may have been talking to the jurors, but not about the case.

As a juror, please don't talk to any of the people out in the hallway that aren't jurors, that may be witnesses, just because we don't want to contaminate the jury.

MR. PIKE: Your Honor, we do need to make a record of the content of the conversation.

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THE COURT: We will do that when we're done.
MS. WECKERLY: Qunise Toney.
THE COURT: Would you rather do that right now?
MR. PIKE: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to have to ask you to just step outside a little bit so that we can talk to this potential witness outside your presence.

So if you would just, ladies and gentlemen, step outside for about two or three minutes, we will take care of this and then we'll move on. Sorry.
(The following proceedings were had in open court outside the presence of the jury panel:)

THE COURT: Come on in, Miss Toney.
THE MARSHAL: Judge, do you want her brought in?
THE COURT: Yes, Miss Toney.
MR. PIKE: While we're waiting for her, we can make a record.

The note came to the District Attorney's attention by one of their victim advocates, who was vigilant and watching and assisting the District Attorney in handling their witnesses.

THE COURT: That's my understanding, Mr. Pike.
MR. PIKE: Yeah. And so it was brought -- as soon as he or she opened it, they brought it to the District Attorney's

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presence or knowledge. Tre deputy D.A.'s have been present in the courtroom throughout the entire time.

THE COURT: That's my understanding.
MR. PIKE: Thank you.
THE COURT: Come on up here, Miss Toney.

\section*{(Witness sworn.)}

THE CLERK: Thank you. Please be seated.
State your name and spell it for the record.
THE WITNESS: Qunise Toney; Q-u-n-i-s-e, T-o-n-e-y.
THE COURT: Miss Toney, I got a note from the District
Attorney that said one of their witness advocates noticed you in a
conversation with one of our jurors. Did that occur?
THE WITNESS: Yeah.
THE COURT: Who did you talk to and what did you talk to them about?

THE WITNESS: Well, I didn't -- well, I was just standing
there. I didn't talk. My friend was talking to her.
THE COURT: Who is your friend?
THE WITNESS: She's outside, Needra.
THE COURT: Is she a witness?
THE WITNESS: No.
THE COURT: She was talking to one of the jurors?
THE WITNESS: Yes. He asked her how does she get picked ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
for a juror.
THE COURT: And you overheard that?
THE WITNESS: Yeah.
THE COURT: Was there anything more than that?
THE WITNESS: No.
THE COURT: Any questions, Mr. Pike?
MR. PIKE: No.
THE COURT: Any questions?
MS. WECKERLY: No.
THE COURT: Okay. Bring the jury in.
Okay. Thanks.
(The following proceedings were had in open court in the presence of the jury panel:)

THE COURT: Back on the record in Case Number C228755,
State of Nevada versus Norman Flowers.
Let the record reflect the presence of the defendant, of
the defendant's counsel, counsel for the State; all the ladies and gentlemen of the jury are back in the box.

This is Qunlse Toney. She's already been sworn.
Miss Toney, would you state and spell your name again for
the jurors, please.
THE WTTNESS: Qunise Toney; Q-u-n-i-s-e, T-o-n-e-y.
THE COURT: Go ahead.
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\section*{QUNISE TONEY}
called as a witness on behalf of the State, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

\section*{DIRECT EXAMINATION}

BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q Miss Toney, do you know someone by the name of Sheila Quarles?

A Yes, I did.
THE COURT: Speak up, please.
THE WITNESS: Yes, I did.
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q When was it approximately that you met her?
A March of '04, at a barbecue.
Q And did you -- was it sort of a party? Were there a lot
of younger people?
A It was a variety, yeah.
Q A variety?
A Yeah, of different ages.
Q Okay. That was in '04?
A Yes.
Q Sometime after you met Sheila - let me ask you this:
Did you call her Sheila or Pooka?
A Pooka.
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Q Sometime after you met Pooka at that barbecue, did you start talking to her more?

A Yes.
Q About how long after the barbecue?
A About three months.
Q About three months?
A Two, three months.
Q Did the relationship ever turn into a romantic type
relatlonship?
A Yes.
Q When was that?
A Around August.
Q Of '04?
A of 04.
Q I don't want to know what Pooka would say, but would she
come over to where you were living and stay overnight and that sort of thing?

A Yes.
Q During this time period, were you working?
A Yes.
Q What did you do?
A I'm a bus driver for First Transit. At the time, it was called Laha. I'm a bus driver for the mentally challenged, disabled, handicapped.

Q Okay. And you were doing that in 2004 and 2005? ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
A Ye

Yes.
Q okay. So you said in maybe August of 2004, you and Pooka
developed sort of a romantic relationship?
A Yes.
Q At that time, where was she living?
A With her mother.
Q And do you know where that was, what street?
A Pecos and Washington.
Q Pecos and Washington?
A Yes.
Q And where were you living?
A Lamb and Owens.
Q Were you living alone?
A My mom and slster.
Q Your mom and sister?
A Yes.
Q From August 2004 into the beginning of 2005, were you still socializing and involved with Pooka?

A Yes.
Q About how frequently were you guys seeing each other?
A Every day.
Q Every day?
A Yes.
Q How would that take place, if you were working?
A I picked her up when I get off, picked her up from work ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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or picked her up from her mom's house, as well as taking her to and from as well.

Q When you would pick her up, would you occasionally or even frequently take her to stay the night at your apartment where you, your mom and sister lived?

A Yes.
Q I want to talk specifically about March the 24th of 2005.
Do you remember that date?
A Yes.
Q Let me move a little blt backwards.
On the night of the \(\mathbf{2 3 r d}\), did you see Pooka at all?
A Yes, I did.
Q And where was it that you first saw her on the 23rd?
A I plcked her up from her mom's house.
Q Was she staying over at your house that night?
A Yes.
Q When you picked her up from her mom's house, did you go up to the door or did she just come out?

A She came out.
Q And when you picked her up, where did you guys go?
A We went and got something to eat.
Q Some food?
A Yeah. And then went back to my house.
Q Okay. When you went back to your house, who was home at the apartment?


A Yeah, possibly, yeah.
THE COURT: Let me ask you this: Did you tell the police accurately back then the number you had, even though you don't remember today?

THE WITNESS: Right.
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q When you were talking to her throughout that morning, do you remember when it was that you last actually spoke with her and had a conversation?

A Around eleven.
Q Around eleven in the morning?
A Yeah.
Q Without telling me what she said, did Pooka seem like she was in a good mood, in a bad mood, anything about her mood that you remember?

A In a good mood.
Q Good mood.
And after that conversation that you think took place
around eleven, did you have any further phone contact with her that day?

A Yeah, about -- she called, but there was no -- nobody was in.

Q Explain that?
A I got a phone call from her -- from her phone, but when \(I\) answered It, no one said nothing.

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Q So your phone rings and it's Pooka's number --
A Right.
Q -- and when you click to answer it, no one was on the other side?

A That's correct.
Q Could you tell from listening whether -- you know, like the phone call didn't go through or whether it was like a signal or could you hear anything or was it just dead?

A It was just dead.
Q When you got that call, what did you do?
A I said hello, hello; nothing; then I called back and it went to voice mail.

Q So you called back her cell phone?
A Right.
Q And you got voice mail?
A Right.
Q So you never spoke to her?
A No.
Q The last conversation you had was maybe around eleven?
A Right.
Q Prior to that eleven o'clock conversation, did you have a couple earlier conversations?

A Yes.
Q In any of those conversations, did you ever hear music
playing in the background?
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A I did hear music, yeah.
Q When you had that call where you got the dead -- the dead end on the other side and then you called back, did you ever make any other attempts to call her that afternoon?

A I did.
Q okay. And did you just keep getting a voice mail or what happened?

A Voice mail.
Q How was it that you ended up leaving work that day? What happened?

A I had a pick up off of Bonanza and Lamb, which they had to go to the Community College. That's on Cheyenne and Pecos. So I took Bonanza up to Lamb -- I mean Bonanza to Pecos and then Pecos all the way down to the college.

Q And what happened as you went that route?
A When I was passing over Washington, I thought I seen her in the back of a police car. So when I dropped off my client, I came back that way and got off the bus and that's when her brother's girlfriend told me that she was no longer there.

Q She told you she had died?
A Yeah.
Q Did you actually get -- you parked your bus and you went over?

A Yeah, I parked it like on the other end and then I walked to the apartment.

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Q Were the police already there?
A Yes.
Q And so were people standing outside?
A Yes.
Q And one of her brother's girlfriends kind of told you
what happened?
A Yes.
Q After you heard that, did you stay there or what did you
do?
A I called my mom.
Q And did you go get your mom or did your mom come over?
A She met me at my job and then we proceeded over there.
Q So your mom meets you back where you drop off your bus? Is that yes?
A Yes.
Q And then you and your mom go back to the Pecos --
A Me, my mom and my brother.
Q When you went back to the Pecos apartment that night, did you talk to the police?

A I did.
Q And they interviewed you on tape?
A Yeah.
Q Is that yes?
A Yes.
Q Okay. Sometime after that night, did you have an
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    A Yeah. She was a happy person.
    Q And then you got a call on your cell phone from Sheila?
    A Yeah.
    Q And that would have been at approximately 1:35 that
    afternoon?
A Yeah.
Q And when you answered it, there was nobody on the other
line?
A That's correct.
Q Did you try calling her back at that time?
A I did.
Q And did anybody answer the phone?
A Nope, went straight to voice mail.
Q And I think you said that you and Sheila started a
romantic relationship around August of '04?
A That's correct.
Q So you were together for approximately seven months?
A That's right.
Q Now, you said that she didn't spend the night --
Miss Weckerly went back three days prior to the 23rd.
Do you remember when, prior to that time, Sheila would
have spent the night with you?
A Maybe a week or -- and a half.
Q Was that common, that she would spend the night with you
about once every week and a half?

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A No. She was ill; she said I worked too long, so she wanted to go home with her mom.

Q Okay. So in that seven month period, it was more common that she would spend the night more often than that?

A Yeah.
Q What was the relationship like between you and Sheila's mother?

MS. WECKERLY: Objection; relevance.
THE COURT: What is the relevance?
MR. PATRICK: Well, the relevance is Mom didn't know that
they were having a sexual relationship; she didn't know that she
was having a sexual relationship with George Brass.
THE COURT: I'll give you a little leeway; just one question.

Go ahead.
THE WITNESS: Can you repeat it?
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q Yeah. What kind of relationship did you have with Sheila's mother?

A Didn't know her.
MR. PIKE: A little more leeway?
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q Did you ever talk to her?
A Not really, no.
Q Okay. Did you meet her?
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A No.
Q You never met her in those seven months?
A No.
Q On the 24th, you said that your shift started approximately 6:30 in the morning?

A Correct.
Q Okay. Where did you say you went to pick up your manifest that day?

A On Simmons and Carey.
Q Okay. And about how far was that from Sheila's house?
A About a 15 minute drive.
Q So you had plenty of time to get to work on time?
A Yeah.
Q Were you aware of any other boyfriends or girlfriends
that Sheila had during the time that you were seeing her?
A No.
Q She never talked about any boyfriends to you?
A Ex-boyfriends, yeah.
Q She talked about ex-boyfriends?
A Yes.
Q But nobody that she was seeing at the same time?
A No.
Q Did you feel that you had a monogamous relationship with
Sheila?
A I did, yeah.
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\(Q\) The ex-boyfriend that she talked about, do you know his name?

A will.
Q Will? Okay.
Did Sheila mention if they wrote letters back and forth
to each other?
A No.
Q In your statement, you told the police that Sheila
indicated that she was trying to get back together with Will.
MS. WECKERLY: Objection.
THE WITNESS: I never said that.
THE COURT: I'm sorry. What did he say?
MS. WECKERLY: He said, in your statement, you indicated
Sheila said.
THE COURT: No, you can't say what Sheila said.
MR. PATRICK: I didn't use the word said, but .-
THE COURT: The objection is sustained.
MR. PATRICK: That's all, Judge.
THE COURT: Anything else?
MS. WECKERLY: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Thanks, Miss Toney. Appreciate your
testimony. You are excused.
(Witness excused.)

THE COURT: Next.
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MS. WECKERLY: Shawn Fletcher.
(Witness sworn.)

THE CLERK: Please be seated.
Please state your name, spelling first and last name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Shawn Fletcher; S-h-a-w-n, F-l-e-t-c-h-e-r. THE COURT: Go ahead.

\section*{SHAWN FLETCHER}
called as a witness on behalf of the State,
having been first duly swom, was examined and testified as follows:

\section*{DIRECT EXAMINATION}

BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q How are you employed?
A I am employed with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department as a senior crime scene analyst.

Q How long have you worked as a crime scene analyst?
A Twelve years.
Q Always for Metro?
A Yes.
Q What does a crime scene analyst do?
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A As a crime scene analyst, we respond to the crime scenes at the request of either a detective or the patrol officer.

Our main job is documenting the scene and we generally start with that through photography. So we photograph the scene; we'il do any evidence collection and preservation that we need to do, fingerprint processing, and in cases like this, we complete a crime scene diagram.

Q Are you okay?
A Yeah.
Q Do you have training that allows you to work in that capacity?

A Yes. Most of us have a degree in either criminal justice or one of the science fields. Mine is in criminal justice and also in fitness and nutrition. And then once we get hired, we go through an academy that is specific to crime scene. It's not the police academy, but it's a crime scene academy,

And then we also go through a 13 week field training program where we ride with the senior people and get our field experience.

And then we're sent to quite a few classes. I've been to many death investigation classes, shooting reconstruction, blood spatter, fingerprint processing, photography. So it's pretty much a constant in the field training as well as classes and seminars.

Q When you first start as a crime scene analyst, could you respond by yourself to scenes or do you respond kind of with a
training or someone supelvising you?
A In the beginning, we're with a trainer and then, gradually, the longer we've been on, we start going to more complicated scenes by ourselves.

Q And so when you first start out, I assume you are not going to a homicide or a potential homicide scene?

A Not usually.
Q You were working obviously on March the 24th of 2005?
A Yes.
Q Were you asked to respond to 1001 North Pecos?
A Yes.
Q That's obviously in Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada?
A Yes.
Q Were you the only crime scene analyst who responded to that location?

A No. I was with Dave Horn, who is also a senior crime scene analyst, and my supervisor Mike Perkins.

Q We've heard a little -- well, quite a bit actually about the crime scene itself and we've heard this is a multi-building apartment complex.

When the crime scene people get there, yourself,
Mr. Horn, and I think you said Mike Perkins, how is it that you three decide how you are going to divide the work at the scene?

A Normally, we just talk about it amongst ourselves.
Normally, one crime scene analyst will do the photography and then
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another crime scene analyst will do the diagram and the evidence.
In this case, Dave Horn did the photography and I handled
the diagram and the evidence.
Q When you three crime scene analysts get to the scene, do you and the detectives confer as to how the scene itself is going to be processed?

A Yes.
Q And then you go about, I assume, documenting it?
A That's correct.
Q In terms of the photography, is that the first thing

\section*{that's done at a scene?}

A Yes, usually it is.
Q Why would that be the case?
A The photography is done first to document the scene, how it was when we arrived.

Normally, as you are diagramming and picking up evidence and stuff, you are moving things around, so it's important to get the photographs done before you move anything.

Q And you were not the person who did the photographs in this case; you did the diagram?

A Yes.
Q And would that also mean that you impounded evidence?
A Yes.
Q In addition to impounding actual pieces of evidence, did you process certain items of evidence for the presence of latent ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

\section*{fingerprints?}

A Yes.
Q Any idea how much latent print processing that you did at the scene?

A From what I recall, we did quite a bit.
Q Okay.
A I mean, we were doing door frames and counter tops and the items of evidence that I recovered were printed as well.

Q When you are processing the structure, like the door frame or counter top, is it noted in your report if you are unable to obtain a fingerprint off a particular item?

A No. Normally, what we'll do is we process the scene and the items that we recover prints from are listed in the report.

Q Okay. So everything that you attempt to get fingerprints from isn't in the report; you report what you actually are successful with?

A Right.
Q And then my next question on that is: Once you are successful in recovering a latent fingerprint, what steps do you take to preserve that fingerprint for examination by a latent print expert?

A The fingerprint lifts are placed on a white card and the white cards have a heading on them that say what the event number, the case number Is; they've got my name on \(i t\), the date, the actual address location and the victim's name; and then they've ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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also got the exact description of the item that the fingerprint was recovered from.

Q Miss Fletcher, I'm putting on the overhead what's been admitted as State's Proposed Exhibit 2.

Do you recognize that?
A Yes.
Q That's the crime scene diagram that you completed for this case?

A Yes.
Q On the right side of the diagram, there appears to be kind of a legend and numbers one through 20.

A Yes.
Q Are those at least various or potentially significant
items of evidence that you noted on the diagram?
A They are, yes.
Q And I assume the numbers on the right correspond to the numbers that we see on the diagram?

A They do.
Q Okay. I'd like to talk specifically about the living
room. As we look at the diagram and in kind of the corner of the living room where items one and two are, can you circle that with your finger on the screen?

\section*{A (Complies.)}

Q Okay. What are items one and two on the dlagram?
A Items one and two, there were two CDs up on top of the
2
speaker and a clear CD case.
And then number two, behind the speaker is another CD.
Q Okay. And were those items -- did you attempt to get
latent fingerprints from those items?
A Yes.
Q And the ones that you were successful in obtalning, those would be preserved on those fingerprint cards for comparison by a print expert?

A Correct.
Q Okay. What is item five that we see in the living room area?

A Item five right here was a speaker wire and it was just lying on the floor.

Q Okay. And it wasn't obviously connected to anything?
A No, it was not.
Q Okay. Let's move into the bedroom area, which is on the right side of the diagram.

On the bed itself, there is a number three.
What is that?
A That was a sealed envelope with a letter inside of it.
Q Okay. And was that actually Impounded as evidence?
A Yes.
Q And it was photographed as well?
A Yes.
Q And also the bedroom, it looks like there is items seven,
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eight and 10 through 13.
Can you circle where that is on your diagram.
A (Complies.)
Q What are those items?
A Those items -- number seven was a Gatorade bottle that
had a little bit of Gatorade feft in it.
Eight is probably the liquid sample from the Gatorade bottle. Number nine is from the bottle.

Number ten was a pack of peanuts, an open pack of peanuts.

Eleven was a pack of beef sticks and cheese; the cheese was still sealed and the beef sticks were gone.

Twelve is actually the pea nuts from the peanut pack.
Q And 13 is like a residue?
A Yes.
Q Okay.
A That was a residue from the beef stick side of the package.

Q Okay. Let me start with that one then.
When you say it was a residue from the beef stick, what were you checking there? What did you do?

A Since the beef stick package was open and the beef sticks were already gone, we just swabbed it for possible DNA.
\(Q\) And you are not a DNA analyst?
A No. ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
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    Q You just collect it for later testing?
    A Correct.
    Q So you swab thls kInd of package of beef stick snack and
    later Impounded that?
    A Yes.
    Q With regard to the Gatorade bottle, you sald you took a
    liquid sample of it.
Do you recall if you tried to recover latent fingerprints
off of the Gatorade bottle itself?
A Yes, we did.
Q And were you successful in obtaining prints from the
bottle?
A I believe so.
Q And those would have been submitted?
A Correct.
Q What about on the other snack items, like the package of peanuts or the beef and cheese pack?
A Yes, I did all of that, and I belleve there was prints on both of those.
Q Okay. And those were submitted for the print experts?
A Yes.
Q Let's move into the bathroom area, which is obviously where the victim was in this case.
Did you take a sample of the bath water itse!?
A Yes.
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Q Maybe it would have been important potentlally In determining the cause of death or something like that?

A It's possible, yes. We took a sample from there.
Q Do you recall If you attempted to fingerprint any area of the bathroom?

A I believe we did. I believe we fingerprinted the whole bathroom.

Q Why would you fingerprint the whole bathroom in a case like this?

A Well, generally, you know, you are looking for areas that appear to be disturbed in a scene. Obvlously, we have the victim in that area, so I believe that we did the whole bathroom. I don't think I did most of it. I think Dave Horn did it, but I'm certain that the bathroom was done.

Q Okay. And Dave Horn is one of the other crime scene analysts who responded?

A Yes.
Q And you sort of divide up the work on collection of latent fingerprints?

A Yes, we divide that up. We both did latent fingerprint processing In this case.

Q But in this particular case, because the victlm is actually located in the bathroom, that would be an area that you concentrated on for fingerprints?

A I would think so, yeah. Like I said, we kind of divided ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

It up, because I wasn't in tuere myself.
Q And any prints would have been submitted to an expert for their review?

A Yes.
Q You were present at the scene obviously when the victim was still in the bathroom?

A Correct.
Q And at some polnt, she is removed?
A Yes.
Q When she was removed from the bathroom, were you able to observe her clothing at all that was left in the bathroom?

A Yes.
Q Do you recall what clothing was left in there?
A Her clothing initially -- well, even when she was still
in there, she initlally had a shirt and towel on top of her.
There was a hair plece on the floor. There was a bra on the
floor. And then there was a pair of jeans on the floor that had a pair of thong panties over them.

Q The clothing that was on the floor, the hair plece, the jeans that you mentioned and the bra, when you were collecting or In contact with those items of clothing, did you note whether or not they were wet or dry?

A They were all wet, yes.
Q Okay. And in terms of Impounding it, how do you impound wet cothing?

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A When we have wet items, we have what we call a drying closet back at the lab and there is individual lockers in this drying closet, so, normally, if we have wet items, they're hung up In the drying closet to air dry first and then they get impounded once they're dry.

Q I'm showing you what's been marked as State's Proposed Exhibits 48 through 50. Could you just look through those three photographs and tell me If you recognize what is depicted in that?

MR. PIKE: While she is doing that, they've been reviewed
by defense counsel prior to being shown to the witness and we have no objection.

THE COURT: They will be admitted.
I thought you said 48 to 50, but it looks more than three. What were the numbers?

MS. WECKERLY: It's just three.
THE WITNESS: Yeah, 48, 49 and 50.
Yes, I recognize them.
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q And do they depict, I guess, your laying out the clothing and some processing that you did back at the crime lab with regard to certain items of evidence?

A Yes.
Q And they're a fair and accurate depiction of that?
A They are.
MS. WECKERLY: The State moves to admit 48 through 50. ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

THE COURT: Admitted.
(State's Exhibits 48 through 50 admitted into evidence.)

BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q I'm putting on the overhead what's been admitted as States 49.

In that photograph, what are we looking at?
A What you are looking at here are the items from the bedroom floor and the CD from the living room.

These tabs that you see here, that's the coroner of the fingerprint tape. So each place where you see the tape, those are fingerprint iffts. So that's what you are looking at in that photo.

Q And the tape is put on a card, right?
A Correct.
Q And then a print expert can see the lifts that were taken because the print is on the card?

A Yes.
Q Although we have the photograph of those, those weren't the only items obviously that you attempted to get fingerprints from, but that's just what it looks like?

A That's correct, yes.
Q Now, I'm putting on the overhead State's 48. What are we looking at in that photograph? ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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A In this photograph, you are looking at the jeans and the thong panties that were on the bathroom floor.

As you can see, the thong has been pulled up over the leg of the panties; it's backwards and kind of inside out. You can see the tag right here. So those are the jeans that are on the floor in the bathroom.

Q And you actually noted the positloning of the thong or the pantles on the outside of the jeans, backwards, and kind of -well, the legs are off, right?

A Yes.
Q Not in normal wearing position?
A That's correct.
Q And that's the documentation of this photograph?
A Yes.
MS. WECKERLY: Thank you.
I'll pass the witness.
THE COURT: Questions?
MR, PIKE: Thank you. I just have a few questions.

\section*{CROSS-EXAMINATON}

BY MR. PIKE:
Q During the course of the investigation, I guess you were working closely with Detective Vaccaro at the scene?

A Yes.
Q Okay. And you were going through and doing the ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

\section*{fingerprinting.}

During that period of time, you were also looking for any
shoe prints or shoe marks that may be there?
A That's possible, yes. I don't believe there were any.
Q Okay. You don't recall there being any footprints or anything.

Did you prepare an independent report on this?
A The evidence impound is my report, yes.
Q Okay. So everything that was impounded from everyone?
A Yes. I did all the impounding.
Q Okay. And the items that you impounded and then submitted for review were the items that you felt may have evidentiary value?

A Correct.
Q Based upon the knowledge of the scene that you had; is that correct?

A Yes.
Q And you impounded the pantles because you felt that they may have evidentiary value?

A Correct.
Q Panties often have evidentiary value In cases that involve sexual assaudt, don't they?

A Yes.
Q They also provide information about who may have had sexual intercourse with a person who had worn those panties?
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A It's possible, yes.
Q Okay. Other clothing, similar to panties, may have the same evidentiary value, such as pajamas?

A It's possible.
Q Panties that were worn the night before or earlier that day?

A correct.
Q And other than the panties that were located or that were associated with the body, which would have been the panties in the photograph that we dealt with here, you didn't recover or Impound any other used or worn panties?

A No.
Q During the course of your collecting of items during that, you were not informed by anyone that any sort of a timeline of clothing evidence may need to be collected, were you?

A No. The only evidence 1 had of anything was a dress that we coilected that I believe the mother had said she had been wearing that morning; that was impounded as well.

Q So you were unaware as to what pajamas she may have been wearing or what bottoms she may have been wearing earlier In the day?

A Right, I didn't have any knowledge of that at the time.
Q In going through and processing for fingerprints, you were collecting fingerprints off a number of different surfaces and different textures; is that correct?

\section*{A Yes.}

Q And what sort of equipment did you employ in collecting those fingerprints?

A Most of the items that I did were processed, some with super glue and then with powder.

I believe Dave Horn did most of the processing of the stationary items at the scene, but most of mine were chemicals and powder.

Q And did you collect the fingerprints in the bathroom or was that by CSA Horn?

A I did not collect any fingerprints in the bathroom. I don't know if he did or not.

Q Okay, He processed that room?
A I believe so.
Q Okay. So you didn't attempt to process the body for any fingerprints off of the body?

A No.
Q Did you have the equipment available to you or for you to use that day in order to attempt to obtain fingerprints off of the body?

A It's possible to get that equipment out there, depending on what method you wanted to use. We had things we could have used and there is other methods that we would have had to bring stuff out.

Q Okay. So maybe, maybe not.
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There were other things that would have had to have been
brought out?
A Yeah.
Q Okay.
A Normally, yeah.
Q And you were successful in collecting fingerprints off of the CD covers?

A Yes.
Q You were successful in collecting identifiable or clear enough fingerprints off of the CD covers, so that you felt that they may be able to be matched to a known exemplar?

A Right.
Q And that's what you look for -- you look for -- you have to make a value judgment on that fingerprint and say: I can use that or potentially the individual that is examining it can use it?

A Correct.
Q And you collect those.
And the other ones you think they may have a slight
chance of having evidentiary value, you keep what may be of value but you have to make a value judgment?

A Yes.
Q And in going through and doing that, you also are collecting or looking for any other piece of evidence that may be important.

Now, because yuu were checking the panties in this case, I assume that there may have been, in the mind of you as an investigator, a sexual component to it?

A It's possible, yes.
Q And you are trained also in the collection of blood and blood spatter? You indicated that?

A Yes.
Q Okay. And you can identify bodily fluids, proteins, by light, wands or light equipment; is that correct?

A That's possible, yes.
Q What kind of equipment was that? What is it called?
A Well, there is several different lights that we use;
there is the poli-light; there is an omni-chrome; there is hand held lights that we'll use. There is UV lights.

Q And were those available to you on that day?
A I don't believe we had the lights out there.
Q When I say were those available to you, the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, your department, had that equipment but you didn't have it there?

A Yes, that's correct.
Q So there was not a sweep or a testing of the carpet, the bedspread or anything else for bodily fluids that may not be visible to the eye?

A That's correct, there was not.
Q But you would have made a visual attempt to locate ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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something like that?
A Yes.
Q Okay. Because you are processing the entire scene?
A Correct.
MR. PIKE: Thank you. I have nothing further.
THE COURT: Anything else?
MS. WECKERLY: No. Thank you.
THE COURT: Thanks, Miss Fletcher. Appreciate it.
(Witness excused.)

THE COURT: Call your next witness.
MS. LUZAICH: Fred Boyd.
THE CLERK: Thank you. Please be seated.
State your name, spelling your first and last name for
the record.
THE WITNESS: My name is Fred Maurice Boyd; F-r-e-d, B-o-y-d.

THE COURT: Go ahead.
MS. LUZAICH: Thank you.

\section*{FRED BOYD}
called as a witness on behalf of the State,
having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

Q Sir, how are you employed?
A My job title is forensic scientist; my classification is latent prints examiner, employed with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, assigned to the latent print detall of the forenslc laboratory.

Q And how long have you been with the forensic laboratory at Metro?

A Twelve and a half years.
Q Can you describe for our jury what tralning and education you have that qualifies you to be a latent print examiner?

A I've been associated with the discipline for a little over 40 years. I started my training with the United States Army Criminal Investigation Command, which is the Army CID. I was a field agent for ten years working cases, processing scenes.

I then went into the career field, one of them being the crime laboratory, and I chose fatent prints as my chosen profession in the Army.

I retired with \(\mathbf{2 0}\) years of service in the Army, in the Army CID, as a chief warrant officer specializing in latent print identification. Most of my additional tralning was within the United States Army.

I attended various FBI schools and things in training and seminars through the Army. I retired in '88, went to Boward ACCUSCRIPTS (702) \(391-0379\)

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County Sheriff's Office, worked at the crime laboratory there in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, eight and a half years there. And then I was here for 12 and a half years at Metro.

I'm currently a member of the International Association for Identification, lifetime member. I take annual proflciency testing through our laboratory and through the quality training service. This is required annual training for us.

I'm certified by the Internal Association for
Identification. I'm a member of the Nevada chapter of the International Association for Identification. I'm on the certification committee of that organization.

Just an accumulation of years of working in the discipline and training.

Q Have you testified as an expert in the area of fingerprint identification and comparison in the Eighth Judicial District Court, as well as many other judicial courts?

A Yes, ma'am, I have.
Q On many occasions?
A Yes, I have.
Q Thank you.
Can you tell our jury what a latent print examiner does?
A A latent print examiner, we evaluate latent prints that
are submitted to us, usually by crime scene personnel or those
latent prints that we may develop ourselves as latent print examiners on the evidence that we process ourselves at the
laboratory.
We evaluate those fingerprints to latent prints to determine if they are sufficient for comparison purposes.

By that, I mean if there is significant detail that we can make a comparison between that latent print and a set of known prints from a known person.

If we classify a print as no value for identiflcation,
for insufficient ridge detail, we're saying that that print is of no value for comparison and I cannot make an identification with that no value print, even if I do have a set of known prints from that person.

Q What is a latent print?
A The word latent means hidden. In our discipline, a latent print basically refers to that fingerprint that you find on a plece of evidence that you usually can't see.

Sometimes you can see it and when you can see it, it's called a visible print or maybe a patent print.

But the normal print that we find is the Invisible print that we can't see and it has to be recovered basically by maybe fingerprint powder or some technique of processing, maybe even chemically, to help make that print visible.

Q So If Miss Weckerly is looking somewhere else and I take her purse while she's not looking and I touch something here while picking up her purse, somebody can come over here, dust thls and potentially get my latent print?

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A That is the normal procedure, although there is times when maybe even though you touch something, you may not necessarily leave a print. There are certain factors why maybe a print might not be on a surface for processing.

Q Well, that was going to be my next question because everybody saw me touch that paper.

Why might my print not show up on that paper?
A Well, we have two different types of surfaces. We have a non-porous surface, which is a fiat surface like this, where your latent print residue usually remains on top of the surface.

That piece of paper is porous type surface, where any touch of that, any perspiration that you have, it absorbs down inside the paper and you may have to process that chemically, although if you go like that there, you more than likely may not leave a print. There may be a smudge or something like that.

You really have to handle the item to some degree, whether it would be -- well, some degree of time that would allow the perspiration or moisture to absorb onto that surface.

And it's that medium, that substrait, that we try to process to recover, to make visible.

Q Or, for example, if the air conditioning was really low in here and I was freezing and there was no persplration on my fingers, would that affect my ability to leave a print behind?

A That could, yes.
Q How?
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A Well, not everybody is a secreter. There are some people who can touch things all day long and they won't sweat. They may not leave an impression on the surface.

If It's real hot, if it's sweating all the time, then you may have an item that Is more -- or you are more receptive to leaving a print on a surface if you have sweaty hands and then to leave your perspiration on the surface.

Q Okay. So if you have a latent print and you want to compare it to a known print, you would go somewhere to get that known print. So because I work for the county, my prints are on file; and when you saw me take it, you went and got my prints on file and compared them to the latent that was found there.

And that's what you do on a daily basis, right?
A Yes.
Q In that capacity, were you employed in June of 2006 doing this at the crime Jab?

A Yes, ma'am, I was.
Q Were you asked to compare some prints from a crime scene where the individual Sheila Quarles was murdered?

A Yes, ma'am.
Q And were you asked to compare a set of latent prints to a set of known prints or known individuals?

A Yes, ma'am.
Q Do you remember how many prints were lifted and presented to you for comparison?

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A I do have that in my notes.
Q Would it refresh your recollection to review your notes?
A Yes.
MS. LUZAICH: Please go right ahead.
THE WITNESS: Your Honor, may I read it?
THE COURT: Sure.
THE WITNESS: There are 21 latent prints that were
submitted to me to evaluate. The 21 latent prints were submitted
by two crime scene analysts.
BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q Who were there?
A Crime scene analyst Dave Horn and Shawn Fletcher.
Q That was the young lady that was just leaving right now, right?

A Yes.
Q Of the 21 latent prints that were submitted to you, were all of them of sufficient quality for you to be able to do anything with them?

A No, ma'am, they are not.
Q What was wrong with some of them or all of them and how many of them were you not able to do anything with?

A Of the 21, there were 12 of those latent print print cards that were of no value for comparison purposes, meaning that they possess insufficient ridge detail to do a comparison with.

That left nine cards that were workable. I mean, that ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
if they could match up any candidates. It gives ust candidate list of people that have similar type fingerprints and patterns.

When we encode a latent print into the system, we baslcally encode the level two detall that we see and it's this feature that the computer responds to in its search.

In this case, the latent prints that were not identified, those being of AFIS quality, they were put in the system and they were searched through the system; however, there was no match to those prints.

Q So that means that everybody whose prints have been entered into AFIS has been checked against those and those people's prints that have been entered do not match those prints?

A That's correct.
Q Is it possible for prints to be of value but not of AFIS quality?

A Yes, ma'am.
Q Why is that?
A Well, the computer requlres certaln criteria in order to have it be put in.

For example, when you touched that, you went like that, so your tips would be on there. We don't put tips into AFIS.

AFIS basically scans the prints of the person, the center of the pattern, and If you have a print on the side, like maybe a partial on the side here, a partial print or tip, we don't put those in.

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It's just a matter of what the -- we are under certain guidelines as to what we can put Into the system. So the tip, side of the fingers, prints that have a lack of minutia characteristics and points, dependIng on the clarity, we may or may not put them in, depending on the print itself.

Q Okay. So, Mr. Boyd, you sald that your original request to compare prints was to compare those prints of value as Sheila Quarles, Qunise Toney, Robert Lewis and Debra Quarles and you only identifled Sheila Quarles' prints.

A Yes, ma'am.
Q On August 22nd of 2006, did you receive another request to compare the latent prints that were found to another individual?

A Yes, ma'am, we did.
Q Who was that other Individual?
A The other Individual was a Norman Flowers.
Q And did you receive prints that were known to be the prints of Norman Flowers to compare those to the latents?

A Yes, ma'am.
Q And did you make that comparison?
A Yes, ma'am, I did.
Q What, if anything, did you find?
A I compared the remaining and identified latent prints
that we had to the known prints of Mr. Norman Flowers and, upon my examination, I found no identification. I did not identify

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Mr. Flowers as to making any of those prints.
Q Okay. Now, the prints that you had, the latent prints that were of value and that you were able to compare to the other individuals, where dld they come from?

That's glven to you, a description of the location the prints were IIfted from; is that correct?

A Yes, ma'am.
Q Can you tell me where the prints of value came from that you compared to Norman Flowers?

A Yes. The unidentified prints that we have, if I may refer to my notes --

Q Go right ahead.
A The latent prints that were submitted by crime scene analyst Horn that were not identified, there was a five drawer bureau chest in the southeast bedroom.

There was an exterlor door jam, north door of the southwest bedroom. That's the wording on the lift card.

And thls print was AFIS quality and it was put Into the AFIS system; It was not matched.

This print was entered initially when it came Into the crime lab and upon me receiving the subsequent requests later on to Mr. Flowers at that time, sInce it was still not identlfied, I researched that at that time and it was still no match. So that print is still outstanding.

The known Identified prints that were submitted by crime ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
scene analyst Fletcher is from a compact disk titled Jagged Edge, and one, two, three -- there were four prints from a beef cheese packet from the bedroom floor. And one print was previously identified to the victim from that beef cheese packet.

Q Okay. So the fact that his prints were not identified by you doesn't mean he wasn't In the apartment; it fust means that he didn't touch the door jam at that location, he didn't touch the compact disk at that location, and he didn't touch the beef and cheese; Is that correct?

A No. The only thing I can testify to is that the prints that I looked at that were obtained, they were not identified to Mr. Flowers. I can't say whether he was there. I can't say whether he was not there.

Q okay. All you can say is that those prints that you found weren't his?

A That is correct.
MS. LUZAICH: Thank you. Nothing further.

\section*{CROSS-EXAMINATION}

BY MR. PIKE:
Q Mr. Boyd, good to see you. I just have a few questions. In reference to the obtaining and examination of fingerprints then, it sounds like it's part art and part science. You have the sclence in the chemicals that you use, the items that are used; and then there is an art in collecting it, doing the
physical manipulation; and then part of the art intuiterpreting ans examining that latent print or lifted print against an exemplar.

Would that be a good description of what you do?
A That would be a good description,
Q And then going through this, you have certain tools that you can use, which is AFIS, you've indicated.

And then the rest of the time, it involves going through and comparing against known exemplars that are obtained or referred to by the submitting detective or somebody that's involved in the case; is that correct?

A It is correct.
Q An in this case, you were only asked to do that two?
A Yes, sir.
Q Were never asked to compare this to the fingerprint of a George Brass?

A No, sir.
Q Or anybody else?
A No, just the names that I mentioned.
Q And the last time you were asked to do that was in August of \(2006 ?\)

A Yes.
Q I think you gave the August 26th date?
A Right. The date of examination to Mr. Flowers was 8/31 of,'06, yes.

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Q But you stand ready with the exemplars that you have and you preserve them so that if you were requested to examine any future fingerprints, you could do that?

A Yes, sir.
Q And you preserved that for how long?
A Oh, this is a homicide. These prints will be retained probably forever.

MR. PIKE: Thank you. I have no further questions.
THE COURT: Anything else?

REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q You did your last examination in August of 06.
Since the prints have been entered into AFIS by you, if
somebody subsequently gets arrested and their prints are entered
into AFIS, if it matches the latents that you have entered, would
it kick it out automatically or would you actually have to go request it?

Do you understand my question?
A Yes. If a person is arrested and if it does hit on that particular print, then hopefully it will come out as a number one respondent.

If it comes out as a number \(\mathbf{1 0}\) or \(\mathbf{2 0}\) respondent, under a
TLI search, this would be considered a ten print to latent search; it may not be picked up.

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was comfortable with it; and while he was on the pnone with the police, he stood over her to see if she was breathing.

Q So it was as a result of the 911 operator that you three are checking to see if Miss Koot is breathIng or anything like that?

A Yes, ma'am.
Q And you and Miss Craw are watching as Mr. Hernandez is on the phone and doing those things?

A Yes.
Q Other than checking to see if she was breathing, did you see Mr. Hernandez move the body at all or dramatically change the condition of the body?

A No.
Q And you were there the whole time?
A Yes, ma'am.
Q And then eventually police or paramedics arrive?
A Yes.
Q Do you recall who was the first kind of official unit to arrive, whether it was paramedics or the police?

A It was the paramedics or the fire department that was there first.

Q Ma'am, I'm showing you what's been marked as State's
Proposed Exhlbit 91.
Do you recognize what's depicted in that photograph?
A Do I recognize what? I'm sorry.
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Q How long have you been with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department?

A Four years. Ma'am.
Q And were you a police officer with Metro on May 3rd, 2005 as well?

A Yes, ma'am.
Q And on May 3rd of 2005, were you working patrol?
A Yes, ma'am.
Q Were you dispatched to the Silver Pines apartments at --
I'm sorry. I lost my whole train of thought -- \(\mathbf{6 6 5 0}\) East Russeli, Clark County, Nevada?

A Yes, ma'am.
Q Were you sent there for a suspicious death?
A Yes, ma'am.
Q When you got there, what did you see?
A When I got there, I made contact with Officer Bevilacqua. \(I\) entered the apartment, saw the apartment appear to be clean and organized; a ceiling fan and light were on. The TV was turned on as well. It was tuned to a pay per view channel.

Q What about the pay per view channel?
A It was showing information on how to access pornographic movies.

Q How to access as opposed to actually showing a
pornographic movie?
A Yes.
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Q When you entered the apartment, could you see any sign of forced entry?

A No, ma'am.
Q And you sald that it was very neat and clean, the apartment?

A Yes. Ma'am.
Q You saw the TV. What else did you see as you entered the apartment, as you walked further in?

A I walked in and I saw a black female adult laying on the
living room floor.
Q When you saw her laying on the ilving room floor, was she covered?

A No, she wasn't.
Q Was she naked?
A Yes.
Q And was she laying face up?
A Face up.
Q Showing you State's Exhibit 91, can you see that?
A Yes, ma'am.
Q Is that how she looked and how the room looked as you entered?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Did you come closer to the body?
A Yes.
Q What did you notice, if anything, about the body?
,

A Her legs were spread. She had a gold earring on her right here. There was another gold earring laying next to her.

Some of her publc hair was burned. There was an incense stick, a part of it, in her belly button.

Q An incense stick, like something you burn for aroma?
A Yes.
Q You sald part of it was in her belly button.
Was it partially burned?
A Yes.
Q Okay. What else did you notice?
A There were some ashes between her legs under her vaginal area.

Q When you noticed all of that, did you walk through the rest of the apartment as well?

A Yes, I did.
Q And what was the purpose of that?
A We were checking the rest of the apartment.
Q Okay. What did you notice, if anything?
A I noticed in the washing machine -- there was a purse,
along with its contents inside the washing machine and it appeared to have gone through a cycle. The items were wet and there was residual detergent on the Items.

Q What else did you notice In the washing machine?
A Just a purse, along with contents of it.
Q Ice cube trays?
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A Ma'am?
Q Ice cube trays?
A Yes, ma'am.
Q Did you go further than the washing machine?
A Yes, ma'am. In the master bedroom, the bathtub was full of water. There was some makeup items, jewelry, newspaper in the bathtub and it was all covered up with a blue towel.

Q Okay. Makeup items, paper as well?
A Yes, ma'am.
Q Did you find all of that odd?
A Yes, I did.
Q What did you all do?
A Well, homiclde was notified. They responded. We secured the scene, waited for homicide to conduct their investigation.

Q Okay. You secured the scene and that would be that only
law enforcement personnel could come it?
A Correct.
Q Is that to preserve the scene so that nothing would be damaged or disturbed?

A Yes, ma'am.
Q And you called homicide because?
A It was susplcious.
MS. LUZAICH: Okay. Thank you.
THE COURT: Any questions?
MR. PIKE: Yes, I do.

\section*{CROSS-EXAMINATION}

BY MR. PIKE:
Q Officer, when you went into the scene, your duties in going into the scene are, number one, make sure there is nobody else in there, so that you and any other responding personnel are safe. That's one of the things you are supposed to do, right?

A Correct.
Q And you went through the entire location to make sure that that was, in fact, true?

A Yes, sir.
Q The other part of your responsibilities was to make a determination whether you should call detectives, If so, which division, and whether or not you should call medical personnel. Would that be an accurate assessment of what your duties were?

A Yes, sir.
Q Okay. And you've received training in performing those duties and you've also received training in the processing and collection of evidence as part of your training to be a police. officer; is that true?

A Yes, sir.
Q Okay. And in going through that, you would make it a point not to touch anything that may be of evidentiary value?

A Yes, sir.
Q You left the TV on or did you turn it off?
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A I did not touch the TV. It stayed on.
Q Was there a TV remote that you observed there?
A I do not recall seeing a remote.
Q Anything like that that may have fingerprints on it, you would not have touched?

A Correct.
Q When you arrived at the scene, you indicated there was another officer. Could you spell his last name for court reporter, please?

A I believe it is Bevilacqua, B-e-v-i-1-a-c-q-u-a. I'm not sure of the spelling.

Q It's a whole lot closer than I would have come.
And you were the only two officers that were in there?
A No. There were three of us.
Q Who was the other officer?
A Officer Gallagher. He was my training officer.
Q Okay. And had you all arrived at the same time or was Officer Gallagher there earlier?

A No. Officer Bevilacqua responded at approximately 913 hours.

Q And then you responded second?
A Yes, sir.
Q Did you take any statements from any individuals at that time?

A No, I did not.
2

Q After the detectives arrived and they took control of the scene, were you then relieved from this responsibility and went about your other duties?

A No, I didn't. I stayed until they were done with their Investigation.

Q Okay. So you were involved in the collection of any statements and the continued investigation of the scene?

A Yes, sir.
MR. PIKE: Okay. I have no further questions.
THE COURT: That's it.
MS. LUZAICH: Nothing.
THE COURT: Appreciate it, Officer. You are excused.

\section*{(Witness excused.)}

THE COURT: Okay. Well, we're right where we should be tonight so we're right on track.
(Jury admonished by the Court.)
THE COURT: Again, I expect we will probably have an article in the Nevada section tomorrow, so set that section aside or have your significant other take the article out and read the rest of the paper.

Don't form or express an opinion on the case until it's submitted to you.

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Have a good evening. We'll pick up at 9:30 tomorrow.
Again, give yourself a little leeway time because the
elevators sometimes aren't good In the morning.
Have a nice evening.
MR. PIKE: Thank you, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Your pads and pencils will be on your chair when you get here in the morning. Wear comfortable clothes.
(Proceedings concluded.)

ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript of proceedings.


Official Court Reporter

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\(\qquad\)


take, but all the other ones, I took.
Q Okay. We'll talk about that one.
I'm putting on the overhead what's been admitted as
State's Exhibit 51.
What are we looking at in that photograph?
A It's a view of the apartment building where the scene was
located. The actual scene was the third floor apartment in the middle right area of the photograph.

Q Okay. And you just indicated where it is on your screen?
A Yes.
Q Thank you.
When you first approached the scene, did you look at or examine the front door at all to see if there was any signs of forced entry?

A Yes, I did.
Q And now I'm putting on the overhead State's 52.
That would be the front door?
A Yes.
Q Any signs of a forced entry that you noted when you were
there processing the scene?
A No.
Q Now, I'm putting on the overhead State's 53. What are we looking at in that photograph?
A This is a photograph taken during the course of the scene processing and it's a view of the front door after it has been

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processed for fingerprints.
The dark colored blue-ish and black material on the door
is fingerprint powder and the areas where you see tape, as indicated on the right part of the door, are areas where latent prints were recovered.

Q So, obviously, you and Miss Green processed the door for latent prints?

A Yes.
Q And the little pieces of tape that we see on the right side of the photograph, those are what actually picks up the latent print?

A Yes. It's latent print tape. Essentially, it's two inch wide masking tape that we use to recover the latent print impressions.

Q The apartment itself that you were examining or processing, could you tell the members of the jury your overall impression of how the apartment looked, in terms of if it looked like there was a major struggle in it or if it appeared neat and clean?

A Upon entering the apartment, it appeared to be very neat and orderly and I did not see any signs of a struggle.

Q I am now putting on the overhead State's 62. What are we looking at in that photograph?
A It's an overall view of the kitchen area, which is located in the east middle area of the apartment.

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Q Appears veny clean?
A Very clean.
Q state's 64?
A It's a photograph taken of the kitchen sink area, just to show the contents of the sink and the dish drainer.

Q This is State's 65.
A It's an overall view of the dining room area, which is
located adjacent to the kitchen, just to show its general condition and the different furnishings that were present.

Q Now, I'm putting on the overhead State's 76.
What are we looking at in that photograph?

A It's the overall view of the southwest bedroom, just to show its general condition and contents when \(I\) arrived at the scene.

Q So this is the view of the bedroom before any processing or any removal of potential items of evidence took place in the bedroom?

A Yes. The normal course of my duties is to take all photographs of the scene when \(I\) arrive to show its condition, contents and any other items before processing begins.

Q And now I'm putting on the overhead State's 77.
Is that also in the bedroom area?
A Yes. That's a dresser within the bedroom.
Q And that's how the dresser appeared upon entry?
A Yes.
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Q Now, I'm putting on the overhead State's 80.
What are we looking at in that photograph?
A It's another overall view in the same bedroom. And
things that are noteworthy is this is the hallway leading from the
living room, adjacent to the washer and dryer, into the bedroom;
and this is a doorway which led into the master bathroom area and this was a doorway which led into the closet of the bedroom.

Q Now, I'm putting on the overhead State's 82.
What are we looking at in that photograph?
A An overall view of the bathroom area when \(I\) arrived.
Q The vanity area that we're looking at, did that appear to
be disturbed at all to you when you were processing the apartment?
A No.
Q Was there anything unusual in the bathroom that you noticed?

A Yes.
Q What was that?
A Items contained within the bathtub.
Q Can you describe what you mean by that?
A There was assorted watch cases, ring boxes, necklace boxes, phone books, towels, articles of clothing and other assorted items of value that were located in the bathtub, that were wet and/or damp.

Q I'm showing you State's 84.
Is that sort of a wider shot of the bathtub that you were ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

\section*{just speaking of?}

A Yes. And In addition to the things I've described, there were also things as depicted in the photograph on the rug adjacent to the bathtub, as well as a towel hanging on the shower rack for the bathtub.

Q Now, I'm putting on the overhead State's 87.
That's a closer view of the bathtub and some of the items
this were inside of it?
A Yes.
Q And you said those are items of paperwork in the name -was it In the name of victim, some of that paperwork?

A Yes.
Q And those items were all wet?
A Wet and/or damp or in the process of drying.
Q When you were processing the scene on the day that you were there, did you have knowledge that homicide detectives and another crime scene analyst were actually in the apartment a day earlier, on May 3rd?

A Yes.
Q And was it your understanding that the bathtub was full
of water at that time?
A Yes.
Q So It was drained before you got there?
A Yes.
Q Could you tell, when you looked at the bathtub, like a ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
water level at all?
A Yes. There was a water line mark on the side of the bathtub.

Q Besides the bathtub, was there another room in the
apartment that had sort of a similar odd appearance to it -- to the bathtub?

A Yes.
Q What was that?
A That was the laundry area, which was actually a closet area In the section of the living room.

Q And can you describe what that looked like.
A The washing machine contained various Items, including articles of clothing, a purse, a wallet, a daily planner, a knife, another assorted items; and some of those items had partially been removed from the washing machine and some of them were still contained within the washing machine.

A number of those items appeared to have been damp; in other words, they had been washed; and also were discolored as a result of, in my opinion, some sort of a reagent or oxidized agent placed in the washing machine.

Q And putting on the overhead State's 75, does that depict part of the washing machine area that you were describing?

A Yes, it depicts the washing machine with the tub open and then some of the contents that were in the washing machine on top of the dryer.

Q And this is state's 74, sort of a closer view of the washing machine?

A Yes. It depicts the contents on the bottom of the
washing machine tub after a number of items were removed from the washing machine tub.

Q And this Is State's 72.
Is that the purse that you were speaking of with regard to the washing machine?

A Yes. There is a purse, a wallet, a daily planner, some credit type cards and miscellaneous items.

Q Now, there appears, on those ltems, to be a residue on
them.
Was that consistent with like washing detergent or some sort of agent like that?

A In some areas, yes. There is also residue of like when paper gets wet and then gets torn up after being exposed to the water and then breaking up into pieces, then being deposited on the items, such as the white pleces on this black daily planner or a little booklet there.

Q So sort of paper kind of disintegrating as a result of water or something like that?

A Yes.
Q I assume you also were in the living room area of this apartment?

A Yes.

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Q At the time that you were there, the deceased, obviously, had been removed?

A Yes.
Q I'm showing you State's 54. Does that depict the living room area of the apartment?
A Yes, a portion of it.
Q And this is State's 56, another view of the living room?
A Yes. This is actually a view from the entryway hallway,
as you would enter the living room from the front door.
Q Now, I'm putting on the overhead State's 57. That is another view of the living room area?

A Yes, yes; specifically, the love seat area adjacent to the dining room.

Q In that photograph, did you note or can you see clothing in the photograph?

A Yes.
Q Can you circle on your screen where the clothing was?
A It was on the floor area just west of the love seat.
Q And do you remember if the clothing sort of - or what the condition of it was?

A Yes. It was a pair of shorts that were turned inside out and a pair of underwear.

Q Now, once you and Miss Green photographed the scene, what did you do next in terms of processing the apartment?

A I directed my attention to the carpet area in front of ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
the love seat.
Q And why was it that you were concentrating on that area?
A Based on information I had received and based on
observations I made of the carpet.
Q I'm putting on the overhead State's 58.
Is this the area of the carpet that you were
concentrating on?
A Yes.
Q And it's a little bit hard to see on that photograph, but is there actually a scale that you put in the photograph that sort of shows where you are concentrating?

A Yes. And what the scale does is it shows the actual size of the item that I'm photographing. If the photograph was to be blown up for a comparison, they could use the scale for measurement and also it advises that I am the person taking the photograph.

Q Now, when you were there on the 4th and you were specifically focusing on this area of the carpet, did you have information from detectives or other crime scene analysts as to where the victim was located a day earlier?

A Yes.
Q And, obviously, that's the area that you were
concentrating on?
A Yes.
Q Did you visually examine the carpet area before doing any ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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type of processing or evidence collection?
A Yes.
Q What were your findings visually?
A Visually, I saw areas of burned or charred carpet and an area of apparent blood adjacent to that burned carpet area.

Q Did you do anything else besides the visual inspection before attempting to collect evidence from that area?

A Yes.
Q Explain what you did.
A After the visual examination, looking for any types of evidence, specificaliy biological fluid stains, I used an alternate light source, which is a device that emits a specific wave length or color of light; and it's primarily used for searching areas for fluids, primarily semen, vaginal fluids, saliva and urine. It also has applications in fingerprint development.

I used this device with this solid wave length of light, which was a violet color with a pair of goggles, in an attempt to locate some biological fluid stains which might have been present on the carpet.

Q And did you locate anything?
A Yes, I did locate something.
Q Okay. Was there a specific stain that you thought you
saw, either grossly, visually, or as a result of using the alternate light source?

A Well, visually, with the naked eye, I didn't see any stains. When using the alternate light source with a pair of goggles and with a pair of goggles -- they're colored goggles and they filter out the colored lights, so I can see and visualize what is fluorescing or reflecting with the alternate light source.

And what I saw was an area approximately ten inches by ten inches surrounding the burned carpet area and it appeared to be a contaminate of some sort.

Q And putting on the overhead State's 60, is that a close up view of that segment of the carpet?

A Yes.
Q And we see, obviously, the charred area on the carpet?
A Yes.
Q But you are saying when you use the light source, it kind of fluoresced to a wider portion of the carpet?

A Yes. The carpet itself did not react or fluoresce with the use of the alternate light source; however, there was some sort of stain in the areas surrounding the burned and charred area which did fluoresce.

As a result of that, I was on my hands and knees during the examination and \(I\) was attempting to detect an odor from this area that had this stain. And also, the only area of the carpet that had this type of contaminant type stain was in the area of this burned carpet.

Q Okay. Now, when you say there was a contaminant or that ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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you were getting a reaction or visually seeing something that indicated a contaminant, what sort of things could cause that type reaction?

A Generally, it's anything that has some sort of chemical added that will fluoresce under this alternate light source.

Typically, I find these items in cosmetic products, cleaning products, products with solvents and/or oxidizers.

Q So when you look at this specific area of the carpet, it appears to be visually; and then I think you said you smelled the carpet as well, like a cleaning agent has been used on this area of the carpet?

A In my opinion, the odor was a floral type odor; and, to me, it's not unlike a fabric softener type product.

Q And once you saw that and detected that odor, did you make a determination about whether or not to actually collect that piece of carpet as evidence?

A Well, prior to collecting the -- prior to that point, what I did do is I used a swab and swabbed areas in the contaminant, the area that had that contamination, with a presumptive test, looking for some of the fluid stains.

All of these tests came back negative and, at the time, my feeling was that someone had placed a contaminant in this area in an attempt to hide evidence.

As a result of that, being prudent and erring on the side of caution, I decided to cut the carpet out for further
\(\square\)
examination by the forensic laboratory.
Q And I'm putting on the overhead State's 61. Is that a photograph of the carpet that you removed or
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the segment?

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A Yes.
Q And that was Impounded by you?
A It was Impounded by Miss Green.
Q Miss Green.
And then it was later -- I mean, you don't do the actual
DNA testing?
A No, I do not.
Q Okay. The segment of carpet that you collected -- well, let me ask it another way.

Was that the only portion of the carpet that you cut out of the whole apartment?

A Yes.
Q In addition to collecting that piece of carpet, did you and Miss Green process the apartment for latent fingerprints?

A Yes.
Q And what areas, as a crime scene analyst, would you concentrate on for fingerprints?

A In general, it's areas where I believe there has been some activity and/or areas that depict areas disturbance.

Also included in that are common walkway and areas that
people that might have been in the apartment might have touched or ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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come in contact with.
In this case, that would pertain to the doorways, the doors, the area where I found the oddities, such as the bathroom, the bathtub and the washing machine, as well as areas in the living room adjacent to the carpet.

Q I'm putting on the overhead State's 78.
That's the dresser area in the bedroom?
A Yes.
Q And it looks like there is some fingerprint tape that's
been applied to some of the items there?
A Yes.
Q So that was obviously processed?
A Yes. And just to clarify, myself and crime scene analyst McLaughlin processed the items for latent prints, not Miss Green.

Q Okay. Thank you.
And this is State's \(\mathbf{7 9 .}\)
That's sort of a wider view of the dresser area as it has
been processed?
A Yes.
Q Now, you said that you concentrated on areas that appeared odd or where there was possible disturbance.

That would include, obviously, the bathtub, which had all
those items in it?
A Yes.
Q I'm putting on the overhead State's 90.
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What are welooking at there?
A It's an overall view of, basically, the shower stall or bathtub stall, showing basically the results of my processing for latent prints.

And what I'm depicting here, in my opinion, are wipe marks or Items where a damp cloth has come across, where water has come in contact with this tile, and then I come and process it with fingerprint powder.

And what happens is the fingerprint powder would adhere to the streaks left behind as a result of the water or wiping, with some sort of moisture coming in contact with that tile.

The streaks, generally, are linear, or go side to side, and were located in the shower area.

Q So it appeared to you, based on what's depicted in that photograph, that the shower area -- and that's the bathtub which had all that wet stuff in it -- that it had been wiped down?

A Yes.
Q No way to tell, I would assume, when that occurred?
A correct.
Q I'm also putting on the overhead State's 89.
That's the vanity area of the bathroom?
A Yes.
Q Did that have the same wiped down appearance that the shower area had to you?

A Not specifically, no.
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Q Okay. Now, I'm putting on the overhead State's 69.
This looks like we're back in the laundry room area.
A Yes.
Q That's fingerprint powder that we see in that photograph?
A Yes.
Q Anything about how that powder appeared that struck you, as a crime scene investigator?

A Yes. In my opinion, there were also wipe marks on the washing machine area, specifically in the upper right area that \(I\) circled. Those had the same type of linear wipe marks as I discussed were in the shower. They were side by side and they were streak type marks.

And the way these streak marks are made, if you were to spray too much Windex on your mirror at home and wipe across it, you will get streak marks. It's the same type of philosophy in theory.

And what happens is then that streak mark will dry and then the fingerprint powder will adhere to those streak marks, which is why I'm able to come to that opinion.

Q Did you also process the kind of laundry soap and that sort of thing, that would have also been in the laundry room, for prints?

A Yes.
Q And I'm putting on the overhead State's \(\mathbf{7 0 .}\)
Does that photograph depict that sort of processing?
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A Yes, it does.
Q Do you recall whether or not you were able to recover latent prints from those items?

A I don't recall specifically. I would need to refer to my report for that.

Q Okay. Safe to say, though, if you did, those would have been submitted for examination by a latent print examiner?

A Yes.
Q Now, I'm putting on the overhead State's 66. This is back in the kitchen, correct?
A Yes.
Q And it looks like this is also a photograph depicting the attempt to collect fingerprints from the kitchen?

A Yes.
Q Do you see evidence or indications of wipe marks, as you described in the laundry room and in the bathtub area, in this kitchen area as well?

A Yes.
Q Can you point out for members of the jury where you see
that?
A It may be difficult to see, but there are areas where fingerprints were recovered; but in the corners of the sink, there were those linear wipe type marks, which were developed as a result of the fingerprint powder being applied to the kitchen sink.

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Q And based on your review of the bathtub and the laundry room and then the kitchen, as well as the carpeting where you smelled the fabric softener or type of agent, did you have an opinion whether or not, in this apartment, there had been at least the appearance of an attempt to destroy or cover up evidence?

MR. PIKE: Objection; calls for speculation. He hasn't been called for interpreting cleaning marks, when they were made.

THE COURT: Sustained. The jury can figure out what they want to figure out from that, but eartier, he testified he couldn't tell when the wipe marks occurred.

Stained.
MS. WECKERLY: Okay.
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q In terms of the carpeting in the living room area, were there other areas, beyond the actual stain that you were concentrating on, that had that same smell of detergent?

A No, no other areas except for that area of carpet with that stain had that odor.

Q Okay.
A In addition to the carpet, I did examine the sofa, the love seat, the cushions, the backs of each sofa and love seat. No other area of those type of stains or that odor that we've described.

Q Okay. The detergent or fabric softener -- I think you said there was a floral scent that you noted -- was limited to the

A Correct.
Q And this was where the victim happened to be lying?
A Based on what I was told, yes.
Q Okay. And the wipe marks that you saw in the bathtub area, that's obviously in the bathtub where there had been all those items of paper and personal items associated with the victim?

A Yes.
Q And that's where you see the wipe marks?
A Yes.
Q And then the other wipe marks that you see in the laundry room, that's where all those strange items were put through what appeared to be a wash cycle or it looked like they were in the washing machine at least?

A Yes.
Q And that's where you see wipe marks as well?
A Yes.
Q And then also along the kitchen sink area?
A Yes.
Q And throughout the apartment itself, did you ever see any indication or any sign of a forced entry?

A No.
MS. WECKERLY: Thank you, Mr. Smink.
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I'll pass witness. THE COURT: Cross.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. PIKE:
Q Good morning.
A Good morning.
Q In reference to the scene that you went to, you indicated that, as you arrived at that scene, that, in fact, you were there upon the information you received the day after detectives had been in before?

A Yes.
\(Q\) And that's not uncommon?
A No.
Q In fact, when you go over to that scene, was there some sort of a seal or something placed upon the door so that you knew that that crime scene had remained unviolated, or at least where it was sealed, it had not been opened and gone into?

A Yes, there was a seal there.
I knew it was intact prior to my arrival, but the detectives had broken it prior to my arriving on the scene.

Q You don't know that -- from your personal knowledge and whatever information you may have had about was hearsay? It wasn't sealed when you got there?

MS. WECKERLY: Your Honor, we may want to approach on ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
this.
MR. PIKE: Okay. Well. Let me rephrase the question.

\section*{BY MR. PIKE;}

Q Okay. When you went into this apartment that you processed, that we're talking about today, you went in there and -- were there detectives in there when you went In there?

A Yes.
Q Okay. That wasn't clear. That's the reason I asked that question before.

A Okay.
Q So the detectives are In there.
Are you working with them and saying: Well, you should
check here; you should check there? You are working a
collaborative effort to determine what should be examined and how it should be examined?

A The collaboration of what should be examined and that type of activlty was done more so with the crime scene analyst staff, not with the homicide detective staff.

Q And there were three of you that were going in and analyzing the scene?

A Yes.
Q And you had brought with you the alternate llght source?
A Yes.
Q Is that standard issue, a standard piece of equipment that is available to you and other crime scene analysts to take ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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into a scene to determine if there is biological fluid at the scene of a crime?

A Yes.
Q And going into that scene, then, you use that alternate light source.

If you could, explain to the ladies and gentlemen of the JURY how that works.

Is it something that you have to get up close to it or can you -- like if you are looking at the floor, the carpet, that you were talking about, do you stand here and just do that and make a determination if you should examine that further?

A Well, first off, when using the alternate light force, the environment needs to be dark. You can't do it in daylight because you would not be able to see what the alternate light source, the light with the goggles on, is reacting to.

So, first, we have to make the room with the area dark.
Then, on a cursory examination, you could examine the area as you described, where you were walking across the floor and looking for any areas which may fluoresce.

In this case, I didn't do that. In this case, I focused on the carpet area in front of the love seat when I was on my hands and knees and I was scanning the area,

What this alternate light source does is produce a light similar to that of a flashlight, about that intensity of a light and that diameter of a light. And I'm scanning this light across ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391 -0379
the carpet, looking for areas that are reacting, or, in other words, fluorescing, as a result of being viewed with the alternate light source.

Q And that also is something that is a viable investigative tool over a long period?

For instance, let me ask you this question: I assume that you have probably gone to crime scenes where a body has not been discovered for a week or longer periods of time.

A Yes, this happens.
Q Okay. And in that circumstance, when you go into a scene like that, the protein or the blological flulds will fluoresce even though they may have been there for a long period of time?

A With the exception of blood, yes.
Q And many of them will survive washing and fluids?
A That's a case by case and that's debatable.
Q Good enough for President Clinton. But In going through and making a determination, actually even by cutting out that carpet, if it flows through to the concrete or the subfloor, then, oftentimes, you will be able to determine whether or not there was carpet that had been removed, for instance, to remove a blological fluid?

A The answer to your question is: It depends on the type of bodily fluid that I'm looking for.

Q okay.
A If it's a seminal fluid or vaginal fluid stain, that ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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would not have enough volume to penetrate through the carpet onto the concrete floor.

If you are talking about blood and/or urine, then, yes,
that would be possible.
Q okay. And in going through there, you start obtaining the fingerprints from the very point that you walk in the door?

A Yes. That area was processed.
Q All right. And as you went through and processed this entire scene, how many fingerprints did you actually recover that you felt were of quality for comparison?

A Quite a few; and if you want an exact number, I can refer to my report and give you that number.

Q If you would do that, please.
For the record, the report that you are reviewing is the report that you prepared and you are refreshing your recollection with that report?

A Yes.
Q Thank you.
A Specifically what \(I\) am referring to is the attachment that has been -- the labels which were attached to the latent print cards when they were submitted.

Q Right.
A \(\mathbf{I}\) recovered \(\mathbf{2 6}\) latent lifts and Mr. McLaughlin recovered 34 latent lifts.

Q And by using the alternate light source, you recovered ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
the portion of the carpeting, correct?
You made a determination to harvest; that is the term?
A Based on what I saw, I thought It would be prudent to collect that carpet, yes.

Q And that would be for later testing that would be done?
A Yes.
Q Did you go through and -- as we noted in one of the photographs, there was some clothing.

Did you use the alternate light source In examining that clothing?

A At that time, no.
Q Did you impound that clothing for later testing?
A I believe Miss Green impounded -- she did all the impounding, so she would have impounded it.

Q Okay. But you didn't go over that to determine whether or not it may be a source of biological fluid?

A At the time I was there, those articles were still wet and until the items that we examined are dry -- those would have needed to have been drled out before that examination could have taken place.

Q So the clothing that was next to the sofa and the love seat was wet?

A Oh, I misunderstood your question.
Q I'm sorry.
A Those items, the pair of shorts and the pair of underwear ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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were impounded for further eval.
Q And now that we're talking about the same pieces of clothing, did you examine them with the alternate light source?

A No.
Q Had you done that, you could have made the determination as to whether or not there may have been biological fluid on that and to help focus the investigation?

A I don't know if it would have focused the investigation.
If I would have done that, I would have made a showing if
there were stains there, but they are being impounded and that examination wasn't golng to be subsequent regardless.

Q While you were employing the use of the alternate light source, did you go into the bedroom area?

A with the alternate light source?
Q Yes.
A No.
Q Okay. So the bedspread or other areas on the bed were not examined with the alternate light source?

A No, they were not.
Q Going through the cleaning items that were located, or were photographed by you, did you obtain samples of those cleaning solutions to determine If any of them had a floral scent or if any of them could be identified with what you belleved to be cleaning solvent on that portion of the floor?

A I recall smelling a few of them, but, no, no samples were ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
collected.
Q In going through the house or the apartment that you went
through, it showed that it was fair -- fairly clean, actually
quite clean?
A Yes.
Q And what I want to do is show you -- thls is the tub.
You went through, processed the tub for fingerprints?
A Well, this photograph, I did not take.
Q Okay. I'm not saying the photograph, but this is the tub area we're identifying. I'm just showing it to you to indicate that this is the type of a faucet and this is the type of a control that was done on that?

A Yes.
Q For anyone to turn that on, they would have to grab it and pull it out?

A Yes.
Q And that area was processed for fingerprints?
A Yes, it was.
Q Do you know if any fingerprints were obtained from that faucet?

A No. And faucets or items that are some sort of manipulation or grasping are a very poor area to recover fingerprints due to the action of the hand.

Q That area -- well, let me rephrase the question. This is also a standard tub that has a shower in it. If ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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the shower had been employed, you would have expected that there may have been water that would have made the streaks on the side go downward?

A Yes, that's possible.
Q And you did not observe that or see that?
A Not that I recall, no.
Q And how many fingerprints were obtained from the tub -not the tub -- excuse me -- from the washing machine and the dryer?

A Again, I would need to refer to my report.
Q If you would do that, please.
A A total of \(\mathbf{1 4}\) lifts were made from either the washing machine or items contained In that general vicinity.

MR. PIKE: Thank you.
I have no further questions. Thank you very much, sir.
THE COURT: Anything else, Miss Weckerly?
MS. WECKERLY: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Smink. Appreciate it. You
are excused.
(Witness excused.)

THE COURT: Next.
MS. WECKERLY: Charity Green.
THE COURT: Is this witness related to the second ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
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incident?
MS. WECKERLY: Yes.
THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, the same admonition:
In order for this to be relevant to the decision you are going to
have to make, you have to find that it's proven by clear and
convincing evidence. It can't be considered that the defendant is
a person of bad character, has a disposition to conduct crimes.
This is to related to the absence of mistake or motive on behalf
of the defendant in relation to the crime before you.
THE CLERK: Thank you. Please be seated.
Please state your full name, spelling your first and last
name for the record.
THE WITNESS: Charity Green; C-h-a-r-i-t-y, G-r-e-e-n.
CHARITY GREEN
called as a witness on behalf of the State,
having been first duly sworn,
was examined and testified as follows:
DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MS, WECKERLY:
Q How are you employed?
A I'm employed as a crime scene analyst supervisor with the Henderson Pollce Department.
Q How long have you worked for the Henderson Police

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Department as a crime scene analyst?
A Over two years.
Q Prior to working for the Henderson Police Department, did you work for the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department?

A Yes.
Q As a crime scene analyst?
A As a crime scene analyst.
Q Okay. How long did you work for Metro as a crime scene analyst?

A Over four years.
Q You were working as a crime scene analyst in May of 2005?
A Yes.
Q Did you respond to a third floor apartment at 6650 East
Russell Road for a processing?
A Yes, I did.
Q And did you respond with Jeff Smink?
A Yes.
Q He just left the courtroom.
Did you respond with any other crime scene analysts or supervisors?

A I responded with crime scene analyst supervisor Randy
McLaughlin.
Q Now, we've heard testimony from Mr. Smink that you were in charge of impounding the evidence.

A Yes.

Q Even though you were the one in charge of impounding, did you also participate In processing the apartment for latent prints as well?

A Yes, I did.
Q And would you have done a walk through with Mr. Smink and Mr. Mclaughlin in terms of how to go about processing?

A Yes.
Q I want to concentrate specifically on the living room area of the apartment.

Do you recall that area?
A Yes, I do.
Q And do you recall having discussions about a specific area of carpet in the living room area?

A Yes, I did.
Q Did you have opportunity to actually look at or examine that carpet area?

A Yes.
Q What were your findings when you looked at that carpet area?

A Well, I did actually get down on my hands and knees and smell the area because there was a strong floral odor coming from that particular area of carpet.

And I also was able to examine it with the orange goggles and the alternate light source. I was able to see the size of the stain.

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Q And when you say the orange goggles and the alternate light source, what are you talking about?

A I am talking about an alternate light source, also known as a forensic light source, in which there is different waves of light and it distributes different colors; and by putting on the orange goggles -- or yellow or red -- it filters out a certaln color of light in which you are able to visualize and see what that light is exciting and it fluoresces.

Q What types of things would make that light fluoresce?
A It depends on the wave length, but semen, biological fluids, possibly cleaning products.

Q So it could be semen or even a cleaning product could make it fluoresce?

A That's correct.
Q When you looked at the area of the carpet where you are seeing the fluorescence, how big an area in dimension are we talking about?

A It was approximately a ten inch by a ten inch area.
Q So like a ten inch square, that piece of carpet was cut out of the apartment itself?

A Yes, it was.
Q And you would have been the person that actually impounded it?

A And I did, yes.
Q Okay. Did you also have the opportunity to observe a ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
bathtub inside the residence?
A Yes.
Q What did that look llke to you?
A When I entered into the bathroom, the bathtub was --
there was no water in it at the time, but you could see a ring
line approximately three-quarters of the way up; and inside of
there, there was phone books, a City Life magazine, newspapers,
jewelry boxes. There was a toothbrush, a pen. Many miscellaneous
items were located inside of the bathtub.
\(\mathbf{Q}\) Kind of random items?
A Random.
\(\mathbf{Q}\) would you have been the person that impounded those
items?
A Yes.
\(\mathbf{Q} \quad\) How did you do that if they were wet?
A After I recovered them and I brought them back to the
crime lab, I actually put them inside of our drying cabinets for
some time to help along the drying process. I had a difficult
time getting phone books to completely dry.
\(\mathbf{Q}\) But you collected the items from the tub?
A Yes, I did.
\(\mathbf{Q}\) What about the laundry room area, what did that look
Iike? The laundry area?
Q Yes.

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A There was a washing machine and a dryer. The washing machine door or lid was up. Inside there was remnants of paperwork. There was biue and white granules in there and other miscellaneous items, but then on top of the dryer, there were Items of clothing, a purse, photographs, business cards and other items.

Q You impounded those items as well?
A Yes, I did.
Q Did you go through the same drying process for those items?

A Those were not as saturated as those items that I had discovered inside of the bathtub.

Q Okay. I want to ask you about two other items of evidence that were collected.

Do you remember a candy wrapper being at the crime scene at all?

A Yes.
Q Where was that located?
A That was located underneath the dining room table, in the dining room area.

Q And did you attempt to recover a latent print from the candy wrapper?

A Yes, I did.
Q Were you successful in doing that?
A No, I was not.

Q Okay. What about a container of dental floss?
A Yes, I did recover -- it was like a disposable dental
floss contalner.
Q Where was that located?
A That was located on top of the coffee table in the living room.

Q And the print that you recovered would have been submitted to an expert for comparison purposes?

A Yes.
MS. WECKERLY: Thank you.
I'll pass the witness.
THE COURT: Any questions?
MR. PIKE: Very briefly.

\section*{CROSS-EXAMINATION}

BY MR. PIKE:
Q The coffee table was a glass top?
A That's correct.
Q And glass is usually a good place to recover fingerprints
from?
A Yes.
Q Did you recover fingerprints from the coffee table top?
A I did not process the coffee table.
Q Okay. Whoever processed it, they would have given the latent prints to you?

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A I do not impound thelr latent prints. No, I did not.
Q So you just performed the investigation that you had just advised us of the items that you have described at that point in time?

A Yes.
Q Were you able to find any cleaning items that smelled or reminded you of that floral smell?

A I did not open -- I personaily did not open up any of the containers to identify the smell or if it was similar to that which we had found on the carpet.

There were multiple laundry items and such that were located on the laundry shelf, but I did not personally smell it.

Q Okay. During the course of your investigation, did you go into the bathroom area to examine the contents of any of the cabinets or any personal hygiene items, similar to the dental floss that you talked about?

A I did go in the bathroom. I did see quite a few hyglene products throughout the bathroom.

Q Would that include any sort of female cieansing devices, llke douches or anything like that?

A I do not recall seeing that.
Q You don't recall any of those?
A No.
MR. PIKE: All right. Thank you.
THE COURT: Is that it?

MS. WECKERLY: Could I ask her one queotion? THE COURT: Sure, sure.

\section*{REDIRECT EXAMINATION}

BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q If crime scene analyst Smink or McLaughlin recovered latent prints, they would have recovered those themselves?

A That is correct.
MS. WECKERLY: All right. Thank you.
THE COURT: Hold on, Miss Green.
I'm not sure what this means, but the drying cabinets
that you have in the lab, do they, in any way, affect your ability to later determine what might be on those items?

In other words, do they effect the -- cause any of the,
you know, semen or blood or any of that stuff to disappear or
change in any way or cross-contaminate or do they leave it unaffected?

THE WITNESS: Our drying cabinets, we actually have an official biohazard cleaning company that comes out and cleans this, so the chance of cross-contamination would not lie on us, but would lie on the cleaning company, because there would really be no chance for there to be that, but, of course, we can always say 99.99 percent, but none of the biological stuff was ever put into a drying cabinet. Only those items that were wet and we were ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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looking for latent prints on those items.
THE COURT: Thank you, Miss Green.
MR. PIKE: With that, I just have one follow-up question.

\section*{RECROSS-EXAMINATION}

BY MR. PIKE:
Q So even when something is submersed in water, then fingerprints may survive?

A Well, the types of -- it depends on the item. The types of items that we had, when we would put a powder on it or even certain types of chemicals, it would adhere to the moisture of the item, and that item being submersed in water, it would then just - the powder would adhere to the whole item itself.

I personally did not process those items after they were done drying. I submitted them to our latent lab and they are the ones who actually did the processing on those items.

Q Okay. And that may be that sometimes because the human oils or biological is not always water soluble and there may be fingerprints that may survive getting wet or if -- if I put fingerprints on something, even though it got wet, that doesn't necessarily mean that the fingerprint would be removed; you could possibly dry it and obtain the fingerprints?

A It depends on the surface.
MR. PIKE: Thank you very much.
MS. WECKERLY: May I ask one question more? ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q What about on a body, a body that had been submerged in water? Do you think you would be able to recover latent prints off body that had been in hot water?

A Research has shown that it is very, very difficuit and, to be honest, I have not heard results of somebody actually getting a fingerprint off of a body that has been submerged in water. And the chemicals that could be used to get a fingerprint off of the item could not be used on a body.

MS. WECKERLY: Thank you.
THE COURT: Okay. Thanks. Appreciate it, Miss Green.

\section*{(Witness excused.)}

THE COURT: Thank you. Next.
MS. LUZAICH: Detective Tremmel.
THE CLERK: Thank you. You may be seated.
Please state your full name, spelling your first and last
name for the record.
THE WITNESS: Donald Tremmel; D-o-n-a-l-d, T-r-e-m-m-e-l.
THE COURT: Proceed.
MS. LUZAICH: Thank you.

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DONALD TREMMEL
called as a witness on behalf of the State, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

\section*{DIRECT EXAMINATION}

BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q Sir, how are you employed?
A I'm a homicide detective with Las Vegas Metro.
Q How long have you been with the Las Vegas Police

\section*{Department?}

THE COURT: Is this going to be related to that? MS. LUZAICH: Oh, yes. Sorry.

THE COURT: You've got it memorized by heart? Okay. Same admonition applies. And when we give you the
instructions on the law, it will actually be in there and you will
have it verbatim, word-for-word, and it will sort of .- when
lawyers kind of argue their respective positions, it will be very
clear exactly what this means and what you are allowed to do.
MS. LUZAICH: Thank you.
THE COURT: Go ahead.
MS. LUZAICH: Thank you.
BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q How long have you been with the Las Vegas Metropolitan ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

\(\square\)

Q How about the sliding glass door?
A It was locked, shut. I didn't open the door to see if it was locked, but it was shut.

Q It was shut when you got there?
A Yes.
Q Okay. You looked around the apartment. You said the apartment was neat and orderly.

Did you go into each of the rooms?
A Yes, I did.
Q Did you notice anything in the bathroom?
A I did.
Q What did you notice?
A I noticed the tub was full, there was debris in it, paper, a towel, a whole lot of stuff, that had been in there a while. That paper had started to shred a little bit.

Q And was the towel on top of all the paper, yet still in the water?

A Yes, the tub was pretty full, about ten inches, eleven inches of water. I don't know how much, but it was full.

Q But everything in it was submerged?
A Yes.
Q Did you also look in the laundry room or laundry area?
A Yes.
Q What did you see there?
A I noticed that there was items in the washing machine ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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that were damp and it appeared that a cycle had been run through.
There was some unusual items in there: Ice cube trays, prescription bottles, some more paper and stuff.

Q Okay. Did you find that odd?
A \(I\) thought it was a little unusual.
Q As you looked around and looked at the body, could you see any obvious signs of a cause of death?

A No.
Q Like no gunshot wound, no stab wound, nothing of that nature?

A Nothing.
Q Didn't find any notes saying I have cancer and I'm dying. I don't want to die like that? Nothing?

A Nothing.
Q So what did you all do?
A We spoke with the patrol supervisor who was on the scene. It was a patrol sergeant. The coroner had been notified by them and had arrived just prior to our departure and informed them that they needed to do a report; that the body was taken to the coroner's office by the coroner personnel. And that was about the extent of our time there.

Q Okay. Did you notice anything about a television?
A Yeah. The television was on. There was a screen where the -- it looked as if somebody was going to watch a pornographic movie. It was cued up, but, to my knowiedge, it had not been
,
,
played because it requrfed probably payment of some sort. But it was still cued up.

Q Okay. Is it your understanding that, because it was a death of a suspicious nature, that an autopsy would be performed?

A Yes.
Q Did you, in fact, attend the autopsy the next day?
A Yes.
Q Did you discover something during the course of the autopsy that was significant in your investigation?

A Yes.
Q What did you discover?
A That she had been sexually assaulted.
Q Did you discover anything further?
A There was some slight hemorrhaging in the neck area and petechial hemorrhaging in the eyes.

Q And based on your years as a homicide detective, did that indicate something to you?

A That indicated that there had been some pressure put on the neck and possibly some air restriction, which, I'm not a doctor, but based on my experience in seeing these, there is some restriction which causes hemorrhaging of the eye, the eye region.

Q Would that be consistent with someone who has been strangled?

A Yes.
Q That is something that you might not be able to see while ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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you are looking at the body on a floor in an apartment; is that right?

A That's correct.
Q When you say there was evidence of sexual assault, is that something that -- well, did you you observe the coroner examining the genital area?

A Yes.
Q And anal area?
A Yes.
Q And that's something that you would also have not been able to see as the body was lying on the floor in the apartment; is that correct?

A That's correct.
Q So did that kind of put a different spin on your investigation?

A It did.
Q Did you go back to the apartment that day?
A We did.
Q Did you cause crime scene analysts to come with you?
A We did.
Q When you went to the apartment -- well, actually, I guess
the day before, when all of you left the apartment, would the apartment have been sealed?

A It was. There was an orange public administrator's sticker that's placed on the door. It's not a permanent way to ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379



A Rocky Alby.
Q E-l-b-y?
A A-I-b-y.
Q I'm sorry. Thank you. All right.
And when you located where the car was at, during the course of the investigation, did you take the CSAs down to the car and have them process the car?

A I personally did not. I never saw the car. My partner handled that.

Q Your partner handled that?
A Yes.
Q Okay. Is that the homicide book?
A Yes, it is.
Q If you were to look in that homicide book, would you be able to ascertain whether or not the vehicle was processed for fingerprints?

A Yes.
Q Okay. Do you know without looking at that book?
A It was. I personally didn't have any interaction with the car, but it was.

Q Okay. If you would look at that. Then I just want to ask you a few questions about that.

A About the vehicle?
Q About the vehicle?
A Okay.
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Q Okay. Have you been able to locate that?
A Yes.
Q All right. Who was the CSI or CSA -- I don't know which
one to use here -- that went out and processed the vehicie?
A I'm reading my partner's report.
We didn't tow the car so we don't have a tow slip on it.
Q And that's not unusual because it was located on the premises, where it was supposed to be?

A Yes. And it was subsequently released to her family.
Q Right. You had a son there that you could release it to, so you didn't have to impound it?

A Yes. And I'm trying to find out where that's at.
Q That's okay.
Suffice it to say, in reviewing the report, it was
processed.
Were there any fingerprints lifted from that vehicle?
A No.
MR. PIKE: There were not. Okay. No further questions. Court's indulgence.

Just one follow-up question in reference to coming back
the second day with the CSAs.
BY MR. PIKE:
Q During the first day in there, was there any processing done for any fingerprints?

A No, there was not.

MR. PIKE: Thire was not. Thank you.
THE COURT: Anything else from Detective Tremmel?
MS. LUZAICH: No.
THE COURT: Thanks, Detective. Appreciate your time.

\section*{(Witness excused.)}

THE COURT: Next.
MS. LUZAICH: Connie Silva.
THE CLERK: Thank you. Please be seated.
State your full name, spelling your first and last name
for the record.
THE WITNESS: Consuelo Silva Henderson; C-o-n-s-u-e-l-o,
S-i-l-v-a, H-e-n-d-e-r-s-o-n.
THE COURT: Go ahead.
MS. LUZAICH: This witness also, Judge.
THE COURT: Okay. Same admonition, ladies and gentlemen:
This relates to a crime for which the defendant is not on trial and any evidence that relates to that crime is only to be considered as it may shed light as to the identity, knowledge, intent, motive or absence of mistake or accident that relates to this defendant versus the crime before you.

It can't be considered to show that he's a person of general bad character, has a disposition to commit such crimes.

Go ahead.
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MS. LUZAICH: Thank you.

\section*{CONSUELO HENDERSON}
called as a witness on behalf of the State,
having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

\section*{DIRECT EXAMINATION}

BYMS. LUZAICH:
Q Good morning.
A Good morning.
Q Do you know a lady named Merilee Koot?
A Yes, I did.
Q How did you know Merilee?
A I used to be her manager back home in El Paso, Texas. We used to work together.

Q How long did you know her?
A Since, I would say, 1994.
Q 1994?
A Yes, ma'am.
Q And you met in Texas and became friendly in Texas?
A Very good friends, yes.
Q Did there come a time that you left Texas and came here?
A I left Texas, I'm going to say, maybe in 2000.
She called me, I would say, maybe 2003, wanting to move
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out here with me.
Q Okay. Before you get there, while you were here and she was there, did you all still keep in touch?

A Yes, we did.
Q Because you were that close?
A Yes.
Q You said around three, she called you and wanted to move out here?

A Wanted to move out here and I told her that I hadn't settled, that for her to give me time before she would move out here with me.

Q Okay. Did there come a time that she actually did move out here and be with you?

A Yes, she did.
Q Do you remember about when that was?
A I'm going to say maybe 2004. I'm not too sure.
Q Okay. When she moved out here, did you and your family do anything to help her move out here?

A Yes. My ex-boyfriend went and picked her up, brought her back down here; and she stayed with us, I'm going to say, maybe six months, seven months.

Q So she actually lived with you for a long time here?
A Yes, she did.
Q When she came out here, did she work?
A Yeah. Her first job was working at Castaways. She was

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working security. Then she worked at the Boardwalk, which she only worked there for, I'm going to say, maybe two weeks. And then she got a job at the school, Andre Agassi's school.

Q Is that where she was working at the time of her death?
A Yes.
Q You said she worked with you for a period of time. Did she subsequently move out of your home?

A Yes, she did.
Q Where did she move to?
A She moved to some apartments on Russell.
Q The Silver Pines Apartments?
A Yes.
Q Did you go visit her there occasionally?
A You know, my kids were the ones that went to go visit
her. They stayed with her.
Q Oh, your kids stayed with her for a time?
A Yes.
Q Okay. Helped her move in?
A Yes.
Q Were you familiar that she lived in Apartment 303?
A Yes, ma'am; uh-huh.
Q As far as you know, did Merilee have any mental health type issues, things where maybe she did things that were nutty at times?

A No.

Q As her friend.
So you had never seen her put, you know, ice cube trays
in a washing machine and run it, or her purse and contents in a washing machine?

A No.
Q Put all of her bills and paperwork and things in a
bathtub full of water?
A No.
Q Nothing like that? Okay.
In all the time that you had known Merilee, did you ever
know her to watch pornography?
A No, ma'am.
Q You guys were pretty close, talked about things?
A Yes.
Q Never talked about anything like that?
A No.
Q Did she have a significant other when she was living
here?
A No.
Q And when I say significant other, boyfriend?
A No.
Q Were you close enough that she would have talked to you
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about that?
A She would tell me, yes.
MS. LUZAICH: Thank you, ma'am.
Nothing further.
THE COURT: Questions?
MR. PATRICK: I don't have anything, Judge.
THE COURT: Thanks. Miss Henderson, appreciate your
time.
(Witness excused.)

THE COURT: Next.
MS. LUZAICH: Linda Ebbert.
THE COURT: Let her pass, please.
THE MARSHAL: Don't block the way.
THE CLERK: Thank you. Please be seated.
State your full name, spelling first and last name for
the record.
THE WITNESS: My name is Linda Ebbert; L-i-n-d-a,
E-b-b-e-r-t.

LINDA EBBERT
called as a witness on behalf of the State, having been first duly sworn,
was examined and testified as follows: ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

\section*{DIRECT EXAMINATION}

BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q Miss Ebbert, what do you do?
A I'm a registered nurse and a sexual assault nurse examiner.

Q Can you explain for our jury what is a sexual assault nurse examiner.

A A sexual assault nurse examiner is a nurse who has experience and is trained to gather forensic evidence and document Injuries and care for the patient that is there for the examination.

Q When you say gather forensic evidence, what is forensic evidence as opposed to non-forensic evidence?

A What we do is we do what is called a sexual assault kit, when our patients come in, and there is specific envelopes that tell us what to gather, like the underwear, any debris, look for Injuries and take plctures of the patient's injuries and document them accurately.

Q Okay. Now, you said you are, first, a registered nurse, as well as a sexual assault nurse examiner.

What is a registered nurse?
A I went to school in Pennsylvania, a three year program, and became a registered nurse. I've been a nurse for 46 years and I have done sexual assault examinations for the past 13 years. ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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Q Okay. And just briefly, during the \(\mathbf{4 0}\) years that you were a nurse, not a sexual assault nurse, what other things have you done?

A I have done alr transport, critical care ground
transport. I've worked in the emergency room most of the time.
And I've also been in management for several years.
Q In order to be a sexual assault nurse examiner, do you have to go through further training and education?

A Yes, I did. I went to Cabria College in California, where I took a \(\mathbf{4 0}\) hour course in the classroom. And then after I finished with that, I needed to come back and I did examinations under the direction of a physician until they felt that I was competent to do them on my own.

I also spent time with law enforcement, with the rape crisis center camp, and with the court system, learning how to work together as a group.

Q And once you finished all of that, did you become certified to be a sexual assault nurse examiner?

A After I had finished my preceptorship, which Is doing all the outside things, I took an examination for certification and I passed that examination and I'm certified internationally.

Q When did you become certified?
A I believe it was four years ago.
Q Okay. So during the course of your 13 years being a
sexual assault nurse examiner, did you continue to have further ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
education and go to tursses and thIngs of that nature?
A 1 did. As a registered nurse and as a SANE aid, which means I am certified, there are classes required to keep those credentials. And I always have more than enough continuing education hours in order to keep those qualifications.

Q In addition to being the actual nurse who performs the exams, do you also teach others to become sexual assault nurses?

A Yes, I do.
Twice a year, we present a five day seminar to teach
other people how to become sexual assault nurse examiners. We also teach counselors, social workers, law enforcement and attorneys. And my partner and myself wrote a book and copyrighted it for teaching that class.

Q Have you testified as an expert in the area of sexual assault examinations and evaluations In the Eighth Judicial District Court?

A Yes, I have.
Q Many, many times?
A Probably between \(\mathbf{6 0}\) and \(\mathbf{7 0}\) times.
Q Okay. Have you also reviewed documentation and photographs and testified as an expert based upon that?

A Yes, I have.
Q Do you know approximately how many actual sexual assault examinations you have conducted or participated in?

A Over 4,000 . ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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Q When conducting a sexual assault examination, you do what?

A We do a head to tow -- well, when the patient comes in, the first thing we do is separate them from everybody so that everybody isn't hearing what's said. We take them into our room, which is a specific room for examination of sexual assault victims. We do a head to toe examination, look for any injuries. We talk to them about what has happened to them. We talk to them about their medical hlstory. And then we do the gathering of the evidence.

We provide counseling for them and we also give them medication to prevent sexually transmitted diseases and also to prevent pregnancy, if they desire that.

Q So if somebody comes in alleging a sexual assault has occurred, you examine them head to toe, but, specifically, their genital area and rectal area; Is that correct?

A That's correct.
Q And when you do a sexual assault examination, whether or not it is alleged that, for example, there was anal sex, you still examine the rectum, correct?

A Yes.
Q And whether or not it's alleged that there is vaginal sex, you know, if it's only alleged anal sex, you would still examine the vaginal area; is that correct?

A That's correct.

Q So during the course of your 4,000 more evaluations, you generally get to talk to the victim and find out what you are looking for, correct?

A That's correct.
Q Now, when you do the vaginal examination, is the woman lying down on her back, legs spread?

A Yes, they are.
Q And you insert something into the vaginal area so that you can get a better look?

A What we do is we examine the external genitalia; that's looking at it without using any tools.

After we have looked at that and taken pictures, then we
insert a speculum, which is like a duckbill type instrument, so that we can see inside the vaginal canal and document what we see there.

Q In the course of your thousands of examinations, do you know what, I guess, percentage of them you actually find physical evidence of an assault?

A Approximately 65 to \(\mathbf{6 7}\) percent have injuries; and approximately 35 percent do not have injuries.

Q Why is that?
A Usually, it's because of the human sexual response. A lot of things can change it. But human sexual response is when, for example, the male gets excited, he has an erection; he's ready to have sex.

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\section*{When the female is excited, she also lubricates; the} clitoris becomes firm; the lips actually swell and kind of fold out so that it's easier to have access to the vaginal canal.

The female pelvis actually rises a bit and it makes it so that the vaginal area is sort of like a slide that the penis can go into without trauma.

Q And when you say trauma, what do you mean?
A Lacerations, abrasions, bruising.
Q When you see a laceration or an abrasion or bruising, what does that indicate to you?

A Usually, it would indicate that the patient did not have the excitement stage, because when they don't get excited, the pelvis remains very flat and the pushing in of the penis causes lacerations and abrasions.

Q Does it generally happen at a certain location in the vagina?

A The most common area that we find it is on the introitus, which is a circle that goes right around the vaginal opening. (Indicating)

We usually find that at the posterior area, which would
mean it's the closest to the anal canal.
We find that between five o'clock and seven o'clock is the most common, certainly from three o'clock to nine o'clock; and we're talking about the patient being in stirrups and you are looking at their genitalia, like you would look at a clock.
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So at the to \({ }_{0}\) where the hair and the fleshy area is would be 12 o'clock; on the side would be three, bottom would be six, and the other area would be nine.

Q So if something is inserted into the vaginal area involuntarily, it can leave behind some sort of evidence?

A That's correct.
Q And the evidence would be? Could be, I should say.
A Could be trauma, as I said, abrasions, lacerations, bruising; also there could be sperm or semen found.

Q What would be the difference between a laceration and an abrasion?

A An abrasion is like roughing of the skin. It's like when you fall down and your knee gets a little bit of the skin roughed up on it; and a laceration is a jagged edge cut type area, opening of the skin, a jagged edge though.

Q An actual cut?
A Uh-huh.
Q Of the skin?
A Uh-huh.
Q Does it take perhaps more force -- I use that term in quotes -- to cause a laceration than an abrasion?

A I would expect it to have more force when I see -- if one laceration, not as much force, but if you have multiple ones, that would indicate that there was larger force used.

Q Okay. What about if a finger is inserted into the ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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vaginal or genital area, would you expect that to leave behind any kind of evidence?

A It could. The difference between having a laceration and what I see when somebody has inserted a finger is the fingernail causes what's called a divot, which is a little crescent shaped cut in the skin, while a laceration is more from the force of something going in.

But the -- the finger is usually a crescent shape, not a
longer laceration.
Q If somebody engages in consensual sexual intercourse, do you expect to find bruises or abrasions or lacerations?

A I don't.
Q Okay. At my request, did you review an autopsy report
and autopsy photos pertaining to an individual that I represented to you was Sheila Quarles?

A Yes, I did.
MS. LUZAICH: May I approach?
THE COURT: Uh-huh.
BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q What's been marked at State's Proposed Exhibit 123, do you recognize this?

A Yes, \(I\) do.
MR. PIKE: For the record, those photographs that are
being displayed have been previously shown to counsel.
THE WITNESS: They are, in fact, the photographs that ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
were taken of Sheila Quarles.

MS. LUZAICH: For the record, the next two are going to
be Merilee Koot and are already in evidence. This one is not yet in evidence.

MR. PIKE: That's right.
MS. LUZAICH: I would move it into evidence since
Mr. Pike knows at this time
THE COURT: Any objection?
MR. PIKE: No.
THE COURT: It will be admitted.
(State's Exhibit 123 admitted into evidence.)

BYMS. LUZAICH:
Q Did you also view another photograph that was actually already in evidence pertaining to Sheila Quarles?

A Yes, I did.
Q Did you look at this one and believe that this one just
depicted the injuries better, based on your training and experience?

A Yes, it did.
Q Okay. Thank you.
Showing you what's been admitted as State's Exhibit
123 -- let's see. Is that oriented?
A Yes.
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\(\mathbf{Q}\) What do you see here?

A Actually, Lisa, it's upside down.
Q Sorry?
A No, it isn't. I'm sorry.
It's much darker on this and it made it a little
difficult to see, but I see it now. Okay.
There is a laceration right here.
Q If you touch the --
A A laceration here, which is a very significant
laceration.
THE COURT: If you touch this, it actually makes a mark
that they can see on the screen. It's kind of like John Madden.
THE WITNESS: There are two right there. There is a very
significant one right here; and then there is smalier ones in this
area. (Indicating)

BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q Okay. Now, when you call one of them very significant, why is that?

A It's wide and it appears to be deep.
\(Q\) Wide and deep.
What, in your opinion, could have caused that?
A Exertion of pressure would normally be what I would expect to have.

Q Would something have to be inserted into the vaginal area ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
for that to occur?
A Yes.
Q Is that consistent, in your opinion, with non-consensual sex?

A Yes, it is.
MS. LUZAICH: Showing you what's -- oh, this is the other
one.
THE COURT: Okay. Again, all this evidence that relates to Merilee Koot, you are under the same admonishment, that it can only be considered for the purposes of what I've instructed you on a dozen times and will instruct you again when I instruct you on the law.

MS. LUZAICH: Thank you.
BY MS. LUZAICH:
Q Showing you what's been marked and admitted as State's
Exhibit 115 -- I'm sorry.
Did I also ask you to review the autopsy report and
photographs associated with the autopsy pertaining to a lady that I represented to you as Merilee Koot?

A Yes, you did.
Q And did you do that as well?
A Yes, \(I\) did.
Q okay.
A Sorry.
Q Now, showing you State's Exhibit 115 -- is that upside ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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down or right side up?
A You are upside down.
Q okay.
A There you go. Yes.
Q Do you see anything of significance in that photo?
A Yes.
Q Well, for the record, what is it?
A It is the genital area.
Q Okay. And do you see anything significant in that photo?
A I find a laceration right here. I find a laceration here and a laceration here. (Indicating)

Q Okay. Now, for the record, you are saying here, here and here.

> Where on the clock might that be?

A That would be from five to seven o'clock.
Q Okay. And the lacerations that you see there, are those,
in your opinion, consistent with non-consensual sexual
intercourse?
A Yes, they are.
Q Showing you State's Exhibit 116.
Am I upside down?
A No, you are fine.
Q What is this a photograph of?
A This is the anal area. It's showing spools in the center and the anal ring on the outside.

Q What do you observe on this photoginoh?
A I see a laceration at seven o'clock and I see some trauma at 11 o'clock.

Q And what does that indicate to you?
A That would indicate penetration of the anus.
Q Actual penetration of the anus?
A Yes.
Q And would that be consent with non-consensual
penetration?
A Yes.
Q Now, is the anus different than the vagina when it comes to engaging in sexual conduct?

A It's very difficult.
Q How is that?
A When people are having penile/vaginal sex, the muscle area in the vaginal area is stretchy and it will dilate more and the penis can go in more easily if both persons are ready to have sex; whereas, the rectal area, there are two sphincters. There is an external sphincter and an internal sphincter. If someone is engaging in anal sex with a person without consent, when they're pushing in, it will cause trauma. The blunt force will cause trauma.

When people are having consensual anal sex, what would really most often happen would be they would lubricate; they would also push gently through the first sphincter; and the second ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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sphincter is one that spasms until it can't spasm anymore and it opens up into the anal canal. When it is not consensual, they normally push right in. That's when you see trauma to the area.

Q And is that what you observed in that photograph?
A Yes.
MS. LUZAICH: Thank you. I have no more questions.
THE COURT: Questions?
MR. PIKE: Briefly. Thank you.

\section*{CROSS-EXAMINATION}

BY MR. PIKE:
Q During the course of the examinations that you have done, when you have the benefit of being able to speak to a live patient, you can go through and get an idea as to when they have previously had consensual sex prior to the event that brought them to speak with you.

\section*{Would that be a fair statement?}

A That would be correct.
Q And during the course of the information that you gather, in fact, you look to gather that information to determine what what you might find during the course of the physical examination.

A I'm sorry. I didn't understand the question.
Q Let me rephrase it.
Getting a sexual history from the patient helps you in
determining or interpreting the physical injuries or physical
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results of your examinction.
For instance, you would ask them: Have you had anal sex, consensual anal sex within the time frame?

And then you would know to examine the anus, correct?
A I normally don't ask them if they've had consensual anal sex unless they've been penetrated anally, but I would ask them if they had engaged in anal sex previously, yes.

Q And while you are taking the history of that information and you are addressing the patient, how far back do you go in their sexual history prior to the time of the event that brought them to you? Do you go back a day, two days?

A Our sexual assault kit represents 72 hours, so that would be three days.

Q Okay. And the \(\mathbf{7 2}\) hour period, does that have medical significance?

A In that you may find mixed DNA or -- normally,
the injuries that I see -- I use a dye called toluidine blue dye and that dye adheres to red blood cells, which would indicate that an injury was new.

Whereas, an injury that's three days old would be healing over and the toluidine blue dye would not adhere to it, so I would know whether it's fresh or not fresh.

Q And that dye test that you just described, would that be effective during the course of an investigation that would involve a young lady that was deceased?
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A It would depend on whether there was actual active
bleeding; and it would depend on how soon after the death that the dye was applied.

Q And so a time from the -- the removal of the body up until the time of an autopsy, that may affect whether or not that test would be meaningful to you?

A I don't believe at the coroner's office that they use that die.

Q And would it benefit you if they used that dye during the autopsy?

A I think that the doctors who are doing the pathology reports and doing the medical examination, that would be their determination of whether they felt it would be helpful in their case.

Q In your examination though, it would be helpful?
A In my examinations that I do on a regular basis, yes, it would be helpful.

Q And had it been done in these cases, it may have been beneficial to you also?

A I can clearly see the injuries on these pictures without the dye.

What happens with the dye is, at times, there are
injuries that are small, but you wouldn't see with the naked eye and they will outline that injury for you and make it easier for you to see it.
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Q So, if there -- for Instance, if there hav meen

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consensual penetration and there was some small abrasions, those
that you may not have seen without the dye would be overshadowed or you would not have been able to see those on the photographs that you had and you just concentrated on the ones that were visible from the autopsy photos?

A I don't understand what you are ‥ what your question is.
Q Okay.
A I mean, I understand what you are saying, that I could see these with the naked eye.

Q Right.
A These are significant injurles that I would not miss with the naked eye.

Q And these types of injurles -- well, you've seen a lot of injuries that have occurred and sometimes these types of injurles can occur during consensual sex?

A Injuries can happen during consensual sex, yes, sir.
Q Sometimes they may occur because there are insertions of things other than the penis?

A That's true, yes, sir.
Q Items that are harder, like marital alds, things -- to use the euphemism -- or things like that?

A I have not really had -- other than In a severe case where the person was in the trauma center, I have not had injuries with marital aids.

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Page 90 of 128 course of normal or rough consensual sex?

A They could, yes, sir.
Q It also depends upon the position of the female during the time of the sexual contact?

For instance, if the female is on her stomach, as opposed to being on her back, would that affect the location of the injuries?

A It can affect the location of the injuries, but I still most often find infuries even with them on their stomach. Depending on how much their hips are raised, a lot of things depend on that and it depends on the position that the male is in. If he's standing, we would expect that there would be a more pronounced thrust and we might find injuries to the cervix as well as to the vaginal area.

Q And the photographs that you have available to you did not give you access to determine if there were injuries to the cervix?

A No, I did not see cervix plctures in here.
Q Also, during the course of normal sexual contact, or consensual contact between a man and a woman, have you seen circumstances where, during the excitement of the sexual process, that there is an accidental withdrawal of the penis and an insertion into the anus?

A I have not had that history.

Q You've nevèrexamined anything for that history?
A I've not had anyone say that it was an accidental
penetration of the anus. The patients that I see usually, there was an intentional insertion of the penis into the anus.

Q Okay. So you are looking at specific allegations that sexual assault have occurred, but -- you have received training on human sexuality?

A Yes, slr.
Q And you received training on the sex act and what happens during the course of that.

And so there are circumstances in which there may have
been an accidental or unintentional penetration of the anus during sex.

A I'm sure that's possible, yes, sir.
Q You mentloned that during a part of the sexual assault
kit that underwear and debris and other items are collected and
those -- what's the significance of having the underwear collected?

A The underwear - when a sexual assault occurs, the way that females are built, all of the secretions go towards the crotch of the panties or towards the back area of the panties, and we collect that so that we can find evidence of penetration.

Q Well, evidence of penetration or evidence of distribution of sperm or semen into the vaginal cavity?

A Yes.

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Q And on cases that involve mixtures, is there any sclentific way of telling who was the first person and who was the second person that deposited the semen?

A That would be something --
MS. LUZAICH: Objection; foundation. I don't think she can testify to that.

THE COURT: Well, she can tell us whether she can or not; she's pretty knowledgeable.

THE WITNESS: That would be something you would have to speak with the crime lab about.
BY MR. PIKE:
Q Okay. That would be outside your area of expertise?
A Yes, it would.
MR, PIKE: Thank you very much. No additional questions.
THE COURT: Any more questions?
MS. LUZAICH: Just briefly.

\section*{REDIRECT EXAMINATION}

\section*{BY MS. LUZAICH:}

Q Miss Ebbert, when you use the toluldine dye, is that because you need the dye to help you see injuries that you could not see with the naked eye?

A Yes.
Q And is that because in the \(\mathbf{6 5}\) percent of the cases where there are Injuries, most of those the injuries are so slight that

you can't see them with the naked eye?
A That's correct.
Q The injuries that you saw in both of these ladies,
however, were quiet significant?
A Yes, they were.
Q On the scale of injuries?
A Oh, definitely.
Q So when you mentioned that injuries can occur during
consensual sex, you are not talking about the injuries that you
observed in the photos?
A No.
MS. LUZAICH: Thank you.
THE COURT: Okay. Thanks. Good to see you again.
MS. LUZAICH: Thank you.
(Witness excused.)

THE COURT: Call your next witness. MR. PIKE: Can we approach?
THE COURT: You may.
(Sidebar conference at bench, not reported.)

THE COURT: Okay. Apparently, the next witness also
relates to the incident with Miss Koot, so, again, you know, in ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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order for you to even consider that as it relates to what your
decisions are in this case, you have to find that it has been proven by clear and convincing evidence and it cannot be considered to prove that the defendant is a person of bad character and has a disposition to commit crimes, but only goes to his identity, knowledge, intent, absence of mistake or accident.

THE WITNESS: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
THE COURT: How are you?
THE WITNESS: Fine.

\section*{(Witness sworn.)}

THE CLERK: Thank you. Please be seated.
Please state your full name, spelling your first and last
name for the record.
THE WITNESS: My name is Edward, common spelling; last
name is Guenther, G-u-e-n-t-h-e-r.

\section*{EDWARD GUENTHER}
called as a witness on behalf of the State, having been first duly sworn,
was examined and testified as follows:
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\section*{DIRECT EXAMINAIION}

BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q And how are you employed?
A I'memployed with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. I work in the forensic laboratory and my area of specialty is latent print analysis.

Q How long have you worked in the area of latent print analysis?

A Well, I've been in the fingerprint business since 1975. At that time, I was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington DC. That's where I learned the basics of fingerprints, classifying, search and so forth.

And then in 1977, I entered into a training program with the state of Ohio to become a latent print examiner; completed that training program; did routine bench work in Ohio for three years, followed by 18 years with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement in their Tampa crime laboratory. And for the past ten and a half years, I've been employed by the Metro Police Department here in Las Vegas.

Q We've already had one latent print examiner's testimony in this case, but just in terms of your own personal experience, you have testified before as an expert in the area of latent print identification and comparison?

A Yes.

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Q About how many times?
A Over a hundred just in the last ten years here with
Metro.
Q Okay. In the course of working as a latent print
examiner, are you typically in a situation where crime scene
analysts have recovered latent prints from a crime scene and you compare them to known fingerprints of various individuals?

A Yes.
Q In your work for Metro, have you ever or do you ever attempt to recover latent prints yourself off of various items of evidence?

A Yes. That's part of our job on occasion -- well, I wouldn't say on occasion. Frequently, we are asked to process evidence that is collected by the crime scene analyst and/or detectives or patrol officers, whatever, in certain situations. So processing evidence is part of our job at the laboratory also.

Q And is there a rule -- or what determines whether you are the one who develops or attempts to develop the latent print item of evidence versus the crime scene analyst? Are there any?

A I'm not sure exactly what the rules are.
Q Okay.
A Normally, if it's picked up by a detective or a police officer, it will just get booked into the evidence vault and then, normally, we would go ahead in a laboratory situation and process that.

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When it's collected in the fleld, the minutity of the time, the crime scene analyst will process elther at the scene or back In thelr processing area, but there are occasions when decisions are made, maybe by the lead detective or whoever, that some of the evidence would come over to the laboratory for analysis.

Q And you were obviously working as a latent print examiner back in August of 2005?

A Yes.
Q And were you asked to look at some items of evidence booked by crime scene analyst Charity Green?

A Yes.
Q Can you describe the Items of evidence booked by Miss Green that you looked at?

A Yes. Well, submitted to the laboratory by Miss Green were three bags. We'll call them, large bags. In the first bag was a phone book, a yellow pages phone book for January through July of 2005. There was a second phone book within the same time frame, January to July of 2005.

There was a white pages phone book for the time period of
January through December of 2005; newspaper sections from -- 1 believe it was the Review Joumal from April 28th and 29th of 2005; a City Life newspaper dated for the week of April 28th through May 4th of 2005; and also a torn corner of a phone book cover. That was in the first package.

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Q Okay. What was the second one?
A The second package was what I listed as miscellaneous items, to include papers, jewelry boxes, stationary items, pens, household and personal items.

Q And the third bag?
A The third bag was also described as miscellaneous items, to include multiple credit cards, paper items, photographs, ice cube trays, wallets, dally organizers, a purse and a file organizer.

Q Now, with regard to the phone book and the newspaper and the City Life newspaper, did you have the information or did you know, as you were looking at these items of evidence whether or not they had ever been wet?

A Well, when I opened the bag -- I guess the best way to describe it would be just to kind of read what my observatlons were from my notes.

Q Okay.
A As far as what was labeled at EG2, that would have been the phone books, all the way down to the phone book cover corner. I wrote in my notes, all of these items, with the exception of \(\mathbf{2 f}\), which would be the little corner, had been thoroughly saturated with a Iiquid. The CSA, which wouid have been Miss Green in this case, indicates that the items were in the bathtub, full of water,

Basically, I wrote in my notes: They are a mess to
behold as they were just kind of like this old pile -- they

1
expanded. The phonerook that should have been maybe, well, the regular size of a phone book, \(I\) would say is the size of a
basketball, each one of the phone books. (Indicating)
So all of these items, obviously, they've been wet, became fully saturated, making the processing of them quite a challenge.

Q And when you have items of evidence like that, in that condition, what do you do to attempt to recover latent prints from them?

A When items have been saturated by anything -- I guess, just real briefly, r'll try to explain.

Your fingerprint residue, when you touch something, you are leaving behind perspiration, 98, 99 percent water, but in that one to one and a half percent are chemicals, mostly salts and amino acids that are secreted through your pores.

The other items that are in fingerprint residue are lipoids or fats. Now, we don't secret those, but we pick them up when we touch our hand or head or having potato chips or whatever, and those lipoids can also be transferred onto items.

In this case, the amino acids in the source are water
soluble, meaning that they will sort of float away in water.
Lipoid fats, on the other hand, are not soluble in water. So the technique to process most of these items is a process which we call physical developer. This is a technique that will adhere to the lipoids that would be present and had been absorbed or sitting ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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on the surface of some of these paper items. So, that kind of directed me, for most of the paper items, to choose this process and technique.

Q And given your expertise and educational background, were
you hopeful or did you think you would be abde to recover latent fingerpints from these items, as you reviewed them?

A I thought it was very doubtful, but we always try giving it a good shot. Just based on the condition of the Items, that would be very, very doubtful to develop any latent prints on any of the items actually.

Q And with regard to the items that you just discussed, the phone books and the newspaper and the torn phone book cover, were you actually able to develop any latent prints from your work with those items of evidence?

A No.
Q How about with the -- I think you said jewelry boxes, stationary items, pens and other personal items?

A Right.
Q The second bag?
A Right. All of the paper items in that instance also were
kind of in the same condition in general. Some of the harder
items, like a jewelry box and stuff, I used a little different processing technique with the super glue method and some powdering and so forth.

So I was able to use some different techniques on the
surfaces that weren't paper from some of thestuexms that were the miscellaneous jewelry boxes and so forth and what's I did.

And, once again, I did complete the processing with all the techniques that were available to us and was not able to develop any latent prints for comparison of any quality or any latent prints at all from the items from EG3.

Q And the same would be true for the credit cards, ice cube trays, daily organizer and the purse?

A Correct.
Q And that was the third bag?
A The third bag.
Well, also, the same general condition, a lot of the
paper items had obviously been wet. I could see water spots on them. With the processing techniques that were conducted, again there were no latent print comparison possible on any of the items.

Q And If you can't recover the latent fingerprint, obviously, you can't compare it to any knowns?

A Correct.
Q Okay. Were you given, submitted from crime scene
analysts McLaughlin, Smink and Green, the actual latent print cards collected from a particular crime scene location or a car?

A Yes, I was.
Q And was the location 6650 East Russell?
A Yes, ma'am.
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Q And these were collected by the crime scene analysts I just mentioned?

A correct.
Q Were you able to -- well, were any of the cards that they submitted -- we've heard of value or not of value?

A Correct.
Q Can you explain what that is?
A Yes. We do an analysls of the cards as they come in and,
as an examiner, we use our training and our experience to make a
determination as to whether or not the ridge structure or detail
that was lifted by the crime scene analyst, whether it's of comparison quality, which is a term that is kind of up to each examiner.

There are guidelines, obviously, but we make that determination whether a print -- the material on the print card, we think we can take that material and make a comparison to the individual or whether the material that's on the lift card is just insufficient for whatever reason, it lacks quantity, it lacks quality, it's distorted. There is a multitude of reasons.

So we make those decisions, and in this instance, 69 lift cards were submitted to the laboratory by those three crime scene analysts that Miss Weckerly has listed; and of those, 33 of them, I determined were not -- did not have sufficient ridge detail to make any kind comparisons at all. Thirty-six of them, however, I did retain for comparison purposes; and then I did have a list of ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
individuals that I was asked to make comparisons with.
Q Let me ask you about that.
When you talk about the list of individuals, those would
be people who you had known fingerprints for?
A correct.
Q And did that list include the victim, Merilee Koot?
A Yes.
Q And did It include someone by the name of Keith Flowers or Norman Keith Flowers?

A Yes.
Q What are elimination prints?
A Elimination prints are taken by crime scene officers of people who may have a legitimate reason to be In a residence; maybe they're a maid or someone like that. And when a crime happens, a lot of times, we, as latent print examiners, love to have elimination standards, because it helps us when we're making our comparisons if we know who the people are who were in the house, and If we have those standards, we can basically eliminate, hopefully, some of the latent prints from the crime scene with these people who are known to have access to a crime scene.

So once we have done that and we can eliminate that, then it lets us look at the prints that are left over and concentrate those on any suspects that may be developed in the course of the Investigation.

Q And so elimination prints are taken from people who have ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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legitimate access to a crime scene?
A Correct.
Q And did you have elimination prints in this case?
A Yes.
Q Who were the individuals that you had the elimination

\section*{prints for?}

A Elimination standards were from a Dalton Koot and a woman named Marcine Carol.

Q okay.
A And later, through the processing -- or through the comparisons and some of the work that we do as we're doing comparisons, developed a third individual, an individual named Paco Mernandez, who was also compared and later was eliminated through the investigative process.

Q Now, with regard to the remaining print cards that you said were of value, were you able to make any identification of any of those latents to any of the known prints that you had the standards for?

A Yes, I was.
Q And what were your findings?
A The results of my findings were that there 43
fingerprints and seven palm prints within those 36 cards that I looked at, so 50 latent prints that I compared all together. Of those, I was able to identify 37 of them to Merilee Koot. I was able to identify -- these are the fingerprints. We'll talk about ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379
the palm prints in a moment.
Thirty-seven fingerprints to Marilee Koot; two
fingerprints were identified to Paco Hemandez; one fingerprint was identified to Marcine Carol. So that was 40 of the 43 fingerprints were identified to those three individuals.

On the palm print arena, there were the seven palm prints, which I described. None of them were identified to Datton Koot, Marcine Carol or Norman Flowers.

And I did not have palm print standards for Paco Hernandez or for Merilee Koot, so I was not able to compare those seven paim prints with those two individuals. So, in essence, what we have left over are three fingerprints.

Q Okay. With regard to the print that you identified to Marcine Carol, she was one of the elimination prints?

A Yes.
Q Where was that latent print located?
A That latent print was located on the exterior side door knob into the hall bath.

Q And the latent print that you had identified to Paco Hernandez, where was that from?

A There were actually two locations for Mr. Hernandez, from the exterior east facing front door and the dead bolt of the exterior east facing door.

Q So both of those were exterior to the apartment itself?
A Correct, according to the information on the lift cards. ACCUSCRIPTS (702) 391-0379

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Q Okay. And with regard to the identifications that you made of Merilee Koot, were there quite a number of those?

A There were numerous locations within the house and then also from a drinking cup that was inside of a 1999 Suzuki.

Q Her vehicle?
A Yes.
Q What was reported to you as her vehicle?
A It's her vehicle, yes.
Q Okay. So not probably too surprising that her
fingerprints show up in her own apartment or her car?
A No, no.
MS. WECKERLY: Thank you. I'll pass the witness.
THE COURT: Questions?
MR. PIKE: Yes.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. PIKE:
Q Okay. By count then, there is three unidentified fingerprints?

A Yes.
Q And those fingerprints, were they of AFIS quality?
A No, they were not.
There were AFIS quality prints in the case. That's how
Mr. Hernandez was included for comparisons, because I did enter one of the latent prints into our automated fingerprint system and
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it did produce Mr. Hemandez as the person that we would want to compare. That was the only AFIS quality prints that were in the case.

Q Submitted to you?
A In the case.
The other three latents were not what we call AFIS eligible.

Q That doesn't mean that you can't identify that
fingerprint. If you have an exemplar of an individual and you can compare it, it's still of a nature and quality where, if you have that known exemplar, you can make that confirmation?

A Yes, we do.
Q And when was the last time that you were provided any names to conduct in this investigation?

A I don't believe -- I had only issued this one report that was dated back in August of 2005.

Q okay. And you hold those remaining fingerprints permanently, I guess, from the testimony of previous officers --

A Yes.
Q -- and CSIs like yourself, until such time as there is a match made, if there ever is one made?

A Yes. Especially in a violent crime cases, the latent lifts are actually kept forever basically.

Q And, basically, AFIS just numerically kind of categorizes it and says you should probably look at these?

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A Correct. The computer will generate a candidate list for us, a scoring system, which is not really relevant to the identification at all. We will then look on the computer screen, look at the latent print that was entered and the candidate list that has come up and make a determination that: Hey, this guy, this individual, is close. We need to pull the original standard out and make a comparison at that point.

So the AFIS just supplies us with a list of people that may have a potential to match this latent print from the crime scene.

Q And you've been at this for a while?
A Yes, sir.
Q Do you remember the old days before AFIS?
A Oh, yes.
Q In the old days before AFIS, if you were looking through and trying to make an identification, basically, what did you do?

A Well, with an AFIS quality print?
Q Well, with any print.
Would you just go to pretty much the collection of prints that were available to you --

A Yes. There were different systems and before the days of AFIS, there was different ways of classifying a really high quality latent print and going into the files, which could, depending on the police agency, could be hundreds to millions, if you were working at the FBI or some place like that, and you can

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