IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

DAVONTAE WHEELER,) SUPREME COURT NO. 81374
Appellant,)
vs.)) APPEAL
STATE OF NEVADA,))
Respondent.)) DISTRICT COURT NO. C-17-328587-3
	_ <u></u>

APPELLANT'S APPENDIX

(VOL. 12 OF 14)

SANDRA L. STEWART Attorney at Law Nevada Bar No.: 6834 1361 Babbling Brook Court Mesquite, Nevada 89034 (702) 363-4656 Attorneys for Appellant

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SEVER DEFENDANTS-WHEELER MOTION	12-14-2018	0817-01	004	
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STATUS CHECK-RT	04-17-2019	0880	004	
STATUS CHECK-RT	05-15-2019	0885	004	
STATUS CHECK-RT	12-18-2019	0914	004	
STAY PROCEEDINGS-RT	03-05-2019	0873	004	
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1 Okay. And then, this particular firearm, when you 2 impound it, what physically do you do? 3 First, when we collect the firearm, we take a photo 4 of where it is to show its location. After that, we take a 5 closer photo of the item so that we can show exactly what the 6 item is. After that, we take it, and then we go ahead and put 7 it in a bag where we impound it later. 8 Okay. And when you put it in a bag, in this Q 9 particular case, did you package it under your P number, your 10 personnel number? 11 Α Yes. 12 0 And is your personnel number 15709? 13 Α Yes, it is. 14 Q All right. So your Package 1, Item 1, was it in 15 fact that semiautomatic Taurus P22 handgun? Correct. 16 Α 17 Q All right, and it has serial number ANC29177? 18 Α Correct. 19 Okay. Did you have a second package, which was 0 20 where you had the cartridges from that item? 21 Α Yes. 22 Okay. So in one package, it was the firearm; in a Q 23 second package, it was the cartridges you had taken out? 24 Correct. Α 25 All right. Now, did you at this particular scene

```
1
   process this firearm for fingerprints?
2
              I did not.
 3
         Q
              Did you process it for DNA?
 4
         Α
              I did not.
 5
              Okay. By putting it in the package, was it
 6
   preserved so that that could be done later?
 7
         Α
              Yes.
8
              In fact, it could be done back at the lab?
 9
         Α
              Yes, it can be.
10
         Q
              All right. So, by not doing it at the scene, that
11
    doesn't stop anybody down the road from processing for
12
    fingerprints and/or DNA?
13
         Α
              Correct.
14
         Q
              Okay.
15
                          I'll pass the witness, Your Honor.
              MR. PESCI:
16
              THE COURT:
                          Cross-examination?
17
                           CROSS-EXAMINATION
18
   BY MR. SANFT:
19
              Detective, how does that work in terms of processing
    for, say, fingerprints? Because fair to say, of course, that
20
    when you're processing for fingerprints, you're taking some
21
22
    type of dust and you're -- I'm being very, very simplistic
23
    about it -- but you're coating it over a surface to determine
24
    whether you see ridges, something that would tell you there's
    fingerprints in them, and you lift those fingerprints using
```

some type of adhesive; is that a fair way of putting it?

A There are different ways to -- to process for latent prints. In that case, you can use powder and lift it that way, or you can use chemicals as well.

- Q Okay. Now, when you are at the scene, like in this case, you're at a scene where there's items that potentially could be items where you could lift fingerprints, right? The firearm you've been shown a picture of, showing you what's been admitted as State's Exhibit 246, there were other items besides that firearm that was located in that same vicinity as the firearm, fair?
 - A Those items? Yes.
- Q Yeah. Okay.
- A Yes.

- Q You have items here that potentially could be items that could render fingerprints, right? You have flat surfaces; you've got boxes; you've got plastic box; looks like cardboard box; flat surfaces on this plastic over here that I'm pointing to; even potentially surfaces on the firearm itself. You could have done those things, right?
 - A Correct.
- Q But was it a decision on your part not to test on that point, leaving it for somebody else to do? Or, I mean, what was the reason for not, you know, at least lifting prints at that particular point?

```
1
              At that point, we can go ahead and, by impounding
         Α
 2
    it, the items can be processed later at the lab, or they could
 3
    have been processed there, but we can still preserve the
 4
    evidence just by impounding it.
 5
              So there was just a conscious decision at that point
 6
    to not do anything other than to capture the evidence in its
 7
    current state, put it into bags so that it could not be
 8
    contaminated, and then give it to somebody else to handle
 9
    that, fair?
10
         Α
              Correct.
11
              MR. SANFT: Okay, all right. I have no further
12
    questions. Thank you.
13
              THE COURT: Mr. Ruggeroli?
14
              MR. RUGGEROLI:
                             No questions.
                                             Thank you.
15
              THE COURT:
                          Okay. Any redirect?
16
              MR. PESCI:
                         No. Thank you, Your Honor.
17
              THE COURT: Okay, thank you very much for your
18
    testimony here today. You may step down, and you are excused.
19
    Thank you for being here.
20
              THE WITNESS: Thank you.
21
              THE COURT: You may call your next witness.
22
              MR. PESCI: State calls Jamelle Shannon.
23
              THE MARSHAL: And if you will please remain
24
    standing, raise your right hand, and face the Clerk.
25
    //
```

1		JAMELLE SHANNON, STATE'S WITNESS, SWORN
2		THE CLERK: You may be seated. Please state and
3	spell you:	r first and last name for the record.
4		THE WITNESS: My name is Jamelle Shannon.
5	J-a-m-e-l-	-l-e, S-h-a-n-n-o-n.
6		DIRECT EXAMINATION
7	BY MR. PE	SCI:
8	Q	Ma'am, how are you?
9	А	I'm good. How are you?
10	Q	Good, thank you. I want to direct your attention
11	back to A	ugust, specifically the 9th, of 2017. Were you
12	working ba	ack then for the Metropolitan Police Department?
13	A	Yes, I was.
14	Q	In what capacity?
15	A	I was a crime scene analyst.
16	Q	How long have you been with Metro?
17	A	At that particular moment, I had been with Metro for
18	nine year:	s, working as a crime scene analyst for almost two.
19	Q	Okay. Your first involvement in this particular
20	case a	nd your involvement was under Event Number correct
21	me if I'm	wrong 170809-0029?
22	A	Yes, that's correct.
23	Q	Is that a unique, specific number to this case?
24	A	Yes, it is.
25	Q	Okay. Were you first called out to UMC?

```
1
              Yes, I was.
         Α
 2
              I'm sorry, University Medical Center, the hospital?
         Q
 3
         Α
              Yes.
 4
              Okay. And where in the hospital did you go to?
         Q
 5
              I went to the quiet room that's located at the
 6
    Trauma section of UMC.
 7
         0
              And was that at about 1:08 A.M. on -- the early
 8
    morning hours of August the 9th, 2017?
 9
              Yes, it was.
         Α
              And what were you asked or tasked with doing there?
10
         Q
11
         Α
              I was tasked with taking photographs of the victim.
12
         Q
              Okay. I want to show you a photograph.
13
              MR. PESCI: May I approach the witness?
              THE COURT: You may.
14
15
   BY MR. PESCI:
16
              It's been previously admitted into evidence, and ask
17
    you -- (indiscernible) whole body. Showing you State's
    Exhibit 94, do you recognize that?
18
19
         Α
              I do not.
20
              Okay, because you didn't go to the autopsy itself?
              I did not.
21
         Α
              All right. Showing you State's 96, does that -- do
22
23
    you recognize that?
24
              That's another autopsy photo.
25
              Okay. The person involved, do you recognize?
```

```
1
         Α
              I do, yes.
 2
              Okay. I was just trying not to show these
         Q
    particular photos.
 3
 4
         Α
              Gotcha.
 5
              All right. So the person in those photographs from
 6
    the autopsy photographs, you recognize that?
 7
         Α
              Yes.
 8
              All right. You didn't go to autopsy, but you went
 9
    to the hospital?
10
              Yes, that's correct.
         Α
11
         0
              So, in the timeline, your dealing with the body at
12
    UMC is prior to it getting to the autopsy?
13
         Α
              Yes, that's correct.
14
              All right, just so we know we're dealing with the
15
    same person.
                 When you were there, did you take some
    photographs of the decedent in the quiet room?
17
         Α
              Yes, I did.
              And I just said decedent. Was he in fact deceased
18
19
    when you arrived?
20
         Α
              Yes, he was.
21
              Okay. And were you asked to take photographs of how
22
    he appeared at that time?
23
         Α
              Yes, I was.
              Okay. Were you also tasked with recovering anything
24
2.5
   from him?
```

```
1
         Α
              No, I was not.
 2
         Q
                     So, as far as buccal swab, was that taken at
              Okay.
 3
    the coroner's office later?
 4
         Α
              Yes, that's correct.
 5
         0
              And that being from the decedent?
 6
         Α
              Yes.
 7
                     So you take photographs, and then you're done
         0
              Okay.
 8
    with this particular portion of the investigation?
 9
         Α
              Yes.
10
         Q
              All right. And then, that same day, August the 9th,
11
    2017 at about 11:27 P.M., did you respond to Metropolitan
12
    Police Department headquarters?
13
         Α
              Yes, I did.
14
         Q
              And where is that located?
15
         Α
              It's on 400 Martin Luther King Boulevard.
16
              Okay. Were you asked to take some photographs
17
    there?
18
              Yes, I was.
19
         Q
              Do you recall who you took photographs of?
20
              I took photographs of four individuals: DeMario
21
    Lofton-Robinson, DeShawn Robinson, Anthony Robinson, and
22
    Johnquiel Brown, I believe.
23
              Okay. And those photographs have already been
         Q
24
    admitted. Do you take photographs of the individual kind of
    showing all the different angles of the person?
```

```
1
         Α
              Yes, I do.
 2
              Okay. And were you also tasked with obtaining
 3
    what's referred to as buccal swabs?
 4
              Yes, I was.
         Α
 5
              They've heard a lot about buccal swabs already.
                                                                 So
 6
    who did you take buccal swabs from?
 7
              I took buccal swabs of all four of those
 8
    individuals.
 9
         Q
              Including DeShawn Robinson?
10
         Α
              Yes.
11
         0
              And DeMario Lofton-Robinson?
12
         Α
              Yes, that's correct.
13
              Okay.
14
              MR. PESCI:
                          Pass the witness, Your Honor.
15
                         Cross?
              THE COURT:
16
              MR. SANFT: No cross, Your Honor. Thank you.
17
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Thank you, Your Honor.
18
                           CROSS-EXAMINATION
19
    BY MR. RUGGEROLI:
20
              Ms. Shannon?
21
         Α
              Hello.
22
              Who directed you to take the buccal swabs of those
23
    four individuals?
24
              I believe the homicide detectives that were there.
         Α
25
              Do you recall which?
```

```
1
              I think it might have been Lora Cody, but I don't
         Α
 2
    recall.
 3
              Okay. And there were four individuals, you said?
 4
         Α
              Yes.
              DeMario?
 5
         0
 6
         Α
              Yes.
 7
         0
              DeShawn?
 8
         Α
              Yes.
 9
              Anthony Robinson?
         0
10
         Α
              Yes.
11
              And Johnquiel Brown?
12
         Α
              Yes.
13
              Not an Adrian Robinson?
14
         Α
              No, I believe it was Anthony.
15
         0
              Okay.
16
              MR. RUGGEROLI:
                               Thank you. I have nothing further.
17
              THE COURT:
                          Any redirect?
18
              MR. PESCI:
                          No, Your Honor.
19
                          Okay. Thank you very much for your
              THE COURT:
20
    testimony here today. You may step down, and you are excused.
21
    You may call your next witness.
22
              MR. BROOKS: Your Honor, the State calls Jessica
    Flink.
23
24
              THE MARSHAL:
                            If you'll please remain standing,
   raise your right hand, and face the Clerk.
```

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1	DE	TECTIVE JESSICA FLINK, STATE'S WITNESS, SWORN
2		THE CLERK: You may be seated. Please state and
3	spell you	r first and last name for the record.
4		THE WITNESS: Jessica Flink. J-e-s-s-i-c-a,
5	F-l-i-n-k	
6		DIRECT EXAMINATION
7	BY MR. BR	OOKS:
8	Q	Ms. Flink, how are you employed?
9	А	I'm a detective with the Las Vegas Metropolitan
10	Police De	partment.
11	Q	And how long have you been so employed?
12	А	Just started my 22nd year.
13	Q	And what capacity are you a detective in?
14	А	I'm currently assigned to a Digital Investigations
15	Unit.	
16	Q	And give us a little bit about what your day-to-day
17	duties wo	uld be and what that unit does.
18	А	We do the analysis of digital media, so computers,
19	phones, v	ideo, infotainment centers, any type of digital
20	recording	•
21	Q	And what education, training, and experience do you
22	have that	allows you to have this position?
23	А	Well, once I went to the unit, I was sent to several
24	different	schools, to include the Secret Service's Computer
25	Forensic	Institute. I've been there on six six, maybe

1 seven times, as well as we are trained in each of the tools we 2 use. We have to hold tested certifications, and we have to 3 maintain those certifications. 4 What certifications do you hold? 5 I hold 11. I'd have to look at my phone to give you 6 all the names, but particular to this exam, I'm a Cellebrite 7 certified mobile examiner. 8 Q And when you say particularly this exam, do you 9 recall a Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department event number 10 that brings us here to court today? Α 11 Yes. 12 And is that Event Number 170809-0029? 13 Α Yes. 14 Tell me a little bit about how you would get 15 involved in a case like this. 16 Well, on this particular occasion, Detective --17 Homicide Detective Dosch brought it to our lab for analysis. 18 And when you say brought it to your lab, what is --19 what is he --20 Α Brought phones. He brought phones to our lab for analysis. 21 22 Q In this case, did you do one report or two? 23 Α Two. 24 So let's start with just that first report then. 25 Α Okay.

1 The first report, do you recall when Detective Dosch 2 brings you the phones? 3 Α I believe it was August 12th. 4 And when he brings you the phones, is it pursuant to 5 a search warrant? 6 Α Yes. 7 On that search warrant, does it give you kind of Q 8 like the scope of what you're allowed to look in and what 9 they --10 Α What they're looking for, yes. 11 What was the scope of the examination for this first Q 12 report? 13 Α It would have been a -- I don't remember everything, 14 there's quite a few things, but it would have been call logs, 15 SMS's, GPS locations, pictures, videos. 16 So when he brings you the phone, how does he -- how 17 does it come? 18 On this particular occasion, he brought them in our 19 evidence envelopes with a label on the front, but they weren't 20 sealed. 21 Q So it's in an evidence impound thing? 22 Α Correct. Envelope, yes. 23 Envelope? Does it have his name and P number on it? Q 24 The front is filled out. Yes, it does. Α 25 So when he brings it to you, tell me about what you Q

```
1
    do to start your process.
 2
              Well, I'll photograph the package, and I'll
 3
    photograph -- then take the phone out and photograph the
    pieces and parts of the phone.
 4
 5
              And with regard to this first report, did you do
 6
    that for two different phones?
 7
         Α
              Yes.
 8
              Would it have been Package 1, Item 1; Package 2,
         Q
    Item 1?
 9
10
         Α
              Yes.
11
         Q
              Or is it Package 2, Item 2? How do you do it?
12
         Α
              I thought it -- I think they came in two separate
13
    packages. Is that -- am I correct on that? I don't remember
14
    specifically if they were in one. But it would have been --
15
    if they were in one package, it would have been Package 1,
16
    Item 1; Package 1, Item 2. If it was in two, Package 1, Item
17
    1; Package 2, Item 2.
18
              Okay. And you took photos of these two phones?
19
         Α
              Yes.
20
              Initially, in the envelopes, and then with them out
21
    of the envelopes?
22
         Α
              Yes.
23
              MR. BROOKS: Your Honor, permission to approach the
24
    witness?
25
              THE COURT: You may.
```

```
1
   BY MR. BROOKS:
 2
              I want to start specifically with Package 1, Item 1.
 3
    Would you recognize some photos if I showed you --
 4
         Α
              Yes.
 5
              -- State's Proposed Exhibit 338 through 344?
 6
              These were pictures that I took of a ZTE phone that
         Α
 7
    was brought to the lab.
 8
              And do they fairly and accurately depict the phone
         Q
 9
    as you got it that day?
10
         Α
              Yes.
11
              MR. BROOKS: Your Honor, State moves for admission
12
    of those particular exhibits.
13
              MR. SANFT: No objection, Your Honor.
14
              MR. RUGGEROLI: No objection.
15
              THE COURT: Okay, they're admitted, 338 through 344.
16
            (State's Exhibits 338 through 344 are admitted)
17
   BY MR. BROOKS:
              Showing you State's Proposed Exhibit 348, 349, 350,
19
    351, and 352, do you recognize these?
20
              Yes. Photos I took of a Samsung phone brought to
21
    the lab.
22
         0
              And is that the second package --
23
         Α
              Yes.
24
              -- that we referred to?
25
         Α
              Yes.
```

```
1
              Even though it's the first report?
         Q
 2
         Α
              Yes.
 3
         0
              Okay.
 4
              MR. BROOKS: Your Honor, move for admission of those
 5
    particular exhibits.
 6
                         No objection.
              MR. SANFT:
 7
              MR. RUGGEROLI: No objection.
 8
              THE COURT: They're admitted.
 9
            (State's Exhibits 348 through 352 are admitted)
10
    BY MR. BROOKS:
11
         Q
              So take us through the process. I want to start
12
    initially --
13
              MR. BROOKS: Permission to publish, Your Honor?
14
              THE COURT: You may.
15
    BY MR. BROOKS:
16
              Exhibit 338. Is that kind of the package that you
17
    were discussing?
18
         Α
              Yes.
19
              Eventually, do you open it up?
         Q
20
         Α
              Yes.
21
              State's Exhibit 340, and then State's Exhibit 341.
22
    Why do you take that -- that one?
23
         Α
              I just take a picture of the front and the back.
24
              Now, now that you have the phone out of the package,
    what's the first step in your process?
```

```
Would be to remove it from the network. So I'm
 1
 2
    going to either remove the SIM or I'm going to put it into a
 3
    Ramsey box and power on to see if it's even got power at this
 4
   point.
 5
              So explain that to us though. I don't know what a
 6
    SIM or a Ramsey box is.
 7
              A SIM is the -- it's the subscriber identity module.
         Α
 8
    It's the little card that's in -- that is your account for
 9
    that particular phone that's going to be inside the phone.
10
              So where's the data stored that you're trying to get
         Q
11
    to?
12
              It's on the chip -- on the hardware of the phone;
         Α
13
    not the SIM.
14
         0
              Oh, it's on the hardware? Okay.
15
         Α
              Yeah.
16
         Q
              So what are you doing when you take the SIM out?
17
         Α
              The SIM is -- will be the phone number.
18
              Okay. And in this particular case, the Package 1,
19
    Item 1, do you recall the phone number for that?
20
              No, I would have to review my report. I don't
21
    remember the phone numbers for any of the phones.
22
         Q
              Would it refresh your recollection to look at your
23
    report?
24
         Α
              Yes.
25
              MR. BROOKS: Your Honor, may I approach?
```

1 THE COURT: You may. 2 THE WITNESS: So the phone number attached to this 3 is 702-619-7426. BY MR. BROOKS: 4 5 0 So after you get that from the SIM card, what's the 6 next step in the process? 7 To make sure the battery's charged up, and that it Α 8 is in some way disconnected from the network, the phone. 9 Q And what do you mean by disconnected from the 10 network? Well, taking the SIM out will take it away from the 11 Α 12 data network, which means it doesn't have the capability of 13 potentially being remote-wiped, for somebody to be able to 14 send signals to it, which is why we put it into the Ramsey box before we power it on. It's an aluminum box that I stick my 15 16 hands through some aluminum-lined gloves and power it on in 17 the box with the intention of determining, is it already in 18 airplane mode? Is it -- or to put it in airplane mode. 19 Why would you put it in airplane mode? 20 Α To prevent the ability for any type of -- well, one, so new data doesn't come in, so we're not getting calls and 21 22 we're not getting texts, for one. And then, two, again, to 23 prevent the possibility of a remote wipe command. 24 And so how are you charging the battery? Are you

25

charging the --

A If it's -- the battery will come out, I will take the battery out and put it into a universal charger, separate from the phone.

Q Once it's charged, what do you do with it?

A Then I'll put it back into the phone, and then make -- again, make sure it's powered on in the box, put it in airplane mode, and then take the phone out of the box.

Q Okay. So now that we have that, what's your next step?

A Then take it and connect it to a device called Cellebrite 4PC, which will extract the data in a digital form, a file form. And then I take that file and I will process it in another program called Cellebrite Physical Analyzer, which will then give me the data in a readable form.

Q Do you get all the data; do you get some of it? How does it work?

A No. What is extracted is dependent on what the tool supports; in other words, what Cellebrite supports. So at this time, this particular model phone would only give me what's called a partial logical extraction; logical being the data that, if you turn on the phone, anybody can see. It's not deleted data.

But this didn't even pull out all of that. It just supported a partial, which I think it was just like the default stuff; call history, SMS, and I believe some pictures.

1 Okay. Sorry, I don't really know phones. Q So back 2 up --3 Okay. Α -- and take me through partial and logical 4 0 5 extraction. 6 So a logical -- when you say, I have a logical Α 7 extraction of a phone, it means that I have, if you turn on a 8 phone, what anybody can see drilling through the phone. I can 9 see the call history on the phone, you can see the SMS's or 10 the texts that are on the phone, the pictures that are on the phone. It's nothing that's deleted, it's no databases. 11 12 just the information that people are used to dealing with on 13 their phones is a logical, as opposed to a physical 14 extraction, which would get you some deleted data, some apps, 15 databases, and some system stuff that's on the phone. 16 This particular model phone was only supported for a 17 partial logical, which means not even -- not even everything 18 that you would see if you turned it on, just certain -- it 19 looked to me like just the default stuff. 20 Q And that's what you could, I guess, extract? 21 Α Correct. 22 Q And put into a report? 23 Α Correct. And who would get that report once you do that? 24 0 25 Detective Dosch. Α

1 The detective? So if something had been deleted on 2 this phone prior to you being -- prior to it being impounded 3 and then you getting it, you would not get to --4 Α No. 5 -- get that information? 0 6 I -- no, I don't have access to deleted data at that Α 7 time. 8 Exhibit 342. What are we looking at? Q 9 That's just the screen. It was unlocked, so I just Α took a picture of the opening screen. 10 11 Q Now, would the process be different if the phone had 12 like a passcode or if it was locked? 13 Α Well, it would -- again, that's just another 14 obstacle you have to hurdle to determine if the -- we do have 15 some password bypassing and breaking abilities. Fortunately, 16 this was not, so I didn't have to encounter any of that. 17 was not passcoded. So when Detective Dosch brings you this phone on 18 August 12th, if it had been -- just ballpark it for me. If it 19 20 had been passcode or locked, would you have been able to do 21 this extraction on the same day? Again, that -- being able to get into a locked phone 22 Α 23 is going to be dependent on the profile that's supported and the tool. Being that I was only able to get a logical -- a 24

partial logical with it even open tells me that, no, there

```
would not -- this particular phone would not have been
 1
 2
    supported had it been locked, and I wouldn't have gotten any
 3
    data.
 4
              And Exhibit 344, what is that?
 5
              That's the SIM card.
 6
         0
              All right. And then, Exhibit 343, what are you
 7
    doing there?
 8
              Looks like I just took a picture of the screen
         Α
 9
    again.
10
              Just the clean screen?
         Q
11
         Α
              Yeah, the clean screen.
12
              Okay. So once you start taking photos of the
13
    screens, in this case, did Detective Dosch request something
14
    specific, or what kind of information do you have when you're
15
    looking at a phone?
16
              Well, personally, he had asked me if I would check
17
    for a -- something like a "Sace" or an "Ace" person, a
18
    contact, and then a phone number that began like 702-934.
19
              And so did you start your search there?
20
              Yes. I can do word searches and phone number
21
    searches just over the whole phone without having to drill
    through everything, and so that's -- I started there.
22
23
         Q
              So that -- that phrase, "Sace," do you recall how
24
   it's spelled?
25
         Α
              S-a-c-e.
```

```
1
              So did you find any related information in this
 2
    phone, which is the ZTE 981 Max Pro?
 3
              It was a saved contact.
              It was?
         0
 4
 5
         Α
              Yes.
 6
              Were there any text messages?
         Q
 7
         Α
              There was text messages and call history.
 8
         Q
              So it was a saved contact in this phone of the Sace?
 9
         Α
              Yes.
10
         Q
              And the call history, do you recall what the call
11
    history was like?
12
         Α
              I believe it was in the -- like 20-plus calls.
13
              20-plus calls --
14
         Α
              Back and forth.
15
              But for all of history, or was it a truncated time
16
   period?
17
         Α
              I believe I put in the report the time frame.
    don't remember it off the top of my head.
19
              Would it refresh your recollection to look at that
         Q
20
    report?
21
         Α
              Yes.
              MR. BROOKS: Permission to approach, Your Honor?
22
23
              THE COURT: You may.
              THE WITNESS: So there were 29 calls between this
24
   phone and Sace from 8/2/17 at 1:43 to 8/9/17 at 1:41.
```

1	BY MR. BRO	DOKS:
2	Q	So, 29 calls during that kind of week of August that
3	you looked	
4	A	Yes.
5	Q	Do the 29 calls, do they include the text message,
6		text message that you talked about
		-
7	A	They would be separate.
8	Q	Separate?
9	A	They would be listed separately, yeah.
10	Q	And the Sace that was the saved contact, does the
11	phone numl	per 702-801-0516 sound correct?
12	А	Yes.
13	Q	Was that the number that you were you were told
14	to look fo	or some names and a number. Was that the number?
15	А	No, that wasn't the number.
16	Q	So that wasn't the number? Okay.
17	A	No.
18	Q	Do you do any web history extraction on this phone?
19	A	This particular phone did not extract with the tool
20	the web h	istory, so I did look at it manually.
21	Q	I want to direct your attention to August 4th or 5th
22	of a time	period on the web search. Do you recall something
23	of evident	tiary value that was being searched for?
24	A	I believe it was extensive searches for guns and
25	gun-type a	accessories.

```
1
              Now, I want to move forward to around that August
 2
    9th, 2017 date.
 3
         Α
              Um-hum.
 4
              Do you recall something of evidentiary value of the
 5
    web history on this phone?
 6
         Α
              It was searches for shootings.
 7
              And when you said you couldn't get it to extract,
 8
    did you do something different then?
 9
              I took pictures.
         Α
10
              MR. BROOKS: Your Honor, may I approach?
11
              THE COURT: You may.
12
    BY MR. BROOKS:
13
         Q
              Detective Flink, showing you State's Proposed
14
    Exhibits 345, 346, and 347, do you recognize these?
15
              Yes, these are pictures I took.
16
              And the 345, what was that, and why were you taking
17
    it?
18
         Α
              That's a text picture -- a picture of a text with
19
    Sace.
20
              And then, 346 and 347, why were you taking those?
21
         Α
              This is some of the web history of the -- the
22
    shooting.
23
         0
              The news searches?
24
                     Yeah, news searches of shootings.
         Α
25
              MR. BROOKS: Your Honor, State moves for admission
```

```
1
    of 345, 346, and 347.
 2
              MR. SANFT: No objection, Your Honor.
 3
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Judge, could I see those, please?
              THE COURT: Of course.
 4
 5
              MR. RUGGEROLI: No objection.
 6
              THE COURT:
                           They're admitted.
7
           (State's Exhibits 345, 346, and 347 are admitted)
8
    BY MR. BROOKS:
9
         Q
              Detective, 345. So this telephone that you were
10
    examining, is this text messages to Sace and from Sace?
11
         Α
              Yes.
12
         Q
              And then tell us, on 346, what are you doing?
13
         Α
              That is the Chrome history for this phone.
14
         Q
              So is this what this phone was searching?
15
         Α
              Yes.
              And you said, "Chrome." Is --
16
         0
17
              Yeah.
         Α
18
         0
              Do we use another word?
19
         Α
              Google.
20
              Google?
         Q
21
         Α
              Yeah.
22
              So these are Google searches?
         Q
23
         Α
              Yes.
24
              On this phone?
         Q
25
         Α
              Yes.
```

```
1
              So see this Saturday, August 12th?
         Q
 2
         Α
              Yes.
 3
              Is that you doing that, or --
 4
         Α
              No.
 5
              Okay. So that -- is that you going into Google to
 6
    start the search, is what I mean?
 7
              No, I'm not accessing Google because the phone is in
   airplane mode; it's not connected to the network. So I don't
 8
 9
    have -- this is -- I just hit the little three little buttons
    up there and went to the history that's already cached onto
11
    the phone. I'm not accessing websites.
12
         Q
              So this Wednesday, August 9th, what are you seeing
13
    here?
14
         Α
              Google searches for news.
15
         Q
              And then, do you kind of scroll down and take more
   photos?
16
17
              Yes.
         Α
18
              Exhibit 347?
19
         Α
              Just more news searches.
20
              Okay. And were these -- some of these what caused
    you, I guess, to -- to take photographs of this and --
21
22
         Α
              Yes.
23
              -- capture it?
         Q
24
         Α
              Yes.
25
              Would you have relayed this information then to
         0
```

1 Detective Dosch? 2 Yes, it was put in my report. 3 So I want to stay with that first phone -- or sorry, 4 that first report, but move to the second phone. Do you 5 recall the Samsung Galaxy that you examined? 6 Α Yeah, J7. 7 And was the phone number associated with that J7 8 702-338-4380? 9 Α Yes. 10 Q Showing you State's Exhibit 41. Is that kind of a 11 blurry picture? 12 Α Yeah, it's my bad picture-taking. 13 And then, is the process with this phone kind of 14 similar to the last one? 15 Α Yes. 16 So, showing you State's Exhibit 352, what are you 17 about to do to the phone in there? 18 I'm -- this is a picture of the battery taken out, 19 and the picture of the model sticker that's underneath the 20 battery. 21 I'm sorry, I missed that. Q 22 The battery is taken out of this phone, and that's 23 the picture of the model and just identifying information on 24 the phone itself underneath the battery, and the SIM card is 25 still in.

```
1
              Showing you State's Exhibit 333. Is that the phone?
         O.
 2
         Α
              Yes.
 3
              So, after you kind of document this, do you turn it
 4
    off?
 5
              Do I -- I'm sorry?
         Α
 6
              Do you turn the phone off?
         Q
 7
         Α
              Well, it goes into the box.
 8
              Same process with the --
         Q
 9
         Α
              Same process, yeah.
10
              -- Ramsey box?
         Q
11
         Α
              Correct.
12
         Q
              And same Cellebrite situation?
13
              Correct.
         Α
14
         O
              So, once using Cellebrite, do you recognize 3 --
15
    335?
16
         Α
              That would be the screen; it was also unlocked.
17
         Q
              It was also unlocked?
18
         Α
              Yes.
19
              I want to turn your attention to the app here on the
20
    top left. Do you go into Facebook Messenger?
21
         Α
              Correct.
22
              While in there, did you find some communication of
23
    interest?
24
         Α
              Yes.
25
              Showing you State's Exhibit 336, did you take that
```

```
1
    photo?
 2
         Α
              I did.
 3
         0
              And was that with this phone --
 4
         Α
              With the Samsung, yes.
 5
         Q
              -- talking to another Facebook account?
 6
              Correct.
         Α
 7
              All right. And what Facebook account was that?
         Q
 8
         Α
              Ray Logan.
 9
         Q
              Do you at that point document all that in your
10
    report?
11
         Α
              Yes.
12
              Do you recall the phone number that Detective Dosch
         Q
13
    told you to look for initially?
14
         Α
              It began 702-934.
15
              When reviewing these Facebook messages, did you find
    something that you alerted Detective Dosch to?
17
         Α
              The note of the number of 934-4851 provided.
18
         0
              Now, did -- was this phone able to extract all the
19
    web data and all the texting data?
20
         Α
              No, I believe this was just a partial as well, so I
21
    took pictures. A partial logical.
22
         Q
              Partial logical?
23
         Α
              Yeah.
24
              And so is that why you took the photos?
25
         Α
              Correct.
```

```
1
              Do you search -- do you go through the web history
 2
    search of this phone?
 3
         Α
              I believe I did, yes.
 4
              And when you do, do you, I guess, screenshot it the
 5
    same way as last time?
 6
              With a camera, yeah.
         Α
 7
         0
              Okay.
 8
              MR. BROOKS: Your Honor, permission to approach?
 9
              THE COURT: You may.
10
    BY MR. BROOKS:
11
         Q
              When you do that, do you document some of the
12
    searches in your report?
13
         Α
              Yes.
14
         0
              Do you recognize State's Proposed Exhibit 353?
15
         Α
              Yes, and it looks like this actually extracted
   because this is me screenshotting; my tool, my software.
                                                                So
17
    this -- it looks like the history came out on this one.
18
         0
              So that history did come out?
19
         Α
              Yeah, this would have been from the Cellebrite
20
   program, Physical Analyzer.
21
              And does it fairly and accurately depict the web
22
   history that you pulled off this phone?
23
         Α
              Yes.
24
              MR. BROOKS: Your Honor, State moves for admission
   of Exhibit 353.
```

```
MR. SANFT: No objection, Your Honor.
 1
 2
              MR. RUGGEROLI: No objection.
 3
              THE COURT: It's admitted.
 4
                   (State's Exhibit 353 is admitted)
   BY MR. BROOKS:
 5
 6
         0
              So this web history search on August 9th, what time
 7
    would that have been?
 8
              At 7:22 P.M.
         Α
 9
              And how did you do that? So take us through the
10
   UTC.
11
         Α
              Well, we are -- here in Pacific, we are negative 7
12
    or negative 8, depending on daylight savings. So the fact
13
    that it says here "UTC negative 7" tells you that it's
14
    displaying it in Pacific Time, as opposed to, if it was in
15
    UTC, it would say, "UTC 00."
16
         Q
              Oh, okay, so --
17
              So the math is already done.
18
              So one more time. Sorry. In real people time, what
19
    is that 19:22?
20
         Α
              7:22 P.M.
21
         Q
              7:22 P.M.
                         And what is being searched for?
22
              It's news again, and it's, "Young Man Shot in
23
    Driveway by Four People in Hoodies." "Man Shot, Killed in
    Driveway by Four People in Hoodies," just a longer version of
24
   that at a different -- I think that might be the same because
```

```
1
   that's the same time. And then you have a different time
 2
    here, again, the same, "Young Man Shot in Driveway by Four
 3
    People With Hoodies." News.
 4
              I want to move now to your second report. Do you
 5
    recall, around August 18th, Detective Dosch brought you
 6
    something else?
 7
         Α
              I thought it was September. What does my report
 8
    say? It was later. I don't think it was --
 9
         Q
              Would you have conducted the actual examination in
10
    possibly September?
11
         Α
              Yeah.
12
              Could Detective Dosch have drafted a search warrant
13
    earlier?
14
         Α
              Yes, he could have.
15
              So if Detective Dosch drafts a search warrant in
         Q
16
    August, sometimes you won't get it?
17
              We won't get it for a little bit, yes.
         Α
18
              So that September 2017 time period, I want to
19
    discuss the Samsung Emerge telephone, Package 1, Item 1.
20
         Α
              Okay.
21
              Do you recall that?
         Q
22
         Α
              Yes.
23
         Q
              And the phone number for that one, does it sound
24
    correct, 702-801-0516?
25
         Α
              Yes.
```

```
Do you recall what you went through to get into this
 1
 2
    phone?
 3
              It would have been the same process of removing the
 4
    SIM, putting it into the Ramsey box, charging the battery,
 5
    connecting it to the 4PC, analyzing it in the Cellebrite.
 6
              No password or passcode on this one?
         0
 7
         Α
              I don't think so, no.
 8
              MR. BROOKS: Your Honor, may I approach?
 9
              THE COURT: You may.
    BY MR. BROOKS:
10
11
         Q
              Detective, I'm going to show you State's Proposed
12
    Exhibits 354 through 361. Did you take photographs of this
13
    phone in the entire process similar to the last two?
14
         Α
              Yes.
15
              Will you flip through those and see if they fairly
16
    and accurately depict the process you went through and what
17
    you uncovered when you went into the phone?
18
         Α
              Yes.
19
              MR. BROOKS: Your Honor, State moves for admission
20
    of these particular exhibits.
21
              MR. SANFT: No objection, Your Honor.
22
              MR. RUGGEROLI: No objection.
23
              THE COURT: Okay, they're admitted.
24
            (State's Exhibits 354 through 361 are admitted)
25
   BY MR. BROOKS:
```

1 Q Showing you 354. Do you recognize that? 2 Α Yes. 3 Is that just the same case? Q 4 Same event, yes. Α 5 Eventually, did you take the phone out? 0 6 Α Yes. 7 Exhibit 356. In Exhibit 359, what are you 8 depicting? 9 Α That's the -- the identifying label underneath the 10 battery and the SIM card. 11 Q What was the Gmail account associated with this 12 particular phone? 13 I remember it was "Davontae.Wheeler," and I think 14 there were some numbers, "@Gmail.com." 15 Would "62" sound correct? 16 Α Yes. 17 And what were you searching for when you started 18 looking through the phone? 19 More or less, the same data. Ties to the other two 20 phones, and --21 At this point in time, did you have full names and 22 the similar, I guess, Facebook handles that you had earlier? 23 Yeah -- well, yes. I looked in the Facebook to see Α 24 if anything matched from the other phones, yes. And because we're in September, you've already at 25 Q

```
1
    least done two phones --
2
         Α
              Correct.
              -- and had other feedback?
 3
 4
              Correct.
5
              And I guess, feedback, I meant interaction with the
6
    detective?
7
         Α
              Correct.
8
         Q
              Showing you Exhibit 360, do you find some Facebook
 9
    messages in this phone with an account you had seen earlier?
10
         Α
              Yes.
11
         0
              And what account was that?
12
         Α
              Ray Logan.
13
              Additionally, did you have a chance to look at the
         Q
14
    Facebook Messenger in this phone and kind of see whose it was?
15
         Α
              You mean the logged in account?
16
              Yes.
         Q
17
              Yes.
         Α
18
              Do you recall the name?
19
         Α
              Young Sace Versace.
20
              And so, in 361, would that kind of fairly and
21
    accurately depict the Facebook Messenger account --
22
         Α
              Yes.
23
         0
              -- associated with this phone, which is the --
24
         Α
              Samsung.
25
              -- Samsung Emerge?
         Q.
```

1 Α Yes. 2 Detective, you remember the first -- very first 3 phone we talked about? 4 Α Yes. 5 When you analyzed that phone number, and you 6 analyzed the name that you were given for that particular 7 phone --8 Α Yes. 9 -- did you search the last phone we just talked 10 about for contacts or interaction saved from that first phone? 11 Α I would have, yes. 12 Do you recall if you found any? 13 I believe I did, and I thought it was extensive, so 14 I would need to look at my report to be able to -- because we 15 got a lot of names and a lot of numbers rolling at this point. 16 Would it refresh your recollection to look at your 17 report? Yes. So in the Emerge, I found call history with 18 19 Ray Logan, DeShawn Robinson, and DeMario Lofton. Logan is 20 saved as "Ray Login." DeMario Lofton is saved as "Lil Homey 21 DeMario." And Robinson is not saved as a -- as a contact, but 22 there was -- it was -- his number was identified, but not a 23 saved contact. 24 MR. BROOKS: Nothing further. Pass the witness, 25 Your Honor.

```
THE COURT: Cross-examination?
 1
 2
              MR. SANFT: No cross, Your Honor.
 3
              THE COURT: Mr. Ruggeroli?
 4
                          CROSS-EXAMINATION
 5
    BY MR. RUGGEROLI:
 6
              Detective, I'm going to go back over a couple of
         0
 7
    things --
 8
         Α
             Okay.
 9
              -- so you can clarify them. You had two reports,
10
    correct?
11
         Α
              Correct.
12
              The first report you did, I believe you testified to
13
    longer than the second one. Your first report involved two
14
    phones; is that right?
15
         Α
              Correct, uh-huh.
16
              Are you familiar with the individuals who those
17
    phones are alleged to be from or through?
              What do you mean? Do I know them personally, or do
18
19
    you mean --
20
              No, just the names.
              I would have to look at the labels. I don't
21
22
    remember off the -- they were -- they were each labeled.
23
    of the envelopes that were given to me were labeled with
24
    names.
25
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Judge, if I could have the Court's
```

```
1
    indulgence for a moment?
 2
              THE COURT:
                          Sure.
 3
              MR. RUGGEROLI:
                              Thank you.
 4
    BY MR. RUGGEROLI:
 5
              I'm going to jump ahead --
 6
         Α
              Okay.
 7
              -- to the second report, the third phone.
 8
    the one that you were talking about --
 9
              The Emerge?
         Α
10
         0
              That's the one, yes --
11
         Α
              Yes.
12
         Q
              -- that you were talking about most recently?
13
         Α
              Yes.
14
         Q
              That one is -- it goes back to Mr. Wheeler?
15
         Α
              Correct.
16
              Okay. Now, on that phone, you don't have any
17
    specific messages other than the photos that you provided us
18
    with, and they were rather limited. And showing you State's
19
    360.
20
              This is the Facebook.
         Α
21
         Q
              Okay.
22
         Α
              Yeah.
23
              That's one of the things. If you found something
24
    important or noteworthy for this event and case, you would
    have documented that by taking a photo?
```

1 Α Yes. 2 Okay, so that was 360. State's 360 was one, and it Q 3 had Ray Logan? 4 Α Correct. 5 No content to that? 6 I don't -- there's more pictures than this in my Α 7 final report, so what's being shown to me, I -- it's being 8 shown to me. 9 And I'm showing you 361. And that's the individual 10 name that this Facebook account was --11 Α Is logged into. 12 Yes, okay. Other than those photos, do you have 13 anything specific with that phone connecting or making any 14 messages, text messages to the other two phones? 15 Α Yeah, I thought we discovered that. 16 0 Okay. 17 Α Yeah. 18 And what was that though? Q 19 I thought it was they were saved contacts, and I Α 20 believe -- and I'm sorry, I don't recall specifically. Other 21 than what's in my report, I don't recall as I sit here. 22 0 Saved contacts, but no specific texts or messages

Not that I can recall without looking at $my\ --\ the$

from Facebook for that phone?

pictures. This is not them in their entirety.

24

Α

Okay, now I'm going to go back to the first report 1 2 that had the other two phones. You indicated that there were 3 29 calls between August 2nd, 2017 and August 9th, 2017? Correct. 4 Α 5 But you don't have any indication of how long those 6 were? 7 Well, those would be in the digital report. Α 8 note that in my report, but two reports are provided; the 9 report from Cellebrite, which I generate, and then my written 10 report. So the durations would be in those. 11 Going back to the phone with Mr. Wheeler. 12 looked specifically for texts between that phone and a Ray 13 Logan, correct? 14 Α Correct. 15 And you did find a couple of texts hours before the 16 crime, and hours after, but there was no mention of any crime 17 in those texts? 18 Α Correct. 19 And also, the Facebook Messenger, the phone was not 20 connected to the network, correct? 21 Α Correct. 22 And so that particular phone, you did not have the 23 dates and times, only the days of the week; is that correct? 24 Α Correct.

For the phone with Mr. Wheeler, you were asked a

25

question about an article -- a news article. That was sent to him from somebody else, correct?

A I don't recall. I just have it -- it shows up in the web history.

Q So just dealing with that third phone that we were talking about, Mr. Wheeler's, most recent that you had testified about, I just want to hit on this one last time. Although there was some communication with Ray Logan, there's nothing about a crime --

A Correct.

Q -- that crime? And there's a limited amount of information that you had as far as dates and times? You were really looking at days of the week, not specific times?

A Right. Well, when it's disconnected from the network and you're looking at Facebook Messenger, I don't get a date if it's within a day or two of when it's removed from the network. So say I'm looking at it on a Wednesday, and I look at the Messengers and it says Tuesday, it's going to be the Tuesday previous to that Wednesday, or the Monday, or the Sunday. And I believe after about a week, then it will start putting in dates.

Q And that third phone, you did that analysis in September --

A Correct.

Q -- 2017?

```
1
              Well, but it would have been disconnected whenever
 2
    it was -- yeah.
 3
         Q
              Okay, thank you.
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Court's indulgence, Judge.
 4
 5
                      (Pause in the proceedings)
 6
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Thank you, Judge. I have nothing
 7
    further.
 8
              THE COURT: Thank you. Any redirect?
 9
              MR. BROOKS: Judge, can we take a brief break?
10
              THE COURT: Sure, sure. During this recess, you're
11
    admonished not to talk or converse amongst yourselves or with
12
    anyone else on any subject connected with this trial, or read,
13
    watch, or listen to any report of or commentary on the trial,
14
    or any person connected with this trial, by any medium of
15
    information, including, without limitation, newspapers,
16
    television, the internet, or radio, or form or express any
17
    opinion on any subject connected with this trial until the
18
    case is finally submitted to you.
19
              We'll be in recess for 15 minutes.
                                                  Thank you.
20
              THE MARSHAL: Thank you. All rise for the exiting
21
    jury, please.
                   Jurors.
22
           (Outside the presence of the jurors at 2:46 p.m.)
23
              THE MARSHAL: Thank you. Please be seated.
24
              THE CLERK: Did you need Judge?
25
              MR. BROOKS: Yeah.
```

THE CLERK: Oh, you got to say that. 1 2 THE MARSHAL: I'll grab her. 3 (Pause in the proceedings) 4 THE COURT: Sorry about that. 5 MR. BROOKS: I'm sorry, I should have been more 6 clear. I just didn't want to have this up while the jury was 7 still in the room. 8 THE COURT: Okay, so the record will reflect that 9 the hearing is taking place outside the presence of the jury 10 panel. And do you want the witness in here still? 11 MR. BROOKS: Probably not. 12 THE COURT: Okay. Okay, and the witness has left 13 the courtroom. 14 MR. BROOKS: Judge, here's my problem. Mr. 15 Ruggeroli just got up during cross and put up Exhibit 360, and 16 showed Mr. Ray Logan's -- just, it's kind of the screen name 17 on Facebook Messenger -- and said, "Other than this, you 18 didn't find any contacts between the two?" And then kind of 19 tried to correct himself, and then said, "Limited contacts," 20 and then went so far as to say, "Do you have anything 21 connecting these two? There's nothing about a crime?" 22 then he catches himself and said --23 THE COURT: Yeah, the text messages. 24 MR. BROOKS: And then he said, "Nothing about this 25 crime." Here's the problem. So I intentionally only did

Exhibit 360 just to show that Mr. Wheeler and Ray Logan were in each other's phone, and you know, they talked over Facebook Messenger.

THE COURT: Um-hum.

MR. BROOKS: I didn't include any of the texts on purpose, and it was in her report because when she's making the report she doesn't know what is and isn't evidentiary value here or what can be admitted. The problem is that there are texts between Ray Logan and Davontae Wheeler.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BROOKS: Ray Logan is sending Davontae Wheeler a link to the "Two Suspects in a West Valley Armed Robbery," then they're sending each other a photo of a new gun that's -- a picture of the gun, and then, "Do you think they make extendos? It only holds eight." Send the barrel to see the size. "Oh, nigga, my hope you not doubting if the .45 bigger. LOL, I'll show you tonight, bros. I got my shells so we can go shooting if y'all want, but don't tell nobody what I got. Low key. I want to stop showing my heats. That I see if that got extendo" (sic). Should I -- can I -- should I put them up here so you can kind of --

THE COURT: Sure. And what are the dates of these?

MR. BROOKS: This would have been the week before our incident. So --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BROOKS: This is essentially them communicating 1 2 -- Mr. Ray Logan, or Raekwon Robertson, and Young Sace 3 Versace, who's Davontae Wheeler, sending each other those 4 messages. And see this -- see that Monday? 5 THE COURT: Uh-huh. 6 MR. BROOKS: That Monday is the Monday right before 7 our Tuesday and Wednesday of this incident. So, like, this 8 Monday is screenshots of them talking to another guy. They're going to meet up at that guy's apartment later on; I can't 9 10 remember if it's Nellis or something like that. Then they 11 meet together on Monday night, even before they meet together 12 on Tuesday night and commit this. 13 So the jury is left with this impression that 14 there's no -- real little contact between the two, no evidence 15 of a crime, or I should say this crime, and it's just not 16 actually what the phones show. 17 THE COURT: What do you want to do? I mean, do you 18 want to follow up questioning? What is it you want to do? 19 MR. PESCI: So, Judge, we need to cure the 20 impression that's been put in front of this jury. 21 THE COURT: Um-hum. 22 MR. PESCI: And we purposely avoided this because 23 the reference to that other incident is the earlier charges 24 that were severed out.

THE COURT: Right.

25

MR. PESCI: And so this jury's been painted with the impression that there is nothing going on between these two when they're referencing a prior criminal act. And the specific question was, "There's nothing about a crime," and then followed up, "This crime," and that there's no interaction between these two when there are, and they're talking about guns and ammunition.

And so we just -- we can't allow that falsity to be put in front of the jury. So we need to cure that, and I'm open or we're open to ways of doing it in a somewhat sanitized fashion, but it can't be so sanitized that it seems completely innocuous.

MR. RUGGEROLI: Thank you, Judge. Your Honor, I did correct myself because I wasn't thinking of the other crime; I was thinking of this crime, because specifically contained within her report, it says there are texts between this phone and Ray Logan. She answered my question about that, and I said that there were texts, but here was the point of it: there are texts a couple hours before the crime, and several hours after, but no mention of the crime. And that, after clarifying it, is exactly what I asked her and exactly what she answered.

So I think what the State is suggesting is that I somehow opened the door to uncharged crimes or to other discussions that had to do with things that are not relevant

to this event at all. They can clean this up without going into any of those details. I never misled the jury with a question saying, "There are no other contacts." My point was about this particular event. And I even used that phrase, "This event," and then I did clarify, "This crime."

And so this is taken directly from her report, and that was the gist of it. This should not in any way open the door to the State, and they can cure any inference, and that's all it would be. They can cure any inference that there was limited contact by either focusing on this particular 24 to 36-hour period of time that is specifically noted in the report, or they can do it by much less extensive means than to go into unrelated prejudicial information that I didn't in any way open the door to and suggest there's no communication. I was talking about this event.

THE COURT: Okay. What is your suggestion?

MR. BROOKS: My suggestion would be to let me ask
three leading questions to the effect of, "Isn't it true that
when looking at Facebook Messenger between Ray Logan and
Davontae Wheeler, within three days prior to this incident,
they are communicating about various things, some of which are
guns, the caliber of guns, and possibly going out shooting
together?" So it doesn't -- you know, there's no crime to go
shoot together. They are talking about guns, they are talking
about different caliber of guns, and it is --

THE COURT: But why do you have to get in what they were talking about?

MR. BROOKS: Well, because the jury was left with this impression that, oh, and there's -- they're not talking about any criminal activity and it's such minimal. I mean, that's not what actually was going on in this text thread.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. RUGGEROLI: Judge, I --

THE COURT: I'm not sure it opens up the door for you to talk about other criminal activity.

MR. RUGGEROLI: And that's the thing, Judge, is I heard it without thinking I'm referencing it at all, and I caught it within a second of, "This crime," because that is the exact language of this report. So if I unintentionally opened a door, I immediately shut it. And I limited my question to this particular event, which is exactly what the report referenced.

So if there were any suggestion, number one, I think I closed my own door to the extent that that might be an idea that the jury would gather from this. But I think that if they wanted to follow up, it should be limited to this period of time because I didn't even go down the path of anything beyond this event. I'm talking about -- she used the exact words, "There are also texts with Lofton, but nothing logically around the time of this crime."

And then, before that, there are texts a couple of hours before the crime, and several hours after, but no mention of the crime. And that's why we're here. I don't think there's been any taint to the jury that they would think -- because those things are not relevant, and they're certainly prejudicial.

Going out shooting, that's going to have a big impact in this kind of case, and I didn't reference that at all. It was catching my word "crime" and linking it specifically to this crime, and I did that intentionally. And so they've been limited, and their attention was directed to this particular event and the report that she made these findings regarding.

MR. PESCI: So, Judge, to follow up, specifically, the language that I wrote as I was trying to write this down was, the question by Mr. Ruggeroli, "There was limited contact between Wheeler's phone and the other phones, other than these photos?" So he's saying that these photos is the limited contact. So there clearly is contact.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. PESCI: And we sanitized it because it referenced these other situations. So we need to be able to go back and say, "Detective, isn't it true that there is actual contact other than this photo? There are these other instances where there's contact between these individuals,

right?"

And then, the question was, "Do you have anything connecting this phone, Wheeler's phone, to the other phones?" Again, there are these text messages back and forth. He said specifically, "There's nothing about a crime," then did, I agree, quickly went up and said, "This crime," right?

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. PESCI: So it's in front of this jury that there's really little to connect these guys, and there's nothing about crimes. Now, I understand he's not trying to open the door to any other crimes, we're not trying to do propensity, but if there's some sort of an argument made later on, like, there's nothing about this crime, I get that, right? But if he says, there's nothing about any crimes, that's a big problem.

So at a minimum, we have the ability and the right to say there is actual connection between these two. And I think what we should do is get the detective back in here after you make your ruling and lead her as to what she can and cannot say, because we've been very careful to exclude these things, and that's exactly what these texts and communications are about; that earlier crime that's been severed. So we need to be able to show they are.

And why is it not relevant that they're talking about firearms with each other? They're trying to say that

```
1
   there isn't a connection between these two individuals and a
 2
              This is specifically talking about firearms.
    firearm.
 3
    They're trying to say he's got nothing to do with this, Mr.
 4
   Wheeler's got nothing to do with this, it's not his ammunition
 5
    that was fired, but you have connections between these two
 6
   defendants talking about firearms in anticipation -- prior to
 7
    the actual connection. If you want to exclude the --
 8
              THE COURT: And this is three -- three days before?
              MR. BROOKS: 18 hours, actually. It's -- Your
 9
10
   Honor, these texts begin Monday around 11:00 A.M.
11
    incident happens as Tuesday turns into Wednesday, so --
12
              THE COURT: Oh, okay, so it's just the day before?
13
              MR. BROOKS: Yes.
14
              MR. PESCI: Correct.
15
              MR. BROOKS: And when I say texts, it's extensive,
16
    Your Honor. I only read a few, but it goes -- you know,
17
    there's seven pages in that Monday/Tuesday time frame.
18
              THE COURT: Between those two phones?
19
              MR. BROOKS: Between Ray Logan and Davontae
20
   Wheeler's phone, yes.
21
              THE COURT: Okay. I don't think there's any problem
22
   with asking her that, but my concern is if you're going to ask
2.3
   her the content of those text messages. That's my concern.
24
              MR. BROOKS: Yeah, no. No.
25
              THE COURT: But you want to redirect her that there
```

```
1
    actually was contact between these two on Monday and that it
 2
    was extensive?
 3
              MR. BROOKS: Yes.
 4
              THE COURT: Okay.
 5
              MR. RUGGEROLI: And if they wanted to --
 6
              THE COURT: I don't see any problem with that.
 7
              MR. RUGGEROLI: -- prep her up beforehand, I would
 8
    only follow up by just clarifying -- and I'll read it from the
 9
    report rather than paraphrase it. I just want it acknowledged
10
    again, quote, "There are also texts between this phone and Ray
11
            There are texts a couple of hours before the crime,
12
    and several hours after, but no mention of the crime.
13
    are also texts with Lofton, but nothing logically around the
14
    time of the crime."
15
              And honestly, I mean, I think that kind of says
16
    everything, but if you're going to limit it without content,
17
    that would be certainly the defense's preference, and that
18
    will probably be the gist of my recross.
19
              MR. BROOKS: Am I allowed to ask if they were
20
    discussing firearms?
21
                              Judge, I just think that --
              MR. RUGGEROLI:
22
              THE COURT: Well, what would be the objection?
23
              MR. RUGGEROLI: That -- well, the time frame.
                                                              Is he
    talking about the day --
24
              THE COURT: The day -- well, they said these text
25
```

messages were the day before, because it happened Tuesday night going into Wednesday morning, correct?

MR. BROOKS: Yes.

MR. PESCI: Judge, you can see it, maybe that's a little better, because the actual firearm is right there in the text. So you've got the time frame, and you've got a gun, so you got these two talking about guns. We can keep out the shooting part, but they keep trying to distance, understandably, Mr. Wheeler from guns, and here you've got a conversation between these two defendants about guns in the hours preceding this crime.

MR. RUGGEROLI: Judge --

THE COURT: I mean, I understand that this, I guess, news story wouldn't be relevant, but I'm not sure why the -- a day before, there's communication and actually photos of firearms.

MR. RUGGEROLI: It's because --

THE COURT: How is that not relevant?

MR. RUGGEROLI: The prejudicial impact outweighs any relevance because that discussion I don't think has anything to do with what happened later. The fact -- I didn't open the door to this, and the State did not go into this intentionally.

So what they're doing is they're suggesting that because I said, "a crime," and within a fraction of a second

corrected it to, "the crime," because that's what's written in the report, that somehow that now gives them the ability to go back through things that they very wisely, I think, originally did not go into. That is because of the prejudicial impact that this would have. There's no reason to do that. It's -- I quoted in a paraphrase rather than directly from the report, but I didn't allow or open the door to go into anything that would be that prejudicial that doesn't have anything to do with this event.

The things that are important for this event are exactly what's contained in the report, because it references the time frame of the murder and it references the time frame of any conversations. That was the whole point of what I said. And so there's no reason to give them the ability to go any further than that because all it does is it makes it look prejudicial. Here's gun talk, here's shooting talk, or -- you know, I don't have those in front of me right now.

But anything connected to firearms in that time frame doesn't correspond with her report, because what I read to you earlier that I want to clarify with her and limit it to, it was limited specific to this time frame. That's all I'm trying to get out on that questioning, and now what we're doing is we're opening it up to the State because it will be prejudicial.

MR. BROOKS: Your Honor, one more thing. And I

don't know if you heard this, and I don't know if I heard this 2 correctly, but the part that struck me was when Mr. Ruggeroli 3 put Exhibit 360 on the screen and said -- I believe he said 4 even something to the effect of, "And you don't have any 5 screenshots of texts or communication between these two?" 6 said something to that effect, and, "There's very limited 7 contact between these two?" And that's when I looked at Mr. Pesci and was like --8 9 THE COURT: Well, clearly, there was contact between 10 the two of them, and I think it's totally appropriate for you

to now go into that --

MR. BROOKS: Right.

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THE COURT: -- so the jury's not left with the impression that there wasn't contact. My only concern is the substance of the contact.

MR. BROOKS: It would just be: extensive, the time frame, and about firearms.

THE COURT: Why do you have to -- why do you have to say it's about firearms?

MR. BROOKS: Because that is really relevant to why we're here. We're here because they used a firearm to rob people and it turned into a murder.

MR. PESCI: And the question was, "Do you have anything connecting Wheeler's phone to the other phone?" You have a photograph of a firearm. That's the connection.

1 not the one question; there's three questions that bring --2 MR. RUGGEROLI: Were you done? 3 THE COURT: Okay, so you want to be able to ask, 4 "There was extensive contact between the two, and the contact 5 included discussions regarding firearms?" 6 MR. BROOKS: Yes. 7 MR. RUGGEROLI: Judge, this is why we're here. 8 THE COURT: And this was the day before? 9 MR. BROOKS: Yes. 10 THE COURT: Correct? MR. RUGGEROLI: Okay, but this again -- I'm going to 11 12 quote it because this is why we're here, and this is what she 13 "There are texts a couple of hours before the testified to. 14 crime, and several hours after, but no mention of the crime. 15 There are also texts with Lofton, but nothing logically around the time of the crime." That was my time frame. 16 17 understand that if the State says, well, you know, now we're 18 going to broaden the time frame, then allow them the 19 opportunity to say there were --20 THE COURT: Well, I think the inference here is that 21 there was no contact between these two when that's just not 22 true. 23 MR. RUGGEROLI: I don't have a problem with them 24 saying that there were contacts. The content of what they 25 want to open this up to is what I very strenuously would

object to, because they can clean it up without going into talking about things that are really unrelated, because it's the time of this crime, and that's why she wrote the report the way she did. That's where my focus was.

So, if you allow them to cure this, it doesn't need to go beyond establishing there were extensive contacts, but we don't need to go into the details of that. And then I would clean it up by going and reiterating word-for-word what the report says, and I'm going to limit it to that, and it's going to be her own language, and that's all I want to get.

But I really think the damage, if you open this up to firearms -- if that was important, then she should have put it in her report as well, and she didn't. What she put in the report was limited to this period of time, and that's why I quoted, and I -- I didn't read it word-for-word, but I did catch myself very quickly. Again, this is only coming up because of the change almost instantaneously from "a crime" to "the crime," and that is because that's what's in her report.

So I would object. I don't think they need to go into content. It's too prejudicial. They can clarify, the point is, there were contacts, there were other contacts, but there's no need to go into prejudicial information.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Brooks, I am going to allow you to redirect her, and you can ask her, and she can discuss that there was extensive contact. I'm not going to allow you

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1
    to go into the substance of the contact --
 2
              MR. BROOKS: Okay.
 3
              THE COURT: -- and that it was the day before.
 4
    think these are yours.
 5
              MR. BROOKS:
                           Thank you.
              MR. PESCI: And can we talk with her before --
 6
 7
              MR. BROOKS: And can we --
 8
                         -- so we can make it clear to her --
              MR. PESCI:
 9
              THE COURT:
                          Sure.
10
              MR. PESCI:
                         -- to not do that?
11
              THE COURT:
                          Sure.
12
              MR. PESCI: May I approach to retrieve that?
13
              THE COURT:
                         Absolutely.
14
              MR. PESCI:
                          Thank you.
15
                          Right. Why don't we take about five
              THE COURT:
16
    minutes --
17
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Thank you, Judge.
              THE COURT: -- and then we'll come back in.
18
19
              MR. PESCI: Thank you, Your Honor.
20
             (Court recessed at 3:06 P.M. until 3:18 P.M.)
21
                 (Outside the presence of the jurors)
22
              MR. PESCI: Your Honor, may the witness return to
23
    the stand?
24
                          Absolutely, yes. Thank you.
              THE COURT:
25
              MR. PESCI: Thank you. And Judge, while we're here,
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as far as scheduling, so we have the detective to finish with
 1
 2
    cross, we have the fingerprint expert outside, I believe the
 3
    firearms expert is outside.
 4
              THE COURT: Okay.
 5
              MR. PESCI: We have a detective that was involved in
 6
    the search trying to get daycare resolved to get here, but
 7
    then the last witness would be Detective Dosch, but he's not
    really available until tomorrow because he was in California
 8
    until 2:00 A.M. on another case.
 9
              THE COURT: Okay.
10
11
              MR. PESCI:
                         So we've got, in essence, two, maybe
12
    three left for today.
13
              THE COURT: Okay.
14
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Judge --
15
              THE COURT: It's almost 3:30.
16
              MR. RUGGEROLI: For tomorrow morning, I do have a
17
    number of things at around 9:00 to 9:30, 9:45.
18
              THE COURT: I have a homicide calendar, so --
19
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Thank you.
20
              THE COURT: -- we're not going to be able to start
21
    until about 10:30 anyways.
22
              MR. SANFT: Okay.
23
              THE COURT: Is that going to be enough time?
24
              MR. RUGGEROLI: It should be, yes.
                                                  Thank you.
25
              THE COURT: Okay.
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1
              THE MARSHAL: All rise for the entering jury,
 2
    please.
             Jurors.
 3
           (Within the presence of the jurors at 3:20 p.m.)
 4
                            Thank you. Please be seated.
              THE MARSHAL:
 5
              THE COURT: Does the State stipulate to the presence
 6
    of the panel?
 7
              MR. PESCI: Yes, Your Honor.
 8
              THE COURT: Mr. Sanft?
 9
              MR. SANFT: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.
10
              THE COURT: Mr. Ruggeroli?
11
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Yes, Your Honor.
12
              THE COURT: Thank you. You may continue with your
13
    redirect.
14
                         REDIRECT EXAMINATION
15
    BY MR. BROOKS:
              Detective Flink, do you remember the questions about
16
17
    the limited nature of the contacts between Davontae Wheeler's
18
    phone and Ray Logan via Facebook Messenger?
19
         Α
              Yes.
              Isn't it true that Davontae Wheeler's phone and Ray
20
21
    Logan via Facebook Messenger actually had quite extensive
22
    communication?
23
         Α
              Yes.
24
              Back and forth?
25
         Α
              Yes.
```

```
1
              And although there are no texts a couple hours
 2
    before the time period of this crime, and no texts several
    hours after -- and although there are texts several hours
 3
    after, there's no mention of the crime?
 4
 5
         Α
              Correct.
 6
              What about with regard to DeMario Lofton-Robinson?
 7
    Was there any texts relating to this crime around that time
 8
    period?
 9
         Α
              No.
10
              And what was DeMario Lofton-Robinson saved as in
         0
11
    Davontae Wheeler's phone?
12
              "Little Homey DeMario."
         Α
13
              MR. BROOKS: Thank you. Nothing further.
14
              THE COURT: Mr. Sanft, do you have any recross?
15
              MR. SANFT:
                          No, Your Honor. Thank you.
                          Mr. Ruggeroli, go ahead.
16
              THE COURT:
17
              MR. RUGGEROLI:
                              Just briefly.
18
                          RECROSS-EXAMINATION
19
    BY MR. RUGGEROLI:
20
              Detective, from your report, you indicated that
         Q
21
    there are also texts between this phone and Ray Logan
22
    regarding Mr. Wheeler's phone, correct?
23
         Α
              Correct.
24
         0
              Correct?
25
         Α
              Correct.
```

1	Q And there are texts a couple hours before the crime
2	and several hours after, but no mention of the crime?
3	A Correct.
4	Q And there are also texts with Lofton, but nothing
5	logically around the time of the crime?
6	A Correct.
7	MR. RUGGEROLI: Thank you. I have nothing further.
8	THE COURT: Thank you. Anything else for this
9	witness?
10	MR. BROOKS: No, Your Honor.
11	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much
12	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
13	THE COURT: for your testimony here today. You
14	may step down, and you are excused from your subpoena. You
15	may call your next witness.
16	MR. BROOKS: Your Honor, the State calls Linda
17	Manigault.
18	THE MARSHAL: If you'll please step up into the
19	witness stand. Remain standing, raise your right hand, and
20	face the Clerk.
21	LINDA MANIGAULT, STATE'S WITNESS, SWORN
22	THE CLERK: You may be seated. Please state and
23	spell your first and last name for the record.
24	THE WITNESS: My first name is Linda, L-i-n-d-a. My
25	last name is Manigault, -a-n-i-g-a-u-l-t.

THE COURT: Thank you. 1 2 DIRECT EXAMINATION 3 BY MR. BROOKS: Ms. Manigault, how are you employed? 4 5 I'm employed by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police 6 Department in their forensic laboratory, specifically in the 7 Latent Print Detail. 8 And how long have you been there? 9 I've been working there for approximately four years 10 now. 11 What are your primary duties and responsibilities? Q 12 Α I analyze and I compare latent print evidence. 13 And what training, education, experience do you have 14 that enables you to be able to do that? 15 I've been doing it for approximately nine years now. 16 I was trained initially when I used to live in New York for 17 the Suffolk County Police Department. I also graduated 18 college with a Bachelor in Science in forensic science. 19 And do you have to keep up-to-date on certain 20 certifications and continuing legal -- or continuing education? 21 22 Yes, I do. In order for me to even start casework, particularly with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police 23 24 Department, I have to pass a competency test, as well as 25 finish their training program successfully. And then, each

year, I have to complete a proficiency test which allows me to continue doing casework for the following year.

- Q Now, we previously had a DNA person from your lab come in and testify during this trial. Do you do DNA-type stuff, or do you only do what you refer to as fingerprints?
 - A I only do what I refer to as fingerprints.
 - Q Okay. So take us through, what is a fingerprint?
- A Well, if you notice the skin on your hand, it's very different from the skin on the rest of your body. So that palmar surface of your hand, that specialized skin is called friction ridge skin. And it has raised portions and lowered portions, and so when we come into contact with an object, an impression that we leave behind would leave a fingerprint. So that's what a fingerprint is.
 - Q What is it that leaves that impression?
- A It's usually the residues that -- from either your body or from sweating that leave that impression.
- Q And tell us a little bit about -- every time I touch something, am I going to leave a print? Or what causes prints to be left, and sometimes, what causes them not to be left?
- A Generally, when somebody comes into contact with an object, there's a chance that they can leave that residue behind, but there's also a chance that they may not leave that residue behind. And some of the reasons for that is because a person just could have very dry hands in general, so they

don't have a lot of residue on their hands. Maybe they just washed their hands.

Also, the environment can have an impact. So a person can touch something, a residue could be there, but the environment, if it's a hot environment or if it's a cold environment, it could make it very fragile.

Another reason is some objects are textured. So if it has a rough texture, or a lot of the newer appliances these days have anti-fingerprint coatings. So there are several reasons why an object might not be left behind even though it's been touched by a person.

Q So right now, if I'm nervous questioning you, and I touch this table, is that kind of a good way to leave prints, or no?

A Usually, the best surfaces to leave prints are really flat, smooth surfaces. Whether a person leaves some residue behind or not, it could depend on if they're sweating a lot. That can also make a print not suitable as well because it's too much sweat. So it depends. There are some good situations, and there are of course some bad ones.

Q When we talk about suitability, like, I've been obviously using my iPhone all day and touching it. Is this a good surface, and if so, are there some reasons it would also be a bad surface?

A Yeah. There are some reasons that, like, something

like a smooth cell phone surface would be a good surface, because it's smooth. One of the reasons why it might be a bad surface is because it's constantly touched, so you can inadvertently wipe away that fragile fingerprint residue.

Q Does the environment that the object or the print would be on have anything to do with whether you could process it or find it and compare it?

A Yes, the environment also plays a role. For instance, fingerprint residues are very fragile. They're made up of mostly water and some other constituents, so you can imagine, if it's in a very hot environment, it would evaporate away. If it's in a cold environment, that would make it brittle. Depending on the types of residues and the type of process that's going to be used, it might be that there's not enough residue to make a print visible to the naked eye.

Q Okay, so what is an exemplar or a known print?

A An exemplar or a known print is a situation where the fingerprint of a specific individual is taken, usually using ink or an electronic means, and also, the rest of their -- excuse me -- identifying information is also placed along with that record. So, for instance, I've had my fingerprints taken for job employment. So they would roll all ten of my fingers onto a fingerprint card, possibly my palms, but they would also put my name, possibly my date of birth.

Q And so, what we sometimes refer to then as latent

prints, is that what you've been discussing previously?

A So a latent print would be a print that's not readily seen by the naked eye, so some other form of -- some further form of processing has to be done to make it visible to the naked eye. Some of those forms could be either physical or chemical. A physical process might be something simple like fingerprint powder, and then there are chemical processes as well that make that visible to the naked eye.

Q So how would you -- how do you go about comparing then a known or an exemplar with a latent print after it's been processed?

A Well, generally speaking, when I start my analysis, I'm looking for that detail in that print that is suitable; but first, I would be looking at the overall aspects of, are there any suitable prints? And so some of the things I'm looking for are, is there an overall pattern? There are three general pattern types to fingerprints, and it's how they're categorized.

So that first type of pattern is what we call an arching pattern, and it's a pattern where the friction ridge flow comes in one side, rises slightly, and goes out the opposite side, sort of like a wave. The second type of pattern is a circular pattern; it's sort of like maybe a bull's eye. And then the third type of pattern we call a looping pattern, and it's where the ridge flow rises up, and

then actually recurves, and exits out the same side that it came in.

So some of those -- that's some of the general features. There are some other type of features like deltas, which are features that are triangular in shape, so the ridge flows are converging, making that triangle-type shape, and then I would be looking for the center of the pattern.

In order to have enough information to make an identification, what I would be looking for is actually some smaller-type details. We call them minutia, sometimes you may hear me say points, and those are what happens along an actual ridge path.

So an actual ridge path can do one of two things. It could stop abruptly or it can split into two, and we call those points -- you might hear me say ridge ending also, or bifurcations, which is when it splits into two. So I would be looking at all that information, and I would be looking to see if I had enough of that information that I could say this is suitable for me to possibly make a comparison or possibly put it into a latent fingerprint database.

Q And what is it about the nature of fingerprints that makes them suitable or good for identification purposes?

A The reason why we're able to take fingerprints and use them for identification purposes, one is that, when you're born, that arrangement of the friction ridges on the fingers

and the palms of the hands, and also the soles of the feet as 1 2 well, that arrangement stays with you throughout your 3 lifetime, barring any permanent scarring to that skin. 4 The other thing is that they -- they're easily 5 accessible, which means we constantly come into contact with objects, so therefore, it's something useful that we can use. 7 And that -- so that arrangement, you're born with it, it stays 8 in place, and it lasts throughout your lifetime. So as you 9 get older and older, that arrangement is not going to change. 10 0 Are they unique to an individual? 11 They're also distinguishable to each individual. Α 12 They're actually even distinguishable from finger to finger; 13 each arrangement of friction ridge detail is different. And 14 even identical twins do not have the same friction ridge 15 detail. 16 So did you conduct some print -- latent print 17 comparisons in this case --18 Yes, I did. 19 -- that brings us here to court today? Was that 20 under Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department Event Number 21 170809-0029? 22 Α Yes, it was. 23 And do you guys have like a different lab number 24 that corresponds with --25 Yes, we do.

```
1
              Okay, and is that 17-07217?
 2
         Α
              Yes.
 3
                    What's the difference?
              Why?
 4
              Well, the difference is, when a case starts, and
         Α
 5
    police officers, possibly, or CSA respond to a scene, an event
    number, which was that first number, it is uniquely tied to
 6
 7
    that case. But when it comes to my specific lab, we tie -- we
 8
    tie a unique lab case number to it, and then we might put a
 9
    record identifier on the end, and that helps us distinguish
10
    that that work is being done on it in our specific lab.
11
              And fair to say your report's quite lengthy?
         Q
12
         Α
              Yes.
13
              Nine pages?
14
              Yes.
15
              Have you memorized all of it?
         0
16
              No, I have not.
17
              Would it refresh your recollection to be able to
18
    look at your report while I ask you these questions?
19
         Α
              Yes.
20
              MR. BROOKS: Your Honor, with defense permission,
21
    could she look at her report while I --
22
              MR. SANFT: No objection, Your Honor.
23
              MR. RUGGEROLI: No objection.
              THE COURT: Go ahead. You can approach and hand her
24
25
    her -- or does she already have her report?
```

```
1
              MR. BROOKS: I believe --
 2
              THE WITNESS: Yes, I do.
 3
              THE COURT: Okay, all right.
 4
   BY MR. BROOKS:
 5
         Q
              So, Ms. Manigault, fair to say that different things
 6
    were impounded by different CSAs in this case?
 7
              That's correct.
         Α
 8
              So I want to start by asking you about the items
    impounded by P number 5221.
 9
10
         Α
              Okay.
              How do you know it was impounded by that P number?
11
         0
12
              That P number would be listed on the latent print
13
    packet which that CSA signed into or impounded into our
14
    evidence -- secure evidence location.
15
              And what's a O card?
16
              A Q card is an actual lift card, and so the letter Q
17
    designates that that lift card was generated from a crime
18
    scene analyst.
19
              Is that a term that the lab uses, or is that a term
20
    that crime scene analysts use?
21
              It's actually a term that the lab uses.
22
              Oh, okay, so they don't use that term?
23
         Α
              No.
24
              Then I want to specifically ask you about -- did you
         0
25
    make some comparisons on Q Card 4 and Q Card 5, numbers 4 and
```

1 5 that were impounded by P number 5221? 2 Yes, I did. 3 And were you able to come to any results? 4 With Q Card 4, yes, I did; and also Q Card 5. 5 you want me to list them one at a time? 6 O Could you -- yeah. Could you tell me what those Q 7 cards -- where they were from and what the results were? 8 Sure. So, Q Card 4, it came from the exterior 9 driver's door of a 2003 Mercury Grand Marquis with a Nevada 10 license plate of 473, Y as in yellow, Z as in Zebra, and B as 11 in boy, and it was also marked number 4. And there were two 12 suitable latent prints that I marked on that card. I marked 13 each one A and B. So the one that I marked A was identified 14 to the right index finger of DeMario Lofton-Robinson, and then 15 the latent print that I marked B was identified to the right 16 middle finger of DeMario Lofton-Robinson. 17 And so, in this situation, you've identified it as 18 DeMario Lofton-Robinson. How did you identify it to him? Did 19 you have any exemplars with him? 20 Α Yes, I did. Okay. And so, when you make identifications that we 21 22 talk about from your report, are they all from known exemplars 23 that you had?

And Q Card 5, is it fair to say from the same

Yes, generally, it will be.

24

25

Α

```
1
    vehicle?
 2
         Α
              Yes.
 3
         Q.
              And what were the results?
 4
              I had one suitable latent print marked A, and that
 5
    was identified to the right ring finger of DeMario
 6
    Lofton-Robinson.
 7
         0
              And where was the location on that vehicle?
 8
         Α
              The exterior driver's door.
              Now, did you receive some items impounded by P
10
    number 15291?
11
         Α
              Yes.
12
              So I want to turn your attention to Q Card 13,
13
    Latent Print 6.
14
         Α
              Okay.
15
              Did you come to any conclusions as to that latent
16
    print?
17
              I'm sorry, hold on a second. I don't see Lift Card
18
    6.
19
              Oh, sorry. Q Card 13, Latent Print 6. So, Q Card
20
    13.
21
         Α
              Yes, okay. That Q Card 13 came from the exterior
    right rear quarter panel of the vehicle.
22
23
              And can we just use "vehicle"?
         0
24
         Α
              Yes.
25
         Q
              And what was your results?
```

A It was identified to the left palm of DeShawn Robinson.

- Q Could you go to Q Card 20 for me?
- A Yes.

Q What were -- what did you examine, and what were the results?

A Q Card 20 came from the exterior right rear window, and there were two suitable prints marked A and B on that card. A was identified to the left middle finger of DeShawn Robinson, and B was identified to the left ring finger of DeShawn Robinson.

- Q Did you do some comparisons with Q Card 23?
- 13 A Yes, I did.
 - Q What were your results, and what did you compare?
 - A Q Card 23 came from the exterior right front window of the vehicle. There were three suitable latent prints marked A, B, and C. A was identified to the left ring finger of DeShawn Robinson, B was identified to the left middle finger of DeShawn Robinson, and C was identified to the left index finger of DeShawn Robinson.
 - Q So I want to talk about that one just briefly. See how you've identified a left ring finger, a middle finger, and index finger? Are you able to tell whether that was a simultaneous touch or not, or is that something that you wouldn't even put in the report?

A It is something that I'm able to discern sometimes, depending on how much connectivity there is. So it did appear to be a simultaneous. It's not something we generally state in the report, but it would be something that I would state in my notes, possibly.

Q Could you go to Q Card 26 for me? Did you make some comparisons, and what were the results?

A Yes. Q Card 26 came from the exterior right front window of the vehicle. It was one suitable print that I marked and labeled A, and it was identified to the right index finger of Davontae Wheeler.

Q Q Card 27?

A Q Card 27 also came from the exterior right front door -- I'm sorry, right door frame, not window. It was marked A, and it was identified to the right palm of DeShawn Robinson.

Q So we've talked about fingerprints. Are palm prints similar?

A Yes. So the friction ridge skin that's on your fingers also extends throughout the rest of your hand, which would be the rest of the palm of the hand.

Q Would you need a more extensive known or exemplar in order to make some comparisons with palm prints?

A To make comparisons with palm prints, I would generally need a palm print known exemplar record to do that.

- Q So you couldn't just have fingerprints of someone and identify a palm print?
 - A That would be correct.

- Q Okay. Q Card 30, please?
- A Q Card 30 came from the exterior front hood of the vehicle. There were two suitable prints that I marked and labeled A and B. A was identified to the right palm of Davontae Wheeler, and B was also identified to the right palm of Davontae Wheeler.
- Q So could you look at Q Cards 34 through 38, and tell me about those, please?
- A Yes. So Q Card 34, I'll start with. It came from the exterior front hood of the vehicle. There were three suitable prints that I labeled A, B, and C. A was identified to the left palm of Davontae Wheeler, B was also identified to the left palm of Davontae Wheeler, and C was also identified to the left palm of Davontae Wheeler.
- Q Card 35 came from the exterior front hood of Vehicle 1 as well. There was one suitable print that I marked and labeled A, and that was identified to the left palm of Davontae Wheeler.
- Q 36 as well came from the exterior front hood of Vehicle 1. There was one suitable print that I marked and labeled A, and that was also identified to the left palm of Davontae Wheeler.

```
1
              And Ms. Manigault, I apologize.
         Q
 2
              Um-hum.
         Α
 3
              I realize we've been using "Q card" references.
 4
              Um-hum. Oh, yes. But you would also like the
 5
    latent print references?
 6
              Because if you had been looking at, let's say
 7
    photographs of this car, Q Card wouldn't be on that, correct?
 8
         Α
              That's correct.
 9
              It would be -- when a CSA pulls a print, they would
    have a --
10
11
         Α
              Yes.
12
              -- latent print --
13
              They would have a -- in this case, an LP number.
14
              Okay. So could you give me the LP numbers that
15
    correspond with those Q cards you just read out, 34 to 38?
16
              Sure, I can. So, Q 34 is LP 27. Q 35 is LP 28.
17
    36 is LP 29. Q 37 is LP 30. And then, Q 38 is LP 31, and I
18
    don't think I got a chance to read off that one yet.
19
              Okay, so what was the results on that one?
20
              So that was -- Q 38 was also from the exterior front
         Α
21
    hood of Vehicle 1. There were two suitable prints that I
22
    marked A and B, and the A was identified to the left ring
23
    finger of Davontae Wheeler, and B was identified to the left
24
    middle finger of Davontae Wheeler.
25
              Now, if you could tell us your results on Q Card 39,
         0
```

Latent Print 32.

A That also came from the exterior front hood of the vehicle. Two suitable latent prints were marked and labeled A and B. A was identified to the right ring finger of DeMario Lofton-Robinson, and B was identified to the right little finger of DeMario Lofton-Robinson.

Q Q 40, Latent Print 33, please?

A That came from the exterior front hood of the vehicle. Two suitable latent prints were marked and labeled A and B. A was identified to the right ring finger of DeMario Lofton-Robinson, and B was identified to the right index finger of DeMario Lofton-Robinson.

Q Q Card 41, Latent Print 34, please?

A This came from the exterior front hood of the vehicle. There was one suitable latent print labeled and marked -- excuse me, and labeled A, and it was identified to the right palm of DeMario Lofton-Robinson.

Q Could you tell us what your results were for Q Card 42, Latent Print 35, please?

A It came from the exterior front hood of the vehicle. There was one suitable latent print labeled A, and that was identified to the left palm of Davontae Wheeler.

Q If you could tell us what your results were for Q Card 44, Latent Print 37, please.

A There was one lift card from the exterior front hood

of the vehicle again, one suitable latent print marked and 1 2 labeled A, and that was identified to the left palm of Raekwon 3 Robertson. Q Card 50, Latent Print 43, please? 5 That lift card came from the exterior top edge of Α 6 the left rear door of the vehicle. It was one suitable latent 7 print marked and labeled A, and that was identified to the 8 left palm of Raekwon Robertson. 9 And Q Card 51, Latent Print 44, please? 10 That came from the exterior left rear window of 11 Vehicle 1. There was one suitable latent print marked and 12 labeled A. 13 Q And so, just -- did you get results for that? 14 Yes. That was identified to the left index finger 15 of Raekwon Robertson. 16 And lastly, did you examine something that was 17 impounded by P number 13572?

A Yes.

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Q And was there something different about the way this was processed as opposed to what you just discussed?

A Yes. So this was not actually a lift card; it was a photograph. It was processed by the CSA that collected this piece of evidence. And the photograph was of the -- from the side of a Taurus weapon magazine, and it was labeled number 1.

Q And is -- are photographs, if done correctly, any

worse or any better than doing processing any other way?

A No, they're actually totally appropriate pieces of evidence. They are done a specific way. For instance, a label would be placed in the photograph so that I could -- if I needed to print out or look at this piece of evidence, which was a latent print on the magazine, on the screen, I could make it a one-to-one or life size, and it would just have to be in focus, basically.

Q And what were the results of the photograph of that Taurus weapon magazine?

A There was one suitable latent print in the photograph. It was marked and labeled A, and it was identified to the left thumb of Davontae Wheeler.

- Q And you said that's from the magazine?
- A Yes.

Q So is there something -- what is the policy for let's just say a handgun as far as swabbing for DNA versus doing fingerprint processing? Can you do both? Can you do both at the same time? Tell me a little bit about that.

A Well, our policy is that we would swab for DNA. I'm sorry, excuse me. I would not swab for DNA, but it would be swabbed for DNA. They would generally try and swab it in areas where it's generally -- they know the hands would have touched it, but they would try to also be careful, if there is latent print evidence there, not to destroy that evidence by

rubbing a cotton swab through it.

So in this case, that -- you know, it was swabbed for DNA prior to when I got it. This photograph was taken from the CSA, and I only handled the photograph part of it.

Q Is there something about the way handguns are made that makes certain parts more suitable for DNA, and certain parts more suitable for fingerprint processing?

A Yes, there is. There are parts of the gun that are textured, and those are excellent areas for DNA because you can imagine skin cells might be getting rubbed off in those areas; whereas there are parts of the gun that are smooth, and those are good for latent prints because a smooth surface is normally the best surface that you can leave a latent print behind. And also, it's not textured in that area, so it makes it kind of nice sometimes.

Q So where does a magazine fit in?

A Well, a magazine has at least two smooth sides of it, and it's generally handled by the hands, so it tends to be a good place to find latent print evidence if there is some.

MR. BROOKS: Thank you. Pass the witness, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Sanft, any cross?

CROSS-EXAMINATION

24 BY MR. SANFT:

Q Ma'am, your testimony with regard to fingerprints

and how they're found, do you know how they're -- like, can you date a fingerprint?

A No, you cannot.

Q All right. So -- and once again, I think you had told the jury earlier that it does depend on certain things, like environment, for instance, right? If you're in an environment that's, say, rainy or snow, that could have an effect on how long a fingerprint remains on a surface, fair?

A That's fair to say, yes.

Q Okay. I'm sure you're aware that this is a fingerprint that took place -- or fingerprints that you analyzed in this case were all fingerprints that were found in the State of Nevada, roughly around August of 2017?

A Okay.

Q Not necessarily the worst time, but not necessarily the best time with regards to fingerprints because it's dry or hot? How does that -- how would that work?

A Well, it depends. Like you said, August can be kind of hot. It would depend on when -- on several factors; when it was placed, the type of surface. It depends on many of those things. But fingerprints can also survive those things too, so, you know, it really depends.

Q Okay. Now, when you receive a case and an assignment to do fingerprint analysis, it's a package of information that you receive? Like, these Q cards that we've

been talking about, you just receive those Q cards, you then 1 2 receive an exemplar, and then you compare those items to each 3 Is that how it works? other? 4 Yeah. So, generally speaking, I would receive a 5 packet, like you said, that contains these lift cards or -which I then label as Q cards, and I might receive some names 7 that I am to compare. 8 Okay. But you don't do any additional work outside 0 9 of analyzing the fingerprints, right? Meaning, you don't look 10 at that and say, you know what, I need more fingerprint 11 analysis; can someone go back to the evidence and pull 12 additional fingerprints from this or that? That's not your 13 job, fair? 14 No, I'm not at the crime scene, so I'm just 15 receiving that packet. 16 Okay. And that's -- that's somebody else's decision 17 to make, not yours? You're just there specifically to compare 18 apples and apples, and oranges to oranges? 19 Α Yeah, to compare what was collected and submitted. 20 MR. SANFT: All right. I have no further questions, 21 Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Mr. Ruggeroli? 23 MR. RUGGEROLI: Just one. 24 CROSS-EXAMINATION 25 BY MR. RUGGEROLI:

```
1
              The Taurus that you examined that was 56, that was
 2
    the .45 caliber Taurus?
 3
         Α
              Um-hum.
 4
              Yes?
 5
              I'm sorry, let me look and make sure. I'm not that
 6
    familiar with guns. It doesn't say that it's a .45. It just
 7
    says, "A Taurus weapon magazine."
 8
         Q
              Okay, and --
              So I'm not sure about the rest.
 9
10
              The CSA that -- or that collected this would
         Q
    probably be the better witness --
11
12
         Α
              Yeah.
13
              -- for that item?
14
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Thank you. I have nothing further.
15
              THE COURT: Thank you. Any redirect?
16
              MR. BROOKS: Briefly, Your Honor.
17
                         REDIRECT EXAMINATION
18
    BY MR. BROOKS:
19
              Ms. Manigault, do you recall the CSA P number that
20
    impounded that fingerprint that we were just discussing, the
    magazine?
21
              That P number -- excuse me -- was 13572.
22
23
              And showing you State's Exhibit 307, do you see that
    P number here?
24
25
         Α
              Yes.
```

```
1
             And is this the photograph you used to make a
 2
    comparison?
 3
         Α
              It is.
 4
              And what was the result?
              The result was it was identified to the left thumb
 5
         Α
 6
    of Davontae Wheeler.
 7
              MR. BROOKS: Thank you. Sorry, nothing further.
 8
              THE COURT: You're done?
 9
             MR. BROOKS: Yes, sorry.
10
              THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Sanft?
11
             MR. SANFT:
                         No cross, Your Honor.
12
              THE COURT: Mr. Ruggeroli?
13
             MR. RUGGEROLI: No cross.
14
              THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much for your
15
    testimony here today. You may step down, and you are excused
16
    from your subpoena. You may call your next witness.
17
             MR. PESCI: State calls Anya Lester. May I approach
18
    your Clerk?
19
              THE COURT: Yes.
20
              THE MARSHAL: Straight ahead, please. And if you'll
21
    please step up into the witness stand, remain standing, raise
22
    your right hand, and face the Clerk.
23
                 ANYA LESTER, STATE'S WITNESS, SWORN
24
              THE CLERK: You may be seated. Please state and
25
    spell your first and last name for the record.
```

```
1
              THE WITNESS:
                            My name -- my name is Anya, A-n-y-a.
 2
    Lester, L-e-s-t-e-r.
 3
              MR. PESCI: May I proceed?
 4
              THE COURT:
                          Um-hum.
 5
              MR. PESCI:
                          Thank you.
 6
                          DIRECT EXAMINATION
 7
    BY MR. PESCI:
 8
              Ma'am, what do you do for a living?
              I am the manager of the Firearms Detail at the Las
 9
10
    Vegas Metropolitan Police Department Forensic Laboratory.
11
              And what do you do in that capacity?
12
              In that capacity, I am in charge of 14 people, their
    annual reviews, their training. I do administrative reviews
13
14
    of their casework, and a lot of quality control and technical
15
    manual writing --
16
              Prior --
17
              -- procedure writing.
18
              Sorry to interrupt you. Prior to being the manager,
19
    what did you do?
20
              I was a forensic scientist in the Firearms Detail.
21
              And what brings you to this job? What training and
22
    experience do you have?
23
              I have a Bachelor of Science Degree in forensic
    science from Michigan State University, and I was hired by the
24
25
    LVMPD actually in December of 2008 as a forensic lab aid. I
```

did that position for about ten months. I learned a lot about the lab as a whole. I did a lot of quality control work, a lot of support staff work, things like washing dishes, doing laundry, doing ordering.

And from there, I promoted into the forensic scientist position. Once I did that, I underwent an extensive training program; lasted 18 to 24 months. I got my first competency at 18 months, my last one at 24. It entailed about 2,500 hours of training. I did both in-house training and external training. I trained on firearms, ammunition, ammunition components, microscopic comparisons. I went to various manufacturing facilities for both firearms and ammunition. Did a series of mock cases, supervised cases.

And then, at the end of that extensive training, I took a series of competency exams, which allowed me to begin my own supervised casework, and then proceed into independent casework, and that was in the spring of 2011 when I started doing that.

- Q So if I heard you correctly, you said that you have training and experience when it deals with firearms and ammunition?
 - A Yes.
- Q And have you testified in this capacity in courts of law?
- 25 A Yes.

```
Now, kind of the anatomy of a firearm and
 1
 2
    ammunition. Let's start with ammunition, for those that are
 3
    not as familiar with firearms. I want to show you State's
 4
    Exhibit 228. Do you recognize what's depicted there?
 5
              I recognize it's a firearm.
 6
         0
              Okay.
 7
         Α
              Semiautomatic pistol.
 8
              And there's a mouse to the right, and I think if you
 9
    click at the bottom, you might get -- and see if that mouse
10
    will move up above.
11
         Α
              Not getting anything on the screen though.
12
              Well, let's do this. As we start --
13
              THE MARSHAL: Oh, I'm sorry. You know what?
14
    mouse might not be on.
15
              MR. PESCI: I apologize.
16
              THE WITNESS: Oh, it's probably on at the bottom.
17
    Ah.
        Thank you. Oh, there we go.
18
              MR. PESCI: Thank you very much.
19
              THE WITNESS: Okay.
20
    BY MR. PESCI:
21
              So let's start with ammunition on the lefthand side.
22
    Tell us, in essence, the anatomy of what sometimes people
23
    refer to as a bullet, and what do you refer to it as?
24
         Α
              So all of these here, we refer to these as
25
    cartridges. Some people do refer to it as a bullet; however,
```

the correct term is cartridge. It's a single unit of ammunition. Cartridge contains a case that holds everything together; also contains powder. That's what burns and creates gas that pushes the bullet, which is the projectile, this part right here, down the barrel and out of the muzzle of the gun.

Here in this rear area, there's also contained a chemical compound called a primer. It's a chemical -- chemically sensitive compound that when you pull the trigger on a gun, and the firing pin hits it, that's what creates a spark that ignites that powder inside that cartridge case, causing it to burn, which liberates the gas, and that's what pushes the bullet down the barrel and out of the muzzle.

- Q All right. Now, as we're looking at this firearm, do we have a magazine depicted in the photograph?
 - A Yes.

- Q Could you show that, please?
- A Um-hum. So this here would be the magazine.
- 18 Q And also, the firearm itself, could you point to 19 that?
 - A Um-hum. So you have your firearm over here.
- Q Okay. And in particular, is this a Star .45 caliber and firearm?
- A Unfortunately, I can't see the manufacturer in this view. I do see it says, "Caliber .45 ACP here."
- 25 Q Okay.

A But I -- I don't see the -- it's I think on the other side.

Q All right. But as we look at this, can you tell us what will happen to a cartridge when it's fired in a firearm; in particular, this firearm?

A Um-hum. So these cartridges here, they get loaded into this magazine. This here is your source of ammunition. It's got the spring inside here; it has a follower up here at the top. It acts kind of like a Pez Dispenser. It actually pushes these cartridges up by the spring and this follower here to cycle them into a firearm in order to fire the firearm.

O And --

- A This -- oh, sorry.
 - Q Oh, I cut you off.

A This magazine here, once you've loaded it with cartridges, you insert it here. This is a magazine well; inserts into this firearm. This firearm here, this part is called a slide. In order to load one of these cartridges out of the top of the slide here into the chamber, which is the rear part of the barrel -- you see the barrel right here -- you would have to close this slide.

So the slide has a lever -- I think it's on the other side, you can't see it -- that if you release that, this slide will spring forward. There's a spring inside here right

now; it's compressed. When you spring that slide forward, what it does is it strips the top cartridge off this magazine here, loading it into the gun, and readying for it to fire.

- Q Showing you State's 227, is that that same firearm with the slide moved forward?
 - A Appears to be so, yes.
- Q Okay. So what are we looking at, that silver part at the top?
 - A Um-hum, so this right here?
- Q Yes.

- A This piece? So this is the barrel here. You see this cut-out in the slide. This part that I formally referred to here was the slide. This is a cut-out. This is called the ejection port. So this is after the firearm has fired that the expended cartridge case can be ejected out of the firearm through this port.
 - Q So is this a semiautomatic firearm?
- A Yes.
- Q Okay. Is that based on the fact that it will expel the cartridge case after it's been fired out of the firearm?
- A The definition of semiautomatic is just like what it sounds. "Semi" means partial, and "automatic" is like the gun does something for you. So this gun does part of the cycle of operation for you. Normally, on a semiautomatic pistol, what it does is the extracting, ejecting, and loading process.

So what happens is, here, we have this magazine inserted; the slide is closed. If you have a cartridge here in the chamber, you pull this trigger -- this -- this hammer would need to be cocked. You pull this hammer -- this trigger, excuse me. The hammer would fall forward, hitting the firing pin, which hits the primer, which is on the rear of that cartridge like I explained before, detonating that chemical compound, lighting that powder, creating the gas which pushes the bullet down the barrel and out of the muzzle.

For every action, you have an equal and opposite reaction, so that bullet's going forward. What happens is that cartridge case that's left in here is pushed backwards, back against the rear part of that slide, and that drives this slide backwards like we saw in the previous photo where the slide was in the rearward position. When that slide goes backwards, there's a little hook here, which is the extractor, this piece here. It's a little hook that hooks on the rim of that cartridge case, pulls it backwards out of the chamber.

There's a piece called the ejector here in the back breechface of the slide, which actually kicks that cartridge case out. When the slide goes forward, it will strip the next cartridge off the top of that magazine, and loading it into the chamber. So that's the semiautomatic part. You as the operator, you have to pull the trigger for each shot, but the firearm does that unloading and loading process for you.

Q Now, if we compare this to a revolver, how would that be different for a revolver?

A So this firearm here, it just has one chamber here at the rear of the barrel. A revolver, like you've seen in old westerns, it has a cylinder that actually rotates, so there's multiple chambers inside there. So instead of having a magazine, you load your cartridges into those chambers in that cylinder. And then when you pull the trigger, the same type of action happens. You have a firing pin, you have a detonation of a cartridge, but then, to get to the next cartridge to fire, when you pull the trigger, that cylinder rotates to the next one that's in the cylinder as opposed to that extraction and ejection motion like what happens in a pistol such as this.

- Q So if you fire a revolver, it will not automatically extract and expel the cartridge case?
 - A That's correct.
- Q All right. Now, looking at this same exhibit, State's 227, you talked about how a bullet will be projected out of the firearm, down the barrel, correct?
 - A Yes.

- Q What happens to the bullet as it travels through the barrel?
- A So, inside the barrel, there's these grooves that are cut spiral into the barrel, and they're like -- what they

look like is like stripes on a candy cane. So that's called riffling. So they're cut with a tool; spiral grooves inside. The area in between those grooves is called the lands.

When the bullet goes from the end of -- excuse me -the end of that chamber here and it starts to travel down the
barrel, it engages with those grooves and lands, and those
impart a spin upon the bullet, and that's to give it stability
when it comes out of the muzzle and it flies through the air.
So the bullet's actually spinning when it comes out of the
muzzle of the gun.

- Q Does that imprint something unique on the bullet based on that barrel?
 - A Yes.

Q Explain that to us.

A Yes. So those grooves that I talked about, they're made by a cutting tool. So a cutting tool, what it's doing is -- what you have is a harder object is always going to leave a mark or act on a softer object. So the harder object is the cutting tool, and it has to be in order to cut those spirals into the barrel.

So what happens when you're cutting, every time that tool goes either down or forward in the barrel, depending on what their process is, it's microscopically changed a little bit. So that tool is constantly changing every single time it's cutting those grooves in there.

Also, every time it cuts, that's a unique event. So when you're cutting, you're removing pieces of material, like small little chips. You know how like if you grate cheese, you get those small little chips, it's like sawdust? So those chips that are cut out are different every single time and random. And when those are cut out, they actually even build up along the edge of the tool and they're scraped along as that tool moves either forward or backwards in the barrel.

And all of those things contribute to those marks that are inside the barrel that are unique to that barrel, and that's what we use as firearms examiners when we're comparing a bullet to a particular firearm.

Q Now, that's dealing with a bullet. How about a cartridge case? Is there something unique that happens or is imprinted on the cartridge case?

A So a cartridge case -- any surface here on this gun that the cartridge case interacts with can leave an impression. And I've talked about some different things; how when you have the bullet going forward, the cartridge case goes backwards.

The cartridge case here, when it slams up against the rear of the slide here -- this is called the breechface -- you can get impressed marks there. We call those breechface marks. When the firing pin hits the primer and it makes a little divot in there, we call that that firing pin

impression. You can get marks in there.

That extractor, that hook that I talked about to remove the cartridge case from the chamber, that can leave a mark. The ejector that actually kicks the cartridge case out of the firearm can leave a mark. And when it's here inside this chamber, when the cartridge is detonated, when that firing pin hits that primer and you have that gas burning, the edges of the walls of the cartridge case actually swell against the inside of the chamber, and any marks from inside of the chamber, those get imparted on the cartridge case.

So all of those different types of marks are marks that we can use as a firearms examiner to compare an expended cartridge case to a firearm.

- Q And do you compare that microscopically?
- A Yes.

Q Okay. So if you have a firearm, let's say the one that's in this picture, and you test fire it, can you then make determinations as far as what the barrel will imprint and what -- as you've talked about, what could happen to a cartridge case; how that will be imprinted with this unique particular firearm?

A Yes. So when I'm asked to examine a firearm and to perform a comparison, I have to test fire the firearm, and I use the actual firearm that's provided to me. I use the magazine, if it is provided to me. Normally, we use

ammunition from our reference collection.

We test fire the firearm. We can do that a couple of different ways. Normally, it's done into a water tank. It's a large, stainless steel tank; it has about 600 gallons of water. It has a port that we can shoot into, and when we shoot into it, the bullet goes into the water, travels through the water, falls down to the bottom. There's a net around that port that catches the extracted and ejected cartridge cases.

Once I'm done test firing it, I can open that tank up, retrieve the bullets out, and then I have pristine samples. I have samples of bullets and of cartridge cases that are from that gun, and I know they're from that gun because I fired them myself.

So then I compare those to each other to look for the types of marks that that gun is leaving. I'm looking for the quality of marks, quantity of marks. I'm looking for the reputability between the marks on those test items before I ever take one of those to compare it to an evidence item.

- Q Okay. So you will generate, in essence, examples from test firing the particular firearm?
 - A Yes, that's correct.
- Q And then you can compare that to question evidence or evidence from a particular case?
 - A Yes.

```
1
              All right. So in this case, let's kind of focus on
 2
    the particular evidence that you had in question.
 3
    generate a report in this case under Event Number 170809-0029?
 4
         Α
              Yes.
 5
              Do you have that report with you for reference
 6
    purposes?
 7
         Α
              Yes.
 8
         0
              Okay.
 9
         Α
              May I refer to it?
10
              MR. PESCI: Any objection?
11
              MR. SANFT:
                          No.
12
              MR. RUGGEROLI: No, Your Honor.
13
              THE COURT: Okay, you may.
14
                          Thank you, Your Honor.
              MR. PESCI:
15
    BY MR. PESCI:
16
              So I want to kind of go over, first, the items of
17
    evidence that you utilized, and then we'll talk about your
18
    results.
              Is that okay?
19
         Α
              Yes.
20
                     Starting off with what you referred to as a
              Okay.
    lab item number, is that a number that you assigned to this
21
22
    particular report that you did?
23
                    We have a computer system; it's called the
24
    LIMS. It's our Laboratory Information Management System, and
    it automatically generates a lab item number for every item of
25
```

```
evidence that we analyze in a case, so that way, even if a
 1
 2
    latent print analyst, firearms analyst, DNA analyst examines
 3
    the same piece of evidence, it has one unique number that's
 4
    assigned by the computer.
 5
              And that's the unique number for your lab report?
 6
              Yes, correct.
         Α
 7
              But that corresponds to a unique number from, let's
         Q
 8
    say, the crime scene analyst that impounded it?
              Yes, correct.
 9
         Α
10
              And in this particular situation, we have four
11
    pieces of evidence -- well, let me see. 1, 2, 3, 4. Yes,
    four pieces of evidence impounded by P number 5158; is that
12
13
    correct?
14
         Α
              Yes.
15
              And that would be Ebony Stephens, her Impound
16
    numbers 1 through 4?
17
         Α
              Yes.
18
              Okay. Now, your Lab Item 1, Ebony Stephens's number
19
    1, was that a .22 Long Rifle cartridge case?
20
         Α
              It was a .22 Long/Long Rifle cartridge case.
21
              Was there a headstamp on it?
22
         Α
              Yes.
23
              What is a headstamp?
         0
24
              Headstamp is -- either it can be letters or numbers
         Α
25
    that are stamped into the head or the base area of the
```

cartridge by the manufacturer. It's usually an identifying mark. It can either have the -- say, the manufacturer's initials or name might be there, or often, the caliber is also stamped in there. In this particular situation, this item, was it

- headstamped with the letter C?
 - Α Yes.

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

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14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

- Now, you talked about how it was .22 caliber Long/Long Rifle cartridge case. Does this mean it goes into a rifle, or can it be fired by a handgun?
 - So a couple-part question there.
- 12 Sorry.
 - It can be fired by a handgun, pistol, revolver, or a The term .22 Long or .22 Long Rifle just refers to the name of the cartridge. For this particular cartridge case, the same cartridge case is used by manufacturers when they manufacture .22 Long and when they manufacture .22 Long Rifle.

So when I just got the cartridge case, all I can say is this is a cartridge case from a cartridge that was either a .22 Long or a .22 Long Rifle. The Long Rifle does not refer to the fact that it could only be fired in a rifle; it's just the name of the cartridge.

- 0 Okay, so one cartridge case was to a .22?
- That's correct. Α
- Were there three .45 cartridge cases? 0

```
1
         Α
              Yes.
 2
              Corresponding to Ebony Stephens, P number 5158, her
 3
    Impound Items 2, 3, and 4?
 4
         Α
              Yes.
 5
              And did they have different headstamps on them?
         Q
 6
              Different from each other?
 7
         Q
              Yes.
 8
         Α
              Yes.
 9
                     Now, is that different manufacturers?
         Q
              Okay.
10
              Yes.
         Α
11
                     So number 2, your Lab Item 2, Ebony
         Q
              Okay.
12
    Stephens's Impound Item number 2, was that an R-P .45 Auto
13
    cartridge?
              Yes.
14
         Α
15
              And then your Lab Item 3, Ebony Stephens's Item 3,
16
    was that a FCNR .45 Auto cartridge?
17
              Cartridge case, yes.
18
              I'm sorry, I keep saying that. And then the last
19
    one, your number 4, Ebony's number 4, was that a Winchester
20
    .45 Auto cartridge case?
21
         Α
              Yes.
22
              All right. So three .45 cartridges, all from
23
    different manufacturers?
24
              Cartridge cases, yes.
         Α
25
              Someday, I won't say that. All right. So moving
```

onto your Lab Item 11, was impounded under P number 15709, Item 1. What was that item?

A So that was a Taurus Model PT22. It was a .22 Long Rifle caliber, semiautomatic pistol.

Q Okay. And that particular item, did you test fire that?

A Yes.

Q All right. What did you do with that particular item before you test fired it?

A So for that particular item, that firearm and the magazine, I swabbed those both for DNA prior to my test firing them.

Q Okay. How did you go about that?

A Um-hum. So to swab for DNA, we have to make sure that our surfaces are completely decontaminated, so we actually have a separate room that we swab for DNA in. I -- first, I'll put on a lab coat, gloves, a mask, and I use a disinfectant spray; it's like a commercial bleach-type spray. Spray on the surface, wipe it off, and then I'll put down a clean white paper, like butcher block paper.

Then I'll take that evidence, I'll set it on the paper. I'll make sure that I have everything I need to perform my swabbing all set and ready to go. I'll have my swabs ready. I have molecular grade water; that's water that is tested by our DNA Section to make sure there's no

contaminants in it. I have my booking materials, like the envelope, the sticker, everything I need to book the swabs after I've done the swabbing, get that all ready to go. Then I'll take some of that bleach, put it on my gloves, make sure my gloves are all clean.

Then I go ahead and open the package, and I'll remove the firearm. I do each one separately; I'll do the firearm likely first. Firearm from the package. I'll take one of those swabs, put a drop or two of that water on it, and then I just swab the entire surface of the firearm. So I usually concentrate on the ridged areas, so that would be the grip areas, the trigger, maybe the slide serrations, but our policy is that we do a swab of the entire surface area of the firearm.

Q Okay.

A Then I'll take that swab, go ahead and put it in the envelope, seal it up so that it gets booked. And then I'll change out my gloves, make sure everything's clean, maybe put on a new mask if I think it got contaminated. Then I'll go ahead and make sure my gloves are clean before I take the next item, which is the magazine, then I'll repeat the same process. I'll take a different swab, different clean swab, put some of that water on it, swab the entire surface of that magazine, and then go ahead and book that swab.

Q Showing you State's 250. You followed this

```
procedure that you just said for the Taurus Model PT22 .22
 1
 2
    Long Rifle caliber semiautomatic pistol with serial number
 3
    ANC29177?
         Α
              Yes.
 5
              All right. So that was done before you test fired?
 6
         Α
              Yes.
 7
              All right. So after you got those swabs, did you
         0
 8
    impound those swabs?
 9
         Α
              Yes.
10
              Okay, so now DNA could work on that down the road?
11
         Α
              Yes.
12
              All right. Now, turning to this particular firearm
13
    and test firing it, did you do the procedure that you told us
14
    earlier about firing into the thing of water?
15
              Water tank?
         Α
16
         Q
              Yes.
17
              Yes. Let me just -- if I may refer to my notes
18
    really quick.
19
         0
              Please.
              So I did -- I did test fire this gun three times,
20
    and I did fire those three test fires into our water tank like
22
    I described.
23
              Okay. And so you had that particular item that was
    your number 11, and you also had your number 12, which was the
24
25
    magazine associated with this firearm?
```

1 Α Yes. 2 All right. In addition to that firearm, looking at 3 State's Exhibit 295, did you also examine a Taurus Model PT145 4 Pro Millennium .45 caliber semiautomatic pistol, serial number 5 NCY05584? 6 Α Yes. 7 Q Was that your Lab Item 14? 8 Α Yes. 9 Impounded by P number 13572, Impound Item 1? 10 Α Yes. 11 All right. Did you follow that same procedure there 12 as far as getting some test fires to use for comparison 13 purposes? 14 I also test fired that firearm three times Α Yes. 15 into our water tank. 16 Q And did it have a magazine associated with it? 17 Α Yes, it did. 18 Which is your Item 15? 19 Α Yes. 20 Earlier, I said that there were four items from P 21 number 5158. Was there in fact another item, your Lab Item 22 17, P number impounder was 5158, and that was her Item 5, which is one bullet? 23 24 Yeah, and that was in a separate package. 25 Package 2, and that was one bullet.

```
1
              All right. So we had cartridge cases and in fact
 2
    one bullet from that same CSA?
 3
         Α
              Yes.
 4
              All right. And then, did you also have items given
 5
    to you that were impounded by P number 9618, which were metal
 6
    fragments and bullets?
 7
         Α
              Yes.
 8
              Corresponding to your Items 22, 23, and 24?
 9
         Α
              Yes.
10
              Which correspond to P number 9618, Items 12, 13, and
11
    14?
12
         Α
              Yes.
13
              All right. So tell us about the -- the three
14
    different firearms. And specifically, starting with the Ruger
15
    .22, what did you learn about the functionality of that item?
16
         Α
              The Taurus .22?
17
         Q
              Yeah, sorry.
18
              Okay. So the Taurus pistol, Lab Item 11, I did
19
    examine it, test fire it. I did test fire it into the water
20
    tank as I had described. I did find that gun was operational,
21
    and I did not note that there were any malfunctions.
22
              Okay. And then, as far as the Taurus pistol, which
         Q
23
    was the .45 depicted in State's 295, what did you find out
24
    about that?
25
              So that pistol, I did the same procedure; examined
         Α
```

it, test fired it, and I did find it to be operational, and I 1 2 did not note any malfunctions. 3 And then circling back to State's Exhibit 227, did 4 you examine and test fire the one Star, unknown model, .45 5 caliber semiautomatic pistol? Α Yes. 7 All right. Now, there is a serial number associated 0 8 with this particular item, correct? 9 Α Yes. 10 And in your report, what did you notate that number 11 was? 12 In the report, I notated that the number was 13 1949428. 14 All right. But then, when you looked at it 15 up-close, did you figure out that there was a number that was 16 transposed? 17 Yeah, so -- whoops. If you see this last digit 18 right here, this digit is actually a 9, it's not an 8, but you 19 can almost see how it sort of looks like an 8 because the tail 20 of the 9 came up really high right here. 21 Q All right. 22 So I do believe this is actually a 9. It was typoed 23 on my report as an 8. 24 Okay, but we know we're dealing with a -- that's the 25 same firearm?

Α Yes. 1 2 It's just that last number was just transposed as 3 far as an 8 versus a 9? 4 Α Correct. 5 All right. And you said that this one was 6 functional? 7 This firearm, I did test fire it, and I did Α 8 find it to be operational, and I did not note any 9 malfunctions. 10 0 All right. So after test firing all three of those 11 and getting some known samples, did you compare it to the 12 various pieces of evidence that had been impounded, 13 specifically cartridge cases, and bullets, and bullet 14 fragments? 15 Α Yes. 16 And did you come to some conclusions? 17 Α Yes, I did. 18 So specifically, looking at your first conclusion 19 referring to Lab Item 1, which would be the headstamped C .22 20 Long/Long Rifle cartridge case, correct? 21 Α Yes. 22 And what did you find out about that? 23 For that cartridge case, I identified it as having been fired by the Taurus pistol, which was my Lab Item 11. 25 That was the PT22 pistol.

1 All right. So the cartridge case that had headstamp 2 C impounded by Ebony Stephens was fired by the .22 Taurus? 3 Α I identified it as so, yes. 4 Okay. And is that based on those unique imprints 5 that are done going -- or when it's fired? 6 А Yeah, it's based on my microscopic comparison, my 7 observation of those -- those individual microscopic marks, 8 and I'm looking for sufficient agreement in the number, in the quantity, the quality of those marks for me to make that 10 determination that it is an identification. 11 Okay. Then, shifting away from the .22 caliber 0 12 cartridge case, the three .45 caliber cartridge cases all 13 impounded by Ebony Stephens, did you come to a conclusion on 14 those? 15 Yes. 16 0 What did you conclude? I identified the three cartridge cases, my Lab Items 17 18 2 through 4, as having been fired by the submitted Star 19 pistol, which was my Lab Item 20. 20 Okay. So the -- all three of those .45 caliber 21 cartridge cases impounded by Ebony Stephens all came back to 22 having been fired by that particular Star .45 firearm? 23 Α I identified them as so, yes. Okay. And then, as far as Lab Items 17, which 24 0 25

corresponds to one bullet impounded by Ebony Stephens, and

1 your Lab Item 24, which corresponds to one bullet impounded by 2 Crime Scene Analyst Jeffrey Scott with P number 9618, what did 3 you conclude? 4 The two bullets, those two Lab Items 17 and 24, I 5 identified those as having been fired also by the submitted 6 Star pistol. 7 Okay, so that same firearm we just spoke of a moment 8 ago? 9 Α Yes. 10 Then your Lab Item 23, which would correspond to a 11 bullet recovered by P number 9618, Jeffrey Scoot, what could 12 you determine based on that bullet? 13 So that particular bullet, it did share similar 14 general riffling characteristics with the Taurus pistol, my 15 Lab Item 11, the PT22. However, there was some damage to this 16 bullet, and that caused -- there was a lack of microscopic 17 marks due to that damage. And because of that, I could not 18 make an identification to or an elimination from that 19 particular pistol. 20 Okay. However, sometimes, are you able to make an Q elimination? 21 22 Α Yes. 23 In this case, you were not able to eliminate or 24 identify?

25

Α

That's correct.

Q Okay. And then, the last items, the metal fragments, were you able to do anything with those?

A No. The metal fragments had no riffling impressions, and were therefore of no value for microscopic comparisons.

Q All right. Now, when you test fire a firearm into the tank of water, is there damage to that bullet?

A There's usually not. Some bullets, if we have a real high-speed -- like a high-speed rifle, like a .223 rifle, some of those bullets might break apart when they hit that water in the tank.

But normally for a handgun, if we use a full metal jacket type bullet or a jacketed hollow point, when it goes into the water, water is denser than air, so it goes into that water, and it just flows down, and then just falls down onto the bottom of the water tank when it loses its velocity. So, like I said earlier, it's basically a pristine sample that came from that gun.

Q Okay. In your experience, have you seen bullets that have passed through objects like bodies?

A Yes.

Q Have you reviewed pieces of bullets or fragments of bullets that have come from autopsies?

A Yes.

Q And in your experience, can the bullet traveling

```
through let's say a skull damage the bullet itself?
 1
 2
              It's possible, yes.
 3
              Okay. If the bullet is damaged to such a point, is
 4
    it impossible to make a comparison?
 5
              Completely depends on what the condition of the
         Α
    bullet is, and that would depend on the caliber, the type of
 6
 7
    firearm it was fired from, how far away the shot was fired
    from, you know, what velocity it was going when it impacted.
 9
    I've -- I've seen bullets in all kinds of different conditions
10
    when I've been asked to examine them.
11
              MR. PESCI: Okay, thank you very much. Pass the
12
    witness.
13
              THE WITNESS:
                            Thank you.
14
              THE COURT: Cross-examination?
15
              MR. SANFT:
                          Yes, Your Honor.
16
                           CROSS-EXAMINATION
17
    BY MR. SANFT:
18
              Ms. Lester, can you determine who fires a gun or --
19
         Α
              I cannot, no.
20
              Okay, and that's really not the scope of what you
21
        You just want to determine whether or not a certain
22
    firearm at some point causes a bullet to be fired, right?
23
              Whether or not a certain bullet was fired from a
         Α
24
    particular firearm --
25
         0
              Yes.
```

-- or a certain cartridge case, yes. 1 Α 2 Yes, both of those things, right? Q 3 Α Yes. 4 Okay. And with regards to your work that you do, 5 it's -- I'm quessing that's probably going to be under a microscope, because you said it's microscopic in terms of what 7 you're looking for --8 Α Yes. 9 -- with regard to a known sample versus whatever it 10 is that you're examining comparatively, correct? 11 Α Yes, that's done under a microscope. 12 Okay. And is that something that you take pictures of to at some point show a jury what you're looking for in 13 14 terms of the grooves, or the microscopic details that you are 15 examining with your own eye through this microscope? 16 Α Yes. 17 Okay. With regards to the examination of the 18 firearms that you've been asked to in this case, were 19 photographs of those things taken in terms of your 20 observations of each of those things? 21 Α Yes. Okay. In addition to that, are you aware of any 22 studies in the last ten years or so with regards to the 23 24 concern of false positives? 25 Α Yes.

Q Okay. With regards to the -- let me ask you this. The National Institute of Standards and Technology, are you aware of what that is?

- A The NIST?
- Q Yes.

- A Yes.
- Q Are you certified at all through NIST?
- A I am not.
- Q Okay. And are you aware that NIST can perform the study with regard to that specific issue of false positives in terms of firearms and so forth?

A I am not aware of what specific study you're referring to. I try to keep up and read the studies that are out there. I know there are studies that have been done about false positives, false negatives, et cetera, in firearms.

Q Okay. And would it be fair to say though that that would be one of the things of concern that you would always have as someone who potentially could come across a false positive in your line of work?

A So I know in most of the studies that are done, the errors where there's false positives on known samples are usually just limited to a particular scientist or a particular laboratory. In our laboratory, we have layers of precautions that we use to prevent things like false positives, false identifications, false eliminations, and that is all of our

identifications are independently verified by a second trained 1 2 examiner, and all of our case files go through a technical 3 review process and an administrative review process. 4 Okay, so --Q 5 And that's -- oh, sorry. 6 I'm sorry, go ahead. I didn't mean to interrupt 7 you. 8 No, I was going to -- that's -- since we're an Α 9 accredited lab, those are standards that we have to adhere to. 10 All right. And when you say you're accredited, my 11 guess is, at some point, you have to renew that accreditation 12 with whatever the institute is that you've been accredited by? Yeah, the accrediting body. We do an internal 13 14 re-accreditation audit every year, and I think the body comes 15 in -- I think it's every three years and renews our 16 accreditation. 17 All right. And with regards to that accreditation, 18 do you know who it's through? 19 Α It's through ANAB. 20 Q What is that? We don't know. 21 Yeah, so I believe it's the ANSI National 22 Accrediting body. I don't want to say the wrong thing, so. That's --23 0 It's quite a long acronym. 24 Α 25 That's all right. But as far as you know, are there 0

multiple accreditation type of organizations out there besides that one ANSI, or is ANSI the national standard?

- A For forensic labs, I'm not sure if there is another one other than that one. I don't actually know.
- Q Okay. So for instance, if I'm quoting to and referring you to the National Institute of Standards and Technology, that's not an accreditation?
- A I don't believe that NIST accredits forensic laboratories.
- Q Okay. So, and once again, you're not an expert with that, you don't know for sure, you're just saying that's what you believe, right?
 - A I -- that's correct, yeah.
- Q Okay. Finally, in terms of the item that you observed in this case, which was the spent bullet, the one that you said that you saw had some markings on it but you couldn't determine at this particular point where that bullet was fired from -- the particular gun that I'm concerned with, which is the Taurus P2 -- or PT22, the markings that are on there --
 - A Yeah. Sorry, was there a question?
 - Q Yeah, well, I'm getting to it.
- A Oh, sorry.
- 24 Q I'm just winding it up here.
- 25 A Okay.

```
In terms of that particular bullet, you took
 1
 2
    pictures of it, right?
 3
              Yes.
         Α
              All right. And once again, that would have been
 5
    part of your report that you used that you've talked about
    here today in court?
 7
              So it's not part of my report; it's actually part of
 8
    my notes --
 9
         0
              I see.
10
              -- in my case file.
11
              I see. So the notes that you have in front -- or
    the report you have in front of you is just a written report,
13
    but with regards to what you actually observed, that would
14
    have been part of your case file and your notes during the
15
    course of your work?
16
              Yes, and I have that all in front of me as well.
17
         Q
              Okay.
18
              MR. SANFT: And Your Honor, may I approach?
19
              THE COURT:
                          You may.
20
    BY MR. SANFT:
21
         0
              Can I see that?
22
              The picture of that particular bullet?
23
         0
              Yeah.
24
              Sure. Getting there. Okay, that's this one right
         Α
25
    here.
```

```
1
         Q
              Okay.
 2
              MR. SANFT: And I don't know how to do this.
 3
                       (Pause in the proceedings)
 4
    BY MR. SANFT:
 5
         0
              Is this a copy?
 6
         Α
              Yes, you may have that one.
 7
         0
              Okay.
 8
         Α
              Yeah.
 9
         Q
              Well, thank you.
10
              You're welcome.
         Α
11
              MR. SANFT: Your Honor, I do have a document here.
12
    I'm going to show defense counsel as well.
13
              THE COURT: Sure.
14
              MR. SANFT: I'm probably going to propose this as a
15
    defense exhibit to be admitted at this point.
16
              MR. PESCI: No objection from the State.
17
              THE COURT: Sure. Go ahead and show Mr. Ruggeroli.
18
    So it will be marked as B1.
19
              MR. SANFT: B1?
20
              THE COURT: Any objection?
21
              MR. RUGGEROLI: No, Your Honor.
22
              THE COURT: Okay, and there's no objection from the
23
            It's admitted.
    State.
24
            (Defendant Robertson's Exhibit B1 is admitted)
25
              MR. SANFT: Thank you, Your Honor. May I publish?
```

```
1
              THE CLERK: Can I please mark it so it doesn't get
 2
    lost? Thanks.
 3
    BY MR. SANFT:
 4
              Showing you what's been marked and admitted as
 5
    Defense Exhibit B1. Ma'am, the item that we are talking about
 6
    is specifically this item number 23; is that correct?
 7
        Α
              Just let me make sure 100 percent. I do believe so.
 8
    Yes. So, Item 23, it's this one here. So this is the one
 9
    that I testified to that I could not identify or eliminate it
10
    as having been fired from the submitted Taurus pistol.
11
         Q
             Okay.
12
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Judge, could we just clarify the
13
    Taurus .22, please?
14
              THE WITNESS: Oh, yeah. The Taurus .22.
                                                        The PT22.
15
              MR. SANFT: All right, thank you.
16
   BY MR. SANFT:
17
              And in terms -- did you have any other photographs
18
    that helped you with that determination outside of this
19
    photograph that we're showing the jury identifying Item 23?
20
        Α
              I don't believe so.
21
              MR. SANFT: Okay. I have no further questions, Your
22
    Honor.
23
                         Thank you. Mr. Ruggeroli?
              THE COURT:
24
             MR. RUGGEROLI: Thank you, Your Honor.
25
    11
```

1 CROSS-EXAMINATION 2 BY MR. RUGGEROLI: 3 Good afternoon, Ms. Lester. Q Good afternoon. 4 Α 5 I'm going to try and simplify my portion. 6 Α All right. 7 You were shown a number of pictures. The -- this is 0 8 State's 250. That's that Taurus .22, correct? 9 Α The one that I've been referring to, yes. 10 Yes. Okay, and the .22 is a small caliber firearm, 11 correct? 12 Α Yes. 13 The size of the bullet is quite small in comparison to other types of -- other calibers of firearms, correct? 14 15 So what a .22 is, it refers to the diameter of the 16 base of that bullet. So it's actually .22 inches, so it's 17 less than one quarter inch in diameter. I'm -- yeah, one 18 quarter inch. Less than .25. 19 Q Thank you. 20 Α Yeah. 21 I'm also showing you State's 227. That's the Star? 22 Yes. Α 23 0 .45? 24 Α Yes. 25 Similar-type designation. Can you give the jury a 0

little information --1 2 Α Um-hum. 3 -- about how that's designated as .45? 4 Same thing that I just said. Α Um-hum. The .45 5 refers to .45, which is the diameter of the base of that bullet. So that bullet is .45 inches across the base, so it's 7 more than double what the .22 is. 8 0 Now I'm going to show you the State's 295. Okay. 9 Now, that's also a .45 caliber, correct? 10 Α Yes. But I only represent Mr. Wheeler, okay? And so I'm 11 12 concerned with this one. This is the Taurus PT145 Pro 13 Millennium .45 caliber pistol, correct? 14 Yes. 15 You determined, after going through all the things 16 that you were questioned about previously, that in comparison 17 and reviewing all the evidence that you had, none of the 18 bullets or cartridge cases were fired from this particular 19 firearm? 20 Α None of the bullets or cartridge cases that I 21 examined under this particular case did I identify as having 22 been fired from that firearm. That is correct. 23 0 Thank you. 24 Α You're welcome. 25 MR. RUGGEROLI: I have nothing further.

1	THE COURT: Thank you. Any redirect?
2	MR. PESCI: Yes.
3	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
4	BY MR. PESCI:
5	Q For purposes of the swab that you took on the .22,
6	State's 250, the .22 caliber Taurus, is your P number 13771?
7	A Yes, it is.
8	Q Okay. So for reference purposes, for a DNA report
9	down the road, if it's referencing your P number, that's the
10	number there?
11	A Yes. It would be my P number, my package number,
12	whatever that was it was probably 1 and then my item
13	numbers of the swab from the gun and from the magazine.
14	Q All right. So the item that you swabbed, State's
15	250, is the Taurus .22, correct?
16	A And the magazine.
17	Q I'm sorry, and the magazine.
18	A Yes.
19	Q You did not swab the .45 Star or the .45 Taurus
20	Millennium?
21	A I did not.
22	Q Okay. And then, defense counsel asked you some
23	questions about what's now B1, and specifically, focusing in
24	on this bullet here. Do you remember those questions?
25	A I do.

Q All right. Now, if I've understood your testimony earlier, you said that that bullet actually did share similar general riffling characteristics with --

A With -- yes.

Q -- the Taurus pistol, Item 11. The Taurus pistol,
Item 11 is the Taurus .22, correct?

A Yes.

Q All right. So there are some similarities; you just cannot identify it as coming from there?

A Yes. Remember when I talked about the riffling? So when the manufacturer cuts that riffling into the barrel, it puts a certain number of grooves in there, so the manufacturer might put five of them or six of them in there. Those grooves might be spiraled to the right or spiraled to the left. Those things are called general riffling characteristics. Also, the width of those grooves that are cut into there, those are general riffling characteristics.

Those are class characteristics, things that can like restrict something down to a certain group, but not individualize it. In order to individualize it, I need those small microscopic individual characteristics. So for this particular bullet, it did share those general riffling characteristics. The number of land impressions, direction of twist, and width of those impressions shared that with that Taurus pistol -- the Taurus .22 pistol.

Q What do you mean, the number of land impressions? What is that?

A Um-hum. So, like I talked about earlier with the manufacturer cutting those spiral grooves into that barrel, as I just said, the manufacturer chooses how many of those to put in there, so it might be -- there might only be three. You know, I said it's like stripes on a candy cane. So there might only be three, or there might be four, or five, or six. Just -- it's just based upon the manufacturer's choice.

So here, the number of grooves -- and then, correspondingly, in between those grooves, like I said before, is what's called a land. So the number of grooves, the number of lands on this particular bullet was the same number of land and grooves that is in the Taurus .22 caliber pistol.

- Q And then you talked something about directionality of those lands and grooves?
 - A Um-hum.

O What's that?

A So remember how I said when the bullet goes down the barrel, it has as spin imparted upon it; that's to give it that stability? It's kind of like when a football player throws a football through the air. You know, if I throw it, it's going to go like -- go, you know, off-center; but if a football player puts a spin on it, it gives it stability as it flies through the air.

So the manufacturer, as it's imparting those grooves 1 2 in there, it can twist to the right or twist to the left. 3 It's just based on manufacturer's preference. It doesn't matter if it's twisting to the -- you know, clockwise or 5 counter-clockwise; that's just based on a manufacturer's 6 preference. So here in this particular case, that twist that 7 was imparted upon that bullet also was the same as the twist 8 that was exhibited in the barrel of the Taurus .22 pistol. 9 Q So those are all similar? 10 Yes, that's correct. Α 11 But you did not make an identification? Q 12 I did not. Α But you also said that you could not eliminate it? 13 14 Yes, that's correct. 15 All right. So, being as you were asked questions 16 about false positives, you didn't make a positive on that 17 particular item? 18 I did not. 19 All right. And you talked about layers of 20 precaution, and explain that to me again. You have --21 Α Um-hum. 22 What are those layers of precaution that you have in 23 your lab? 24 So anytime that an analyst does a microscopic

comparison, like I said, an individual qualified analyst, a

25

second analyst, does have to verify that. So if I have my microscope and I'm doing a comparison, I have a test fired bullet on one side, I have an evidence bullet on the other side, I do my comparison, take my photographs, make my decision as to whether or not it's an identification, an elimination, or an inconclusive, then I have to take that evidence and give it to another qualified analyst.

They do that same microscopic examination. They do it independently and they make their own independent conclusion, and that is to help prevent what was alluded to earlier with false positives or false negatives. It's a second independent examination and independent conclusion.

Q That's Layer 1?

- A That's Layer 1, yes.
- Q What's the next layer?

A So the next layer is what I alluded to earlier, which is a technical review. So a technical review is where your entire case file is reviewed by a second qualified analyst. They are looking at everything that the first analyst did, making sure that you follow all the technical procedures correctly from our technical manual, that you're following the accreditation procedures, and that you basically, you know, did your case following our correct procedures.

They look and see what was requested in the case,

```
make sure you've performed all of the examinations, and they
 1
 2
    give you suggestions; if you've missed anything, look out for
 3
    anything, and just double-check what you did.
              That's Layer number 2?
 4
 5
         Α
              That's correct.
 6
              You had a Layer number 3?
 7
              Yeah, Layer number 3 is an administrative review.
         Α
 8
    So administrative review is, after all that's done, that
    review is for accuracy for things such as typos, numbers,
10
    letters, page numbers, things like that. However, that's also
11
    done by someone who is a qualified analyst, so it's kind of
12
    impossible to do that review without looking at everything
13
    technically as well.
14
         0
              And then, the lab's accredited?
15
         Α
              Yes, that's correct.
16
         0
              That's another layer of protection, correct?
17
              Yes.
18
              MR. PESCI:
                          Thank you.
19
              THE COURT:
                          Any recross?
20
              MR. SANFT:
                          Yes, Your Honor.
21
                          RECROSS-EXAMINATION
    BY MR. SANFT:
22
              So I want to make sure we're clear. Could you take
23
    a look at the -- when we talk about riffling, we're talking
25
    about the inside of the barrel, right?
```

A Yes.

Q Is riffling specific or unique to a manufacturer?

Meaning, would a Glock manufacturer have certain riffling

that's different from, say, in this case, the Taurus versus a

Smith and Wesson, for instance?

A So a Glock does have different riffling than a Taurus, yes.

Q Okay. So you could take a look inside, say, just -if you were tested and shown the inside of a barrel, you could
say, oh, that's a Glock riffling versus this is a Smith and
Wesson or some other manufacturer?

A So --

Q Is that what you're telling us?

A I usually don't observe that from looking down the barrel. I would do a test fire, and then I would observe it on the test fired bullet.

Q Okay. So -- okay, let's make it that way then.

Just by looking at a bullet that's been fired in the water,

and you pick it up, that's a pristine sample --

A Um-hum.

Q -- you would be able to determine the manufacturer of the riffling of the barrel that it came shooting out of?

A So it's a little bit of a long answer.

Q Yeah.

A So what we actually do is we look under the

microscope, look at those number of lands and grooves that I talked about, the direction of twist, and we also measure the width of those land impressions and those groove impressions on that bullet.

Then we can put that information into a database, it's an FBI database, and that can give you a list of possible manufacturers that make firearms with those similar riffling characteristics so that we can provide a list of possible manufacturers that make guns that could have fired that bullet.

Q So there's not a unique fingerprint for this riffling; it could be a number of different manufacturers that produce that same sort of riffling distance or whatever the case is, right?

A Right. So that's why I said it's the general riffling characteristics, and I said those are class characteristics, not those individual characteristics. So if this was six land and grooves, and a right-handed twist, and you know, whatever the width measurement was, there may be multiple manufacturers that make guns that are six land and grooves, right-handed twist, with those similar measurements, yes.

Q Okay. So going back again to Defense Exhibit B1, Item number 23 that we're showing the jury at this particular point, fair to say that it could have come from a whole group

1	of potential manufacturers out there; you just don't know?
2	A Ones that share those same general riffling
3	characteristics, yes.
4	Q Right.
5	A Um-hum.
6	MR. SANFT: Okay, no further questions.
7	THE COURT: Thank you. Any recross?
8	MR. RUGGEROLI: Just one point of clarification for
9	that same exhibit number and that item number.
10	THE COURT: Are you talking about B1?
11	MR. RUGGEROLI: Yes.
12	THE COURT: Okay.
13	RECROSS-EXAMINATION
14	BY MR. RUGGEROLI:
15	Q This Item 23, your testimony is that's fired from a
16	.22 caliber?
17	A It's consistent with .22 caliber, yes.
18	Q All right. Silly question, but a .45 caliber
19	firearm could not fire a .22 caliber cartridge case?
20	A Not without an adapter or some other type of
21	modification, no.
22	MR. RUGGEROLI: Thank you. Nothing further.
23	THE COURT: Okay. Anything else for this witness?
24	MR. PESCI: No, thank you.
25	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much for your

```
1
    testimony here today. You may step down --
 2
              THE WITNESS:
                           Thank you.
 3
              THE COURT: -- and you are excused. Are -- did we
 4
    get through?
 5
              MR. PESCI: We do have another one.
 6
              THE COURT: Sure, call your next witness.
 7
              MR. PESCI: State calls Adrian Sandoval.
 8
              THE MARSHAL: If you'll please remain standing,
    raise your right hand, and face the Clerk.
 9
10
            HECTOR ADRIAN SANDOVAL, STATE'S WITNESS, SWORN
11
              THE CLERK: You may be seated. Please state and
12
    spell your first and last name for the record.
13
              THE WITNESS: Yes. First name is Hector,
14
    H-e-c-t-o-r. Last name is Sandoval, S-a-n-d-o-v-a-l.
15
                          DIRECT EXAMINATION
16
    BY MR. PESCI:
17
              Sir, do you go by something other than Hector?
18
         Α
              Adrian.
19
              Okay. Sir, I want to direct your attention back to
20
    August of 2017. Where did you work by then?
21
              I was assigned to the Major Violators Section in --
22
    for LVMPD.
23
         0
              And then, did you work with dogs?
              Yes, I did. I was a K-9 handler and a trainer.
24
         Α
25
              Okay, and tell us a little bit about that, what you
         0
```

would do with a K-9. 1

2

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21

For about nine years, I was actually a narcotics detective dog handler. About three years before the end of my career, I became the trainer for the Narcotics Section. the last two years, we began a pilot program where we put a firearms detection dog into service, so I put together the protocol and the training program for that.

- Q And do you know a dog named Trigger?
- A Yes.
- 10 Did you work with Trigger back in August of 2017?
- 11 Α Yes.
 - What type of dog was Trigger?
 - Trigger was a Springador, and she was a firearms detection dog.
 - Q Okay, so what does that mean? How could she be a firearms detection dog?
 - Well, what Trigger was trained to find is the odor of the burnt nitrates that occurs when a firearm is discharged, so nitroglycerin, nitrocellulose, the burnt residue left over after a firearm is fired.
 - Were you a part of Trigger's training?
- 22 Α Yes.
- 23 And were you asked by other detectives to 24 respond to a 919 Bagpipe address back on August the 15th of 2017?
- 25

```
1
              Yes, I was.
 2
              Showing you State's Exhibit 215, do you have a
 3
    recollection of responding out to this scene?
 4
         Α
              Yes.
 5
              Okay. Now, this was pursuant to a search warrant?
 6
         Α
              Correct.
 7
              Okay. Now, was it the policy or was it -- I should
         0
 8
    say -- not policy. Often, would SWAT be the first individuals
 9
    from the Metropolitan Police Department to go inside of a
10
    house?
11
              That's correct.
         Α
12
              And did SWAT go in first?
         Q
13
         Α
              Yes.
14
              And then, after SWAT, did you go in with Trigger?
15
         Α
              Typically, I would -- I would walk through to make
    sure there was nothing -- without Trigger, make sure there was
16
17
    nothing out in the open that she could get into and injure
18
    herself, and at that point, then I would bring Trigger in.
19
         Q
              Okay. And then, looking at State's 216, did you
20
    make your way towards the front door of this particular
21
    residence?
22
         Α
              Yes.
23
              And State's 217, did you walk around and go
    throughout the residence with Trigger?
25
         Α
              Yes.
```

Specifically, 218, did you eventually make your way 1 2 to some bedrooms? 3 Correct. If I remember correctly, I actually Α 4 started my deployment of Trigger at the second floor of the 5 house. 6 0 Okay. And then, looking at State's 219, were there 7 two different bedrooms that you entered? 8 Α That's correct. 9 And State's 220. Did you see anything that Trigger 10 -- or did Trigger alert on anything? 11 Yes, sir. There's -- in this picture, on the Α 12 mattress, there's a pink backpack, a smaller one. 13 221, is that a better picture? 14 Α Yes. 15 Q Okay. And how does Trigger alert or point that out 16 to you? 17 Trigger puts her nose to source. So basically, 18 she'll -- you know, she'll sniff the area. Once she locates 19 the odor she was looking for, she'll place her nose as close 20 to the item as she can get it to, and she stands stationary. 21 Q And showing you State's 22, is that a close-up of 22 the backpack that Trigger alerted on? 23 Α That appears to be to me, yes. 24 Okay, and then did you open that backpack? Q 25 Α No.

```
All right. Did you then inform other officers and
 1
 2
    detectives, hey, Trigger alerted on this particular backpack?
 3
                    I normally would complete my sniff of the
    house, and when I leave, I'd contacted whatever detective was
 5
    in charge. In this particular one, I believe I spoke to
    Sergeant Luzignot (phonetic) from Homicide to let him know the
 7
    results of my deployment.
 8
              Okay, and then those detectives then continue on
    with their search?
 9
10
              That's correct.
              MR. PESCI: Pass the witness.
11
12
              THE COURT: Cross-examination?
13
              MR. SANFT: Yes, Your Honor, one question.
14
                           CROSS-EXAMINATION
15
    BY MR. SANFT:
16
              Trigger's not here today to be subject to his
17
    cross-examination?
18
              Unfortunately, no.
              All right. Just real quick, with regard to how
19
20
    Trigger is able to detect --
21
         Α
              Yes.
22
              -- you said something about the nitrates. How does
23
    that work?
24
              So typically, most modern gun powders have one or
25
    two components, nitrocellulose and nitroglycerin, whether
```

they're single-base or double-base. Rifle rounds as opposed to handgun rounds -- handgun rounds would be double-base; usually, rifle rounds are single-base. So obviously, when a firearm's discharged, the powder burns, and what's left over is the burnt odor of those two components. So that's what she was trained to find as opposed to let's say the metal that's in the gun itself. Q I see. So if a gun has never been fired, for instance, would that be something that would hamper her ability to locate it? It would depend on the time frame. Typically, every gun is fired at the manufacturer. Usually, if you buy a gun, you get some -- there's usually some spent casings with the gun that shows that the gun was fired and it worked. I have had guns that were only fired by the manufacturer, maybe I obtained them two or three months later, that she could still alert on, depending on how well they were hidden. If we're talking in terms of years, probably not. MR. SANFT: Okay. I have no further questions. Thank you. MR. RUGGEROLI: No questions, Your Honor. Thank you. THE COURT: Okay, anything else? MR. PESCI: No.

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24

25

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much --

```
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
1
              THE COURT: -- for your testimony here today. You
2
   may step down, and you are excused from your subpoena.
3
 4
              THE WITNESS: Thank you.
 5
              THE COURT: You got through them all?
 6
             MR. PESCI: We don't have any more for today, Your
7
   Honor.
 8
              THE COURT:
                         Okay.
 9
              MR. PESCI:
                         Sorry.
              THE COURT: Can I just have the attorneys approach
10
   for a moment?
11
                          (Bench conference)
12
13
              THE COURT: I think it's just Detective Dosch.
14
   you just have the detective left?
15
              MR. PESCI:
                         Yes.
16
              THE COURT:
                         So he's going to be a long witness?
17
             MR. PESCI: He'll be long, not outrageously long
   because we're not introducing statements, so that's not going
18
19
   to be coming in.
              THE COURT: Okay. Well, if we start tomorrow at
20
   10:30, we'll probably have the detective done by lunch. So
21
   you guys have to, if you're going to call witnesses, be ready
22
   to call witnesses.
23
             MR. RUGGEROLI: And it's just --
24
25
             THE COURT: Okay?
```

```
MR. RUGGEROLI: -- one, Detective Dosch?
1
2
             MR. PESCI: That's who we're planning on, yeah,
3
   Detective Dosch.
              THE COURT:
                         And that's your final witness?
 4
5
             MR. PESCI: Unless something changes over the night,
 6
   but we expect that Dosch will be able to do the things that we
7
   want to go over.
 8
              THE COURT: Okay.
              MR. SANFT: Can we advise our clients tonight about
 9
   the right to testify so they can think about it over the night
10
   before tomorrow?
11
              THE COURT: Sure, I'm happy to do that.
12
13
              MR. SANFT:
                         Thank you.
              MR. PESCI: What time are we starting tomorrow?
14
              THE COURT:
                         10:30.
15
              MR. PESCI: Okay.
16
                          Okay, thank you.
17
              THE COURT:
18
                       (End of bench conference)
              THE COURT: Okay. At this time, ladies and
19
20
   gentlemen, we are going to conclude for the evening. We're
   going to start tomorrow morning at 10:30.
21
22
              During this recess, you're admonished not to talk or
23
   converse amongst yourselves or with anyone else on any subject
   connected with this trial, or read, watch, or listen to any
24
   report of or commentary on the trial, or any person connected
```

with this trial, by any medium of information, including, 1 without limitation, newspapers, television, the internet, or 2 3 radio, or form or express any opinion on any subject connected with this trial until the case is finally submitted to you. 4 Have a good night. We'll see you tomorrow morning. 5 THE MARSHAL: Thank you. All rise for the exiting 6 7 jury, please. Jurors. 8 (Outside the presence of the jurors at 4:55 p.m.) THE COURT: Okay. The record will reflect that the 9 hearing is taking place outside the presence of the jury 10 11 panel. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Wheeler -- Mr. Robertson and 12 Mr. Wheeler, your attorneys have asked me to advise you of 13 your right to testify. I will advise you, you can have 14 overnight, but you don't have to tell me whether you're going 15 to testify or not until tomorrow. 16 So, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Wheeler, you understand, 17 under the Constitution of the United States and the 18 Constitution of the State of Nevada, you cannot be compelled 19 20 to testify in this case? Do you understand that, Mr. 21 Robertson? DEFENDANT ROBERTSON: Yes, I understand. 22 THE COURT: Mr. Wheeler? 23 DEFENDANT WHEELER: Yes, ma'am, I do. 24 THE COURT: Okay. You may at your own request give 25

```
up this right and take the witness stand and testify.
1
   do, you'll be subject to cross-examination by the deputy
2
3
   district attorney, and anything that you may say, be it on
4
   direct or cross-examination, will be the subject of fair
5
   comment when the deputy district attorney speaks to the jury
 6
   in his final argument. Do you understand that, Mr. Robertson?
 7
              DEFENDANT ROBERTSON: Yes, I do.
              THE COURT: And Mr. Wheeler?
 8
              DEFENDANT WHEELER: Yes, ma'am, I do.
 9
              THE COURT: Okay. If you choose not to testify, I
10
   will not permit the deputy district attorney to make any
11
    comments to the jury because you have chosen not to testify.
12
    Do you understand that, Mr. Robertson?
13
              DEFENDANT ROBERTSON: Yes.
14
              THE COURT: And Mr. Wheeler?
15
16
              DEFENDANT WHEELER: Yes, I do.
17
              THE COURT: Okay. And if you elect not to testify,
    I will instruct the jury, but only if your attorneys
18
    specifically request, as follows: "The law does not compel a
19
    defendant in a criminal case to take the stand and testify,
20
   and no presumption may be raised and no inference of any kind
21
   may be drawn from the failure of a defendant to testify." Do
22
   you understand these rights so far, Mr. Robertson?
23
              DEFENDANT ROBERTSON: Yes, I understand.
24
              THE COURT: And Mr. Wheeler?
25
```

DEFENDANT WHEELER: Yes, ma'am, I do.

THE COURT: Okay. And you are further advised that if you have a felony conviction, and more than ten years has not elapsed from the date that you've been convicted or discharged from prison, parole, or probation, whichever is later, and the defense has not sought to preclude that from coming before the jury, and you elect to take the stand and testify, the deputy district attorney, in the presence of the jury, will be permitted to ask you the following: have you been convicted of a felony, what was the felony, when did it happen; however, no details may be gone into. Do you understand that, Mr. Robertson?

DEFENDANT ROBERTSON: Yes.

THE COURT: And Mr. Wheeler?

DEFENDANT WHEELER: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. And if you have any questions about that, Mr. Ruggeroli can answer those, or I'm happy to answer any of your questions.

Okay. Now, the decision as to whether you should testify or not obviously should be made after consultation and discussion with your lawyers, but whatever your lawyers say and any advice you get, I just want to make sure you understand, Mr. Robertson, that it is your decision and your decision alone as to whether to testify. Do you understand that?

```
DEFENDANT ROBERTSON: Yes, I understand.
1
2
              THE COURT: And Mr. Wheeler, you understand that?
 3
              DEFENDANT WHEELER: Yes, I do.
 4
              THE COURT: Okay. And tomorrow, it's my
 5
   understanding the State has one more witness, and then you
   will have heard all of the evidence that's coming in against
 6
 7
   you. And so, at that time, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Wheeler, I
 8
   will ask you if you're going to testify or not.
 9
              DEFENDANT ROBERTSON: Okay.
              THE COURT: And if you have any questions, I'm happy
10
    to ask them either today or tomorrow -- answer them.
11
12
              DEFENDANT ROBERTSON: Okay.
13
              DEFENDANT WHEELER: Yes, ma'am.
14
              THE COURT: Do you have any questions?
              DEFENDANT ROBERTSON: No, I don't.
15
16
              THE COURT: Mr. Wheeler?
17
              DEFENDANT WHEELER: No, I don't.
              THE COURT: Okay.
18
19
             MR. SANFT: And Your Honor, just for the record as
   well with regard to my client's criminal history, what the
20
   State could comment on if --
21
22
              THE COURT: Okay.
             MR. SANFT: -- he was thinking about testifying, in
23
    speaking with the State, I don't recall there being a criminal
24
25
   history.
```

```
DEFENDANT ROBERTSON: No, I've never been arrested.
1
2
             MR. SANFT:
                          Okay.
             MR. PESCI:
 3
                         I don't recall any --
              THE COURT:
 4
                         Okay.
 5
             MR. PESCI:
                         -- prior felony convictions.
 6
              THE COURT: For either?
 7
                         I don't believe for either.
              MR. PESCI:
              THE COURT: Okay, so --
 8
              MR. PESCI: But I'll double-check and --
 9
              MR. SANFT:
10
                         Yeah.
                          The district attorney has indicated that
11
              THE COURT:
   you would not be subject to cross-examination about any prior
12
    felonies. You understand that, Mr. Robertson?
13
              DEFENDANT ROBERTSON: Yes, yes, I understand.
14
15
              THE COURT: And Mr. Wheeler?
              DEFENDANT WHEELER: Yes, ma'am, I do.
16
              THE COURT: Okay, thank you very much.
17
18
              MR. PESCI: So, Judge, as far as scheduling
19
   tomorrow, if I've understood correctly, we will come in at
   10:30, we'll rest, and then defense is instructed if they have
20
   any witnesses, to have them prepared for tomorrow, correct?
21
22
              THE COURT: Yes.
              MR. PESCI: And in the spirit of what we've been
23
   doing so far, will the defense tell us who they're going to
24
   call? Because we've been telling them who we're calling.
```

```
THE COURT: Absolutely. I like --
1
             MR. RUGGEROLI: Judge, I've subpoenaed one witness.
2
3
   That did not include Mr. Mason, the jogger. So, Marcell
4
   Solomon is the one that I intend to call, and we would have
5
   him here. I'm not sure if you'd like him here before lunch or
 6
   after, but --
 7
              THE COURT: How long do you think the detective will
8
   last?
              MR. PESCI: I don't know if he'll go all the way
 9
10
   until noon.
11
              THE COURT:
                         Okay.
              MR. PESCI: So I would say probably have someone
12
   here by 11:00.
13
                         By 11:00?
              THE COURT:
14
                         Just to be safe.
15
              MR. PESCI:
16
              THE COURT:
                         Okay.
17
              MR. PESCI:
                          What do you think? How long?
18
              THE COURT: Well, it doesn't hurt --
              MR. BROOKS: Yeah, sure.
19
              THE COURT: -- if you have a witness here early,
20
21
   right?
22
             MR. PESCI: Yeah, right. And then, as far as
   instructions, Your Honor, I've never received from the defense
23
   any proposed instructions. So, you know, what we've sent over
24
   the weekend was kind of a rudimentary beginning of it.
```

```
THE COURT:
                         Okay.
1
             MR. PESCI: And I still don't know. Like, I asked
2
3
   them if they wanted voluntary; if they want self-defense.
4
   I've been given nothing and I know nothing. All I've been --
 5
   all I've given is what we have put forth, which is first and
 6
   second.
              THE COURT: Okay.
7
              MR. SANFT: That's strategic, Your Honor.
 8
 9
              THE COURT: What is strategic?
              MR. PESCI:
                         Not giving it. Sorry.
10
                         Not -- oh, okay. A little joke? Okay.
11
              THE COURT:
12
                          It's a little joke. I thought it was a
              MR. SANFT:
   big joke, but it was a little joke. I will speak with Mr.
13
14
   Ruggeroli. Because there's -- we have potentially separate
15
   conflicting interests with regard to what my client should
16
   have versus what Mr. Ruggeroli, I'll speak with Mr. Ruggeroli,
   and whatever we propose, we'll give to Giancarlo.
17
              MR. PESCI: So, Judge, we would ask though if we'd
18
   get that tomorrow because we need to settle them tomorrow.
19
                         Sure. We'll need to settle instructions
20
              THE COURT:
21
    tomorrow, so if you have any instructions you want to propose,
22
   you need to --
23
              MR. SANFT: We'll do it tonight.
              THE COURT: -- submit them tomorrow.
24
25
             MR. SANFT: Yeah.
                                 Okay.
```

```
THE COURT: Okay?
1
2
              MR. SANFT: Yes, Your Honor.
3
              THE COURT: All right.
 4
              MR. PESCI: We'll have some tweaks on ours, because
   I was just going through it. There's not -- all of our
5
 6
   experts are females, so I need to switch that expert
7
    instruction to "female."
              THE COURT: Okay. All right, thank you.
 8
 9
              MR. PESCI: Thank you.
              MR. SANFT: Thank you, Your Honor.
10
             (Court recessed at 5:01 P.M., until Wednesday,
11
12
                   February 19, 2020, at 10:43 A.M.)
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
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* * * * *

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

Julie Hord

JULIE LORD, COURT TRANSCRIBER VERBATIM DIGITAL REPORTING, LLC

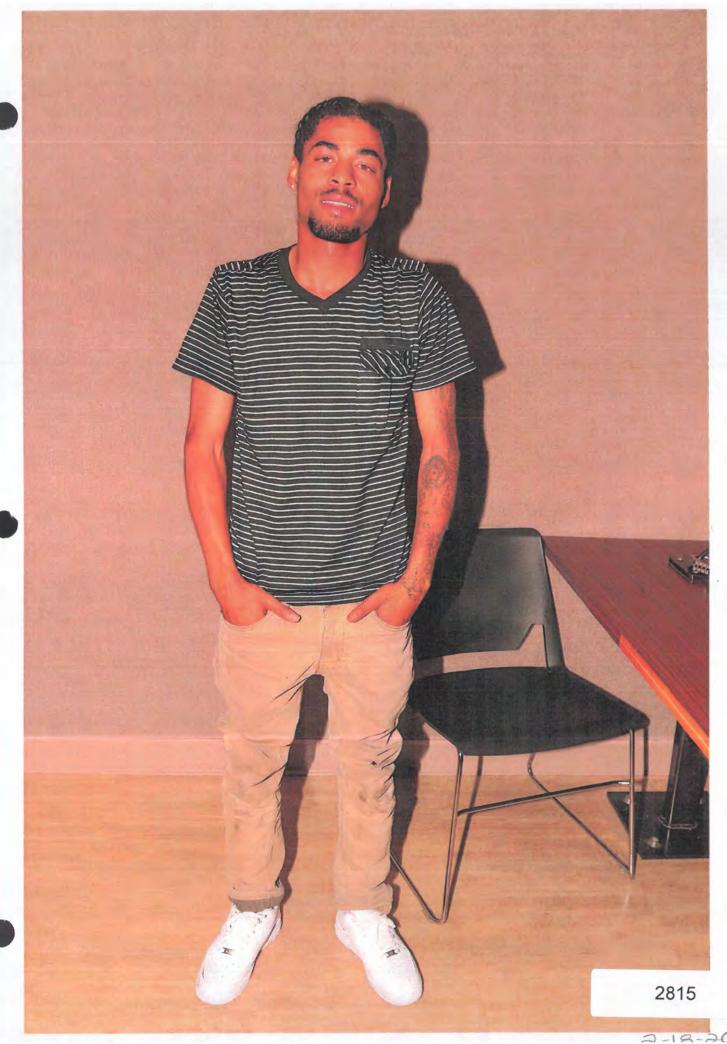
EXHIBIT(S) LIST

Case No.:	C328587-2&3	Hearing / Trial Date:	02/11/20
Dept. No.:	XII	Judge: MICHELLE L	EAVITT
		Court Clerk: HALY F	PANNULLO
Plaintiff:	STATE OF NEVADA	Recorder / Reporter:	SARA RICHARDSON
•		Counsel for Plaintiff:	GIANCARLO PESCI &
	vs.	PARKER BROOKS	
Defendant		Counsel for Defendan	nt: MICHAEL SANFT (ROBERTSON)
DAVONTA	E Wheeler	JAMES RUGGEROLI ((WHEELER)

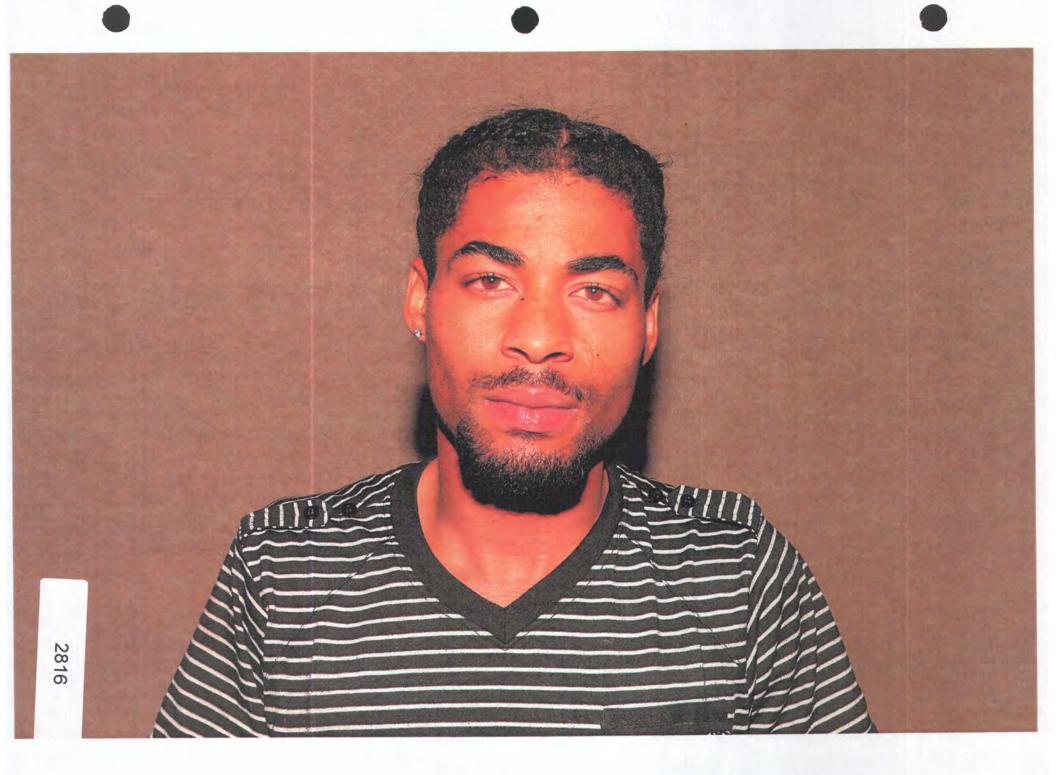
HEARING / TRIAL BEFORE THE COURT

DEFENDANT'S (ROBERTSON) EXHIBITS (B)

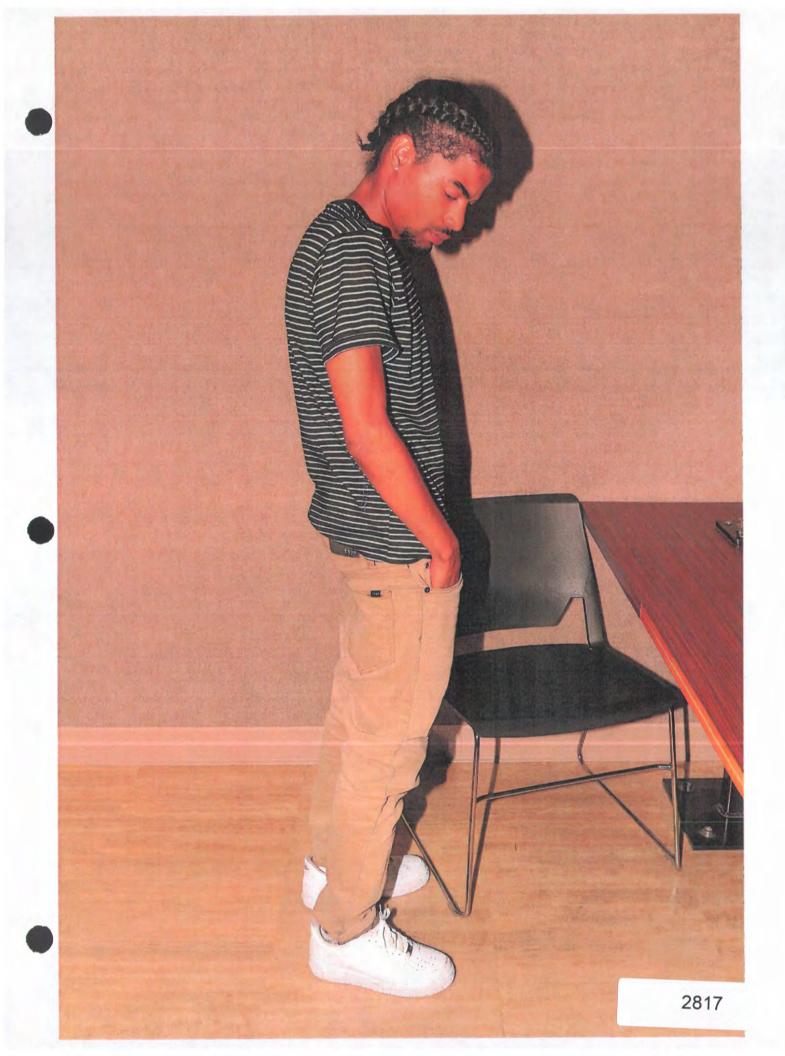
(5)						
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Date Offered	Objection	Date Admitted		
BI	Exhibit Description BUILES Jiagram	2.18.20	No	2.18.20		



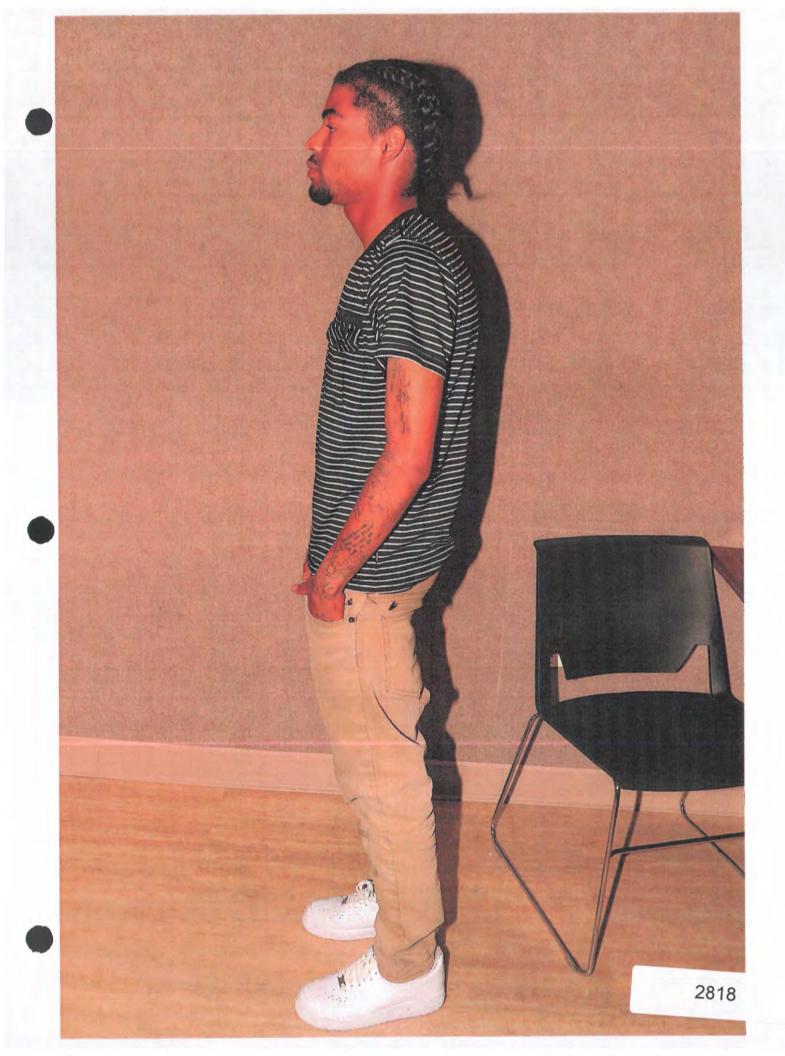




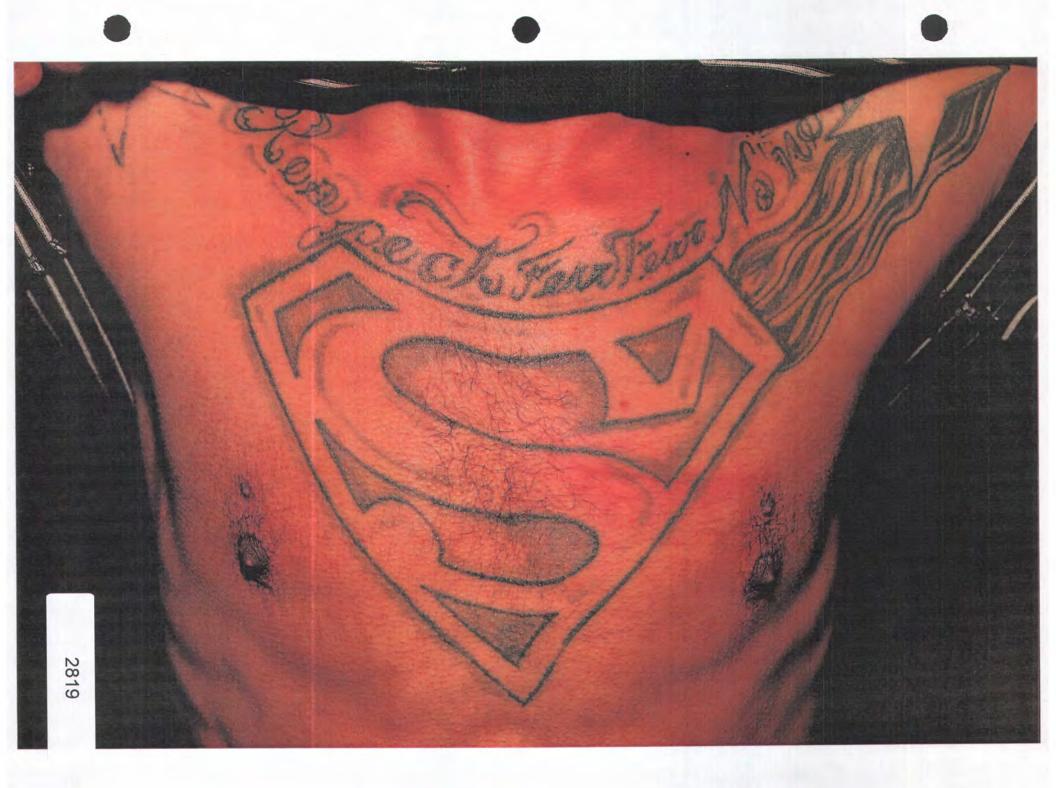




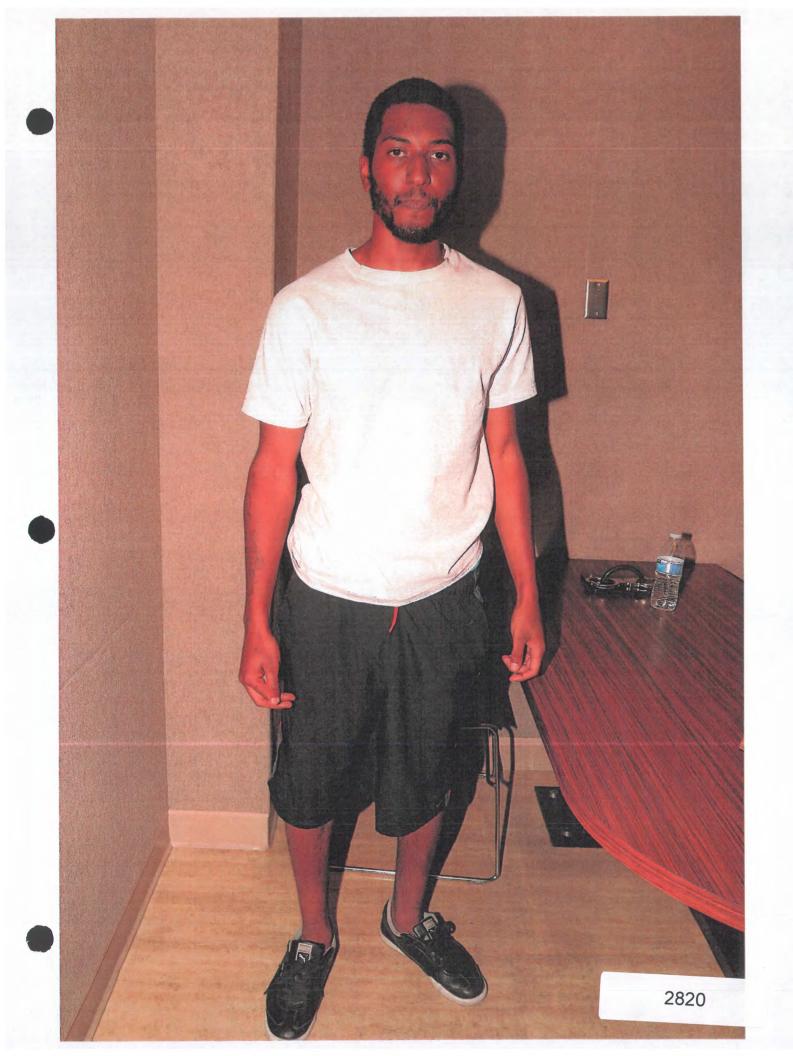




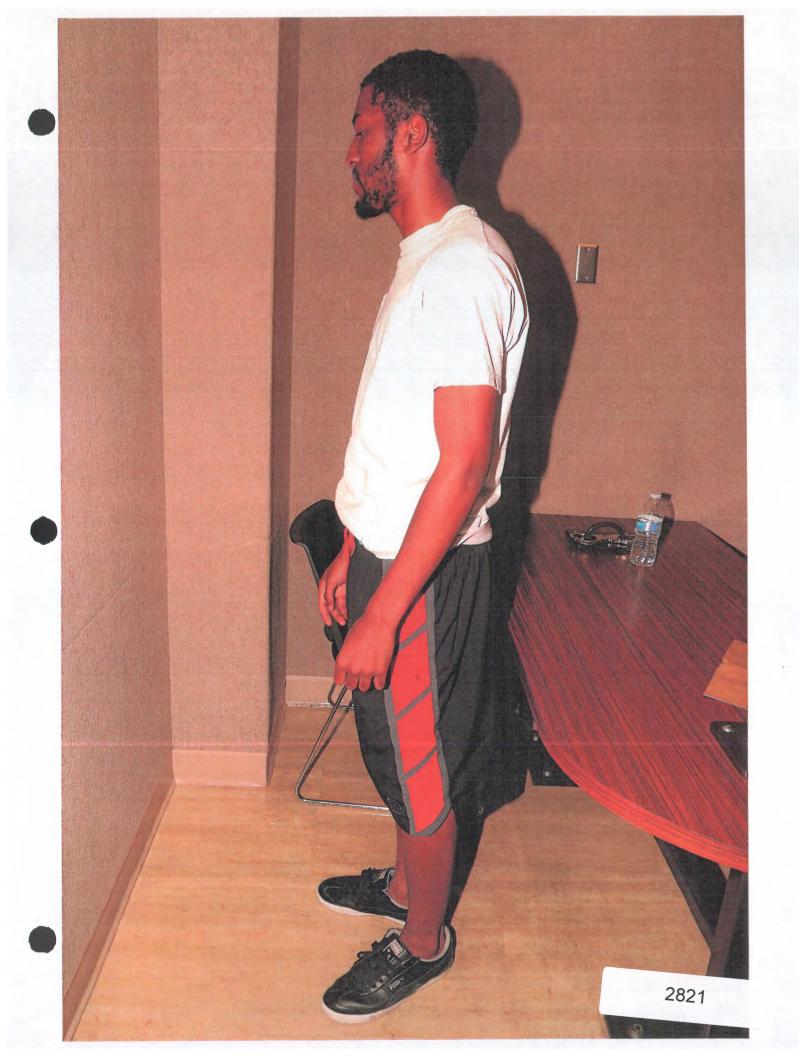




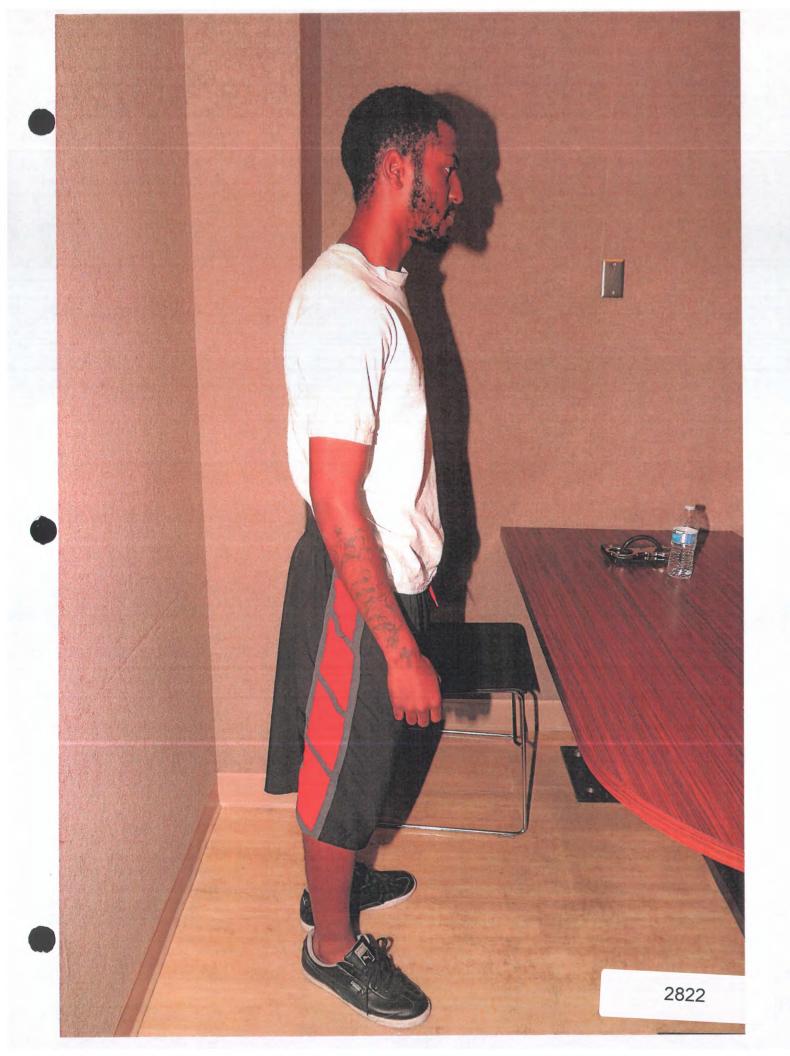




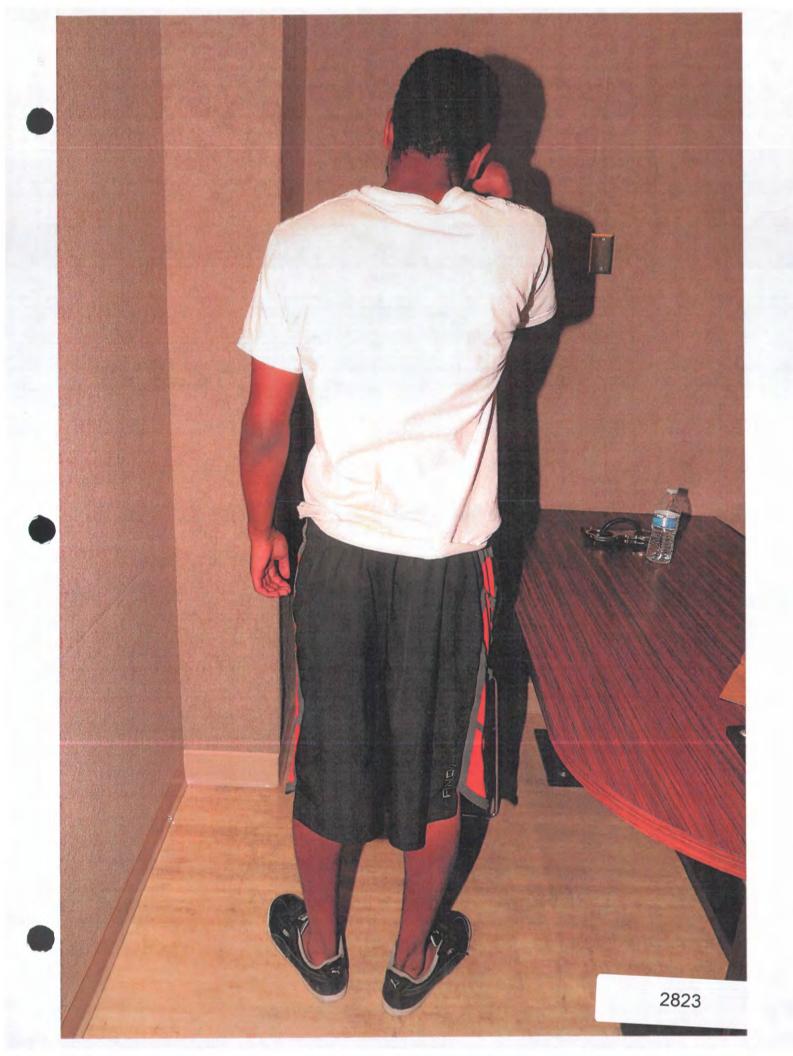








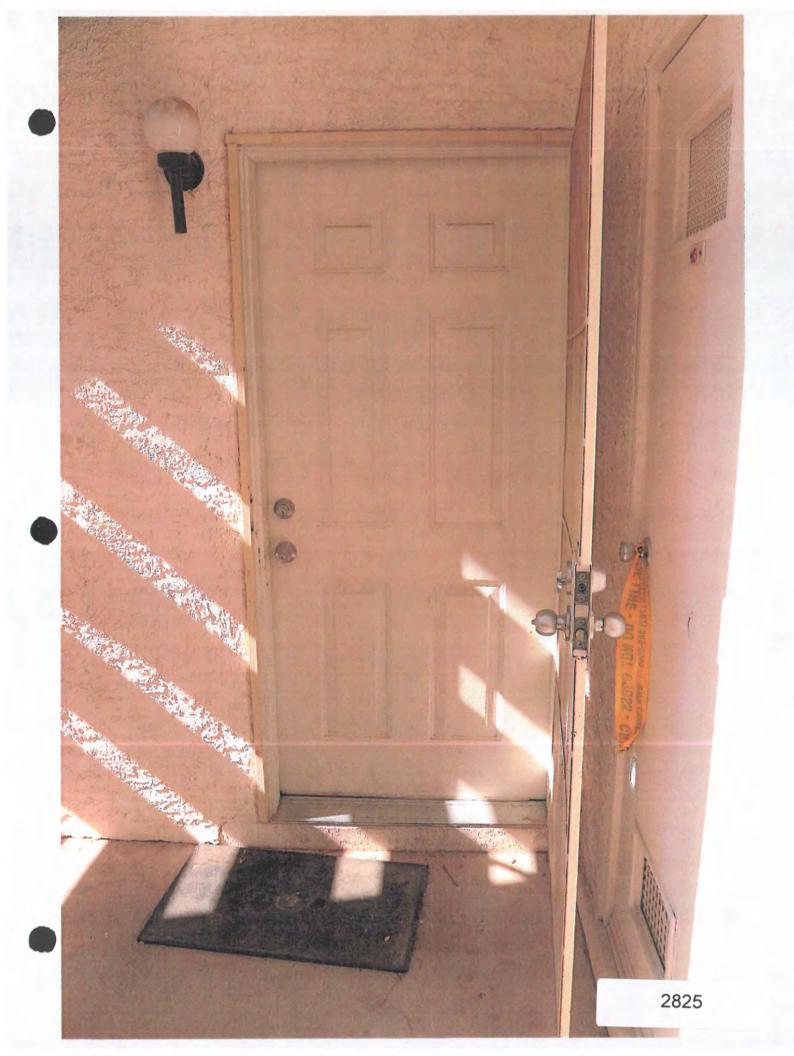












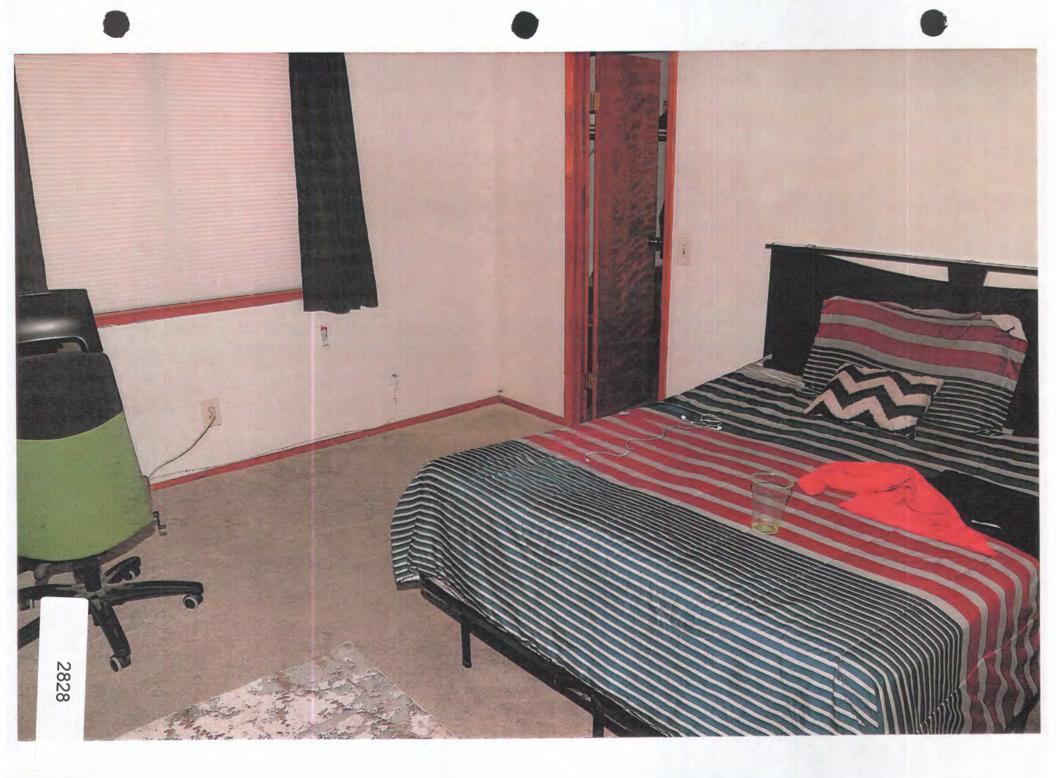
















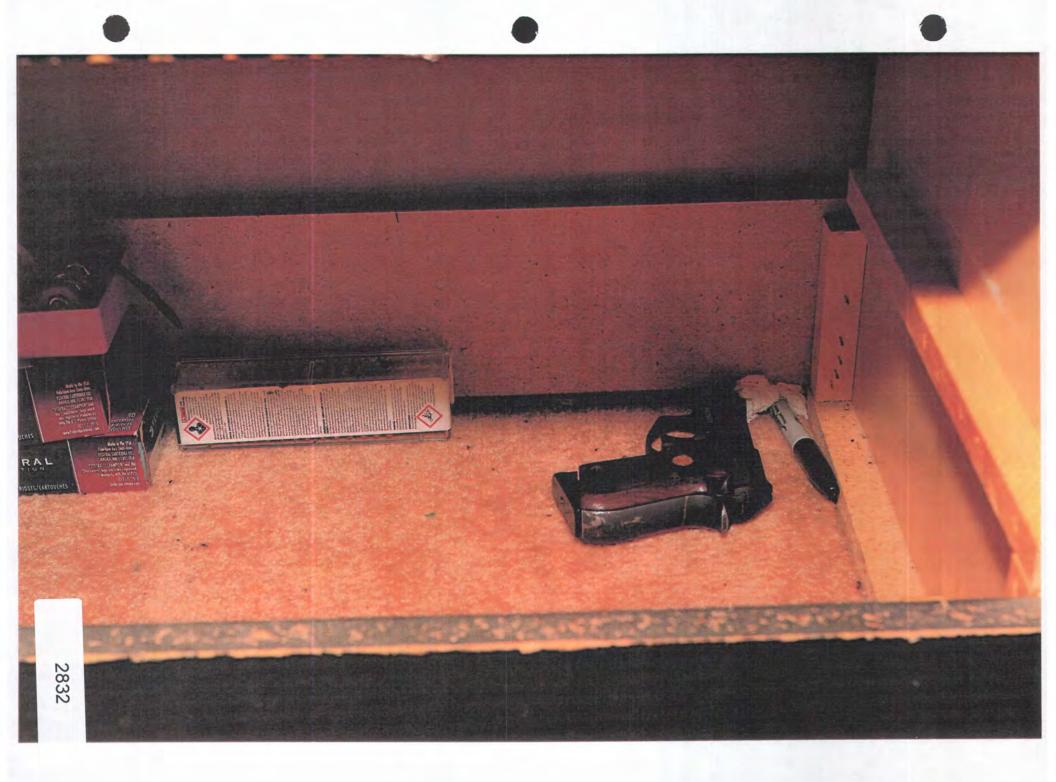




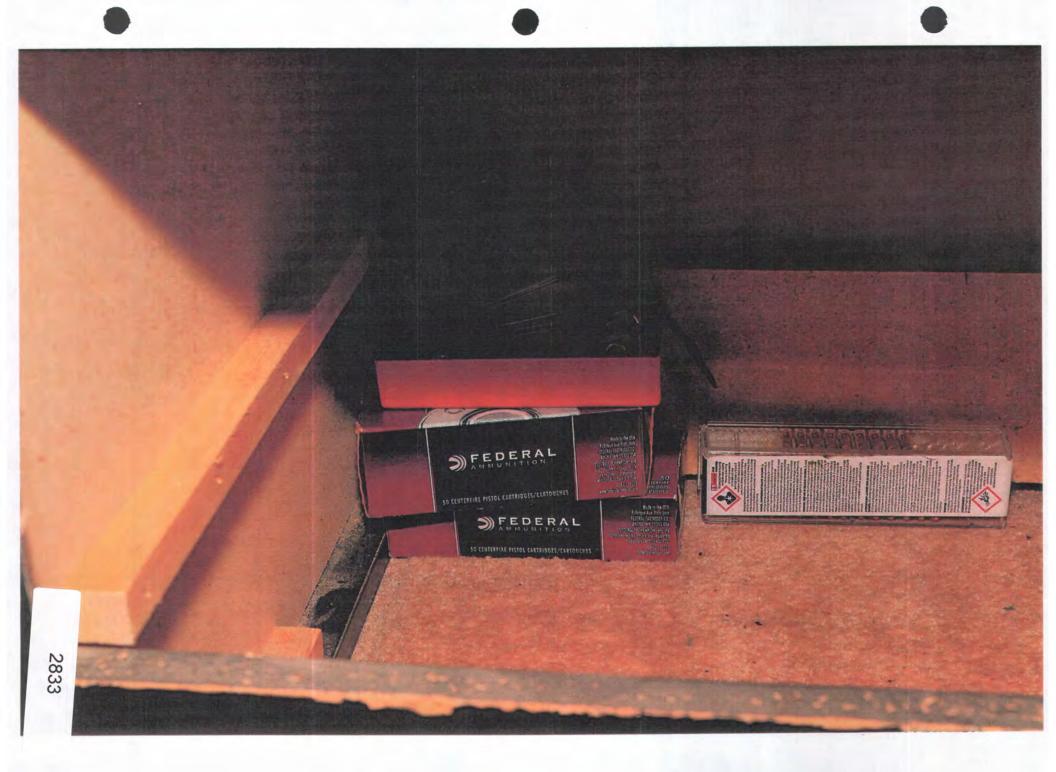




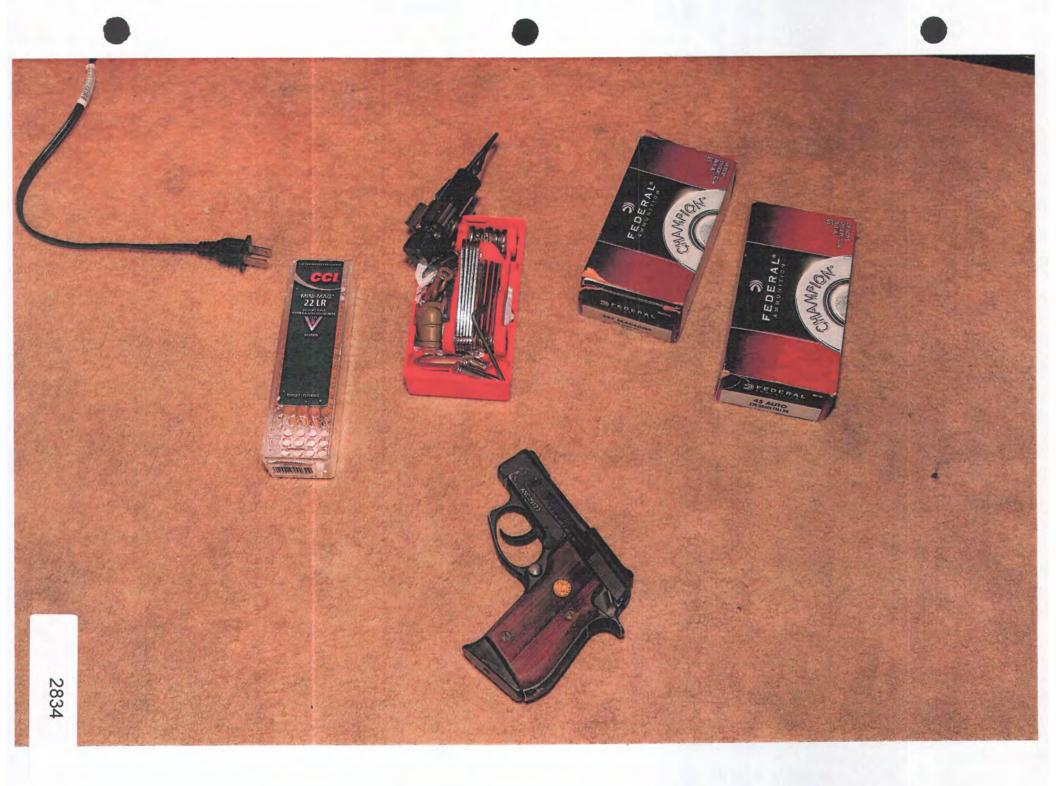








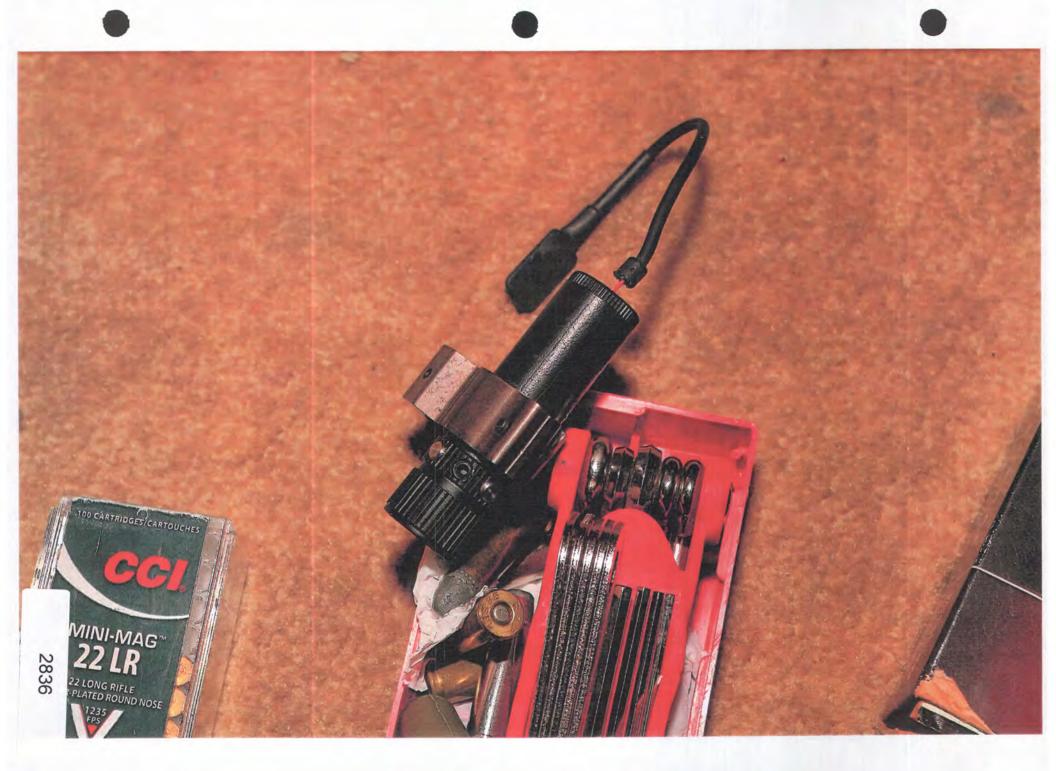




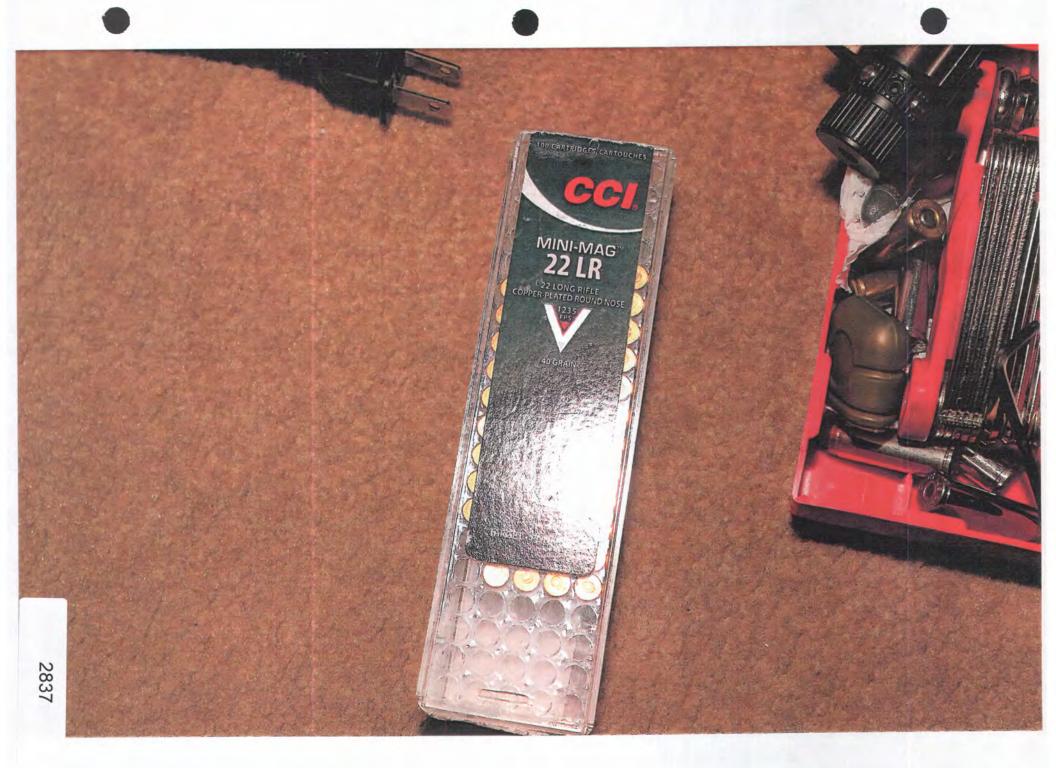




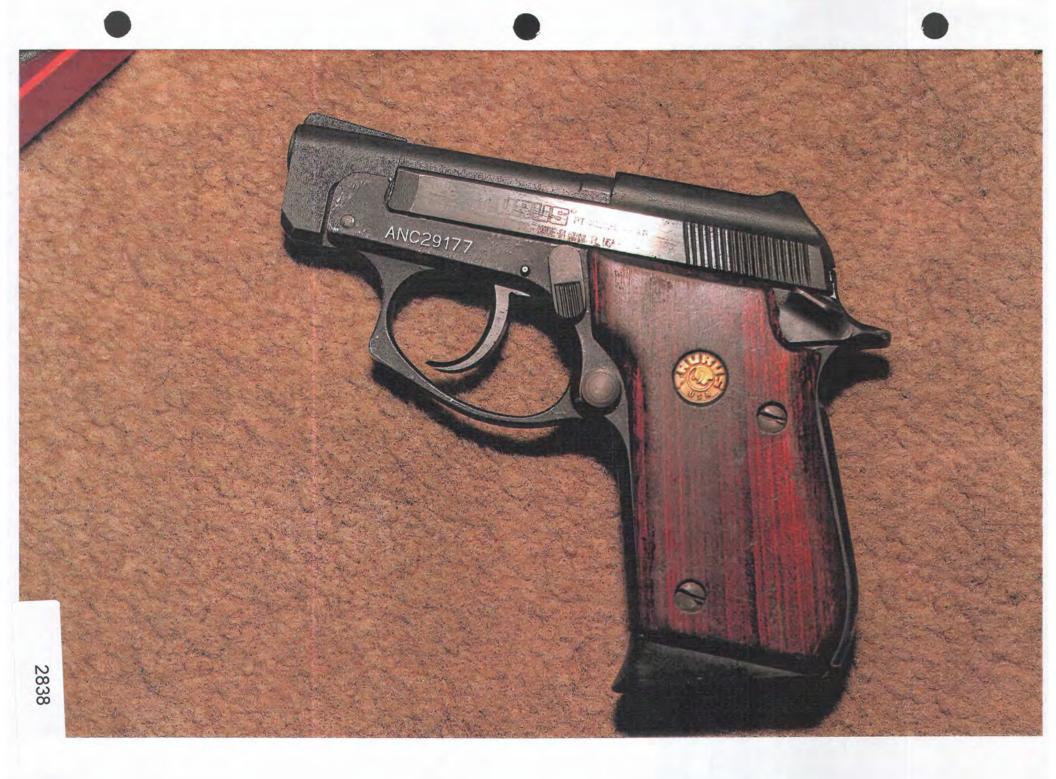




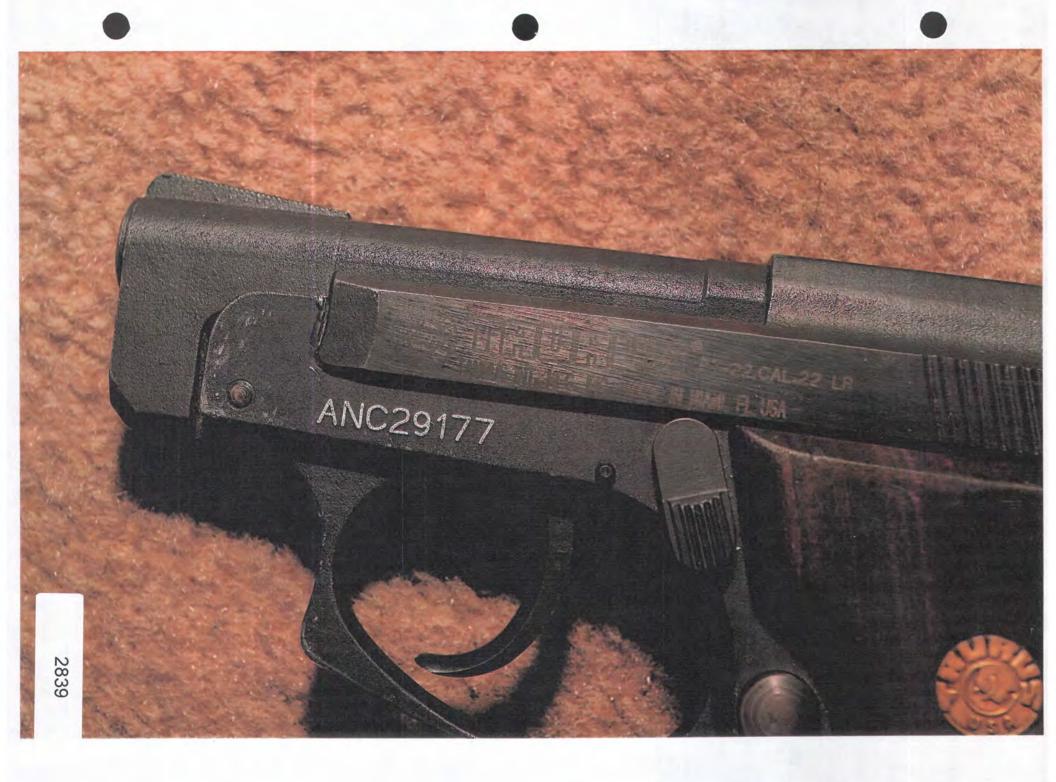




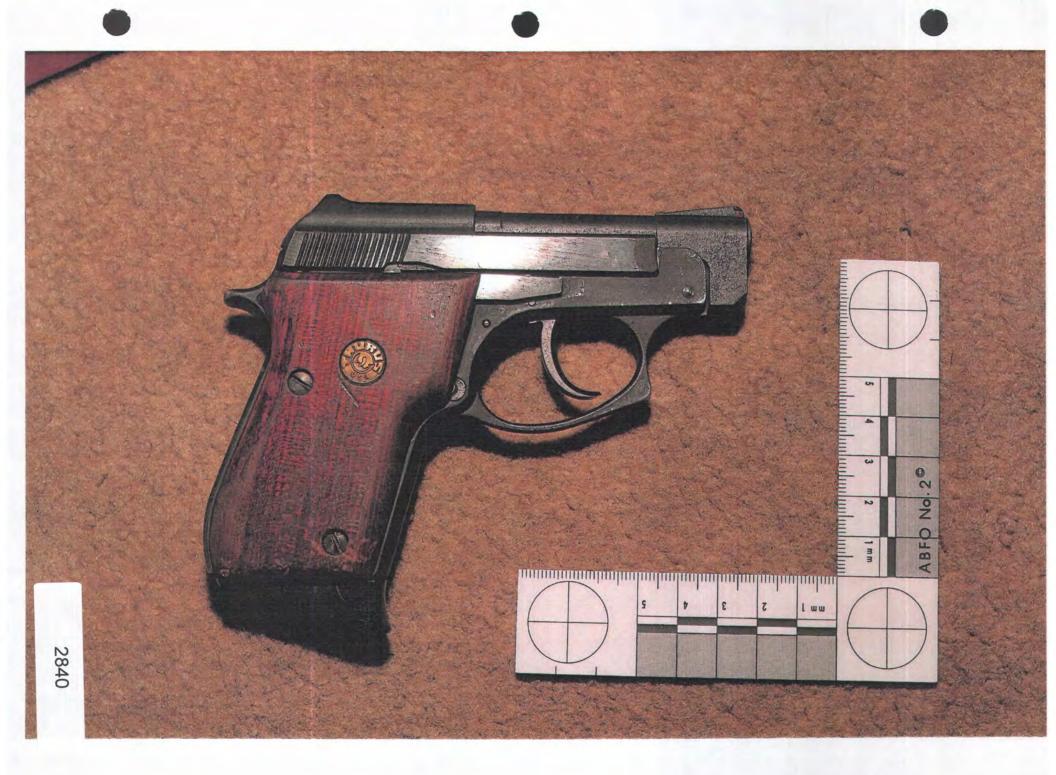








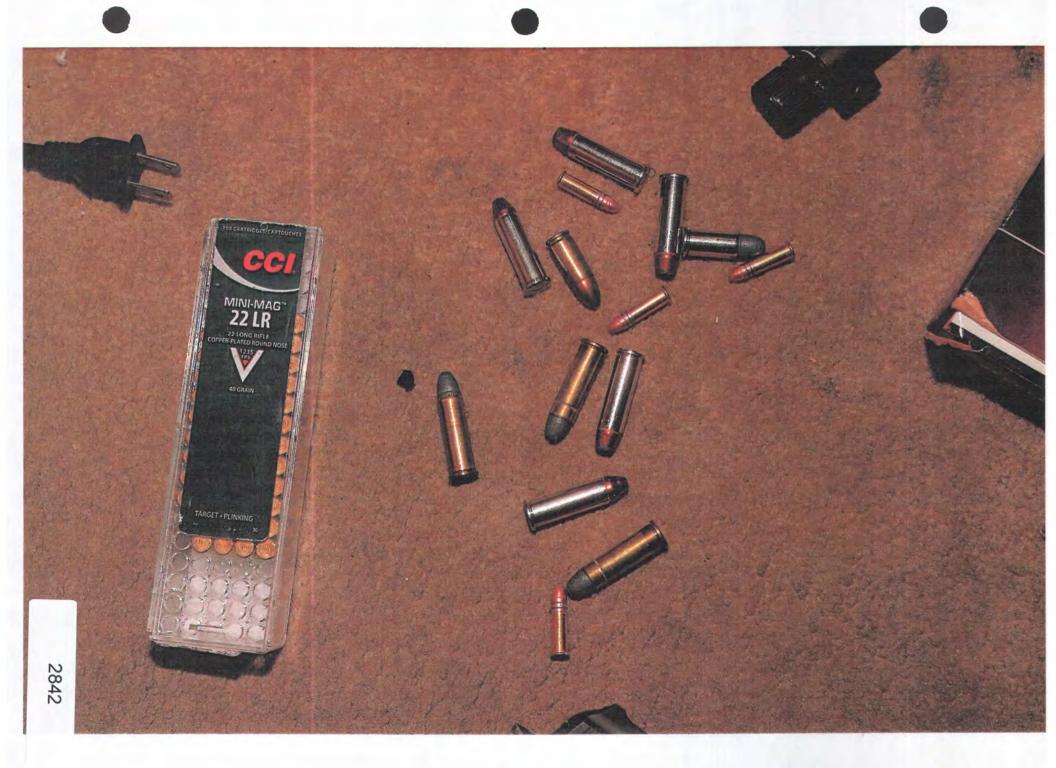




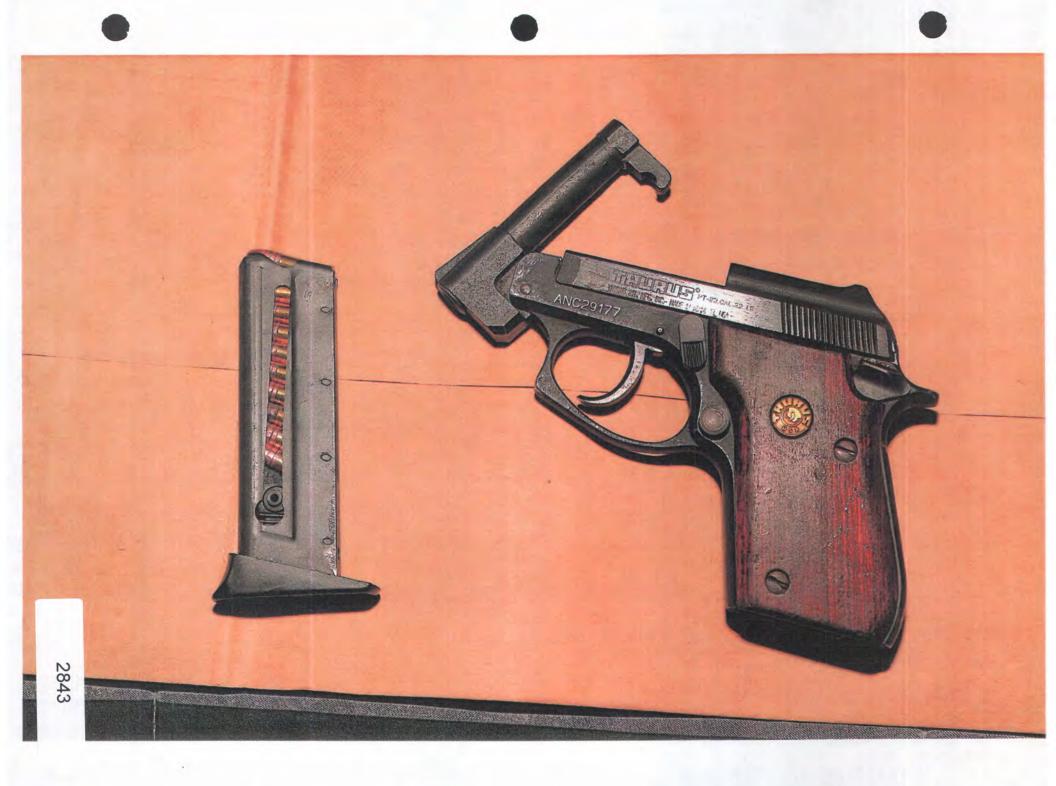












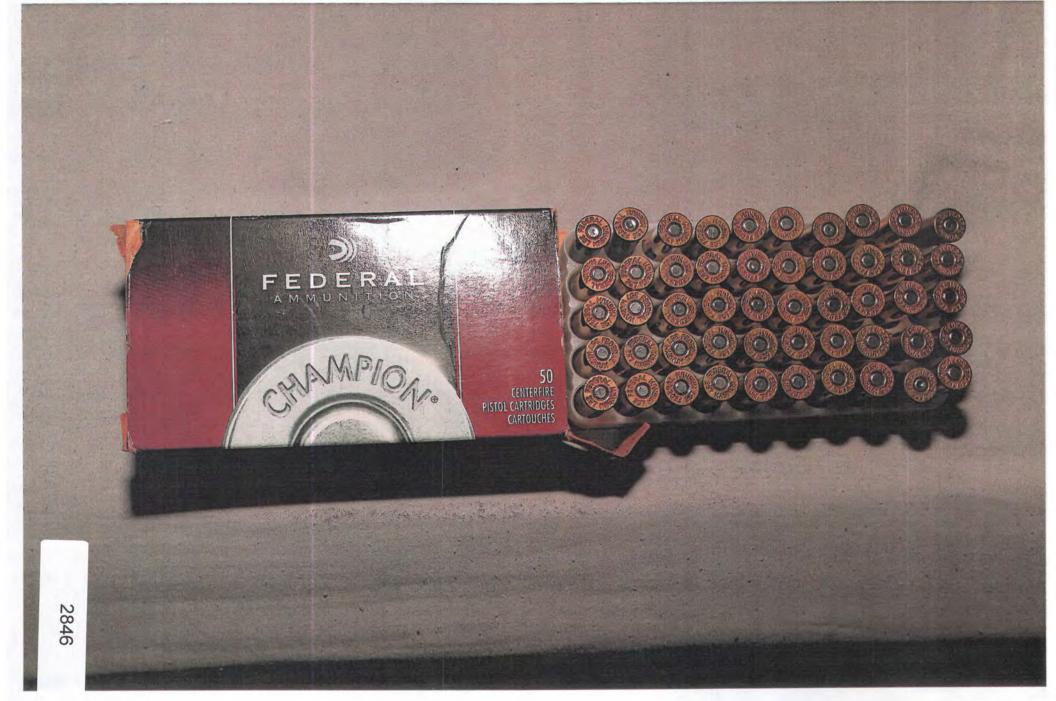












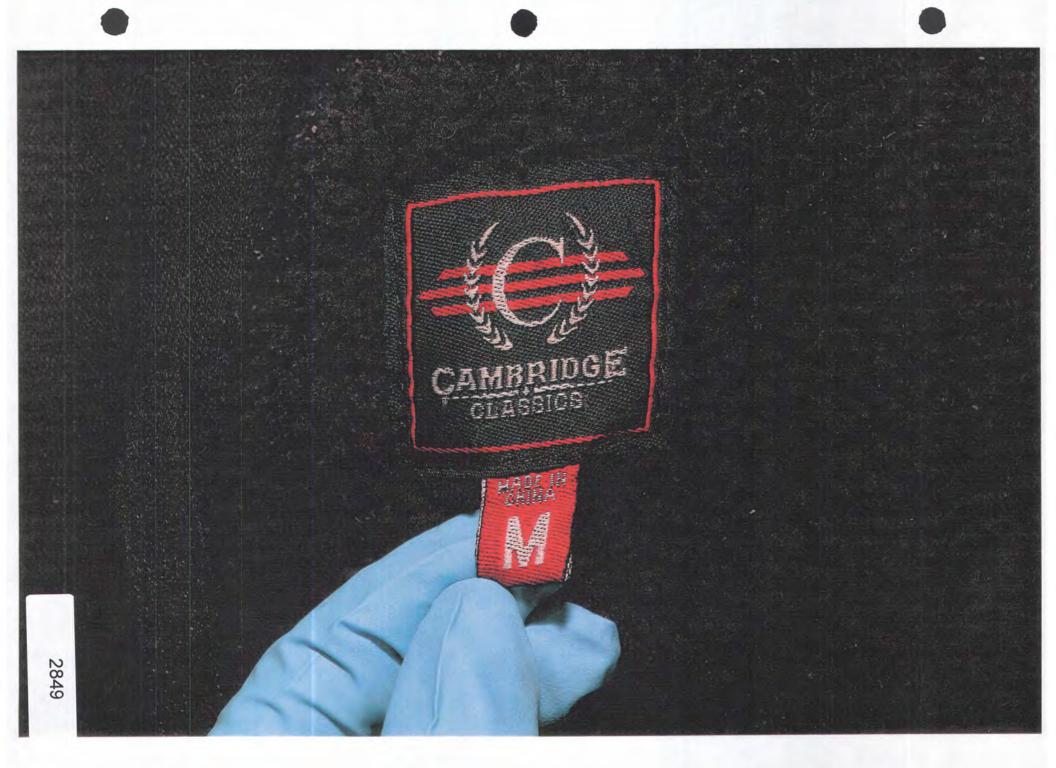




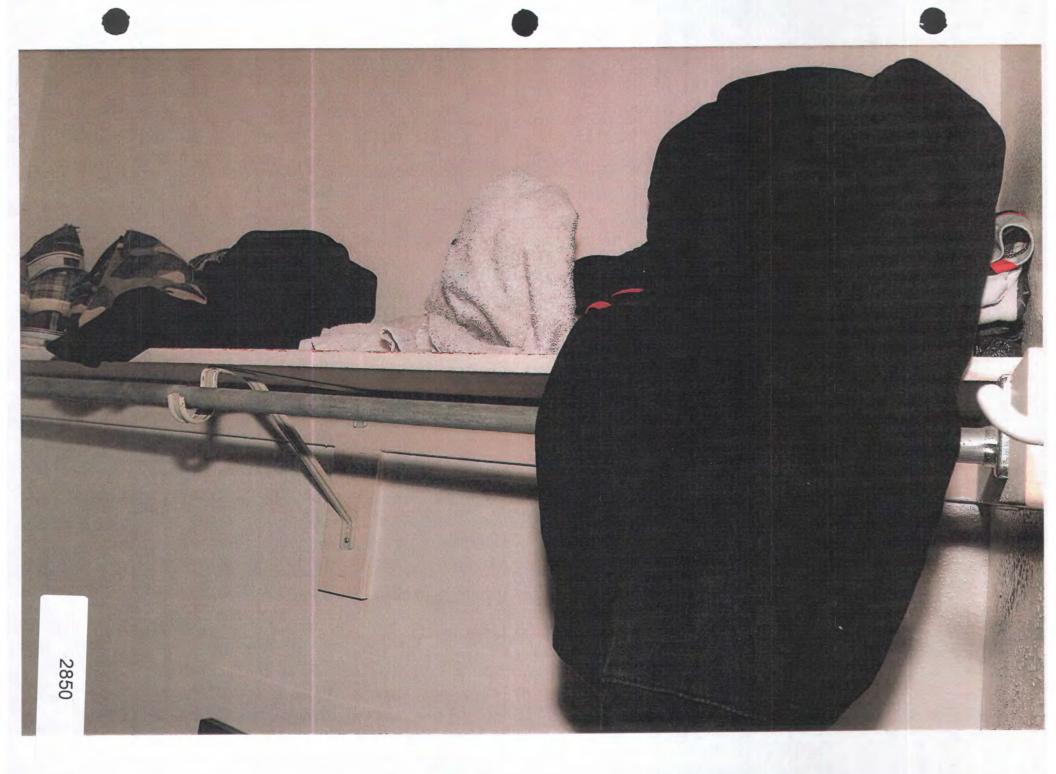




























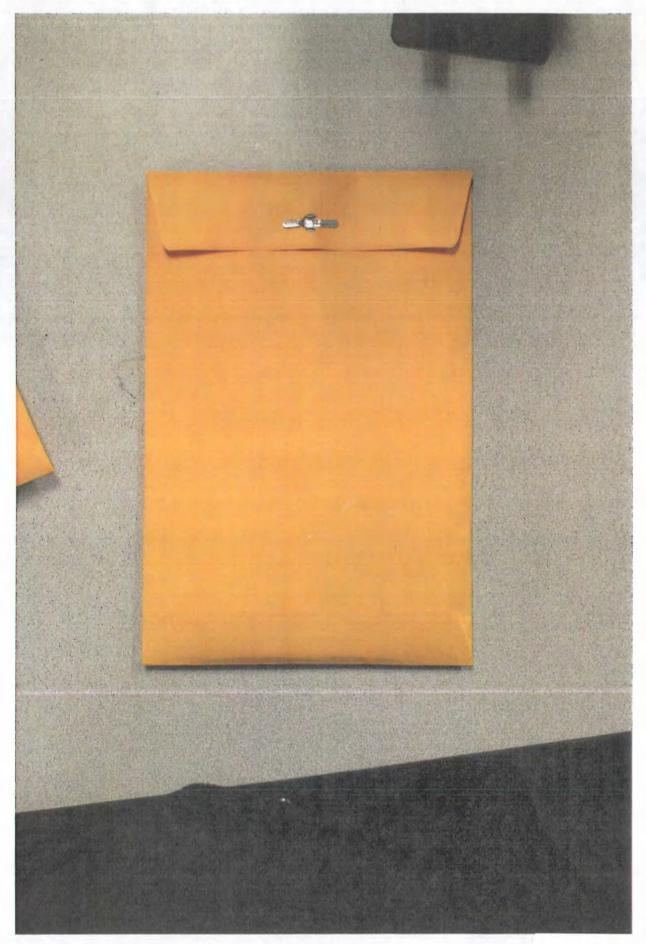


170809-0029 Evidence Photos

Package 1 Item 1 ZTE981 Z Max Pro SN-320475031455

LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT EVIDENCE EVIDENCE: N Felony Gross Miss. Destroy Destroy	
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	
LVIAPD 123 (Rev 9-13) Stock No. 108021	





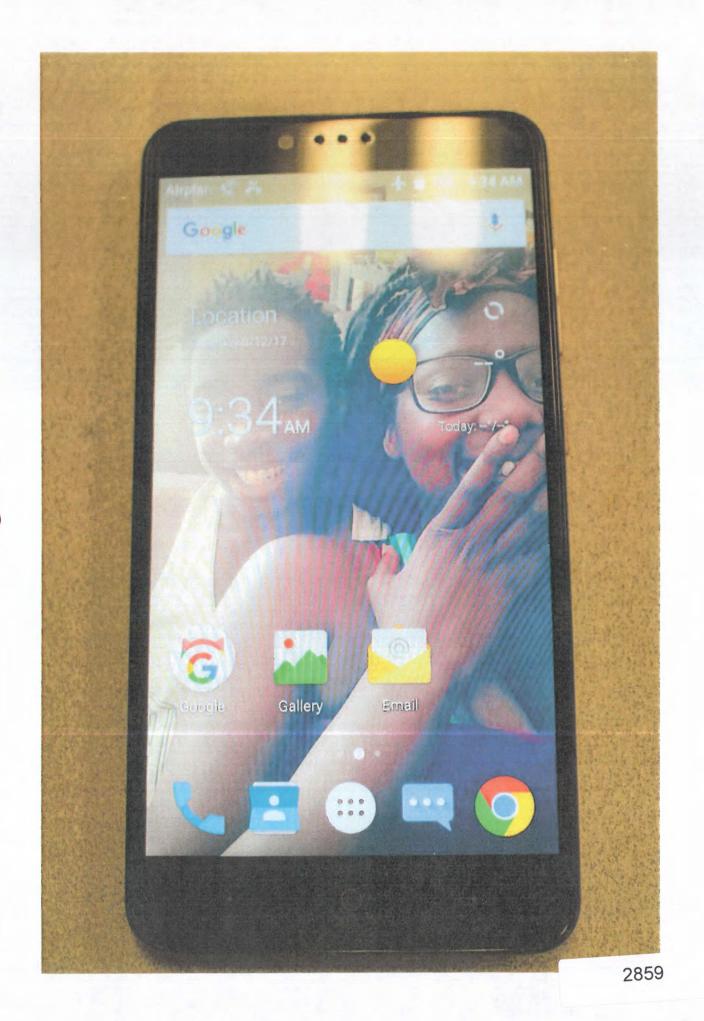




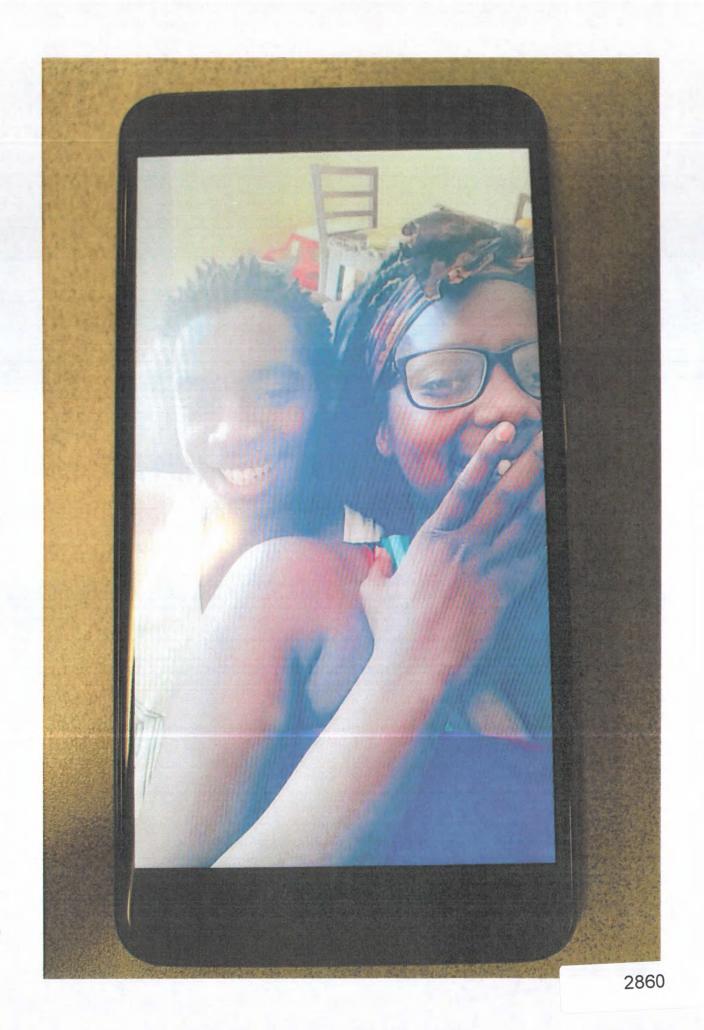




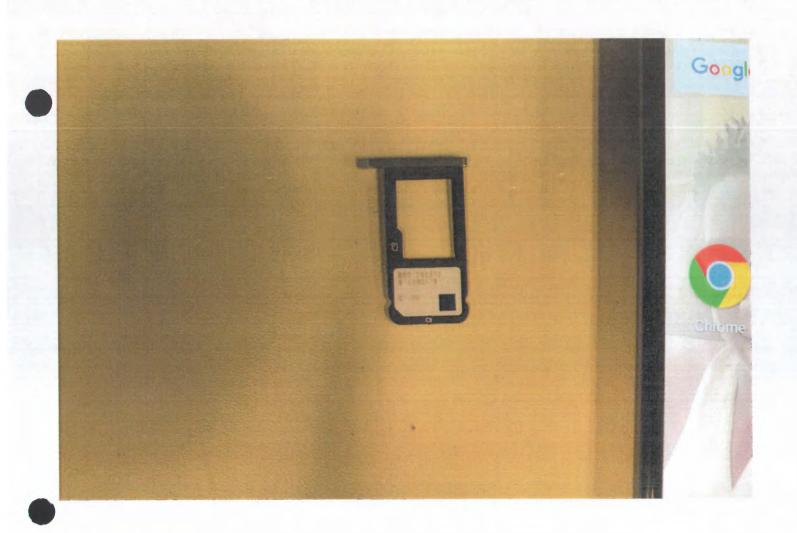






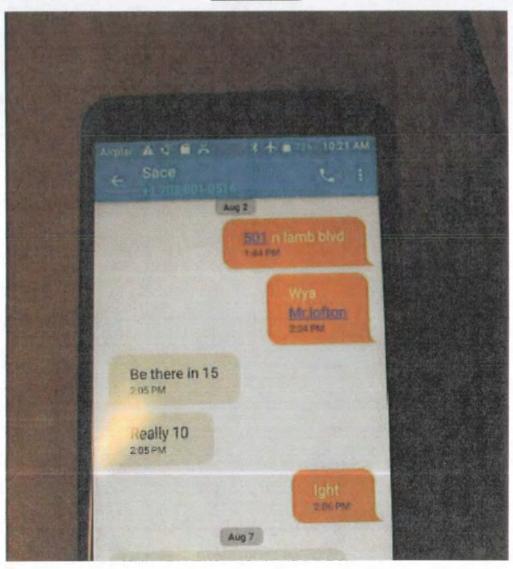




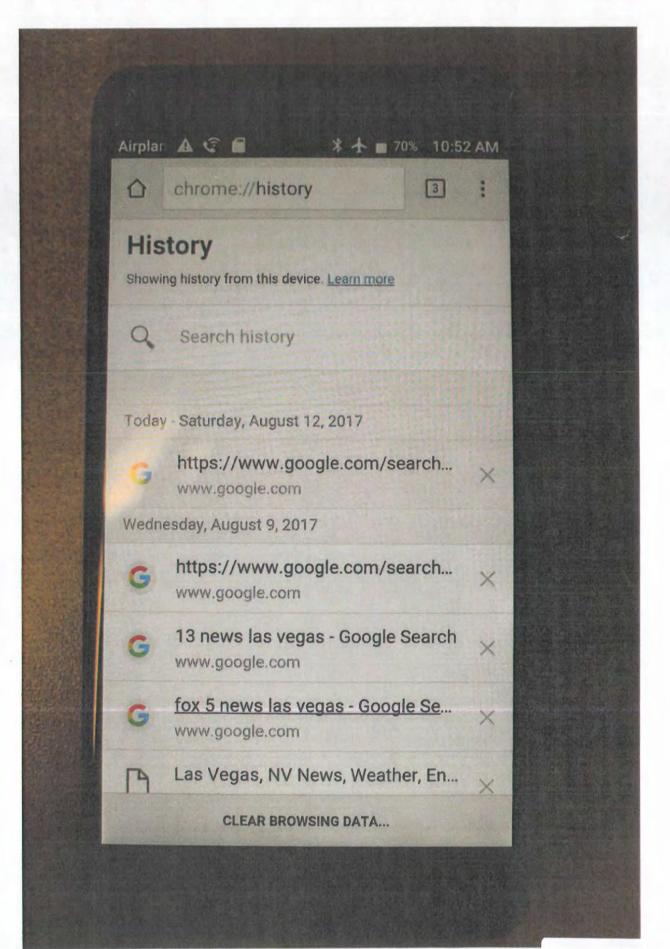




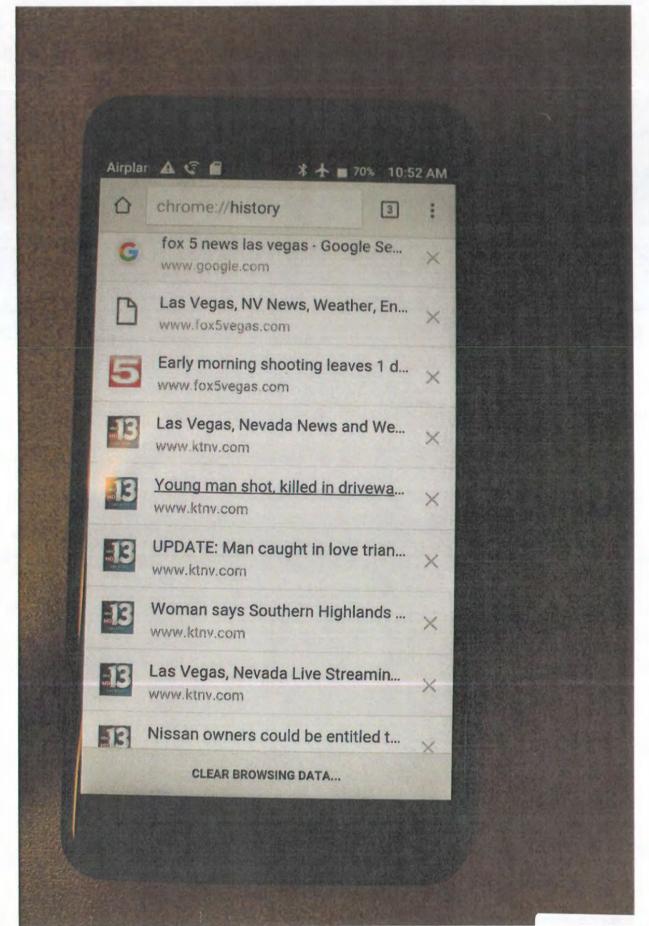
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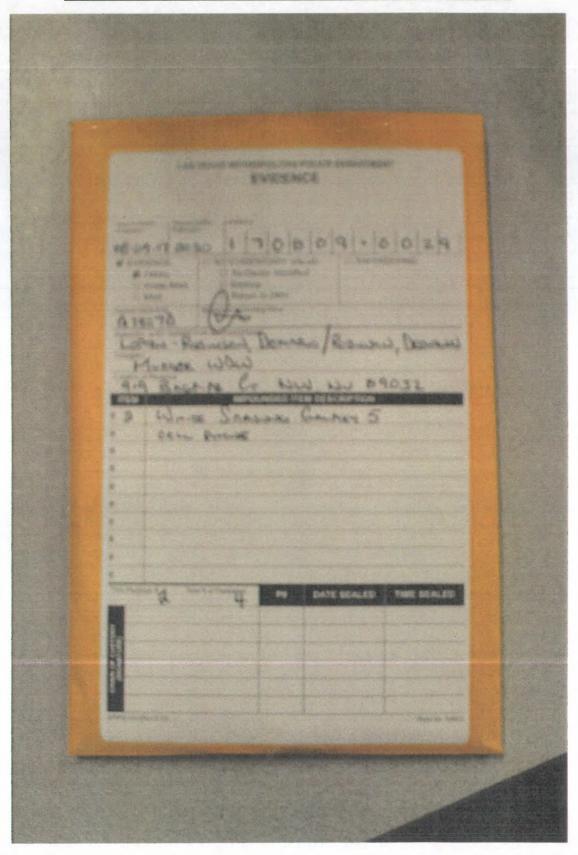








Package 2 Item 2 Samsung Galaxy J7 SM-J700T1 SN-357217078859195



















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From chanews.com

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170809-0029 Evidence Photos

Property Report 1

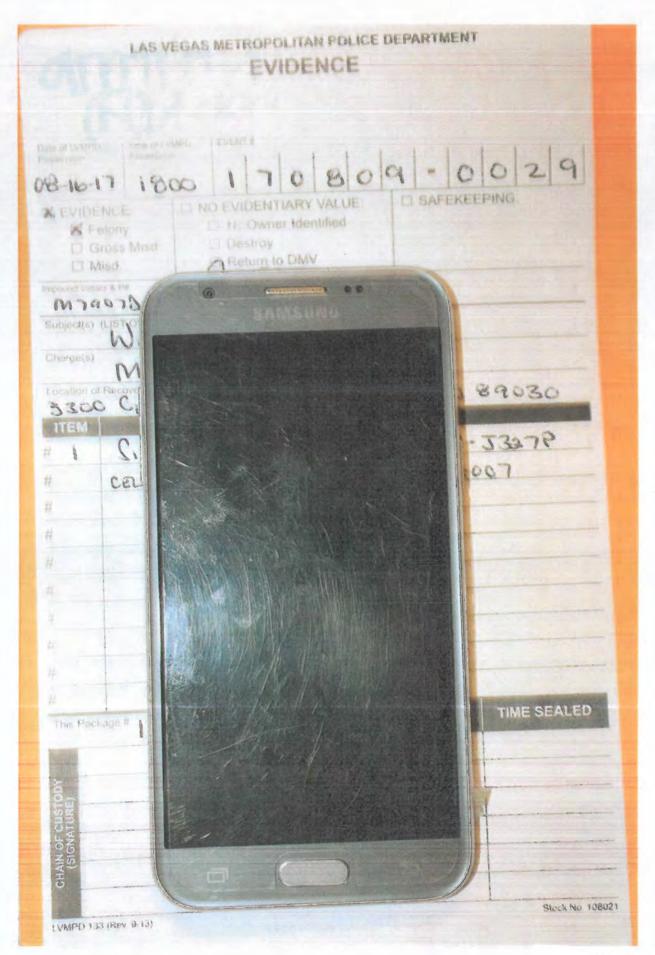
Package 1 Item 1 Samsung SN-J327P SN-35910208044007

	LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT EVIDENCE
	Delical I LYADPO Prosentation DB-16-17 1800 170809 09-0029 X EVIDENCE: X Felony Gross Misd. Destroy Misd. Return to DMV Emparating a per M74978 Subject(s) (LIST/OWNER FOR SAFEKEEPING) Location of Recovery 3 300 Civic Central Day IMPOUNDED ITEM DESCRIPTION # 1 Silvar Samesia, model SM-J347P # Cril Prolif. HEX BS910208044007 # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
	# # This Package # Total # of Packages P# DATE SEALED TIME SEALED
	Stock No. 10802)
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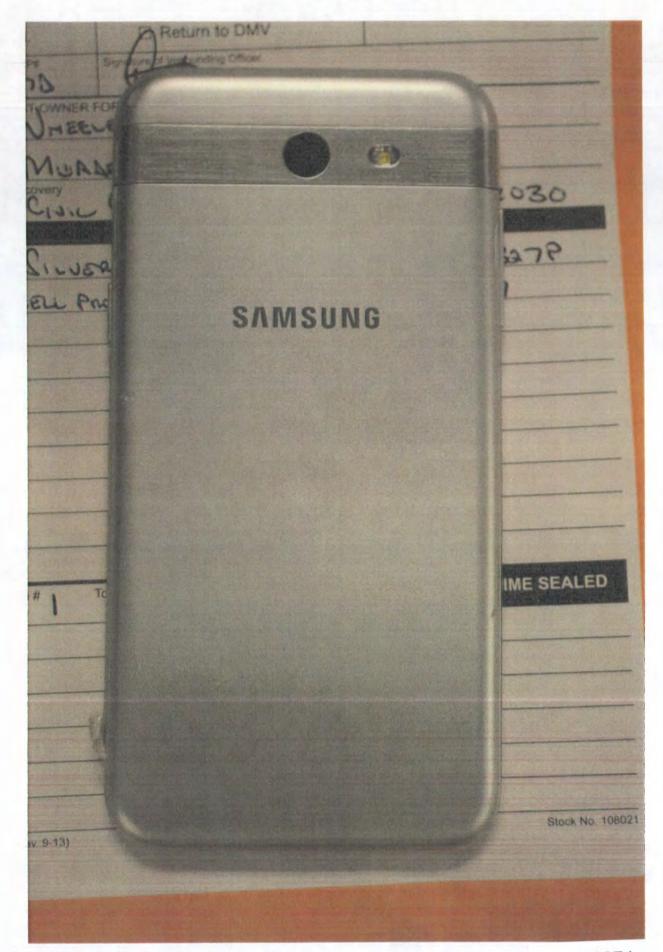












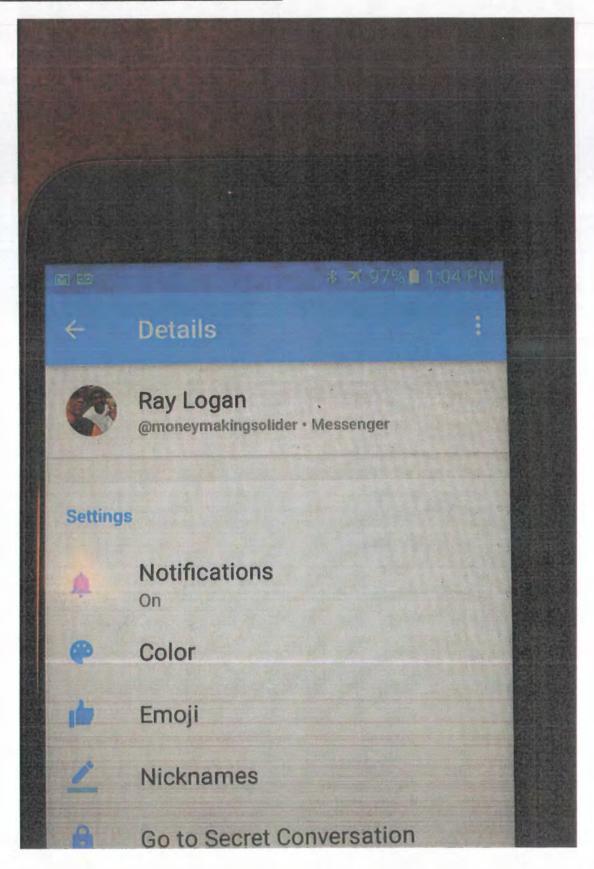






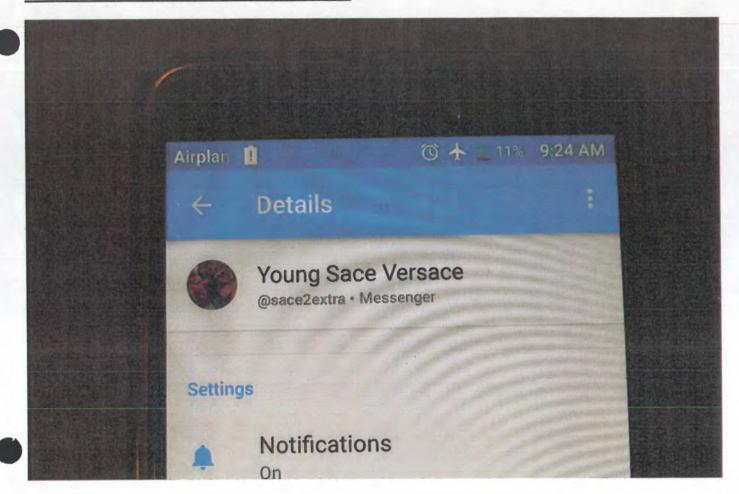








Facebook Conversation with Young Sace Versace









C-17-328587-3

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Felony/Gross Misdemeanor

COURT MINUTES

February 19, 2020

C-17-328587-3

State of Nevada

٧S

Davontae Wheeler

February 19, 2020

10:30 AM

Jury Trial

HEARD BY:

Leavitt, Michelle

COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 14D

COURT CLER

COURT CLERK: Pannullo, Haly

RECORDER:

Richardson, Sara

REPORTER:

PARTIES PRESENT:

Davontae Amarri Wheeler

Defendant

Giancarlo Pesci

Attorney for Plaintiff

James J. Ruggeroli

Attorney for Defendant

Parker Brooks

Attorney for Plaintiff

State of Nevada

Plaintiff

JOURNAL ENTRIES

Michael Sanft, Esq., present on behalf of Co-Defendant.

JURY PRESENT:

Testimony and exhibits presented. (See worksheets)

OUTSIDE THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY:

Defendant advised of his right not to testify.

Instructions settled.

JURY PRESENT:

Court instructed the jury.

Closing arguments.

At the hour of 6:13 PM, the jury retired to deliberate

OUTSIDE THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY:

Mr. Ruggeroli noted his objection to the State's rebuttal closing arguments.

COURT ORDERED, trial CONTINUED.

CUSTODY

Printed Date: 2/26/2020

Page 1 of 1

Minutes Date:

February 19, 2020

Prepared by: Haly Pannullo

Electronically Filed 8/4/2020 8:43 AM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

RTRAN

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

) CASE NO. C-17-328587-2

CASE NO. C-17-328587-3

Plaintiff,
)

DEPT. NO. XII

V.

RAEKWON SETREY ROBERTSON,

a/k/a RAEKWON ROBERTSON.

RAEKWON SETREY ROBERTSON, a/k/a RAEKWON ROBERTSON, and DAVONTAE AMARRI WHEELER, Defendants.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHELLE LEAVITT, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 2020

RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS: JURY TRIAL - DAY 6

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE STATE:

GIANCARLO PESCI, ESQ.

Chief Deputy District Attorney

PARKER P. BROOKS, ESQ. Deputy District Attorney

FOR DEFENDANT ROBERTSON:

MICHAEL W. SANFT, ESQ.

FOR DEFENDANT WHEELER:

JAMES J. RUGGEROLI, ESQ.

RECORDED BY: SARA RICHARDSON, COURT RECORDER TRANSCRIBED BY: VERBATIM DIGITAL REPORTING, LLC

Page 1

1	LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 2020
2	(Case called at 10:43 A.M.)
3	(Outside the presence of the jurors)
4	THE MARSHAL: Please come to order. Court is now in
5	session.
6	THE COURT: Okay. The record will reflect that the
7	hearing is taking place outside the presence of the panel.
8	Mr. Ruggeroli?
9	MR. RUGGEROLI: Good morning, Your Honor.
10	THE COURT: Good morning.
11	MR. RUGGEROLI: Judge, my client informed me this
12	morning that he has a migraine. I've provided him with a
13	glass of water, but I know that the jail has protocols that
14	they have to follow, and
15	THE COURT: Okay, yeah. The transport officers I
16	was told for him to tell the transport officers, and that the
17	transport officers would call for relief.
18	MR. RUGGEROLI: Thank you, Judge.
19	THE COURT: I mean, I don't know I just talked to
20	Sandy Molina. She said that's what your policy was, so I
21	assume the transport officers will follow their policy. Okay?
22	MR. RUGGEROLI: Very good.
23	THE COURT: Anything else?
24	MR. SANFT: No, Your Honor.
25	THE COURT: Did you did everybody hear me?

```
THE CORRECTIONS OFFICER: Yeah, we weren't aware.
1
2
   He didn't mention anything to us.
3
              THE COURT: Okay. I mean, you got to tell the
4
   transport officers.
 5
              THE CORRECTIONS OFFICER: And he's been sitting down
 6
   there, like, all morning.
7
              DEFENDANT WHEELER: Yeah, I basically thought it
 8
   would be more of an issue, I would bring up to my lawyer and
 9
   to you more than the COs, because at the same time, I felt
   like they seem -- it seemed like, in county, if you -- if it's
10
   not a real medical reason, then they ain't going to call the
11
   medical nurse, which I felt like we in trial, so that's a
12
   medical reason. But I felt like it would just be blown over
13
   if I just --
14
15
              THE COURT: Okay.
              DEFENDANT WHEELER: -- if I just --
16
              THE COURT: Well, the only thing I can do is tell
17
   the transport officers to do what they're supposed to do.
18
19
              DEFENDANT WHEELER: All right.
20
              THE COURT: Okay?
21
              MR. RUGGEROLI:
                              Thank you, Judge.
              THE COURT: Anything else? We can bring in the jury
22
           I think we have them all here now.
23
24
              THE MARSHAL: All rise for the entering jury,
25
   please.
```

Page 3

1	(Within the presence of the jurors at 10:47 a.m.)
2	THE COURT: Does the State stipulate to the presence
3	of the panel?
4	MR. PESCI: Yes, Your Honor.
5	THE COURT: Mr. Sanft?
6	MR. SANFT: Yes, Your Honor, we do.
7	THE COURT: Mr. Ruggeroli?
8	MR. RUGGEROLI: Yes, Your Honor.
9	THE COURT: Thank you. State may call their next
10	witness.
11	MR. BROOKS: Your Honor, the State calls Detective
12	Mitch Dosch.
13	THE MARSHAL: And Detective, if you'll please remain
14	standing, raise your right hand, and face the Clerk.
15	DETECTIVE MITCHELL DOSCH, STATE'S WITNESS, SWORN
16	THE CLERK: You may be seated.
17	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
18	THE CLERK: Please state and spell your first and
19	last name for the record.
20	THE WITNESS: My name is Mitchell, M-i-t-c-h-e-l-l.
21	Dosch, D-o-s-c-h.
22	DIRECT EXAMINATION
23	BY MR. BROOKS:
24	Q Detective, how are you employed?
25	A As a detective with the Las Vegas Metropolitan
	Page 4

Police Department, currently assigned to the Homicide Section.

- Q And how long have you been so employed?
- A With Las Vegas Metro, this March, it will be 17 years.
 - Q And how long with Homicide?
 - A Seven years.

- Q So tell us a little bit about how Homicide's set up; how the detectives on Homicide are set up as opposed to some of the other units in Metro.
- A The Homicide Section of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department is -- has 24 detectives broken into four different squads, and then there's a sergeant for each one of those squads. Within the squad of six, there are teams of partnerships, and in which case, we work off of -- probably the best way to describe it would be to use some baseball parlance, where we work off of a rotation; basically, a batting order.
- So if Squad A is the next squad up for the next homicide, then the team designated within that squad will take that next murder or homicide investigation. After that team takes the investigation, it would then drop to the bottom of the order, and then the second team from Squad B, and that repeats the process.
- Q So were you working on August 8th, August 9th of 2017?

1 Yes, I was. Α 2 And who was your partner at that time? Q 3 Ryan Jaeger, J-a-e-g-e-r. Α 4 So at that point in time, were you guys up, for lack 5 of a better word? Yes. Following the baseball parlance, that we were 6 7 the up team, then there would be a team that's on-deck, and in-the-hole. 8 9 Do you recall an incident that brings us here to court today? 10 11 Α I do. Tell me a little bit about how you initially got 12 involved in this incident. 13 It was the early morning hours of the 9th of August, 14 15 2017. We received a call-out from our then-supervisor asking us to respond to 5536 West Dewey Drive to investigate the 16 17 shooting death of Gabriel Valenzuela. And this shooting death, at that point in time, did 18 it have a Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department event 19 number associated with it? 20 21 It did. Α And was that Event Number 170809-0029? 22 0 23 Α Yes. So did Metro used to have a good way of doing event 24 25 numbers that's since changed?

- I would agree with that statement. 1 2 Okay, tell me what the old way of doing -- when this 3 event number was generated. If you think of the anatomy of the event number that 4 we're dealing with in this case, these first six digits 5 represent the date. 17 would be the year, 08 would be the 6 7 month, August, and the 9th would be the day of that particular 8 month. The last four digits constitute the amount of 9 activity generated in that 24-hour period of time by Las Vegas 10 Metropolitan Police Department officers, whether it's a 11 proactive or reactive response. But every time the officers 12 are doing something, that is the -- that generates a number: 13 1, 2, 3, 4, and then it concludes at whatever number for the 14 15 day. So if it's the first call after midnight into 911, 16 17 what would the number be, the last four digits? 18 Α 0029 in this particular case. I -- okay. I was saying, like, in theory, if it was 19 20 the very first event that day, would it be 0001? 21 Yes, it would. Α

 - Q So this event, you said it was 0029?
 - A Correct.

22

23

24

25

- Q Approximately what time does the 911 call come out?
- A 00:12 hours, which is 12 minutes after midnight.

1 Now, was there also initially another event number 2 for a brief period of time that had some association with this 3 case? Α There was. 4 5 And what was that, and why did that happen? Q So that call was 0027, and it occurred approximately 6 Α 7 one minute before the 0029 event. So, in essence, there's a 8 0028 being conducted somewhere in Las Vegas Metropolitan 9 Police Department's jurisdiction. Did you subsequently merge those two events? 10 0 Yes, we became very aware of that first event. 11 Α Now, that first event that caused the 27 call, what 12 0 was that? 13 That was a call to Las Vegas Metro regarding a 14 Α 15 suspicious circumstance in that same general area. 16 And for lack of, I guess, a better term, do you 17 subsequently learn that was the jogger's wife? 18 Α Yes. 19 And when you kind of were putting things together, does everything get merged under that 29 event number? 20 21 Typically, what we would do is we would revert 22 back to the first event; in this case, 0027. But because the 23 officers at the scene had generated so much activity on the

0029 event, it just made sense to keep that the event number

that we will use for purposes of this investigation.

24

MR. BROOKS: Your Honor, permission to publish 1 2 exhibits that have previously been admitted freely? 3 THE COURT: Sure, you may. 4 MR. BROOKS: Thank you. BY MR. BROOKS: 5 6 Q So you mentioned this West Dewey address? 7 Α Correct. Do you eventually arrive there? 8 Q I did. 9 Α I want to show you State's Exhibit 10. Could you 10 set the scene for us as what it looked like when you initially 11 12 arrived? So, 5536 West Dewey Drive is a two-story, 13 Α single-family residence. This particular photo is showing the 14 15 residence. And normally, what you have -- in this case, this is an east-west street, Dewey is, so you'll have opposing 16 17 residences. You'll have houses on the south side that 18 typically face north, and conversely, you have houses on the 19 north side that face south. In this particular setting, this residence is 20 rotated 90 degrees, so it's west-facing on -- I don't know 21 what the traffic engineers would refer to that little area 22 that's just off the street, but in my mind, it's similar to 23 like a cul-de-sac, a very small cul-de-sac. 24 Let me show you Exhibit 3 and see if that kind of 25

Page 9