# 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
	)		

# **APPELLANT'S APPENDIX**

(VOL. 13 OF 14)

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1 helps you. And if you want to use the mouse to kind of 2 explain where you were, where everyone was, and the dynamics. 3 Do you recognize that? Α I do. 5 Q So --6 Α This -- oh, go ahead. 7 Go ahead. 0 8 Α No, no, I'm done. 9 Just give us the general set up with the mouth. Q Where are you; where is the perimeter? 10 So this is an aerial photo of that same address. 11 Α This photo is not -- I repeat -- is not taken by the Las Vegas 12 Metropolitan Police Department. This photo is almost looking 13 14 practically 90 degrees downward. But this, Dewey, is that 15 east-west street. This is Lindell that runs north to south. 16 The officers had blocked off the east end of Dewey to a 17 designated area west that was -- would not be depicted in this 18 photograph, to give us, the investigators, an opportunity to investigate our crime scene. 20 Show us the cul-de-sac area that you were kind of 21 using as your term. If I could draw everyone's attention to centrally 22 23 located in the photograph, there almost looks like a rectangle 24 of what is a dark texture. It's actually asphalt.

little area, in my mind, is a mini cul-de-sac. But again, I

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don't know what the traffic engineers would refer to that, but in my mind, that's what it is similar to.

Q And I want to direct your attention now to these two houses that compose that little cul-de-sac area. Were there -- because of the way it was oriented, were there any streetlights along this area?

A There was ambient lighting in the area; it is a residential neighborhood. But the streetlights in that particular neighborhood appeared to line the south side of Dewey, and then there were other lights that were on Lindell, again, which is the north-south street just to the east of our target residence.

Q So I want to go -- show you Exhibit 12. Was it this bright, or do the CSAs do something to kind of illuminate the area for you?

A Well, part of the CSAs or the crime scene analysts is that they document the scene right after they get there as they found it, if you will. And then, as they -- as they do their work, then they'll start to document evidence. This particular photograph is just looking from west, to east, to the front of the residence.

Q So when the CSAs are there, are you and Detective Jaeger there?

A Yes.

Q And what are you guys concerned with? What are you

guys looking for and trying to document?

A Well, if I could back up and give a little context. As part of our response as homicide detectives is that we don't just roll out with two detectives. We will typically take upwards of six, maybe even more, depending on that particular investigation. And then, what occurs when we get there is we receive what is known as a briefing from the patrol officers. They have in fact conducted a preliminary investigation, which that will be imparted to us.

Now, we as the Homicide Section working in conjunction with the Crime Scene Section, we will now divide our labor. What I mean by that is that the detectives are assigned different roles in these investigations.

Detective Jaeger, his responsibility this particular night was to document the crime scene in accordance with the crime scene analysts. My job is to go out and interview percipient witnesses, as well as locate sources of video surveillance. And you can see that, as these investigations go, there is a lot of work to be done that can't just be handled by two detectives.

Q Take me to that ramp there, RV ramp, I guess, for lack of a better word. Did you guys direct your attention to that area, and, I guess, why?

A Yes. I'm going to take the mouse over to that.

It's actually on the south side of the house. It's a -- for

lack of a better term, it's like an RV parking area, and that was our crime scene.

Q Showing you State's Exhibit 17. Is that what you're referring to?

A Yes.

Q So take me through, when you're looking at this as a homicide detective, what parts are you looking at? What's this telling you?

A Well, it's telling me as the investigator is that that's where the victim came to rest and was removed from, where he was then being transported to the hospital. But then, of course, all of those personal effects have to be viewed and examined to see what role, if any, they have in this investigation.

Q Was there any blood trail coming to this area or going away, or was it this static pooling we see?

A No. The blood that you see depicted kind of on the lefthand side of that photo as well as on the right hand photo was the source of the blood, and it didn't leave that particular area, meaning it didn't extend beyond the RV parking.

Q The pieces of paper in the photo, what were they?

A Mail.

Q Was there something unique about some of the pieces of mail?

Some of the mail appeared to have been torn in 1 2 half. 3 Q I want to show you State's Exhibit 23. 4 recognize that vehicle? 5 Α I do. Did you subsequently learn whose vehicle it was? 0 6 7 Α Yes. And whose was it? 8 Q It belonged to the victim. 9 And this area back here, is it bright? Is it light? 10 Is -- did you -- did the CSAs darken this? Take us how this 11 scene actually appeared. 12 So this is a photograph of the rear of the vehicle, Α 13 so the person taking the photograph is going from west to 14 15 east. The area to the left and to the right of the vehicle is running along that south edge of the residence, 5536 West 16 Dewey Drive, and going in toward the direction of their 17 backyard. 18 Remember how I asked you about the pooling versus 19 0 2.0 blood trail? 21 Α Correct. Was this vehicle processed for prints that night? 22 Q 23 Α It was not. And was there a discussion and a determination made 24 25 as to why not?

1 Yes. Α 2 And why? 0 3 The evidence at the scene suggested that the vehicle Α 4 did not have a role as it relates to the shooting. Where the shooting approximately takes place, where you had earlier seen 5 the blood and the mail, is that is approximately 20 feet west 6 7 of the vehicle. Were there items inside the vehicle? 8 Q 9 Α Yes. Who did they belong to? 10 Q Mr. Valenzuela. 11 Α So how long do you guys stay at the scene; do you 12 13 know? Many, many hours. 14 Α Only at night? Or is it --15 Q 16 No, this -- this investigation extended into the 17 early morning hours. I believe, in some of these photographs, you may even begin to depict that the sun is coming up. 18 And showing you State's Exhibit 59, is that the 19 Q 20 morning? 21 Α Yes. So why do you guys stay until the morning, and what 22 are you doing? 23 There's a lot to do. There are many witnesses to 24 interview. Again, I had talked about looking for sources of 25

video surveillance. These are residential areas. We also 1 2 conduct what is known as a canvass. That canvass is twofold. That is to locate potential witnesses who may have gone back 3 4 into their residence, because that's their home, they don't want to be out in front of their houses; and also, sources of 5 video surveillance, as well as utilizing the sun to help us locate evidence. 7 So let's go to that, and then I want to back up to 8 Q when it was night. Showing you Exhibit 63. When the sun comes up, do you guys locate something else? 10 Α 11 Yes. What was it? 0 12 I believe it was a bullet or bullet fragment. А 13 And could it have been both? 14 0 Α Yes. 15 This particular one, do you know what this cone 16 17 would have represented? That is on the north side of the vehicle, which is 18 -- and then, in between that landscape areas on the south side of the residence, I believe it was a bullet fragment, but I 20 could be mistaken on that. And do you remember if it was a large or small 22 Q 23 caliber? 24 No, I believe that was -- I take that back. 25 believe that was the bullet. Small or large caliber?

Do you remember, or no? 1 Q Yeah. 2 Α No. At night, when you guys were still there at 3 Okay. night, do you guys recover some spent cartridges? 4 5 Α Yes. 6 Do you recall what kind? Q 7 Yes, there were two different calibers of cartridge Α 8 cases. 9 And what were they? O .45 and .22. 10 Α And how many of each? Do you remember? 11 0 One .22, and three .45 caliber cartridge cases. 12 Α So, showing you Exhibit 39, do you see those yellow 13 14 markers? Α 15 Yes. 16 What are they? 0 That is -- when I was talking about the photographs, 17 Α how the crime scene analysts come in and they take overall 18 19 photographs of the scene before any evidence markers go down, well, in subsequent photos they will take are going to 20 document the evidence. Those are evidence markers. 21 And I'm going to show you two kind of photos at the 22 same time. So if we look at those evidence markers --23 MR. BROOKS: And I'm going to put, Your Honor, two 24 25 at the same time, Exhibit 46 and Exhibit 50, up on the screen.

BY MR. BROOKS: 1 Is there a difference between those two spent 2 3 cartridges, and what is it? The one on the left marked number 1 is a .22 Yes. 5 caliber cartridge case. The one on the right, which is marked 6 2, that's a .45 caliber cartridge case. And 3 and 4, would they have also been .45s? 7 8 Α Yes. In this photograph, where would the victim have 9 been? 10 If I can draw everyone's attention up to that small Α 11 wall, just forward of that small wall, you'll see some 12 clothing, as well as some apparent blood right along that 13 planter wall. 14 15 During the course of the night, do you get some information from a patrol officer who's on the perimeter? 16 17 Α Yes. What was the information concerning? 18 19 That there was video surveillance potentially of the suspects involved in this murder at a nearby convenience 20 21 store. Well, at this point in time, would you have had a 22 car or something that you were interested in? 23 24 Α Yes. 25 Why? Q

Part of the interview with the jogger was that he 1 Α 2 was able to provide a license plate. And did you guys take that down? 3 Α Indeed. 4 At this point in time though, do you have any idea, 5 0 you know, whether that's valid or what kind of car that is? 6 7 Α It's just part of the preliminary investigation; 8 part of our role to investigate. And then, subsequently, you talked about this 9 Q surveillance video at a -- is it a convenience store? 10 11 Α Yes. What was the tip you got there, and who do you send 12 0 to the -- to the convenience store? 13 That there was several individuals that had 14 Α congregated at the convenience store, and it was somewhat 15 concerning to the Clerk. And the Clerk just wanted to pass 16 the information along, which prompted us to take a further 17 look into what it was that he was observing. And we were able 19 to then recover that video, I believe sometime after 6:00 A.M., by having one of the other detectives -- I believe in 20 this case, it was Detective Cody. She was able to respond out 21 22 to the convenience store and get a copy of the video

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So did you go to Short Line Express, or just

surveillance once management, who provides access to the video

surveillance system, was made available to us.

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1	Detective	Cody that night?
2	А	I did not go to the convenience store.
3	Q	Okay.
4		MR. BROOKS: Your Honor, may I approach?
5		THE COURT: You may.
6	BY MR. BR	OOKS:
7	Q	Detective, showing you State's Proposed Exhibit 2
8	and 7, do	you recognize the addresses and the overhead aerial
9	maps depi	cted in these two photos?
10	А	I do.
11	Q	And do they fairly and accurately depict the
12	convenien	ce store in one, and the convenience store's distance
13	from the	crime scene in the other?
14	A	Approximately, yes.
15		MR. BROOKS: Your Honor, State moves for admission
16	of Exhibi	ts 2 and 7.
17		THE COURT: Any objection?
18		MR. SANFT: No objection, Your Honor.
19		MR. RUGGEROLI: No objection.
20		THE COURT: They're admitted.
21		(State's Exhibits 2 and 7 are admitted)
22	BY MR. BR	OOKS:
23	Q	So, Detective, before we get to that convenience
24	store, ta	ke us you mentioned getting a briefing from patrol
25	officers	initially. Is there something else that happens at

the very beginning when people are deployed to the scene?

A I'm not following you. Sorry.

- Q So is the victim usually still present at the scene in this case?
- A Oh. In this particular case, the victim had been transported to the hospital, which is where he died.
  - Q Did first responders show up at his house?
  - A Which is the scene of the shooting. Yes, they did.
  - Q Yes. And what is their main goal when they show up?
- Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, is patrol officers are given specific assignments about -- because they will be the first individuals to arrive at scenes. Our officers are tasked with doing numerous things, and the first thing that they're -- is to preserve life. What I mean by that is they need to be positioned that if the threat is still at that particular scene, then they can take action, or if the threat is gone, then at which time, they're concerned about the welfare of the individuals at that particular scene.

So in some cases, the officers may engage in life-saving efforts as a supplement to the responding EMS personnel, typically the fire department and ambulance personnel, who will then come, assess the situation, and if the individual that was injured needs to be transported, meaning not deceased at the scene, then transport that person

1 to a nearby hospital. 2 Is their concern scene preservation or life-saving 3 treatment? 4 Α I'm sorry? So is your concern as a detective -- a homicide 5 6 detective more the investigative side? 7 Well, I would -- mine is actually both. Α 8 Q Okay. If the opportunity to save a life is there, let's 9 save a life, and then the scene preservation comes secondary. 10 Were there some photos of the blood and shoe prints 11 0 taken in this case? 12 Α 13 Yes. And I want to show you State's Exhibit 90. Did you 14 subsequently look at the photographs taken of the 15 16 firefighters' and EMS' shoes? 17 Α Yes. And showing you 83, was there a reason why further 18 19 footprint analysis wasn't done in this case? Yes. In this particular case, when I made reference 20 to that we want to examine the items that were out there, and I made mention of the mail, well, in this particular case, as 22 you can see in the previous photograph, there is apparent 23 24 footwear in blood on that mail. 25 Now, as a detective, I have to view that and I have

1 to determine, is this related to the suspects, or is this 2 related to first responders who are occupying a very small 3 part of, you know, an area; many, many people trying to save a life? And in this particular case, the apparent footwear in 4 5 blood that was visible at the scene was related -- or was limited to first responders and family members that had come 6 out of the residence following the gunshots. 7 When you say family members, I want to show you 8 9 Exhibit 87. Do you recognize that? 10 Α Yes. And whose was that? 11 It was one of the occupants of the residence; a 12 Α 13 family member. And so, after doing -- even looking at that, you 14 15 didn't do further testing on footprint analysis on --No, because we were able to identify whose feet were 16 causing the impressions, meaning it was not going to be 17 connected to the suspects. It was limited to the individuals 18 19 that responded immediately after the shooting. 20 So, Short Line. Is video surveillance recovered? 21 It was. Did you and Detective Cody have a chance to look at 22 Q 23 it? 24 Α We did. 25 Did you have a chance to look at it with the Q

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knowledge of the license plate that the jogger gave you?

A Yes.

Q I want to show you just a still shot, so Exhibit 325. Fair to say that's kind of blurry and not as clear as you saw it that day?

A Yeah, this particular photograph is a little on the pixelated side.

Q And so, when you and Detective Cody were looking at this, what -- did you guys make a determination?

A Well, we'd been given a vehicle description, and the vehicle that is in the middle -- because, as you can tell, there's three white vehicles there. One's an SUV, one's a larger four-door sedan, and then I believe the -- kind of on the lefthand side is a smaller four-door sedan. The vehicle that we were interested in was the vehicle in the middle.

Q What was the vehicle description? Do you recall what you were told?

A It originally was a white Crown Victoria. Now, that is manufactured by Ford. Ford had another company connected to Ford called Mercury. I don't know if they still exist, but Mercury put out an identical vehicle, which a lot of the auto makers do that. In this particular case, it's a Crown -- or, excuse me, it's a Grand Marquis. But from appearances, unless you were looking at the emblems, the Crown Victoria and the Grand Marquis look almost identical.

- Q And do you see where I'm taking this mouse right here?
  - A Yes.

Q Did you guys watch it, back it up, pause it repeatedly, and were you able to come to a determination as to any of the numbers?

A Yes. So, on that front license plate, which I know it's a little blurry, but one of the corners of the front license plate was sort of bent upward, and that allowed the surveillance camera, which was exterior mounted to the building, to pick up what appeared to be the first three digits of the license plate. In this case, they were 473.

- Q Did that match what the jogger had told you?
- A It did.
- Q So if Detective Cody gets this video surveillance around 6:00 A.M., and you're watching it, what's the next step that you do in the investigation? Where do you go next?

A Well, staying with the video, is that this is the exterior footage, but there's going to be some interior footage, and there's going to be individuals of note to us that we need to review; how they're depicted, how they're dressed, where they go, what they do. And then we will utilize the stills or snapshots from that video as we move forward with our investigation.

Q And turning your attention around 9:10 A.M., did you

-- that day, so August 9th, did you go somewhere, and where 1 2 did you go here in Las Vegas? Specifically? 3 Α Q Were you part of an autopsy? 4 5 Α Yes. 6 Explain what that means. 7 From the scene, we -- my partner and I, Detective Α Jaeger, were able to then go to the Clark County Coroner's 8 Office and attend the autopsy of the victim. 9 Do you recall who the doctor was that did it? 10 It was Lary Simms. 11 Α Have you -- had -- are you aware that he 12 0 subsequently retired? 13 14 Α Yes. Were you there when the bullets or spent cartridges 15 were taken out of the body? 16 17 Α Yes. Do you recall how many gunshot wounds there were? 18 Q Approximately, but understanding that one bullet 19 caused multiple injuries. So not necessarily counting holes, 20 and then identifying every hole to a -- to a cart -- or, 21 excuse me, a bullet projectile. Keeping in mind that 22 sometimes bullets travel through bodies and strike multiple 23 24 limbs. Okay, then we'll just stay with the ones that are 25

easily definable. Was there a head shot? 1 2 Α Yes. Was there also one in the stomach or abdomen? 0 3 Α Yes. 4 Do you recall where the one in the abdomen entered, 5 6 and where was it pulled out during the autopsy? 7 It was left of center, if you think of the midline, so to the left of it. And it was sort of a downward angle, 8 and I believe it ended up coming to rest near the flank or the 10 back. Do you recall any organs that Dr. Simms mentioned it 0 11 hitting? 12 Yes, I believe spleen and the left kidney. Α 13 So after the autopsy -- and where do you go? Do you 14 0 15 recall? Well, we -- continuing with the investigation, we 16 17 will meet with the other detectives, see what they've 18 discovered, see what they've learned, relay information related to the autopsy, and then our first order of business is the location of that vehicle and who's connected to it. 20 Are you able to track down who recently bought the 21 vehicle? 22 23 Eventually, yes. Α And are you able to get an address for that person? 24 Q 25 Α Are we referring to the registered owner, or?

1 No, who had bought the vehicle on the day it was Q 2 being used there on August 9th, 2017. 3 Yes, we were eventually able to identify the new 4 owner. 5 Q And did you get an address at some point? 6 Α Yes. 7 Do you go to that house? Q We did. 8 Α 9 What was that address? 0 10 919 Bagpipe Court in North Las Vegas. Α So, by the time you've finally identified who owns 11 the vehicle and identified an address, what time is it, and 12 how long have you guys been on? 13 Well, we worked this investigation into the late 14 Α afternoon hours, and it was decided at that point by Detective 15 16 Jaeger and myself that we needed to break because we needed 17 sleep. In fact, all of the team needed sleep. So at which 18 point, we ended the investigation for the day with the intent 19 to go back to our respective homes and get some much-needed 20 rest, and then we would reconvene and continue with the investigation. 21 22

Does someone do a little extra work? 0

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24

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Yes, Detective Cody, an outstanding detective. the way home, she elected to spot check the 919 Bagpipe Court residence again, and found the vehicle in front of the

1 residence. Does she alert the other detectives? 2 Q Α Yes, she --3 0 So --4 5 Oh. 6 Go ahead, yep. 7 Yeah, she immediately brought that to the attention Α of all of us as we were migrating to our homes. 8 And what happens when she alerts you guys? 9 Q Well, then obviously we're not getting sleep, and we 10 are now focused on dealing with that particular vehicle. 11 So your job when everyone gets alerted, what do you 12 Q start doing in relation to this 919 Bagpipe address and the 13 14 car? Well, Detective Jaeger and I returned to the office, 15 Α where we were doing a work-up. And as the detectives -- the 16 17 other remaining detectives were going to where Detective Cody 18 was, because our vehicle did in fact at one point go mobile, 19 and then they were following it, preparing to stop the 20 vehicle. Eventually, is that vehicle stopped? 21 0 22 Α It is. 23 Like a Dotty's parking lot area? 24 I believe it was a dispensary at the -- sort of the 25 intersection of Martin Luther King Boulevard and Cheyenne

1 Avenue. 2 Okay. Showing you Exhibit 150. Is -- I guess, is 3 that what you're referring to when you talk about dispensary? Yes. Is this the vehicle? 5 Q 6 Α It is. 7 What are the first three numbers? Q 8 Α 473. And does the rest of it match what the jogger told 9 you? 10 It does. 11 Α So what happens with the vehicle at this point? 12 0 Well, the vehicle -- the officers are going to 13 Α remove the occupants of the vehicle and take them in custody, 14 and then the vehicle's going to be preserved. What I mean by 15 that, it's going to be sealed, and then brought to the LVMPD 16 17 Crime Lab for further processing and searching. The -- is the driver taken in -- into custody? 18 19 Α He was. Do you have an opportunity to come into contact with 20 21 him at some point? 22 Α I did. Showing you Exhibit 144, who was the driver and 23 24 owner of that vehicle at that point? His name is DeMario Lofton, hyphen, Robinson. 25 Α

Q And the 919 Bagpipe address, what's happening at that address or for that address?

A Based on Detective Cody's observation of seeing individuals come from the house and occupy the vehicle, and then drive the vehicle away, then obviously the nexus to that particular residence is made, in which case, it causes my partner, Detective Jaeger, to obtain what is known as a search warrant, not only for the vehicle, but for that particular residence.

- Q Is a search warrant executed on that 919 Bagpipe address?
- 12 A It was.
- 13 Q Was a firearm and some bullets found?
- 14 A Yes.

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- MR. BROOKS: Your Honor, permission to approach?
- 16 THE COURT: You may.
- 17 BY MR. BROOKS:
- Q Detective, showing you State's Proposed Exhibit 228 and 229, do you recognize what's depicted therein?
- 20 A Yes.
- 21 O And what is it?
  - A It's a firearm, a handgun magazine, and cartridges, which are unspent bullets. And then, the other photo are up-close -- or, excuse me, up-close photo of the cartridges to identify their headstamp.

1	Q	And based on the ruler in this photo, are you aware
2	of who to	ok that?
3	A	Yes, it's a crime scene analyst.
4		MR. BROOKS: And Your Honor, State moves for
5	admission	of these particular exhibits.
6		MR. SANFT: No no objection, Your Honor
7		THE COURT: Any objection?
8		MR. RUGGEROLI: No objection.
9		THE COURT: Thank you. They're admitted.
10		(State's Exhibits 228 and 229 are admitted)
11	BY MR. BR	OOKS:
12	Q	Does that Interarms firearm Interarms Star .45
13	end up be	coming relevant later on in your investigation?
14	A	Yes.
15	Q	So when the officers get to 919 Bagpipe, is a second
16	suspect w	ho you end up coming in contact with taken into
17	custody?	
18	A	Yes.
19	Q	Do you recognize State's Exhibit 130?
20	A	I do.
21	Q	Who is it?
22	A	That is DeShawn Lofton or, excuse me, DeShawn
23	Robinson.	
24	Q	So DeMario goes by Lofton-Robinson?
25	A	Yes. His DeMario's last name is hyphenated,

Lofton-Robinson. DeShawn, his younger brother, is just 1 2 Robinson. When making contact with DeMario and DeShawn, do you 3 4 take their cell phones into custody? 5 Yes. So, showing you Exhibit 338, do you recognize the 6 7 handwriting there? I do. 8 Α Do you recognize your initials and P number? 9 Yes, and my signature. 10 Α And what kind of phone was this? 11 That is going to be a ZTE, I believe it was like a 12 Α Max Pro cell phone. In this case, it's showing ZTE 981. 13 And if I show you 342, do you recognize the person 14 Q depicted therein? 15 Α 16 Yes. Who is that? And by "person," I guess I mean the 17 0 18 one in the background. In the background, the male of the male/female 19 20 combination, that is DeMario. And do you learn that the phone number for DeMario's 21 cell phone is 702-619-7426? 22 23 Α I do. Eventually, do you execute a search warrant and have 24 a forensic examination done on the phone and the contents

1	therein?	
2	А	I do.
3	Q	Showing you a blurry Exhibit 348, do you recognize
4	that?	
5	А	I do.
6	Q	Showing you Exhibit 333, is that the cell phone that
7	was insid	e there?
8	А	Yes. So the previous photo was the evidence
9	packaging	bearing my signature on it. That is the actual
10	device th	at was within the evidence packaging, which was a
11	Samsung G	alaxy cell phone.
12	Q	And is this the phone you got from DeShawn Robinson?
13	А	Yes.
14	Q	And was the phone number 702-338-4380?
15	А	It was.
16	Q	Your first kind of evidentiary lead here, do you get
17	a break a	s far as a message in this phone?
18	А	Which phone are we referring to?
19	Q	DeShawn's.
20	А	Yes.
21	Q	And do you recall just kind of generally what the
22	substance	was?
23	А	Yes. It was a Facebook Messenger thread, meaning a
24	conversat	ion.
25	Q	And were there people referenced that were of
		Page 34

interest to you?

A Yes.

O And what were the names?

A Because it's Facebook Messenger, it's -- it's communication between two Facebook accounts, or in some cases, more; but in this particular case, it was just two Facebook accounts. The person communicating with DeShawn's phone was a Facebook vanity name of Ray Logan, L-o-g-a-n.

Q And --

THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Brooks, we just need to take a short recess.

During this recess, you're admonished not to talk or converse amongst yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with this trial, or read, watch, or listen to any report of or commentary on the trial, or any person connected with this trial, by any medium of information, including, without limitation, newspapers, television, the internet, or radio, or form or express any opinion on any subject connected with this trial until the case is finally submitted to you.

We'll be in recess for probably at least five minutes. Officer Hawkes will let you know when we're ready. Thank you.

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

(Outside the presence of the jurors at 11:25 a.m.)

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THE MARSHAL: Thank you, everyone. Please be
 1
 2
    seated.
              THE COURT: Okay. The record will reflect the
 3
 4
   hearing is taking place outside the presence of the panel.
   Medical came over to, I guess, give him his aspirin.
 5
             MR. SANFT: Thank you, Your Honor.
 6
 7
      (Pause in the proceedings at 11:25 a.m., until 11:31 a.m.)
                 (Outside the presence of the jurors)
 8
              THE COURT: Okay, everybody good? You're good, Mr.
 9
    Wheeler?
10
              DEFENDANT WHEELER: Yeah, thank you.
11
12
              THE COURT:
                         Okay.
              MR. PESCI: Judge, I apologize. If we could just
13
    make a record to -- to just what has been done. Is that okay?
14
15
              THE COURT: Okay.
16
              MR. PESCI: To some extent.
                         Right. Apparently, someone called
17
              THE COURT:
             Medical came over. And then I left. So I assume
18
   medical.
    that Mr. Wheeler went back and he was attended to. And you're
19
20
    okay now?
21
              DEFENDANT WHEELER:
                                  Yes.
22
              MR. PESCI: Okay.
              THE COURT: And they gave you something for your
23
    headache?
24
25
              DEFENDANT WHEELER: Yes, ma'am.
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THE COURT: Okay.
1
2
              MR. PESCI: Thank you, Your Honor.
 3
                      (Pause in the proceedings)
 4
              THE MARSHAL: All rise for the entering jury,
5
   please.
 6
          (Within the presence of the jurors at 11:33 a.m.)
 7
              THE MARSHAL: Thank you, everyone. Please be
 8
    seated.
              THE COURT: Does the State stipulate to the presence
 9
10
    of the panel?
              MR. PESCI: Yes, Your Honor.
11
              THE COURT: Mr. Sanft?
12
              MR. SANFT: Yes, Your Honor.
13
              THE COURT: Mr. Ruggeroli?
14
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Yes, Your Honor.
15
              THE COURT:
                          Thank you.
16
17
              You may proceed with your direct.
18
   BY MR. BROOKS:
              Detective, I'm not totally sure where I was, so I'm
19
    going to back up to DeMario Lofton-Robinson's phone. When you
20
    get it and give it to Detective Flink, do you ask her to
21
    search for a couple things in particular?
22
23
         Α
              Yes.
              And what were those things that you asked her to
24
25
   search for?
```

It's a particular number, as well as some key words. 1 Α 2 Q And what was the key words? 3 Sace, S-a-c-e. Α 4 And what was the particular number at that point in 5 time? At that time, it was limited to just a handful of 6 7 digits, but it was 702, and then 934. As far as the other four, I did not know. 8 And were those two separate possible things, or were 9 10 they the same thing? That was to be determined. 11 Α Okay. So at that point in time, you wanted Sace, 12 0 and you wanted some number with 934? 13 14 It was unclear if those two things were Α Yes. 15 connected or if they were involving different individuals 16 potentially. Now, turning to that line of questioning when we 17 were talking about DeShawn Robinson's phone and the Facebook 18 19 Messenger thread in it. 20 Α Yes. Who was it from? 21 It was from another Facebook account by the vanity 22 23 name of Ray Logan. At that point in time, was it a private account, or 24 were you able to look at the person's Facebook account? 25

After that information was made available to us, 1 2 specifically me from Detective Flink, I was then able to go to 3 Facebook and conduct just an online check of Ray Logan and had 4 some access to the particular account, meaning that with Facebook, if you're familiar with it, you can essentially set 5 up your privacy to significant, to open, and somewhere in 6 7 between, and it had allowed me to navigate through the account, looking at photos. 8 Showing you Exhibit 360. Do you recognize the name 9 Ray Logan there? 10 I do. 11 Α And is there like a profile picture associated with 12 0 it? 13 There is. 14 Α 15 When searching Facebook, were you able to locate Q that photo? 16 17 Α Yes. Showing you Exhibit 149. Do you recognize that? 18 0 I do. 19 Α Is Ray Logan in that photo? 20 Q The person using the account under the vanity name 21 22 Ray Logan, yes. And which one is that person using that name? 23 0 It would be the individual that's on the right hand 24 25 side, wearing a white shirt, looks like a goatee, and then a

1 white hat. Subsequently, are you able to learn that person's 2 3 legal name? Α Yes. 4 5 Q What is it? 6 Α Raekwon Robertson. And do you see that person here in court today? 7 0 8 Α I do. Could you point to him and identify an article of 9 clothing they're wearing? 10 Unfortunately, he's behind the monitor, but he's 11 Α wearing a blue button-up shirt. 12 MR. BROOKS: Your Honor, let the record reflect 13 identification of Defendant Raekwon Robertson. 14 15 THE COURT: So reflected. BY MR. BROOKS: 16 17 So the Facebook thread, or the text thread in DeShawn's phone from Ray to DeShawn, was there a particular 18 19 text that had evidentiary value to you, and was there any 20 names in it? Yes. This communication appeared to occur 21 approximately 12 hours before the shooting death of the 22 victim, so somewhere around 11:53 A.M. on the 8th of August 23 2017. And it -- there were two parts of it. It was -- one of 24 them was asking if DJ was interested in hitting a house, and

then the follow up correspondence almost was like a roll call. 1 2 And what I mean by that is it went through several individuals 3 by their monikers and talking about their potential 4 involvement in the aforementioned text, which was hitting a 5 house. And when you say monikers, you don't necessarily 6 7 mean anything bad, you just -- do young people refer to it as Facebook handles sometimes? 8 Indeed. 9 Α Like a nickname? 10 0 A nickname. 11 Α Okay. Showing you that text thread, Exhibit 336, do 12 you recognize what you were just referring to? 13 Α I do. 14 15 Could you read me that second part that you were 16 just talking about? Starting under the Tuesday at 11:40, or? 17 18 Q Yes. The incoming would be, "Ask DJ if he trying 19 Yes. hit a house tonight," which is then followed by, "Me, you, 20 Sace, and him. Sace already said yeah." 21 At this point in time, had you identified who went 22 23 by the name Sace? Not yet. We were still working on it. 24 Α Is that one of the reasons why you asked Detective 25 Q

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1	Flink to look into		
2	A Yes, that was one of the particular words that we		
3	were interested in seeing if there's anything connected to it.		
4	Q Do you subsequently have the opportunity to learn		
5	who Sace was?		
6	A Yes.		
7	Q Showing you State's Proposed Exhibit 326, do you		
8	recognize this, and what is it?		
9	A Yes. This is a photograph from a different Facebook		
10	account under the vanity name of Young Sace Versace.		
11	Q Do you recognize the person depicted in that		
12	photograph?		
13	A Yes. We would later identify the person depicted in		
14	that photograph as a Davontae Wheeler.		
15	MR. BROOKS: Your Honor, State moves for admission		
16	of Exhibit 326.		
17	MR. SANFT: No objection, Your Honor.		
18	MR. RUGGEROLI: No objection.		
19	THE COURT: It's admitted.		
20	(State's Exhibit 326 is admitted)		
21	BY MR. BROOKS:		
22	Q So that person that you just referred to, Davontae		
23	Wheeler, do you see him here in court today?		
24	A I do.		
25	Q Could you point to him and identify an article of		

clothing he's wearing? 1 2 Yes, he's at the end of the table. He's wearing a 3 gray blazer, and a black tie, blue shirt. MR. BROOKS: Your Honor, let the record reflect 4 5 identification of Defendant Davontae Wheeler. THE COURT: So reflected. 6 7 BY MR. BROOKS: At this point in time, I want to fast-forward to 8 Q August 15th, 2017. Had you guys been investigating from August 9th all the way to the 15th? 10 11 Α Yes. And do you subsequently -- or do you at some point 12 learn the residences for Raekwon Robertson and Davontae 13 Wheeler? 14 15 Α I did. When you do that, what do you do? 16 We -- in my particular case is I made Application 17 Α for Search Warrants for those particular residences. 18 Let's start with Raekwon Robertson. Do you 19 recognize what's depicted here in 235? 20 21 Α I do. And what is it, and what do you do for this 22 Q 23 residence? This is a building within a condominium complex 24 25 located at 6647 West Tropicana Avenue.

Do you send officers there? 1 That -- there were officers that ultimately 2 3 went to that location, specifically Space or Unit number 104, and were able to make contact with the occupants and freeze 4 the residence in anticipation of serving the search warrant. 5 6 Is Raekwon Robertson taken into custody that day? 7 Α He was. Did you have an opportunity to come into contact 8 with him at some point? 10 I did. Α Showing you Exhibit 140, do you recognize the person 11 depicted therein? 12 I do. Α 13 Who is it? 14 0 It's Raekwon Robertson. 15 Α At this point in time, do you have a search warrant, 16 17 and then an execution for a buccal swab? Α Yes. 18 19 0 For Raekwon Robertson? I did. 20 Α And what is that, and why do you do it? 21 That is the manner in which we recover skin cells 22 Α via the application of what looks like an elongated Q-tip, and 23 then it just goes inside the mouth of the individual that you 24 are wanting those cells from, and this is for purposes of DNA 25

comparison at a later date. But it's just the application of those swabs inside the mouth to scrape the inner lining of some skin cells.

Q Do you do it, or does someone else do it?

- A Typically, the crime scene analysts, as part of their function, do it, but on cases -- in some cases, the detectives in such cases will do it ourselves.
- Q If a crime scene analyst had done a buccal swab on Mr. Robertson, would she necessarily know a lot about the investigation or even who he is?
- A I'd be speculating. Most the time, it's -- it is going to be the same -- we try to keep the same crime scene analyst crew with us throughout the duration of these investigations, but depending on the date, and the time, and days off, we may not. So I can't answer that question specifically.
- Q And after doing the buccal swab on Mr. Robertson, would she though put it in an envelope, seal it, put her P number on it, so that you could then have that tested later on?
- A Absolutely, because that item -- that buccal swab kit represents evidence.
- Q At the same time that this is happening at this West Tropicana address, is something else happening in the north side of town?

So the searching of these particular 1 Yes. 2 residences, depending on how large they are, can take quite a 3 bit of time in light of manpower. So if you only have a 4 limited number of detectives and crime scene analysts, and it's a large structure, then it's going to take a while. 5 6 Once this residence was prepared for searching, I 7 had requested detectives from my squad to go and start that And then, throughout their search, they're going to 8 report back to Detective Jaeger and I, depending on the circumstance. At the same time, there was another 10 11 apprehension that was taking place across town. And as it 12 related to that particular individual being arrested, also, we had to then search the residence connected to that person as 13 well. 14 15 So who was that other person? Q 16 That was Davontae Wheeler. 17 And do you remember the address? 0 It was 3300 Civic Center -- I believe it's 18 I do. Α 19 Drive, and it's in North Las Vegas. 20 And were there two apartments of interest with regard to Mr. Wheeler? 21 There -- the two apartments, they were 22 Α Yes. 23 separate units, but they shared the same patio. Showing you Exhibit 278. Is that what you're 24 25 referring to?

1	A	Yes.		
2	Q	And I don't know if you remember, but do you		
3	remember	who lived in who? Was it someone related to Mr.		
4	Wheeler?	What was it?		
5	А	Yes. Based on some information that we had gathered		
6	from representatives of the apartment complex, we learned that			
7	the two groups were connected, and I believe there was some			
8	kind of kinship that existed there as well.			
9	Q	And Mr. Wheeler's taken into custody that day?		
10	A	He was.		
11	Q	Do you have an opportunity to come in contact with		
12	him at th	nat point that day?		
13	А	I did.		
14	Q	Showing you State's Exhibit 135, do you recognize		
15	the person depicted therein?			
16	А	I do.		
17	Q	Who is it?		
18	A	Davontae Wheeler.		
19	Q	Was a buccal swab taken pursuant to a search warrant		
20	of Mr. Wh	neeler?		
21	А	It was.		
22	Q	And the search of their houses, was that pursuant to		
23	a search	warrant also?		
24	А	Indeed.		
25	Q	I want to show you a couple maps, Detective.		

Showing you State's Proposed Exhibits 6 and 7 [sic], do you 1 2 recognize the addresses that are depicted and highlighted in 3 these maps? 4 Α I do. And do they fairly and accurately depict the 5 addresses of interest in this case? 6 7 Α Yes, they do. At least some of them? 8 0 9 Α Yes. MR. BROOKS: Your Honor, State moves for admission 10 of these particular exhibits. 11 MR. SANFT: No objection, Your Honor. 12 MR. RUGGEROLI: No objection. 13 THE COURT: They're admitted. 14 15 (State's Exhibits 6 and 8 are admitted) BY MR. BROOKS: 16 So, Detective, if you could -- it's not the clearest 17 Q Could you explain to the jury kind of the layout and 18 where everything is? 19 And I'll try to go in chronological order, utilizing 20 this mouse. So down here in the lower lefthand corner of the 21 map, which is a satellite imagery of Las Vegas Valley, 90 degrees to it, you'll see a pin which is dropped at 5536 West 23 Dewey Drive, which was our crime scene, which is where the 24 victim was shot and killed. 25

Then, just above that -- well, let me back up. Going south, almost to the bottom of the page, you'll see another pin that's dropped, and that's at 7325 South Jones Boulevard, which was the convenience store where we had recovered video surveillance from.

Going all the way to the top, almost centrally located to the map is 919 Bagpipe Court; this is in North Las Vegas, which is where the first search warrant was executed and where the vehicle was located as well. Dropping back down to 6647, which is going to be just above the Dewey, is Raekwon Robertson's address. And then going finally back up again to the top of the page at 3300 Civic Center Drive, in the apartments was Davontae Wheeler's residence.

Q Since you ended there, let's pick up our question there. And Detective, I messed up. For purposes of the record, the two maps I just showed you were Exhibit 6, which was what you were just putting on the overhead, and 8.\*

THE COURT: Thank you, thank you.

## BY MR. BROOKS:

- Q So that 3300 Civic Center, did you get a chance to look at all the evidence and compare it with the video surveillance that had been of primary interest to you?
  - A Yes.
- Q Were there any items from Mr. Wheeler's residence that had evidentiary value?

1	A	Yes.	
2	Q	What were they?	
3	A	Beginning with a firearm that was recovered from the	
4	residence.	. There was also a holster that was recovered from	
5	the reside	ence, there was a pair of shoes that were recovered	
6	from the 1	residence, as well as a ball cap that was recovered	
7	from the 1	residence.	
8	Q	And that firearm, was it processed for prints?	
9	A	It was.	
10	Q	And did you submit to have those prints analyzed by	
11	the Las Ve	egas Metropolitan Police Department Forensic	
12	Laboratory?		
13	A	Yes.	
14	Q	The firearm and the magazine inside it?	
15	A	Yes.	
16	Q	And do the results help you in the investigation?	
17	A	They do.	
18	Q	And what was the result?	
19	A	There was a fingerprint on the magazine that came	
20	back to Da	avontae Wheeler.	
21	Q	And you mentioned was it hats and shoes?	
22	А	Yes.	
23	Q	What I want to show you Exhibit 324. Do you	
24	recognize	that?	
25	А	I do.	

Is it a blurry, albeit fair and accurate depiction 1 2 of the video surveillance that you watched? 3 Yes, but now this is interior footage of the convenience store. 4 And I want to turn your attention to the person with 5 his hand on his right hip, wearing a hat. Do you see him? 6 7 Α I do. Was that hat of interest to you? 8 Q 9 Α It was. Do you locate something at this 3300 Civic Center 10 address in relation to that hat? 11 Α We do. 12 What was it? 0 13 It was a Chicago Blackhawks, which is a NHL hockey 14 15 team, ball cap. And then, if you notice on the bill, there is actually a circular sticker. That sticker was still on the 16 17 hat when it was recovered. Showing you Exhibit 309, do you recognize that? 18 Q 19 Α Yes. Is that the hat? 20 0 21 It is. Α And then, I want to show you Exhibit 323. Do you 22 see the hat and the person wearing it in this photograph? 23 I do. He has his back turned to the camera. 24 And you mentioned some shoes. What kind of shoes 25

were you looking for?

A I'm not going to be able to say this correctly, but I believe they're a line of Nikes. And in this case, they almost look like a maroon, but sometimes video surveillance can alter the color. When it could be red, it looks maroon or vice versa. They're Nike Huaraches. I know I'm not stating that correctly.

- Q Showing you Exhibit 311, do you recognize the shoes depicted there?
- A Yes. On the bottom of that photograph, not the black pair, but the red or maroon pair, it appears to be the same shoes.
- Q So, showing you now at the same time Exhibits 323 and 324 side by side. After viewing the video surveillance and having contact with these people, do you have an identification as to who this is in that video?
- A Yes.
  - Q And who is this person in the hat?
- 19 A Davontae Wheeler.
- 20 Q And what was the name that he went by?
- 21 A Sace.
  - Q So now, let's jump to the Bagpipe address, even though it was earlier in time. And could you identify here in Exhibit 323 the two people associated with that address?
- 25 A Yes. Beyond Davontae, you'll see three males. They

```
all appear to be wearing black tops. The one that's in line
1
   with him, it's actually not black, it's just a darker color.
2
   He's looking -- he appears to be looking back at Davontae.
 3
    That is DeMario. And to DeMario's right, in the direction of
 4
 5
    the front counter, is his younger brother, DeShawn.
              And could you use the mouse, just for purposes?
 6
         0
 7
         Α
              I can. So, Davontae Wheeler, DeMario
 8
   Lofton-Robinson, DeShawn Robinson.
 9
              Now, turning your attention to this West Tropicana
         0
    address that's closer to Dewey, were any items of evidentiary
10
11
    value found during the search of that residence?
         Α
              Yes.
12
              What were they?
13
              A firearm, ammunition, and clothing.
14
         Α
              And the firearm, what was it?
15
              It was a Taurus, I believe Model PT22, .22 caliber
16
17
    semiautomatic pistol.
              Was it the smaller gun?
18
19
              Yes, it's a .22 caliber handgun. It's smaller in
20
    size and it shoots a smaller-caliber round.
21
         Q
              Did you find any unspent cartridges there?
22
         Α
              Yes.
              And what was the headstamp on them?
23
         0
24
              Predominantly, the letter C.
         Α
25
              Did that have interest to you?
         0
```

1	A	Yes.		
2	Q	Why?		
3	A	It appeared to match the .22 caliber cartridge case		
4	found at 5	5536 West Dewey.		
5	Q	Did you find any clothing of interest at Mr.		
6	Robertson's apartment?			
7	A	Mr. Robertson's apartment or condominium?		
8	Q	Residence.		
9	A	Yes, a pair of shoes and a black hooded sweatshirt.		
10	Q	Showing you Exhibit 266, are those the shoes?		
11	A	Yes.		
12	Q	Now, I only have the photos, so I can't show you any		
13	shoes. B	ut in Exhibit 323, do you see Raekwon Robertson in		
14	that photograph?			
15	A	Yes, I'll utilize the mouse, but to the left of		
16	DeMario is Raekwon Robertson.			
17	Q	Detective, are you familiar with the acronym GSR?		
18	A	I am.		
19	Q	What does it stand for?		
20	А	Gunshot residue.		
21	Q	And is it an investigative tool that sometimes you		
22	would use?			
23	А	It can be utilized as a forensic technique.		
24	Q	In this particular case, I want to turn your		
25	attention	to DeShawn Robinson. When was the time of the		

1 shooting in this case, and when was the first point in time 2 that you made contact with DeShawn Robinson? Well, based on the -- the two event numbers that we 3 had talked about earlier, I believe that the shooting took 4 5 place within those two calls, the 0027 and the 0029 events, which is in that area of 11 to 12 minutes after midnight. The 6 interviews that will take place with the brothers don't occur until around midnight that same day -- excuse me, August 9th, 8 9 2017, so almost a 24-hour period of time. So, with DeShawn, how many -- how many hours would 10 Q you say? Almost 24 until you come into contact with -- or a 11 police person comes in contact with DeShawn? 12 13 Α Approximately. So, with gunshot residue, would it have been 14 15 possible, probable, or smart to gunshot residue test DeShawn? MR. SANFT: Your Honor, I'm going to object to this 16 particular question. I don't believe that this detective is a 17 gunshot residue expert. I believe that should have come 18 19 through a crime scene analyst. THE COURT: Okay. If you can lay a little --2.0 21 MR. BROOKS: Sure. 22 THE COURT: -- more foundation. 23 BY MR. BROOKS: Detective, does Las Vegas Metropolitan Police 24 Q

Department have a policy with regard to gunshot residue, and

25

what is it?

A Yes, they do. The policy is in place to help prevent contamination, because it is a forensic test that's utilized and applied by the crime scene analysts on whoever the detective or the officer is dealing with, but just like a lot of tests, there has to be limitations, again, to ensure that we don't get contamination. And the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, regarding gunshot residue testing, has like five -- or I believe four or five different items of criteria that prohibit the use of the test.

Q And what are those criteria, and how did it apply in this case?

A Well, most notably, the first one is that if it's in excess of four hours from the shooting episode, then the test is not to be used. The second one is if a person is placed in handcuffs, it is not to be used, because again, that area that they're typically going to swab is the hands; and if you think about how handcuffs work, they're in close proximity to the hands. Another thing is if they are placed -- if that individual is placed in the back of a -- or in a patrol vehicle, a police car. And then, the other ones deal with I believe suicide and some other matters.

- Q Had Mr. DeShawn Robinson been cuffed?
- A Yes.
  - Q Had Mr. DeShawn Robinson been in the back of a

```
1
   police car?
2
              I don't know if it was marked or unmarked, but yes,
3
   he would have traveled from his apprehension site to the LVMPD
4
   headquarters via an LVMPD vehicle.
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Judge, I'm going to object.
                                                            I don't
5
   believe he has personal knowledge. I think he's relying on
6
7
   information gathered from other sources, and so he can't
8
   testify.
              THE COURT: If you want to lay a foundation.
 9
   BY MR. BROOKS:
10
              Did DeShawn Robinson drive himself to the Metro
11
   headquarters?
12
              No, sir.
13
         Α
              Was he taken into custody at the 919 Bagpipe
14
15
    address?
              DeShawn Robinson?
16
         Α
17
         Q
              DeShawn.
              Yes.
18
         Α
              And so how would he have gotten from 919 Bagpipe --
19
    do you allow family or friends to drive a suspect?
20
21
         Α
              No, sir.
              So would a Metro officer or detective have taken
22
         0
23
   him?
24
         Α
              Yes.
              So rather -- regardless of whether he was in a
25
         Q
```

detective's unmarked car or a patrol officer's car, would the 1 2 policy apply? 3 Α Indeed. The last line of questioning -- back up. 4 5 Detective. Davontae Wheeler's phone. Do you come in contact 6 or come into custody of Mr. Wheeler's phone? 7 Α Yes. Is it a -- what kind of brand? 8 Q It's a Samsung Emerge, I believe, but it's spelled 9 10 E-m-e-r-g-e. And is the phone number associated with that and the 11 Q Facebook handle that we referred to 702-801-0516? 12 Yes, it was. 13 Α MR. BROOKS: Nothing further, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: Mr. Sanft, cross-examination? 15 16 MR. SANFT: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you. 17 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. SANFT: 18 19 Detective, would it be fair to say that in terms of what you do, investigating potential crime scenes, that you 20 have a lot of tools at your disposal, right? 22 Α Yes. Meaning -- and what I mean, tools, I'm talking that 23 24 when you're determining whodunit or who done what, not only is it yourself that's involved; you've got other officers to lean on for assistance in terms of other detectives, you've got other officers that are at the scene, you've got crime scene analysts, you've got people that work in a lab that can help you make that determination as to what happened and who done what, fair?

A Correct.

Q Okay. Now, in terms of your work on this particular case, we talked a little bit about the details of it. I represent Mr. Robertson that's over here to my left -- or to my -- yeah, to my left.

With regard to Mr. Robertson, you had said at some point there was a warrant that was executed on his home. And just for the jury's edification once again, State's Exhibit number 6, located at this particular address that's down here at the bottom left, which is the 6647 West Tropicana Avenue; is that fair?

A Correct.

Q Okay. How far away from this map, for instance, is the address of 5536 West Dewey Drive compared to 6647 West Tropicana?

- A The distance between those two residences?
- O Yes.

A Without looking at the map, I couldn't give you -- I would be approximating, and I don't think that's fair. But as you can tell just by the placement of the two pins, it's

1 close. 2 Okay. And once again, the distance between the 7325 3 South Jones Boulevard, which is where the convenience store is, it's quite a distance further from where the Dewey residence is in comparison to where the Tropicana residence 5 6 is, fair? 7 Α Quite a bit, sir. 8 Well, I'm just looking at the map again. Q Yeah, I would -- I would, you know, approximate that 9 just to be a handful of miles. 10 Sure, okay. Now, in addition to that, when you had 11 0 searched the 6647 West Tropicana Avenue, you talked to this 12 jury about what you found inside the home. How did you 13 determine that that was Mr. Robertson's residence? 14 15 As a matter of clarification, I did not participate Α 16 in the search. I was the affiant for the search warrant, but because of my duties related to interviews with Detective 17 Jaeger, we dispatched the other detectives and the crime scene 18 analysts on our behalf to go and fulfill those roles. Part of 19 their job, those detectives that are working on my -- our 20 behalf, rather --21 MR. BROOKS: Judge, can we approach briefly? 22 THE COURT: 23 Sure. (Bench conference) 24 MR. BROOKS: I just -- I -- I just --25

```
MR. PESCI: About how he got the address.
 1
 2
             MR. BROOKS: I just --
 3
             MR. SANFT: Oh, no, I --
             MR. BROOKS: I didn't want you to get surprised.
 4
 5
   There's a misdemeanor citation with some booking information,
 6
   and then the CAT team and the pen --
 7
             MR. SANFT: I'm not getting into any of that.
 8
             MR. BROOKS: Oh, okay.
             MR. PESCI: You just asked about how he got to the
 9
10
    address.
              THE COURT: Okay, but you just asked him, how did
11
    you know that was my client's address?
12
              MR. SANFT: Well, I guess we can ask the question.
13
    I opened the door, right? On the misdemeanor --
14
15
              MR. PESCI: No, no, we're not trying to get that
        We're just saying that's how he (indiscernible).
16
    in.
             MR. SANFT: Okay. Yeah, then I'm not going to --
17
   I'll move onto the next question.
18
19
              THE COURT: Okay, well then just withdraw your
20
   question.
21
             MR. SANFT: Yeah.
22
                       (End of bench conference)
             MR. SANFT: I'm going to withdraw that last
23
24
   question.
25
   BY MR. SANFT:
```

Let me ask you this. Showing you what's been marked 1 2 and admitted State's Exhibit number 235. As far as you 3 understand, this is the residence where the search occurred, fair? 5 Α Yes. Okay. And as part of this team effort, the 6 7 residence was searched? 8 Α Yes. Are you aware that multiple people lived in that 9 10 residence? It was my understanding that the residence was 11 occupied by two individuals based on the interviews that were 12 performed with the occupants. 13 Okay, meaning Raekwon Robertson and his brother? 14 It was my understanding that Raekwon lived there 15 with his mother, and that the other brother that was there 16 that particular day was visiting. 17 Okay. Now, I'm showing you what's been marked and 18 admitted as State's Exhibit number 239. Would it be accurate 19 to say that, based upon your training and experience with 20 regard to searches of homes, that one of the things you do is 21 verify who lives where? 22 23 Α Absolutely. Okay. So, for instance, personal information like 24 mail, pictures, that kind of thing will help you determine who 25

1 resides where? 2 Potentially. Okay. As far as you know, was any of that 3 information gathered during the course of this search? 4 5 I am unaware if the detectives recovered any mail, but they may have documented it with photographs. 6 7 Okay. Now, you talked a little bit about this brother that you understood did not live there? 8 It was my understanding that he was a visitor; 9 Α almost a daily visitor though. 10 Okay. And this particular individual, do you have 11 Q any photographs of this individual that we can show the jury? Α No. 13 And him being a brother with regards to my client, 14 15 that was your understanding; is that fair? 16 Α Yes. Now, in addition to that, we talked a little 17 0 Okav. bit about the sweatshirt or the hoodie that was found in this 18 particular residence. Let me make sure. I don't know if I 19 have it here. Do you recall that line of questioning by the 20 21 State? I apologize. Yes, I do. I believe it was two garments. 22 Α 23 0 A sweatshirt and something else? I think there were almost two sweatshirts, so they 24 must have been very similar, that were recovered. 25

Q Okay. With regards to those sweatshirts, I guess the reason why you picked them up is because the individuals that were allegedly involved -- or that were involved in the actual shooting were wearing potentially black hoodies, fair?

A It wasn't me, just a matter of note, that did pick it up. It was the other detectives that would have picked up those or requested the crime scene analyst to recover them.

Q Okay. And once again, the reason why that was of interest to people on your team was because the individuals that were present at the scene of the shooting were wearing those black hoodies?

A And also, going back to the video surveillance, the officers and the detectives, when they went out there, they actually were equipped with the stills from the service station -- or the convenience store, excuse me.

Q So with regards to that particular photograph, showing you what's been marked and admitted State's Exhibit number 323, the individual that you say is Raekwon Robertson is the one that's standing right here, right?

A Indeed.

2.0

Q Just based upon this photograph alone, you couldn't tell this jury with absolute certainty that that is Raekwon Robertson, right? Just based upon this photograph.

A No.

So there's nothing that's necessarily distinguishing

in terms of characteristics, outside of the fact that you've got a black male adult wearing what looks like to be a black hoodie that resembles potentially this person that's sitting over here to my left?

A You're correct.

- Q Okay. Now, in terms of that hoodie that this particular person is wearing, is there anything that tells you that this is a unique hoodie, or anything at all that would indicate to you that it's different from any other black hoodie that's out there?
  - A Not that I can note.
- Q Okay. Now, we talked a little about the shoes in this case. State's Exhibit number 266. These are shoes that I believe was from -- taken from this particular address that we're talking about?
  - A That's correct, sir.
    - Q Okay. Do you know whose shoes those are?
- A The shoes were recovered from the residence, but I don't know if the detectives, when they actually selected them, turned to somebody and said, whose shoes are these?
- Q Okay. And did you ever at any point ever run any type of DNA testing to determine whose shoes these were?
  - A No.
- Q Okay. Now, were you aware that the firearm that was recovered from that residence was tested for DNA?

Yes. Α 2 And that the DNA did come back with a potential 0 3 match for this person over here to my left? I wouldn't call the identification potential. Okay, let -- okay. So it came back with a match of 5 this person over here being one of the people that was in the 6 7 DNA profile, right? 8 Α Yes. But you're also aware that there is another profile 9 that was on that firearm as well? 10 11 Α Yes. Okay. And then, are you also aware that the clip 12 that was inside the firearm was actually not to a profile from 13 my client, but from some other person? 14 Α 15 Yes. Okay. Going back again to the search of the home. 16 17 You had said something about GSR, right? 18 Α Yes. The qunshot residue testing. And you said that that 19 was, according to -- that you have a policy with Metro about 20 21 when testing was supposed to be done? The parameters that allow us to then use that 22 Α 23 testing, yes. You're talking about the rule, right? This is the 24 25 policy that's in place by Metro; by your employer?

A Yes.

Q Okay. Do you know the reason for the four-hour rule?

A It's my understanding, based on the policy, is to avoid contamination.

Q Okay. And when you say contamination, tell the jury what you mean by contamination.

A I would -- I would believe that contamination is going to be referred to maybe as a false positive, or -- or given the fact there's been such a duration of time, that it's conceivable that the person may have washed their hands or their -- or maybe taken a shower, in which case, you could -- the longer that goes, the likelihood that that's probably going to happen -- because people are going to bathe, they're going to clean, they're going to change their appearance, and that evidence -- that forensic evidence may not be existent anymore. It may have been there at one point.

So I think it's important to set a standard that, beyond that, the likelihood is that won't be there, or -- or in the case that if they come into contact with other surfaces, or the handcuffs, or something like that, they would get a false positive, which wouldn't be appropriate either.

Q Let me ask you this though. Once again, you're not an expert in the realm of gunshot residue. You're talking specifically about the policy behind why there's a limit of

four hours and not something else, right?

A Yes, because that policy governs my work.

Q Okay. But once again, with gunshot residue, just explain to the jury a little bit. This is when you discharge a firearm, there are things that come out of that discharge that could cling onto things like skin, clothes, that kind of stuff, or it's particles that get ejected with the bullet when it comes out of a gun, right?

A Yes.

Q And that would help you make a determination whether a person actually fired a firearm within a certain period of time? In this case, you're saying four hours?

A Not necessarily fired. You can get a positive hit on it is if the person who is not discharging the firearm is actually standing next to another person that's discharging a firearm, which I think also speaks to why our officers, when they go out to the range, and they shoot, and they wear their handcuffs and their duty belts, is that that could be contamination going onto their property, which they will then use to effect arrests. You can see why we have some concern.

Q Right. But once again, this is based upon your experience with this area; not necessarily being an expert, but in terms of your experience in this area. If no one touches something -- say you discharge a firearm, and then you have a piece of clothing you have on, but you don't do

anything with the piece of clothing. You don't wash it; you just take it off and you put it in a corner of a room. Are you telling this jury that somehow it evaporates -- that the gunshot residue evaporates at some point?

A Well, because I'm not an expert, I couldn't tell you what ultimately will happen to that potential evidence.

- Q Okay. Thank you, I appreciate that. In addition to -- going back to the photograph that we have here, you had videotape that you looked at as part of your investigation in this case, right?
  - A From the convenience store?
- 12 Q Right.
- 13 A Yes.

- Q Anything at all in the mannerisms and the way these individuals were there that would indicate to you that, potentially, you know, they were out to commit a crime?
  - A I would be speculating, sir.
- Q No, well, I'm just asking in terms of their -- their behavior in the store. I'm talking -- we've looked at some of the video, but I'm just asking you, was there anything that tells you as a trained, you know, police officer, hey, you know what, these guys look like they're going to do something?
  - A No.
- Q Okay. In fact, like this photograph right here, it looks like the individual that you -- you're saying is Raekwon

Robertson is laughing with these other individuals that are there, right?

A Or having a conversation.

Q Sure, okay. Now, in addition to that, with your tools and what you could use to help you make a determination in this case as to whodunit, right? The idea is someone committed a crime, someone shot someone in cold blood, and killed them. In terms of you determining who those people are, how about electronics? We've talked a little bit about cell phones. At some point, you do believe that you have the cell phone number of this individual here, this Raekwon Robertson, right?

A Yes.

Q Did you at any point ever subpoena the cell phone records in terms of the pinging of towers to try to triangulate where this particular person's cell phone was at the time of the shooting?

A Yes. As part of this investigation, cell phone records were obtained pursuant to search warrant.

Q Okay. And I would be interested to know, with regards to that part of the investigation, was there any determination at that point that this person's cell phone was pinging off of any towers in the area of -- going back again to State's Exhibit number 6, this area of the Dewey Drive area?

A Well, the one thing about cell phone towers is that the distance which they'll service can vary. Sometimes they can be upwards of three miles; sometimes they can be -- the cell site, not necessarily a cell tower, can be literally yards. So it just depends on the circumstances and what device is in that particular area. But as you can imagine, those two residences are fairly close, and I would -- and I would gather that they're within three miles.

Q Okay. So, once again, based upon your experience in dealing specifically with cell phone towers and so forth, can you tell this jury, for instance, the cell phone towers that are located around the area of 5536 West Dewey?

A No, not without reviewing the telecommunications companies and then correlating that with the provider in the particular service. So each one of the four major telecommunication companies, the cell phone companies, they have their own towers. Sometimes the towers are together, albeit -- for instance, Verizon and Sprint. But as far as where they are as related to this map, I couldn't tell you without looking at a list first.

Q Okay. But you are telling this jury that it was done?

A Yes, the records were sought in this investigation.

Q Okay, "sought" is not the same thing. You know, I'm a lawyer, so I deal with semantics all the time. I'm asking

```
you, you may have requested those records, but did you ever
1
2
   receive those records and conduct that kind of analysis that
   you're telling this jury about right now?
3
 4
              Yes, I did review those records.
              Okay. And with regards to your records, do you have
5
   any testimony that, for instance, this area down here, that my
6
7
   client's cell phone was pinging off of 7325 South Jones
 8
   Boulevard?
              Without looking at the records, I couldn't tell you.
 9
         Α
              Now --
10
         0
              MR. SANFT: I apologize. If I could just have a
11
    quick second here.
12
              THE WITNESS: Take your time.
13
                          Thank you. Your Honor, I have no
14
              MR. SANFT:
15
    further questions. Thank you.
              THE COURT:
16
                          Thank you. Mr. Ruggeroli?
                          CROSS-EXAMINATION
17
18
   BY MR. RUGGEROLI:
              Good afternoon, Detective.
19
              Sir.
20
         Α
              I'm going to pick up on a couple of the things
21
    you've talked about. You understand I only represent Mr.
22
    Wheeler, which is at the -- he's at the far end of that table
23
    to your right, correct?
24
              I do.
25
        Α
```

1 You indicated that no prints of Mr. Valenzuela's 0 2 vehicle were processed? 3 Α Yes. Was that your call or Detective Jaeger's? 4 Q Detective Jaeger's. 5 Α And so you have a general idea of the conclusion 6 7 that was made not to process it, but it was his call and not 8 yours? 9 Yes, in concert with the crime scene analysts. Now, some of the decision-making, did you play a 10 0 Did you give any feedback? 11 role in? Well, there's -- there is a -- ongoing conversations 12 Α that Detective Jaeger and I would have, as well as with the 13 other detectives, because, you know, we deploy out, we do some 14 15 aspect of the investigation, we come back together, we discuss 16 what we've learned, we go back out. This happens multiple 17 times at a scene. Specific, that night, I can't tell you. Right. And so, who was lead on this? 18 0 We're co-detectives on it. 19 Α And so, you really can answer for your ultimate 20 decisions, but Jaeger, he's separate from you? 21 particular incident -- or instance of requesting for the --22 Mr. Valenzuela's vehicle to be processed, that wasn't your 23 ultimate decision? 24

That was not my decision, sir.

25

And you showed up at what time on the early morning 1 2 of August 9th, 2017? Unfortunately, without reviewing the CAD, I can't 3 Α 4 tell you my exact arrival time. 5 It was still dark though? 6 Α Oh, yes. And so, a number of detectives have different 7 responsibilities during the investigation. You show up, and 8 it's really the early portion of the investigation, correct? 9 Yeah, we -- that's why we have that very essential 10 Α portion of the investigation, what is known as a briefing, where the patrol officers -- in some cases, the patrol 12 detectives -- will share with us the preliminary details of 13 the preliminary investigation, and then we move as a unit in 14 the follow up investigation. 15 Now, there was a section of Lindell that had police 16 17 or caution tape. That's that yellow tape, crime scene tape 18 that was put up; is that correct? 19 Α Correct. And who would have made the determination to place 2.0 0 21 it there? 22 That night, it would have been -- that Α responsibility would have fallen on the patrol officers and 23 24 probably their supervisors.

25

Q

Okay. Did you have any responsibility in making the

determination how wide the scope of the crime scene was? 1 2 Α No. Did you have information later though from the 3 jogger that the suspected vehicle was actually beyond the 4 5 scope of that containing crime scene tape out on the side of Lindell? My understanding is that the vehicle was -- if you 7 Α were looking at 5536 west to east, you're staring at the front 8 of the entrance, if you could look through the house to Lindell, that's where the vehicle was parked, facing south, so 10 on the west side of Lindell. 11 Right. And so you did not personally decide to 12 0 limit the taping of the crime scene to where it was, 13 14 sectioning off Lindell? Α No, sir. 15 That was not your decision? 16 0 That is not my decision, sir. 17 Α You did look for evidence that night? 18 0 19 Α Yes. 20 0 Early morning of the 9th? 21 Α Yes. You did a number of things. Did you personally ever 22 0 go over on Lindell to where that vehicle was said to have been 23 24 earlier to view and see if there was any evidence? 25 Α Absolutely. I actually parked on Lindell.

And did you ask to expand the crime scene? 1 0 2 Α No. You also testified to looking at some photos of the 3 4 blood pooling, correct? 5 Α Yes. And the shoes that were worn by some of the 6 7 individuals that had been present? Yes. 8 Α Now, you were not there when those individuals were 9 10 present? I don't recall if -- typically, what will happen in 11 those matters is that we will bring the -- or the first 12 responders, EMS, back to the scene, because that is a decision 13 regarding the footwear impression that detectives make. 14 is not requested by patrol officers. 15 Right. And so, limiting it to you specifically, did 16 you make that determination? 17 18 Α No. Okay. And I noticed that you were using glasses to 19 look at the photographs of the shoes. You had those with you 20 today on the stand, correct? Yeah. Who knew when you turn 45 that you have to 22 Α 23 wear the readers? 24 And was it your call -- again, it was Detective 25 Jaeger's call to not consult with a footprint expert?

```
Under these circumstances, there was no need
1
         Α
              Yeah.
2
    to.
              Well, you weren't the one that made that call?
3
         Q
         Α
              With respect to?
 4
5
              The footprints in particular.
         Q
6
              Oh, it was evident that the footwear -- the
7
    impressions were made by first responders and family
    responding. They were not indicative of the suspects'
 8
    footwear.
              Okay. So you actually observed that?
         0
10
              Oh, I've seen that many times that night.
11
12
              Did you do that with the naked eye?
         0
13
         Α
              Yes.
              And did you use your glasses when you did that that
14
         0
15
    night?
              And my flashlight.
16
         Α
              Did you take the photos, or were you present when
17
         Q
    the photos were taken?
18
19
              I would have been there, yes.
              Do you recall specifically how many footprints
20
    total? And if a person has two feet, how many total
    footprints would you have been aware of?
22
              No, I'd have to look at some photographs to -- to --
23
24
    to see the number of -- of footwear impressions.
25
              And you're not a footprint expert?
```

No, sir. 1 Α Never testified as one? 2 Q 3 No, sir. Α This investigation stretched out into the daytime 4 5 hours and then later into the night on August 9th, correct? 6 Α A very long day. 7 And you indicated that because of some extra work by 0 Detective Cody, your much-needed break for sleep was 8 interrupted and you responded to the Bagpipe address? 10 Α Yes. Okay, but you also went downtown and did paperwork 11 for warrants, things like that? 12 The -- the paperwork that you're referring to would 13 Α have been done out of headquarters, and then -- but that was 14 done telephonically for the follow up search warrant as 15 authored by Detective Jaeger. 16 17 Did you author any reports? 0 18 Yes. Α Which ones specifically? 19 0 The subsequent search warrants at 6647 West 20 Α Tropicana Avenue, Unit 104. The search warrants related to 21 the electronic storage devices, i.e., cell phones, I authored, 22 as well as the search warrant for 3300 Civic Center Drive. 23 24 Now, you were shown a photograph of the firearm Q 25 located at Bagpipe. Were you there at the time?

```
1
         Α
              No.
2
              Okay. Your understanding is that the .45 recovered
3
    from Bagpipe -- because there were two .45s recovered
 4
   regarding this incident, correct?
5
              During the investigation, yes, sir.
              All right. So we're still dealing with the October
 6
    9th, correct?
7
 8
         Α
              Yes.
              The Star .45 caliber firearm located at Bagpipe,
 9
10
    correct?
11
         Α
              Yes.
              And the Lofton-Robinson -- or Robinsons lived at
12
    that address?
13
              They did.
14
         Α
15
              Later -- and I'm skipping ahead a little bit, just
         Q
    to kind of clarify. On August 15th, you did a search warrant,
16
17
    same year, of the Civic Center Drive, and that's when the
    Taurus .45 caliber firearm was located?
18
19
         Α
              Yes.
              That firearm was later forensically tested, correct?
20
         Q
21
              For latent prints, yes.
              But also, for the -- the -- whether or not it had
22
         0
    fired the expended cartridge cases and the bullets?
23
              Yes. There was ballistic testing sought with all
24
   three firearms.
25
```

- Q Right. And so, you're aware that the Taurus .45
  caliber firearm located at Civic Center was excluded as firing
  any of the cartridge cases or bullets?

  A That's correct, sir.

  Q Now, you also testified that you had viewed a cell
  phone string between -- and I wanted to ask you if you would
  clarify between -- I thought you had originally said DeShawn
  and Mr. Robertson. You followed up and got information about
  Mr. Wheeler's cell phone, correct?

  A Yes.

  Q And you're aware that, as far as Mr. Wheeler's cell
  phone, there was an analysis -- a Cellebrite analysis done,
  and the conclusion of that was that there are texts a couple
  - A For Mr. Wheeler's phone. That is correct, sir.

but no mention of the crime for Mr. Wheeler's phone?

of hours before the crime and several hours after the crime,

- Q And there are also some texts between -- or some communication texts between Lofton with Mr. Wheeler, but nothing logically around the time of the crime?
  - A Yes, sir.

- Q You mentioned that you were aware of or were involved with some buccal swabs, correct?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q And you actually had the opportunity to follow up on a number of individuals regarding potential suspects in this

```
case, correct?
1
2
              There was talk of other individuals.
3
              So, going back to closer to August 9th, you're
4
    learning information and you're following up on leads; that's
5
   what you do, correct?
         Α
              Yes.
              And the vehicle and the surveillance footage was
   very important information because it led you to the next
8
9
    step?
10
         Α
              Yes.
              The vehicle led you to Mr. Robinson -- or
11
   Lofton-Robinson?
              Yes, sir.
13
         Α
              But also his brother DeShawn? And you were shown a
14
15
   picture of DeShawn?
16
         Α
              Correct.
17
              Now, DeShawn lives -- or resided at the same
18
    location at Bagpipe, correct?
19
         Α
              Yes.
              I'm going to skip ahead a little bit, because you
20
   were asked about gunshot residue. Just reiterating again,
21
22
   you're not an expert?
23
         Α
              I am not an expert.
24
              Never testified as an expert --
              Never testified as --
25
         Α
```

-- regarding --Q 1 2 -- an expert in GSR. Α Okay. You claimed that he was interviewed 24 hours 3 4 after the shooting? 5 That's an approximation. Α Okay. It wouldn't surprise you that you're several 6 7 hours off? Well, I'd have to look at the time of the transcript 8 Α when it was initiated, but I know that it was closer to 24 hours than certainly within four hours of the shooting 10 incident. 11 You were not present when DeShawn Robinson spoke to 12 detectives? 13 I was not in the interview. Yes, sir, but I was in 14 15 the building conducting a simultaneous interview. 16 And you -- I know why you are saying you wouldn't 17 have done it, but you did not request that he was processed for any gunshot residue? 18 We would have been in violation of the policy. 19 2.0 But you personally? Q Me personally, no. 21 Α And just one more time, if you could clarify, does 22 23 the policy apply equally to hands and to clothing? 24 The policy just says, within an excess of four 25 hours, it's not to be conducted.

Now, are you sure that it's limited or not limited? 1 2 I really would like to know if you know specifically, does 3 that apply to any item, including skin or -- and/or fabric? It doesn't make -- it doesn't discern between the 5 two surface areas. It just says that it won't be done within four hours -- or after four hours, excuse me, of the shooting 7 incident. Now, I was asking you some questions about -- part 8 Q of your role as a detective -- and you were co-lead, 10 detective, correct, with Jaeger? 11 Α Yes. You would be able to direct crime scene analysts to 12 0 follow up and do certain things? 13 Throughout the duration of the investigation, 14 Α 15 absolutely. And so you -- you did make some directives regarding 16 17 collection of buccal swabs so that you can collect DNA from 18 certain individuals, correct? 19 Α Yes. And that would have included DeShawn Robinson? 20 Q 21 Α Yes. DeMario Lofton-Robinson? 22 Q 23 Yes. Α 24 Q Anthony Robinson? 25 Α Yes.

And that Anthony Robinson is DeShawn and DeMario's 1 2 brother -- one of their brothers, correct? 3 Α Yes. You also requested and received DNA from a buccal 4 5 swab regarding the sister's boyfriend, and his name is Johnquiel Brown, correct? 6 7 Α Yes. These are all African Americans approximately within 8 9 the same age range, correct? They were close. Yes, sir. 10 Α Now, later in your investigation, not -- not all the 11 way to August 15th, 2017, but after August 9th, you became aware that there's another individual -- another brother named 13 Adrian Robinson, correct? 14 15 Α We were familiar with Adrian, yes. And he's also an African American? 16 0 He is. 17 Α Within the same age range approximately? 18 Q Slightly older. 19 Α Okay. You did not cause him to have a buccal swab? 20 Q 21 Α No. Now, a number of items -- and I'm going back to the 22 9th. A number of items were located at the scene that you 23 would have -- or Jaeger would have ordered to be collected, 24 including cigarette butts? 25

Two of them. 1 Α 2 And there was a fidget spinner? Q 3 Α Yes. There were some glasses? 4 0 5 Α Yes. 6 And some other items located at the crime scene? 7 Α Yes. In order to do a full analysis in terms of DNA, they 8 0 can only test for subjects that they have exemplars from, correct? So if they have Adrian Robinson, they can check to 10 see if Adrian Robinson is one of the sources from the cigarettes? 12 13 Α They? The experts that do the DNA analysis that we've 14 15 heard from. I wasn't here for their testimony, so if a forensic 16 scientist did testify, I don't know. 17 Okay, but if they don't have a source to test with 18 -- and my point is, you didn't get DNA from Adrian Robinson? 19 We did not. 20 Α Okay. Early on, you were making some personal 21 determinations as far as suspects, correct? 22 23 Α Based on the evidence. And the open carry in the video from the Short Line 24 25 Express initially was very important?

And you've talked about nicknames a little bit,

the convenience store, but it's not the same individual.

24

25

```
1
   correct?
              I referred to them as monikers, I believe, which is
2
        Α
3
   akin to a nickname.
              Okay, and he goes by Gotti?
 4
              Gotti, G-o-t-t-i.
5
        Α
              Okay. And you also had received some information
 6
   that there would have been a fifth person present at the Short
7
   Line Express?
 8
              That information we were never able to confirm.
 9
              Well, but you did speak with an individual that had
10
   been present at Short Line Express, correct?
11
              His name?
         Α
12
              Marcell Solomon.
13
         0
14
         Α
              Yes.
              Okay.
15
         0
              MR. RUGGEROLI: I have nothing further. Thank you.
16
              THE COURT: Any redirect?
17
              MR. BROOKS: Briefly, Your Honor. May we approach?
18
              THE COURT: Of course.
19
                           (Bench conference)
20
              MR. BROOKS: Hey, Judge, two things. So I just
21
    wanted to lead him through this, because I didn't want to do
22
    this, but Mr. Sanft asked, based on this photo alone, is there
23
    any way you can determine that it's Raekwon Robinson.
24
              THE COURT: Right.
25
```

MR. BROOKS: The problem is, he also has 1 2 surveillance photos from the other incident. So he's looking 3 not only at video, but the surveillance from the other 4 incidents, and speaking to other people. So I just wanted to 5 say, you know, were there other independent sources of 6 verification for the reason that you make the identification 7 in that video. 8 MR. SANFT: We have no objection to that. 9 THE COURT: Yeah. MR. BROOKS: And then, Mr. Sanft was asking about 10 the CDRs and stuff, and you know how --THE COURT: Yeah. 12 MR. BROOKS: -- Mitch Dosch didn't remember? Sorry, 13 I don't have a hard copy. Can I show him his Affidavit for a 14 Search Warrant for Raekwon Robertson where he actually details 15 the CDR for the specific thing that Mr. Sanft is asking to 16 17 refresh his recollection? 18 THE COURT: Yeah, that's fine. That's fine. 19 (End of bench conference) THE COURT: Okay, you may proceed. 20 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 21 22 BY MR. BROOKS: Detective Dosch, do you remember the line of 23 24 questioning when the photo -- the surveillance photo was up, 25 and it said -- Mr. Sanft asked you, based on this photo alone,

is there any way you can determine that this is Raekwon . 1 2 Robertson? Do you remember that question? 3 Α I do. Did you have other independent sources that 4 5 confirmed your identification that you gave here in court 6 today that that's Raekwon Robertson? 7 Α Yes. Do you remember the line of questioning about CDRs 8 0 9 and cell phones? CDRs, yes. That's call detail records. 10 Α And do you remember Mr. Sanft was asking you about 11 Mr. Robertson's cell phone and whether you analyzed and 12 reviewed the cell phone records in that case? 13 The cell phone records connected to his cell phone. 14 Α And the tower sites? 15 0 Yes. 16 Α You said you did, but you didn't remember? 17 Q 18 Α Yes. 19 If I showed you your Application for a Search 20 Warrant and allowed you to read a certain portion of it, would that help refresh your recollection? 22 Α Yes. 23 If you could, I want you to start right here on page 24 10 when it says "On August 8th" for me. Read that, down into 25 this page.

I will. Just give me a second to -- I just want to 1 2 make sure that I've got it on -- cued up correctly. 3 If you could read right there. Got it. "On August 8th" --4 Α 5 Oh, no, not out loud. Just read it to yourself, Q 6 please. 7 Α Oh, sorry. And then keep reading to down there? Just down here, briefly. 8 Q All the way down, concluding at --9 Α 10 Yeah. Q 11 Yes. Α Does that refresh your recollection on the analysis 12 Q you did on Mr. Robertson's cell phone on August 8th, 2017? 13 Α It does. 14 15 So, call detail records, do they give you a location 16 all the time, or do you have to be using the phone? Well, there's sort of multiple parts of that. 17 Α detail records, CDRs, as they're known, dealing with the 18 incoming/outgoing phone calls and/or text messages. 19 another component to those phone records, we get what is known 20 as -- what most people would refer to as cell tower, but the 21 truth is, is that cell tower -- I mean, "cell sites" is the 22 term that we like to use because they can affix that equipment 23 to not just towers, but to buildings. So cell sites is 24 another part, and that means where that phone is interfacing 25

```
-- where that phone call is interfacing with.
1
2
              So, Mr. Robertson's phone, do you recall on August
 3
    8th around 11:36 P.M. what tower it hit off of?
                    There was a one second in duration phone call
    that hit off a tower that was 16 -- approximately 1,600 feet,
 5
    I believe, north of the convenience store. Now, this was the
 6
 7
    time that the men were gathered at the convenience store.
              When you analyzed these records for Mr. Robertson,
 8
         Q
 9
    did you also analyze it with an eye toward that residence?
              The 6647 West Tropicana?
10
         Α
              His historical usage, yes.
11
         Α
              Yes.
12
              And did you have other independent sources of
13
         0
    verification as to that being his residence?
14
15
         Α
              Yes.
              MR. BROOKS: Nothing further, Your Honor.
16
17
              THE COURT: Any recross?
18
              MR. SANFT:
                         Yes, Your Honor.
                          RECROSS-EXAMINATION
19
20
   BY MR. SANFT:
              So, going back to these call detail records, I just
21
    want to make sure we're clear. The only ping that we had was
22
    1,600 feet from the 7325 South Jones Boulevard location?
23
24
         Α
              Yes.
              And with regard to these pings that come off these
25
```

towers, it's fair to say that you're talking about 1 2 information, data that comes off of those towers onto a phone, 3 or vice versa, right? 4 That's probably the best way to describe it. 5 sir. Okay. So, for instance, in a case where you have 6 7 say apps on a smart phone that are constantly accessing data, meaning, for instance, if you're just having it update even 8 when you're not looking at a phone, that would be pinging as well, wouldn't it? 10 Yes. Some -- for the phones, for the smartphones, 11 Α they refer to them as data sets, and they come from different 12 sources, not necessarily always the same tower where the 13 14 telecommunications is going on. 15 So in this particular case, with regard to data sets Q and so forth, we don't have any information about that? 16 We do not, sir. 17 Α 18 Q Okay. MR. SANFT: No further questions, Your Honor. 19 MR. RUGGEROLI: I had no questions, Your Honor. 20 21 Thank you. Okay. Anything else for this detective? 22 THE COURT: MR. BROOKS: No, Your Honor. 23 Okay. Thank you very much for your 24 THE COURT: 25 testimony here today. You may step down, and you are excused

```
from your subpoena. Can I have the attorneys approach for a
1
2
   moment?
 3
             MR. PESCI: Yes, Your Honor.
                          (Bench conference)
 4
                          Thank you. So you're going to rest,
5
              THE COURT:
6
   right?
7
             MR. PESCI: Assuming 8 is actually in, because he
   said 7, and I'm not sure if 8 was ever moved in.
8
              THE COURT: Is 8 in? Exhibit 8?
 9
              MR. PESCI: At this point, I believe everything is
10
       8's the only one I have a question about.
11
              THE CLERK:
                         Yes.
12
              MR. PESCI: So everything's --
13
              THE CLERK: Oh, yeah. (Indiscernible).
14
              MR. PESCI: Everything's in?
15
              THE CLERK: Everything except for what was objected
16
17
   to.
18
             MR. PESCI: Gotcha.
              THE COURT: Do you have -- I can't remember if you
19
20
   told me you were calling any witness. I know Mr. Ruggeroli
21
   did.
              MR. RUGGEROLI: And he's been here since 11:00.
                                                               Ι
22
   could do him very quick. I don't know how much you have.
23
              THE COURT: Okay, I was just going to ask you if it
24
25
   was going to be quick.
```

```
MR. RUGGEROLI: Very quick.
1
2
              THE COURT: And then we could let them go to lunch,
   and then we could do instructions, and --
3
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Yes.
 4
              THE COURT: -- come back and do closings.
5
             MR. SANFT: I think we still need to ask the
 6
7
   defendants whether they want to testify or not.
 8
              THE COURT: That's right. I'll have to do it
 9
   before --
10
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Well --
              THE COURT: Well, I could do it after --
11
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Yeah, let's --
12
              THE COURT: -- your person testifies.
13
14
              MR. SANFT:
                         Sure, okay.
              MR. RUGGEROLI: If we have my guy testify, and then
15
   break for lunch.
16
              THE COURT: Yeah, perfect.
17
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Okay, thank you.
18
              THE COURT: Perfect. Thank you.
19
20
                      (End of bench conference)
              THE COURT: Okay. Does the State have any other
21
22
   witnesses or evidence to present?
              MR. PESCI: No. Assuming everything has been
23
   admitted, Your Honor, the State rests.
              THE COURT: Thank you. And Mr. Ruggeroli, you can
25
```

```
call your first witness.
1
2
             MR. RUGGEROLI:
                             Thank you, Your Honor. The defense
3
   calls Marcell Solomon.
              THE MARSHAL: He's not back yet. He had to run
 4
   downstairs and feed the meter. And that was about halfway
5
 6
   through his testimony, so he should be coming up any second.
 7
              THE COURT: Okay, okay. Those darn meters.
 8
              THE MARSHAL: Maybe a short break, Your Honor? He's
 9
   not out there.
              THE COURT: Why don't we just wait a couple
10
11
   minutes --
              THE MARSHAL: Okay.
12
              THE COURT: -- and see if --
13
                      (Pause in the proceedings)
14
              THE MARSHAL: And if you'll please step up into the
15
   witness stand. Remain standing, raise your right hand, and
16
    face the Clerk.
17
         MARCELL SOLOMON, DEFENDANT WHEELER'S WITNESS, SWORN
18
              THE CLERK: You may be seated. Please state and
19
20
   spell your first and last name for the record.
21
              THE WITNESS: Marcell Solomon.
              THE CLERK: Please spell your first and last name.
22
              THE WITNESS: M-a-r-c-e-l-l. Solomon,
23
24
   S-o-l-o-m-o-n.
25
             MR. RUGGEROLI: May I, Your Honor?
```

```
THE COURT: Thank you. You may.
1
2
              MR. RUGGEROLI:
                              Thank you.
3
                          DIRECT EXAMINATION
4
   BY MR. RUGGEROLI:
5
              Mr. Solomon, good afternoon.
 6
         Α
              Hello.
 7
              Thank you for your patience. Have you ever had a
    chance to meet with me or speak with me?
 8
         Α
 9
              No.
              I'm going to direct your attention to an incident
10
    that occurred on August 9th, 2017.
11
12
         Α
              Okay.
              Do you recall that incident?
13
         Q
14
         Α
              Vaquely.
              Did you have occasion to speak with police at some
15
    point about what you had observed?
16
17
         Α
              Yes.
18
         Q
              And was that at a Short Line Express?
19
                   They came to my house.
         Α
20
              Okay, but were you answering questions about what
21
    happened at a Short Line Express?
              Short Line Express? I'm not too familiar with that.
22
         Α
              Do you recall speaking with the detectives?
23
         Q
              MR. RUGGEROLI: And Judge, may I approach to refresh
24
   his recollection?
```

```
THE COURT: Sure.
1
2
   BY MR. RUGGEROLI:
              If you could read this to yourself, please.
 3
         Q
              "Short Line Express" --
 4
         Α
              No, no, just to yourself, please.
 5
         Q
              Okay, okay.
 6
         Α
 7
              Okay. Does that refresh your recollection?
         Q
 8
         Α
              Yes.
              Okay. During this conversation with police, you
 9
    were specifically asked about if you remember how many people
10
    were in the car.
11
12
         Α
              Yes.
              Do you recall that?
13
         0
14
              Yes.
         Α
              And you answered, "Five. I'd say two in the front
15
         Q
    and" --
16
              MR. PESCI: Judge, objection, leading. This is
17
    direct examination.
18
              THE COURT: You are leading. The objection's
19
20
   sustained.
   BY MR. RUGGEROLI:
21
              Do you recall how you described the individuals in
22
         Q
23
   the car?
              Not -- I just said it was four guys and they asked
24
   me for a Black and Mild. So that was pretty much --
```

```
Do you recall indicating five; two in the front,
1
2
    three in the back?
         Α
              I said four or five.
3
              MR. RUGGEROLI: May I approach?
              THE COURT: You may.
 5
 6
   BY MR. RUGGEROLI:
 7
              If you could read this to yourself, please.
         Α
              Yes.
 8
 9
              Okay. So you did make a number of statements.
                                                               Ιt
    is accurate -- did this refreshed your recollection --
10
11
         Α
              Yes.
              -- that you did say five?
12
         0
              Yes.
13
         Α
              Two in the front, and three in the back, correct?
14
15
         Α
              Yes.
16
              MR. RUGGEROLI: I have nothing further.
              THE COURT: Cross -- cross-examination?
17
              MR. PESCI: Yes, thank you.
18
                           CROSS-EXAMINATION
19
20
   BY MR. PESCI:
              Sir, this that you're being asked about occurred
21
22
   back in August of 2017; is that correct?
23
         Α
              Yes.
                              Judge, I'm sorry. I was required to
24
              MR. RUGGEROLI:
   refresh after learning that he didn't remember. Are we
```

```
refreshing his recollection?
1
2
              THE COURT: Are you trying to refresh his
3
   recollection yet?
              MR. PESCI: Yeah, I'm following up on what he
 4
 5
    asked --
 6
              THE COURT: Okay.
 7
              MR. PESCI: -- with specific cites --
              THE COURT: I'll allow it. Go ahead.
 8
 9
              MR. PESCI: -- that he referenced. Portions, and
   not all of it.
10
   BY MR. PESCI:
11
12
              Sir, do you remember the event happening back in
    August of 2017?
13
14
         Α
              Yes, vaguely.
              Okay. Vaguely, right? It's been a long time?
15
         Q
16
              Yeah.
         Α
              Okay. Now, do you recall, as defense counsel just
17
    asked you, being approached by some detectives about a month
18
19
    after the event occurred, and they asked you some questions?
20
         Α
              Yes.
              All right. And do you remember them talking to you
21
22
    and showing you some video?
              Pictures.
23
        Α
              Pictures? Okay, and then recording your
24
25
   conversation?
```

```
Yeah, I vaguely remember they were recording it.
1
         Α
2
         Q
              Okay.
 3
              Yeah.
         Α
              So this transcript of that incident, would that help
 4
5
    to refresh your recollection as to what you said?
 6
         Α
              Yes.
 7
              All right. So that would be beneficial to you to be
 8
    able to kind of review what it is you said?
 9
         Α
              Yes.
              All right. Looking at the top, there seems to be
10
    page numbers. Do you see those at the center?
11
12
         Α
              Yes.
                     Now, on page 3, directing your attention,
13
              Okay.
    there are A's and there are Q's. Do you see those letters on
14
    the far left?
15
16
         Α
              Yes.
              A being an answer, Q being a question. Do you
17
    follow that?
18
19
         Α
              Yes.
20
              Okay. So is it accurate that you in fact told the
    detectives that your interaction with these people, it was a
21
22
    real quick interaction?
23
         Α
              Yes.
              All right. And then, they -- they showed you some
24
   video or some surveillance; is that correct?
```

```
Showed me pictures.
1
2
              Okay. I want you to look to your right and see if
         Q
 3
   you recognize what's been marked and is in evidence as video
   from the Short Line Express. Do you recognize the vehicle on
   the lefthand side?
 5
 6
         Α
              Yes.
 7
              What do -- do you recognize that as being your
 8
   vehicle?
 9
         Α
              Yes.
              All right. And as you told the detectives, you pull
10
         Q
   into the Short Line Express, there's a brief interaction with
11
   some individuals in a car, and you go inside and make a
12
   purchase?
13
14
              Yes.
         Α
              And if we're going to watch this for a second --
15
         0
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Judge, could we have the exhibit
16
17
   number, please?
              MR. PESCI: It's the Short Line Express video. I
18
   don't know the number; I can ask really fast. Court's
19
20
   indulgence. Short Line Express video, it's 328. We've got a
21
   cued up portion --
22
              THE COURT:
                         Thank you.
              MR. PESCI: -- so we don't have to put that in and
23
   go through all of that.
   BY MR. PESCI:
25
```

```
So do you recognize yourself in that video?
 1
 2
              Yes.
         Α
              And that's the extent of your interaction with the
 3
   people in the car; isn't that correct?
 4
              I went --
 5
         Α
              On the front end; at the beginning?
 6
 7
              On the front end, yes.
         Α
 8
              Okay, so that's how fast it was that you interacted
    with them?
10
         Α
              Yeah.
                     And so, based on that being a fast
11
              Okav.
    interaction, you were not able to definitively say if there
12
    were four or five people in there?
13
14
         Α
              No.
              Okay. In fact, looking at your statement, isn't it
15
    accurate that you originally told them there was like four or
16
17
    five of them in the car?
18
         Α
              Yes.
19
              That's on page 3, correct?
         Q
              Yeah.
20
         Α
              All right, so --
21
         Q
22
         Α
              (Indiscernible).
              No doubt, there are portions where you say five, but
23
   there are also portions where you say four?
25
         Α
              Yes.
```

```
Okay. And then, in fact, on page 3, staying with
1
2
    that same page, the last A from the bottom, don't you in fact
3
    describe it, "Two in the front, and two in the back"?
              On page 3?
 4
         Α
 5
              Yeah, page 3, the last A.
              Yeah, I do.
 6
         Α
 7
              And do you -- so you're describing two people you
         Q
8
    saw on the front, and two people in the back?
 9
         Α
              Um-hum.
              Is that -- I'm sorry, is that a yes?
10
         0
11
              THE COURT: Is that a yes?
              THE WITNESS: Yes.
12
13
              THE COURT:
                          Thank you.
    BY MR. PESCI:
14
              It's okay, it's just because we're recording
15
    everything, so I apologize.
16
17
         Α
              Gotcha.
              And that's based on this limited time frame you have
18
19
    right here, correct?
20
         Α
              Yes.
              All right. And then, after you make the purchase,
21
    do you come back out and hand those items off?
22
23
         Α
              Yes.
              Okay. And was it a long time, or did you just kind
24
   of hand it off and go your way?
```

Hand it off and went my way. 1 2 Is about, in essence, the same amount of time that 3 we saw at the front end? Just about. 4 Α 5 Okay. So it's pretty safe to say that this was a 6 very brief interaction with them, correct? 7 Α Yes. 8 All right. I want to turn to page 6 of that statement, last answer at the bottom. Did you again indicate 9 that you knew that there were two guys in the back seat? 10 11 Α Yes. And then, when you first interacted with 12 Okav. them, did you explain to the cops that you were kind of a 13 little bit taken off guard when you first saw them? 14 I don't know if I said taken off guard, but yeah, I 15 16 was -- I had noticed that they were in the car and they were 17 looking my direction, so --18 0 Okay. -- it immediately got my attention. 19 20 Good point. I apologize. If you look at page 5, were you specifically asked -- second to last Q at the bottom, 21 22 were you specifically asked, "Were you a little bit apprehensive of seeing them?" 23 24 Α Yes. And you said, "Yeah"? 25 Q

Yeah. 1 Α And that was -- that was the hit or the --2 Okay. 3 that you got off of that initial interaction; is that correct? Yeah, I was -- he asked me apprehensive, but he also 4 5 asked me was I intimidated by them. 6 Q Right. 7 And so, I'm sorry, I got confused by that point. And I said, no, I was not. 8 Right. So you weren't intimidated, but at first, 9 Q you're just kind of like --10 Yeah, I mean, I got out of the car, yeah, and they 11 Α 12 got my attention. What's going on here? 13 0 14 Α Yeah. Okay. And then, did you -- did you get a sense that 15 you were a little bit concerned of what they might be up to? 16 17 When I got out the car, I just -- if I can just dive 18 in deeper what I seen. MR. RUGGEROLI: Judge, I'm going to object to 19 20 relevance. THE COURT: Overruled. You can answer. 21 THE WITNESS: Yeah. I just -- I seen them drinking 22 beers and stuff like that, so that's what caught my attention 23 first was just that. I'm like, oh, don't get caught driving 24 with that, you know? That's -- that's pretty much it, you 25

```
1
   know?
2
   BY MR. PESCI:
              Did you relay some of that -- those ideas or
3
         Q
    feelings you had to a friend of yours named Gabby after the
 4
5
    fact?
         Α
              Yes.
6
7
              Okay. So that was kind of your thought process as
         Q
8
    to what you encountered with them at that time?
 9
         Α
              Yes.
              MR. PESCI: Okay, thank you. Pass the witness.
10
              THE COURT: Mr. Sanft, I'm assuming you didn't have
11
    any questions?
12
                          I do have one question, if I can ask it.
              MR. SANFT:
13
              THE COURT: Okay, go ahead.
14
                           CROSS-EXAMINATION
15
16
   BY MR. SANFT:
              Sir, and once again, I forget your name.
17
         0
18
    Solomon?
19
         Α
              Yes.
              All right. These individuals that came up to you,
20
    they asked you for something, for a favor, and that was to go
21
22
    into the store and buy them cigarettes?
              It was Black and Mild, I believe.
23
         Α
              Black and Mild, that's a form of cigarette?
24
25
         Α
              Yes.
```

```
1
         Q
              Okay.
 2
              Tobacco, or --
         Α
              And I mean, you understand that they were asking you
 3
         Q
    to do something that -- why wouldn't they do that themselves?
 4
 5
              MR. PESCI: Objection, calls for speculation.
                          Well, let me ask you this.
 6
              MR. SANFT:
 7
              THE COURT: You can ask him if he knows.
 8
    BY MR. SANFT:
 9
         0
              Do you know?
              I believe they didn't have ID.
10
         Α
                         Okay. No further questions, Your Honor.
11
              MR. SANFT:
12
              THE COURT:
                          Mr. Ruggeroli?
13
              MR. RUGGEROLI:
                               Thank you, Judge.
              THE COURT: Redirect?
14
                          REDIRECT EXAMINATION
15
    BY MR. RUGGEROLI:
16
              Mr. Solomon, do you still have that transcript?
17
         Q
         Α
              Yes, I do.
18
              Could you look at the front page?
19
         0
20
         Α
              Yes.
              You were asked about Q's and A's, right?
21
         Q
22
         Α
              Yes.
              On the first page, looking at the A's, there's no
23
    number five or four, correct?
25
              Just Q1, A -- I'm not exactly sure what you're
```

```
asking me. I apologize.
1
2
         Q.
              Well, why don't we go through to page 3, okay?
 3
              Page 3? Okay.
         Α
              Okay, and then your answer, the A, right?
 4
         0
 5
         Α
              Um-hum.
              The very first thing you said regarding a number,
 6
         Q
 7
    you said, "There was five of them." That's the very first
 8
    thing you said, correct?
 9
         Α
              Yes.
              And then, later, you added, "Four or five," correct?
10
         Q
         Α
              Yes.
11
              But that was the first mention -- that was the --
12
         0
              "Five of them," yeah.
13
         Α
              -- first number, five?
14
         0
15
         Α
              It was.
              And then, go to page 4.
16
         0
17
              Um-hum.
         Α
              You were asked specifically how many people in the
18
         Q
    car, and the A there says, "I want to say five."
19
20
              "Say five," yes.
         Α
21
              "Two in the front, and three in the back"?
         0
22
         Α
              Yeah.
              Correct? Just a little further down, asked again
23
         0
    about believe there was a number five. Answer, "I want to say
24
    five of them, " right?
25
```

```
Α
              Um-hum.
1
2
         Q
              Is that a yes?
3
              Yes.
         Α
              And we're now a number of years past the time that
 4
5
    you made these statements, correct?
 6
         Α
              Yes.
 7
              All you were trying to do was try and be helpful?
 8
         Α
              Yes.
              But there's no doubt that you used the number five?
 9
              Yeah, I did.
10
         Α
              And that was the first number you used?
11
         Q
         Α
              Yes.
12
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Nothing further.
13
              THE COURT: Thank you. Any recross?
14
15
                          RECROSS-EXAMINATION
    BY MR. PESCI:
16
              And there's no doubt you said to them in that very
17
    same sentence, "Four or five"?
18
19
         Α
              Yes.
20
         Q
              And that this was a very short interaction?
21
         Α
              Yeah.
              MR. PESCI: Thank you very much.
22
              THE COURT: Okay. Anything else for Mr. Solomon
23
   from either side?
24
              MR. SANFT: No, Your Honor.
25
```

MR. PESCI: No, Your Honor. 1 2 MR. RUGGEROLI: No. 3 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Solomon, thank you very much 4 for being here. THE WITNESS: All right, thank you. 5 THE COURT: Thank you for your testimony. You may 6 7 step down, and you are excused from your subpoena. 8 Okay. At this time, we are going to recess for During this recess, you're admonished not to talk or 9 converse amongst yourselves or with anyone else on any subject 10 connected with this trial, or read, watch, or listen to any 11 report of or commentary on the trial, or any person connected 12 with this trial, by any medium of information, including, 13 without limitation, newspapers, television, the internet, or 14 radio, or form or express any opinion on any subject connected 15 with this trial until the case is finally submitted to you. 16 We'll be in recess until 2:30. Thank you. 17 THE MARSHAL: All rise for the exiting jury, please. 18 19 Jurors. 20 (Outside the presence of the jurors at 12:59 p.m.) THE COURT: Okay. The record will reflect that the 21 22 hearing is taking place outside the presence of the jury 23 panel. Mr. Robertson, you do understand that you have heard 24 all the evidence that will be introduced by the State of 25

```
Nevada against you in this matter, correct?
1
2
              DEFENDANT ROBERTSON: Yes.
              THE COURT: And we talked yesterday about your right
 3
 4
   to testify?
              DEFENDANT ROBERTSON:
 5
              THE COURT: And you've had an opportunity to discuss
 6
7
   with your lawyer whether you should testify or not?
              DEFENDANT ROBERTSON: Yes, I discussed with him.
 8
              THE COURT: Okay, and have you made a decision?
 9
              DEFENDANT ROBERTSON: Yes, I would not like to
10
11
   testify.
12
              THE COURT: Okay.
                                And Mr. Wheeler, you know, we
    talked about this yesterday, and you understand that you have
13
   heard all of the evidence that will be introduced against you
   by the State of Nevada in this matter?
15
              DEFENDANT WHEELER: Yes, ma'am.
16
              THE COURT: And you've had an opportunity to discuss
17
   with your lawyer whether you should testify or not; is that
18
19
    correct?
20
              DEFENDANT WHEELER: Yes, ma'am.
              THE COURT: And have you made a decision?
21
              DEFENDANT WHEELER: I still -- no, I still haven't.
22
              THE COURT: You still have not made a decision?
23
              DEFENDANT WHEELER: No, I still -- I think I need a
24
   little bit more time to talk to my lawyer, just a little bit
25
```

```
more time. Just small circle of --
 1
              THE COURT: Okay, because we're at the end of the
 2
 3
   trial.
              DEFENDANT WHEELER: Yeah, small --
 4
              THE COURT: I mean, if you want more time to talk to
 5
 6
   your lawyer --
              DEFENDANT WHEELER: Yeah.
 7
 8
              THE COURT: -- that's fine. We're going to break
 9
   for lunch, and when you come back, you're going to have to
10
    tell me whether you're going to testify or not. If you want
    to testify, that's fine, I just need to know --
              DEFENDANT WHEELER: Okay.
12
              THE COURT: -- before we end the case.
13
              DEFENDANT WHEELER: All righty.
14
              THE COURT: Okay?
15
16
              DEFENDANT WHEELER: All right.
              THE COURT: So, Mr. Ruggeroli, you'll talk to him
17
18
   before --
              MR. RUGGEROLI: I'll talk to him right now.
19
              THE COURT: All right, perfect. And what I thought,
20
   you could come back in like 45 minutes, and then we could do
21
   -- is that -- 45 minutes to an hour, and then we could do
22
23
    instructions back in chambers, and then come out and formally
24
   settle them.
25
              MR. PESCI: Okay.
```

```
THE COURT: They don't look that -- they don't look
 1
 2
   that bad.
 3
              MR. SANFT: No, Your Honor, they don't.
              THE COURT: And Mr. Sanft, you're not going to
 4
 5
   submit any?
 6
              MR. SANFT: No, Your Honor. I believe that the
 7
   instructions that I would want are currently in the proposed
 8
   instructions by the State.
 9
              THE COURT: Okay. And so, I just want to ask, the
   defense is going to request the second degree murder
10
   instructions?
11
              MR. RUGGEROLI: This is --
12
13
              THE COURT:
                         They're in.
              MR. RUGGEROLI: I know. This is something that I
14
15
   was going to finalize with him. I believe that -- I don't
   have an objection at this time because it was provided.
16
17
              THE COURT: Okay, because they're in. I just need
18
   to know, because if you're going to want that --
19
              MR. RUGGEROLI:
                              Right.
2.0
              THE COURT: There's other instructions regarding
   aiding, and abetting, and conspiracy that we need.
21
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Thank you, Judge.
22
23
             MR. SANFT: Yes, Your Honor.
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Can we make it an hour, please?
24
   Because I do need to talk to him for a minute.
```

```
THE COURT: Can we what?
1
 2
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Make it an hour to come back?
              THE COURT: Yeah.
 3
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Okay.
 4
 5
              THE COURT: Yeah.
              MR. BROOKS: And Judge --
 6
 7
              THE COURT: Okay.
              MR. BROOKS: -- I am doing a PowerPoint, so I do
 8
 9
   need to know if I need to pull some like second degree murder
10
    slides. And that's --
              THE COURT: Yeah.
11
12
              MR. PESCI: We have to give the instruction.
    can't -- we can't not give second. We're going to get
13
14
    reversed if we do that.
              MR. SANFT: We -- and we don't -- on behalf of Mr.
15
16
    Robertson, we don't have an objection to the inclusion of
17
    second.
              THE COURT: Okay.
18
19
              MR. SANFT:
                         I just want -- I don't --
20
              THE COURT: All right.
              MR. SANFT: I don't know what the issue would be
21
   over here with regards to that, but on behalf of Mr.
22
   Robertson, we don't have any concern of that.
23
              THE COURT: Okay. All right, so I'll see you after
24
25
   lunch.
```

```
(Court recessed at 1:02 P.M. until 3:16 P.M.)
 1
2
                 (Outside the presence of the jurors)
 3
              THE MARSHAL: Please come to order. Court is now in
             Please be seated.
 4
   session.
 5
              THE COURT: Okay. The record will reflect that the
 6
   hearing is taking place outside the presence of the jury
 7
   panel. Is the State familiar with Court's Proposed 1 through
 8
   39?
 9
              MR. PESCI: Yes, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Any objections?
10
              MR. PESCI: No, Your Honor.
11
12
              THE COURT:
                         Any further instruction that you would
   like to propose at this time?
13
              MR. PESCI: No, Your Honor.
14
              THE COURT: And you're familiar with the Verdict
15
16
   Forms?
17
              MR. PESCI: Yes, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Any objection?
18
              MR. PESCI:
                          No, Your Honor.
19
20
              THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Sanft, you're familiar with
21
   Court's Proposed 1 through 39?
22
              MR. SANFT: I am, Your Honor.
23
              THE COURT:
                         Any --
                          I apologize, I interrupt. I actually
24
              MR. PESCI:
   don't have the Verdict Form attached.
```

```
THE COURT: Yeah, I usually don't attach it, but
1
 2
   it's --
 3
              MR. PESCI: Okay, all right.
              THE COURT:
                         They're lodged with the Clerk. If you
 4
 5
   want -- do you need a copy?
 6
              MR. PESCI: Is it all right if I look, just --
 7
              THE COURT: Yeah, of course.
              MR. PESCI: -- a last double-check --
 8
              THE COURT: Absolutely.
 9
              MR. PESCI: -- because you just asked if we agree
10
                         Thank you, Your Honor.
11
   with them? Thanks.
12
              THE COURT: No objection?
13
              MR. PESCI:
                         No objection.
                          Okay. Mr. Sanft, you're familiar with
              THE COURT:
14
15
   Court's Proposed 1 through 39?
              MR. SANFT:
                          I am, Your Honor.
16
              THE COURT:
                         Any objection?
17
              MR. SANFT:
                          No, ma'am.
18
                          Any further instructions you'd like to
19
              THE COURT:
20
   propose?
              MR. SANFT: No, Your Honor.
21
                          Okay. Mr. -- I'm sorry. And you're
22
              THE COURT:
   familiar with the Verdict Form, Mr. Sanft?
23
              MR. SANFT: I am, Your Honor.
24
              THE COURT: Any objection?
25
```

```
MR. SANFT: No objection, Your Honor.
 1
 2
              THE COURT:
                         Thank you. Mr. Ruggeroli, and you're
 3
   familiar with Court's Proposed 1 through 39?
             MR. RUGGEROLI:
                             Yes, Your Honor.
 4
 5
              THE COURT: Any objection?
 6
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Judge, I, as you know, submitted --
 7
              THE COURT: Sure.
 8
              MR. RUGGEROLI: -- a proposed set of instructions
   that had three. Those are my proposals. You heard and have
 9
            I would have preferred --
10
    those.
              THE COURT: Do you have them for the Clerk to mark?
11
              THE CLERK: I have them.
12
              THE COURT: Perfect, thank you.
13
              MR. RUGGEROLI: So, other than those, Judge, I have
14
    no further objections. And those are not really objections;
15
    those are proposed instructions.
16
              THE COURT: Right. And it -- it was my belief that
17
18
   all of those instructions that you had proposed, almost
    identical language is already in the instructions, so --
19
2.0
              MR. RUGGEROLI:
                              Thank you, Judge.
              THE COURT: Those will just be marked and made part
21
   of the record. And you're familiar with the Verdict Form?
22
23
             MR. RUGGEROLI: Yes, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Any objection?
24
25
             MR. RUGGEROLI: No, Your Honor.
```

```
MR. PESCI: Judge, can I perfect the record on what
1
2
   was last done as far as the defense proposed?
3
             THE COURT: Absolutely.
4
             MR. PESCI: So in the document that I believe is now
5
   a defense proposed, or --
6
             THE COURT: It's -- well, it's Court's exhibit next
7
   in line.
             MR. PESCI: Court's exhibit. So instruction --
8
             THE CLERK: (Indiscernible). Yes. Okay.
 9
             THE COURT: Yeah, it's Court Proposed --
10
             THE CLERK: I just --
11
                         Yeah, sorry. I usually mark these as
12
              THE COURT:
13
   Court's exhibit next in line.
                         It will be number 4.
14
              THE CLERK:
             THE COURT: So it will be Court's Exhibit next in
15
16
   line number 4.
17
             MR. PESCI: Thank you, Your Honor. It's a four-page
18
   document. Pages 2 of 4 and 3 of 4 I believe were covered by
19
   the State's, as you've marked it now, 8. And there was
   discussion about that, how this was covered by the State's
20
21
   proposed exhibit, and the same arguments can be made from
22
   that.
23
             Additionally, page 4 of the defense proposed
   instruction corresponds to what's now been marked as the
24
   Court's 9. I want to make an additional record. Originally,
```

what read in the record in the State's original proposed was a 1 2 portion that said, quote, "If the prosecutor does not believe 3 DeShawn Robinson testified in a way that secured the 4 negotiation, they have the right to ask the Court to void the 5 negotiation, and he could be recharged with the original 6 offenses." 7 It was the defense's request; specifically, Mr. 8 Wheeler's request, his counsel, to have that line stricken. That was in the State's proposed, and we need to, I think, 9 10 make a record of the fact that it was the defense's request to strike that. 11 MR. RUGGEROLI: Correct. 12 THE COURT: Okay. 13 MR. PESCI: Additionally --14 THE COURT: And Mr. Sanft, you had no objection? 15 16 MR. SANFT: I have no objection, Your Honor. 17 submit it.

THE COURT: Okay.

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

MR. PESCI: Additionally, on defense's proposed instruction, now Court's exhibit next in order, page 4, there's also a line that talks about -- let's say lines 5 through 9. The State objected to that language because the position of the State was it was superfluous language as far as what would or would not possibly be utilized as evidence against DeShawn Robinson, as he is not in trial on this case.

MR. RUGGEROLI: I have nothing further, Judge. 1 2 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Ruggeroli, I just wanted to 3 ask you one more thing. I know a couple days ago, you 4 indicated you were going to propose another exhibit regarding 5 the Agreement to Testify. 6 MR. RUGGEROLI: Thank you, Judge. After 7 consideration, I want to withdraw that. There was discussion 8 about --9 THE COURT: Okay. MR. RUGGEROLI: -- how far we may have opened up 10 with our line of questioning, specifically allowing -- we had 11 a long conversation about this and argument. But in looking 12 at the language, I did take it out, so I went and I followed 13 up. And thinking about it strategically, I think we're better 14 off not altering the exhibit that the State has already 16 submitted that does not have the language. 17 THE COURT: Okay. 18 MR. RUGGEROLI: So you're accurate. That exhibit doesn't need to be changed at all in my opinion. 19 20 THE COURT: Okay. I just want to make sure we -it's the -- DeShawn Robinson's Guilty Plea Agreement and 21 22 Agreement to Testify. 23 THE CLERK: Yeah. THE COURT: I just had this up here for the last few 24 days. I wanted to make sure that you were able to pose it if

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1
   you wanted to.
2
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Thank you, Judge.
3
              Judge, are you looking for the one that I would have
 4
   generated?
 5
              THE COURT: No.
 6
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Okay.
 7
              THE COURT: I'm looking for the one --
              MR. RUGGEROLI: The one the State did?
 8
              THE COURT: -- that we actually admitted so that
 9
10
   it's clear that you're satisfied with that and you don't want
   any modifications.
11
12
              MR. PESCI: Hey, Parker?
13
              MR. BROOKS: Yes, sir.
                          Do you know what number, the Agreement
14
              MR. PESCI:
15
   to Testify?
16
              THE COURT:
                         Yeah. Mr. Robertson --
17
              MR. BROOKS: 337, if I remember correctly.
18
              THE COURT: Did you say 327?
              MR. BROOKS: I thought 337, but I could be totally
19
20
   wrong.
              THE CLERK: Yes, it is 337.
21
                         That's pretty good. Okay. So, again,
22
              THE COURT:
   Mr. Ruggeroli, you're satisfied with 337 --
23
              MR. RUGGEROLI:
24
                             Correct.
25
              THE COURT: -- as being admitted --
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MR. RUGGEROLI: Yes.
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2
             THE COURT: -- with the things that the State had
3
   taken out?
 4
             MR. RUGGEROLI:
                             Yes.
                                    They removed the portion
5
   regarding truth out. And our discussion had been that if they
 6
   -- the defendants waived, which they did, then we would want
7
   the opportunity to include other language because our desire
 8
   was to go beyond the portion regarding truth. I am
   withdrawing my request to submit that as a defense proposed
   exhibit.
10
              THE COURT: Okay. And then, Mr. Wheeler, have you
11
   made a determination as to whether you're going to testify or
12
13
   not?
              DEFENDANT WHEELER: Yes, ma'am, I have.
14
15
              THE COURT: Okay.
16
              DEFENDANT WHEELER: I'm not going to testify.
17
              THE COURT: Okay. So when the panel comes in, the
18
   defense is going to rest?
19
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Yes, Your Honor.
20
              THE COURT: Okay.
21
             MR. RUGGEROLI: Can I make a request based on --
22
              THE COURT: Of course.
23
              MR. RUGGEROLI: -- logistics for the closure of the
   case? Are we able to finalize instructions, read them to the
24
   jury, but can we do closing tomorrow; tomorrow morning?
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THE COURT: I was just hoping we could --
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2
             MR. RUGGEROLI: I know.
              THE COURT: -- do them tonight.
3
                         Judge, the State's objection is that we
4
             MR. PESCI:
5
   now have what was Alt. number 1 --
6
             THE COURT: Right.
7
                         -- is taking position of Juror number --
             MR. PESCI:
              THE COURT:
8
                         10.
              MR. PESCI: -- I think it's 10.
 9
              THE COURT: Um-hum.
10
             MR. PESCI: And she is the one that, respectfully,
11
   you have promised --
12
13
              THE COURT: Right.
              MR. PESCI: -- she can go to --
14
              THE COURT:
                         I did.
15
16
              MR. PESCI: -- her granddaughter's -- or she can
   take her granddaughter to -- I believe it's Salt Lake for a
17
18
   gymnastic competition.
              THE COURT: Yeah, it's Friday, so, I mean, I
19
   wouldn't be able to start until 10:30. So I would rather get
20
   them out tonight so when they come back tomorrow they can just
21
22
   deliberate.
23
             MR. RUGGEROLI: Understood.
24
             THE COURT: Okay.
             MR. RUGGEROLI: Thank you, Judge.
25
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THE COURT: Let's bring them in. 1 MR. SANFT: Your Honor, I do have one further 2 3 In speaking with my client earlier today, he'd matter. informed me that while we were at sidebar during today's 4 5 trial, that he observed Juror number 1 and Juror number 2 6 speaking specifically to the issue of guilt, saying that Juror number 1 had told Juror number 2, "They're guilty." Right? 7 DEFENDANT ROBERTSON: Yes. 8 MR. SANFT: So I don't know what to do with that 9 information, but they're -- if that is true, we have two 10 jurors sitting in the jury box discussing this case prior to 11 deliberation, then I think that there is a problem. And I 12 don't know how to fix it; I don't even know how to handle that 13 14 particular issue. MR. PESCI: So I think you'd have to take those 15 jurors in individually and canvass them. And for the record, 16 17 I have seen nothing of the sort. I did not hear anything to 18 that effect. Mr. Brooks, you sit closer to this jury pool. 19 Did you --MR. BROOKS: Well, I haven't been paying attention. 20 21 THE COURT: And --MR. SANFT: This happened while we were at sidebar, 22 Your Honor. That's the reason why I don't anticipate that the 23 State would have known. 24 THE COURT: When? Which sidebar? While the 25

detective was -- well, I guess he's the only one that 1 2 testified today. 3 MR. SANFT: Yeah. I think the very last time we were at sidebar today, Your Honor, is when Mr. Robertson had 4 5 observed that interaction occurring. 6 THE COURT: And you heard them? 7 DEFENDANT ROBERTSON: Yes. THE COURT: Okay. Why don't we bring in Juror 8 9 number 1. (Within the presence of Juror No. 1) 10 THE COURT: Okay. The record will reflect that 11 Juror number 1, Vito Casucci, is present in the courtroom 12 outside the presence of the other jurors. Thank you very 13 much. I just need to ask you a question. At any time --14 15 everything okay? 16 THE MARSHAL: Yes, ma'am. 17 THE COURT: Okay. At any time today during the 18 proceedings, were you ever talking with any of the other 19 jurors about an ultimate conclusion in this case? 2.0 JUROR NO. 1: No, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. I am going to ask you to step 21 outside, but before I do, I am going to order you not to 22 23 discuss with any of your other fellow jurors anything that we've discussed in here, and if anyone insists on speaking to 24 you further, you can make that fact known to me by telling

Officer Hawkes. 1 2 I just have one more question. Have you heard any 3 other juror discuss the ultimate conclusion in this matter -and you haven't deliberated -- prior to any deliberations? 4 5 JUROR NO. 1: No, ma'am. 6 THE COURT: Okay, thank you very much. 7 (Outside the presence of Juror No. 1) (Within the presence of Juror No. 2) 8 9 THE COURT: Okay, the record will reflect Ms. Morrison is present in the courtroom and that this hearing is 10 taking place outside the presence of the other jurors. 11 you very much for coming in here. I just have a couple 12 13 questions for you. JUROR NO. 2: Okay. 14 THE COURT: During any of the proceedings today, 15 have you discussed with any other juror what your ultimate 16 17 decision or verdict would be in this matter? JUROR NO. 2: No. 18 THE COURT: Okay. And you're willing to obviously 19 keep an open mind and wait until you've been instructed on the 20 law by the Court --21 JUROR NO. 2: Absolutely. 22 THE COURT: -- and until you go back to the 23 deliberation room to reach a decision? 24 JUROR NO. 2: Yes. 25

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THE COURT: Okay. Have you heard any other jurors
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2
   discussing an ultimate conclusion?
 3
              JUROR NO. 2: No.
              THE COURT: Okay, thank you very much.
 4
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              JUROR NO. 2: Um-hum.
 6
              THE COURT: I'm going to ask you to step back
 7
   outside with the other jurors. Ms. Morrison, I just need to
   give you further instructions.
 8
 9
              JUROR NO. 2: Okay.
              THE COURT: So -- no, you can stand right there.
10
              JUROR NO. 2: Okay.
11
12
              THE COURT: I just don't want you to discuss with
   any of your fellow jurors anything that we've discussed in
13
14
   here.
15
              JUROR NO. 2: Okay.
16
              THE COURT: And if anyone insists on speaking to you
17
   about what we have spoken about in here, I'd ask that you
18
   obviously not respond, and then let Officer Hawkes know so he
19
   can bring it to my attention.
20
              JUROR NO. 2: Okay.
              THE COURT: Okay? Thank you, Ms. Morrison.
21
              JUROR NO. 2: Sure.
22
                 (Outside the presence of Juror No. 2)
23
              THE COURT: The record will reflect that Ms.
24
   Morrison has left the courtroom, and that this hearing is
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taking place outside the presence of the jurors.
1
2
             MR. SANFT:
                         We have nothing further, Your Honor.
 3
              THE COURT: Okay, and Mr. Ruggeroli?
 4
             MR. RUGGEROLI: No, Your Honor.
 5
              THE COURT: And the State?
 6
             MR. PESCI: No, thank you.
 7
              THE COURT: Okay. We can bring them all in.
 8
              THE MARSHAL: All rise for the entering jury,
 9
   please.
           (Within the presence of the jurors at 3:30 p.m.)
10
              THE COURT: Does the State stipulate to the presence
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12
   of the panel?
13
              MR. PESCI: Yes, Your Honor.
              THE MARSHAL: Thank you, everyone. Please be
14
15
   seated.
16
              THE COURT: Mr. Sanft?
17
              MR. SANFT: Yes, Your Honor.
18
              THE COURT: Mr. Ruggeroli?
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Yes, Your Honor.
19
              THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Ruggeroli, do you have any
20
   further witnesses that you intend to call?
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22
              MR. RUGGEROLI: No, Your Honor. On behalf of Mr.
   Wheeler, the defense rests.
23
              THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Sanft? Are you --
24
              MR. SANFT: We have no further witnesses. We also
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rest as well, Your Honor. 1 THE COURT: Okay, and nothing further from the 2 3 State? 4 MR. PESCI: That's correct, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Okay. At this time, ladies and 6 gentlemen, I am going to instruct you on the law that applies. 7 Officer Hawkes is passing the jury instructions to you. As I told you in the beginning of this trial, you will all be given 8 a packet of jury instructions. I am required by law to read 9 them to you; however, you can follow along, and each of you 10 will have these instructions when you go back to deliberate 11 12 upon your verdict. (THE COURT READS THE JURY INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY ALOUD) 13 14 THE COURT: The State of Nevada may open and close 15 the arguments. STATE'S CLOSING ARGUMENT 16 17 MR. BROOKS: Conspiracy to commit robbery. 18 Count 1, and that's where I'm going to start with this closing argument today, and we'll start the explanation because that's 19 where everything really began. 20 So on Tuesday, August 8th, 2017, Gabriel Valenzuela, 21 who at that time was 24-years-old, was a nursing student at 22 23 CSN. He was returning home just after midnight on Wednesday, August 9th, 2017. Gabriel would become a victim of a 24 well-constructed, but poorly executed plan.

What's a conspiracy? Conspiracy is an agreement or mutual understanding between two or more people. A defendant must intend to commit or aid in the commission of the specific crime agreed to.

Here, what's the mutual understanding between two or more people? Well, DeShawn Robinson gets a text that day at 11:40 A.M. of the day of the shooting, and who's it from? It's from Ray Logan. What did we learn? We learned that Facebook profile picture the detective showed you today, the white — the person in white right there is Raekwon Robertson. That's his Facebook account sending a message to DeShawn Robinson's phone. We have more than two people, because what is it? "Ask DJ if he trying to hit a house tonight. Me, you, Sace. Sace already said yeah." So we have a mutual understanding between four people.

Now, that might not mean anything to you, "Hit a house." Might not be something that's a mutual understanding if you and your kids said it, but it was a mutual understanding and an agreement between those four guys.

The crime is the agreement to do something unlawful. So the crime is actually that agreement; it doesn't matter whether it was successful or not. And if you think about it as a public policy reason, you can imagine why that would be something you'd criminalize, because DeShawn, DeMario, and because Davontae Wheeler's house is up there, I submit to you

he probably got in the car with them, and what did they do? They drove across the city to where Raekwon Robertson lives and where the victim lives.

What was talked about during that car ride? You can think about that and say, oh, I get it, the agreement to do the crime. And then you all get together, you're talking. You got your firearms with you, they're loaded. And you got your friends with you, and that makes you a little tougher. When you're with a group, you're a little stronger. You go to hit on that girl at a bar, it's never fun when you're by yourself, but if you got your boys just down on the other end of that bar, you're more likely to go do it.

And that is what happened that night. These four guys get together, three of them carrying firearms. They go to a convenience store at around 11:27 to 11:30 P.M., and that convenience store is near the victim's residence.

How do we know who these four guys and what their intent was? Well, their intent was to hit a house and they're armed with loaded handguns. DeMario Lofton-Robinson, depicted right there, look at his pocket. What did DeShawn tell you? He was carrying that Interarms Star handgun, that semiautomatic .45 pistol, and you can see it right there bulging out of his pants. The sweater found in the back of his car that he was wearing that night with the Jordan symbol right there that you can see.

And when DeMario and DeShawn's residence is searched, 919 Bagpipe, on August 9th, 2017, that firearm is found by Trigger the dog during the sniffing that Adrian Sandoval told you he released the dog, she goes up, hits on that pink backpack, stays there. The detectives go open it up, and there's the gun with six unspent cartridges left.

DeShawn Robinson. DeShawn Robinson came in here and testified in front of you. That's him. He picked himself out right there in the video surveillance. Raekwon Robertson in the black hoodie right there, the black hoodie in August, the reason that Lucy and Robert thought something was odd, and Lucy ends up calling 311 after Robert Mason calls her and says, hey, I just saw four guys in black hoodies kind of against this wall. It's August.

What happens when Raekwon Robertson's house is searched? The Taurus .22 handgun with .22 caliber bullets right there, hidden underneath that drawer. When the drawer's pulled out, it's right underneath that dresser. Additionally, the Vans or Top-Siders, whatever the wording would be, that can be depicted in that video surveillance is found in his closet.

Davontae Wheeler shown there open carrying on the side, right on his right side. The gun is found wedged in beneath his bed against the -- against that little -- I don't know what that cushion thing is -- with a holster. The

Millennium Taurus .45 with his fingerprint on the magazine that's loaded in that gun. His Huaraches found on the floor of the apartment that he's wearing in that video surveillance, and a Chicago Blackhawks hat that's evident right there in that photo. So that's who the four people are that agreed to go do this crime.

Why this house? Look at it. You guys have seen the photos over and over; we showed them to you. It's a corner house. The wall. Look how that wall provides concealment from that front door. Look where that front door would be; you're hidden from the street.

Where's your getaway car? It's parked on Lindell, facing south. Easy way out. It's on the dark side of the street. Because of that weird mini-cul-de-sac, there's no real lighting there. So, although this is lit up, the garage door is up now -- you guys saw the video surveillance of the body cam -- those garage doors weren't up. That lighting wasn't there when this happened.

Why pick that house? Those are why, because you were going to hit that house and it's an ideal spot. Look how dark it is without that artificial lighting behind that Honda right there. Look where the front door would be, hidden by that eight -- I don't know, eight, ten-foot wall. And there's your car, ready to head south and get out of there on Lindell. You have, at most, one neighbor on your side of the street

that's actually kind of looking at the house right there.

Well-constructed plan, well-constructed conspiracy, but it meets an unexpected jogger. Who expects someone to be jogging at midnight? But Robert Mason jogs past and takes down the license plate number.

(Video is played)

(Stopped playing of video)

MR. BROOKS: And that car was located within 24 hours, and it is 473YZE. Notice the curling on that license plate. Notice the curling on the license plate when it's impounded there at the CSA lab for Metro, and right there in the video surveillance.

So what happens when the car's impounded? Vehicle is located, and there's .45 caliber bullets right there in the glove box, and the two pair of Jordan shoes; one you can see DeMario wearing, and one you can see DeShawn wearing, size 9 and size 11. And then, the car is processed for prints. As you can imagine, DeMario is the driver and owner of that vehicle, so Prints 4 and 5 on that driver's side door come back to him. Additionally, on the hood, his prints are on the hood, almost like you were sitting there, hanging out, talking to people.

DeShawn. Where was the younger brother's fingerprints? Back passenger's side, right there. Where else? Window of that back passenger side, which, when you

look at the video surveillance, that's right where he's getting out; that's where he was seated that night. And you heard from the DNA expert who came in here and talked about the DNA that was presumptively positive for blood on the back of that seat. Who did that come back to? DeShawn Robinson. Additionally, DeShawn's palm print can be found right there on the corner of that car.

What about Davontae Wheeler? When the car was processed and the fingerprints were examined, Davontae Wheeler, who was riding shotgun that night when you look at the video surveillance, right there on the window, on the hood. On the hood, almost like he was sitting there, talking with DeMario. Those right there are all Davontae Wheeler's fingerprints, palm prints on the car.

What about Raekwon Robertson? Also on the hood, and then right behind the driver's seat where he was seated.

That's what happens when they process that car.

Now, the conspiracy, like I said, is the agreement. It doesn't matter whether or not it was successful. Once you agree to commit the crime, you get in the car, got your guns, you're driving that way, you're guilty of a conspiracy.

Doesn't matter -- you don't have to actually finish it off.

So they went to hit a house that night, but instead, what happened? What did you guys learn? An easier target walked -- not jogged -- right into their plan. Why go into

the house? We can't see what's in there. Why kick down the door or why pry open the door? This guy is by himself, walking in a driveway, carrying mail, sorting through mail, paying attention to that around midnight, and that's who they hit instead.

Gabriel Valenzuela was wearing his Polo cargo shorts because that's what you wear in August here in Las Vegas. It's not New York City in November. He was wearing a t-shirt. And he became their easy target to hit. They had their guns; they were loaded. It's not like they were trying to sneak in and out of a house. So they said, "Give me everything you got." They saw an opportunity to hit Gabriel Valenzuela. They asked for everything he had, and that right there is when this turns into what we're going to transition now: the attempted robbery.

So what's a robbery? Robbery is the unlawful taking of personal property. So that's whether the taking was fully completed with or without the victim's knowledge, and that unlawful taking of personal property has to happen against the victim's will. Well, what was this taking attempted as? The taking was by means of force or violence, or fear of injury to his person.

So there's two kind of -- there's a few things, but the two I'm going to focus on is this force, this display of force that you heard about; the grabbing, where the two guys

had him by the collar; the display of guns. Why do you have the gun right there on your hip? Why do the other people have guns? Why do you pull the guns? To obtain or retain someone else's property, or to prevent or overcome resistance to the taking of that property.

Maybe Gabriel said, no, you can't have my stuff, and so rather than just show the guns, something else happened. But you heard DeShawn say nothing ended up being taken. Once the shots were fired, we all kind of headed to the car, we got out of there. So this is an attempt robbery with use of a deadly weapon.

What's an attempt? An attempt is an act done with the intent to commit a crime, and tending but failing to accomplish it. So, because nothing was taken because that plan went awry, they took off running. They intended for it to happen; they intended to take his stuff. "Give me everything you got." They performed some acts towards that, showing guns, grabbing him, encircling him. They failed to consummate because they didn't actually make away with the property. That's why it's an attempt robbery.

Not going to spend a lot of time on this. Deadly weapon. You have an instruction in there that says, "You are instructed a firearm is a deadly weapon." I submit to you, a deadly weapon was used.

So this is going to be kind of like a weird part.

I'm going to try to kind of take this out of order and explain a legal thing here for you guys. In there, when you look at the Indictment that was just read to you, for each crime, you'll see, it says, "By directly or indirectly committing the acts," "By conspiring to commit the crime," or, "By aiding and abetting in the commission of the crime." So there's three different theories of liability where the law will hold you accountable.

For instance, you could -- if we drove to a 7-Eleven -- me and Mr. Pesci drive to 7-Eleven. Let's say he's just the getaway driver. Let's say he just stayed in the car the whole time, but he knows my plan, and I'm carrying a gun on me, I go in, and I hold up the store Clerk. I'm directly committing the robbery there, but he conspired with me because we planned it, loaded the gun. He drove me there, took the route, and he aided and abetted me in the commission of that crime. Waited outside, I got the money, I run back to the car, we take off together. So, to put this in kind of just plain words, you can do it, you can agree to do it, and you can help someone do it.

Now, you must be unanimous that the defendant -each defendant is liable under one of those three theories.

You don't have to agree on the theory of liability. Some of
you, three or four, might think, oh, I think they directly did
this crime. And then three or four others, you say, oh, I

think this defendant did it, but he conspired to do it, and he helped them, and assisted, and he intended that it happen.

And then, one or two others might say, yeah, I think he aided and abetted with the specific intent that they go hit this house and that they go rob Gabriel Valenzuela.

You just all have to be in -- have a unanimous opinion that the defendants are liable; you don't all have to be unanimous on the specific theory of liability, okay? So if you find there's a conspiracy or the defendants aided and abetted with the intent that the crime be committed, that they actually take Gabriel Valenzuela's stuff, that they hit him, that they hit the house, that they brought those guns to use them, the acts of one are the acts of all. The State's not required to prove what each defendant precisely did.

Now, in this situation, you had DeShawn Robinson come in and tell you kind of the interactions. You have some of the forensics that say which gun was fired, which gun — the cartridges go back to this gun, the DNA's on this person, the fingerprints on this one, so you know. But if we didn't have some of that, a defendant doesn't get the benefit — doesn't get to get away because the State can't prove exactly what happened in a dark alley one night. If three people go in this dark alley, and one guy walks away all beat up, and the other three, you know, have his stuff, you can infer what happened. You can infer what happened in that alleyway.

So now let's move to Count 3. Now, just like I just went through the three different theories of liability, I'm going to go through two different theories of first degree murder. So the first one, we're going to talk about murder generally, and then I'm going to talk about the theory that we often see on television.

So what is murder? Murder is the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought, either express or implied. What does that mean? Malice aforethought is doing something wrong intentionally; intentionally doing a wrongful act without legal cause, or excuse, or what the law considers adequate provocation. So malice aforethought's not an accident. Gun didn't just happen to discharge. Malice aforethought's not mischance.

So what is -- now, that's murder. What is first degree murder? Well, we've heard it on television a lot, but let's talk about this willful, deliberate, and premeditated.

Willful. So murder of the first degree is that which is perpetrated by the means of any willful, deliberate, and premeditated killing. Willfulness is the intent to kill; you intended to kill someone.

What do we have here? A bullet, center mass. Why put a bullet in someone's center mass where all their vital organs are? You heard Detective Dosch today. That smaller-caliber bullet clipped the kidney and the spleen. You

do that to incapacitate someone. You do that, you send a projectile into their body, in order to stop their life. This wasn't a warning shot. This wasn't some sort of situation where -- put it in some guy's arm, just, "Hey, back away." What else do you have? Head shot. Why do you put a large caliber round in someone's head? You intend to kill them.

Deliberation. Deliberation is the process of determining upon a course of action to kill as a result of thought, including weighing the reasons for and against the action and considering the consequences of the actions.

Weighing the pros and cons; discussing it while you're driving there; looking for certain houses with your loaded firearms; knowing that your firearm's loaded, watching one bullet get shot, another, another. Four cartridges at the scene.

This was deliberate and the consequences were weighed. The pros and cons, they were decided upon all night. An Interarms Star, the Millennium Taurus .45, and the Taurus .22. Why do you have two .45 caliber semiautomatic handguns? Those are large rounds.

Premeditation. Premeditation is a design, a determination to kill, distinctly formed in the mind by the time of the killing. It need not be for a day, an hour, or even a minute. It can be as instantaneous as successive thoughts of the mind. There's no time requirement. Doesn't have to be that premeditated -- when you see someone waiting

outside of someone's house, and, you know, an ex-girlfriend's scorning you, and you're hiding in her bushes. That doesn't -- that's not what premeditation is. Premeditation can be instantaneous, successive thoughts of the mind.

2.4

What do we have here for premeditation? First shot. How's the first shot fired? Davontae Wheeler is on the left, DeMario's on the victim's right. They're holding him, they're grabbing him, take -- "Give us your property, give us what you got," and the first shot's fired in his stomach. The next shot is fired in his head.

What about the -- what about the third round that we had evidence of? Now, I submit to you, when you look at the forensics, look at the entry. You see an entry wound on that right side of the leg, and then you saw an exit wound -- you have the photos -- right parallel centrally to that one, as though it went in straight, exiting that right leg. And then an entry wound on the left leg, and a .45 caliber bullet found in the upper portion of that calf area in the left leg.

Was it the same bullet? Was it one bullet that entered that right leg and went into the left leg, or was it two? Either way, how does a bullet go right through that right leg and right out in a nice straight line? No one was laying on the ground like a sniper and firing that large caliber bullet.

I submit to you, what probably happened was -- we

learned the first shot was to the stomach. Was the second shot to his head? Was he on the ground, and do they do one more shot just to make sure he can't get up? Just one more while standing over him? Does it go in the right leg, out the right leg, into the left leg, and get caught right there until it's taken out in the autopsy? The right tibia and fibula is broken. The left tibia and fibula is broken. Can't stand, can't get away. Only thing he can do at that point in time is bleed out right there on the driveway. That's premeditated.

Now, there's another way, like I talked about, of being liable for first degree murder. So that one we just went -- we just went over is the willful, premeditated murder. This one we refer to as the felony murder rule, okay? It is first degree murder. And what it says is, "There is a kind of murder which carries with it conclusive evidence of premeditation and malice aforethought." So we just kind of went over malice; we went over premeditation. This is conclusive evidence of it.

And what it is, is when a murder's committed in the perpetration of or attempted perpetration of a robbery. So what this law is saying is, you don't get to roll up to someone's house, all with loaded firearms, try to take their stuff, and when something goes bad, oh, a human life was taken, but it's not murder. The law says this is first degree murder if that happens. If you were attempting to rob someone

with loaded firearms, and you're intending to take their property against their will, and someone dies, you're guilty of first degree murder.

Now, DeShawn kind of laid out the dynamics, and I want to go through it a few different ways. So what did we learn? We learned that Gabriel was in the middle of his driveway, sorting through his mail. Raekwon was directly in front of him, DeMario was on the victim's right, Davontae was on the victim's left, and DeShawn was right near and behind Raekwon. Gabriel was encircled. Why do you encircle him? Why do you put hands on him and grab his collar? Because you intended to take his stuff against his will.

Let's look at it with the photo. How did that -where is everyone located? Raekwon, DeMario, Davontae,
DeShawn, and Gabriel. What do they have on him? Because
Gabriel doesn't have anything on them. What's Raekwon have?
.22 caliber Taurus. What does DeMario have? .45 Interarms
Star. What does Davontae have? The .45 Millennium Taurus.

MR. RUGGEROLI: Judge, I'm going to object, because the testimony was very clear. Mr. Wheeler's gun was excluded as being used for the cartridge cases. And I'm not clear if it's being suggested that this gun is being used at the scene, but the pictures are coming up simultaneously, and that would misstate the evidence that's been presented.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Brooks, do you want to

clarify? 1 2 MR. BROOKS: My wording was, "What does he have on 3 him?" And the pictures --THE COURT: Okay. 4 5 MR. BROOKS: -- actually aren't coming up 6 simultaneously; they're coming up in the animation's 7 succession. THE COURT: Okay, thank you. 8 MR. BROOKS: Now, let's look at the evidence. 9 First, with Raekwon and the gun with Raekwon's DNA on it found 10 at his house. Taurus .22. Right there, Marker number 1, is 11 what? You learned it was a cartridge case with a "C" on the headstamp, a .22 caliber cartridge case, which, when tested, 13 was identified as having been fired from that Taurus .22. 14 And when Raekwon's residence is searched, with the 15 gun, what's found? .22 caliber bullets or unspent cartridges 16 with the headstamp "C" matching exactly like that "C" right there left at the scene. And what was in Gabriel? A 18 smaller-caliber bullet that entered on that left side of the 19 20 abdomen, came to rest around L1, and was taken out during the 21 autopsy. And Anya Lester came in here and testified, and 22 said, I can't identify that bullet as having been fired from 23 that Taurus .22, but it does share similar and general 24

riffling characteristics as having been fired with that

Taurus. So the cartridge is identified to that Taurus. The bullet found, which ricochets off organs, has similar general riffling characteristics; twists and spacing. And Raekwon's DNA was individually included in the mixture as being found on that Taurus .22.

What about DeMario? DeMario was armed with the Interarms Star .45. Now, when Mr. Ruggeroli just objected there, he's correct, and at no point am I or Mr. Pesci going to stand up here today and tell you that number 2, number 3, or number 4, the .45 caliber cartridge cases found at the scene, came from the gun Davontae Wheeler has his fingerprints on and is found at his house. It was identified, those cartridge cases, to having been fired from that Star .45. Additionally, in the early morning hours, the bullet that's found right there, marked by that cone, was recovered and identified as having been fired from that Star .45.

Now, think about where that bullet is, and consider it in conjunction with DeShawn's testimony. DeShawn told you that if where you guys are is Raekwon, and where I am is essentially the victim, Raekwon was in the front of him. Who was to the victim's right? It was DeMario, his brother. Who was to the left? It was Davontae Wheeler. As they're grabbing him, the first shot goes in.

Now, think about what would happen. The first shot goes in, they kind of scatter. What happens? What did you

learn? You learned that the head shot comes entry wound in the right side, exit wound out of the left front skull here. Where would it have traveled? Where was it found? Right over in those bushes, which would make sense from that direction. Additionally, the bullet found in the victim's leg is found, recovered, tested, and identified as having been fired by that .45.

2.2

First degree felony murder. They wanted his stuff, they tried to rob him, they killed him while trying. That's first degree felony murder. It's not second degree. The law holds them accountable for conspiring to go and rob some person of their property when a life's taken.

Now, you have an instruction in there. "In order to use a deadly weapon, there need not be conduct which actually produces harm, but only conduct which produces a fear of harm or force by means or display of the deadly weapon in aiding the commission of the crime." Think about that.

If in that circumstance where I gave that hypo, Mr. Pesci drives me to the store, I go in the store armed, and I hold the gun up, and I tell the Clerk, "Give me all your money," but I don't fire it, I don't shoot it, I still robbed with use of a deadly weapon, because why do I pull the gun? Why am I displaying that gun? As a means of intimidation. Give me what you got so I don't have to ask too many times. Give me what you got; look what I got.

So you don't actually have to fire. If you have that gun holstered on the side of your body, and you're grabbing at the victim while your friends are shooting, and you're telling him, "Give all your stuff," why is it there, why is it loaded, and why is it displayed? You use a deadly weapon when you're displaying it for that intimidation purposes. It does not have to be fired.

Moreover, in the felony murder rule, when those four guys go to commit that robbery, it doesn't matter who pulled the trigger; they all intended that the robbery be accomplished. It wasn't. They intended to take his stuff, "Give me what you got." So you don't have to be the trigger man. Just because I pulled the trigger, if Mr. Pesci's holding the guy up for me when I pull that trigger, he's liable as though he used the deadly weapon, too. He's liable under the felony murder theory, first degree, also.

Now, Raekwon Robertson and Davontae Wheeler can't be merely present. You can't think they were just a spectator. So mere presence at the scene of the crime and knowledge that a crime is being committed, that's not sufficient. You must — you need to be a participant. Can't be merely a knowing spectator.

So let's look at this. Were these two guys merely knowing spectators? They didn't bring crowbars to the house. They didn't bring little devices to pick the lock or tools to

go in and shimmy a door. Why do you bring loaded firearms?

Because you might need to use it. Why are you wearing hoodies in August and huddled up against a wall? Why do you pick that house? You're not just a spectator.

2.0

And why do DeMario and Davontae hold Gabriel Valenzuela by the collar while Raekwon fires the first shot? You're not a knowing spectator. You're not just, oh, I was merely present, propping someone up while grabbing them by the collar, and then watching my friends fire more rounds into his skull and legs.

29 calls between Sace and Lil Homey DeMario between August 2nd and August 9th, 2017. Weren't just random people. Weren't just, oh, I just happened to be in the store with them, I didn't know them. Marcell Solomon came in here and testified. It's not like, oh, I just -- I was like Marcell; I just happened to be there and I was buying cigarettes for them also. That's not what happened.

And DeShawn and Raekwon are calling each other on the day of the plan to hit the house. So you have the text messages of, let's ask DJ if he wanted to hit a house tonight, but DeShawn and Raekwon are also calling each other that day. Merely present?

Look at that headstamp. That's the R-P .45s. You had the evidence and you saw there were a couple kind of scattered around on Davontae Wheeler's floor, one in his

pocket, where the search warrant -- not his pocket at that same time, but a pocket of his pants at his residence, and then a couple just on the floor, those R-Ps, and his gun was loaded with those R-Ps. And one of the cartridges at the scene is an R-P. You saw three different .45 caliber cartridges: a Winchester, an R-P, and the NFC. And then, didn't really make sense.

And then DeShawn came in here, and we were asking him about what was being talked about in the car, and he said they were switching bullets. So why does DeMario's gun have three different headstamp .45s? I submit to you, that's why there's loose bullets; that's where he got them from. Are you merely present if you're switching bullets, giving people different headstamps?

Now, if the jury -- if you guys return a verdict of guilty on first degree murder, it must be unanimous; however, it doesn't have to be unanimous on the theory of first degree murder. So some of you could think, "I think it was willful, deliberate, and premeditated. I think it's first degree there." And some of you might think, "I think it was felony murder. I think they were trying to rob him, something went bad, and Gabriel Valenzuela's life got taken." You just have to be unanimous that it's first degree murder; you don't all have to agree which one of those two, okay?

Now, if the evidence in the case convinces you

beyond a reasonable doubt of guilt of the defendant, you should so find, even though you may believe one or more persons are also guilty. If you guys are sitting there, and have sat through this entire trial, and think, I think DeMario Lofton-Robinson is guilty of first degree murder, I submit to you, you're probably right, but that's not what you're here for. You are not here to consider that. You're here only to consider the charges against Raekwon Robertson and Davontae Wheeler.

Second degree murder, there's an instruction in there, "All murder which is not murder of the first degree is murder of the second degree." This isn't second degree murder. This was willful, deliberate, premeditated, and it was committed during the attempted robbery of Gabriel Valenzuela, so this isn't second degree murder.

Now, this is your Verdict Form, and I know this seems weird, but sometimes people have trouble filling it out, and so just going to go through it. You're going to select one box in each one of these counts. There's three counts and there's two different defendants, so you have a Verdict Form for each defendant; one for Raekwon Robertson and one for Davontae Wheeler.

I submit to you that both of them are guilty of conspiracy to commit robbery, both of them are guilty of attempted robbery with use of a deadly weapon, and both of

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them are guilty of first degree murder with use of a deadly
1
2
    weapon.
             Thank you.
                          Thank you. Mr. Sanft, you may address
 3
              THE COURT:
 4
    the panel in your closing argument.
 5
              MR. SANFT: Yes, Your Honor. Your Honor, may we
 6
    approach, please?
 7
              THE COURT: Of course.
                          (Bench conference)
 8
              MR. SANFT: Are we just going to go all the way
 9
    through with everybody tonight?
10
              THE COURT:
11
                         Yeah.
12
              MR. SANFT:
                         Okay.
13
              MR. PESCI:
                          What?
14
              MR. SANFT:
                         Are we going to go all the way through
15
    with everybody --
16
              MR. PESCI:
                         Okay.
                         -- tonight?
17
              MR. SANFT:
              THE COURT:
18
                          Yeah.
19
              MR. SANFT:
                          Okay.
                       (End of bench conference)
20
                DEFENDANT ROBERTSON'S CLOSING ARGUMENT
21
22
              MR. SANFT: You remember when we first met, and I
23
    had an opportunity to address you in the opening about
    reserving your judgment until the end? If you've been sitting
24
    here the entire time, already making a decision as to what you
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believe the State of Nevada has proven beyond a reasonable doubt, then you haven't done your job.

Once again, I don't believe that's the case. I don't believe that anyone here has made up their minds. However, what I need for you to remember the entire time that you're here is it's not until you go back into that deliberation room, and have that conversation, have that deliberation, get an opportunity to review everything, that that decision ought to be made, okay? That's what we picked you as jurors for and that's what we expect from you.

Now, in this case, what's going to happen is your notes and your recollection will govern in this case, and you will get back the exhibits. Everything that we've shown to you, the pictures that we have and the maps that we've shown to you, those things go back with you, and that, with your recollection, is what's going to govern this case.

Why is that important? It's because during the time that we've spent together in this trial, there may have been things that I have heard that maybe you didn't hear. And when you go back as the 12 individuals that will form this jury and deliberate, whatever you think are the facts in this case will govern, not what I say and not what the State of Nevada says. So what you recall the facts to be is what the facts are. Now I will tell you what I believe the facts have shown in this case, but that doesn't mean anything. It's what you recall it

to be.

2.0

And the jury instructions in this case are the things that the Judge has read to you that you have in front of you, and the most important jury instruction in this case is Jury Instruction number 5. Now, if I can have you turn with me to Jury Instruction number 5. This is the instruction and what the law is in the State of Nevada specifically as to what the definition is of reasonable doubt. It's in here. There's no other explanation for it. It's what is contained within that one page, and this is what the State of Nevada has to prove to you.

And in that instruction, it says that, "The defendant," in this case, Mr. Robertson, "is presumed innocent until the contrary is proved. This presumption places upon the State of Nevada the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt every element of the crime charged and that the defendant," in this case, Mr. Robertson, "is the person who committed the offense."

"A reasonable doubt is one based on reason. It is not mere possible doubt, but is such a doubt that would govern or control a person in the more weighty affairs of life. If the minds of the jurors, after the entire comparison and consideration of all the evidence," all the evidence, "are in such a condition that they can say they feel an abiding conviction of the truth of the charge, there is not a

reasonable doubt. Doubt to be reasonable must be actual, not mere possibility or speculation."

That's reasonable doubt. That's what the State of Nevada has to demonstrate to you. Why is that important in this case? The idea of mere possibility or speculation. I'm going to come back to that at the end, but that portion of this instruction is important in this case.

Now, the core of the State's case, I believe, rests upon the testimony of DeShawn Robinson. He got up on the stand and he testified. The law is very cautious about individuals like DeShawn Robinson. It's very cautious, and let me tell you how. When you look at the jury instruction here, this is Jury Instruction number — number 9. The jury instruction says this: "You have heard testimony from DeShawn Robinson, who was previously charged with conspiracy to commit robbery, attempt robbery with use of deadly weapon, and murder with use of deadly weapon."

And just to get to the point, at the very end of that paragraph, the law says the following: "You should view his testimony with greater caution than that of other witnesses." That's important. That's very important in this case, and I'm going to go over the reasons why. But if you'd turn with me to this instruction, which is Instruction number 11.

Instruction number 11 tells you how to weigh his

testimony against the evidence that's been presented by the State of Nevada. So take out their core, take out Mr. Robinson's testimony, and focus specifically on the evidence that we have in front of you, and imagine that Mr. Robinson

isn't even there, and that's what that jury instruction says.

"In determining whether an accomplice" -- and this is here at the bottom on line 17 of Instruction number 11.
"In determining whether an accomplice has been corroborated, you must first assume the testimony of the accomplice has been removed from the case," meaning you have to basically exclude everything that he said to you on the stand and focus on what the other evidence is.

"You must then determine whether there was sufficient evidence which tends to connect the defendant with the commission of the offense. If there is not sufficient independent evidence" -- bless you -- "which tends to connect the defendant with the commission of the offense, the testimony of the accomplice is not corroborated. If there is such sufficient independent evidence which you believe, then the testimony of the accomplice is corroborated."

So you have to basically say, let's not even imagine him here. What evidence do we have that tends to connect Mr. Robertson to a murder; to the murder of this innocent person that died here in this case? We have a gun, right? There was a gun that they found that's Mr. -- that's in Mr. Robertson's

possession or in his house. You have a text message, you've seen that text message, and we have a convenience store video.

What other things do we have besides that? Well, okay, we have fingerprints, but I'm going to get to that in terms of what's on the car. Outside of that one thing, what else do we have? Those are the things that the State of Nevada has demonstrated to you, if you exclude Mr. Robinson's statements up on the stand, that would demonstrate to you that my client's guilty of murder.

Now, in this case, let's talk about the gun. Same caliber as the bullet found in the victim. It's a .22. It's not an exotic caliber. Anyone ever heard of a .22 rifle, a .22 firearm? It's not exotic. The gun is found in Mr. Robertson's apartment, and DNA of Mr. Robertson is found on the gun, right? We can all agree to that. That's what you heard, this is what the State of Nevada has proven to you during the time that we spent together, but how do we know that that gun was used in a murder, right?

So we had someone testify and talk about riffling on the inside and so forth, but the bullet in this case does not demonstrate that. What does it demonstrate to you? It demonstrates that there is generally similar riffling that is not unique. She said it; she testified to that on cross-examination. There are other gun manufacturers that would have that same riffling.

So how can you differentiate between the gun that Mr. Robertson had versus the gun that fired the bullet that killed this person? The only thing that we have is we can't determine that it came from that gun. Once again, remember, it's your recollection. If you recall that this expert said something completely different from what I'm telling you right now, then that governs. But what I recall that expert testifying to is that gun cannot be conclusively determined to be the gun that fired that bullet that killed that person in this case. Not beyond a reasonable doubt.

Now, DNA. It would make sense, right? If it's Mr. Robertson's gun, his DNA would be on it. But there's another set of DNA that's on that gun. Do we know who it is? No. We have an interesting thing though, because Mr. Robertson's DNA is found on the actual gun, but what DNA is found on the clip inside the gun? It's not Mr. Robertson's DNA. It's some other person, some other profile that's on the inside of the magazine.

Why is that important to you? Because if you're going to fire a gun -- say you just pick up the gun and hold it. Does that mean you want to fire the gun? No. But if you really want to fire the gun, what are you going to do? You're going to load the gun. You're going to take the clip out, you're going to put bullets in that gun, and you're going to shove that clip back in that gun. That's what typically

happens if you're intending on using that gun, but it's not Mr. Robertson's profile that's located on that magazine in that gun.

Now, State says, well, this is a well-constructed but poorly executed plan. I would have no problem with that statement but for the fact that they're including Mr.

Robertson in the idea that somehow he came up with the plan.

We had one text that says, "Hey, let's go hit a house tonight." Do we have any proof beyond a reasonable doubt that that actually happened? What we have is, and what we're going to get to is, we don't; nothing beyond a reasonable doubt that tells you as you sit here right now that Mr. Robertson actually went out and did exactly that, or did something that led to the death of this individual.

Let me show you this. The convenience store robbery (sic), right? The timing of it. You'll have an opportunity to take back that video and look at it, and you'll refer to your notes as to when you believe that that video was taken in terms of what time. But look at the individuals as they come in, and look at the person that they are saying is Mr. Robertson in this case. Do they look like people that are going to go out and commit a crime? Does it feel that way when you look through this video; determine that, hey, these guys are shifty?

We've had some discussion about the Clerk who says,

you know what, I felt uncomfortable when four individuals I didn't know walk into the store. The Clerk was white. Those individuals were black. They walk into the store, and he says, oh, I don't recognize them, so I felt uncomfortable. Really?

Mr. Solomon today on the stand, they asked him, did you feel uncomfortable? And the answer was he didn't feel uncomfortable, but these people had approached him, and he felt apprehensive for a second; why are you approaching me? And the reason why he was uncomfortable is because now they're asking him to go and buy cigarettes for them. Does that sound like they're -- Mr. Robertson's somehow planning this get-together to go and commit a crime?

In addition to that, what we don't have in this case that would have been important is the distance between the store, and the residence, and the crime scene. That's not established in this case. What we have is a map, and that map is State's Exhibit number 6. In that map, you're going to see where the store is, and you're going to see where the shooting takes place, and then you're going to see where my client lives, and then you're going to figure out the time.

And what you're going to look at when you realize how much time potentially is there, there's too much time to sit here and say beyond a reasonable doubt that that guy

committed a murder. Because here's the thing; you know what would make better sense? They're in a convenience store, Solomon goes in and buys them cigarettes, they come out with the cigarettes, they're smoking the cigarettes, and they leave. Then they go and commit the murder ten minutes later, right next to the convenience store, the next neighborhood over, something along those lines.

You have at least 30 minutes between the time that they're in the convenience store to the time of the murder in this case where there's too many things that could have happened, including the fact that my client had been home. You know why? Because he doesn't live in North Las Vegas; he just lives down the street. So what evidence do you have that would show you beyond a reasonable doubt that my client was present during the shooting of this person? Too much time.

Now, that instruction that I pointed out to you, which is Instruction number 11, the first part of it talks about how, okay, well, "A conviction shall not be had on the testimony of an accomplice unless the accomplice is corroborated by other evidence which in and of itself, and without the aid of the testimony of the accomplice, tends to connect the defendant in the commission of the offense," right? "Tends to connect."

But I want you to turn with me to the middle of that instruction, and this is Instruction number 11. This is the

middle paragraph, and this is what it says: "You are instructed that DeShawn Robinson is an accomplice. However, it is not necessary that the corroborating evidence be sufficient in itself to establish every element of the offense charged or that it corroborate every fact to which the accomplice testifies." Here's the key: "Evidence to corroborate accomplice testimony does not suffice if it merely casts grave suspicion on a defendant."

You're sitting here right now, thinking in your minds, there's just too much. Take that guy out of the equation that testified, there's just too much other evidence. But is it really too much evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, or are we just talking about a feeling of grave suspicion? Gosh, there's just too many little bits and pieces that connects that guy to a murder. The gun. Well, we can't tell if the gun is really firing in this case. Oh, well, because of the location. Well, there's all kinds of reasons why he's in the area.

But when you look at that instruction, it says very clearly you have to consider the fact that, if it just shows that you're gravely suspicious, that's not enough to say that that guy did it beyond a reasonable doubt.

Continue on. Line 13. "Further, where the connecting evidence shows no more than an opportunity to commit a crime, simply proves suspicion, or it equally

supports a reasonable explanation pointing to innocent conduct on part of the defendant, the evidence is deemed to be insufficient." So think about it. You're feeling one way, and you're saying to yourself, no, there's just too many little bits and pieces that help me feel good about the idea that I'm going to solve this murder, but can you say that it's beyond a reasonable doubt or if it's just grave suspicion?

Now, in addition to that, you have to ask yourself, can you say as you sit here right now that you have an abiding conviction of the truth of the charge? Meaning that, can you feel 100 percent that that guy was present, and that guy pulled out a gun and shot this man in cold blood? Can you feel that abiding conviction of the truth of the charge, or is it, once again, grave suspicion?

Now, the State says, well, it's -- wearing a hoodie in August. You know, people wear things all the time. I don't know. August, yeah, I would say that it's a pretty hot time of year, but I've seen hoodies being worn by people in August and it doesn't tell me that that is a crime being committed or going to be committed.

In addition to that, calls between people without you knowing what the substance of those calls are, just because there's (indiscernible) doesn't mean that there's a crime. How can you say that? But because of the fact that we're taking these little bits and pieces, we're trying to say

-- State of Nevada is -- we've proven our case to you beyond a reasonable doubt; you are going to connect those little bits and pieces for us.

what evidence could have helped us? The detective says today, "We don't do that after four hours." But it's interesting because everything that he talked about was stuff that deals specifically with contamination of evidence.

Meaning, if you're going to -- if your hands -- in this case, if you're firing a gun, there's a presumption that maybe there's what's called gunshot residue on your hands; but if you come in contact with something else, then it becomes contaminated because something else may have gunshot residue on it; i.e., handcuffs, because police officers fire guns and they may have gunshot residue on those handcuffs; or you get in the back of a police car, there may be gunshot residue in the back of a police car.

But the question that was asked wasn't about this four-hour period, but it was about the idea that, hey, if you got a black hoodie, and you're thinking, oh, yeah, guy with black hoodie shot a gun, and then you go to a house like my client's house, and you go in and there's a black hoodie, why wouldn't you just at least test it to see if that black hoodie had gunshot residue on it? Why not? What would preclude you from giving you the evidence that you need to say beyond a reasonable doubt that he committed a murder? That would have

helped us, right?

It would have helped us if we had a third-party witness. Say the runner walks -- runs right past and says, "You know what, I looked directly into that guy's eyes. That's the guy who didn't fire." It would have been good, right? Because it would have put him at the scene. I wouldn't have this discussion. We wouldn't be sitting here looking at me like, okay, sit down already. We wouldn't be doing that, but we don't have that.

And you know what also would have helped us in this case, is this. Don't you think that should have happened? We have one ping, and that's it. We don't have anything to determine at all that his cell phone was even in the area of where this happened. That's it.

But let's take a look at DeShawn for a second. If you recall, one of the first things he says to me, "I lied," right? Great witness. "I lied." Great. Right, he lied. But when did he lie? Did he lie when he first got arrested? Because what he told detectives when he first got arrested was not what he told you on the stand here yesterday or the day before, so when did he lie?

Did he lie when he talked to detectives? Because he told you that, but could he have lied now, talking to you?

Did he lie when he was meeting with detectives in a proffer?

We don't have evidence of what happened during that proffer.

We don't know what he told detectives at that point.

But think about this. He entered in an Alford plea with the Court, meaning he told the Court, look, here's my guilty plea. And what I asked him specifically on the stand is he didn't get up and tell the Judge what he told you; somebody else did. Somebody else got up and said, here's what the charges are, and here's what the evidence is that we would need to prove this person's guilty of the crime. He never did that. So we don't have anything that says, this is the details that he's been consistent about the entire time.

The only details we have is the first time he got arrested, which, by the way, don't you think, hey, you know what, I committed a crime, I killed somebody or I helped kill somebody, you'd call the police? It wasn't until he got arrested that he goes and he sits down with detectives, and then he lies to them. So which one do you believe? Do you believe what he told you today, or yesterday, or the day before on the stand? What makes that any different from what he told detectives the first time around and what he didn't tell the Court when he entered in his plea?

Where's the credibility? Where's the thing that tells you, I can believe this person 100 percent? He has been waiting for over a year for this benefit. The benefit in this case is when he told you, "I had to get it off my chest. I went and talked to -- I told the State. I just had to get

this off my chest." He told you he walked in without a negotiation, and then he walked out with the State of Nevada agreeing to drop the murder charge against him. Really? Is that how that works? His benefit was he's not looking at a murder charge, the most significant, serious charge that we can imagine in this community.

And he has another benefit. Because of his age, he's been kept in juvenile detention. He told you that being in the adult jail is not where he wants to be. He's had multiple opportunities to benefit from getting up here.

And let me tell you one other thing. His testimony to you on the stand was very significantly different from what he told detectives initially. During that time period, during the time that he got arrested to the time he talked to you, he's had opportunity to talk to the detectives, and to review discovery in his case, to go over the facts for himself because he's a defendant. He's had an opportunity to see what exactly it is that the State of Nevada has charged or alleged in this case.

And as we look at it, he doesn't care about these two guys. His future depends on him talking about two guys that he barely knows, according to what he says, and they're not his brother. It would have been interesting if his brother was sitting right over there. That would be a different thing, but it's not. It's not his family, it's not

his blood. It's just two guys. He doesn't care about them, so why not do whatever he can to get the benefit, which is to get the murder charge dropped against him?

Now, going back again to what I had said about "not mere possibility or speculation," which is Instruction number 5. This is what the State of Nevada wants you to rely on, because we can't account for that time, and we don't have anybody that says 100 percent -- we don't have evidence outside of this person who's lying that this man over here was present and pulled the gun out and shot this person. We don't have physical evidence; we don't have anything tying him to that actual shooting.

What the State of Nevada would like for you to do is to speculate. They would like for you to basically rely on the idea that, hey, we've proven it to you beyond a reasonable doubt, so help us out and make that jump for us so we can say it's beyond a reasonable doubt. That's all this is.

So as you sit here right now, you have to ask yourself, have they proven to you beyond a reasonable doubt that that man pulled out a gun and shot this man in cold blood? Is it grave suspicion, and do you have an abiding conviction of the truth? Can you say that you have an abiding conviction that that man did that?

Now, when I had asked you in voir dire about this, you know, where there's smoke, there's fire, it's important in

this case, because he's sitting right there. And yeah, he's connected to these people. There's his fingerprints on the car, and he's in the convenience store, if you believe that. Yeah, of course, he's all those things; he's there, he's there. But could he have been there at the time that the shooting took place?

2.3

So when the State says, well, you know, to me, that's all that smoke; well, if there's smoke, there must be fire, right? But there are times when there is smoke when there is no fire. How many times have we ever seen where you have that happen? You're at a light, and you're looking at the car in front of you, and there is this smoke coming out of the car. Is that a fire, or is that a guy vaping inside of his car?

That's the question of the day. Just because there's smoke, and the State of Nevada says, oh, there's smoke, he's part of it, he's responsible, he pulled out a gun and shot somebody, is it really the case? If you dig deep enough, just because there's smoke doesn't necessarily mean that there is fire. It could be something completely different. You have to have the courage to hold the State of Nevada to its burden.

This is a case that is horrible. This is a case that should never have happened in our community. We watched video of this family being torn apart, seeing this person

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laying on the ground bleeding for no reason whatsoever.
 1
 2
   hasn't affected you emotionally, it should. We want someone
 3
   to pay the price for this, we want someone to be held
   responsible, but you cannot rush to judgment and think, well,
 4
    if there's smoke, there's fire; he must be the guy because the
 5
    State of Nevada tells you that that must be the guy.
 7
              You have to have the courage to say, maybe we don't
 8
   have the right guy here because maybe the State of Nevada has
 9
   not proven its case beyond a reasonable doubt. And when you
   do so in this case, what you will have to come back with is a
10
   verdict of not quilty. Thank you.
11
12
              THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Ruggeroli?
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              MR. RUGGEROLI: Your Honor, may I approach the Clerk
14
    for an exhibit?
15
              THE COURT: Yes, of course.
16
                      (Pause in the proceedings)
17
              MR. RUGGEROLI:
                             May I, Your Honor?
18
              THE COURT: Yes, yes, thank you.
19
              MR. RUGGEROLI:
                              Thank you.
20
                 DEFENDANT WHEELER'S CLOSING ARGUMENT
21
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Ladies and gentlemen of the jury,
22
   I'm going to ask that you pay attention to what I say. I do
23
   have a few things to put on the overhead, but really, I
   believe that you've paid attention to many of the details.
24
   And a lot of the things that I'm going to mention have been
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already mentioned by Mr. Sanft potentially or are already covered in the instructions.

But I'm sure that you have paid attention, and so if you remember something, keep note of it, because I would not be surprised if you have more items of particular interest to my client, Mr. Wheeler, than I might have been able to keep up with.

I want to remind you that I only represent Mr. Wheeler. I am not here to accuse anybody at all, and everything that I'm talking to you about has to do with my defense of Mr. Wheeler solely in this case.

In this case, at the beginning, I did say to you that the State was not going to meet their burden as to Mr. Wheeler beyond a reasonable doubt. And after listening to the evidence and paying attention to what the State's case against Mr. Wheeler was, I believe that you'll find that he is still not guilty because the State has not removed that presumption of innocence. They did not prove their case against him beyond a reasonable doubt.

I said in the opening, and it remains true at closing argument, in order to have confidence of guilt for you to comfortably convict someone and to have belief beyond a reasonable doubt, you deserve to have evidence that consists of essentially three things.

One, a reliable -- reliable and trustworthy

testimony from the witness. And in this particular case, the main witness against Mr. Wheeler was DeShawn Robinson. I also said at the opening statement that you should not have a situation that is so suspicious and convoluted. And third, you deserve to have a situation where there hasn't been a rush to judgment by the police, and you deserve, at minimum, an adequate investigation.

Now, after listening to everything, I would argue to you that you do not have any of those three. You have unreliable and untrustworthy testimony from DeShawn Robinson. You have a suspicious and convoluted situation with insufficient or no corroboration specifically regarding whether Mr. Wheeler was present at the scene on Dewey.

And this is very, very important, because I said to you in the beginning -- and I'm going to bring it up because the State I don't think addressed this in their closing argument. I said that there were five people present at the Short Line Express, but there were only four present at the Dewey address. That's a situation that needs more explanation, but not from the defense, because I don't have any burden, and this is borne out by the jury instructions.

The burden is on the State, and I'm going to likely repeat that a number of times, but you all were asked questions during the selection process about whether or not a defense -- a defense attorney, a defendant, has any burden to

prove anything.

I don't have a burden to prove who was present. The State has the burden of proving that my client was present at the scene, and the only evidence they have is the untrustworthy and unreliable testimony of DeShawn Robinson. He has a motive to lie.

Additionally, the State did rush to judgment. If you look at what was testified to, they started their investigation in the very early morning hours of August 9th, 2017, and then they got information which led them to the Short Line Express, and they got video, and on that video was someone that had open carry. That, and I'm arguing to you, is what directed the path of the initial steps of the investigation, and it limited what they allowed themself to consider, including alternative suspects, including other witnesses.

And you heard from Mr. Solomon. I said that there would be an independent witness. I'm going to get back to him in a minute. But based on that rush to judgment about open carry, "Let's follow this," it essentially put blinders on the investigation. And because of that, you did not have an adequate investigation to find Mr. Wheeler guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

You're able to consider your common sense considerations about a number of things that are discussed.

There is a jury instruction regarding that. And if you trust your common sense, at a minimum, you're going to see that Mr. Robinson's testimony is highly suspect.

Some of the evidence in this case that I want to touch on now is that we've got Mr. Robinson claiming in one particular portion of his testimony -- and he had to be shown his actual statement to the police. "We pulled into the apartments on Tropicana and Jones and had to pick up another dude. I'm like, why are you trying to pick somebody else up? There's already four people in the car."

I asked him -- this was my last question -- if you've got four in the car, you already have four, and you pick up one more, how many does that make? Five. Well, I would submit to you, ladies and gentlemen, that they picked somebody up on Tropicana, and then there was a fifth, and they had to pick up the fifth person.

If you believe that Mr. Wheeler was present, it would make sense that he's the fifth person. The jogger, Mr. Mason, testified. So we're going from Short Line, five. Mr. Solomon, he did waver, but he's only trying to be honest. Remember, I asked him, what was the first number that you used? Five. And you also said that there were two in the front seat, and three in the back seat. Those were his statements.

He equivocated a little bit because it's been a long

time; he's trying to be honest. He went back and saw that there was some wavering. That number five is very important because that is doubt. That is doubt that that fifth person, who we're suggesting would be Mr. Wheeler, was not present, and was one of four at the Dewey address.

2.0

We have the four -- four people established by Mr. Mason, because Mr. Mason was doing his best to be honest with you, but he testified that there were four dark-skinned, black male adults, all wearing dark clothing at Dewey. He said that he looked in the vehicle and he didn't see anybody else there. He was very attentive to a number of details.

But in State's 323 -- I'm going to go back a little bit. He said that there were four dark-skinned individuals. And the reason why that's important is because, in making a description, I think he's just trying to be helpful. He also says that they were black male adults in dark clothing. It's been suggested that Mr. Wheeler is there in the white hat, which is not dark, and that that is either red or maroon that he's wearing, with red or maroon shoes. You can't see them so much. Red or maroon shoes.

And if you look at him, even his posture and pose is -- there's three others there, all wearing dark, and if you had to pick one that did not belong, it would be the individual in red with the white cap.

Additionally -- and this is important because you

did not hear this on the State's closing argument. Who's Adrian Robinson? Adrian Robinson is the brother of DeShawn Robinson, who's also the brother of DeMario Lofton-Robinson. Similar in age, similar in features. And you didn't hear almost anything about that person, which I'm going to suggest to you — and again, please note, I can't prove who the fifth person was. I can't prove certain things because I'm not obligated to, and as a defense attorney, I don't do Metro's job.

They have -- had evidence though. You heard DeShawn get surprised when I said, well, wait, who's Adrian? Because you spoke to the police the day after the shooting. You mentioned your brother Anthony; you mentioned your sister's boyfriend Johnquiel Brown. The police followed up on them, they got their DNA, they did the work on them, but they didn't follow up and get DNA for Adrian. Adrian is a missing link here and you don't have sufficient investigation to exclude him.

I don't have a burden to prove that it was him, but I'm saying that that individual there, if you had to pick one that does not match, one person looks like they're going out and doing things; the others are dressed very similarly in dark clothing.

I would also submit to you that his skin pigment is lighter, significantly lighter. So when you have Mr. Mason,

who's just a guy jogging, trying to do the best that he can to ID, and he doesn't say, well, you know, there was one guy that had a white hat; and he doesn't say, well, one of them was wearing red; and he doesn't say, by the way, there were three dark-skinned black male adults, and say that there was one of the four that was light-skinned, he just includes a description, these are doubts for you. These are reasonable doubts, because Mr. Wheeler was not present at Dewey.

Additionally, it's hopefully very clear to you now, especially because the State did clarify this during their closing argument, that the gun that was found in Mr. Wheeler's house has been completely excluded from having fired the three cartridge cases that were recovered or any of the bullets at the scene. So that gun is excluded.

So, in addition to being dressed dissimilarly, and having a very conspicuous light-colored hat, and having conspicuously lighter-colored skin than the others, you've got an individual that also supposedly is going out with an open carry, advertising to the world before the fact that he's going to be a part of this sophisticated scheme to rob somebody.

The evidence doesn't establish that. It certainly doesn't establish that beyond a reasonable doubt, and I would say that it's actually illogical that individual would be dressed like that and go through with this in the way that the

State is trying to prove to you beyond a reasonable doubt. Mr. Wheeler was not a part of any conspiracy to commit a crime.

The State has shown you a text that doesn't have any bearing directly from Mr. Wheeler. Supposedly, you've got a text from Mr. Robertson to DeShawn, but I asked the detective that had the opportunity to analyze his phone, Mr. Wheeler's phone, and this is very important because you don't have texts from Mr. Wheeler concerning this crime. I asked her, and it's in her report, and she agreed.

There are texts a couple of hours before the crime

-- and this is regarding Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Robertson. There
are texts a couple of hours before the crime and several hours
after, but no mention of the crime. Additionally, in terms of
Mr. Lofton, there's nothing logically around the time of the
crime.

There is no conspiracy. DeShawn is the one that's making a statement about what he thought, and there's no evidence that Mr. Wheeler was a part of this conspiracy. There's no evidence, reliable evidence, believable, trustworthy evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that Mr. Wheeler was a co-conspirator or aided and abetting (sic) before this crime that happened on Dewey.

There's no reliable, trustworthy, credible, or believable evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that Mr. Wheeler

was present at Dewey. The only evidence that he was at Dewey comes from DeShawn Robinson, who is not trustworthy, who's not credible, and has motives that are highly suspect.

After hearing the evidence in this case, you may have more questions than answers, but it would not be a stretch to say that you have more doubts than certainty.

There's a jury instruction that was mentioned, it's number 9. And this deals with the agreement that Mr. Robinson entered, and the fact that he has received a benefit, and he hasn't been sentenced yet.

And I would like you to just refer to number 9, refer to number 10, and 11 when you go back. It's already been touched on, so I'm not going to post those, but I am going to ask, on number 11 -- this was touched on a little bit by Mr. Sanft. When you're determining whether an accomplice has been corroborated -- so Mr. Robinson, whether or not he's been corroborated -- assume that the testimony has been removed.

So what testimony or what evidence is there in this case that Mr. Wheeler was actually present at the scene at Dewey when this shooting happened? Mr. Mason cannot corroborate that. Mr. Mason said that there were four dark-skinned, black male adults, all wearing dark clothing. That would exclude Mr. Wheeler. It doesn't corroborate DeShawn.

What evidence do you have that Mr. Wheeler was present? Well, do you have DNA? No, Mr. Wheeler has been excluded from DNA. The police found cigarettes, which the expert testified that that could be a very good source that would hold saliva, and then be capable of being used, but — this is really important. They tested the DNA with the known contributors and ruled some people out for the cigarette butts. That was right at the scene. They couldn't exclude Adrian because the detectives didn't get his DNA.

So these loose ends keep multiplying, which are doubts as to who was actually present at Dewey. They didn't follow up and you don't have that evidence. They have cigarette butts, they have a fidget spinner, they have glasses, but they don't have a source from Adrian to test to exclude him. So there's no corroboration for DeShawn Robinson as far as Mr. Wheeler being present at Dewey.

Mr. Mason, I would point out, was also not asked to identify whether or not Mr. Wheeler was one of the individuals when he was in court, so there's no evidence of Mr. Mason identifying Mr. Wheeler. I mentioned to you that there's no DNA from Mr. Wheeler. There's no fingerprint evidence from the crime scene. The limited fingerprint evidence was simply of the firearm. There's no footprint evidence.

Now, Detective Dosch I think got a little ahead of himself and he started to make statements that he couldn't

back up, because he had to rely on other people, other detectives, other sources, and he's not an expert. I asked him, everybody's got -- well, not everybody, but you would think the people that were there have two feet. And so I wanted to know, how many would that mean total; how many footprints? He didn't remember. There's no evidence.

I would also like you to consult with your notes and see if anybody recalls, but I believe that Mr. Relato, Mr. Valenzuela's cousin, I thought he may have also testified that he was not wearing shoes. Now, as Mr. Sanft said, you're the arbiters of what the facts are, but somebody may have been paying attention, and I think that Mr. Relato indicated that he was not wearing shoes. And there was no testimony about whether or not the detective paid attention to whether there were actually footprints as opposed to footwear prints.

There's also no evidence of blood spatter. We didn't have an expert. Mr. Sanft mentioned a number of things that would have been helpful, but the way that DeShawn's highly suspicious account of this event occurred, if you were to believe it, is that Mr. Valenzuela was essentially being pulled apart at safe enough distance that shots could be fired from DeMario, and not only did nobody else get hit, but then there's no blood spatter that would have got on whoever else was holding him. There's no evidence of blood spatter on any of their clothing, and that's different from gunshot residue.

There's also no gunshot residue. We don't have any photos of whether or not DeShawn or DeMario, who were arrested pretty much that day or very late the next day, had any injuries from a scuffle. Did that happen? Wouldn't it have been helpful if the detectives would have photographed not only Mr. Valenzuela's palm to see if he had any skin under his fingernails and things like that, but what about DeMario and DeShawn? If there was a scuffle, follow up on that and see if they've got any fresh injuries.

I mentioned to you, there is some evidence of alternative suspects, specifically regarding Adrian, but it is limited because of the lack of initiative by the police.

This has already been touched on, but DeShawn's own story -- again, he made statements which he said, I lied to the detectives. I asked him, you indicate five here. How does it help your story to create five if there is no five? It doesn't help you avoid being a suspect in this case. It doesn't really make sense. What makes sense is there was five. That makes sense because you've got an independent witness, Mr. Solomon, making statements that there were five at the Short Line Express, and then Mr. Mason saying only four at the Dewey address.

He hasn't -- DeShawn hasn't been sentenced yet, so he still has some obligations. So I asked him, how do we know that you didn't shoot? And that seemed to stir him up. But

then I followed up, I said, because all you're giving the jury is your word; you don't have corroborating evidence. You didn't videotape it; you didn't take pictures of it. You're the one that admitted to being present, you're the one that actually says, I was there when this atrocity occurred, and you're the one that got the benefit of this bargain where you didn't even have to admit guilt. And now you're showing up to court, prior to sentencing, and you're telling the jury this version of events. But you didn't tell the detectives you had another brother, and your story is highly convoluted and suspicious. And I would suggest to you that he has a motive to protect that other individual.

These are all questions, but really, the translation is -- and it goes back to Instruction number 5 about reasonable doubt. These things are all reasonable doubts as to whether the State proved that Mr. Wheeler is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

Is DeShawn protecting a fifth person? I don't have a burden to prove it, but that is a reasonable doubt. Is that person Adrian Robinson, his brother, who matches the description of the people that were present? I can't prove it, but that is a reasonable doubt. DeShawn admitted to lying; that is more reasonable doubt. He has motives. He has reasons that he may mislead. These are all reasonable doubts.

The police could have done a better job once they

realized that Mr. Wheeler's gun was excluded from having been used. They could have supplemented their reports. There's no reason not to go out and get the DNA from Adrian to make the exclusion of the cigarette butts or any other piece of evidence. There's no evidence that they did anything that they should have done regarding eliminating that alternative suspect, not to mention others that they may have followed up on.

So please consult with your notes when you consider all these things. I would not be surprised if you had additional items; things that are reasonable doubts as to Mr. Wheeler's quilt.

Keep in mind that Detective Dosch was not present during the interview of DeShawn. He is not an expert. He was not the one that made the call about a number of things regarding the investigation, because I asked him, well, was it you or Detective Jaeger that would do and say don't test Mr. Valenzuela's car? Well, that really would have been Jaeger. Well, we don't have any evidence from Detective Jaeger. We only have Detective Dosch, and he can't answer for Detective Jaeger.

Should they have probably processed the car? Well, he didn't think so, but it wasn't really his decision.

Certainly would have been helpful because, although he didn't say he thought that there were any reasons why the car would

have been involved, I'm sure you could think of some why it may have been.

Additionally, who set the crime scene and limited it? This is Exhibit 39, and I put this up on the board with one of the crime scene analysts. And you'll see, if north is up, east would be where Lindell was, and the crime scene is here, which, all the way out on the wing here, number 10, I asked him about this fidget spinner, so it's a bit removed from that crime scene.

But importantly, they sectioned off this part, which is on the east side of this diagram. And there was limited testimony about what they did to follow up, and why limit it to just these parameters? Who made those decisions? Dosch wasn't the only one; he was the co-lead detective.

Can't see DNA, so how do we know that there wasn't suspect DNA on Mr. Valenzuela's vehicle? It just wasn't tested. No fidget spinner, no cigarettes. Detective Dosch is not a shoe expert. None of the shell casings came back. And now, again, I'm really focused on evidence supposedly against Mr. Wheeler. No cell phone triangulation regarding Mr. Wheeler. The DNA was excluded as to Mr. Wheeler. No blood spatter. I mentioned the struggle and potential fresh wounds. No identification in court.

So what you have is a situation where there are doubts. I think that it is very, very reasonable doubt to

suggest that there are five people present at the Short Line Express, four people present at Dewey. Mr. Wheeler should be excluded as one of those four individuals because of Mr. Mason's testimony and because of Mr. DeShawn Robinson's untrustworthy testimony. His gun was not used.

2.0

And so, you must hold the State to its burden, and that is a high burden. The State did not meet that burden as to Mr. Wheeler. And I'd like you to think about this because this is really such a very important role that you're playing. As a community, we can't afford to get the wrong person. We can't afford to convict somebody that wasn't present, but we can't afford to convict somebody that the State doesn't prove beyond a reasonable doubt is guilty.

They haven't established a conspiracy. They haven't established aiding and abetting by Mr. Wheeler. They have not proven their case to you beyond a reasonable doubt.

So if you do what I asked you from the beginning a good jury does, do what a good juror does: evaluate the trustworthiness or the lack thereof of the witnesses; don't rush to judgment, don't do what the police did; pay attention to all the details; ask yourself, are there reasonable doubts; fulfill your duty as jurors; and if you do so in this case, I believe that you will find there are too many reasonable doubts, and you will find Mr. Wheeler not guilty of all counts. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you very much. And the State may begin their rebuttal.

MR. PESCI: Thank you, Your Honor.

STATE'S REBUTTAL CLOSING ARGUMENT

MR. PESCI: Ladies and gentlemen, anybody need to stretch; need to stand up for a second? If you do, please do. We're almost there. I beg your indulgence for a little bit longer.

So, at the very beginning of this trial, during the jury selection, there were some questions asking about everyone's opinions of firearms. There was even some questions about open carry. You heard some questions to your other jurors. People expressed -- a few people expressed an uncomfortableness with the concept of open carry.

Now, I'm not allowed to do this, but I wish I could. Just maybe pretend right now I've got a gun on my hip, and the whole time I'm arguing to you, pretend I've got a gun on my hip. And ask yourself, ladies and gentlemen, if I with a gun on my hip were to come up, and demand, and say, "Give me everything you got," or if my co-defendant said, "Give me everything you got" when I've got a gun on my hip, even if I don't take it out, but it's displayed, open carrying, would the victim be uncomfortable, just like some of the jurors said that they would be if they saw someone walking in open carry?

Now, mind you, open carry's legal. That's a legal

thing, right? But there's still an uncomfortableness associated with it that some of the jurors said. And ask yourself, would the victim be feeling that uncomfortableness when it's more than just a gun on the hip; it's, "Give me what you got," it's another person pulling out a gun? And ask yourself, was a deadly weapon used?

The instruction specifically tells you that you can use a deadly weapon even if you don't pull it out. A deadly weapon was used by everybody in this case, including Davontae Wheeler, who didn't shoot. We have never said he shot. There's this argument that somehow we're saying that. No, we're not saying that. We're saying he had a gun, it was on his hip at least, and it was displayed, and it was utilized, just like some of the jurors who had that fear, to be intimidated — the victim to be intimidated.

Now, you were told during the jury selection -staying with this jury selection -- to be careful, cautious;
don't rush to judgment; "Where there's smoke, there's fire,"
you can't accept that concept. We just saw a great picture
about someone vaping, right? So you shouldn't rush to
judgment by saying, where there's smoke, there's fire, right?
That should be applied to these defendants; that's the way I
understood it, right?

But somehow, some way, I don't even comprehend how Adrian Robinson has come into this case as the fifth person

who really did this. Is there any smoke, let alone fire, around Adrian Robinson? You were told a few minutes ago they did not get DNA from Adrian Robinson. You heard from every single CSA who took a buccal swab from a defendant that they had to have a search warrant from a judge to get in there and start taking someone's DNA. You don't get to willy-nilly walk up to someone and say, you know what, I think you might be the fifth person; open your mouth, I want to take some buccal swabs. You have to be connected to the case. You have to be somehow tied into this.

2.3

You were told, quote, "You do not have sufficient evidence to exclude Adrian Robinson." You have no evidence to include Adrian Robinson, zero, but somehow we're supposed to allow the concept of smoke and fire being applied to him so that we can make a fifth person be the real killer who did this, right?

Detective Dosch, he took the stand. He said, spoke to him and he was excluded. That's the evidence. Speculation by attorneys, that's not evidence. Detective Dosch said he was excluded.

And ask yourself -- put Detective Dosch to the side.

There is the convenience store video. Point to me, please,

Adrian Robinson. We were told he was an African American

male. Defense counsel was trying to make that point. He's

the same or relatively the same age, right? Where is he?

There are four people in this picture. There is no fifth mythical person. Adrian Robinson is nowhere to be found. That's why he's excluded.

You were told cell phone triangulation -- I mean, that there's no idea of what the distances in maps are. It's Exhibit 7. Exhibit 7, you have it in evidence. The distance between the murder scene and the convenience store, right there. You can drive it in eight minutes at 2.8 miles. So you were told there's not enough time. Well, it only takes eight minutes to get from the convenience store, where we just have all these guys, right, our four guys, to get to the murder scene.

Now, what did Detective Dosch say? On August 8th at approximately 11:36 P.M., Robertson called a number. The phone call lasted one second in duration. The time of this phone activity was at the time the four suspects were congregated at the convenience store located at 7325 South Jones Boulevard. Robertson's phone hit off a cell phone tower located approximately 1,600 feet north of the convenience store. Oh, yeah, there is something tying him. The phone record's tying him. He's pinging, because remember, the phone is pinging when he's using it; making a call, making a text.

There he is within 1,600 feet of the convenience store -- Robertson, that is. That's only eight minutes to drive. Remember, the call comes out 12:11 A.M. More than

enough time to leave the convenience store -- which is on video, you can watch it -- and drive away, and get less than three miles to the murder scene. Very nearby; plenty of time to go do it. Cell phone triangulation puts him there.

Gunshot residue. You were asked -- or heard some arguments about gunshot residue; how it should have been done, how it wasn't done. Remember, you heard from Detective Dosch that it's within four hours. That's the policy of Metro. Within four hours, right? August 9th at 12:11 A.M. is when it happens. The search warrant that got to that sweatshirt that defense counsel intimated should have been tested was done on August 15th. We're not at four hours; we're not even at four days, right? We're up to days, days.

And ask yourself this. I mean, really, let's say the gunshot residue test was done. You heard -- remember, it says that you either shot or you were in proximity, right? And then the detective said that there are those concerns because you can have false positives, because someone who has been cuffed like the defendants have been, or someone who's been in a cop car like the defendants have been, could have that transferred.

So let's just assume for the sake of our conversation that the gunshot residue was done on that sweatshirt and it came back positive. Do you think you might have heard something about, oh, my client got cuffed, my

client got put in a cop car, so you really can't say that my client was actually the one who shot the gun? Just imagine.

The felony murder rule. At the very beginning, staying with the theme of questions during jury selection, I asked all of you would you follow the law even if you didn't necessarily agree with it, right?

The felony murder rule is a strict liability rule, the concept being, even if I'm just the guy with a gun on my hip and I don't pull the trigger, I'm a first degree murderer for what the other guy with the .22 or the other guy with the .45 did if I'm in fact a part of a conspiracy to commit robbery, and that I'm attempting to commit robbery, and the person dies. The law. This is the law. You said you'd follow it. The law says even if it was unintentional or accidental, if it's during a felony, the attempted robbery, it is first degree murder.

Now, you were told that DeShawn Robinson was unreliable, untrustworthy. Specifically, you were told he was highly suspect, and today you were actually told that there's no corroboration of DeShawn Robinson. Really? Well, let's go through a walk of the evidence.

DeShawn Robinson's testimony is the jogger ran by, was wearing a red shirt, and black shorts. How the heck did he get that right? How the heck did he get that right if DeShawn's unreliable, he's untrustworthy? The jogger went by

fast. That was his testimony, Robert Mason. He got it right because he saw him. He got it right because he was there. He's right.

This is independent corroboration. His testimony is he had a red shirt and black shorts. That's the evidence.

It's the body-worn camera. That stuff's amazing now, right?

Body-worn camera, cops have it on, you get to see exactly what's happening. He got that right.

He placed himself with Davontae Wheeler, Raekwon Robertson, and his brother. He's throwing his brother under the bus, and you're being told he's not trustworthy. If he's really bought and paid for by the State, and he's saying what we want, why is he throwing his brother under the bus? Just throw these two. That's even more why you can trust him, because he's telling you even the things that implicate his brother.

That he's in the same spot near the wall by the victim's house that the jogger, Robert Mason, said. That's the spot that DeShawn said he was; that's the spot that Robert Mason said. Robert Mason is not a person who's entered a plea. Robert Mason's not a co-defendant. Robert Mason is not someone you're supposed to look at more suspectly. Robert Mason corroborates DeShawn; DeShawn corroborates Robert Mason. Robert Mason has no axe to grind, no murder charge to get out from under, and they're in lockstep.

the car in the same place the jogger, Robert Mason, said. The exact same place. That is even more independent corroboration why you can appreciate and understand that you can trust what it is that DeShawn told you. The instruction says that you go to it with an eye of suspicion, right? We talked about that in jury selection. But then I said, if you look at all the evidence and you're convinced, could you come back with a verdict? And your answers were yes. Here's the other evidence. It's what Robert Mason is telling you. It's the exact spot that Robert Mason said it was.

Now, DeShawn pointed to everyone in the surveillance footage. He picked himself out, he picked his brother out. And then, ask yourself, is he right? Well, low and behold, where he's pointing out his brother, that sweatshirt is in his car. The very sweatshirt is in his car. That's independently corroborating him. And then, the shoes, right? He points out his brother, and then, low and behold, shoes fitting the description of the brother, in addition to the sweatshirt, are found in that car.

Raekwon Robertson, he points him out, and then you have testimony about those shoes. Look at the shoes Raekwon Robertson's wearing in the convenience store. Again, DeShawn picked him out. Those shoes are found in the apartment of Raekwon Robertson.

Davontae Wheeler, DeShawn points him out, right?

And then, how do you know that he's credible? Because low and behold, when they do the search of Davontae Wheeler's apartment, there are the shoes. There's the hat. Look how distinct that is. Further independent corroboration.

DeShawn said he was sitting in the back seat behind the passenger's side. Watch the video, ladies and gentlemen. You have it, the Short Line Express video. We have all these individuals outside. Check it out. There's a conversation among which three just prior to going to the murder scene? Look who's just kind of sitting there and eventually makes his way over. Where did he say he went? To the back right door.

That video is not a co-defendant. That video is not trying to get out from a murder charge. That video is independent corroboration of what DeShawn said. There he is, the very location he said he would be. The video confirms that. Why you can believe DeShawn, why you can trust what he says happened at Dewey, because all these situations where he's telling you it happens a certain way, independent evidence is corroborating what he told you.

DeShawn said where everyone was in the car.

Remember, he went through and he said Davontae was in the passenger seat in the front, DeMario, his brother, was driving, Raekwon was in the back on the lefthand side, and he put himself, DeShawn, on the back right. That's where

everybody is.

DeShawn said DeMario, Davontae, and Raekwon all had guns. This is what DeShawn told you. Was that independently corroborated? Well, let's see. At Bagpipe, we've got the .45. That's evidence against his brother. At West Tropicana, we've got the .22, and then there's also the gun at Civic Center. But I just kind of go off on a tangent right now a little bit, I apologize.

But the gun that shot the cartridge case, per Anya Lester, that gun, she testified -- Anya Lester took the stand and she said that gun shot that cartridge case. Now, we could have a debate about the bullet, right? But that gun, unequivocally, she said, per her analysis, shot that cartridge case.

The bullet was mangled because it penetrated the belly of our poor victim and hit items, and was not able to make a definitive conclusion as far as inclusion, but it couldn't be excluded either. That bullet as it sits there is not excluded. It's not included, but it's not excluded, and it has similar riffling characteristics.

Remember she told you about how there's lands and grooves? Those are similar. How it twists to the right?

Those are similar. We're not going to give a defendant an advantage for shooting someone in the stomach and deforming a bullet, and say that, oh, it doesn't match, when you know the

cartridge case undeniably matches and has been shot by that qun.

Now, the third gun. Going back, DeShawn said that there was a gun also with Davontae Wheeler. Low and behold, interesting, the open-carry-holding-gun guy has decided to pretty much hide his gun. Why is it stuck down in that crevice and not in the holster that we heard so much about? But that gun is found, right?

The victim had glasses and a white t-shirt. DeShawn told you that. There's not a lot of time for DeShawn to see and understand all these things, but he saw that, right?

There it is, independent evidence, the glasses of the victim.

The shirt of the victim, white. Further independent evidence.

He identifies Ray Logan's apartment. There's the apartment. That gun has Ray Logan -- that's a defendant here in court -- Raekwon Robertson's DNA. Is it part of a mixture? Yeah, it is, but it's still his DNA.

And then, DeShawn explained that bullets were exchanged among them. Prior to the shooting, there's an exchange of bullets, right? There's two different .45s. One does the shooting, the Interarms found at the Bagpipe residence, but there are multiple manufacturers that are found there, right? Those are those four bullets. One's a .22, the other three are .45s, right? We've got the .22, we've got the .45s. There are different headstamps on the .45s. There's an

R-P .45, NFCR, and the Winchester, right?

2.3

So those are at the murder scene; R-P, NFCR, .45
Winchester. Where have you seen those? Where have you seen
those calibers? R-P .45 Autos, right, from the murder scene?
Let's go to Civic Center, Davontae Wheeler's place, right?
His gun didn't shoot; never said it did. What's he got in
there? R-P .45s. DeShawn says they're passing them around,
and low and behold, a type -- a manufacturing type that
Davontae Wheeler has makes its way to the gun, the Interarms,
that expels that R-P .45 at the scene. There's R-Ps on the
floor, there's R-Ps in his pocket. They're all R-Ps.

What about at Bagpipe, right? Bagpipe, they're all R-Ps. Bagpipe again is where DeMario and DeShawn are. NFCRs, those are at the scene; those are inside that car. The exchanging that he talked about was inside the car when that was happening, right? Inside the glove box is this box of ammunition that is NFCR. Remember, there's an NFCR at the murder scene.

What about the forensic corroboration of DeShawn?

Again, you were told that he's not corroborated; he's

untrustworthy, right? There was no evidence to corroborate.

That's what you were just told. DNA puts DeShawn in the back
seat on the right side. That's where he said he was, right?

That's exactly where he said.

Fingerprints put each defendant where DeShawn said.

Imagine that. Each and every defendant has fingerprints in the area that DeShawn said they were in all around that car. DeShawn said he was on the right rear window; that's where his fingerprint is. DeShawn said DeMario on the driver's side, and that's where DeShawn said he was (sic). Raekwon Robertson he said was on the left rear door; that's where the fingerprint is. And he said Davontae was on the right front; that's where the fingerprint is, as well as on the hood, because there's even more places they were touching that car, right? Right where he said the fingerprints would be.

DNA connects Raekwon Robertson to the .22 Taurus.

The expert, Allison Rubino, testified that's his DNA on that gun. The fingerprints connect Davontae Wheeler to the Taurus .45. You heard the fingerprint on the magazine is Davontae Wheeler's. So you've got fingerprints and DNA attaching these defendants to these guns, the guns that DeShawn said they had and they used. All of that corroborates.

And then, you were told some -- well, at least you were asked -- there were some questions asked about DNA numbers and how they don't matter or they might not matter. DeShawn's DNA is on the seat back and the armrest, and he's individually included, and the likelihood ratio is 1.76 octillion, right? 2.56 octillion.

Now, the law requires independent corroboration, we just explained all that, and one form of that is the DNA.

DeShawn's DNA is in that car where he said he was to the tune 1 of 27 zeros, right? And the concept was Raekwon DNA is on the 2 .22, and that he was individually included, and the ratio was 3 4 33.3 million. And that's less than octillion, it sure is. 33.3 million is still a really big number, right? 5 6 And then there was this back and forth about, well, do the numbers matter? I mean, is there any doubt that it's 7 his? Because it's at his house, right? It's at his house. 8 9 But as far as the numbers mattering, you've heard, and appropriately so, repeatedly by defense counsel for Mr. 10 Wheeler that his client was excluded from the DNA. 11 appropriate. And you remember, the expert said there's a 12 number associated with excluded. When the number is so low, 13 you're excluded. So the numbers, they matter. They matter to 14 the exclusion, and they matter to the inclusion. And Raekwon 15 16 is included on that gun. Now, DeShawn said that Raekwon is the one who said, 17 "Give me everything you got," right? And that then, Sace --18 that's what Raekwon -- that's what DeShawn described Davontae 19 as having that name, and his brother. 20 So, Sace, Davontae Wheeler, and his brother DeMario 21 tugged on the victim's clothes. That's the aiding and 22 abetting, working together, even though you're not the shooter 23

at that point, to try to get the attempted robbery -- to try

to get the property, right? Raekwon shot the victim, DeMario

24

then shot the victim. That's what he told you. So those three are the ones encircling the victim and making the decisions.

Now, I want you to watch this video again, and watch the three who are together and the one who's not.

## (Video is played)

MR. PESCI: Raekwon stops Davontae and DeMario.

There's a conversion, there's a discussion, and DeShawn is sitting at the table on his phone. After the discussion, get in the car, and the car leaves. And 20 minutes later -- 20, 25 minutes later, the victim's dead. This corroborates what DeShawn said.

Who are the three that are doing things at the scene per DeShawn? The three you just saw in that video congregate together, and then, in fact, the individual who's the first one to shoot per DeShawn, Raekwon, is the one making the gestures and commenting. That's the dynamics of this group of four. Raekwon, Davontae, and DeMario. DeShawn's just on his phone to the side.

You know, you were told about reasonable doubt. A reasonable doubt is one based on reason. That instruction that you were read to has this portion as well, and it's very important. "A reasonable doubt is one based on reason. Doubt to be reasonable must be actual, not mere possibility or speculation." There is nothing that connects Adrian to any of

this. That is nothing but speculation. Nothing but.

(Video is played)

This is going to play. It's going to take a little while, and I apologize for that, but please keep your eyes trained on the vehicle, and watch for the mythical, magical fifth person who's supposedly Adrian Peterson (phonetic) who's really the killer that allegedly exonerates Mr. Wheeler. Oh, we got one out, right? DeShawn. Another one out of the back left, Raekwon. DeMario coming out of the driver's seat. Now we've got Davontae.

Keep watching the car. You see two empty seats in the front? Do you see a human being in that car? Please don't stop watching. It's a little long, but it's worth the time, because the magical, mythical person has got to be in the car because we've already looked at the convenience store still frame where there are only four guys. Nobody in there fits the description of Adrian, so that person's got to be in the car.

Maybe with the lights that's shining on this car as it's leaving, we'll get a good silhouette of the fifth person inside the car. Let's see, the lights are going to come on. Oh, wait. Wait a second, hold on. We just got lights flashed on that car for us to find the fifth person. Oh, didn't see the fifth person. Well, there's more time, maybe he'll show up.

Now, earlier, we heard -- keep watching, please. You heard from Nikolaus Spahn, who worked, that one of the individuals was his regular. That was the guy who had the blue t-shirt and kind of long hair. That individual just got in the car that's parked, from our perspective, to the left. Now, that car is going to leave. But wait, we've got the guys coming back out.

2.0

So now since that car is no longer pinned in on the left and the right by other cars, I'm sure the fifth person who's been in there no doubt now feels free to exit, and get out, and talk to his buddies, or maybe go use the bathroom, which, by the way, you only saw three come out, right? So now we've got somebody still inside.

And you know, if this video feels a little long, ask yourself, what do you think Nikolaus Spahn was feeling like when there was a person with an open carry gun on their hip in the bathroom, if it felt long. And somehow, he's supposed to be this bad guy because he was a little cautious, or suspicious, or concerned.

So we've got a vehicle that pulls into the side of the car. This is not Marcell Solomon's vehicle, right? He comes in later. But this car that just pulled in did not pull in the parking stall immediately to the side of the car. This car is still unencumbered as far as people parking on the left or the right that could potentially box in the fifth person

from getting out and going to hang out with the other people, 1 because, I mean, obviously, it's a great idea in August in Las 2 Vegas to sit in the car that's turned off. 3 4 MR. RUGGEROLI: Judge, there's no evidence that the 5 car was turned off. 6 MR. PESCI: There's no evidence the car was on. 7 you see the lights? 8 MR. RUGGEROLI: Judge, he's arguing facts not in 9 evidence. THE COURT: Overruled, overruled. The jury knows 10 what the evidence was. 11 MR. PESCI: Look at this. We've got people going in 12 13 Surely, the fifth person, when the other two people the car. come over to the car, is going to say something, is going to 14 maybe get out, maybe get a little air, whether the car is on 15 16 or not. Well, those two left. No fifth person yet. Now they're getting back in the car, each to the 17 location that we said earlier, and you don't see anybody 18 having to move over to make room. You don't see anybody 19 getting out of the car to make space for the four that get in. 20 21 There is no evidence anywhere in any way putting a fifth 22 person in that car. Reasonable doubt is one based on reason. It must be 23 actual, not mere possibility or speculation. On August 8th, 24 2017 at 11:40, nobody had been charged, no one had been given

a proffer, and no one had cut a deal. And then we have that Facebook Messenger thread. DeShawn's not a co-defendant that's been charged and that's cut a deal. When this happens, it's long before any of that. "Ask DJ if he trying to hit a house tonight. Me, you, Sace, and him. Sace already said yeah."

Now, don't rely just on the fact that it says Sace or he said yeah. Rely on everything Sace did after that you've seen to let you know that, in fact, Sace already did say yeah. All that we just laid out that what Davontae Wheeler did shows you that at this point, 12 hours before, when it's represented from Ray Logan that Sace already said yeah, is borne out by the evidence that you've seen.

"We're going to go hit a house tonight." What on God's green earth are they doing at midnight outside that house that isn't related to trying to rob somebody? "Me," meaning Raekwon sending it, "You," Deshawn receiving it, "Sace," Davontae Wheeler, and "Him," referring back to DJ; that's DeMario. That's his own brother, right? "Hit a house."

This individual running by in and of himself is enough evidence to tie this all together, but when you couple it with what DeShawn said, you have the information to get you to this conclusion of their guilt. He described four African males all dressed in dark hoodies, he described the car, he

got the exact license plate.

So if it's not them -- you just watched the video where it drove off -- what on earth happened in the next 20 to 25 minutes to have four other individuals who are not these four defendants, and get their guns, and shoot, and then plant those guns in their houses? How is that possible? How is that possible?

He got that license plate. That's the car involved. That car leads them to these defendants. It leads it to these defendants back to the Short Line Express, and then to all of their locations, because it's just 20 to 30 minutes later, less than three miles away, when they hit a house. And as they're going to hit the house, they have this poor victim there. What four other guys did this? Who were the other people that took over their car, had the same description, used those guns, and then planted those guns in their houses?

It's got to be actual, not mere speculation. That gun is the gun that shot him. When they shot him in the stomach and they shot him in the head, there was the intent to kill. That's first degree, willful, deliberate, premeditated. When they attempted to rob him and he died in the process, that's felony murder. They're first degree murderers, ladies and gentlemen. Tell them you know that, too.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

At this time, the Clerk will swear the Officers of

the Court, who will take charge of the jury panel. 1 2 (JUDICIAL EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT AND MARSHAL SWORN 3 TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE JURY AND ALTERNATE) THE COURT: Okay. Before I do excuse the ladies and 4 5 gentlemen of the jury, I'm going to excuse you to go back for 6 a few minutes. I know it is late. I'm going to ask you to 7 pick your foreperson, and then you will get further 8 instructions. Mr. Randall, you have been selected -- you've been 9 selected to be our alternate juror, so I'm not going to 10 11 require you to stay at the courthouse tonight. I'm not going 12 to discharge you yet. I'm going to ask you to -- you're going 13 to meet with Ms. Rocha out in the vestibule. She's going to get your phone number; she's going to take charge of all of 14 15 your -- your notebook and your instructions. I just ask that 16 you don't go more than 45 minutes from the courthouse so that 17 if we need you to come back to deliberate, we can get you back 18 here quickly and --19 JUROR NO. 14: Tonight, too? 20 THE COURT: No, it won't be tonight. 21 JUROR NO. 14: Oh, okay. 22 THE COURT: No, it won't be tonight. It would be 23 tomorrow. 24 JUROR NO. 14: Okay. THE COURT: And when the jury has reached a verdict, 25

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we will call you and let you know either that you've been
 1
 2
    discharged or that your service is required to come back.
                                                                So,
 3
    Mr. Randall, you can step down and can go see Ms. Rocha.
              Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, you can collect
 4
    your notebooks, your instructions, and go with Officer Hawkes.
 5
 6
    Again, I'm just going to ask you to select a foreperson, and
    then you'll be excused with direction to come back tomorrow
 7
 8
    morning.
              Thank you.
                            Thank you. All rise for the exiting
 9
              THE MARSHAL:
    jury, please.
                   Jurors.
10
              THE CLERK: Mr. Pesci, do you have a laptop?
11
              MR. PESCI: No, but I'll get one.
12
              THE CLERK:
13
                         Okay.
              THE COURT:
                         Oh, of course.
14
                          We start court at 8:30, so if you want
15
              THE CLERK:
    to just pop in and you can drop it off to me whenever --
16
17
              MR. PESCI:
                          Will do.
18
              THE CLERK: -- during court. That's fine.
19
               (Jury retires to deliberate at 6:13 p.m.)
              THE COURT: Okay. The record will reflect that the
2.0
    hearing is taking place outside the presence of the jury
21
22
    panel.
                              Thank you, Judge.
23
              MR. RUGGEROLI:
              THE COURT: Mr. Ruggeroli, did you have something?
24
              MR. RUGGEROLI: I do want to lodge an objection as
25
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to the rebuttal. Specifically, the video that was played was
 1
 2
    almost in its entirety, approximate -- it was over 20 minutes.
 3
   So when the State did their initial closing, that video was
   not included. My closing argument obviously just made
 4
 5
    reference; didn't show the video.
 6
              But by the State saving that until rebuttal, it did
 7
    not allow an opportunity to make any comments about the
 8
    unilateral statements that Mr. Pesci was making, in
    particular, one that I had to object to, because there was
 9
    certainly no evidence that the car had been turned off in the
10
    August heat, and there was no evidence of that whatsoever, and
11
    so I did object to that. And I just wanted clarify whether or
12
    not the PowerPoint is being submitted for potential appellate
13
14
    purposes.
                                  The Clerk just asked me --
15
              THE COURT:
                          Right.
16
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Thank you.
              THE COURT: -- to make sure both sides do give the
17
18
    Clerk a copy of your PowerPoint.
19
              MR. RUGGEROLI: Yes, and I didn't use one, so.
20
              THE COURT:
                          Right. Mr. Sanft did --
21
              MR. RUGGEROLI:
                              Thank you.
              THE COURT: -- and the State.
22
23
                          Your Honor, I'm emailing mine now to
              MR. SANFT:
    your court Clerk, if that's okay with the Clerk.
24
25
              THE COURT: Thank you. Is that -- that's okay,
```

1 right? 2 MR. BROOKS: Sorry, Judge. What was the objection? 3 MR. RUGGEROLI: I'm objecting that by only playing 4 the -- actually, the entirety of that clip during rebuttal, it 5 did not allow the defense an opportunity to comment on the 6 statements that were being made about the content. 7 they went through their witnesses, they showed very short portions of the video. It has been admitted. But by saving 8 it -- not using it at all in the closing, and saving it 9 10 exclusively for rebuttal, and then playing it in its entirety, 11 and then making -- and editorializing over it, it denied us the opportunity to respond, and so I'm objecting. 12 THE COURT: Isn't that kind of rebuttal? 13 MR. RUGGEROLI: But it's not, because --14 15 THE COURT: I mean --16 MR. RUGGEROLI: It did not allow me the opportunity 17 -- he was not rebutting my commentary about the video. 18 commentary wasn't about whether or not somebody was in the 19 car; that was never even mentioned. So --20 THE COURT: Well, you argued to the jury that there 21 had to be five people, right? 22 MR. RUGGEROLI: Present, but I specifically did not 23 say that the individual was in the car. I know that --24 THE COURT: Okay. 25 MR. RUGGEROLI: -- this seems like semantics in some

way.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. RUGGEROLI: But I think I have to object because by saving it, playing the entirety, not with any witnesses, not during closing, but only in rebuttal, it denied us the opportunity to editorialize or to respond to the editorializing, which becomes an exclusive representation of the car is off; apparently, all the windows are up. One portion of that video, you cannot see at least a fourth of the back seat of that car, and so I just had no opportunity to make any statements about it whatsoever because it was played in the entirety.

MR. PESCI: So, Judge, in response, I think what I'm hearing is defense counsel doesn't like the statutes of the State of Nevada which dictate that rebuttal is done by the State of Nevada; that we open and close it. So there is no law that provides them to have a surrebuttal to the State's rebuttal. We have the burden of proof.

That is evidence that's been admitted, not objected to, and anybody could have commented during their closing arguments about whatever they wanted to. And I was specifically responding to the argument that there is a fifth person; that Adrian Peterson, the fifth person, must be the one. So it is completely in response to what the arguments were made, and it's completely appropriate to play it. And by

1 the way, it was eight minutes. 2 And I was trying to also make the point about how 3 long it was that Davontae Wheeler was in the bathroom that 4 Nikolaus Spahn -- and the intimation was that he's a racist 5 because he says he thinks something bad's going on because 6 someone's in the bathroom for a long time. So I wanted the jury to be able to see the length of that video, feel the 7 8 length of that video to put in context what was said about 9 him, and also, deliberately to respond to the allegation of a fifth person. 10 MR. RUGGEROLI: Just briefly, Judge. 11 I never 12 referred to Mr. Spahn as a racist. 13 THE COURT: Well, it wasn't you. 14 MR. RUGGEROLI: I didn't --15 MR. SANFT: I implied --16 MR. RUGGEROLI: Okay. 17 MR. SANFT: I implied it. 18 MR. PESCI: That was implied. 19 MR. RUGGEROLI: The other thing --I definitely implied it. 20 MR. SANFT: That was me. 21 THE COURT: Right. Mr. Ruggeroli --22 MR. RUGGEROLI: Yeah. 23 THE COURT: It was implied by Mr. Sanft. I think he's -- he's willing to own up to it. 24 25 MR. SANFT: That is correct. That was my intention,

so. MR. RUGGEROLI: The only other argument, Judge, is I'm not objecting to the statutes; I'm objecting to evidence, and that's my job. I object to saving this for rebuttal, which is not actually rebuttal, you're doing a second closing argument. It's not rebutting; it's going in and saving the evidence until it can't be responded to. That's all. THE COURT: Okay, the objection's noted. Okay. The jury's going to be instructed to come back tomorrow morning at 9:00 A.M. MR. RUGGEROLI: Thank you, Judge. THE COURT: I have a criminal calendar, so, obviously, it wouldn't be until after we're done if we get a verdict. (Court recessed at 6:18 p.m.) 

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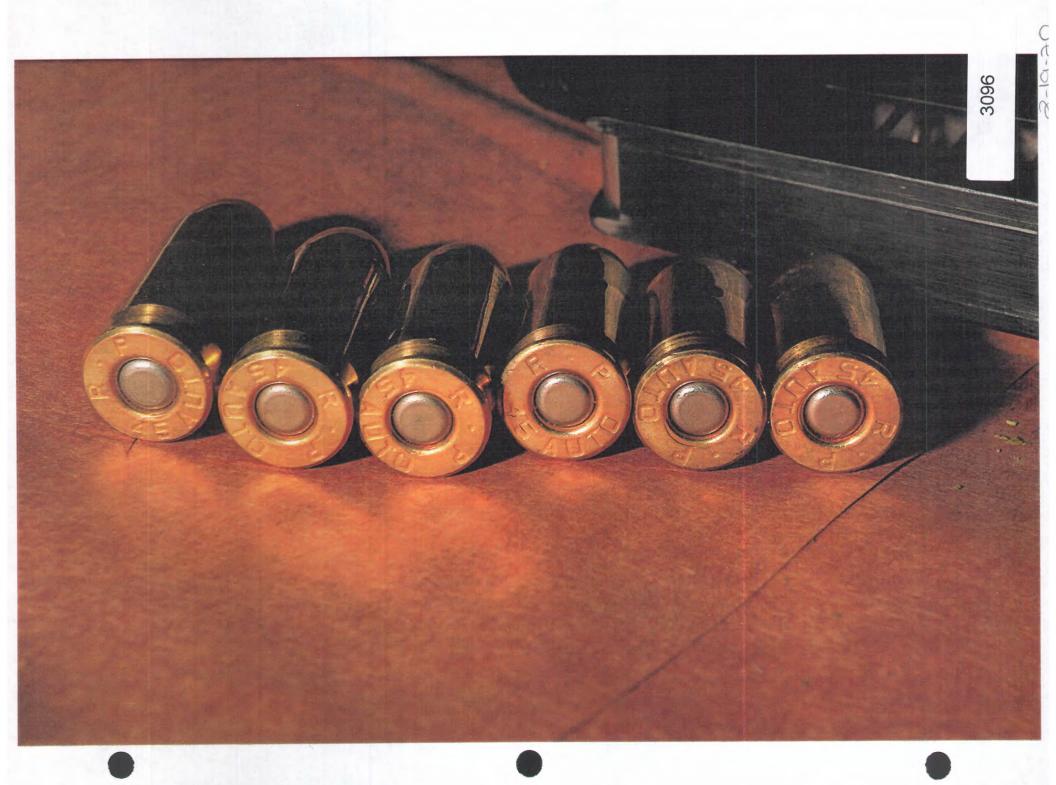
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\* \* \* \* \*

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, TRANSCRIBER VERBATIM DIGITAL REPORTING, LLC









#### **Young Sace Versace**

June 14 · @

This shit here is way bigger then me god put a niggah here for a reason. #blessed #real





Like Comment A Share







Nae Arradondo Love your smile 😂 🦪



Like · Reply · O 1 · June 14 at 8:13am



Young Sace Versace replied · 1 Reply



**Eric Kristoff Patterson Than me\*\*\*** 



Like - Reply - June 14 at 8:15am



Young Sace Versace replied - 1 Reply

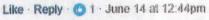


Germaine Tabor Looking good nephew 2 2 love you.











Norniece Norment Hey handsome grandson. Lol

Like · Reply · 1 · June 14 at 6:21pm



Write a comment...









Angela Segura	11
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# **ORIGINAL**

#### JAMES J. RUGGEROLI

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Attorney for Defendant

#### DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

#### STATE OF NEVADA

Plaintiff,

Case No. C-17-328587-3

VS.

DAVONTAE AMARRI WHEELER,

Dept No. XII

#5909081.

Defendant.

#### **DEFENDANT WHEELER'S PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

Attached hereto is Defendant Wheeler's proposed jury instructions which consists of three proposed instructions.

DATED this 18th day of February, 2020.

#### JAMES J. RUGGEROLI

By: /s/ James J. Ruggeroli
James J. Ruggeroli, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 7891
400 South 4<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 280
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Attorney for Defendant

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JAMES J. RUG

If you believe that a witness willfully lied as to a material fact, you should distrust the rest of his or her testimony and you may, but are not obligated to, disregard all of the testimony.

Milligan v. State, 708 P.2d 289, 294 (1985) (Instruction No. 6 in the Guilt Phase.

"The part of the instruction with which Milligan takes exception reads:

If you believe that a witness willfully lied as to a material fact, you should distrust the rest of his testimony and you may, but are not obliged to, disregard all the testimony Milligan asserts that the instruction erroneously instructs the jury as to matters of fact in violation of the Nevada Constitution, article 6 section 2 and NRS 175.161(1).

We have noted initially that Milligan failed to object to the instruction at trial, nevertheless, we have considered the instruction and conclude that it was not error. When the instruction is read in its entirety, it is clear that the jury was properly instructed that it was the ultimate judge of the weight and worth of the evidence").

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JAMES J. RUG 400 South 4th Str

#### INSTRUCTION NO.

The degree of credit due a witness should be determined by his or her character, conduct, manner upon the stand, fears, bias, impartiality, reasonableness or unreasonableness of the statements he or she makes, and the strength or weakness of his or her recollections, are viewed in the light of all the other facts in evidence.

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JAMES J. RUG

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#### INSTRUCTION NO.

You are instructed that Deshawn Robinson has entered into a guilty plea agreement and an agreement to testify against the Defendants on behalf of the State of Nevada. Mr. Robinson has not been sentenced yet pursuant to that agreement.

You are instructed that pursuant to the terms of the agreements, if the agreement is declared null and void as a result of violation of the terms and conditions by Deshawn Robinson, the District Attorney will use any statements made by regarding this investigation against him, in any subsequent criminal trial/prosecution arising from this case.

NRS 175.282: If a prosecuting attorney enters into an agreement with a defendant in which the defendant agrees to testify against another defendant in exchange for a plea of guilty, guilty but mentally ill or nolo contendere to a lesser charge or for a recommendation of a reduced sentence, the court shall:

1. After excising any portion it deems irrelevant or prejudicial, permit the jury to inspect the agreement:

If the defendant who is testifying has not entered a plea or been sentenced pursuant to the agreement, instruct the jury regarding the possible related pressures on the defendant by providing the jury with an appropriate cautionary instruction; and

Allow the defense counsel to cross-examine fully the defendant who is testifying concerning the agreement.

Case No.: C328587-2&3 Hearing / Trial Date: 02/11/20 bept. No.: XII Judge: MICHELLE LEAVITT Court Clerk: HALY PANNULLO STATE OF NEVADA Plaintiff: Recorder / Reporter: SARA RICHARDSON Counsel for Plaintiff: GIANCARLO PESCI & PARKER BROOKS vs. **RAEKWON ROBERTSON &** MICHAEL SANFT Defendant: **Counsel for Defendant:** (ROBERTSON)

#### **HEARING / TRIAL BEFORE THE COURT**

JAMES RUGGEROLI (WHEELER)

#### STATE'S EXHIBITS

Wheever

DAVONTAE

[	Exhibit		Date		Date
	Number	Exhibit Description	Offered	Objection	Admitted
wa	1	mar	2.13.20	NO	2-13-20
Y	2	Map	2.19.20	10	2.19.20
WA	3	Mar	2.13.20	MO	2-13:20
W)	4	Map	2-13-20	ND	2-13-20
vş.	5	Map	2.13.20	ND	2.13.20
w	Q	Map	2.19.20	NO	2.19.20
(A)	7	Map	2.19.20	NO	2.49.20
w	8	map	2.19-20	ND	2.19.20
VA	9	Photo-6536 address	2.13.20	Stip	2-13-20
w	10	Photo-house-outside	2-13-20	NO	2.13.20
w	11	Photo-house-outside	2.13.20	70	罗2-13-20
war	12	Photo- nouse-Outside-drive way	2.13.20	70	2.13.50
V <sub>S</sub>	13	Photo-driveway	2.13.20	Stip	2-13-20
WA	14	Photo-ariveway	2.13.20	NO	2.13.20
WX	15	Photo-driveway- side walk	2.13.20	Stip	2.13.20
	16	Moto- side walk & street	1	1	<i>Y</i>
S	17	Photo-Crime Sciene	2.13.20	BITP	2.13.20

Case No: C328587-2&3

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	STATE OF NEVADA	VS.	RAEKWON ROBERTSON & DAVONTAE	Wheeler

	Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Date Offered	Objection	Date Admitted
R	18	Photo-Crime scene	2.13.20	Stip	2-13-20
US.	19	Photo-Crime mene			
w	20	Photo - Crime science			
us	21	anoto - back of car + drive way			
iv~	22	Photo-drive way - green vehicle			
us.	23	Photo-drive way a green vehicle			
Wa	24	Photo-green vuhicle+open driver down			
is	25	Photo-front of green door vehicle			
us.	26	Photo-back of green vehicle			
is	27	Photo-front of green renicle			
Jul	28	Photo-drive side vehicle	1		
w	29	Photo-Inside front of vehicle	4	, V	V
w	30	Photo- spedometer area of vehicle	2.13.20	Stip	2-13-20
ug-	31	Mito back seats of venicle	2.13.20	NO	2.13.20
w	32	Photo-back seats of vehicle	1	-	1
Ws	33	moto-front seats of vehicle	2.13.20	NO	213.20
ú <del>a</del>	34	Photo-passenger seat of Vehicle	2.13.20	Stip	2.13.20
ua	35	Photo-anivers licence	2.13.20	MO	2.13:20
4	30	Proto-receipt	2-13-20	NO	213.20
is.	37	Dewey Dr. Map	21320	Stip	2.13.20
wa	38	Moto- Nouse-Street view			
W	39	Photo - Side Walk / drive way			
NS.	40	Photo - 1,304 Markers			
vs	41	Photo- markers & crime scene	4	<b>V</b>	
v.	42	Printo- Orange cones(2) + sidewalk	2.13.70	sne '	2.13.20

Case No: C328587-2&3

		_
STATE OF NEVADA	VS.	RAEKWON ROBERTSON & DAVONTAE Wheeler

	Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description		Date ffered	Ohie	ction		ate nitted
uPr	43	Photo-Crime Scone		13.20	St			13.20
UPY	44	Photo-Shell on Cement		1	1	· •	1	1
W	45	Photo- Yellow ruler + shell					1	
w	40	Photo-yellow ruler + Shell						
S	47	Photo-Shell & side walk						
ev)	48	photo- " "						
৵	49	Photo - #2 yellow ruler & Shell						
<b>3</b> 2	50	Moto-11 " " "						
v3	51	Photo-Crack of sidewalk & shell						
ys,	52	Photo-#3 yellow mancer & Shell						
W	53	photo - " "						
v4	54	Photo-shell on coment						
ws	55	Photo- #44 yellow ruler & Shell	ĺ	•	(			
S	56	Photo - 11 " " " "	2	320	It	P	2.1	320
S	57	Photo-Crime sene-day time	2.1	3.10	Stn	2	2-1	3.20
URY	58	Phono-Police Vehicle in road						
s	59	photo-house-street view						:
us-	40	Photo-front of hunda vehicle						
νS	61	Photo-Close up-yard						
S	42	pnon-grass						
יצע	43	Photo- Jide yard & crange cone						
<b>~</b>	64	Photo- Orange come in grass						2
\$	45	photo-white rulera item						
va.	9	Moto- " " "		4	`	1	1	/
1	67	Photo-back of green vehicle	2	3.W	St	İP	21	320
							•	

Case No: C328587-2&3

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	STATE OF NEVADA	VS.	RAEKWON ROBERTSON & DAVONTAE Wheeler

	Exhibit	Date		Date
	Number Exhibit Description	Offered	Objection	Admitted
vs-	68 Pristo-Orange come in cement	2:13:76	Stip	2:13:20
w>	69 Photo-Whiteruler + Item			
ia	70 Photo- White ruler + Hem		J	4
, AS	71 Photo-front of Marriet	2.13.20	Stip	2.13.20
v≥;	72 Photo-Phone Screen Shot	1.13.20	No	2.13.20
ws	73 Moto- 2 Grange cones-Street	2:13-20	STIP	2-13-20
<b>S</b>	74 Photo-3 orange cones-Crime scene	. 4	V	1
אַע	75 Photo-1 mange cone-connesiene		Stip	2.13.20
N.S.	76 Photo- marge cone + apple phone	2-13-20	ND	2.13.20
w	77 Photo-Grange cone + glasses	1	1	4
V	778 Photo - ripped mail	2.13.20	NO	2.13-20
ß	79 Photo-Mange cone-Street	2.13.20	Stip	2-13-20
VAY	80 proto-orange (me + Item	2.13.20	Jhip '	2.13.20
uΔ	81 Moto- Fire fighter	213W	Stip	2-13-20
w	82 Moto-man-tace			
W	83 Photo-pottom of snoe			
بهز	84 Photo-paramedic			
No.	85 photo-man-blonde hair			
wa	86 photo-bottom of shoe			
war	87 Photo-bottom of nike shoe			
N	88 Moto - Shop prints			
WX	89 Photo-shoe prints + I tems on Sidowalk			
S	90 Photo-Shor prints			
N	91 Photo-Orine sene	1	V	V
v	92 Photo-Crime scene	21310	Stip	21320

STATE OF NEVADA VS. RAEKWON ROBERTSON & DAVONTAE W MULLY

	Exhibit			ate			Date	
\. <b>~</b>	Number	Exhibit Description	A	ered	Objection	_	mitted	
m	90	Moto-corner- Case tag	2:14	· W	NO	2	14.20	
S	94	phon-coroner-wourd			NO	•	1	
U.S	95	Phito-coroner - Wound - closeup			No	2.	1420	
	90	Photo-uroner-wound-front			001	Section 1		W
υ'n	97	Photo-Coroner-Wound-front			Obj	2-	14-20	
W	98	Photo-Coroner-left Side	f		obj	<u>'</u>		
v2	99	Photo-coroner-Wound	. ,		No			
W	100	Photo-corner-back right foot						
W.	101	Photo-coroner-wound						
UA	102	photo-coroner- wound-night ankle						
A	103	Photo-cooner - front of hand						
AL	104	ghoto-coroner-bullet 4 ruler						
VA	105	Photo-coroner—bullet & ruler						
w	100	More-Covener-Dack of bullet						
W	107	mote-coroner-bullet & ruler						
UĄ	108	Proto-coroner- rule I tem						
υş	109	Photo-coroner-3 pieces + ruler						
us.	110	Phito-coroner-blue lock						
<i>ي</i> مر	<u> </u>	Photo-coroner-back left ankle			MO			
<b>3</b>	112	Photo-coroner-backlower half			190			
ws	113	bnoto-coroner-wound=ruler			NO			
ھر	114	Photo-coroner- back upper half			NO			
•	115	Photo-Cononer-Wound			Obj			
uA.	116	photo-coroner-green arrow	V	/	N0		<b>V</b>	
W	117	moto-corpner- Lvay	2.14	10	<i>V</i> 0	2	14.20	

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Case N	<b>ان</b> ا	C328	587.	2&3

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	STATE OF NEVADA	VS.	RAEKWON ROBERTSON & DAVONTAE Whelle

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description		ate ered	Objection	,	ate nitted	
118	Photo-Coroner- Xray		4.20	No		14.20	us
	photo-coroner - #13 Mark + Item	١			1		w
120	phon-coroner " " "			1			us.
121	Photo-coroner-Shorts-beige			No			us
122	Photo-livoner- Xvay			ida			w
123	Photo-coroner-xvay			(do			un.
124	Proto-coroner-+12 mark & Item			NO			w
125	Photo-coroner- #12 marka Items(3)						u4
124	Photo-coroner-xvay						wa
127	Photo-Coroner-xvay						ma.
28	phono-coroner- #14 mark + item	•	<b>b</b>	<b>V</b>		4	us
129	Photo-Coroner- " "		420	No	2.1	4.20	w
130	phito-aufendant-black shirt + years	2-14	+20	<b>N</b> 0	2-14	120	W
131	Photo-"						w
132	Photo- u						w>
133	photo-"	•	4	4	1	/	uA.
134	photo- " "		4.20	10		4.20	VA
135	Photo-augendant-fripeshirt	2.16	10	NO	2-11	3.20	w
136	Photo- " " "						v.
137	Photo- " "	1					w
138	Photo - " "						UA.
139	Photo-tattooon chest						w
140	Photo-defendant-white Shirt + shorts						vA.
141	Moto - u " "		1	1	1	<u> </u>	<b>^</b>
142	photo- u "	2.1	8.20	NO	2.1	8-20	w

Case No: C328587-2&3

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	STATE OF NEVADA	VS.	RAEKWON ROBERTSON & DAVONTAE WILLIAM

Exhibit Number	Evhibit Description	Date	Objection	Date	
143	PwtD - authorant - White Shirt + Shorts	Offered 2.18.20	Objection Vo	Admitted .	M
144	Photo desendant - blue Shirt	2.14.20	NÓ	2.14.20	
145	Muto- PSpana Shirt - defendant		1		J
146	Phyto- 10 11 - 11			W	ન
147	Phito- " "	4		1	7
148	Photo-desendant-front face	2.14.20	ZNO	214.20	4
149	Photo-2 defendants	21420	061	2.14.20 W	<b>&gt;</b>
150	Photo-white car-front	2.14.20	ND	2.14.20	ላን
151	Photo- " " - back	2.14.20	ND	2.14.20	Ň
152	Photo- " - driver side			u	Ą
<b>653</b>	Moto- " front left	40	7	V v	•
154	Photo- " "-driver door	2-14-20	M	2.14.20	<b>~</b>
155	Photo- " - front	21320	1/20	213.20	AT.
156	Proto-11 "- top	2-14-20	70	2.14.200	Vi)
157	Phono- " "- backless	1		<u> </u>	7
158	Photo- " - back	d		<b>V</b>	<i>y</i>
159	Photo- " - back right	2.14.20	NO .	2-14-20 W	4
160	Photo-lab-Vehicle	214.20	ND	2.14.20 4	A
101	Photo-lab-vehicle	1			•
162	Photo-lab-wehicle			W	4
163	Photo-lab-vehicle			v	A
164	Photo-lab- vehicle			W	A
165	Photo-lab- Vehicle-Window			v	Ą
166	photo-lab-vehicle-window	V.	V	V W	4
167	Photo-lab- Vehicle- Cutside mirror		70	2.14.10	4

Case	No:	C328587-2&3
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STATE OF N	IEVADA VS	<b>3</b> .	RAEKWON ROBERTSON & DAVONTAE	Wh	elle
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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description		ate fered	Objection		ate nitted	
168	Photo-lab-Vehicle	2.	14.20	NO	2.1	4.20	uΔ
169	Photo-lab-vehicle						au
170	Vhoto-lab-Vehicle						ws
171	Moto-lab- "						ws
172	photo-lab-						us
173	Photo-Gab- " a Warning tape						uA
174	Photo-lab- Vehicle	,	<u> </u>	4	,	1	u
175	photo-lab-vehicle	2.1	4.20	ND	<del>  '</del>	4.20	VA
170	Photo-receipt - nand written	2-14	1-20	ND	2-1	4.20	WA
177	Photo-barcode on green Jurface	1					M
18	Photo- u " " "						æ
179	Photo-Ammunitu		6	V		/	wa
180	Proto-ammunition	2.11	4.20	20	2.1	4.20	w
181	Photo-2 red snows	21	4-70	ND	2.1	4.20	UP.
182	photo-11 " n-Side						w
183	pnoto- u - u - Inside						WA
184	Photo- " " - top				<u> </u>		w
185	Moto - " " " - side						wa
186	Photo-" " - Inside-size9						LA
187	Photo-black sweater						au
188	Photo- " " - back						WA
189	Photo receipt						W
190	Photo- records						W
191	Photo-back scats	•	V	V	1	/	W
192	Photo-Insole vehicle at lab	2.1	4.20	ND	2.1	4.20	\ \mathcal{V}

Case No:	C328587-2&3
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		.4 6
STATE OF NEVADA	VS.	RAEKWON ROBERTSON & DAVONTAE WWW.

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Date Offered	Objection	Date Admitted	
193	Photo- trunk of vehicle	2.14.20	NO	2.14.20	w
194	Photo- NIKE boxes	1		1	w
195	Photo- back of passenger seat				w
1910	mord-marked ruler				w
197	Photo-Car door-inside				W
198	Photo-mark & ruler				W
199	Photo-Inside car door				w
200	photo- mane + ruler				W
201	Photo- items pulled from car				w
202	Photo-ii u "				w
	Photi- a ii ii ii				w
204	Phito- u v v v				uA
205	Photo- 11 a 11 11				ua
206	Photo-11 11 11 11				VA
207	Photo-driver rear seat Items				WA
208	Photo-LR foor Items				WA
209	Photo- Recat items				M
210	Photo- RK floor Items				VA
211	moto-autozone receipt				UA.
212	Muto - terribles receipt				w
213	Photo- Shoe palace receipt		<b>V</b>	C	W
214	Photo- Cigar packages	21420	NO	2.14.20	WA
45	Photo- 3 Vehicle drive way	213.20	Stip	2.13.20	VA
210	photo-front para porch	<b>V</b>	1	4	VA
	Photo- inside house	2.13:20	Styp	2.13.20	v

Case No: C328587-2&3

STATE OF NEVADA VS. RAEKWON ROBERTSON & DAVONTAE WWELLE

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description		ate ered	Objection	Da Adm	itted	l
218	PNMO- hallway	2.	13.20	Stip	2.13	.W	en
219	Moto- 2 dirivitays						<b>~</b>
210	Phyto- pearoon						JA
221	Photo-bedroom						NA
222	Moto - PINK backpack						us,
213	Photo- Inside backpack						va
224	Phyto-Fiream						A
225	Photo-firearm						us
226	PNATO - 11	U		<u> </u>	1	1	<b>1</b>
227	Photo- "		5·W	Stip	2.1.	3.20	Lux .
228	Photo-n	2.4	1.70	No	2-14	9-W	
229	Photo- ammunition	2	9W	NO		9.20	
230	Photo-Shoes + Hems	2.13	3.W	Stip	2.1	3.20	wa
231	pnoto-Shoes						war
232							uar
233	Photo- rea shops -, side		<u></u>	V	1		ws.
23+	moto- red shoes-bottom		3.20	Stip			ua.
235	Photo- 6647 aggress		1.20	No	2.	14-70	) (A)
230	Photo-Stairs attached to building	12:19	1.10	NO	12-1	8.00	
237	puto-front-door						VA.
238	Photo-living room		<b>\</b>				us-
239	Photo- bedroom		<u>                                     </u>				
240	Moto- redram						A
241	Photo-dresser	•	1	V	7	V -	<b>V</b> 2
242		12.	8.20	ND	11	820	ไพร

Case	No:	C328587-2&3
vase	110.	0020001-2W0

STATE OF NEVADA VS. RAEKWON ROBERTSON & DAVONTAE WILLIAM

Exhibit   Number   Exhibit Description	Date Offered	Objection	Date Admitted
243 Phito-MISING drawer	2.18.70	NO	2-18-20
244 Photo-fiream & ammunition			
245 Photo-ammunition			
46 Muto-Frearma ammunition			
247 Photo- 2 boxes-ammunition			
248 Photo- 14m on floor			
249 Photo-Mini-Mag			
250 Phon - Firegrim			
251 Photo-firearm			
252 photo-firearm			
253 Photo firearm			
254 Photo ammunition			
255 Phone time arm-open			
254 Photo-fire arm &			
257 Photo-ammunition			
258 Phon- ammunition	`		
259 Phots- ammunition			
261 Photo-tag for clothing			
2102 Yhoto- Shelf & Items			
43 Photo- beits a hats on hook			
2164 Photo- black sweater			
265 Photo- Shors on Shelf	4	1	
246 Photo- 1 pair of shoes	2-18-20	No	2.18.21
207 Intentionally lest plank -			

Case No: C328587-2&3

STATE OF NEVADA	VS.	RAEKWON ROBERTSON & DAVONTAE	Wheeler

Exhibit Number	Exhibi	t Description			Date Offered	Objection	Date Admitted	
247	INT	entionally	left blo	ink —				
268								
269								•
270	\							
271			-					
272		·						
213								<u> </u>
2.74								•
275								
270	MH	monally u	At blan	K				
9777	Rho				2.14.20	NO	2-14-20	m
278	<del>   </del>		ways			')		wA
279	Pno			ourtyard				uA.
280	Pho			2F)				ua
281	117			e view				ua
282	Pho	7		f couch				us
283	Phon	<u> </u>	- 1					UA.
284	Phon	Van Cillan	phone -					WA
285	Phot	<u> </u>						WA.
286	Ont			ship + belt				WA
287	DNA	the Home	lighters	on furiture				W
				of furniture				VA
288 289	<del>- ```</del>			ater bottle				UA.
290	Pho		NOD -	orior political	1	1	1	WA
291	Ma	m- mar nc	- Sixonum	in fur hiture		NO	2-14-2	o w
7511	MAIO	in hall na	THE PERMIT	IN YOU THEE				

Case No: C328587-2&3

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	STATE OF NEVADA	VS.	RAEKWON ROBERTSON & DAVONTAE WWW.L

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Da Offe	ite ered	Objection	on Ac	Date Imitted	
192	Photo-Millenium firearm	211	1-20	NO	2	-14-20	w
293	Photo- "			1		1	UA.
294	DNOTO- " "						V4
	Dhoto - 11 11						<b>U</b> A
296	Photo- part of fiream					,	UA.
297	photo- part of fivearm						WA
298	PNOTO- " " + ammunition						ي م
000	MOTO- ammunition						W
300	Photo- Close + doorway						W
301	ghoro-bullet un floor						S
302	Photo- u u						W
303	knoto-2 bullets						pr
304	Moto- 1 bullet						M
305	photo i Bullet						<b>1</b>
306	Photo- marked part of gun						
307	enoto-merric vuler	(	<u>y</u>	V		Ψ	₩ <b>,</b>
308	Photo-Kitchen	<del></del>	14.20	NO		1.14.20	w
309	Photo- Hat	21	1.10	Mo	2	14.20	v
310	phono- inside of that						u
311	moto- Floor & Items		/	_ ✓		$\checkmark$	w
312	photo- Nike air shoes	2.1	4.20	No	2	14.20	W
313	Phono- nike air shoes						\ <u>`</u>
314	Photo-real shoes-side						U
315	photo- " " "		<u> </u>	4		V	i
316	Photo- Inside of snoe	2-1	4-20	NO	12	14.19	J

Case No: C328587-2&3

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	STATE OF NEVADA	VS.	RAEKWON ROBERTSON & DA	AVONTAE WYWW

Exhibit   Number   Exhibit Description	Date Offered	Objection	Date Admitted
317 MMD-2G	2-14-24	No	2.14.20m
318 photo- 2G doorway	1	4	4
319 moto-living room	2-14-20	MD	2.4.200
320 Photo-Still-Market	2.13.20	No	2-13-200
321 Proto-Still-Inside Manet			UA.
322 Photo-Still-6 people in Market			W W
323 Photo- 11 11 11 11 11			<b>A</b>
324 printo-1, u u u	V	V	V VA
325 Photo-Still- 5 Vehicles-Chevaror	2-13-20	NO	218-20 W
326 Photo-Social Media Post	2.19.70	No	2.9-20 w
327 CO-Calleja BWC	2.1320	Stip	2-13-20
328 CD-9 Clips-Phoraline express	2.13.20	NO	1.13.20
329 CD- BOYD BWC	2-13-20	NO	2-13-20 ~
330 (10-911' Call	2.13.20	100	2.13.20 w
331 CD	2.13.20	NO	2.13.20 0
332 DMV records	2.14.20	No	2.14.20 W
333 Photo-Jamsung Phone	2.14.20	No	21420 W
334 Photo-back of samsung phore			W
335 Photo-Samsung Phon- in 334 photo-Missage on Prone	1/2	VNO	1 m
334 mora Message on prone	2.14.20	otoj	2-14-20 W
105 T YING OF OTO ITO	2-14-20	obj	2.14.20
338 Photo- analyce envelope	2-16-20	NO	2.18.20 W
3291 proto-pack of oxidence envelope			\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
340 moro-phone	4	4	W wa
341 anoto-back of phone (Zte)	2.18.20	NO	2.18.20 v

Case No: C328587-2&3
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STATE OF NEVADA VS. RAEKWON ROBERTSON & DAVONTAE WWW.

Exhibit		Date		Date
Number	Exhibit Description	Offered	Objection	Admitted
346	Phito-homescreen of Phone	2.18-20	No	2.18.20
343	Photo-photo of two people in Phone	4	V	4
344	Photo - Milmory Card Stot	2-18-20	ND	2.18.20
245	photo-phine-milianing-sare	2.18.20	No	C18.W
340	photo-phone-mstory	1		
347	Photo-Phone-Enistory	2-18-20	NO	2-18-20
348	Morz- envelore	218 20	NO	2-18-20
349	moto-back of endure envelope			
350	Rhots-open samsung phone			
351	Photo-Campung barrery		V	1
352	MOTO - Phone-battery removed	1.18.20	ND	2.18.20
353	INION MICTARY	2.18.20	ND	2.18-20
354	Photo-ondence envelope	2.18.20	NO	2-18-70
355	Photo-back of evidence envelope		1	
3520	moto - amoung share			
-	Dlama Bloom Bl			
357	Alix Man Manaum M			
358	The sale was the sale of the s			
359	Phone-removed battery	+		
3(00)	Photo-Phone-Miscoging-bourgace versice	0 (0 00	<b>A O</b>	2.1420
361	PINIO-PROME-MUSICITY - Sourge ME VECALE	L18.10	NU	1-12-10
		-		

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

## **HEARING / TRIAL BEFORE THE COURT**

#### COURT'S EXHIBITS

Evelib!		Dete		Doto	
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Date Offered	Objection	Date Admitted	
	JURY LIST	2-12-20		2-12-20	w
2	JUVOY NOTE BUOK	2-13-20		2-13-20	W.
3	Duestion from July #7 - asked	2.13.20		2-13-20	W
4	Defendant's proposed instructions (not	2.19.20		219-20	w
5	foreperson	21920		2-19-20	<b>~</b>
0	State's dosing per PP	2.10.20		2.20-20	W
7	State's rebuttal prop PP	1		V	U~
8	(rosing PP (robertson)	2.70.00		2.20.20	Ur-
9	Question from foregerson during deliberation	2.20.20		2-20-20	ws-
NO	Questin from mor #5 during alliburary	2.14.20		2-24-20	W
11.	States opening powerpoint	2.1420		2.1420	کمی
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