

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

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TROY WHITE,  
Appellant,  
vs.  
THE STATE OF NEVADA,  
Respondent.

S.C. CASE NO. 82798

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APPEAL FROM DENIAL OF PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS  
CORPUS (POST CONVICTION)  
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT  
THE HONORABLE JUDGE RONALD J. ISRAEL, PRESIDING

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APPELLANT'S APPENDIX TO THE OPENING BRIEF  
VOLUME IX  
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**ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT**  
**CHRISTOPHER R. ORAM, ESQ.**  
Attorney at Law  
Nevada Bar No. 004349  
520 S. Fourth Street, 2nd Floor  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101  
Telephone: (702) 384-5563

**ATTORNEY FOR RESPONDENT**  
**STEVE WOLFSON**  
District Attorney  
Nevada Bar No. 001565  
200 Lewis Avenue  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

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OPENING BRIEF APPENDIX

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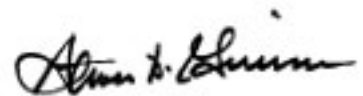
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AARON FORD  
Nevada Attorney General  
DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE  
CHRISTOPHER R. ORAM, ESQ.

BY:

/s/ Nancy Medina  
An Employee of Christopher R. Oram, Esq.



CLERK OF THE COURT

TRAN

DISTRICT COURT  
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA  
\* \* \* \* \*

THE STATE OF NEVADA

Plaintiff

vs.

TROY RICHARD WHITE

Defendant  
\* \* \* \* \*

CASE NO. C-286357

DEPT. NO. XI

**Transcript of  
Proceedings**

BEFORE THE HONORABLE ELIZABETH GONZALEZ, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

**JURY TRIAL - DAY 7**

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 2015

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE STATE:

ELIZABETH MERCER  
JEFFREY S. ROGAN  
Deputy District Attorneys

FOR THE DEFENDANTS:

SCOTT L. COFFEE  
DAVID LOPEZ-NEGRETTE  
Deputy Public Defenders

COURT RECORDER:

DEBRA WINN  
District Court

TRANSCRIPTION BY:

FLORENCE HOYT  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89146

Proceedings recorded by audio-visual recording, transcript  
produced by transcription service.

1 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 2015, 9:30 A.M.  
2 (Court was called to order)  
3 (Jury is not present)  
4 THE COURT: I apologize for having my assistant send  
5 out the jury instructions that were incomplete. I had missed  
6 one of the instructions I'd specifically taken from a footnote  
7 in a case that Mr. Coffee had cited, and I'd left it out when  
8 he sent them out. Then I realized it and I added it back in.  
9 MR. COFFEE: Well, I haven't seen what you'd sent  
10 out.  
11 THE COURT: Hold on a second. So did you get the  
12 verdict form?  
13 MR. ROGAN: Yes.  
14 MR. COFFEE: I didn't get anything. Can I approach?  
15 THE COURT: It's the last three pages of the pack  
16 you got.  
17 MR. COFFEE: I didn't get the pack.  
18 THE COURT: You didn't get the packet?  
19 MR. COFFEE: My fault. I didn't check my email.  
20 I've been working on --  
21 THE COURT: Okay. Hold on. We can't even talk,  
22 then.  
23 Dan, can you go print one for Mr. Coffee.  
24 THE COURT: All right. So where's my marshal?  
25 MS. MERCER: Oh. There was a third version?

1 MR. ROGAN: No. It's okay.

2 I'm sorry. We didn't get the third version. We got  
3 the second version.

4 THE COURT: So, Dan, make a couple copies. And then  
5 this was -- good thing we did this part.

6 Then let's switch gears. Where's my marshal?

7 Can you go ask him to bring me Juror Number 6,  
8 Ricky.

9 MR. COFFEE: You'd warned us you were sending these  
10 out, too, Judge. I was busy printing proposed and other  
11 things.

12 THE COURT: It's okay. I was having some issues  
13 with some of the language and I was reading cases, and I just  
14 didn't type as well as I thought I did. And then I started my  
15 civil calendar, which appeared to be much worse because we  
16 couldn't agree on who was going when and how long they were  
17 going to take. And that was almost a half-hour discussion for  
18 next week.

19 MR. COFFEE: I did print hard copies with case cites  
20 and language so we could avoid -- I know the Court's reviewed  
21 what we did. I just wanted to avoid lengthy argument on  
22 anything if there's any disagreements.

23 THE COURT: Well, here's even a better choice. I  
24 marked -- I have here a packet that include all of the email  
25 correspondence between us through -- starting Tuesday at 6:06

1 and concluding with the April 15th 5:57. I'm going to ask the  
2 clerk to mark each of these individually as Court's exhibits.  
3 So each stapled version in the order they're stacked is a  
4 separate Court's exhibit.

5 THE CLERK: Okay, Your Honor.

6 THE COURT: Then I want you to come up and make sure  
7 that I didn't miss any. Mr. Rogan's for some reason went to  
8 my spam folder.

9 Yours, on the other hand, did not go to my spam  
10 folder.

11 MR. COFFEE: I'm not going to comment.

12 THE COURT: So I don't know.

13 Can I have my one juror. Is he here? Outside the  
14 door? Okay. Hold on a second.

15 So Dulce is marking those as the Court's exhibits  
16 next in order. How far are you up, Dulce?

17 THE CLERK: [Inaudible].

18 MR. COFFEE: Judge --

19 THE COURT: Hold on. Hold on.

20 THE CLERK: State's Exhibit 17 through 27.

21 THE COURT: So in a little bit I'm going to have you  
22 -- before we formally settle the instructions I'm going to  
23 have you look at those to make sure that I completely and  
24 accurately -- my assistant completely and accurately printed  
25 all of the versions that you had been exchanging with us so

1 that we have a complete record of all of the versions and the  
2 comments that were made by both sides. Because most of the  
3 arguments I would typically have during the settling of jury  
4 instructions you appropriately made by email yesterday, and I  
5 considered them, evaluated them, and this morning I read --  
6 yesterday and this morning both I read cases that you had  
7 cited so that I could make sure that the set that I prepared  
8 and which I distributed to you this morning and which you have  
9 now been provided, which in my computer is called Court's 3,  
10 is the version that I think most appropriately represents the  
11 instructions to be given to the jurors.

12 Yes.

13 MR. COFFEE: Before we bring the juror back we  
14 should probably waive Mr. White's presence for the settling of  
15 instructions and for --

16 THE COURT: Is it okay?

17 Just leave him there for a minute.

18 Is that okay, if we waive his presence for this?

19 MR. ROGAN: Yes, ma'am.

20 MS. MERCER: Yes, Your Honor.

21 THE COURT: All right. Bring me the juror.

22 (Juror Number 6 entered courtroom)

23 THE COURT: Good morning, sir. How are you doing?

24 JUROR NUMBER 6: Good. How are you?

25 THE COURT: I am well. Can you come to the front

1 row so the mike can pick you up even though that's not your  
2 usual assigned seat.

3 JUROR NUMBER 6: Sure.

4 THE COURT: Somebody noticed you using I don't know  
5 if it was an iPad or a phone to text during I don't know if it  
6 was a break or sometime when we didn't have things happening.  
7 Can you tell me a little bit about what you were doing with  
8 the texting and the emails.

9 JUROR NUMBER 6: I was just turning it off onto  
10 airplane mode most of the time.

11 THE COURT: Okay.

12 JUROR NUMBER 6: And then there were like alerts  
13 coming, and I was just clearing those out.

14 THE COURT: Okay. So you haven't been doing  
15 anything related to this case during the proceedings?

16 JUROR NUMBER 6: No.

17 THE COURT: Any questions you'd like to ask him?

18 MR. ROGAN: No.

19 THE COURT: Any questions you'd like to ask him?

20 MR. COFFEE: No.

21 THE COURT: Thank you, sir. We appreciate that.

22 Now, Kevin, this is what I want you to do. I want  
23 you to go tell the jurors that my case for next week still has  
24 something I have to handle this morning, because I'm not done  
25 with Sands-Jacobs. So if you could let the jurors go on a

1 break for about an hour, because that's how long it's going to  
2 take me to finish with Sands-Jacobs, given how long they've  
3 already spent here this morning.

4 THE MARSHAL: 10:45?

5 THE COURT: Yeah, that's my best guess. Tell them  
6 thank you and I'm really, really sorry.

7 (Juror Number 6 exited courtroom)

8 THE COURT: Okay. Now, I've handed you -- or my  
9 assistant has handed you what has been marked as what was my  
10 Court's 3 and the verdict form. I am going to have those  
11 marked by the clerk as the next in order Court's exhibits.  
12 The verdict form will be Court's --

13 THE CLERK: 28.

14 THE COURT: And the instructions will be?

15 THE CLERK: 29.

16 THE COURT: The instructions are unnumbered and are  
17 in the identical condition with what you've been provided. If  
18 you will look at the last three pages of the pack my assistant  
19 has given you, that should be Court's Exhibit 28, which starts  
20 as "Verdict," and is then three pages long.

21 MR. COFFEE: Yes.

22 THE COURT: Does anyone disagree with the form of  
23 verdict other than the portion at Count 2 where there is not  
24 an attempt voluntary manslaughter portion?

25 MR. COFFEE: No.

1 THE COURT: Okay. Now, can you tell me about the  
2 attempt voluntary manslaughter portion, Mr. Coffee.

3 MR. COFFEE: Yes. We had tendered some instructions  
4 concerning attempt voluntary manslaughter. They are part of  
5 the Court's record at this point, I expect. Here's the  
6 problem. I'll try to make it as simple as I can, my  
7 understanding of the problem anyways. There's a case called  
8 Curry in Nevada that says that attempt voluntary manslaughter  
9 is not a crime in Nevada. That follows a case called Williams  
10 -- or Allen, I'm sorry. Case called Allen that said it was  
11 error for the District Court to refuse to give an instruction  
12 on attempt voluntary manslaughter.

13 The problem with both these cases, they're decided  
14 pre Byford. And Byford is a watershed case in Nevada homicide  
15 jurisprudence. It represented a change in the law pursuant to  
16 Ika. And we've got that laid out someplace else in our  
17 instructions.

18 The problem is when you look at Curry, Curry  
19 essentially doesn't consider the word "deliberate." Express  
20 malice requires the deliberate intention to take away human  
21 life. And Curry gives absolutely no meaning to that  
22 "deliberate" word. It pretty essentially says if you have the  
23 intent to kill, the specific intent to kill, it's attempt  
24 murder. Of course, the problem with that is manslaughter may  
25 include the attempt to kill. So we end up in this Hobsian

1 situation, for lack of a better description, where if I fire a  
2 shot and hit somebody and they die it is attempt murder and I  
3 have the state of mind for attempt murder. Let's make that  
4 assumption to start with, I fire a shot and I hit somebody and  
5 they -- I'm sorry, I fire at somebody, hit somebody that died,  
6 it is voluntary manslaughter, all right. The exact same state  
7 of mind and they don't die it is attempt murder under Curry.  
8 Of course, the problem with that is there's a lesser penalty  
9 for voluntary manslaughter than there is for attempt murder.  
10 It's a one to ten, as opposed to two to twenty. So you've got  
11 a public policy problem in addition to everything else we've  
12 talked about that it is advantageous for me if the victim dies  
13 if I have the intent to kill, but it would otherwise be  
14 manslaughter. It doesn't make a lot of sense. Curry  
15 recognized it was a minority position, one of only a few  
16 states that had adopted it. There were some cases afterwards.  
17 I think the case is Gonzalez -- it's cited again in our papers  
18 -- from Kansas that looked at Curry and said Curry doesn't  
19 make a lot of sense. And I think the reason Curry doesn't --  
20 THE COURT: Well, regardless of whether the Nevada  
21 Supreme Court makes any sense, regardless --  
22 MR. COFFEE: I understand.  
23 THE COURT: -- they are the controlling authority in  
24 Nevada.  
25 MR. COFFEE: I understand. My position is that

1 Curry is one of those cases that got swept away with the  
2 Byford decision and the change of law, and after the change of  
3 law in Byford we should be entitled to attempt voluntary  
4 manslaughter. Because if I have the appropriate state of mind  
5 and meet all the other conditions and the only failing in my  
6 case is that the person doesn't die, then I should not be  
7 charged with a higher crime because they did not die, if that  
8 makes sense. So that's the reason for it.

9 THE COURT: I understand your position, but I feel  
10 constrained by the decision the Nevada Supreme Court has made,  
11 so I'm not going to provide on the verdict form the attempt  
12 voluntary manslaughter.

13 MR. COFFEE: Understood.

14 THE COURT: Would you like a few minutes to go  
15 through the packet of instructions that have been marked as  
16 Court's Exhibit 29 before we formally settle them?

17 MS. MERCER: Your Honor, we've had a chance to go  
18 through them.

19 THE COURT: Mr. Coffee.

20 MR. COFFEE: I can go through as we go. I do -- how  
21 familiar -- I do have one question for the Court given the  
22 ruling on attempt voluntary manslaughter.

23 THE COURT: How familiar am I?

24 MR. COFFEE: Yeah.

25 THE COURT: I wrote them.

1           MR. COFFEE: I understand. I understand. But I  
2 will tell you I've got a lot of information in my head, and  
3 it's hard for me to keep track of things.

4           THE COURT: It's okay.

5           MR. COFFEE: Because we were not given the  
6 instruction concerning Curry, is there an instruction in the  
7 packet -- the only thing that I'm left curious about -- as to  
8 what happens if it would otherwise be an attempt murder but it  
9 meets the conditions of heat of passion? Because the way I  
10 read -- the way I read Curry --

11          THE COURT: Hold on. Let me go to that portion.

12          MR. COFFEE: -- and the way I read Keys is that  
13 means a not guilty verdict. And that's one of the problems I  
14 think, of course, with no attempt voluntary manslaughter, is  
15 you put a jury in a position of shots are fired, somebody's  
16 hit with shots, but they are constrained for a not guilty  
17 verdict if it happened in qualifying heat of passion, which  
18 seems to be a kind of ridiculous position to put a jury in,  
19 too.

20          THE COURT: There is not an instruction related to  
21 that on the attempt murder section. There are two attempt  
22 murder instructions that appears immediately before the  
23 instruction on the deadly weapon enhancement.

24          MR. COFFEE: I had tendered one in our -- in  
25 later --

1 THE COURT: I know you had.

2 MR. COFFEE: -- in the other packet, and I would ask  
3 that they be instructed on that point of law.

4 MR. ROGAN: Your Honor, I think it's -- in response,  
5 it's already subsumed in the instruction on attempt murder  
6 that you have to have the specific intent to kill. The State  
7 concedes that an attempt killing in the heat of passion  
8 doesn't have the intent to kill element present so the verdict  
9 is not guilty.

10 THE COURT: So you like the portion that says  
11 "Implied malice is not an element of attempt murder and is not  
12 to be considered by you in regards to this charge"?

13 MR. ROGAN: Right.

14 THE COURT: Because it has to be express malice.

15 MR. ROGAN: Correct.

16 THE COURT: Which is the deliberate intention.

17 MR. COFFEE: And, Judge, pursuant to Crawford v.  
18 State we're entitled to negatively phrased position  
19 instructions that point out exactly the point that we are  
20 asking for. The reason we're entitled to those is that jurors  
21 are not expected to be as conversant in the law as we are and  
22 it's supposed to be a plain understanding. With that in mind  
23 we would ask for a plain instruction that says, if it would  
24 otherwise be heat of passion -- or I think the Court  
25 understands the principle I'm asking for, and I think we'd

1 suggested one, if it would otherwise be heat of passion then  
2 you must find the defendant not guilty on the attempt murder,  
3 the attempt murder charge.

4 THE COURT: Mr. Rogan, I don't have that in my pack.

5 MR. ROGAN: No. I don't think it was submitted. I  
6 think a negative instruction would simply say that, if you  
7 find that the State has not proven express malice, namely,  
8 deliberate intention unlawfully to kill, then you must find  
9 the defendant not guilty. And then he can refer back to the  
10 heat of passion instruction and the voluntary manslaughter to  
11 indicate that an action that's done, that's rash, that's  
12 impulsive is not intentional and there's no express malice in  
13 that regard.

14 THE COURT: Dictate again, please, Mr. Rogan. If  
15 you find that the defendant did not --

16 MR. ROGAN: If you find that the State did not prove  
17 that the defendant acted with express malice, namely, the  
18 deliberate intention unlawfully to kill, then you cannot find  
19 the defendant committed the crime of attempt murder.

20 THE COURT: Mr. Coffee, are you okay with that?

21 MR. COFFEE: No.

22 THE COURT: Okay. Tell me what you want.

23 MR. COFFEE: And we did submit -- attempt -- Court's  
24 indulgence for just a second, because I'm removing some  
25 language. Court's indulgence.

1           THE COURT: It's okay, Mr. Coffee. Please take your  
2 time.

3           MR. COFFEE: All right. Heat of passion, unlawful  
4 provocation may be considered in determining whether or not  
5 the State has proven the charge of attempted murder. If the  
6 State has failed to prove that either -- and it's those two  
7 possibilities -- that either the defendant was not acting in  
8 heat of passion or, two, that the provocation was not legally  
9 adequate, then the defendant is entitled to a verdict of not  
10 guilty on the charge of attempt murder.

11           THE COURT: I'm waiting for Mr. Rogan to finish  
12 thinking.

13           MR. ROGAN: Court's indulgence.

14           THE COURT: He's going to look over your shoulder.

15           MR. COFFEE: Sure.

16                   (Pause in the proceedings)

17           MR. ROGAN: Your Honor, I think we've come to a  
18 compromise here.

19           THE COURT: All righty. And you've got to go slow,  
20 because I'm typing.

21           MR. ROGAN: Okay.

22           THE COURT: It starts, "You are instructed that if  
23 you find the State has not established that the defendant --"

24           MR. ROGAN: I think we're changing the entire --

25           MR. COFFEE: Actually we're going to [inaudible] to

1 be consistent with the other instruction, I'm sorry.

2 THE COURT: Okay.

3 MR. ROGAN: "If you are satisfied beyond a  
4 reasonable doubt that there was an unlawful attempt to kill,  
5 but --"

6 THE COURT: "...satisfied beyond a reasonable  
7 doubt --"

8 MR. ROGAN: "...that there was an unlawful attempt  
9 to kill, but you have a reasonable doubt whether the crime of  
10 attempt murder was done in the heat of passion -- or sudden  
11 heat of passion," rather --

12 THE COURT: You're using the word "sudden heat of  
13 passion"?

14 MR. ROGAN: Yeah, "...sudden heat of passion caused  
15 by a provocation apparently sufficient to make the passion  
16 irresistible, you must give the defendant the benefit of the  
17 doubt and return a verdict of not guilty."

18 And then I think it should also -- Court's  
19 indulgence again.

20 (Pause in the proceedings)

21 MR. ROGAN: Okay. And then a new paragraph.

22 THE COURT: Okay.

23 MR. ROGAN: "There must -- for you to find that the  
24 defendant -- for you to find that the defendant acted in the  
25 heat of passion there must be a serious and highly provoking

1 injury inflicted upon the defendant sufficient to excite an  
2 irresistible passion in a reasonable person."

3 THE COURT: Okay. Go again. "...sufficient to  
4 excite..."

5 MR. ROGAN: "...sufficient to excite an irresistible  
6 passion in a reasonable person."

7 And then a new paragraph. "Heat of passion and  
8 lawful provocation may be considered in determining whether  
9 the State has proven intent -- deliberate intent in regards to  
10 the charge of attempt murder."

11 THE COURT: Mr. Coffee?

12 MR. COFFEE: That's fine.

13 THE COURT: Okay. Let me read it back to you after  
14 I clean up a couple of things here.

15 Okay. This is what I have, and I may not have  
16 gotten it all, because I am not good at dictation. "If you  
17 are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that there was an  
18 unlawful attempt to kill but you have a reasonable doubt  
19 whether the crime of attempt murder was done in the sudden  
20 heat of passion caused by a provocation apparently sufficient  
21 to make the provocation irresistible, you must give the  
22 defendant the benefit of that doubt and return a verdict of  
23 not guilty of attempt murder.

24 "For you to find the defendant acted in the heat of  
25 passion there must be a serious and highly provoking injury

1 inflicted upon the defendant sufficient to excite an  
2 irresistible passion in a reasonable person.

3 "Heat of passion and lawful provocation may be  
4 considered in determining whether the State has proven  
5 deliberate intention in regards to the charge of attempt  
6 murder."

7 Did I get it pretty close?

8 MS. MERCER: Yes, Your Honor.

9 MR. COFFEE: Sounds right.

10 THE COURT: All right. So we've resolved that  
11 issue.

12 MR. COFFEE: Yes.

13 THE COURT: Next? And I have added that at the end  
14 of the last two attempt murder instructions.

15 MR. COFFEE: Okay.

16 THE COURT: I will give you a new pack as soon as we  
17 get through this process, and it will be numbered.

18 MR. COFFEE: And, Judge, as far as specials, I saw  
19 the Court had incorporated the language I think that the State  
20 had agreed to concerning heat of passion can include attempt  
21 to kill, so we withdraw our objections in that regard that  
22 satisfies what we were asking for.

23 THE COURT: Okay.

24 MR. COFFEE: And I assume that was included in the  
25 pack.

1           Did the Court include an instruction concerning the  
2 duration of provocation?

3           THE COURT: I did not.

4           MR. COFFEE: And we've offered that just very  
5 briefly in our packet. What we had offered was, "While the  
6 state of mind consisting -- constituting heat of passion must  
7 be the result of a sudden impulse, the provocation leading to  
8 the sudden heat of passion --" it should say "can occur,"  
9 "-- can occur over either a long or short period of time and  
10 may be the result of an ongoing series of events." We would  
11 offer that.

12           We would also offer splitting this in two with an  
13 instruction that just says, "...may occur over a long or short  
14 period of time," or an instruction that says, "...may be the  
15 result of an ongoing series of events." There are no Nevada  
16 cases that I can compel the Court to give me this instruction.  
17 Would have given some cases from outside the jurisdiction. It  
18 seems to be consistent with the rationale of Boikins  
19 [phonetic], as we've pointed out. I know that's a self  
20 defense case. But, again, that's a situation where you've got  
21 provocation for self defense arguably and it takes place over  
22 a long period of time. You've got Roberts that, while he  
23 finds out his wife's having an affair, they also talk about a  
24 dinner that he's been stood up for and some other things that  
25 take place over a long period of time. That's the reason we

1 ask for the instructions.

2 Pursuant to 175 -- there's a statute that allows us  
3 to request instructions, and if they're pertinent it says they  
4 should be given.

5 THE COURT: Uh-huh.

6 MR. COFFEE: That's we pressed it. We think that  
7 it's pertinent because it's going to lead up to the events  
8 here.

9 THE COURT: Okay. Anything else that you want to  
10 say on that issue?

11 MR. COFFEE: No.

12 MS. MERCER: Your Honor, we'll submit it on our  
13 written opposition.

14 THE COURT: Okay. I had previously decided not to  
15 give that given my review of the cases which indicated at  
16 least in Nevada there was no basis for the instruction.

17 Okay. Next?

18 MR. COFFEE: Understood. There was one line of the  
19 malice instruction that we had objected to. I don't know if  
20 that was removed or not.

21 THE COURT: Did not remove it.

22 MR. COFFEE: And we'll just submit on what we had  
23 submitted as to why it should be removed.

24 THE COURT: Okay. Any others that you think we need  
25 to consider, remembering I already went through your entire

1 package?

2 MR. COFFEE: Understood. The last thing is just the  
3 Clay objection to the child abuse.

4 THE COURT: And I read Clay again yesterday while I  
5 was sitting at the airport, and I understand your position,  
6 but I think the modification that is made to the instruction  
7 covers the issues addressed in the Clay case.

8 MR. COFFEE: Understood. And the only thing we  
9 would note is without alleging some kind of actual injury I  
10 don't know how it could be a felony as opposed to a gross.  
11 But --

12 THE COURT: Well, but they've alleged the mental  
13 injury, which has related in an attempt suicide, has related  
14 in psychological treatment, and additional other kinds of  
15 injuries which are included in that child abuse definition.

16 MR. COFFEE: I understand. But we don't give a  
17 definition of mental injury with the tendered instruction that  
18 they had -- they had removed the definition of "injury" from  
19 the tendered instruction yesterday.

20 MR. ROGAN: Right. Because it's the -- the statute  
21 requires mental suffering.

22 THE COURT: Right.

23 MR. ROGAN: Mental injury only relates to a  
24 particular form of child abuse caused by nonaccidental injury,  
25 and so those definitions relate only to that particular form

1 of abuse which we're not alleging. That's why we removed  
2 them.

3 THE COURT: "To suffer unjustifiable physical pain  
4 or mental suffering" is what the instruction reads. And the  
5 mental suffering I think we've had testimony on.

6 MR. COFFEE: We haven't had testimony of mental  
7 suffering. There's no specific definition. I think it's  
8 limited by statute. But we'll submit on the objection, Judge.  
9 I don't want to go far afield.

10 THE COURT: Okay. Anything else before I give you a  
11 numbered set?

12 MS. MERCER: No, Your Honor.

13 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Kutinac, if you would  
14 please print Court's 4.

15 While we're printing Court's 4 is there anything  
16 else outside the presence before I go to Sands-China's motions  
17 in limine that I still have to hear this morning?

18 MS. MERCER: No, Your Honor. Not from the State.

19 THE COURT: I'm going to number them probably as  
20 they argue. You're going to get a numbered version. Then you  
21 can identify specifically, Mr. Coffee, those particular  
22 instructions that you object to for the record. You don't  
23 have to give any additional reasons, because I think we're  
24 covered under the Court's exhibits and the discussion we've  
25 had. But I think it's critical that you identify the specific

1 instructions after reviewing the numbered set.

2 And if there are any that the State objects to, you  
3 can do the same thing.

4 MS. MERCER: Thank you, Your Honor.

5 THE COURT: All right. And I also note that the  
6 verdict form has been objected to because I did not include  
7 the attempt voluntary manslaughter and the attempt voluntary  
8 manslaughter with use.

9 MR. COFFEE: Thank you.

10 THE COURT: And I overruled those objections.

11 (Court recessed at 9:58 a.m., until 10:44 a.m.)

12 THE COURT: This is the formal settlement of jury  
13 instructions. While I was handling Sands-Jacobs did my  
14 assistant provide you with a copy of the jury -- Court's  
15 proposed jury instructions numbered 1 through 38?

16 MR. COFFEE: He did.

17 MS. MERCER: Yes, Your Honor.

18 MR. ROGAN: Yes, Your Honor.

19 THE COURT: Have the parties had an opportunity to  
20 review the proposed instructions numbered 1 through 38?

21 MS. MERCER: Yes, Your Honor.

22 MR. COFFEE: We have.

23 THE COURT: Were there any typos or other things  
24 that you saw in that review?

25 MR. COFFEE: There are two typos that we're aware

1 of, Judge.

2 THE COURT: And where are they?

3 MR. COFFEE: Page 4 says an "indictment." That  
4 should read an "information."

5 THE COURT: That isn't my fault. That's the State.  
6 But, yes, that would be correct, that we need to change that.  
7 See why I wouldn't let Dan run the copies?

8 This is Court's exhibit in order for the record.

9 THE CLERK: Yes, Your Honor. That would be 30.

10 THE COURT: Mine says "an information" on top of  
11 Instruction Number 3.

12 MS. MERCER: Oh. That's weird.

13 MR. ROGAN: Instruction Number 4.

14 THE COURT: Oh. Instruction Number 4. You're  
15 right. There it is. "...an information." Okay. So we'll  
16 have that change made on Instruction 4.

17 MS. MERCER: And then in Instruction Number 13 there  
18 was some superfluous language that doesn't apply to the case  
19 that we probably should have removed.

20 THE COURT: And what is that?

21 MS. MERCER: After "sufficient to make the passion  
22 irresistible," the rest of that should be deleted.

23 THE COURT: After "or involuntary"?

24 MR. ROGAN: Yes.

25 THE COURT: So period --

1 MR. ROGAN: No, no, no. No, no, no.  
2 MS. MERCER: Before "involuntary."  
3 MR. ROGAN: Before.  
4 MR. COFFEE: Involuntary is not part of our case.  
5 THE COURT: I know. So where do you want me to put  
6 the period?  
7 MS. MERCER: After "irresistible."  
8 THE COURT: On line 5.  
9 MS. MERCER: Yes, Your Honor.  
10 THE COURT: So after "irresistible" on line 5 we  
11 will strike the remainder of that paragraph. Is that correct?  
12 MR. COFFEE: Yes.  
13 THE COURT: Okay.  
14 MS. MERCER: And that was it, Your Honor.  
15 THE COURT: Other than the typos that have been  
16 identified on Instruction 4 and 13, are there any  
17 modifications of language that appear to need to be made?  
18 MS. MERCER: No, Your Honor.  
19 THE COURT: Are there any objections by the State to  
20 any of the instructions numbered 1 through 38?  
21 MS. MERCER: No, Your Honor.  
22 THE COURT: Are there any additional instructions to  
23 be offered by the State?  
24 MS. MERCER: No, Your Honor.  
25 THE COURT: Mr. Coffee, have you had a chance to

1 review 1 through 38?

2 MR. COFFEE: I have.

3 THE COURT: Other than the typos we're correcting on  
4 4 and 13, do you have an objection to any of the instructions?

5 MR. COFFEE: Yes, Judge.

6 THE COURT: Can you tell me which ones.

7 MR. COFFEE: Sure. Beginning with Instruction 6, we  
8 object to the last line for the reasons that were submitted  
9 before.

10 THE COURT: And that is part of the written  
11 submission that's part of the Court's exhibits that we've  
12 already marked.

13 Anything else? Any other numbers?

14 MR. COFFEE: I'm getting there, looking at my notes  
15 real quickly. We're good through at least 15.

16 Instruction 18, object to line 6 for the same  
17 reasons that we've objected to the last line of the malice  
18 instruction.

19 THE COURT: And those are part of written  
20 submissions that have already been marked as Court's exhibits,  
21 as well as our other discussions.

22 Any additional ones, Mr. Coffee?

23 MR. COFFEE: Yes. 24 and 25 object as a group  
24 pursuant to the Clay decision in the confusion that is set  
25 forth in -- it's, again, our court submission.

1           THE COURT: And we've already addressed that both on  
2 the record earlier today, as well as in the written  
3 submissions you provided yesterday. They've been marked as  
4 Court's exhibits.

5           MR. COFFEE: Correct.

6           THE COURT: Any additional objections to the  
7 instructions from the defendant?

8           MR. COFFEE: I believe that's it, Judge.

9           THE COURT: Does the defendant have any additional  
10 instructions to offer at this time?

11          MR. COFFEE: The ones we'd offered before. Do you  
12 want me to --

13          THE COURT: Were there any specific ones that are in  
14 the packet you've offered before that you want the clerk to  
15 specifically number today?

16          MR. COFFEE: Yes.

17          THE COURT: They're already Court's exhibits, but if  
18 there's a particular one you want her to specifically number,  
19 I need you to tell me which ones.

20          MR. COFFEE: Okay. The instruction concerning  
21 duration of -- well, if a record's made -- I just don't  
22 know --

23          THE COURT: As you remember to designate Court's  
24 exhibits as part of your record, I think your record's made.

25          MR. COFFEE: Perfect.

1           THE COURT: The problem is lots of people forget to  
2 designate the Court's exhibits and then they aren't part of  
3 your record.

4           MR. COFFEE: Perfect, Your Honor.

5           THE COURT: But that's not my problem, because I  
6 don't designate your record.

7           MR. COFFEE: No. But as long as the Court's not  
8 considering it a waiver because I'm not tendering them again  
9 right now and having them numbered, we're in good shape.

10          THE COURT: No. You tendered them yesterday, I went  
11 through them, we had email correspondence, and there were even  
12 supplemental discussions that were provided by the State in  
13 response to some of your comments later in the day. I  
14 provided you my comments and my versions, and I even asked for  
15 clarification on a couple, and that's all represented in the  
16 emails that have been provided.

17          MR. COFFEE: Perfect.

18          THE COURT: So I think you've made your record. But  
19 if there's something else --

20          MR. COFFEE: No.

21          THE COURT: Like I used to have a partner who would  
22 have eight versions, and he would just keep going after the  
23 judge would say no in offering them. So --

24          MR. COFFEE: No.

25          THE COURT: No. Okay.

1           MR. COFFEE: And we'd offer the alternatives on the  
2 duration instruction. They aren't typed alternatives. We  
3 would offer breaking off -- striking language on the duration  
4 instruction to strike the "short and long" portion of the  
5 language and just leave "series of events." Or strike the  
6 "series of events" and just leave "short and long" for  
7 duration. So we're good.

8           THE COURT: Okay. And we've previously discussed  
9 that we don't think the Nevada caselaw supports that  
10 particular issue.

11          MR. COFFEE: Understood.

12          THE COURT: Anything else? All right. Then I'm  
13 going to have copies made for the jurors of the instructions  
14 with the corrected 4 and 13 in there, and we will be in recess  
15 until those copies are ready.

16          (Court recessed at 10:52 a.m., until 11:08 a.m.)

17                         (Jury is present)

18          THE COURT: Counsel, you can be seated.

19                 Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I apologize for  
20 being so late. One of my cases, the one that starts on Monday  
21 for the next couple of weeks, had some serious problems this  
22 morning which caused me to be delayed. So I hope this  
23 additional break you had this morning wasn't too inconvenient.  
24 I apologize.

25                 Ms. Clerk, could you please call the roll of the

1 jurors.

2 THE CLERK: Yes, Your Honor.

3 (Jury roll called)

4 THE COURT: Counsel stipulate the presence of the  
5 jury?

6 MS. MERCER: Yes, Your Honor.

7 MR. COFFEE: Yes, Judge.

8 THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, I'm  
9 about to instruct you upon the law as it applies in this case.  
10 I would like to instruct you orally without reading to you.  
11 However, these instructions are of such importance that it is  
12 necessary for me to read to you these carefully prepared  
13 written instructions. The instructions are long, and some are  
14 quite complicated. If they are not especially clear when I  
15 read them to you, you will have your own copy which the  
16 marshal will now pass out along with a copy of the verdict  
17 form so that you can read along with me as I go through the  
18 instructions, and make notes on the instructions as the  
19 attorneys in their closing arguments explain the application  
20 of the facts to these instructions.

21 (Jury instructions read - not transcribed)

22 THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, given the hour,  
23 rather than start the closing arguments and interrupt them  
24 midstream, we're going to take an early lunch break and come  
25 back at 1:00 o'clock. During this recess you're admonished

1 not to talk or converse among yourselves or with anyone else  
2 on any subject connected with this trial, or read, watch, or  
3 listen to any report of or commentary on the trial or any  
4 person connected with this trial by any medium of information,  
5 including, without limitation, social media, texts,  
6 newspapers, television, the Internet, and radio, or form or  
7 express any opinion on any subject connected with the trial  
8 until the case is finally submitted to you.

9 We'll see you at 1:00 o'clock outside Courtroom 14A.  
10 Have a nice lunch.

11 (Jury recessed at 11:37 a.m.)

12 THE COURT: Counsel, is there anything outside the  
13 presence?

14 MR. COFFEE: There is.

15 THE COURT: Okay.

16 MR. COFFEE: Two matters. When we were exchanging  
17 instructions back and forth the State's conferred instruction  
18 -- we had a Roberts instruction, an instruction that is  
19 required by Roberts that says physical injury isn't necessary.

20 THE COURT: Yes.

21 MR. COFFEE: It's not in the final packet. We'd  
22 agreed to move it into the -- the State had wanted to move it  
23 into the body of the instruction.

24 MR. ROGAN: Yeah. It should have been there.

25 MR. COFFEE: But the final packet that the Court has

1 put together, it's not there. And Roberts they held it was  
2 reversible error not to give that.

3 THE COURT: What is it? What's the language?

4 MR. COFFEE: Direct physical contact -- hold on.

5 MR. ROGAN: A minute.

6 THE COURT: When did you send it to me, Mr. Rogan,  
7 so I can see if I can find it real quick?

8 MR. ROGAN: It was the conferred instructions.

9 MR. COFFEE: Do you have the last version?

10 MR. ROGAN: Yeah.

11 MR. COFFEE: There was another conferred instruction  
12 that didn't -- some way or another didn't make it.

13 THE COURT: I saw you guys talking, so I figured  
14 there was something.

15 MR. COFFEE: Yeah.

16 MR. ROGAN: I'm sorry. It's not -- it's not the  
17 conferred instructions, it's the manslaughter instructions  
18 that defense counsel submitted. Here it is.

19 THE COURT: So defendant's specials final? Specials  
20 updated final?

21 MR. COFFEE: No, it's not the specials. When we  
22 were going back and forth on the manslaughter we had it as a  
23 separate instruction. The State had sent me a suggestion to  
24 move it into the -- move it into the body. The Court may have  
25 not been in the emails between the two of us.

1 THE COURT: Okay. We can add it as an A. It won't  
2 be a problem.

3 MR. COFFEE: Okay.

4 THE COURT: I just need you to tell me what the  
5 language is.

6 MR. ROGAN: Yeah. We'll find it.

7 THE COURT: Well, can you give it to me now.  
8 Because I'm going to do it before I break -- before I leave to  
9 go to the meeting at lunch so that I can have the copies made  
10 and ready so when the jurors come back I can read them the  
11 supplemental instructions.

12 MR. COFFEE: Yeah. If the Court will let me boot my  
13 computer, I'll give you the exact language.

14 And the other problem is we had a similar -- it was  
15 in the -- I thought it was in the conferred instructions  
16 concerning absence of heat of passion and Crawford  
17 instruction, which is mandatory pursuant to Crawford v. --  
18 mandatory pursuant to Crawford v. State. And that doesn't  
19 look like that made it, either.

20 MR. ROGAN: Which one is it?

21 MR. COFFEE: I'll show you.

22 THE COURT: I've got your conferred instructions up,  
23 so tell me which one it is.

24 MR. ROGAN: These are Mr. -- it's not -- it's  
25 actually not the conferred instructions. It's the

1 instructions that Mr. Coffee had drafted on voluntary  
2 instruction -- voluntary manslaughter. I think the title of  
3 the document was "Voluntary Manslaughter with Specials on  
4 Crawford."

5 THE COURT: I don't even have anything with that  
6 title.

7 MR. COFFEE: I think it may have went back and forth  
8 between the two, and I assumed it ended up in the conferred.

9 THE COURT: It's okay. If you two agree to the  
10 language, I will type them right now --

11 MR. COFFEE: We had.

12 THE COURT: -- we will give them numbers, and we  
13 will copy them, and the jurors will insert them into their  
14 things. We will give them a staple remover, bring the huge  
15 stapler in --

16 MR. COFFEE: I know we discussed them.

17 Permission to approach, Judge?

18 THE COURT: Yes. Please. So I can fix this issue.

19 MR. COFFEE: And this -- I know we'd sent it,  
20 because the Court had asked us about this legally adequate  
21 provocation on the bottom.

22 THE COURT: Well, that legally adequate provocation  
23 was in like eight different places and it was never defined,  
24 and it was bothering me.

25 MR. COFFEE: Yeah.

1           MR. ROGAN: I thought we'd just agreed to take it  
2 out.  
3           THE COURT: Yeah.  
4           MR. ROGAN: Right.  
5           THE COURT: Which solved the problem.  
6           MR. COFFEE: Yeah, we can leave that last line off.  
7 I don't care. The last line is not critical to me at all.  
8           THE COURT: Okay. So you want me to add an  
9 instruction that reads, "If there is some evidence of heat of  
10 passion caused by legally adequate provocation, the State has  
11 the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt that either  
12 the defendant was not acting in the heat of passion when he  
13 killed or the passion was not caused by legally adequate  
14 provocation. If they have failed to meet this burden but you  
15 find the State has proven an unlawful killing, then you must  
16 return a verdict of voluntary manslaughter."  
17           MR. COFFEE: Yes.  
18           THE COURT: Okay. And I'll add that in the  
19 voluntary manslaughter section.  
20           And what was the other one that you -- that we  
21 didn't get included?  
22           MR. COFFEE: Just -- we're going to just do  
23 something real simple. The injury suggested need not be  
24 facility. Fair enough?  
25           MR. ROGAN: Right. Yeah. The injury contemplated

1 by the manslaughter instructions need not be physical.

2 MR. COFFEE: That's good enough. That covers  
3 Roberts.

4 MS. MERCER: I think it's a highly provoking injury.

5 MR. COFFEE: Sure. Sure. Yeah. The highly  
6 provoking injury need not be physical. That's fine. Whatever  
7 you want for the front end language. I didn't mean to shorten  
8 it.

9 MS. MERCER: The language is right here, Scott.

10 (Pause in the proceedings)

11 MR. COFFEE: Perfect.

12 MS. MERCER: The language we had proposed, Your  
13 Honor, was the "serious and highly provoking injury which  
14 causes the sudden heat of passion can occur without direct  
15 physical contact and may not be the result of direct physical  
16 assault on the defendant."

17 THE COURT: You've got to read slower. I was at  
18 "injury which causes."

19 MS. MERCER: "...which causes the sudden heat of  
20 passion can occur without direct physical contact and need not  
21 be the result of direct physical assault on the defendant."

22 THE COURT: "...which causes the sudden heat of  
23 passion..."

24 MS. MERCER: "...can occur without direct physical  
25 contact..."

1 THE COURT: And?

2 MS. MERCER: "...and need not be the result of

3 direct physical assault on the defendant."

4 MR. COFFEE: Very good. Thank you. Apologize to

5 the Court for the --

6 THE COURT: It's okay. Let me type real quick.

7 Did you want it before the transitional

8 instructions, or do you want it after them? Because it can go

9 either way with voluntary manslaughter. It's referenced in

10 both places.

11 MS. MERCER: Probably before.

12 MR. COFFEE: Before. Yeah. Right after the initial

13 voluntary manslaughter.

14 THE COURT: So I will put it after the instruction.

15 They will go in as 15A and B if that's where you want them.

16 MR. COFFEE: That's fine. That's fine.

17 MS. MERCER: Perfect.

18 THE COURT: Well, look and make sure.

19 MR. ROGAN: That's great.

20 MS. MERCER: That's perfect.

21 MR. COFFEE: David says it's good. I trust him.

22 THE COURT: All right. Okay. Let me type, and then

23 you can have them before you leave, and then we'll give them

24 to the jurors.

25 (Pause in the proceedings)

1           THE COURT: Okay. So the first one reads, "If there  
2 is some evidence of heat of passion caused by legally adequate  
3 provocation, the State has the burden of proving beyond a  
4 reasonable doubt that either the defendant was not acting in  
5 the heat of passion when he killed or that the passion was not  
6 caused by legally adequate provocation. If they have failed  
7 to meet this burden but you find the State has proven an  
8 unlawful killing, then you must return a verdict of  
9 manslaughter."

10           MR. COFFEE: It should be "voluntary manslaughter,"  
11 since that's the only one we'd offered.

12           THE COURT: "...verdict of voluntary manslaughter."  
13 That's what I've got.

14           MR. COFFEE: Oh. Okay.

15           THE COURT: I may not have read correctly. Okay.  
16 Let me send this one to the printer, and then I will type the  
17 other one.

18                       (Pause in the proceedings)

19           THE COURT: And this is the one you'd dictated to  
20 me, so let's see how I do on this one.

21                       (Pause in the proceedings)

22           THE COURT: "The serious and highly provoking injury  
23 which causes the sudden heat of passion can occur without  
24 direct physical contact and need not be the result of a direct  
25 physical assault on the defendant."

1 MS. MERCER: Perfect.

2 THE COURT: Is that accurate?

3 MR. COFFEE: Yeah. I would take out the second

4 "direct."

5 THE COURT: So it'd just be?

6 MR. COFFEE: "...a physical assault on the

7 defendant."

8 THE COURT: Is that okay?

9 MS. MERCER: Yes, that's fine.

10 MR. COFFEE: But Roberts's situation where somebody

11 finds his wife with another man.

12 (Pause in the proceedings)

13 THE COURT: Okay. Counsel, I'm going to mark 15A

14 and B. Will you please come look at them, and then I will

15 canvass you related to 15A and B. And then I'll make copies

16 for you as soon as you think they're okay.

17 MR. COFFEE: Very good. Thank you.

18 THE COURT: Counsel, have you both had an

19 opportunity to review the contents of our proposed additional

20 instructions, Instruction Number 15A and 15B?

21 MS. MERCER: Yes, Your Honor.

22 MR. COFFEE: Yes, Your Honor.

23 THE COURT: Does anyone object to the giving of

24 Court's Instructions 15A and 15B?

25 MS. MERCER: No, Your Honor.

1 MR. COFFEE: No, Your Honor.

2 THE COURT: Okay. Then when the jury returns from  
3 lunch we will have copies made for them, we will have a big  
4 staple remover and a large stapler, and our first order of  
5 business will be to -- for me to read 15A and B and substitute  
6 them into their packages.

7 Anything else?

8 MR. COFFEE: No.

9 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Have a nice  
10 lunch. See you about 1:00.

11 (Court recessed at 11:52 a.m, until 1:03 p.m.)

12 (Jury is not present)

13 THE COURT: Counsel, my assistant is even more  
14 efficient than any of us noted. He removed the staples,  
15 inserted 15A and B, and restapled all the jurors' packs and  
16 for the one juror who had it marked at a different place than  
17 the others he restored it to that location.

18 Go get my jurors.

19 THE CLERK: [Inaudible].

20 THE COURT: Next in order, whatever that is.

21 THE CLERK: 31 and 32.

22 THE COURT: Thank you, Dulce.

23 (Jury reconvened at 1:04 p.m.)

24 THE COURT: Counsel stipulate to the presence of the  
25 jury?

1 MS. MERCER: Yes, Your Honor.

2 MR. ROGAN: Yes, Your Honor.

3 MR. LOPEZ-NEGRETTE: We do, Judge.

4 THE COURT: You may be seated.

5 Ladies and gentlemen, after I read the instructions  
6 to you we discovered that inadvertently two instructions had  
7 been left out of your package. Those are now numbered as 15A  
8 and 15B. During the lunch hour my assistant unstapled your  
9 packs, put 15A and B after 15, and restapled your packs.

10 I am now going to read 15A and 15B to you before you  
11 begin hearing closing arguments.

12 (Jury Instructions 15A and 15B read -  
13 not transcribed)

14 THE COURT: Would you like to make your opening  
15 statement -- or your closing argument.

16 MR. ROGAN: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you very much.

17 STATE'S CLOSING ARGUMENT

18 MR. ROGAN: It's their fault. It's Echo's fault,  
19 it's Joe's fault; they provoked the defendant. If they hadn't  
20 engaged in their sinful, backsliding, whoring and  
21 whoremongering ways, the defendant never would have shot them.  
22 It's their fault. It's Echo's fault that she's dead. If she  
23 had only done what he wanted her to do, which is go back to  
24 him, she'd be alive today with her kids, and you wouldn't be  
25 here and we wouldn't be here.

1           Ladies and gentlemen, to find the defendant guilty  
2 of voluntary manslaughter that's what you'd have to believe,  
3 it's Echo's fault and it's Joe's fault for the defendant's  
4 conduct, that they provoked him into a state of irresistible  
5 passion to take a life, to shoot to kill, to shoot to try to  
6 kill.

7           But that's not what we've proven. We've proven that  
8 the defendant acted on his own accord by his own choice after  
9 thinking about what he wanted to do and choosing to do it.  
10 And today we're going to ask you to hold him responsible for  
11 his own conduct and not blame Echo Lucas and not blame Joe  
12 Averman for getting shot.

13           Ladies and gentlemen, in every criminal case the  
14 defendant has -- the State has the burden to prove that the  
15 crimes that we charged in our information were committed and  
16 the defendant is the one who committed those crimes. In this  
17 particular case half your job is done. Identity is not an  
18 issue. We know that the defendant is the one that shot Echo  
19 and killed her, murdered her, and we know that the defendant  
20 is the one that shot Joe Averman all in front of those kids.  
21 Joe Averman told us that, Jodey Gaines White told us that,  
22 Jayce White told us that, Herman Allen admitted that the  
23 defendant told him that he had shot them, and the deputies  
24 from Prescott, Arizona, also insinuated the same thing. And  
25 so the point is that you don't need to worry about who did it.

1 It's not a whodunit. You know who did it. Him.

2 The question that you have in your deliberations are  
3 whether all of those crimes that we mentioned at the outset of  
4 this case, that's murder with use of a deadly weapon, attempt  
5 murder with use of a deadly weapon, carrying a concealed  
6 weapon, and child abuse, were committed. That's where your  
7 deliberations are going to focus.

8 Don't forget that there are other crimes that he  
9 committed. It's not just murder, it's not just attempt  
10 murder. He committed the crime of carrying a concealed  
11 weapon. This instruction that you see on the screen, and it's  
12 in your packets, tells you that "A person who carries a  
13 firearm concealed on his person is guilty of carrying a  
14 concealed weapon as long as he doesn't have a permit. And we  
15 know that he didn't have a permit for that, because that's  
16 what Detective Tate Sanborn told you.

17 Now, concealed weapon means that it has to be  
18 carried on his person, in a pocket, in his waistband, in the  
19 bag that he's carrying with him. Concealed so that no  
20 ordinary reasonable person or no person could discern that gun  
21 just by looking.

22 What's the facts that prove that he did that? Well,  
23 when he came inside that house, 325 Altimira, nobody saw him.  
24 Not Joe, not Jodey, not Jayce. And we can presume that if  
25 they did, given those text messages that the defendant was

1 sending to Echo they would have never let him in the house if  
2 he had a gun in his hand or a gun on his hip. So the gun must  
3 have been concealed in his waistband.

4           We also know from Joe that he said -- actually it  
5 was on cross-examination I think this came out -- that when  
6 the defendant shot Echo he had reached to his waistband,  
7 pulled out that gun, and shoot [sic]. And Jayce corroborates  
8 that. When the defendant left the house what did he do? He  
9 put that gun in the small of his back and concealed it  
10 underneath his shirttails. The gun was not in a holster, it  
11 was not in his pocket.

12           Which leads me to this point. That holster. Where  
13 was that holster? It was in a backpack outside of the house.  
14 Why? Why would that holster be in that backpack? The  
15 reasonable inference from that evidence is this. The  
16 defendant placed the gun in its holster inside that backpack  
17 when he was coming from Herman Allen's apartment to 325  
18 Altimira. Why? Remember that he had to take a bus. What  
19 would people on the bus think if he's carrying around a gun  
20 hidden or open carry? He didn't want to incite people. He  
21 didn't want to have a reason for police to be called because  
22 he was afraid -- or that they were afraid that he was carrying  
23 that gun to do something harmful. So he hides it in the  
24 backpack. And when he gets to the house what does he do? He  
25 discards the backpack on the ground, takes the gun out of the

1 holster, out of the bag, and hides it on his body so that when  
2 he goes to the house Echo is not going to be that alarmed,  
3 Joe's not going to be that alarmed, and, more importantly, the  
4 children aren't going to be that alarmed.

5           So when you consider all the evidence and the  
6 inferences drawn from that evidence you know that the  
7 defendant is guilty of carrying a concealed firearm.

8           What about child abuse. Counts 4 through 8 allege  
9 child abuse or neglect for all of the children inside of that  
10 house. Child abuse is a crime that we may not know all the  
11 legal intricacies about. We understand what child abuse  
12 really is. Sometimes it's beat a child and they're hurt,  
13 they're injured. That's child abuse. You deprive them of  
14 food or shelter, that's all child abuse. But child abuse can  
15 also just be this. Not caring, controlling, or supervising  
16 the children. That's what the defendant did.

17           This statute, this crime encompasses conduct like  
18 the defendant admitted. He's not caring for his children  
19 appropriately when he takes a gun and unjustifiably kills  
20 their mother and shoots his rival in the house in front of the  
21 children. Why? We know why. That can cause harm to those  
22 kids. They could be injured by the those bullets going off or  
23 they could be mentally injured by what they see and what they  
24 experience. That's not properly caring for your children.

25           Under the law, though, it's not enough that we show

1 that he was negligent or mistreated his kids. We have to show  
2 one of two things, either that the kids actually suffered some  
3 harm or that his improper care placed them in a situation  
4 where they could have been harmed either physically or  
5 mentally. And if you look on the screen, that's what you'll  
6 see. The kids were -- either suffered unjustifiable physical  
7 pain or mental suffering, they actually did that, or they were  
8 placed in a situation by the defendant where that could have  
9 happened. We actually have both here, don't we.

10           You heard Amber Gaines testify about her  
11 grandchildren, the ones that she cares for now, the oldest,  
12 Jodey, Jayce, and Jesse. And she described their changes in  
13 their mental behavior since their mom's murder. You heard  
14 Jesse, bedwetting which only stopped recently, Jodey and Jayce  
15 suffering in school, their grades falling, and seeking  
16 treatment for posttraumatic stress disorder, having nightmares  
17 and night terrors and sleepwalking, all because of things that  
18 this man did. That conduct that he engaged in harmed those  
19 kids. And, of course, I'm sure you remember the fact that  
20 Jodey tried to hurt himself two weeks after the defendant  
21 killed Jodey's mom.

22           So the defendant is guilty of those crimes of child  
23 abuse for Jodey, Jayce, and Jesse.

24           But what about Jazzy and Jett, the two youngest,  
25 Jett, the two-year-old boy, Jazzy, the six-month-old girl? We

1 didn't hear anything about them, their mental injury, did we?  
2 We know that they weren't hurt, they weren't shot. And  
3 remember, they're young thankfully. They probably don't know  
4 what happened. They were too little. So they probably didn't  
5 suffer any mental injury, did they, have any mental suffering?  
6 But still, look at that Section B on the television screen,  
7 Did the defendant place those kids in a situation where they  
8 could have suffered physical pain or mental suffering? The  
9 answer to that is an obvious yes. The defendant is shooting  
10 his gun three to four times in a location where those kids  
11 are, in that hallway, in that living room, in that master  
12 bedroom. Think back to that photograph of Jazzy's crib. She  
13 was in that crib at the time the defendant shot Joe Averman.  
14 And you remember that bullet hole that went right past that  
15 crib into that mirror, inches away from the crib where Jazzy  
16 was? That's placing a child in a situation where they could  
17 have suffered physical pain. Jazzy could have been shot, Jett  
18 could have been shot.

19           So both of those kids -- all of those kids were  
20 placed in harm's way. And for that reason the defendant's  
21 guilty of child abuse and neglect for all of those five  
22 children.

23           Now we get to the heart of the matter, the reason  
24 we're here, the big crime, murder with use of a deadly weapon.  
25 Did the defendant's actions that day constitute murder, or was

1 it the lesser crime, as the defendant is going to say, of  
2 voluntary manslaughter? If you look on the screen now in your  
3 instructions, you'll learn that there's essentially three  
4 types of killing that are involved in this case. It's first  
5 degree murder, second degree murder, and voluntary  
6 manslaughter. And I'll go through these and I'll explain the  
7 differences between them so that you understand why the  
8 defendant is guilty of first degree murder with use of a  
9 deadly weapon.

10           This is a verdict form similar to the one you have  
11 in your packet. You have seven options. At the conclusion of  
12 your deliberations you're to select one of those seven as long  
13 as all 12 of you agree that that is the crime that he  
14 committed or all 12 of you agree that he's not guilty of that  
15 offense.

16           So let's start at the bottom, not guilty. Is the  
17 defendant not guilty of these crimes? No. He's presumably  
18 going to come up here and say that he committed a voluntary  
19 manslaughter. That's an unlawful killing of a human person.  
20 He was not justified when he shot and killed Echo. He was not  
21 acting in self defense. He killed her unlawfully, without an  
22 excuse. So your verdict should not be not guilty. It should  
23 be something else.

24           So you have six left. Let's cross off three more.  
25 You have to determine whether the defendant committed the

1 crime of murder with use of a deadly weapon. Deadly weapon is  
2 defined in one of your instructions. You can just look to the  
3 bottom of that instruction. "You are instructed that a  
4 firearm is a deadly weapon." Easy. It's done for you.  
5 You're told that it's a deadly weapon. It makes sense. It's  
6 designed to kill or cause substantial bodily harm to people.  
7 That's what the purpose of a gun is. And you heard Ana Lester  
8 get up on the stand and tell you that the firearm that's in  
9 evidence, that the gun in evidence is an operable firearm  
10 that can cause pain, that can cause death. So you can cross  
11 off three more of your possible verdicts.

12           That means that you're just left with three options.  
13 Is the defendant guilty of voluntary manslaughter with use of  
14 a deadly weapon, second degree murder with use of a deadly  
15 weapon, or first degree murder with use of a deadly weapon?

16           Let's again start at the bottom? What's voluntary  
17 manslaughter? And your instruction looks similar to this and  
18 it tells you that voluntary manslaughter is a purposeful  
19 killing, a voluntary killing that is committed in the heat of  
20 passion, and not just the heat of passion, the sudden heat of  
21 passion. It arises suddenly, immediately based upon a  
22 provocation that makes the killer want to kill, that he cannot  
23 control his emotions to such an extent that he can't stop  
24 himself from killing.

25           And it's not just that. That passion that has

1 arised, that irresistible desire to kill, the one that the  
2 killer, the defendant, can't control has to be provoked in a  
3 situation that an ordinary everyday person is also going to be  
4 provoked. This is an example on your screen. Father comes  
5 home from work, he discovers his young daughter being sexually  
6 abused, he becomes so emotionally enraged, unimaginably  
7 enraged that he kills the abuser right there, right then.  
8 That could be, that may be a situation where a reasonable  
9 person in that same situation would also react by killing,  
10 would also have that irresistible desire to kill. And I say  
11 may be, I say could be because there are significant  
12 limitations on whether voluntary manslaughter applies in a  
13 particular situation.

14           And as I will explain, this situation that the  
15 defendant was in on July 27th, 2012, was not one where the  
16 irresistible desire to take a human life was reasonable. An  
17 ordinary person in the defendant's circumstances that day in  
18 that room would have not had the desire to kill.

19           First, as I've said, the circumstances that the  
20 defendant was in must have caused him to be something more  
21 than angry or enraged. Every murder is accompanied by some  
22 kind of emotion. Every murder. Unless it's a psychopath  
23 that's killing -- that's doing the killing. Everybody that  
24 kills is going to be angry. They're going to be killing out  
25 of jealousy or killing out of rage or killing out of whatever

1 emotion, despair that you can imagine. So simply suffering  
2 from an emotion at the time that the killing is done doesn't  
3 make it a voluntary manslaughter.

4           It's something more than that. It's something  
5 greater, significantly greater. I would submit to you that  
6 it's an emotion, it's an experience that no one in this  
7 courtroom has ever felt or will ever feel because it is so  
8 rare. It's an irresistible desire to take a human life.  
9 We've all been angry in situations, and we have broken bats,  
10 punched a wall. And you're thinking to yourself, gosh, I  
11 can't believe I just did that, that was stupid.

12           There was a juror here, potential juror that drove a  
13 car through a wall at a restaurant because he was so angry  
14 about what his girlfriend or wife was doing. But what didn't  
15 he do? He didn't kill. He didn't have that irresistible  
16 desire to kill. So it's not just simply an irresistible  
17 desire to do harm, it's an irresistible desire to take life.

18           Second, a limit on voluntary manslaughter is that  
19 the provocation -- the response to that provocation has to be  
20 reasonable. Let me give you another example. If I'm at home  
21 tonight watching television with my wife and I ask her to go  
22 get a beer and she doesn't get that beer for me and I become  
23 so enraged I get that irresistible desire to kill her and I  
24 kill her, is that a reasonable response to the provocation?  
25 Is that a reasonable, justified killing because she wouldn't

1 get me a beer? Absolutely not. That is a limitation on  
2 voluntary manslaughter. It has to be a reasonable response to  
3 provocation.

4           So that tells you something, doesn't it? It tells  
5 you that you have to know what the provocation is, you've got  
6 to know what that trigger was that set the killer off. So I  
7 ask you something. What set Troy White off on July 27th,  
8 2012? Do you have any idea? Do you have any idea what was  
9 said or done inside that room just before he pulled out that  
10 gun and shot and killed Echo Lucas? You don't, do you?  
11 Everything that you know about that would be based on  
12 speculation or guess. And if you look through those  
13 instructions, you'll see that you are prohibited from  
14 speculating, you are prohibited from guessing. You have to  
15 know. You can draw reasonable inferences from the evidence,  
16 but you cannot speculate. Do you have any idea what happened  
17 in that room? If your answer is no, the defendant cannot be  
18 found guilty of voluntary manslaughter, because you can't  
19 decide whether his action was reasonable, you can't decide  
20 whether he killed because Echo wouldn't get him a beer. You  
21 understand? You don't know what the provoking event is. He  
22 can't be found guilty of that crime.

23           And finally, final limitation I want to talk to you  
24 about is that the defendant actually had to have killed in  
25 that heat of passion during that time that he had the

1 irresistible desire to take human life and that he didn't have  
2 the time to cool off. So I ask you again, what evidence do  
3 you have that the defendant had that irresistible desire to  
4 take human life, that emotional frenzy, something that we  
5 probably will never experience in our life. What evidence do  
6 you have? Joe Averman tells us that when the defendant came  
7 in he was irate, he was upset, he was frustrated because Echo  
8 wasn't responding to text messages, wasn't responding to his  
9 calls. But he wasn't in an irresistible desire to take human  
10 life. If he were, when he came to the door he would have  
11 killed her right there. But he didn't. So you know that he  
12 wasn't in that state at that time.

13           So what about afterwards? How would you expect a  
14 person who has just taken human life because of some  
15 provocative triggering event, how would you expect that person  
16 to act? You expect them to act irrationally; right? You'd  
17 expect them to be, I don't know, similar to someone on drugs,  
18 not making any sense when they're talking, not making reasoned  
19 judgments, their behavior is erratic.

20           Was the defendant's behavior afterwards erratic, or  
21 was it something different? How did he behave after he  
22 killed? Well, after he shot Joe he went into that room and  
23 said something along the lines of, might as well kill you,  
24 'cause I'm going to prison anyway. Wait a second. He knew  
25 that he was going to prison? He knew the consequences of his

1 actions immediately after doing that? Is that a person who's  
2 acting irrationally, someone who isn't thinking about what  
3 he's doing? It clearly shows that he knew what he was doing  
4 was wrong. If he knew what he was doing was wrong, his  
5 killing wasn't in the heat of passion.

6           What else does he do? He knows enough to keep those  
7 kids -- or try to keep those kids away from their dead mom.  
8 He's corralling them. He's telling them to get in the room.  
9 Is that someone who's acting erratically or irrationally in  
10 the heat of passion right after he killed? No. Of course  
11 not.

12           What else does he do? Jodey takes off. He chases  
13 after him. He tries to bring him back to prevent him from  
14 seeking help so that he doesn't himself get in trouble. The  
15 defendant doesn't want the police coming.

16           What else? He has the presence of mind to go and  
17 get the keys to the car, to the Durango when he hears those  
18 sirens wailing and get in that Durango and drive off. What's  
19 more, he doesn't fly down the street, he doesn't take off at  
20 80 miles an hour in this residential neighborhood. He drives  
21 coolly, calmly and collectedly out of that neighborhood  
22 someone in a way that wouldn't draw attention by the police  
23 that are coming to that house.

24           But you really don't have to take my word for it, my  
25 interpretation of the evidence, because you actually have the

1 defendant's own voice from that day, from 5 to 7 minutes after  
2 he kills his wife, the woman that he professed to so greatly  
3 love that her rejection of him caused him to kill her. And  
4 how does he sound? Does he sound erratic, upset, consumed by  
5 an irresistible passion, or not? Listen to him.

6 (Portion of 911 call played)

7 MR. ROGAN: Does that sound like someone who just 5  
8 minutes before or 6 minutes before or 7 minutes before took a  
9 life in the heat of passion, or does that sound like someone  
10 who is cool, who is calm, who is collected? Does that sound  
11 like someone who would have killed in the heat of passion?  
12 No. You also know that by the content of what he said. When  
13 the dispatch operator's asking what happened does he say, I  
14 shot someone? No, he doesn't. He's already distancing  
15 himself from responsibility for the crimes that he committed 5  
16 to 7 minutes later when he says, shots were fired. And that  
17 failure to take responsibility has continued through this day.  
18 That man that you heard on that 911 call was not a man who was  
19 acting in the heat of passion.

20 Let me put it to you this way, too. I expect that  
21 the defendant's attorney is going to come up here and regale  
22 you with tales of how Echo was a terrible wife, how Joe  
23 betrayed him, how they flaunted their relationship, how they  
24 got tattoos that said Juicy Joey and how he knew about it and  
25 how he was emasculated about it for two months, for two months

1 just building emotion until this breaking point where the  
2 flood of emotion was just too great that the damn broke and he  
3 snapped and he killed in the heat of passion. Did all of that  
4 go away in 5 to 7 minutes? That's what you'd have to believe  
5 if you were to find the defendant guilty of voluntary  
6 manslaughter. So cross it off your list. He's not guilty of  
7 voluntary manslaughter. It doesn't apply under the facts and  
8 circumstances of this case.

9           That leaves with you two options. Your two options  
10 are whether the defendant is guilty of second degree murder  
11 with use of a deadly weapon or first degree murder. Now,  
12 there's differences between first and second degree murder.  
13 Both require, and you'll see this word "malice" in your  
14 instructions. And malice is just simply the intent to do  
15 something bad, unlawful, something that is provoked by rage or  
16 anger or something like that. That's all that malice is. But  
17 the difference between first degree murder and second degree  
18 murder is this. First degree murder is premeditated murder.  
19 Means that the defendant when he killed had the intent to  
20 kill, that he deliberated about it, and that he premeditated  
21 about it.

22           And those words to you might seem like they all mean  
23 the same thing. And that would be understandable. But they  
24 don't. I'll explain why. Wilful murder is the intent to  
25 kill. And what that means is, if you look on your screen,

1 that at the time that he pulled the trigger he intended his  
2 actions to cause Echo to die. Deliberation. Did he  
3 deliberate about killing Echo? And that means that he weighed  
4 the possible consequences of killing her, what's going to  
5 happen to him if he does that killing.

6 And finally, premeditation. And that means that at  
7 time that he pulled that trigger that he had the determination  
8 to kill her. It's not intent. It's determination. That's  
9 what his purpose was. And all of these have been proven by  
10 the evidence. All of these are supported beyond a reasonable  
11 doubt. And for that reason your conclusion should be that he  
12 committed a crime of first degree murder with use of a deadly  
13 weapon. If you find in your deliberations that one of these  
14 three elements, as we call them, are absent, he's guilty of  
15 second degree murder with use of a deadly weapon. But all  
16 three are present.

17 First I want to talk to you about whether first  
18 degree murder means that it's a planned murder. And you all  
19 can kind of from watching television understand what I mean by  
20 that, that someone sits around and decides, well, I'm going to  
21 kill my rival, and they put together this plan so that they  
22 can kill the person without ever being caught. That's not  
23 what first degree murder requires. It doesn't have to be  
24 planned in a day or week or month or a year in advance.  
25 That's what your instructions tell you. If you look at the

1 instruction on wilfulness it tells you that there need not be  
2 any appreciable space of time between the formation of the  
3 intent to kill and the actual killing, it can be like this.  
4 Same is true for a deliberate determination. Person can weigh  
5 the consequences of their actions in a fraction of a moment  
6 and decide to do something.

7           It's also true for premeditation. You're told that  
8 it need not be for a day, an hour, or even a minute, someone  
9 can come upon a determination to do something, again, in a  
10 fraction of a moment. And the way that we generally explain  
11 that is this. If a person is late for work and they're  
12 driving down the street and there's a streetlight coming up  
13 and they know that if they make that streetlight they're not  
14 going to be late for work, but if they get stuck there,  
15 they're going to be late, they're going to get in trouble. As  
16 they approach that light it turns yellow. At that point the  
17 driver has a choice, right, press down on the accelerator or  
18 press on that brake pedal, which is it going to be. And how  
19 often have we been in that situation. And think back to it.  
20 How quickly do we make that choice? Pretty quickly. We make  
21 a choice, we weigh the consequences of the action and then we  
22 determine what to do and we take that action. That's  
23 deliberation, that's premeditation, and that's intent.

24           And the same is true for murder. Someone could be  
25 holding a gun in their hand, their finger on the trigger, and

1 in a fraction of a moment premeditate, deliberate, and form  
2 the intent to kill. It doesn't have to be for weeks, months,  
3 days, hours, or minutes. It can be that quickly.

4 But in this case we are not concerned with that,  
5 because the defendant's actions over the preceding three to  
6 four weeks evidence that he'd been contemplating, thinking  
7 about killing, weighing the consequences of his actions, and  
8 that he was thinking about doing that, committing the act of  
9 killing. And finally on July 27th he determined, he  
10 premeditated to kill Echo Lucas White as he was texting her  
11 and calling her and she wasn't responding to his advances.  
12 And you might have a question -- there was a juror, a  
13 potential juror we had that was talking about it during our  
14 juror questioning -- how are we supposed to know what the  
15 defendant was thinking at the time, how are we supposed to go  
16 back in time to July 2012 and figure out what's in his head.  
17 Your instructions tell you. Your instructions tell you that a  
18 defendant's state of mind doesn't require the presentation of  
19 direct evidence. You can infer the existence of a particular  
20 state of mind of the defendant from the circumstances  
21 disclosed by the evidence. And look at all the facts and  
22 circumstances surrounding what happened, and you can make a  
23 conclusion about what he was thinking.

24 And you also need to bring with that -- when you're  
25 doing that to aid you in that determination you can use your

1 common sense. That's what this common sense instruction tells  
2 you. Your not limited to what you see and hear from the  
3 witnesses, but you can make reasonable inferences from what  
4 they say and the evidence that's in front of you. And when  
5 you do that and you try to determine what the defendant's  
6 state of mind is you're going to find that he deliberated on  
7 killing, that he formed the intent to kill, and that he  
8 premeditated about killing.

9           Intentional killing. What is it? Instructions tell  
10 you that an intentional killing can be inferred, ascertained,  
11 deduced from the facts and circumstances of a killing, such as  
12 the weapon used, why the person was there, why the person was  
13 using that weapon, why they had it in the first place.

14           Also, motive. If you look at the facts and  
15 circumstances surrounding Echo's death, did the defendant have  
16 a motive to kill? Absolutely. One of the oldest motives in  
17 the world, jealousy, rage, despair over the loss of a  
18 relationship, an eight-year marriage, children. That's one of  
19 the oldest motives in the book. Did he have a motive to kill?  
20 Yeah. And what about those text messages. Do they reveal  
21 that he was intending to kill Echo at the time that he was  
22 there? Think about how gratuitous they were, calling her a  
23 cunt, calling her a whore, asking whether she loves sucking  
24 Joe's dick. That's malicious intent. That's something that  
25 shows, reveals that when he went over there he was angry about

1 the relationship, he was upset about being scorned, and he  
2 brought that gun with him and he intended to kill her.

3           And don't forget about that gun. How did he use  
4 that gun? He brought it over there, he hid it from her, and  
5 when he wanted to kill he took it out and at nearly point  
6 blank range pointed it at her chest and pulled the trigger.  
7 He didn't shoot it up in the air to warn her, he didn't shoot  
8 it in her foot to scare her or just injure her. He pointed it  
9 at a vital part of her body and pulled the trigger. And we  
10 know it was vital because she was dead within a minute on the  
11 floor in that craft room. His use of the weapon in the manner  
12 that he did proves that he had the intent to kill when he  
13 pulled that trigger. So he committed that crime wilfully. He  
14 had the intent to kill.

15           What about whether he deliberated about killing  
16 Echo? Deliberation, you're told, is, as I said, weighing  
17 consequences. Did Troy deliberate? 2012, July 9th, he posted  
18 to his Facebook, "If you love someone, set them free. If they  
19 come back, they're yours, if not they never were. I like this  
20 version better. If they don't come back, hunt them and down  
21 and kill them. Ha ha ha." Do you think he's been thinking  
22 about killing someone at the time that he posts this? Maybe,  
23 maybe not. Maybe it's just the rage, the upset and emotion  
24 that he's feeling.

25           But then there's more. He tells Tim Henderson,

1 Pastor Tim, "The adulterers continue, breathe to continue in  
2 their sins. God is helping me as a testimony. The whore and  
3 whoremonger are still alive, and I'm not in prison. No joke  
4 intended." I'm not in prison? Do you think he's weighing  
5 the consequences of certain actions at the time that he writes  
6 that message to Tim two weeks before he kills his estranged  
7 wife?

8           What other evidence of deliberation? He tells  
9 Herman Allen the same quote about hunting down and killing  
10 them a week before he actually does kill Echo and he does  
11 shoot Joe. He tells Mike Montalto three hours before he  
12 kills, I just want to kill them. This is someone who's  
13 deliberating, who's thinking about killing before it's done.

14           And what does he tell Joe immediately after he kills  
15 his wife and has shot Joe two, three times? I might as well  
16 kill you, 'cause I'm going to prison anyway. All again  
17 evidence that he had been thinking about killing at the time  
18 that he pulled the trigger. So he deliberated about killing  
19 Echo.

20           And what about that last element, premeditation?  
21 What does it mean? That he formed the determination to kill.  
22 Deliberation, you're told, is determining on a course of  
23 action as a result of thought. Did he do that? Troy did  
24 premeditate. On July 27th, 2012, he starts calling Echo at  
25 2:55 in the morning when he gets up. He has 13 calls between

1 that time and 8:45 a.m., the time that he got off from work.  
2 And he had upwards of 50 to 60 by the end of that morning.  
3 There's hundreds of text messages to Echo to which Echo barely  
4 responds. How do you think that makes him feel?

5 Let's take a look at one. 5:44. What's his  
6 attitude then? "You treat me like shit and you expect me to  
7 just wait for you, to give you your time. You treat me like  
8 shit. Can you expect me to take you back?" And it continues.

9 Look at this one at 6:06 a.m. "I don't think you  
10 want a man who's just going to stand around and get walked on  
11 all the time. So, you know what, I'm not that man anymore,  
12 okay. If you want me, I'm a different man now. I'm not going  
13 to be walked all over by you or anyone ever again in my life."  
14 What's he thinking about when he's writing this?

15 And then at 9:51. And in the meantime between 6:06  
16 and 9:51 he's writing tens -- 30, 40, 50 text messages all  
17 along those same lines, calling her names, asking for her  
18 back, telling her she's a coward. And then at 9:51 he makes a  
19 last-ditch effort, doesn't he, a last-ditch effort to win Echo  
20 back. He writes, "Please call me when you can. I want to  
21 give you my heart. I love you, Echo, sweetie. Please, please  
22 stop seeing him if you want us back. Please. You have to.  
23 Please. It will never work if you won't let him go," meaning  
24 Joe. "Please, please, I'm begging you for one last time. I'm  
25 being totally honest. I can't handle it."

1           And how does Echo respond? Well, she doesn't. She  
2 says, "I'm not calling you," at 10:00 o'clock. What do you  
3 think that makes the defendant do? What does he write back at  
4 10:06? There's a few text messages in between that he's  
5 saying the same thing, call me, call me, call me. What does  
6 he write at 10:06? He responds to Echo's message that "I'm  
7 not calling you." "Get ready for hell." Do you think he's  
8 decided upon a course of action at this time? Do you think  
9 he's decided to go over there and confront Echo and to kill  
10 her?

11           The interesting thing is that at this point, at  
12 10:06, Troy goes radio silence for about 15 minutes. Doesn't  
13 contact her by cell phone, by calls or text messages. What's  
14 he doing during this time? Well, you can deduce that. You  
15 can infer what he's doing. You know that from Mike Montalto  
16 when the defendant left work at 8:45 he was in his Yesco  
17 uniform. He must have gone home; right? Because when he's  
18 arrested hours later he's wearing something different. He's  
19 wearing a red shirt, black pants. Same red shirt and black  
20 pants that Fernando Diaz told you he saw that guy wearing as  
21 he was walking down the street, that looks like the defendant,  
22 the same red shirt and black pants that Jodey and Jayce told  
23 you that their dad was wearing when he came to that door. He  
24 went home and he changed out of that Yesco uniform. And  
25 there's pictures of that Yesco uniform inside of Herman

1 Allen's house.

2           So that begs the question. From 10:06 to 10:21  
3 where he's not calling, he's not texting, what can we infer  
4 that he was doing? Herman Allen also told us that every time  
5 on Fridays when he would go over -- the defendant would go  
6 over to 325 Altimira he would pack clothes. Mr. Coffee  
7 pressed him on this issue. He said, every time; there must  
8 have been times when he didn't do that. And Herman Allen  
9 said, no, every time he packed clothes. We know the defendant  
10 didn't pack any clothes on July 27th, 2012. There were no  
11 clothes found in that Durango when it was picked up in Yavapai  
12 County, Prescott, Arizona. There was no Yesco uniform inside  
13 325 Altimira. So he went home, he changed. And what did he  
14 do? He didn't bring any clothes with him. He brought a gun.  
15 Why's he bringing a gun? Why is he bringing a gun concealed  
16 in a backpack? The only item of personal property other than  
17 his wallet and keys -- I'm sorry, his wallet and cell phone  
18 that's in his pocket is a gun. What do you think he's  
19 determined to do at this point? What other possible  
20 conclusion could there be except that he went to that house to  
21 kill Echo? You can't look at these text messages and his  
22 conduct and conclude anything different than that's what his  
23 plan was.

24           And what else does he do? He brings an extra  
25 magazine, doesn't he? He brings 25 rounds of ammunition.

1 He's not carrying that gun because he's afraid he's going to  
2 run into some gang on the bus. He's bringing that gun with  
3 that amount of ammunition to get the job done that he intended  
4 to do, kill Joe, kill Echo, maybe more. It's 25 rounds. What  
5 do you need 25 rounds for?

6           And if you need further evidence, just take a look  
7 at the text messages that follow. 10:28, "You're a liar."  
8 10:33, "Fuck you." 10:56 Echo writes in all caps, "I don't  
9 want to talk to you at all. Not at all." He writes back,  
10 "Coward." What else? At 10:57 he says -- he challenges Joe,  
11 doesn't he? "I will meet Joe there right now," in caps.  
12 11:01, "I'm not giving you any more fucking time to fuck Joe.  
13 Fuck you." 11:05, "Fuck you, you fucking piece of shit."  
14 11:08, "Whore. Bitch. Cunt. Fuck." He's angry now, isn't  
15 he? He's angry and he's got a gun and he's travelling on a  
16 bus and he's texting her these messages. What's his plan,  
17 what's his purpose, what is he going to do? 11:12 text  
18 messages get more revolting. He starts insulting her  
19 sexually. "How's your pussy?" 11:12, "Is your jaw sore from  
20 sucking cock, bitch?" 11:12 again, "Skank. Slut." 11:26,  
21 the last text message Troy sends before he kills, before he  
22 murders his wife, "But now you're all pissed off now. You  
23 think I'm an asshole again. Or just wait and see." Just wait  
24 and see. What is she going to wait and see? What's going to  
25 happen? Well, we know what happened. He killed her within 20

1 minutes of sending that text message. He shot her after  
2 having an argument in the room, that craft room. Is this  
3 evidence of premeditation? Absolutely. Beyond a reasonable  
4 doubt he premeditated. And if he premeditated and he  
5 deliberated and he wilfully shot Echo with the intent to kill,  
6 he committed the crime of first degree murder with use of a  
7 deadly weapon beyond a reasonable doubt. No question.

8           And I can't forget Joe Averman. The final count is  
9 attempt murder with use of a deadly weapon. That's for Joe.  
10 And you're instructed as to what that is, "An attempt murder  
11 is similar failure to kill." The defendant intended to kill  
12 Joe, but he didn't get it right. His shots didn't kill him.  
13 That's all that it is. So did Joe -- did the defendant  
14 specifically intend to kill Joe? Yeah. Absolutely. He  
15 didn't like Joe. He had a motive to kill him. He expressed  
16 that to Joe numerous times over voicemails. Joe was the one  
17 that was screwing his wife. When he shot him don't you think  
18 that he intended to kill? And but for the fact that the  
19 defendant had bad aim Joe's still with us. He shot him two to  
20 three times. Lucky for Joe, he's still around. Lucky for us,  
21 the defendant can't shoot straight.

22           And that's an important point. Simply because the  
23 defendant can't shoot straight or that he changed his mind or  
24 that he was interfered with, he was stopped from actually  
25 finally killing doesn't mean that he's not guilty of attempt

1 murder. The question is when he pulled the trigger did he  
2 have the intent to kill in his head. The answer is yes. Look  
3 at all the circumstances. The answer is yes.

4           Look at this instruction that's on the screen. If  
5 he abandoned the attempt to kill because of the approach of  
6 other persons or because of a change in his intentions due to  
7 a stricken conscience or for any other reason doesn't mean  
8 he's not guilty of attempt murder. And you heard what the  
9 kids told you, that after Joe was shot they went to their dad  
10 and they threw things at him and they tried to get him to stop  
11 what he was doing. And to his credit, the defendant did. He  
12 could have taken Joe's life right then. He could have put a  
13 bullet in his brain, and he chose not to. But does he get a  
14 pass for that? Absolutely not. Because at the time that he  
15 shot Joe he had the intent to kill. So he's guilty of those  
16 -- that ground, too.

17           Ladies and gentlemen, you have the luxury of 20/20  
18 hindsight, of being able to Monday morning quarterback what  
19 happened on July 27th, 2012. You get to look back from  
20 today's position and see what he did on July 27th, 2012, and  
21 see what he did before. If you do that, if you look back at  
22 everything that he did leading up to July 27th, 2012, there's  
23 only one conclusion that you can come to, and that conclusion  
24 is that the defendant committed the crime of first degree  
25 murder, of attempt murder, both with use of a deadly weapon,

1 child abuse, and carrying a concealed weapon. There can be no  
2 other conclusion after you've considered all this evidence.  
3 He is guilty of these crimes.

4 And on behalf of Ms. Mercer and I we ask you to hold  
5 him responsible finally for the actions that he committed and  
6 find him guilty. Thank you.

7 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Rogan.  
8 Mr. Coffee.

9 (Pause in the proceedings)

10 DEFENDANT'S CLOSING ARGUMENT

11 MR. COFFEE: State did a good job in their closing.  
12 Doesn't make them right. Have you figured out why he went  
13 there with a gun? You've sat through trial for a week -- two  
14 weeks. You've given us a lot of time. And we appreciate it.  
15 Bear with us a little more. There's a lot of evidence to go  
16 through and a lot to put together here. We'll do it as  
17 quickly and efficiently as we can.

18 So have you figured out why he goes there with a  
19 gun? There's two key points that weren't mentioned by Mr.  
20 Rogan. Not seen Joe since Joe moved into his house, point  
21 one, all right. And some of the -- some of the texts that Mr.  
22 Rogan pointed to a moment ago tell you what's going on, too,  
23 I'm going to take action, I'm going to take a stand. Do you  
24 remember those texts that you saw just a moment ago? He's  
25 going to roust Joe. He's going there to throw Joe out of his

1 house forcefully. He's tired of Joe having been there. We'll  
2 go through the texts and explain how that all lays out and why  
3 that's the most logical conclusion on the circumstantial  
4 evidence here.

5           Before I do I want to make something else clear from  
6 Mr. Rogan's argument. He talked about this irresistible  
7 desire to take human life and said, you know, it's -- it is  
8 this magical thing, this manslaughter, it is this magical  
9 thing and nobody in this room has ever felt this emotion and  
10 maybe nobody in the courthouse, maybe nobody in Las Vegas, I  
11 suppose. The problem is that's not what the instructions say.

12           If you take a look at Instruction Number 15,  
13 starting at line 8, let's read what it actually says. "The  
14 basic inquiry is whether or not at the time of the killing the  
15 reason of the accused was obscured or disturbed by passion,"  
16 okay, he was in an emotional state, right, "to such an extent  
17 as would cause an ordinary reasonable person of average  
18 disposition," notice it doesn't say perfect person, notice it  
19 doesn't say there is one reasonable way to act, "an ordinary  
20 person of average disposition to act rashly," doesn't say to  
21 kill, it doesn't say ordinary person uncontrollable desire to  
22 kill, it says "to act rashly and without deliberation and  
23 reflection," okay. It is a snap judgment. That is what we  
24 are talking about, a snap judgment. Rashly and without  
25 deliberation and reflection and from such passion, rather than

1 judgment, right. And we know that's what happened here. You  
2 know that's what happened here because despite the talk about  
3 27 rounds there are three fired, and as soon as judgment comes  
4 back he stops pulling the trigger. You know it. There are  
5 three or four rounds fired, and when judgment -- when passion  
6 calms down, when he cools and has a moment to reflect he stops  
7 firing. That is proof that he was acting in passion, okay.

8           And we don't have to prove this, by the way. If you  
9 look at the other instructions, what has to happen is they  
10 have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that what I told you  
11 didn't happen, right. That's how it works. In courtrooms in  
12 the United States the State has to prove beyond a reasonable  
13 doubt someone's guilt. We don't assume guilty.

14           There was a cute little parlor trick a couple  
15 minutes ago about stoplights and deliberation. Remember that  
16 little discussion? Oh, we all know we thought our way through  
17 it, right, stoplight on the way in, deliberation,  
18 premeditation, right. You are human beings. Does anybody  
19 think that is the way the world works? You've ran stoplights.  
20 If you're anything like the rest of us, at some point you've  
21 ran stoplights. And when it happens you don't think about the  
22 lady with the baby carriage across the street or the policeman  
23 down the road on the motorcycle who's going to give you a  
24 ticket. You don't weigh the consequences of your insurance,  
25 okay. You don't do those things. You just go. You just act.

1 Running a stoplight isn't premeditation and deliberation. It  
2 could be, I suppose, if I set up some kind of grand plan and  
3 think about things and get everything laid out beforehand and  
4 say, you know, I'm going to run it and I hope that guy doesn't  
5 give me a ticket and it's worth the 250 bucks and I hope this  
6 lady doesn't cross in front of me. But most of the time  
7 that's not what happens, that's not the way the world works.  
8 It's a parlor trick.

9           Let's talk about what we've got. You know this,  
10 you've seen this, Troy and Echo and the kids were happily  
11 married. There is one thing in his life, and this is a  
12 fundamental flaw in the State's case and the argument that  
13 this was planned and premeditated and deliberate. What is the  
14 one thing this man wants more than anything? Every witness,  
15 his family back. Every witness, Echo's mother, she would stay  
16 at my house -- she talks to Nova, the coroner's investigator,  
17 right, and says, she'd stay at my house until the problems  
18 were worked out. The coroner's investigator comes in and  
19 tells you about the conversation. Mom doesn't remember it,  
20 but you know that it happened.

21           Tim Henderson, Montalto, Herman Allen, Jayce and  
22 Jodey, Nina, Joe Averman himself says Troy White desperately  
23 wanted his family back. The State has said we're going to get  
24 up here and we'll talk about Echo and call her names. I would  
25 not disrespect Mr. White in that light. That's not going to

1 happen. This is a case by and large about Averman. It always  
2 has been. Troy wants his kids back. You've heard person  
3 after person, including, including Echo's mother, about how  
4 much Troy loved those kids, he treated them like his own.

5           Now, you think about this when we're talking about  
6 passion and they say, cool, calm, deliberated. That's what  
7 Mr. Rogan just told you, cool, calm, deliberated he went there  
8 with a plan, he knew what he was doing. You think about this.  
9 As much as he loved those kids is that the plan that he went  
10 there with, or did something happen to snap him, did something  
11 cause him to become enraged? He wouldn't have done it with  
12 the kids around the way he treated the kids, the way he loved  
13 the kids if he hadn't been acting in passion. It's the only  
14 thing that explains it.

15           His home. You know, some of us want to move out to  
16 the golf course on Southern Highlands and live in a big  
17 mansion like people. And for some people houses are simpler.  
18 This is an ordinary guy. He's a construction guy. He worked  
19 for Unesco. For him that's heaven. For him that's heaven.  
20 That's what he wants back, those pictures on the wall, the  
21 love that he had with his wife. He met Echo at church. She's  
22 23 years old, they're married six months later. There is an  
23 age gap of about 14 or 15 years. And, you know, some of the  
24 times age gaps are difficult and they cause problems in  
25 marriages, particularly when younger women get involved. You

1 can see Tim Henderson's post about that. You can see the  
2 pictures, though. Although there was an age gap, they were  
3 happy together. And they were happy together for years.  
4 Everything's about the kids, everything's about the family.  
5 USN3BOYS, the stickers on the back, the new babies. This is a  
6 guy loved his wife. He didn't go there to kill her. He went  
7 there to roust Joe Averman, who'd moved into his home.

8           And make no mistake. It is Troy White's home. Troy  
9 has the keys, he pays the mortgage. With all the -- you know,  
10 all these charges that they have stacked -- and that's how  
11 this works, right, there are multiple charges and we talk  
12 about things. There's no burglary count here. There's no  
13 home invasion count here.

14           MR. ROGAN: Objection, Your Honor.

15           THE COURT: Overruled.

16           MR. COFFEE: There is no burglary count here. There  
17 is no home invasion count here. And the reason for that is  
18 because this is Troy White's home. He had a key, there's no  
19 restraining order, there's nothing to prevent him from going  
20 into his own home.

21           Sometimes trouble comes when you least expect it.  
22 And in this case it was a close friend, Joe Averman, who was  
23 waiting in the wings. And we'll talk about timing in a  
24 minute, okay. Joe says he provides comfort. The timing is no  
25 coincidence here. Joe divorces in April because of a new

1 secret love interest that started in March. Remember that?  
2 It started in March, I didn't know who it was, I found out --  
3 Dena says she found out in June. It's not revealed to Troy  
4 until -- do you think it's a coincidence that the marital  
5 problems in what had been a wonderful marriage started in  
6 March? Do you think that's a coincidence? They hide it,  
7 right. They hide the affair. And it's got to be  
8 heartbreaking. And not only is it an affair, it's one of your  
9 best friends, okay. This was never Joe's house. You've heard  
10 the testimony, well, I stayed there some of the time. Doesn't  
11 -- no picture, okay. My typing's not so great some of the  
12 times. You know what I mean. There's not a picture of  
13 Averman on the wall anyplace, right. He doesn't really have  
14 belongings there. According to Jayce, he spent most of his  
15 time in Mom's room. You can read the texts. There's a text  
16 someplace that talks about getting him out of my house, out of  
17 my bed. And that's what Troy White was going to do. He  
18 hadn't stood up for himself. He had let this go on.

19           Remember when he moves out of the house, also. When  
20 he moves out of the house he doesn't know about the  
21 relationship. Mommy and Daddy took us to a meal to tell us  
22 they were fighting too much and Daddy was going to stay with  
23 Herman Allen for a while. And Averman says, the romantic  
24 relationship started a couple weeks later when I move in,  
25 right. Wants to look good. Averman has a tendency to do

1 that. He wants to look good. But in fact it started in  
2 March, and from March to June if you think they were holding  
3 hands, well...

4           Okay. Shortly after he moves in it gets worse. Joe  
5 leaves his job at Marshall's, right, Marshall's Retail. He  
6 moves into Troy and Echo's bedroom, okay. Another interesting  
7 thing, the kids to this day don't know his last name. Why was  
8 there such an attempt to make this look like Joe and Echo had  
9 this happy home and Troy had moved on and he's just an angry  
10 ex? Why was there such an attempt to do that when the facts  
11 don't fit? No pictures on the wall, the kids don't know his  
12 last name. And, you know, Joe's never there at the same time  
13 as Troy. Ever. Remember, I think one of the jurors may have  
14 asked that question, right. After he moves into that house  
15 he's never there at the same time.

16           Troy's blessing. He said -- Averman got on the  
17 stand and said, I thought we had his blessing. I mean, that  
18 runs contrary to every fiber of the State's case. But if it's  
19 convenient and it looks good, right.... Why adopt that  
20 position? There's no other evidence. The pictures, texts,  
21 the kids, the other witnesses. Nobody but Averman says, well,  
22 you know, we thought we had his blessing and this was just a  
23 show, okay. Troy's been made to look like something he's not.  
24 There's been an attempt to portray him as a mad dog killer on  
25 a mission. And we all know that's not true. You've seen it.

1 You've sat through that. The more distance that can be put  
2 between Troy and Echo the less chance you see this for what it  
3 is, which is a case of manslaughter. So there's a deliberate  
4 attempt to put distance between the two.

5           The problem is those texts, right. Because when we  
6 start looking at Wednesday, and we're going to look at a  
7 couple of them, we start looking at Wednesday and we start  
8 looking at Thursday when Troy says he's done, he's getting  
9 texts that say, "Yeah, right," from Echo, right. And she  
10 meets him, begs him to contact her during those texts. You'll  
11 see those texts, right. Ordinary common sense. You don't  
12 need to be a weatherman to know which way the wind blows.

13           The jury system is set up with 12 common people  
14 because 12 common people, ordinary people do a better job of  
15 making these decisions than a stack of [inaudible], right, or  
16 some professionals with some kind of agenda. We during jury  
17 selection talked to all of you, and it was an extensive  
18 vetting process. We filtered out people who weren't here for  
19 the right reasons, and you were chosen. You're going to have  
20 to look through everything, okay.

21           There's no place like home. Troy did everything he  
22 could to keep his family together. He moved out and stayed on  
23 an air mattress, right. He continued to pay bills. He --  
24 this is this mad dog person who's left and has -- continues to  
25 pay the bills, you know. And, boy, there's another little fib

1 that's been -- well, that's not a nice word. There's another  
2 little mistruth that's been lobbied here, that it is Troy's  
3 choice to move out. He's got seven mouths to feed. He is  
4 taking the bus to work, leaving the car at home for the  
5 family, camping on an air mattress, not paying any rent, and  
6 he told you it was his choice? Do you think he thought he had  
7 a choice?

8           He's trying to do what he can to save his marriage,  
9 and in walks Joe. Remember this piece of paper? Take a look.  
10 Nevada Power, \$278; Century, \$77; gas company, \$96; Durango,  
11 \$455; fuel, \$200; food, \$200; kids, \$200; insurance, \$190;  
12 cash to Echo. Food and fuel. He is supporting everyone, and  
13 in walks his friend Joe, who shortly after quits his job and  
14 moves into his mom's -- you know, into Echo's bedroom.

15           In fact, what Facebook proves? Well, it proves Troy  
16 was hurt. Anybody doubt that? It proves he was angry. Of  
17 course he was angry. Anyone in his situation would be angry.  
18 And it proves he's human. You know, manslaughter and the law  
19 of manslaughter exists because we are not automatons, we are  
20 not robots that make perfect decisions. We are humans with  
21 emotions. Facebook proves that. It proves the Echo -- that  
22 Troy love Echo, he loves his kids, and he loved his marriage.

23           Remember what we talked to the detective about,  
24 Detective Tate Sanborn. He looked through all those pictures,  
25 700 pages of it. You've seen some of the Facebook pictures up

1 there, the two of them happy together, right. What did you  
2 see? About a hundred photos maybe, give or take 20? Yeah.  
3 Almost all were Troy and Echo or the kids, right. This is the  
4 guy who lives for his family. Conversations via texts. Look  
5 at the green ones. And this on the 20th. You've got to read  
6 them bottom to top, because that's the way it works. But  
7 Echo's still in this thing, right. On the 20th at 13:00, I  
8 guess that's 1:30, yeah, 1:30 p.m., "Hey, can I call you?  
9 I've got something at the house. Can I go real quick and get  
10 it?" "Just wait, okay. I'm checking out."

11 "I wish you would stop so we could get along."  
12 That's what Troy says. Even with Averman there he wants to  
13 get along. "I know why we don't." "Okay. Why?" "Because  
14 what I'm doing you hate it." Joe in their house. "Because  
15 what I'm doing you hate it," right. And he gets angry and  
16 he's increased his vocabulary a bit. But "Don't worry." Look  
17 at the last one, 15:22, "Don't worry. I'm fucking gone."  
18 Troy. Her response, "Yeah, right." "Yeah, right." She's not  
19 done with the relationship despite what people have tried to  
20 portray.

21 23rd, all right, "You're destroying me. I hate you  
22 for choosing him over me. Troy." She texts smiley face and  
23 two people together and then broken hearts. "Do you want to  
24 talk to me?" 10:32. This is from her. "Okay. I'm going to  
25 leave you alone," right. He says, "I'm done." Eventually she

1 says, "I'm going to leave you alone." Here they are in  
2 sequence. You can see them in your version. Takes place over  
3 a few-minute period at 10:30 in the morning on the 23rd.

4           And then this starts. Interesting. She sends baby  
5 photos to him, starts talking about, I thought you were going  
6 to call me after prayer, any chance you would talk to me  
7 tomorrow. She sets up the meeting, not him. She does, okay.  
8 "I'm hoping from a friendly perspective if at all possible. I  
9 know you don't owe me anything. I deserve nothing. But if  
10 you would just hear me out one last time. I would meet you  
11 somewhere or anything, any chance at all." This is her  
12 pulling him back. Now, he said he's done. The State has went  
13 through pains to talk about this T.S. Eliot quote, if you love  
14 something set it free. It was weeks beforehand, and they say  
15 it proves his intention on the day. But he said he's done,  
16 and, you know, just when he's out, he's pulled back. And then  
17 another picture of the children.

18           And then the kids, the boys want to talk, that was  
19 not me, the boys want to talk on the 25th. "I didn't want to  
20 hang up mad. I tried to call you. I tried to call back  
21 twice." This is at 11:00 o'clock on the 25th, okay. You  
22 know, at this point with everything that's went on, the best  
23 friend and the affair and all this stuff you'd have every  
24 right in the world to walk away, to say, I want you out of my  
25 house. He doesn't. What's he post on Facebook? And this is

1 the night before the shooting. "Of course I ultimately want  
2 my marriage back for many reasons, but I'm shocked that she  
3 does. I was moving, and she had. I was seriously almost  
4 over, honestly. [Inaudible] So she expects me to stick and  
5 wait till her time's ready to come back. I said I love you  
6 and I want you back," okay. This is a man so hopeful. It's  
7 not a man that's planning on killing. He is looking at  
8 reconciliation. "I love you and want you back. But since  
9 you're not telling me why you can't come back now and why you  
10 need time," and we know why she needs time, because Joe, who's  
11 not working, is living in the house, right. "You can't tell  
12 me why you need time or even how much time. I told her  
13 [inaudible], I wait forever. I'm going to continue where my  
14 life was and move on and if and when," again, future plans,  
15 "if and when you decide to come back I'm still here, then  
16 great."

17           So what's going on? Well, we know what's going on.  
18 And again, it's another indication, circumstantial evidence  
19 what he's going to do the house to do is roust Joe, a man who  
20 is younger than him, a man who told you multiple times he had  
21 no fear of Mr. White, a man who -- you know, I don't remember  
22 if we -- there was some talk about the Marines in voir dire,  
23 and for some of us the difference between the Marines and the  
24 Army National Guard is a world apart, right. But for some  
25 folks, if you've never been in the military and if you don't

1 have any training, if you are shown backpacks in the back of a  
2 car before weekend bivouacs, military training is military  
3 training. He's going to roust Joe. And he takes a gun with  
4 you. Do you blame him?

5           It's a bad idea ultimately. It turns out tragically  
6 for everybody. And don't think that anybody here thinks  
7 anything different, okay. Guns introduce a whole, whole lot  
8 of danger into a situation. And taking a gun there was the  
9 stupidest thing Mr. White ever did, okay. Talk [inaudible].  
10 This is from that last message, and we talked about that a  
11 moment ago, okay. The only thing you see in these messages  
12 for that time is a plan for the future. How about the MMS  
13 messages? "Please call me when you can. I want to get my car  
14 keys. I love you, Echo. Love you so much," right. That's at  
15 10:00 o'clock the night before the shooting. 10:00 o'clock  
16 the night before the shooting.

17           And there are texts from Echo. And these are  
18 somewhat interesting. And they happen, oh, between 7:00 and  
19 9:00 p.m. the night before the shooting. [Inaudible]. She  
20 talks about a country song, and then she says, "Just text,  
21 please. Just text. Please please." The deletions. Remember  
22 we went through page after page after page after page of the  
23 trash cans and the deletions, and we talked to the phone  
24 examiner about that. And you were probably wondering why is  
25 Mr. Coffee going through this, we've been here all day. Well,

1 it's to make a point. The messages that she is getting and  
2 sending to Troy about reconciliation are out of view of Joe  
3 Averman, right. They've been deleted. And you have to wonder  
4 if Joe's over her shoulder at some point, because she keeps  
5 saying, "Just text, please." Just text, please, okay.

6           He came over unexpected -- this is another claim  
7 that you'd heard from the State. He came over unexpected, out  
8 of the blue, hours early planned time, okay. Now, if  
9 anybody's familiar with divorce situations or separations,  
10 sometimes there are custody agreements, and those things will  
11 lay out things to the second, right. I will pick up the kids  
12 at 2:00 o'clock, and if it's 2 minutes before 2:00 or 2  
13 minutes after 2:00, somebody's going to get on the phone to a  
14 lawyer and be down at Family Court. That's not what this is.  
15 This was never that situation. What Herman Allen says is,  
16 when he'd leave my house I didn't see him again till the end  
17 of the weekend. You remember that, right? Remember Herman  
18 Allen said that? I didn't see him again till the weekend.  
19 And look at some of the text messages that we see at 5:00 in  
20 the morning.

21           Now, the timing. They were at 5:00 in the morning,  
22 there's texts at 4:00 in the morning. But we heard from  
23 Echo's mother that's not unusual in this household, right.  
24 Texts all hours of the day, that's how we communicated, it was  
25 part of the conversation, it's not that unusual. And this is

1 a guy that gets up at 3:30 a.m. He got up early that day, by  
2 the way. He shows up a couple hours earlier than expected.  
3 But he's also at work earlier than expected on the 26th. And  
4 he works a full shift. You know, if I'm planning a big murder  
5 spree, I think the first thing I would like to do is get up  
6 and go to work. Sure. Why not? Get up and go to work, I'll  
7 feel better about it. Doesn't make any darn sense.

8           Okay. Look at this one. "I will be coming by the  
9 house this morning at 6:00 or 7:00 in the morning." This is  
10 the morning of, right. "I will text you when on my way. I  
11 will be coming. What you call the police or not, it's my  
12 house --" I want to go back to that point, again, right, the  
13 rousting. "It's my house. If I want to come by my house and  
14 see my kids, I will so. If you're sleeping, I will wake you  
15 up. It doesn't matter. I have something to say to you."  
16 They know he's coming. He said he may be coming as early as  
17 6:00 or 7:00 in the morning, right. And then he changes his  
18 mind. "I'm not coming by the house later. I changed my mind.  
19 Because I have to kiss your ass all the time. You'll end up  
20 leaving the house, and that's not best for the kids. Since  
21 you're not thinking about them, only about yourself and Joe, I  
22 have to kiss your ass." Okay. Back and forth. And you heard  
23 about this up and down from Herman Allen. That's just who  
24 White is, okay.

25           5:31, "I love you. I sent you a voicemail." I

1 would love for you to listen to it. It is sincere, it isn't  
2 mean, it isn't angry. You need to listen to it, please. And  
3 remember we talked with the CSI -- I'm sorry, the detective  
4 that analyzed all the phones about voicemails. He retrieved  
5 voicemails from the phone. Do you remember that? He  
6 retrieved the voicemails at 9:41. And the first one, which is  
7 around [inaudible] this is a 59-second voicemail. And there's  
8 also shortly around this time a 3-minute phone call. Somebody  
9 got on the phone and talked to Troy. Echo got on the phone  
10 and talked to Troy, right? It's her phone. That happens at  
11 10:00 o'clock in the morning. What happens during that 3-  
12 minute phone call? Is there a discussion about him coming  
13 over? Don't know. But there's a 3-minute phone call, and  
14 we've got some other indication. As to the voicemail, that  
15 ended up in the care and custody of the State of Nevada,  
16 right? We heard that. I pulled it, I had access to it, I  
17 don't remember if I listened to it, but I gave it to the  
18 detective. If there's anything worthwhile there --

19 MR. ROGAN: Objection. Negative inference. Can we  
20 approach?

21 THE COURT: Sustained. Counsel, approach please.  
22 (Bench conference)

23 THE COURT: You can't ask them to speculate about  
24 it.

25 What else? I scolded him. Did you hear me scold

1 him?

2 MR. ROGAN: Thanks.

3 THE COURT: 'Bye.

4 (End of bench conference)

5 MR. COFFEE: How about this. Don't infer anything  
6 from that phone call, because the State didn't produce it for  
7 you. That's the trouble, okay. The State didn't produce the  
8 phone call. We know that. The voicemail, okay. And look at  
9 the time in here. 9:53, and look at the text right after,  
10 "But not, you're so f-ing selfish that you can't get him out  
11 of the house to talk to me." Remember I told you we were  
12 going to see some evidence that what he wants is him out of  
13 the house? "You're so selfish you can't get him out of the  
14 house to talk to me to get you to say that you love me  
15 [inaudible]." Okay. He wants Averman out of the house.  
16 "Either him or me. It's that simple. Thanks for leading me  
17 on. You get no time. You either want to leave him and have  
18 all you miss that you told me in the store Wednesday or hang  
19 onto him." Proof what he wants. It's not threats, okay.

20 "Yeah, whatever, Troy." Look at her plans. This is  
21 a pretty good indication of them. "If you could have just  
22 given me time and space, just a few days. But fuck you. I  
23 don't want to be with somebody like your crazy ass. Fuck  
24 you," right. That's what she sends him. Well, again, what's  
25 going on in the relationship is there's been a discussion, she

1 said she needed a few days, and at some point he's, no, out,  
2 Joe goes, all right. He's tired of living out of a closet.  
3 And it's real interesting. If this is a big plan and a big,  
4 you know, grant getaway and escape, he leaves all his stuff at  
5 Herman Allen's. There was a discussion about clothing and  
6 whether or not he took clothing that day. His items are in  
7 [inaudible]. You've seen there are things around the house,  
8 pictures on the wall, other things. The fact that he doesn't  
9 bring clothing is -- doesn't mean much at all.

10           No evidence it was well-thought-out decision. Very  
11 interesting. No plan, right. No premeditation. A design  
12 distinctly formed by the time of the killing. A design  
13 distinctly formed, I'm going to sneak around in the back door  
14 and I'm going to -- no. There's not a design distinctly  
15 formed here, no premeditation. No premeditation means no  
16 first degree murder. That's how this works, okay. No  
17 weighing of consequences. They talk about the consequences  
18 and jokes about, thank God I'm not in prison. And, you know,  
19 he says some hateful things. But does he weigh the  
20 consequences? Does he weigh the trauma that's going to happen  
21 to his children, those children that he loved? And those  
22 children were traumatized. Nobody's going to minimize that.  
23 There are some child abuse counts. You do whatever you feel  
24 appropriate with those. Nobody's going to minimize the trauma  
25 those children went through. But he doesn't weigh the

1 consequences for and against things. And if he doesn't weigh  
2 the consequences, there's no deliberation.

3           If you look on the instruction on deliberation, it  
4 includes weighing the reasons for and against the action and  
5 considering the consequences of the action, period. And the  
6 State has to prove that beyond a reasonable doubt. And if  
7 he's not done that, if they haven't shown the way, then we're  
8 not talking about first degree murder. Because there's no  
9 deliberation.

10           In all cases, also from your deliberation  
11 instruction, in all cases the determination must not be formed  
12 in passion. He is a ball of passion at this point, okay. And  
13 we're not talking about reasonable provocation or these other  
14 things that apply to manslaughter. Those are a little  
15 different. This is a even if you're a hothead passion, okay.  
16 It can't be formed in passion, it must be carried out after  
17 there's been time for the passion to subside, all right.  
18 Passion end, okay. No deliberation. As soon as he cools down  
19 enough to weigh the reason, to consider the consequences, he  
20 stops. That is a semiautomatic weapon. It is fired by  
21 pulling the trigger if there's a round in the chamber. That's  
22 it. It's not, you know, some kind of Bruce Lee move to get  
23 the thing to work. These are designed to fire. And it keeps  
24 firing in semiauto mode.

25           A mere unconsidered rash impulse, rash impulse, is

1 not deliberate even if it includes the intent to kill. Even  
2 if for some reason you think that he intended to kill Joe  
3 Averman and abandoned it, rather than just he's so out of his  
4 head he's just firing shots, right, even if you think he  
5 intends to kill, it's not deliberation. It's a rash impulse.  
6 That's the way the instruction reads. No deliberation means  
7 no first degree murder.

8           Heat of passion also can include the intent to kill.  
9 They make it sound like something again that was impossible,  
10 that's a fairy tale that exists only the shores of Disneyland  
11 someplace. But heat of passion actually can include the  
12 intent to kill. The focus is on provocation. It is an  
13 ordinary man standard, not a perfect man standard, okay. A  
14 perfect man would not have done what Troy White did.  
15 Absolutely true. Not every ordinary man would have done what  
16 Troy White did. Probably also true. The question is whether  
17 any ordinary man confronted with what he was confronted with  
18 in his situation any ordinary reasonable person, okay, any  
19 one, would have acted the way he did, rashly. That's the  
20 question. Act rashly, without deliberation or reflection from  
21 such passion, rather than judgment. Again, when we get to  
22 judgment, when he gets his facilities, when there's this  
23 cooling down period that's talked about in the instructions he  
24 stopped.

25           And how fast did it happen? You know, there's a --

1 there's this extension that went on in the State's argument,  
2 pointed the gun and then he turned and he pointed it again and  
3 he took aim and he wasn't a very good shot. Averman says  
4 fast, as fast as he could turn and shoot before I could get  
5 across the hall I'm shot twice. Fast. That's what Averman  
6 says. That's the truth of the matter. It all happened very  
7 quickly.

8           Okay. And we talked about this a moment ago.  
9 There's a little bit of a distinction between heat of passion  
10 and lack of deliberation. And it is this. Where heat of  
11 passion it is judged on an ordinary man perspective. Lack of  
12 deliberation, mere unconsidered rash impulse. It is anyone if  
13 they're acting in a mere unconsidered rash impulse even if an  
14 ordinary person wouldn't get upset and act on a rash impulse  
15 in that instance. Does that make sense? It's a little --  
16 it's a little different standard. Manslaughter is something  
17 that recognizes human frailty, and because of that we don't  
18 allow people to set up their own standard, okay. It has to be  
19 a normal human, ordinary man standard.

20           Second and first is something different. It has to  
21 do with a distinction between deliberation, okay. Even though  
22 [unintelligible] provoke applies to the difference between  
23 first and second, because [unintelligible] the language in all  
24 cases must not be. An ordinary guy, he's a good father, he's  
25 a good provider. Would the circumstances cause an ordinary

1 reasonable person to act rashly and without reflection?  
2 Remember the question again isn't would every ordinary  
3 reasonable person would act rashly or take [inaudible].

4           This is not a pass. You know, there's something a  
5 little concerning when the State gets up in closing and says  
6 it's an attempt to blame somebody else and this is a pass.  
7 Look, the law recognizes heat of passion, law recognizes  
8 manslaughter, and as much as the institution of the State of  
9 Nevada may want to minimize it in this situation, it is a  
10 recognized consideration, period. It just is. And there are  
11 consequences for that. Nobody's telling you to give Troy  
12 White a pass. That would be inappropriate. That's not what  
13 we're talking about. But we're talking about recognition of  
14 human frailty, which the law allows.

15           Rash impulse. State's burden [inaudible] went there  
16 planning to kill her, that it was festering. That's what they  
17 told you in opening. They used that word "festering." But,  
18 again, you've seen hopes of reconciliation just a little bit  
19 before. He wants Joe out of the house, okay. They haven't  
20 proven that their version that he went there to kill them is  
21 the only reasonable interpretation. There are many reasons to  
22 doubt here. There is missing evidence that might fill in the  
23 holes. We talked about voicemails, talked about [inaudible].  
24 There are phones that are seized, right. We asked Tate  
25 Sanborn about that, did you seize a phone from Troy White;

1 yes. They don't bother to analyze it. You can say all day  
2 long it doesn't make a difference and it wouldn't have proven  
3 anything. But does it matter to you they didn't bother to  
4 analyze that? Because you're stuck relying on things like Joe  
5 Averman. And what are Joe Averman's words about taunting  
6 messages, for example? I don't remember if I said those  
7 words. Is that something you might remember in the course of  
8 this, you'd sent 20 messages? Is that something you might  
9 remember, is that the sort of thing you -- I'm not sure about  
10 that. Look at Troy's phone if you want to pick a fight with  
11 me on that point, if you want to disagree with me. Analyze  
12 his phone. Analyze Averman's phone. That never happened,  
13 because, as the State said, it's not a whodunit. So they did  
14 as much as they thought they needed to, okay.

15           It's Echo and Joe's house. Look around. Look at  
16 the pictures. Tate Sanborn, same thing, you can tell  
17 relationships by pictures on the wall. You heard that answer  
18 from him, right. Look around the house. It's not Echo and  
19 Joe's house.

20           The gun is proof of a plan. Well, you know, there's  
21 a few things with the gun. First off, one of the children  
22 said it wasn't unusual for dad to carry a gun when he was  
23 going to Herman Allen's and to work. Jodey said it. So I  
24 don't know how much that proves. And there's been much made  
25 of two clips, okay. Clip pouch. If you store a gun and the

1 clips together, which probably makes sense, right, ordinary  
2 folks, you don't need to be a weatherman, the second clip is  
3 there. The fact that he brought a second clip and additional  
4 ammunition doesn't mean much other than maybe they were stored  
5 together, right. You pick up, the thing is one unit. Doesn't  
6 mean that he's going there planning to unload 27 rounds. In  
7 fact, the facts are contrary to him unloading 27 rounds, as we  
8 have heard. Three shots fired, maybe four. Semiautomatic  
9 click and fire.

10           The children were home. We've talked about that  
11 already.

12           Getting a divorce. When there was talk about  
13 divorce and he wouldn't get the paperworks and everything  
14 else. But that's not was going on. He was hopeful. And  
15 you've seen, just give me a few days, we'll get back together,  
16 right. Let her die. But he called 911. He did call 911, and  
17 there were problems. Initially Averman didn't remember what  
18 he had said to the officers, and I think eventually the excuse  
19 was, I was on pain medication so maybe what I told them at the  
20 hospital, I don't know. But there was confusion about 911.  
21 He tried to call. His phone wouldn't work. And he asked for  
22 medical. And that's some kind of damning statement from this  
23 perspective, I guess, that he asked for medical instead of  
24 police. Somebody's been shot, okay. We don't know if the  
25 call was dropped or not. Again, we heard about phone

1 problems.

2           Had foresight after the shooting. Really? He had  
3 foresight after the shooting? As soon as he realizes what has  
4 happened, as soon as he comes to his senses, as soon as he  
5 cools down he tries to move his kids into another room because  
6 he doesn't want them to see the horrible thing that's  
7 happened. That's not foresight, all right. That's not  
8 planning.

9           The guy down the street, Mr. Diaz, the tool man,  
10 remember, and he says, I'm suspicious of everybody because  
11 I've got tools in my front yard. Remember him? He says, he  
12 says, not knowing Troy, I've never seen him before, there was  
13 a change in demeanor, there was a change in how Troy was  
14 acting from when he went into the house to when he left the  
15 house. He was upset and confused. Herman Allen, who's known  
16 him for years, he was upset and confused. Joe Averman, upset,  
17 confused, irrational. After the shooting irrational.  
18 Averman' word. And yet the State says calm, cool and  
19 collected after the shooting. I don't remember any witnesses  
20 that say calm, cool and collected after the shooting. Not a  
21 single one. So why make the claim?

22           Okay. What does Averman say about when he arrives?  
23 Oh, boy. He didn't want to do it at first, but finally he  
24 admitted nothing out of the ordinary, nothing out of the  
25 ordinary particularly. And there's a telling little comment

1 when he comes in with the kids. Remember that? Remember  
2 that, when he comes in the door with the keys? Mommy, Mommy,  
3 Daddy's here. That's what happens. Mommy, Daddy's here,  
4 okay. He doesn't come in guns blazing. He agrees to talk --  
5 now, how must that have felt? According to Averman, he has to  
6 give Troy permission or he asks for Joe's permission to go  
7 talk to his wife. That must have been a wonderful thing for  
8 Mr. White. As provoking as that is, he doesn't pull out the  
9 gun, and he doesn't shoot. He just says, Joe, please can I  
10 talk to her for a little while. And they go in the back  
11 bedroom.

12           And what do they do in the back bedroom? Do they  
13 start yelling immediately? No. They talk, right. Averman  
14 says it, the kids say it. It starts as a talk, and it  
15 escalates. It escalates. Remember the question to Averman?  
16 Safe bet conversation was about you. Oh, I don't know. I  
17 don't know. Do you know based on the circumstantial evidence?  
18 Do you know? Of course you do. The conversation is about  
19 Averman. And this whole he went there to kill Echo is  
20 ridiculous. Averman's the subject of his ire. Echo as a  
21 target makes no sense. He wanted to be back together with  
22 her. You've seen the texts. And this bumper sticker,  
23 remember? There was this question, have you ever heard that  
24 quote before, Detective; I think I may have seen it on a  
25 bumper sticker someplace, right, the hunt it down and kill it

1 quote from weeks before.

2 MR. ROGAN: I'm just going to object at this point.  
3 That -- none of that stuff is in evidence that was just on  
4 that last slide.

5 THE COURT: Overruled. Counsel approach, please.  
6 (Bench conference)

7 THE COURT: Mr. Rogan, illustrative or demonstrative  
8 portions of quotes that were given, they're just  
9 illustrations.

10 MS. MERCER: The photos?

11 THE COURT: They're not photos. They're  
12 illustrative.

13 MR. ROGAN: [Inaudible].

14 MR. COFFEE: No.

15 THE COURT: These are things I've seen my kids do.

16 MR. COFFEE: Yeah. It's just -- it's demonstrative.

17 THE COURT: Okay. All right.

18 (End of bench conference)

19 MR. COFFEE: And none of these were admitted into  
20 evidence. These are just demonstrative aids. But Detective  
21 Sanborn had said, seen it on a bumper sticker. And there are  
22 bumper stickers out there that say the same. You don't  
23 convict people of murder for writing a quote from a bumper  
24 sticker. It doesn't prove intent to kill, okay.

25 The photos prove nothing. There was a question from

1 Mr. Rogan to his detective. Well, photos on the wall don't  
2 prove anything. Yeah, they do. They prove relationships.  
3 And you know that. You know that. That's common sense.

4           And remember I said the State's had this case for  
5 two years and quite a few months, almost three years. Defense  
6 has had the case for a long time. Soon you are going to be  
7 the people that decide the facts. Not me, not the two fine  
8 attorneys sitting at counsel table. It's not Detective  
9 Sanborn. Ordinary people. How the jury system works. So  
10 what happened? Troy shows up early and he's got a gun with  
11 him, he's going to roust Joe Averman. And he's calm enough to  
12 tell Echo as much. He takes her into the back room, and they  
13 talk. And it starts as a talk, but at some point it  
14 escalates. We know that. That is beyond dispute. At some  
15 point she says, no, Troy, don't. And the State has I think  
16 taken that to mean that he's going to shoot her and is  
17 thinking about things. He's going to throw Joe out of the  
18 house. I'm done with your boyfriend, I'm done with my house.  
19 Circumstantial evidence all points that direction, right. And  
20 Echo tries to stop him. Don't believe it? Remember what  
21 Averman said shortly afterwards. And we went through it and  
22 this is in the record verbatim. "I don't know if maybe she  
23 saw he was going for the gun. I don't know what she tried to  
24 do. It looked -- 'cause it just kind of at that point like he  
25 pushed her back a little and then he shot her, okay. Like I

1 don't know if she was trying to like wrestle the gun or  
2 something. Like I said, as soon as I opened the door I just  
3 seen him like kind of push back and shoot her." She gets  
4 stuck in the middle. She's going out that door, protective of  
5 Averman, and she gets stuck between the two of them. And he  
6 is coming out of the room. What does he say coming out of his  
7 bedroom? Everything that has happened for the past two months  
8 comes rushing back to his head, and he sees red. When this  
9 man has been with his children who's laid with his wife comes  
10 walking out of the bedroom he goes after him. And Echo tries  
11 to stop him. She gets between the two. He pulls her back and  
12 he's in such a rage he fires a shot at her and then fires two  
13 more at Averman. By the time he realizes what's happened it  
14 is too late to do anything. Prove me wrong, State. That is  
15 the most likely set of events, the most likely scenario of  
16 what happened.

17           The provoking event here, the injury -- and remember  
18 you've got these Supplemental Instructions 15B. The highly  
19 provoking injury need not be physical, it doesn't have to be a  
20 physical assault, okay. It can be a mental injury. It can be  
21 a mental assault, a callous insult. And normally words aren't  
22 enough to do it, okay. I call you a bad name, I don't get to  
23 -- you don't get to pull out a gun and shoot me. But you've  
24 the history that they do. When Averman decides to interject  
25 himself into the conversation and he sees Averman coming out

1 the door that is a highly provoking injury, that is a injury  
2 of the most highly provoking type. And remember the way these  
3 instructions were. The State has to prove beyond a reasonable  
4 doubt that I am wrong about that. That's the way the  
5 instructions are laid out.

6           It's the first time he's seen Joe since the  
7 betrayal. Remember that. They stayed separated. They'd  
8 never been in the house together. That adds to it. It's not  
9 a situation where they'd worked out their differences. They'd  
10 never seen each other, okay. The aftermath, the cleanup, the  
11 tragedy is beyond words. What happened to the children is  
12 horrible. What happened to Echo is horrible. He's not asking  
13 for a pass for that. But he is asking for recognition of  
14 human frailty. When you read the instructions you've got a  
15 highly provoking injury, it's a sudden quarrel, he went into  
16 the house quietly. He went into the house quietly. It is a  
17 sudden quarrel. Who would not be provoked by Averman coming  
18 out of the bedroom in your own house to interject himself?  
19 Who wouldn't be provoked by that? It is manslaughter.

20           Now, if for some reason -- well, you can read the  
21 rest of the instruction.

22           Attempt murder is a little interesting, okay.  
23 Attempt murder requires express malice, and that is the  
24 deliberate intentional to kill, all right. If the shots are  
25 fired at Averman in the heat of passion and he meets the other

1 qualifications for heat of passion, because of the way it's  
2 charged, there's no lesser charge like attempt voluntary  
3 manslaughter. That's just not a -- that's just not a crime.  
4 It is not guilty on the attempt murder. The State makes the  
5 charging decisions in a case. He's not been charged with  
6 battery with use of a deadly weapon, for example, for shooting  
7 Averman. He's not been charged with battery substantial  
8 bodily harm, and that is not something for you to contemplate.  
9 You are confined to the instructions. If you think he had the  
10 deliberate intent to kill Averman -- well, the deliberate  
11 intention would make it attempt murder. But again, if it's in  
12 the heat of passion and otherwise qualified it is a not guilty  
13 on the attempt murder.

14           So please do what you were selected to do. Do your  
15 duty. Consider everything. Return a verdict of manslaughter.  
16 We appreciate your time and patience.

17           THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, we're going to  
18 take a short recess before we hear the final closing argument.  
19 During this recess you're admonished not to talk or converse  
20 among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected  
21 with this trial, or read, watch, or listen to any report of or  
22 commentary on the trial or any person connected with this  
23 trial by any medium of information, including, without  
24 limitation, social media, texts, newspapers, television, the  
25 Internet, and radio, or form or express any opinion on any

1 subject connected with the trial until the case is finally  
2 submitted to you.

3 We'll see you in a few minutes outside Courtroom  
4 14A.

5 (Jury recessed at 2:55 p.m.)

6 THE COURT: Counsel, we have a couple of objections  
7 during the defense closing argument. Is there any additional  
8 record anyone believes needs to be made?

9 MR. ROGAN: Just with regard to the negative  
10 inference about the voicemails, Your Honor. The other two  
11 objections, after hearing the remainder of Mr. Coffee's  
12 argument, I understood where he was going, and it was not  
13 objectionable. And so I agree with those two.

14 The one was the negative inference regarding the  
15 voicemails. That was completely improper under --

16 MS. MERCER: Glover.

17 MR. ROGAN: -- Glover -- thank you, Ms. Mercer --  
18 from 2009 that you can't infer from evidence that's not  
19 admitted that it would have been detrimental to the State's  
20 case. And for that reason we objected. It was sustained  
21 rather quickly, and I thank the Court for that.

22 THE COURT: And I think Mr. Coffee rephrased it so  
23 that the jurors were clear that they weren't supposed to make  
24 a negative inference on the voicemails.

25 MR. ROGAN: He did.

1 THE COURT: Anything else? I didn't feel I need to  
2 give a curative instruction given what he said he was going to  
3 do when he went up.

4 MR. ROGAN: And the State didn't ask for one.

5 THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

6 MR. COFFEE: No.

7 THE COURT: All right. Does anybody remember who  
8 gave me these papers?

9 All right. We'll be in recess for a short period of  
10 time while the jurors get ready for the last part. Because we  
11 may have a penalty phase, I'm going to sequester --

12 (Court recessed at 2:56 p.m., until 3:06 p.m.)

13 (Jury is present)

14 THE COURT: Counsel stipulate to the presence of the  
15 jury?

16 MS. MERCER: Yes, Your Honor.

17 MR. COFFEE: Yes, ma'am.

18 THE COURT: You may be seated.

19 Your final argument.

20 STATE'S REBUTTAL

21 MS. MERCER: Thank you, Your Honor.

22 Ladies and gentlemen, this case is not about  
23 passion. This case is about possession. This case is about  
24 this man's inability to let this 29-year-old mother of five  
25 children go. He treated her like a dog treats a fire hydrant.

1 You're mine, and you're always going to be mine.

2           The defense made some interesting, very creative  
3 arguments about the text messages and that they would show  
4 that he intended to kick Joe out of the house. Fortunately  
5 for you, you have their entire conversation. It's State's  
6 Exhibit 85. And what will become abundantly clear to you from  
7 this entire conversation is that at about approximately 8:30,  
8 9:00 a.m. the defendant realized Echo was never coming back.  
9 Was she confused? Probably so. They'd been married for five  
10 years. They had five kids together. She had not worked  
11 during the entire marriage. The idea of leaving someone and  
12 being a single mom of five children was probably frightening,  
13 and she probably still had feelings for him at some point.  
14 But that [unintelligible] happened over and over again in the  
15 weeks leading up this murder. It was not a highly provoking  
16 injury to defendant on this day.

17           The reason the defendant went to that house is  
18 because she wouldn't take him back. 10:35:51 a.m. on July  
19 27th, 2012, "You get no time. You either want to leave him  
20 and have all that you miss that you told me in the store that  
21 Wednesday or -- you prove what you wanted. I will say it  
22 again. You are driving me crazy," this is 10:52 already,  
23 "because you tell me you want me back and then you stay with  
24 Joe." 10:52 again. "You fucking telling me you're going to  
25 come back to me and [inaudible] need your fucking time with

1 Chelsea. That's fucking driving me crazy." 10:58, "'Cause  
2 you suck. You lead me on. You can't make a decision. You  
3 want me, you want him." The text messages proceed in that  
4 fashion.

5           And then at 11:24:59 a.m., "You know I'm only crazy  
6 like this because of what you're doing to me. For the record,  
7 I wouldn't be this way if you would just stop and come back to  
8 me. You should have spent your time before you told me you  
9 wanted me back, and then you could just come back and it's all  
10 good. But now you're all pissed off again and now you think  
11 I'm an asshole again or just wait and see."

12           This is a crime about possession, not passion. He  
13 wanted her to come back right then and there. And when she  
14 wouldn't he killed her. And when he murdered her he murdered  
15 her with premeditation, deliberation, and wilfulness, just as  
16 my co-counsel already went through. I'm not going to go  
17 through it again.

18           Defense counsel showed you a photo at the very end  
19 of his slides that was clearly meant to rouse your passions  
20 and make you angry at Echo and feel sympathy for his client.  
21 I'll just take the opportunity to remind you of Instruction 32  
22 that says, "A verdict may never be influenced by sympathy or  
23 prejudice or public opinion." In other words, the decision  
24 that you have to make today, the decision about whether this  
25 woman was murdered or whether she was killed in the heat of

1 passion is dictated by your head and not your heart.

2           Now let's talk about all the evidence that directly  
3 contradicts defense counsel's statement that the defendant  
4 went over to that house to roust Joe out of it. The first  
5 thing the defendant does when he goes to that house is ask to  
6 talk to Echo. Not Joe. Echo. Because he's pissed that she  
7 won't come back to him right then and there. He doesn't say  
8 to Mike Montalto two hours before -- three hours before the  
9 murder, I'm going to go over there and kick this guy out of my  
10 house. What he says to him is, I just want to kill them.

11           Then at 4:28 a.m. he sends a text message to her  
12 that says, "I have something to say to you." Not to Joe. He  
13 doesn't say, I'm coming over to kick Joe out of the house. He  
14 says, "I have something to say to you." Because he's angry  
15 with her.

16           The defense counsel would have you believe that they  
17 were a happily married couple, but they wouldn't have been  
18 separated if their marriage was all that great. And a family  
19 man doesn't say the kind of things the defendant was saying in  
20 those text messages to his wife, this woman that he allegedly  
21 loved so much. And it doesn't negate the fact that he hated  
22 them. Throughout those text messages he repeatedly says, I  
23 hate you, I hate you're doing. Not, I'm mad at Joe. Not, I  
24 want Joe out of the house. I hate you.

25           They would also have you believe that he wouldn't

1 have done all this if there hadn't been the heat of passion  
2 and that the -- that if he'd been planning this murder spree  
3 he would have done a better job. Well, there is another  
4 alternative to the defense counsel's theory. The other  
5 alternative is that he went over there and never intended on  
6 anybody leaving that house. Twenty-five rounds of ammunition.

7           They would also have you believe that the defendant  
8 acquiesced to this because he was -- this alternative living  
9 really kind of arrangement with Joe and Echo because he was so  
10 hopeful about repairing the marriage and that was the only  
11 reason. That he was just doing it to appease Echo. But then  
12 when you look through the Facebook messages that have been  
13 admitted into evidence you'll see that there are comments that  
14 the defendant makes about the fact that they're not divorced  
15 yet because of the cost of the divorce itself. That's why he  
16 was allowing Echo and Joe to stay in that home. He knew that  
17 he would have to pay child support, and he knew that he would  
18 have to support Echo in another home. It was cheaper. And  
19 you can see that throughout the text messages, too. He says,  
20 "I've never had so much trouble paying a simple bill. Let's  
21 just live together."

22           A few very simple reasons why this is not the heat  
23 of passion and voluntary manslaughter. Because malice -- the  
24 presence of malice means that it can't be manslaughter.  
25 There's an instruction in your packet that tells you -- it's

1 Instruction Number 13. It tells you that voluntary  
2 manslaughter is an unlawful killing of another without malice.

3           Instruction Number 5 then tells you that an unlawful  
4 killing with malice is murder. When the defendant killed Echo  
5 Lucas White he was full of malice towards her. Full of it.  
6 This was not a heat of passion killing. He was full of  
7 malice. There are two types of -- the instructions also tell  
8 you that malice aforethought is an intentional doing of a  
9 wrongful act without adequate provocation. And I'll come back  
10 to that later. With malice aforethought. And it says that  
11 malice aforethought can arise from anger," which he was  
12 clearly full of, hatred, which he voiced for you in text  
13 message over and over again, I hate you, I hate what you're  
14 doing to me, you're fucking destroying me, "revenge," this was  
15 clearly revenge, because she wouldn't come back to him right  
16 then and there, "ill will, spite, or a grudge."

17           Both types of malice exist in this case. There is  
18 express malice and implied malice. Express malice is the  
19 deliberate intention to kill. And the evidence of that  
20 express malice is the defendant's repeated comments to his  
21 friend and on his Facebook, if you love someone and you let  
22 them go, well, I like this version better, hunt them down and  
23 kill them. That's on July 9th, 2012. That's 16 days before  
24 the murder. And then he says, "God is really helping as a  
25 testimony to the whoring and whoremonger are still alive and

1 I'm not in prison. No joke intended." Mind you this is a  
2 private message that he sent his friend and he's expressing  
3 this malice towards his wife that he allegedly loves so much.  
4 And he says, "No joke intended." That's on July 14th, 13 days  
5 before the murder.

6           Then he repeats that same thing to Herman Allen  
7 approximately seven days before the murder. And then just  
8 three hours before the murder he tells Mike Montalto, I just  
9 want to kill them. And how does Mike Montalto respond? Think  
10 about your kids, don't say stuff like that, you need to be  
11 around to care for them. But it didn't stop him. He weighed  
12 the consequences and he disregarded the consequences, going  
13 back to what my co-counsel addressed earlier.

14           Then at 10:06, "Get ready for hell." He's not  
15 saying, get ready for me to come kick Joe out. He's saying,  
16 "Get ready for hell," because I'm going to come kill you and  
17 kill Joe. And then 11:26, "Just wait and see." Just wait and  
18 see what? He's not saying, just wait and see, I'm going to  
19 come kick Joe out of the house and you're going to be mine  
20 again. There's also implied malice. The circumstances of the  
21 killing showed a [unintelligible] and malignant heart. You  
22 have dozens of texts in which he says he hates her, that she  
23 can make all this hate go away if she'll just leave him and  
24 get back with the defendant.

25           He also made derogatory comments to the children.

1 This loving father is telling his nine-year-old son that  
2 Mommy's fornicating in their bed. Remember Jodey runs across  
3 the street to the neighbor and says, my dad just shot my mom  
4 because she's cheating on him. This loving father? A loving  
5 father tells an eight- and nine-year-old child that? You have  
6 literally pages full of hateful, hateful, hateful text  
7 messages to this woman.

8           The defendant was angry with her when he went to  
9 that house. He was jealous that she had chosen Joe over him.  
10 You heard witnesses say, yes, he was a jealous possessive man.  
11 Mike Montalto told you the defendant would drop his wife off  
12 down the street -- or have his wife drop him off down the  
13 street so that co-workers wouldn't see her because she was  
14 such a cute gal. You also heard from Amber Gaines that he was  
15 jealous and threatening. He refused to move on, and he  
16 refused to let her move on. He was humiliated. We know that  
17 from the message to Tim Henderson. "I'm humiliated. Please  
18 don't share this with anyone else." And he acted out of  
19 revenge because she wouldn't leave Joe.

20           And what does he do? He takes that firearm to have  
21 a conversation with his wife, this wife that he wants to get  
22 back together with? He takes a loaded firearm into his house  
23 with his five children there when he's so full of hatred that  
24 he's been sending her literally over a hundred text messages  
25 telling her how much he hates her and what a big whore she is.

1 And he shoots her in the chest.

2           Then what's he do? He prevents Joe from calling  
3 911. He took Joe's phone. That, oh my phone's not working  
4 thing, that was said to appease the children, who were saying,  
5 please call an ambulance, Mommy's dying. He said that to shut  
6 them up. You heard him on the phone with 911. Be quiet.  
7 Stop it. If he really wanted to call for help he would have  
8 taken the phone that he just grabbed from Joe and called 911.  
9 He didn't. He doesn't call 911 until he realizes that his  
10 oldest son has run out of the house and across the street and  
11 is calling the police already. The son's call came in at  
12 11:50 a.m. His call doesn't come in until almost 11:54 a.m.  
13 You heard Jayce testify that when Jodey ran out of the house  
14 barefoot, practically naked, wearing nothing but his boxer  
15 shorts, the defendant chased after him. The defendant chased  
16 after Jodey and said, Jodey, Jodey, come back. That's why he  
17 called the police or called medical, I should say. At that  
18 point she was probably already dead.

19           Then what does he do? He leaves the children, this  
20 loving father of five, this family man sitting here, who  
21 allegedly acted out of this heat of passion, leaves his five  
22 children -- well, technically not Jodey, because Jodey's  
23 escaped, but four of them in the home with their dead mother.  
24 Because there's malice, it's not manslaughter. It's that  
25 simple.

1           But it's also not voluntary manslaughter, because  
2 there was no sudden heat of passion. This was something that  
3 the defendant had been dealing with for two and a half months.  
4 This relationship was not new to him. This is not a man who  
5 has no idea his wife's cheating on him, walks in the house and  
6 finds them in bed. He knew about it, he approved of the  
7 living arrangement however weird it was because it saved him  
8 money. That's not sudden heat of passion. They'd been  
9 separated for months, he'd known about Joe since early June,  
10 Joe moved in in late June. His text messages will show you  
11 that he knew when Joe was over at that house. This wasn't a  
12 secret then. And he wasn't surprised to find Joe at that  
13 house that morning. That's also abundantly clear from the  
14 text messages leading up to the murder. "I know Joe's there.  
15 Why won't you just send him away so we can talk." He knew  
16 what he was going to find when he went to that house.

17           And there'd been repeated talk about getting back  
18 together. This was not the first time that Echo said, hey, I  
19 love you, I want to work things out. There were ups and downs  
20 throughout the separation. And you can see that from the text  
21 messages. There are texts from 7/17, 7/19, 7/23, 7/24, and  
22 7/26, and then the Facebook message to Lisa Piggot [phonetic]  
23 on 7/27, which is technically I think 7/26, because it's UTC  
24 time. But all of those text messages from those days will  
25 show you that there had been conversations about getting back

1 together.

2 Another reason it's not voluntary manslaughter is  
3 that this was not a serious and highly provoking injury  
4 sufficient to excite an irresistible passion in a reasonable  
5 person. It's an ordinary reasonable person. It's not the  
6 defendant. It's what would a normal reasonable person do  
7 under the circumstances.

8 If the fact that Echo was trying to get back to him,  
9 back together with him were supposedly this serious and highly  
10 provoking injury, then why didn't he kill her before when  
11 she'd done the same thing? Because it's not a serious and  
12 highly provoking injury. And he'd had time to cool. This had  
13 been going on for two and a half months. This wasn't  
14 something that just all of a sudden happened. He knew that  
15 Joe was going to be at that house.

16 As for the conversation that took place in that  
17 bedroom, it wasn't about moving Joe out of the house, it was  
18 about the defendant wanting her back and her not being willing  
19 to go back. Jodey told you that he heard -- the only things  
20 he heard from that conversation were, no, Troy, please don't,  
21 fine, I'll stop seeing Joe. There's no conversation about  
22 moving Joe out of the house. That is the extent of the  
23 conversation that we know occurred in that room. That is not  
24 a serious and highly provoking injury sufficient to excite  
25 irresistible passion in a reasonable person. An ordinary

1 person under those circumstances does not shoot and kill his  
2 wife and then turn and shoot another person two times in front  
3 of the five children.

4 Relationships go bad every day. People get their  
5 hearts broken. People get cheated on. People get left to  
6 raise children by themselves. But they don't respond by going  
7 out and killing someone. They might send hateful messages and  
8 they might send hateful voicemails, but you don't shoot and  
9 kill the person you supposedly love.

10 And a reasonable person who knows that his estranged  
11 wife is seeing someone for over a month and a half doesn't go  
12 to the home where his wife and five children are and gun them  
13 down in front of their children. He's not allowed to set up  
14 his own standard of conduct. In other words, he's not allowed  
15 to create the situation that he created by going to that house  
16 when he was so angry because she wouldn't come back to him and  
17 then say, it's just heat of passion. He created that  
18 situation. He did not need to be at that house. He was not  
19 supposed to be at that house. He wasn't supposed to be at  
20 that house until 3:00 or 4:00 that afternoon. He doesn't get  
21 the benefit of having created that situation.

22 And there was a sufficient interval to cool down.  
23 There were two and a half months to cool down. At any given  
24 point he could have said, you know what, Echo, I'm tired of  
25 your crap, I'm moving on, I'm done with you. But he didn't.

1 Even if you're only looking at July 27th, he had plenty of  
2 time to cool down. He had nine hours to cool down from the  
3 time that he realized she was not coming back to him. And if  
4 you want to narrow it down even further, he had an hour-long  
5 bus ride to cool down, an hour-long bus ride. But he doesn't.  
6 He doesn't cool down. Instead, he goes to that house armed  
7 with a weapon and murders his wife and attempts to murder Joe  
8 Averman in front of the five children.

9           The instruction tell you that, "Thus, the killing  
10 shall be attributed to deliberate revenge and determined by  
11 you to be murder." This was murder. This was murder with  
12 wilfulness, premeditation, and deliberation. This was first  
13 degree murder with use of a deadly weapon, and the State is  
14 going to ask that you find the defendant guilty of first  
15 degree murder with use of a deadly weapon as to this 29-year-  
16 old mother of five children, Echo Lucas White, who was gunned  
17 down in front of those five children on July 27th of 2012.

18           We're also going to ask that you return a verdict of  
19 guilty as to Joe Averman, the attempt murder with use of a  
20 deadly weapon. The defendant absolutely intended to kill Joe  
21 Averman when he shot at him. The only thing that stopped him  
22 was those kids.

23           And obviously we're going to ask that you find him  
24 guilty of the five counts of child abuse and the carrying  
25 concealed weapon.

1 THE COURT: Thank you.

2 Ladies and gentlemen, we have a very high-tech way  
3 in Department 11 of selecting alternate jurors. I have a  
4 coffee can. I have 14 poker chips with numbers written on it.  
5 And we drew two. The two numbers that we drew were Number 9  
6 and Number 14. So, Mr. Jones and Ms. Cloutier, if you would  
7 remain in the room with me for a little bit as I have the  
8 officer take charge of the other jurors.

9 Would you swear the officer, please.

10 THE CLERK: Yes, Your Honor.

11 (Officer sworn)

12 (Jury retired to deliberate at 3:34 p.m.)

13 THE COURT: Could you please swear the officer to  
14 take custody of the alternates.

15 THE CLERK: Yes, Your Honor.

16 (Officer sworn)

17 THE COURT: Now, Ms. Rose, are you taking them to  
18 the deliberation room, or are you taking them to the front  
19 conference room?

20 MS. ROSE: The other jury deliberation room.

21 THE COURT: So if you would follow the officer,  
22 please. Take your items with you. We may have to have you  
23 come back in to begin deliberations with the other group.

24 (Alternate jurors recessed at 3:34 p.m.)

25 THE COURT: Mr. Coffee, did you have an opportunity

1 to review the State's clean laptop computer to make a  
2 determination as to whether it is clean and whether the wi-fi  
3 has been disabled on it?

4 MR. COFFEE: I think they're in the process of  
5 deleting a PowerPoint right now. Right?

6 MS. MERCER: No. We're just ejecting the thumb  
7 drive.

8 (Pause in the proceedings)

9 MR. COFFEE: The best I can tell from my limited  
10 examination.

11 THE COURT: Do you have someone who is more  
12 technically adept than you that can give me a higher level of  
13 comfort?

14 MR. COFFEE: I'm actually fairly technically adept.  
15 I build my own computers and things. But without going  
16 through file by file --

17 THE COURT: So then when you -- why are you giving  
18 me a limitation, then, on your review?

19 MR. ROGAN: Judge, I can affirm that there's --

20 MR. COFFEE: Because we're not going through all the  
21 folders and everything, it's almost impossible to tell.

22 THE COURT: Well, that's true. But are there icons  
23 on -- are there menu choices, anything like that?

24 MR. COFFEE: No, no, no.

25 MR. ROGAN: No.

1           THE COURT: All we've got on there is a Windows  
2 Media Player so if they want to put the 911 calls in there to  
3 listen to them, they're there.

4           MR. COFFEE: That's it.

5           THE COURT: Right?

6           MR. ROGAN: That's right.

7           MR. COFFEE: Yeah.

8           MS. MERCER: Well, there's other programs, but the  
9 programs won't do anything for them.

10          THE COURT: Is it passworded?

11          MS. MERCER: Yes. But it's a very simple password  
12 that we'll write down on a stickie.

13          THE COURT: Thank you.

14          MR. COFFEE: I hope the password doesn't start with  
15 a J.

16          MR. ROGAN: It does not.

17          THE COURT: You know, I didn't finish with the other  
18 people. They're coming back tomorrow morning before you guys  
19 may come back.

20          So take that. They're going to bring you the laptop  
21 computer in just a minute, Kevin.

22          All right. So let's talk about Item Number 2 after  
23 you give the clean laptop to the clerk so she can then give it  
24 to the marshal.

25          I haven't yet received any jury instructions for a

1 penalty phase from anyone.

2 MR. ROGAN: That's correct, Your Honor.

3 THE COURT: Where are they?

4 MR. COFFEE: They're pretty --

5 MS. MERCER: They're stock.

6 MR. COFFEE: Yeah. I was going to say that they're  
7 pretty -- I've only done a few penalty phases on non-capital  
8 cases, and they're pretty short. It's essentially a long  
9 sentencing hearing. I mean, I don't think we're going to have  
10 a lot of dispute on penalty phase instructions.

11 MS. MERCER: We can send them to you right now, Your  
12 Honor.

13 THE COURT: That'd be lovely. The issue was I don't  
14 have them.

15 Come on up. The clerks had another question for  
16 you. And that's because we're paranoid in this department.  
17 Do you have your exhibits for use in the sentencing hearing --  
18 or the penalty phase if we should get there?

19 MR. COFFEE: We can use what we used from the trial  
20 phase; right?

21 THE COURT: Absolutely. Those are all in evidence  
22 already. So there are not at this point additional exhibits  
23 you anticipate using?

24 MS. MERCER: If there is, it'll probably be one  
25 more.

1           THE COURT: Okay. When you come to have the verdict  
2 read, whether that's tonight or tomorrow, and remember we have  
3 one juror who has to leave at 4:45, so when you come bring  
4 that additional exhibit so the clerk can mark it. You're  
5 going to email me and Mr. Coffee potential jury instructions  
6 for penalty phase. And the reason I ask this is I'm going to  
7 be ready just in case. Regardless of what the decision is, if  
8 I'm ready, then we're going to roll into it. If we're not --  
9 if, you know, it's a second degree or voluntary manslaughter  
10 or not guilty, we won't worry about it. But I'd rather be  
11 prepared than not be prepared.

12           MR. COFFEE: I have a preliminary hearing on Jerry  
13 Howard that's got a ton of media coverage and whatnot. We are  
14 waiving the preliminary hearing, but I'm going to be stuck  
15 until probably 9:30 or 10:00 o'clock tomorrow.

16           THE COURT: That's okay. I have to see the folks  
17 from Sands versus Jacobs again tomorrow morning at 8:30,  
18 because I didn't finish with them, and I told them I wasn't  
19 going to talk to them anymore when they started bringing up  
20 new issues. Because I went through everything that was on  
21 calendar today, even though it took longer. But then other  
22 issues, it's like, yeah, no, you're not raising all the other  
23 stuff, we'll talk about that tomorrow.

24           If the jury's still deliberating, I'll have them  
25 come in at 9:00 or 9:30, Mr. Coffee, and then you come when

1 you're ready or don't come and we'll call you.

2 MR. COFFEE: Fine. I will be here -- I should be  
3 done by then.

4 (Pause in the proceedings)

5 THE COURT: Mr. Coffee, will you work with the D.A.  
6 to go through the pouches to make sure there's nothing  
7 incriminating in there.

8 Okay. The plan is to let the jurors go at 4:45 so  
9 that our one juror can meet the commitments that we agreed he  
10 would be able to do if we selected him. So we will do that.  
11 And if they haven't reached a verdict, I will send them home,  
12 I will have the two alternates return and be sequestered, and  
13 hopefully things will work out. But please send me those jury  
14 instructions so I can do some work on them in the back  
15 hallway. Have a nice evening. We'll be in touch.

16 MR. COFFEE: All right. The Court will let us  
17 know when they send them? I've got children to pick up is  
18 my only --

19 THE COURT: What?

20 MR. COFFEE: I've got children to pick up before  
21 6:00. So the Court will let us know when we send them at  
22 4:45?

23 THE COURT: They will be going home at 4:45 because  
24 you have one juror who has to leave.

25 MR. COFFEE: No. I understand that. But, you know,

1 sometimes they get motivated and want to work through or  
2 something.

3 THE COURT: Oh. We will email you to let you know  
4 we have let them go home.

5 MR. COFFEE: Perfect. That's what I was asking.

6 THE COURT: And what time they decided to come back.

7 MR. COFFEE: Perfect. Perfect.

8 THE COURT: Were there any more questions for me  
9 while I have on my thinking cap?

10 All right. Thank you.

11 (Court recessed at 3:44 p.m., until the following day,  
12 Friday, April 17, 2015, at 11:02 a.m.)

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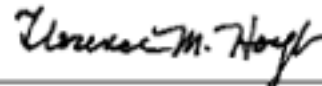
**CERTIFICATION**

I CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A CORRECT TRANSCRIPT FROM THE AUDIO-VISUAL RECORDING OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE ABOVE-ENTITLED MATTER.

**AFFIRMATION**

I AFFIRM THAT THIS TRANSCRIPT DOES NOT CONTAIN THE SOCIAL SECURITY OR TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF ANY PERSON OR ENTITY.

**FLORENCE HOYT  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89146**



FLORENCE M. HOYT, TRANSCRIBER

10/15/15

DATE