1	IN THE CURRENCE		ATE OF NEWARA
	IN THE SUPREME (	COURT OF THE STA	ATE OF NEVADA
2 3	VERNON NEWSON JR.,	) No. 8333	5
4	Appellant,	)	Electronically Filed Feb 03 2022 05:39 p.m. Elizabeth A. Brown
5 6	v.	)	Clerk of Supreme Court
7	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	)	
8	Respondent.	)	
9	APPELLANT'S APF	 PENDIX VOLUME II	II PAGES 487-736
10			
11 12	DARIN F. IMLAY Clark County Public Defender 309 South Third Street	STEVE W Clark Cou	OLFSON Inty District Attorney Is Avenue, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor Is, Nevada 89155
13	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2610	Las Vegas	s, Nevada 89155
14	Attorney for Appellant	AARON I Attorney (	
15		100 North Carson Ci	General Carson Street ty, Nevada 89701-4717 -3538
16			
17		Counsel Id	or Respondent
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<ul><li>23</li><li>24</li></ul>			
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5	DISTI	RICT COURT
6	CLARK CO	DUNTY, NEVADA
7 8	STATE OF NEVADA,  Plaintiff,	) CASE#: C-16-313919-1 ) DEPT. X
9	VS.	)
10	VERNON NEWSON, JR.,	
11 12	Defendant.	) )
13 14	DISTRICT	ORABLE TIERRA JONES COURT JUDGE AY, JULY 14, 2021
15 16	RECORDER'S TRANSC	ERIPT OF JURY TRIAL - DAY 2
17	APPEARANCES:	
18	For the Plaintiff:	BRANDON ALBRIGHT, ESQ. PAMELA WECKERLY, ESQ.
19 20	For the Defendant:	RYAN BASHOR, ESQ. KAMBIZ SHAYGAN-FATEMI, ESQ.
21		
22		
23		
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1	Las Vegas, Nevada, Wednesday, July 14, 2021
2	
3	[Case called at 10:28 a.m.]
4	[Outside the presence of the Prospective Jurors]
5	THE COURT: All right. We're going to bring in the new
6	jurors, first, that we're just getting. I'm going to go through the
7	preliminary stuff with them, and then we're going to bring in the jurors
8	from yesterday, and then I'm going to fill in those two seats with the new
9	people.
10	MR. BASHOR: And the same process, tomorrow, we'll
11	discuss the hardship, since I mean, as yesterday?
12	THE COURT: Yes. Yes, Mr. Bashor, I kind of know what
13	you're getting at.
14	MR. BASHOR: If I could predict the future.
15	[Pause]
16	THE MARSHAL: Ready to go?
17	THE COURT: All right.
18	THE MARSHAL: Bring them in?
19	THE COURT: Yeah.
20	THE MARSHAL: All rise for the jurors.
21	[Prospective Jurors in at 10:33 a.m.]
22	THE MARSHAL: All present, Your Honor.
23	THE COURT: Okay. You may all be seated.
24	Good morning everyone. This is the time set for trial in case
25	number C-313919, the State of Nevada, Plaintiff v. Vernon Newson, Jr.,

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Defendant. The record will reflect the presence of the Defendant, with his counsel, the Deputy District Attorneys, and all other officers of the Court.

Do both parties stipulate to the presence of our jury panel?

MS. WECKERLY: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. BASHOR: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Are the parties ready to proceed?

MS. WECKERLY: Yes.

MR. BASHOR: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. You are in Department X of the Eighth Judicial District Court. My name is Tierra Jones, and I am the presiding judge in this Department. You've been called upon today to serve as a juror in a criminal case. The charge in this case is murder with use of a deadly weapon. We expect that this trial may last five to six days.

Our trials generally run from no earlier than 8:30 in the morning to no later than 5:30 at night. Ultimately, there's going to be 14 of you who will be going forward with us as jurors, and alternate jurors in this case. In this country, we place a great faith in our citizens, as jurors, to reach fair and objective decisions, and part of what you're doing here is you're being good citizens to this country, and to this community, because jury duty is a civic responsibility, like obeying the laws, voting and paying taxes.

We really appreciate the fact that you responded to your jury summons and so showed up today willing to do this job, because it is a very important job that we're asking you to do. And the right to trial by jury is a right that's guaranteed in the Constitution, but it's a right that we can't provide without our citizens like you being willing to show up and serve on jurors, and I hope that you enjoy this experience as a juror and find it to be rewarding. And I know that there's a lot of you who are like, there's nothing rewarding about jury service.

But I will say, in all of my time as a lawyer, as well as the time I've been on bench as a judge, every time I go and talk to jurors they found it to be a very rewarding experience, because what they all know that they found, is it's completely different than what you see on T.V. Completely different in the sense that you guys would already be out of here, if this was an episode of Law and Order, and yet we're all still here, but it's completely different than what you see on T.V., and they've always enjoyed being a part of the process.

Even with all that said, I know there's some people who are sitting there thinking, how I am going to answer these questions so I can get out of jury duty? I just want to caution you, if that's the path that you choose to take, because here's the problem with that. I want you to think about what would happen if you were a party to a lawsuit or you were accused of a crime, what type of jurors would you want, and what type of people would you want on your jury?

Second of all, you may get out of jury duty in this case, but that doesn't mean you're done with jury duty. If don't proceed through the questioning process, and you're not seen as juror in this case, that means your name goes right back into the hopper for the entrance of a jury summons, but I mean you could be reassigned to a case in short order.

This case is going to last about five to six days. We have cases that last several weeks, we have cases that last several months, and I'm sure everyone is aware, with the COVID situation that we faced last year, we have a lot of jury trials that are backed up, that are going to need to go, that are going to take a significant period of time. So I want you to be careful, if you want to answer questions to get out of jury duty, be very careful of what you wish for, because you might actually get it.

I want to take this opportunity to introduce you to my court staff. You guys have already met Officer Hernandez, he's our Marshal. It is his job is to maintain the order and security in this courtroom. He is also my representative to the jury. Anything you need or any problems that come up for you, during your time here with us, should be brought to him. But please keep in mind that he cannot talk to you about the case, and he can't answer any questions about this case.

Also please keep in mind he does not have the power to excuse you from jury duty. If for some reason you can't serve on this jury, you can't wait until we adjourn for the evening tonight, and tell Officer Hernandez on the way out, I can't be here tomorrow, because he doesn't have the power to tell you, you don't have to come. If you had a flight tomorrow, you can't wait until we leave tonight.

Any excusal for not serving on a jury have to be done with all of the parties present in the courtroom, and they have to be done by me, as I'm the only person who has the power to excuse you from jury duty.

So when we get in the process of selecting a jury that is the time for you to disclose, if you believe you have any issues that would prevent you from serving on a jury in this case.

To my far right is Victoria Boyd, she's our court recorder. She sees that everything that is said during the trial is recorded, and that there's an actual legal record of everything that we do. To my immediate right is Terry Berkshire [phonetic], she's our court clerk, she swears in the witnesses, marks exhibits, keeps track of the evidence, prepares minutes of the proceedings for the record.

Sometimes you may also see my assistant and my law clerk in the courtroom, as well as my extern, they make everything run behind the scenes while we're in trial.

Now I'm going to ask the State to introduce themselves to you, read a list of witnesses they may call, and give you a synopsis of their case. Please pay attention to the names of the witnesses on this list that they are reading out. State?

MS. WECKERLY: Thank you, Your Honor.

Good morning. My name is Pam Weckerly. My co-counsel is Brandon Albright, and we work for the Clark County D.A.'s Office. The case that you've been called to sit for actually occurred back in December of 2015. It's a murder case that occurred on an on-ramp at I-15 and Lamb Boulevard, so that's sort of the area of town where it was.

The victim in this case was a young lady by the name of
Anshanette McNeil. I'm going to read a list of names of people who
might be called as witnesses, or they may be actually mentioned in the

case, so I think the Judge will be asking you if you recognize any of those names.

Bruce Hall, Janei Hall, Zaharia Marshall, Reese Winston,
August Correlas. The next series of names I'm going to read are
witnesses who will be testifying in the case, but they all are associated
with the North Las Vegas Police Department, and that's Ben Owens;
Crime Scene Analyst, Renee Harder; Crime Scene Analyst, Wendy Radke;
Crime Scene Analyst Dana Marks; and a patrol officer by the name of
Boris Santana.

You'll also hear from a witness from the Claremont,
California Police Department, and his name is Rick Hawkins. In addition
we will be calling a medical examiner from the Clark County Coroner's
Office, and her name is Dr. Lisa Gavin. We'll also call a firearms' expert
who works for the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, and her
name is Cathy Geil, and lastly, a DNA analyst by the name of Allison
Rubino. Thank you.

THE COURT: I'm now going to ask Defense counsel to introduce you to their client and introduce you to themselves, and give you a list of witnesses, if they intend to call any witnesses.

MR. SHAYGAN-FATEMI: Thank you, Your Honor.

Good morning ladies and gentlemen. My name is Kambiz Shaygan. My co-counsel in this matter is Ryan Bashor. We have the pleasure of representing Vernon Newson in this case. The witness we intend on calling is Dr. Mel Pohl. Ladies and gentlemen, Vernon did in fact kill Anshanette McNeil, in this case, however we adamantly disagree

1	with the Prosecution that this is a first degree killing. At the conclusion
2	of this trial we're going to ask you to find Vernon guilty of what he
3	actually did in this case. Thank you so much.
4	THE COURT: Okay. I'm now going to ask the clerk to please
5	call the roll of the panel of prospective jurors. When your name is called
6	please answer "present" or "here."
7	THE CLERK: Badge number 017, David Thomson.
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: Here.
9	THE CLERK: Badge number 026, Emma Smith?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 026: Here.
11	THE CLERK: Badge number 031, Faye Simak?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 031: Here.
13	THE CLERK: Badge number 041, Sally Grenier?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 041: Here.
15	THE CLERK: Badge number 054, James Space?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: Here.
17	THE CLERK: Badge number 058, Tawanda Baity?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Here.
19	THE CLERK: Badge number 060, Lori Kekich?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 060: Here.
21	THE CLERK: Badge number 083, Rajesh Kumar?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 083: Here.
23	THE CLERK: Badge number 086, Diania Otruba?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 086: Here.
25	THE CLERK: Badge number 097, Bernard Poon?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 09/: Present.
2	THE CLERK: Badge number 109, Joan Gaiptman?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 109: Gaiptman.
4	THE CLERK: Gaiptman.
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 109. Here.
6	THE CLERK: Badge number 120, Christine Eaton?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 120: Here.
8	THE CLERK: Badge number 131, Charles Carver?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 131: Here.
10	THE CLERK: Badge number 136, Nanette Cool?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 136: Here.
12	THE CLERK: Badge number 148, Suly Ferreira?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 148: Here.
14	THE CLERK: Roll call.
15	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anyone here whose name was
16	not called? Okay. Ladies and gentlemen we are about to begin the jury
17	selection process, and this is the part of the case where the parties and
18	their lawyers have an opportunity to get to know a little bit about you, in
19	order to help them come to their own conclusions about your ability to
20	be fair and impartial, so they can decide who they think should be jurors
21	in this case.
22	This process is done under oath. So will all of you please
23	stand and raise your right hand, so the clerk can administer the oath?
24	[The prospective jurors were sworn]
25	THE COURT: Okay. The process will go you guys have a

seat, I apologize. The process will go in this order. I'm going to ask some general questions of everyone who is seated in the courtroom today. After those general questions, we are then going to bring in the members, the potential juror members that we had from yesterday, because some people were here, yesterday, to begin the questioning. We're going seat them in these seats, we're going to call you guys up to replace the seats as we need you, to come and replace the seat, and then I will direct my questions to those people who are seated in the jury box in front of me.

After that the State will be allowed to ask questions, and then the Defense will be allowed to ask questions. The questions that you will be asked during this process are not intended to embarrass you or unnecessarily pry into your personal affairs, but it is very important that the parties and their attorneys know enough about you to make this important decision.

There are no right or wrong answers to the questions that will be asked of you. The only thing I ask is that you answer the questions as honestly and completely as you can, because you took an oath to answer all of these questions truthfully and that is what I'm going to ask you to do. Remaining silent when you have information you should disclose is a violation of that oath as well. If a juror violates this oath, it may not only result in us having to try the case all over again, but it can also result in penalties against that juror personally.

So it's very important that you be as honest and complete with your answers as possible. If you don't understand the question,

please ask for an explanation or clarification before you answer the question. At the end of the questioning we will do what's called "excusals" where people will be excused so that we can limit the number down to the 14 people who will remain on the jury.

Please do not be offended should you be excused during any point in this process. This is simply a part of the procedures designed to assist the parties and their attorneys to select a fair and impartial jury.

Once all of the excusals have been done and the challenges have been exercised we will have 14 qualified jurors. Two of the 14 will be designated as alternates, and that will not be done until the end of the trial, the 12 remaining jurors will deliberate the case.

I'm now going to ask some questions of the entire group. If you wish to respond to a question that I ask, please raise your hand and when you're called upon, stand up, give your name and badge number before answering the question, so we have an accurate record of who it is who's speaking.

The first question is, is there anyone --

THE MARSHAL: Can I interrupt? We'll have to let them know where that is. Can you guys take a look at your juror summons? The number that's not highlighted in blue is the badge number, that's the number, you want to memorize those last three, and then as well as give your name after that. Sorry, Judge.

THE COURT: That's okay. Thank you.

Is there anyone who has a disability or a medical issue that might impact their ability to serve as a juror in this case?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 148: 148, Suly Ferreira.
2	THE COURT: Okay. What is your issue, ma'am?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 148: I have surgery, and I'm a
4	recovering issue, and my knee is still swollen.
5	THE COURT: Your knee is still swollen?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 148: Yes.
7	THE COURT: Does that prevent you from sitting?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 148: From walking.
9	THE COURT: Okay. So it prevents you from walking?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 148: Yes.
11	THE COURT: Do you have any problems if you sit, though?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 148: No. Not at all.
13	THE COURT: You'll be sitting most of the day.
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 148: Okay. That's fine.
15	THE COURT: Okay. Anyone else?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 041: Hi, I'm Sally Grenier, 041. Iam
17	disabled and I have scoliosis, so it would be a big problem for me to sit
18	for very long.
19	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, ma'am.
20	Anyone else? Okay. Seeing no response.
21	Is there anyone here who's been convicted of a felony?
22	Okay.
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 136: Nanette Cool, 136.
24	THE COURT: Okay.
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 136: This was in '97.

1	THE COURT: Okay. Have you had your rights restored,
2	ma'am?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 136: Yes.
4	THE COURT: Okay. Anyone else?
5	We anticipate that this trial is going to last between five and
6	six days, and when I say five to six days, that counts today, because we
7	would start the trial immediately upon selection of the jury; we intend to
8	do opening statements today.
9	I recognize that serving on a jury is almost always a personal
10	or financial hardship. So for that reason a financial hardship is not
11	generally considered an excuse to not serve as a juror. However, you
12	might be confronted with unique inconveniences or hardships that
13	would impact your service in this particular trial at this particular time. Is
14	there anyone here who has an extraordinary reason why he or she
15	cannot serve as a juror in this case?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 026: Good morning, Emma Smith,
17	026. I'm a Federal Public Defender, and I have an argument in the Ninth
18	Circuit on the 30th, and a moot scheduled for next week, that I have to
19	prep for.
20	THE COURT: Okay. And when is the moot argument
21	scheduled?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 026: It's next Thursday.
23	THE COURT: Next? We'll be done by then.
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 026: Okay. But I have to prep for it

also.

1	THE COURT: Okay.
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 026: Thank you.
3	THE COURT: Anybody else?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 148: I feel like
5	THE COURT: Can we get your badge number, ma'am?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 148: I'm sorry. That will be 148.
7	THE COURT: Okay.
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 148: I have a situation, with one of my
9	sons, he had a he was in jail for attempted murderer, and I don't feel
10	like this is like I cannot be fair, I don't feel my mind is not right.
1 1	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, ma'am. Is your son still in
12	jail?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 148: No. He was he was out like
14	three years ago.
15	THE COURT: Okay. So he was released to you?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 148: Yes. He was yeah, he was in
7	jail for five years.
8	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 148: You're welcome.
20	THE COURT: Anyone else? Okay. Seeing no response.
21	Is there anyone here who does not speak English, fluently?
22	Seeing no response.
23	Is there anyone here who's acquainted with myself, or any
24	member of my court staff? Okay. Are there any of you here who knew
25	each other, before you showed up today? Is there anyone here who's

acquainted with the Defendant, or either of his lawyers? Is there anyone here who is acquainted with either of the Deputy District Attorneys? Is there anyone here who is acquainted with Steve Wolfson, or any other person in the District Attorney's Office? Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR 026: Emma Smith, badge 026. I'm a Habeas attorney so I sometimes have cases with the District Attorney's Office.

THE COURT: Okay. Have you argued cases against them?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR 026: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR 026. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Is there anyone here who's acquainted with any of the witnesses whose names were listed by the State or by the Defense? No response. Is there anyone here who knows anything about this case, other than what has been stated in the courtroom today? Seeing no response. Is there anyone here who has a philosophical, religious or other belief that would prevent you from serving as a fair and impartial juror? Seeing no response.

Under our system of criminal justice, there are three principles that apply in every criminal trial. Those principles are the charging document filed in this case is merely an accusation and is not itself any evidence of guilt. The Defendant is presumed innocent, and the State must prove the Defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. Is there anyone here who does not understand or believe in those

concepts? Seeing no response.
Is there anyone here who would have trouble following the
instructions of the law that I give to you, regardless of whether you think
the law is good or bad? Okay, seeing no response.
I will confer with the attorneys in my chambers for just one
second. We'll be right back.
[Sidebar at 10:50 a.m., ending at 10:55 a.m., not transcribed]
THE COURT: Okay. The Court is going to thank and excuse
badge number 026. Ms. Smith, you're going to be excused from jury
service in this case, and badge number 041, Ms. Grenier, you're going to
be excused from jury service in this case. You guys can just check out
with the marshal, and he will give you further instructions.
And then Brian, you can bring in the other panel.
THE MARSHAL: You got it, Judge.
THE COURT: All right.
Ladies and gentlemen, it's just going to take a second, we're
going to bring in the people who were here, yesterday. Get people back
in their seats, and then we're going to call a couple of you guys up to fill
in those seats.
[Pause]
THE MARSHAL: All rise for the jury.
[Pause]
THE MARSHAL: All present, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Okay. You may all be seated.

We are back on the record in C-313919, State of Nevada v.

25

1	Vernon Newson. May the record reflect Mr. Newson is present with his
2	lawyers, the Deputy District Attorneys on behalf of the State. Do both
3	parties stipulate to the remainder of our jury panel?
4	MS. WECKERLY: Yes, Your Honor.
5	MR. BASHOR: Yes, Your Honor.
6	THE COURT: Okay. Ladies and gentlemen, who were with
7	us, yesterday, thank you so much for joining us back. We are going to
8	continue the jury selection process where we left off yesterday. Madam
9	Clerk, if you could call up the next two people, so that they can replace
10	the seats?
11	THE CLERK: Badge number 017, David Thomson.
12	THE COURT: And, Mr. Thomson, if you could come up and
13	sit in this first seat on the second row.
14	THE CLERK: And badge number 021, Faye Simak.
15	THE COURT: And, Ms. Simak, if you could come and sit in
16	this first chair on the front row.
17	THE CLERK: Okay. Thank you very much.
18	THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Thomson, I'm going to start with
19	you, sir, and I'm going to ask you a series of questions. Sir, how long
20	have you lived in Clark County?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: Since 1996.
22	THE COURT: Okay. How far did you go in school?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: I graduated high school.
24	THE COURT: Are you currently employed, sir?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: No.

25

1		THE COURT: Okay. What type of work did you previously
2	do?	
3		PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: I'm a journeyman carpenter in
4	the union.	
5		THE COURT: Okay. Are you married, or in a significant
6	relationshi	p?
7		PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: No. Not anymore.
8		THE COURT: Do you have any children?
9		PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: Yes.
10		THE COURT: How old are your children?
11		PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: I have one son who's 28.
12		THE COURT: Does he have work?
13		PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: Yes. He's working.
14		THE COURT: What type of work does he do?
15		PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: He works for Las Vegas
16	Nutrition.	
17		THE COURT: Okay. Have you ever been the victim of a
18	crime, sir?	
19		PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: You mean a serious crime?
20		THE COURT: Yes.
21		PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: I can say, no.
22		THE COURT: Okay. Have you ever been accused of a crime?
23		PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: No.
24		THE COURT: Do you have any friends, family members or
25	close assoc	ciates who've been the victim of a crime?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: Yes.
2	THE COURT: Who's that?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: My sister was had her house
4	burglarized some years ago.
5	THE COURT: How many years ago?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: Probably a dozen years ago.
7	THE COURT: Was that here in Las Vegas?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: It was in Texas.
9	THE COURT: Okay. Did she report that to the police?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: Yes.
11	THE COURT: Was someone arrested?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: No. It was unsolved.
13	THE COURT: It was unsolved?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: Uh-huh.
15	THE COURT: Was there anything about that situation that
16	would cause you to believe you couldn't be fair and impartial in this
17	case?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: No.
19	THE COURT: Do you have any friends, family members or
20	close associates who've been accused of a crime?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: No.
22	THE COURT: Sir, have you ever been a juror before?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: No. I haven't.
24	THE COURT: Sir, do you own a firearm?
25	PROSPECTIVE HIROR 017: Ves

1	THE COURT: What is experience level?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: I would say amateur.
3	THE COURT: Do you believe people should be allowed to
4	own firearms?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: Yes.
6	THE COURT: Have you, or anyone closely associated with
7	you ever been in a romantic relationship that was volatile and abusive?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: I'd have to say, yes.
9	THE COURT: Okay. And who was in the relationship?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: I was.
11	THE COURT: Okay. And during the course
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: It wasn't so much abusive,
13	though.
14	THE COURT: I'm sorry.
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: It wasn't abusive, but it was
16	volatile.
17	THE COURT: Okay.
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: Yeah.
19	THE COURT: And, sir, is there anything about that situation
20	that you went through, in that relationship, that would cause you to
21	believe you couldn't be fair and impartial in this case?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: No.
23	THE COURT: Okay. Have you ever had a bad experience
24	with law enforcement?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: No.

1	THE COURT: If graphic photos are introduced into evidence
2	during this trial, will you be able to assess them for their evidentiary
3	value?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: Yes.
5	THE COURT: If someone is taking a controlled substance do
6	you believe they can still be the victim of a crime?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: Yes.
8	THE COURT: Sir, do you understand that Court is not like
9	CSI, so you may not necessarily see all of the stuff that you would see if
10	you saw a TV show?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: Yes.
12	THE COURT: Some of the witnesses in this case will be
13	testifying via video, can you assess their testimony like any other
14	witness who testifies in person, or would it be distracting for you that
15	they're on video?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: No. I could assess them.
17	THE COURT: The presumption of innocence is a core
18	principle that one is innocent until proven guilty. Do you agree with this
19	principle?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: Yes.
21	THE COURT: It is the responsibility of the State to prove this
22	case to you beyond a reasonable doubt, because they're the person
23	accusing someone of a crime. Do you agree with that principle?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you agree with the principle that the

1	Defendant is not responsible to prove his innocence?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: Yes.
3	THE COURT: You understand the Defendant has a right not
4	to testify; if he chooses not to testify will you hold that against him?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: No.
6	THE COURT: Have you or anyone closely associated with
7	you ever been in a close relationship with someone who was a drug
8	user?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: No.
10	THE COURT: Do you think that you may be too emotional to
11	sit as a juror in this case?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: No.
13	THE COURT: Not all killings are considered the same under
14	the law, so at the conclusion of this case I will instruct you as to elements
15	of the possible crimes you can consider in your deliberations. Would
16	you be willing to consider all of those crimes?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: Yes.
18	Sir, is there anything about the nature of this case, or
19	anything you heard here today that would make it difficult for you to be a
20	fair and impartial juror in this case?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: No.
22	THE COURT: Can you base your verdict solely on the
23	evidence presented during this trial; will you wait to form an opinion
24	until you've heard all of that evidence?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: Absolutely.

1	THE COURT: Can you be fair to both sides?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: Yes.
3	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much, sir.
4	You can pass the microphone forward to, Miss is it Simak?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Simak.
6	THE COURT: Simak, okay. Thank you very much. Ma'am,
7	how long have you lived in Clark County?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Since '78.
9	THE COURT: And how far did you go in school?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Some college.
11	THE COURT: What did you study?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Art.
13	THE COURT: Okay. Are you currently employed?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Self-employed.
15	THE COURT: Okay. What type of work do you do?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: My husband and I own an
17	antique mall.
18	THE COURT: Antique?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: An, antique mall.
20	THE COURT: Okay. Are you so you are married, and your
21	husband owns the antique mall with you?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Yes.
23	THE COURT: Okay. Do you have any children?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Yes.
25	THE COURT: How old are they?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Thirties and 40s.
2	THE COURT: Okay. What type do they all work?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Yes.
4	THE COURT: What type of work do they do?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: One daughter is a doctor, one
6	works for the VA in the insurance department, one works for the VA as a
7	nurse, my son is a retired Metro police officer.
8	THE COURT: Okay. Your son is a retire Metro police officer?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: So is my daughter-in-law. Yes.
10	THE COURT: And is that his wife?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Yes.
12	THE COURT: Okay. And when they working for the Las
13	Vegas Metropolitan Police Department did you have any discussions
14	with them, regarding their work?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Yes.
16	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about the fact that your
17	son and your daughter-in-law both used to work for Metro, they're both
18	retired from Metro, that would cause you to believe that you couldn't be
19	fair and impartial in this case?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: I don't believe so.
21	THE COURT: Okay. Ma'am, have you ever been the victim o
22	a crime, sir?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: No.
24	THE COURT: Okay. Have you ever been accused of a crime?
25	PROSPECTIVE LUROR 021: No

1	THE COURT: Do you have any friends, family members, or
2	close associates who've been the victim of a crime?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Yes.
4	THE COURT: And who was that?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: My best friend.
6	THE COURT: What was she the victim of?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Domestic abuse.
8	THE COURT: Okay. Were you best friends at the time?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Yes.
0	THE COURT: Okay. And was someone arrested for that?
1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: I don't know if he was arrested.
12	He was also a Metro officer.
13	THE COURT: Okay. So you don't remember if he was
14	arrested?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: I don't think he was.
16	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about that situation
17	that you went through with your friend that would cause you to believe
8	you couldn't be fair and impartial in this case?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: I don't believe so. No.
20	THE COURT: Do you have any friends, family members or
21	close associates who've been accused of a crime?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: No.
23	THE COURT: Have you ever been a juror before?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: No.
25	THE COURT: Do you own a firearm?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Not personally, no.
2	THE COURT: Do you believe people should be allowed to
3	own firearms?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Yes.
5	THE COURT: Have you, or anyone closely associated with
6	you ever been in a romantic relationship that was volatile and abusive,
7	besides your best friend??
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Yes, ma'am.
9	THE COURT: Yes, ma'am?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Yes.
11	THE COURT: Okay. Well, who was that?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Me.
13	THE COURT: Okay. And in that situation do you believe that
14	there's anything about the situation that you went through that would
15	cause you to believe you couldn't be fair and impartial in this case?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Idon't believe so. Idon't know.
17	THE COURT: Okay. Would you be able to listen to the facts
18	and the evidence in this case, and judge this case based on the facts and
19	the evidence that you hear, here today
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: I would hope
21	THE COURT: or during this trial?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: I would hope I could. Yes,
23	ma'am.
24	THE COURT: Okay. Do you think that you may not be able
25	to, or

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: I would try to be as fair and
2	impartial as I possibly could.
3	THE COURT: Okay. Have you ever had a bad experience
4	with law enforcement?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: My Metro officer husband who
6	beat me up. Yes, ma'am.
7	THE COURT: Okay. And do you think that there's anything
8	about that, that will affect your ability to be a juror in this case?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: I would try to not let it affect me.
10	THE COURT: Okay. But would you hold it against the Las
11	Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, because he worked for them?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Oh, no. No. I'm very pro cop,
13	I'm very pro police.
14	THE COURT: Okay. If graphic photos are introduced into
15	evidence in this case, will you be able to assess them for their
16	evidentiary value?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Yes, ma'am.
18	THE COURT: If someone has taken a controlled substance do
19	you believe they can still be the victim of a crime?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Yes.
21	THE COURT: Do you understand that Court is not like CSI, of
22	the First 48, or any of those TV shows, so it's not going to be what you
23	see on TV?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Yes, ma'am.
25	THE COURT: Some witnesses in this case will be testifying

1	via video, can you assess their testimony like any other witness who
2	testifies in person, or would it be distracting to you?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: I don't think it would be
4	distracting at all.
5	THE COURT: The presumption of innocence is a core
6	principle that one is innocent until proven guilty. Is this a principle that
7	you agree with?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Yes, ma'am.
9	THE COURT: It is the responsibility of the State to prove this
10	case to you beyond a reasonable doubt, because they're the person
11	accusing someone of a crime. Is this a principle that you agree with?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Yes.
13	THE COURT: The Defendant has a right not to testify. If he
14	chooses not to testify, would you hold that against him?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: No.
16	THE COURT: Do you agree with the principle that the
17	Defendant has no responsibility to prove his innocence?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: I'm sorry, what was that?
19	THE COURT: Do you agree with the principle that it is not the
20	Defendant's responsibility to prove his innocence?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Yes.
22	THE COURT: Have you or anyone closely associated with
23	you ever been in a relationship with someone who was a drug user?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: No.
25	THE COURT: Do you believe you might be too emotional to

1	sit as a juror in this case?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: No.
3	THE COURT: Not all killings are considered the same under
4	the law, so at the conclusion of this case I will instruct you as to elements
5	of the possible crimes you'll be allowed to consider during your
6	deliberations. Will you be able to consider all of those possible crimes?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Yes.
8	THE COURT: Is there anything about the nature of this case,
9	or anything you've heard here today, that would make it difficult for you
10	to sit as a fair and impartial juror in this case?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: I don't believe so.
12	THE COURT: Can you base your verdict solely on the
13	evidence presented during this trial and wait to form an opinion until
14	you've heard all of that evidence?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Yes.
16	THE COURT: Ma'am, can you be fair to both sides?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 021: Yes.
18	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much.
19	State, I'm going to pass the panel to you.
20	MR. BASHOR: Judge, can we approach?
21	THE COURT: Yes.
22	[Sidebar at 11:10 a.m., ending at 11:11 a.m., not transcribed]
23	THE COURT: Okay. State?
24	MR. ALBRIGHT: Am I allowed to remove my mask, if I
25	promise to stay behind the podium?

THE COURT: If you stay behind the podium, yes.

MR. ALBRIGHT: I will do so, Your Honor.

Good morning, everyone. My name is Brandon Albright, you may recall Pam introducing me yesterday, or early this morning. We decided that I'd be the one to ask some questions, just so you don't think I'm the silent partner that doesn't get to talk.

So I have a couple follow-up questions. In advance I'll ask for forgiveness, because some of these are personal. These are questions kind of digging deeper into things that we feel are important to get a fair an unbiased jury. So some of these questions might be things that you wish we would leave in the past, and that you thought you would never have to talk about again, but they are important in terms of getting 12 to 14 people that will be fair. So please forgive me in advance.

I'll start, I'll try to go in order, but I know we've kind of jumped around, since yesterday. So if we can pass the mic to Mr. Smith, Juror 205, up in the corner.

Mr. Smith, you had mentioned that your wife used to take drugs, although the way you phrased it, it may be because it was before maybe you met her; is that fair to say?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR 205: She was just coming out of rehab when I met her.

MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Is that something that you continued to deal with as a kind of couple?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR 205: Maybe it was a little different,

1	but like I said, she hadn't taken any since she'd been out of rehab, so
2	there was a withdrawal and a conforming period.
3	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Has that been any kind of a source of
4	strife, or kind of a hardship in your marriage, or your relationship with
5	her?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 205: It was at first, but it was when we
7	first met. So we're married with a 12-year-old now, so it's pretty in the
8	past.
9	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Ms. Larsen, 014?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 014: Yes.
1 1	MR. ALBRIGHT: You had mentioned that you were accused
12	of battery; how long ago was that?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 014: Four years.
14	MR. ALBRIGHT: Four years, okay. And then what we didn't
15	get into, was that domestic battery, did it involve a loved one, or your
16	husband?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 014: No, it was before we were
18	married. It went in with the domestic violence against him before, with
19	his dad. I guess my mother-in-law now when we had him arrested she
20	tried to retaliate against me, so everything was dropped.
21	MR. ALBRIGHT: Understood. When you say everything was
22	dropped
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 014: Oh.
24	MR. ALBRIGHT: was that because your husband didn't go

to court, to testify against his dad?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 014: We went, and it was just more,
2	so I didn't have to fight against the accusations. We said just drop
3	everything and go our own way.
4	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. In-laws can be difficult enough as it
5	is, right, without testifying against them in court. Okay. And I guess
6	since you have a new Star Wars' mask on, what's the [indiscernible] Star
7	Wars stuff? I apologize, Your Honor, but this could be whether she's a
8	good juror or not, so
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 014: Oh
10	MR. ALBRIGHT: very strong feelings about it.
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 014: the first one.
12	MR. ALBRIGHT: Number 1, episode 1?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 014: Episode 1.
14	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. You passed that one with flying
15	colors. Okay.
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 014: Thank you.
17	MR. ALBRIGHT: Ms. Loftis, 018. You had mentioned an ex-
18	brother-in-law was a drug addict, or had issues with drugs?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 018: Yes.
20	MR. ALBRIGHT: Is that correct? When you say ex-brother-in
21	law did his drug use have anything to do why he's now your ex-brother-
22	in-law?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 018: Yes. He was given the choice of
24	to continue taking drugs or pay rent and diverse and take care of the

children, or to leave, and he left.

1	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. And this is your ex-brother-in-law,
2	not your ex-husband?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 018: Ex-brother-in-law.
4	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. But fair to say, then, you kind of saw
5	how that drug abuse affected his entire life?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 018: Yeah.
7	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. And when you say "living with" was
8	he living with you at the time?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 018: No. He was living with my sister
10	and the children.
11	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. And that ultimatum was given.
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 018: Yeah. She told him, you know,
13	you got to choose.
14	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. I see that you didn't mention any kind
15	of domestic violence experience, so was did his drug use not
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 018: No violence.
17	MR. ALBRIGHT: result in sort of messy violence
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 018: No.
19	MR. ALBRIGHT: between the two?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 018: No. No violence.
21	MR. ALBRIGHT: Mr. Taub.
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 063: Uh-huh.
23	MR. ALBRIGHT: Did I pronounce that correctly? And we're
24	063?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 063: Uh-huh.

1	MR. ALBRIGHT: Kind of a similar question. You mentioned
2	friends and family were drug users.
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 063: Uh-huh.
4	MR. ALBRIGHT: Drug users is just kind of broad, was there
5	addiction, or how serious was that issue?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 063: Just what you call recreational.
7	MR. ALBRIGHT: Oh, okay.
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 063: Yeah. Nothing like go to rehab,
9	or anything like that.
10	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. And when you say "recreational" are
11	you talking about marijuana, or illegal, still to this day, narcotics?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 063: It's still illegal to this time, yeah.
13	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 063: It's been a long
15	MR. ALBRIGHT: It's nothing you would consider an
16	addiction?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 063: Oh, no. Not at all.
18	MR. ALBRIGHT: And how close were these family members
19	or friends?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 063: They they're relatives of my
21	wife, and relatives of mine, like my brother, and just, you know just
22	when you go party, then that's just that's
23	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 063: what you do.
25	MR AI BRIGHT: But in your opinion then if I may it didn't

1	result in an addiction, even though it was illegal drug use?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 063: No.
3	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 063: Not at all.
5	MR. ALBRIGHT: Did it result in any sort of discontention, and
6	anger in the family?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 063: No.
8	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. So they were able to have an
9	arguably normal life
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 063: Yeah.
11	MR. ALBRIGHT: even if they partook in illegal narcotics?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 063: Uh-huh.
13	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Did you ever were you ever around
14	them when they on drugs?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 063: Oh, yeah.
16	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. At parties like you said?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 063: Uh-huh.
18	MR. ALBRIGHT: But nothing ever got violent?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 063: Never.
20	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. You also mentioned that your wife
21	was a victim in a prior relationship
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 063: Correct?
23	MR. ALBRIGHT: of domestic violence.
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 063: Uh-huh.
25	MR. ALBRIGHT: Were you aware of that, or did you see any

1	of that, or did you just hear about it after you got together with your
2	wife?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 063: It kind of escalated after she left
4	him, and I saw like what he got arrested for was smacking her, and she
5	had happened to be living with me. I didn't see it personally, but I saw
6	the after affects
7	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 063: in person.
9	MR. ALBRIGHT: Did you know him, or was he a friend?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 063: No.
11	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Did you hold ill feelings towards
12	him?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 063: No. No, I just I just kind of
14	accepted who he was, and, yeah, the court system would take its course
15	and it did.
16	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Having kind of seen that aspect of
17	violence within a domestic relationship, in your opinion is it ever okay to
18	hit a woman?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 063: No. It's not okay, but if you're
20	being attacked you have every right to do it.
21	MR. ALBRIGHT: You're saying if the woman is attacking you
22	then
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 063: Uh-huh.
24	MR. ALBRIGHT: you have to protect yourself?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 063: Yeah.

1	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Now I guess, in that vein, how much
2	force, then, should be used to stop that person from attacking?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 063: Enough to get away. Not to, you
4	know, overstep it. You and Iown a firearm and a concealed weapons'
5	permit, and then you're just taught, you don't pull it unless you're going
6	to lose it. It's the same thing in and I took martial arts as well. You're
7	taught not to use it unless you have to. So if you do that training you
8	just you know when you need to just kind of take somebody and get
9	them out of the way and leave.
10	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Ms. Fullido?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 085: Yes.
12	MR. ALBRIGHT: Number 085. You mentioned, ma'am, that
13	your friend was accused of an assault with a deadly weapon in
14	California, correct?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 085: Yes, correct.
16	MR. ALBRIGHT: And you did say that they were prosecuted?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 085: Yes.
18	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Did that result in them being
19	convicted of something?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 085: Yes.
21	MR. ALBRIGHT: Did they go to jail and/or prison?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 085: Yes.
23	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Were you did you follow that at all?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 085: Yes.
25	MR. ALBRIGHT: Were you involved as a witness or

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 085: No.
2	MR. ALBRIGHT: In any way? Okay.
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 085: No.
4	MR. ALBRIGHT: Was there a trial?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 085: Yes.
6	MR. ALBRIGHT: Did you attend the trial?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 085: No.
8	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. How close of friend is this?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 085: He was a high school friend.
0	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 085: Yes.
2	MR. ALBRIGHT: Did this happen when you were in high
13	school, still?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 085: Yeah. Oh, no, we were about
15	two years out of high school already.
16	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 085: Yeah.
18	MR. ALBRIGHT: Do you feel that your friend was treated
9	fairly by the system?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 085: Yes. He was definitely guilty.
21	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 085: Uh-huh.
23	MR. ALBRIGHT: Mr. Madidi?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: Right, sir.
25	MR. ALBRIGHT: Number 093. Security at the ARIA, correct

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: Yes, sir.
2	MR. ALBRIGHT: Is that armed security?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: No, sir.
4	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. What are some of your duties as
5	security at the ARIA?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: Typically just customer service,
7	making sure things don't get too rowdy, being I am required to wear
8	handcuffs.
9	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: Just in case things do get out of
11	hand?
12	MR. ALBRIGHT: Have you ever had to handcuff somebody?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: Yes, sir.
14	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Fair to say there's a lot of intoxicated
15	people on the floor?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: Yes, sir.
17	MR. ALBRIGHT: How often, if at all, do you ever see
18	domestic disputes on the floor?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: It's more common than you
20	thing? Probably I'd probably say maybe like two, three times a week.
21	If it's a busy week
22	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: especially with the tourism
24	going back to Vegas; so like it's pretty common.
25	MR. ALBRIGHT: How often do you find that dispute is fueled

1	by intoxication, by people being drunk on alcohol?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: I'd say it's almost all the time.
3	MR. ALBRIGHT: And you also mentioned that your mother
4	was victim of domestic violence by your father; is that fair to say?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: Yes, sir.
6	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Are they still together?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: No. Unfortunately, my Father
8	passed away last year of heart disease.
9	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Were they together when he passed
10	away?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: No. They were they weren't
12	separated, but they were living in separate homes.
13	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. You had mentioned that the violence
14	against your mother went unreported; is that correct?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: Yes.
16	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Was that when you were fairly
17	young?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: No. That was 2020 of April.
19	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: So
21	MR. ALBRIGHT: So you have a specific incident. Was there
22	many growing up, or was there just one that you recall?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: My father was very he was
24	never physical, but he was very emotional and mentally abusing toward
25	the women in my family, so

1	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: So
3	MR. ALBRIGHT: When you say "women" does that include
4	your sisters?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: Yes.
6	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. I'm sorry to get so personal, but how
7	was your relationship with your dad?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: Overall, growing up as a kid, he
9	was probably like, you know, the father figure which you want to be, but
10	as I grew older he got older, you grow apart, and there was points that
11	he felt threatened, I felt threatened and I felt threatened, because
12	coming to manhood he doesn't want to like he's alpha. So once he
13	sees another person becoming an alpha he becomes more aggressive
14	when it's not needed, so
15	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. I appreciate your honesty. Given
16	your kind of intimate experience with domestic violence, and that there
17	is some components in our trial about domestic violence, will you be
18	able to separate the two, and not hold the Defendant responsible for
19	anything that you may have seen your dad do or say?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: Yes. I'll be able to separate my
21	feelings from this case.
22	MR. ALBRIGHT: Ms. Grul?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: Uh-huh.
24	MR. ALBRIGHT: If that's how you pronounce it, 097?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 097: Yes.

1	MR. ALBRIGHT: Is it Grul?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 097: Yes.
3	MR. ALBRIGHT: Grul, okay.
4	You had mentioned that your little brother and sister were
5	victims of domestic violence; is that correct?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 097: Yes. My brother went through
7	his first marriage was emotional.
8	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 097: And then the divorce was not
10	good. And my sister, older sister, a couple of relationships were both
11	mental and physical abuse.
12	MR. ALBRIGHT: And were a little bit of a sounding board,
13	did they talk to you about these experiences?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 097: No. Imean, I saw it from my
15	sisters, they're older than me, and then my little brother, I mean, we
16	were close, but, you know, it was I didn't like her, to begin with, so I
17	was on his side.
18	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. But the same kind of question, you'll
19	be able to separate your experience with your past in-laws, versus what
20	you're going to see in this trial?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 097: Yes.
22	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. And then you had mentioned at the
23	very end of your questioning that you, had, in the past, been a drug-user
24	is that correct?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 097: A relationship. I was in a

1	relationship with a drug user.
2	MR. ALBRIGHT: Oh, okay. So it wasn't you, it was your
3	significant order?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 097: Correct.
5	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. All right. And how severe was the
6	drug use on his part?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 097: Very.
8	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 097: He it was it was the high
0	school sweetheart thing, quite a few years of that and he went to prison
1	and in and out, and a couple of years after that I had seen him around, I
12	could tell he was still using.
13	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. And your relationship with him was
14	before all the criminal in prison, it was in high school?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 097: During.
16	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Oh, during?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 097: Yeah. Went through all that.
8	MR. ALBRIGHT: Did he ever seek treatment?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 097: Not by choice, do the system.
20	MR. ALBRIGHT: Yeah. Mr. Stiff, 103.
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 103: Right. Yes.
22	MR. ALBRIGHT: When asked about if people should own
23	guns you had said "partially"?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 103: Correct.
25	MR. ALBRIGHT: And then in clarifying you said, kind of

1	person-to-person. Can you explain what you mean by that?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 103: Case by case basis. Basically,
3	you know, go a little bit more than just background checks, and just
4	someone, because I feel like it's a little too lenient, more restricted
5	more restricting and something's wrong with that.
6	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. So in your opinion who should not
7	own guns then?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 103: Someone who isn't physically
9	capable of handling one. Someone who isn't mentally capable of
10	handling one, and someone out and most people outside of like
11	most people outside of like trusted areas, sort of thing.
12	MR. ALBRIGHT: And I apologize. What do you mean by
13	"trusted areas"?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 103: Trusted areas
15	MR. ALBRIGHT: Geographically, or meaning like what
16	business they're in?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 103: Like area-wise and sort of like
18	high population areas, I think it's more restriction on high populous.
19	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. And then in rural areas it might
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 103: Be more lenient.
21	MR. ALBRIGHT: Be more lenient.
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 103: Yes.
23	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. You mentioned family and friends
24	with drug issues.
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 103: Yes.

1	MR. ALBRIGHT: How close are those family and friends to
2	you?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 103: I had an old friend who had a lot
4	of problems, and I was there to like for leaning on, then we grew apart
5	later on, don't really talk to him much.
6	MR. ALBRIGHT: Did the drugs just have to do with you guys
7	growing apart?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 103: No, not really.
9	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. But you were there to kind of help
10	him through
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 103: Yes.
12	MR. ALBRIGHT: the drugs. Okay. And then what about
13	family; you had said "family"?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 103: Distant relation, not too much.
15	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Okay. But fair to say that you saw
16	with your friend, kind of the
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 103: Effects.
18	MR. ALBRIGHT: The effects of the drugs, how
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 103: Uh-huh.
20	MR. ALBRIGHT: emotionally and physically?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 103: Emotionally, yes, physically not
22	much.
23	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. And you had said you worked at a
24	card shop?
25	PROSPECTIVE LUROR 103. Veah

1	MR. ALBRIGHT: What does that mean?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 103: Like trading card games,
3	Pokeman, Magic Gathering, stuff like that, also like TikTok, role playing
4	games like Dungeons and Dragons.
5	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Cool.
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 103: Specializing in that.
7	MR. ALBRIGHT: Mr. Ogas, is that how you say it?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 112: Yes, sir.
9	MR. ALBRIGHT: 112. At the very end you had kind of said
10	that you had a bad experience with police officers; can you expand on
11	that?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 112: Pretty much all through my my
13	life, growing up
14	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 112: family, like you say, grew up
16	domestic violence with my dad, so I would say police were not really
17	something that I looked up to, or and like I said, had a lot of issues
18	growing up. One instance I got tased in my front yard in front of my
19	family, because they showed up to the warrant to arrest me. So in the
20	end
21	MR. ALBRIGHT: When you say "because of your dad" did
22	you hold resentment because they didn't help in the DV aspect, that you
23	grew up in, maybe the police interject enough?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 112: Back then it was different time,

sir. I mean, you know, there would --

1	MR. ALBRIGHT: This is in Texas too, right?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 112: Yeah.
3	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 112: They'd come, you know, they
5	might show up and, you know, they might not do anything at all. We
6	finally had to leave him when I was about 14.
7	MR. ALBRIGHT: You leave your dad?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 112: Yeah. So
9	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. And then you [indiscernible] and it
10	was due to this drunk driver
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 112: Yeah.
12	MR. ALBRIGHT: that you're upset at the system. And
13	when you say "system" what are you referring to?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 112: I think the judicial system, you
15	know, I think this whole system is cumbersome, and not very efficient. A
16	lot of things happen that, you know, example, we would get
17	subpoenaed, show up to the court and they knew that they weren't
18	having trial that day, and they wouldn't bother to let me, and my family
19	know that you weren't we weren't going to be needed. Instead we'd
20	have to show up and wait until the docket got called, and then they
21	would say, "Yo, you're not needed." But they knew that already,
22	because the person that, you know, that was there on trial wasn't there.
23	MR. ALBRIGHT: How long ago was that again?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 112: This was it's about seven years
25	ago.

1	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. And you did mention that he was
2	caught, but he was
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 112: It was a lady
4	MR. ALBRIGHT: a she, okay.
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 112: yeah, she was caught.
6	MR. ALBRIGHT: Was anybody in your family injured?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 112: Imean, just bumps and bruises,
8	mainly, my son, a fractured vertebrae in his neck. You know, all and all,
9	it was probably about 60, \$70,000 worth of hospital bills, not to mention,
10	you know, totaled the vehicle. I really, honestly, didn't think I was going
11	to walk away from that one.
12	MR. ALBRIGHT: Yeah. Do you think given that kind of sour
13	taste that's been left in your mouth for years, that you'd be able to be fai
14	to both parties?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 112: Yeah. I I believe I could.
16	MR. ALBRIGHT: Ms. Estrella or Mister.
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 116: Mister. Yes.
18	MR. ALBRIGHT: 116?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 116: Yes.
20	MR. ALBRIGHT: You had mentioned that your wife was a
21	victim of a DV, by her own brother?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 116: Yes.
23	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. And then that was fueled by drug
24	use?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 116: Yes.

1	MR. ALBRIGHT: Was that while you were married to your
2	wife?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 116: No. This was before.
4	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 116: But he did get out we started
6	dating, so I didn't know about it.
7	MR. ALBRIGHT: Was that was she living at the same
8	house as her brother?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 116: Yes. With their parents.
10	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 116: He still lives there now.
12	MR. ALBRIGHT: Has he been able to contain his drug use?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 116: No.
14	MR. ALBRIGHT: Fair enough.
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 116: He does heroin, so he always
16	goes in there, and you know, night walks and whatever. And then goes
17	to jail, and then come back out when he's good.
18	MR. ALBRIGHT: How is your wife's relationship with her
19	brother now?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 116: Good.
21	MR. ALBRIGHT: Yeah?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 116: He's cool dude when he's sober
23	MR. ALBRIGHT: Yeah.
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 116: Yeah.
25	MR. ALBRIGHT: So she was able to forgive and move on?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 116: Yeah. Ithink she was detained
2	as well, just because they were both fighting each other.
3	MR. ALBRIGHT: Oh. When he was arrested she was arrested
4	too?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 116: Yeah.
6	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 116: But they let her go.
8	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. And he was actually charged with a
9	crime?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 116: Uh-huh.
11	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Ms. Gravitt, 134.
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 134: Yes.
13	MR. ALBRIGHT: Do you know Mr. Tritsch, behind you; he's a
14	newscaster and your daughter is a newscaster; have you ever met him?
15	Do you know if your daughter is friends with him?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 134: I have.
17	MR. ALBRIGHT: You have met him?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 134: Yeah.
19	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Just in passing, or
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 134: Just in passing at
21	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 134: Just one time at the news
23	station, passing, yes.
24	MR. ALBRIGHT: Oh, so does your daughter and him work at
25	the same new station?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 134: No.
2	MR. ALBRIGHT: Oh, okay.
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 134: No.
4	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. You had mentioned your younger
5	brother is a drug addict. When you say "is" is it ongoing?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 134: Yes.
7	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. How old is your younger brother?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 134: He is 44.
9	MR. ALBRIGHT: How long has he been dealing with that?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 134: Since he was 12.
11	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Okay. Has it resulted in like a
12	criminal lifestyle at all?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 134: No.
14	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. More just in and out of rehabilitation
15	centers, and, you know?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 134: He hasn't really seeked any help
17	for that.
18	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 134: He's been successfully using
20	since he was about 12 years old.
21	MR. ALBRIGHT: How does it affect, if at all, his relationship
22	with his family?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 134: Imean, we're all kind of, you
24	know, co-dependent in a way, of, you know, trying to help keep his
25	family, you know, together and I don't know.

1	MR. ALBRIGHT: So you say "his family" is he married with
2	kids?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 134: Yes. He's married with kids.
4	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. As a result of it all, to your
5	knowledge, to any like domestic-violence related
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 134: No.
7	MR. ALBRIGHT: incidents with his wife?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 134: No, no.
9	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 134: I've seen I've witnessed some
11	extreme personality, you know, maybe to the extent of like verbal abuse
12	to his wife, and things that I witnessed with his kids, that you know, as a
13	mom I, you know, don't like how he how he talks to his kids, or
14	whatever, when he's on when he's high. But yeah, not no physical.
15	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Ms. Kapel, 156. You had mentioned
16	and I wrote "a natural resource" what exactly do you do?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 156: I work with the forest service,
18	and I focus on like restoration after a fire. So I'll come in and revegetate
19	if needed.
20	MR. ALBRIGHT: And does that cover all of Nevada?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 156: No. Just forest service land, so
22	for Las Vegas, that's like the Mount Charleston area.
23	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. On your questionnaire you had put
24	that, generally, and it asks, or do you have positive thoughts on law

enforcement, and you said, "No." Can you explain to me why that is?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 156: Yeah. I just I do feel like our
2	law enforcement have the responsibility to tackle things even beyond
3	their, you know, maybe training a scope of practice, and I think we would
4	benefit from, you know, having maybe an expert in domestic violence,
5	accompany a police officer when they're coming to respond, and focus
6	more on de-escalation.
7	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. The follow-up to that was if you
8	thought the criminal justice system was fair, and you said, no, is that for
9	related issues, the same
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 156: Yeah.
11	MR. ALBRIGHT: reason?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 156: Yeah.
13	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. That being said, and I think the Judge
14	already asked you this, would you be able to listen to a police officer and
15	listen to what he or she had to say, and not take them on their word
16	because they're in uniform, but also not hold it against them because of
17	what they do for a job?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 156: Yeah. I definitely respect law
19	enforcement.
20	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Ms. Jacobsen, 194?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 194: Yes.
22	MR. ALBRIGHT: You had mentioned your ex-brother-in-law
23	being prosecuted locally. Do you know if he was convicted?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 194: Yes.

MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Did he serve time for that?

25

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 194: He still is.
2	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. And when you say "ex-brother-in-
3	law," did that situation have anything to do with why you get out of the
4	divorce?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 194: No. Well, it kind of created it,
6	because when my sister left him he turned to drugs, and then all this
7	happened.
8	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. So on top of the crime that he was
9	convicted of, there was allegations of drug use
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 194: Yes.
11	MR. ALBRIGHT: there was drug use?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 194: Yes.
13	MR. ALBRIGHT: There was drug use?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 194: Yes.
15	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. And it actually resulted in the divorce
16	from your sister?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 194: No. They divorced before.
18	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 194: But he was still part of the
20	family, like they got along, so he was still always around.
21	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Do you feel like he was treated fairly,
22	given that he was prosecuted, probably in this building?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 194: Due to the state of or what the
24	crime was, I didn't follow it, or anything, but, yes.
25	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 194: For the evidence that I heard
2	about? Yes.
3	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. What I'm getting at is that he was
4	likely prosecuted by my office, not by me or Ms. Weckerly
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 194: Right, right.
6	MR. ALBRIGHT: but I don't want you to hold what
7	happened to your brother-in-law against me and Pam. So
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 194: Right, right.
9	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 194: Not, that's
11	MR. ALBRIGHT: You'll be able to separate the two?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 194: Yeah.
13	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. You had, when asked about that it's
14	[indiscernible]
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 194: Yes.
16	MR. ALBRIGHT: and it was flippant, and it was a joke, but a
17	bad experience dating a police officer
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 194: Correct.
19	MR. ALBRIGHT: but just because he was a bad date, not
20	because it was
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 194: Well, we dated for five years.
22	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Okay.
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 194: But it was like 20 years ago.
24	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. That being said, you're not going to
25	hold that against whatever police officer might take the

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 194: No.
2	MR. ALBRIGHT: stand this week?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 194: No.
4	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. You won't see your ex-boyfriend up
5	there and
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 194: He's not north Las Vegas.
7	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Arellano, Branden?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 246: Yeah.
9	MR. ALBRIGHT: 246. Mr. Arellano, you had mentioned some
10	domestic violence with your parents, but you were very young; is that
11	correct?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 246: Yeah. They got divorced when I
13	was ten.
14	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Was it due to those violent episodes?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 246: Imean, like Isaid, like Iwas
16	young at the time, so I don't know the exact reason.
17	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 246: I'm assuming part of it was that.
19	I think there was infidelity as well, so it was just a mixture of things.
20	MR. ALBRIGHT: How was your relationship with both your
21	parents now?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 246: Good. I live with my mom, and I
23	see my father regularly.
24	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. You had also mentioned some family
25	members with drug issues?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 246: Uh-huh.
2	MR. ALBRIGHT: Which or how close, the family members?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 246: I've got a brother who uses
4	recreational marijuana.
5	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 246: And then my mother was
7	addicted to prescription medications, prescription narcotics.
8	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 246: Yeah. And then she got
10	treatment for that while I was when I started working for the mental
11	health facility.
12	MR. ALBRIGHT: So, yeah, it's an out-patient mental health
13	center?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 246: Yeah.
15	MR. ALBRIGHT: Yeah. Which center is it?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 246: It's called Human Behavior
17	Institute.
18	MR. ALBRIGHT: And do you guys work with all sorts of
19	mental health conditions and diagnoses?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 246: Yes. I mean, we specialize in
21	my department, specifically, is crisis response, and we it's kind of our
22	focus, but we do family individual substance abuse. I mean, we see the
23	whole spectrum.
24	MR. ALBRIGHT: Can you tell me what you mean by crisis

response?

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR 246: So my specific department, if there's like a legal 2000 in the hospitals, assuming because we are a private company, if it's one of the insurances that we're contracted for, we respond to the hospital or to doctor's offices In town -- or, I shouldn't say, "we." I would send a clinician to the hospital, or to the doctor's office to respond to those sort of things, to get them either established as an out-patient, or kind of determined level of care be it in-patient, out-patient, or any servicing --

MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR 246: -- housing.

MR. ALBRIGHT: Do you -- I know in the criminal justice system a lot of times probation will include out-patient mental healthcare.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR 246: Uh-huh.

MR. ALBRIGHT: Do you know if you take many people that are on probation?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR 246: It just -- like I said, because we're a private organization, it depends on the interns that they have at the time that they're starting with a patient. So occasionally we'll see patients who are in the hospital, who are -- the court system has said they need to go to this facility for this level of treatment. But, I mean, unfortunately if it's their insurance the Court's don't necessarily dictate what level of treatment they have, so we'll kind of step in and say, this is the proper level of treatment and get them in the right setting.

MR. ALBRIGHT: Thank you. Ms. Farmer, 250.

1	Ms. Farmer, you had also mentioned, towards the end,
2	yesterday, about being a victim of domestic violence with your ex-
3	husband?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 250: Yes.
5	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. So is that what resulted in in the
6	divorce?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 250: Yes.
8	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Kind of the same question that you
9	heard earlier, but would you be able to separate your personal
10	experience and not hold the Defendant responsible for what your
11	ex-husband did to you?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 250: Yes.
13	MR. ALBRIGHT: And kind of look at the trial through fresh
14	eyes?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 250: Yes.
16	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. A brief indulgence, I'm almost done,
17	Judge.
18	Okay. Mr. Bacarella?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 264: Bacarella.
20	MR. ALBRIGHT: 264, is his badge number. You had said that
21	your sister was a victim of domestic violence with her boyfriend?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 264: Yes.
23	MR. ALBRIGHT: Were you a witness to any of those
24	incidents, or was it just from her telling you?
25	PROSPECTIVE IUROR 264: There was a time I walked in

1	on into our room, and saw it happening, yeah.
2	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. When you say "it" was there an
3	actual, physical fight?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 264: Well, he hit her.
5	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 264: She didn't defend herself.
7	MR. ALBRIGHT: You said she didn't?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 264: No. She yelled, but she didn't
9	actually hit back, or anything.
10	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Were the police called?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 264: I don't believe so.
12	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. I guess, let me ask you, if you saw
13	her get hit why didn't you call the police? Did she not to, or did you just
14	not
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 264: Itold my mom, I was very young
16	at the time, and so I told my mom and essentially, he got kicked out.
17	MR. ALBRIGHT: Oh, he was living there at the time?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 264: Yeah.
19	MR. ALBRIGHT: And it did result in him okay. Did it result
20	in them separating, or did they continue to be together?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 264: Ithink so. Ithink they separated
22	Imean.
23	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Mr. Thomson.
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: Over here, sir.
25	MR. ALBRIGHT: 017. Mr. Thomson, from this morning, over

1	here. 017. Mr. Thomson, when asked if you were a victim of a crime,
2	you qualified it by saying "no serious crimes." Can you tell me what you
3	mean by that?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: I've been a victim of like petty
5	crimes, I believe, in the past, you know, and like a friend stealing from
6	me. I had a babysitter steal a few things from me, that they weren't
7	super valuable, but, yeah, things like that.
8	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. But no violent crimes, in other
9	words?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: No.
11	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Did you get that babysitter off like a
12	website, I should be aware of?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: No.
14	MR. ALBRIGHT: And then you had mentioned the DV
15	relationship being volatile, but not abusive, is that how you phrased it?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: Right.
17	MR. ALBRIGHT: So does that mean basically yelling at each
18	other, but not hitting each other?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: Yes.
20	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. And so fair to say, you said earlier, I
21	think, it never resulted in physical violence?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: No, no physical.
23	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. But did lead to a separation?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 017: Yes. Certainly.
25	MR. ALBRIGHT: Ms. Simak?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 031: Uh-huh.
2	MR. ALBRIGHT: 031. You had said you're very pro police,
3	correct?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 031: Very.
5	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. But that being said, if somebody gets
6	up and they have a badge time, are you going to take them at their word
7	just because they have a badge?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 031: No.
9	MR. ALBRIGHT: All right. You'll listen to what they have to
10	say, in combination with the other evidence, and judge them
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 031: Yes.
12	MR. ALBRIGHT: on their testimony.
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 031: Yes. Being married to a police
14	officer and having children as police officers, I know them as people.
15	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. And it goes without saying then,
16	obviously, having your close relationship, including the daughter-in-law,
17	and son, granted they were on Metro, not North Las Vegas
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 031: Right.
19	MR. ALBRIGHT: which you'll hear from.
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 031: Right.
21	MR. ALBRIGHT: But you're not going to take, whoever takes
22	the stand with a badge on, at there were, just because you have a son
23	who also wore that badge at a time?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 031: Not just because they're wearing
25	a badge.

1	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. And then given your history as a
2	domestic violence victim
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 031: Yes.
4	MR. ALBRIGHT: when asked if you could be impartial and
5	fair, you were less than definitive, you said to me, "What do you mean
6	by that," and then you would try, I think is what you said?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 031: Yeah. Idon't know. This brings
8	up a lot of emotion.
9	MR. ALBRIGHT: Understandable.
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 031: Yeah.
11	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 031: I would try very hard to be very
13	fair and impartial and listen to the facts.
14	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. I'm sure they'll have some follow-up,
15	but given that those emotions will come
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 031: Yes.
17	MR. ALBRIGHT: do you think they would affect your ability
18	to give the Defendant a fair trial?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 031: I would hope not.
20	MR. ALBRIGHT: I appreciate your candor.
21	Does anybody really want to be on the jury? It wasn't a
22	uniform, no. There wasn't one hand. From 140, Ms. Burnett?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 140: Uh-huh.
24	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. And the inverse, does anybody really
25	really not went to be on this jury?

1	UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah. I surely do.
2	MR. ALBRIGHT: So, Mr. Smith, yeah, raised his hand, okay,
3	205. And then was there one more over here?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 100: Yeah.
5	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Let me quickly if I can get your
6	badge number and your name, sir?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 100: Emmanuel Dela-Cruz, badge 100
8	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Mr. Dela-Cruz, 100. And, ma'am,
9	your name?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 216: Laura Sakurai, 216.
11	MR. ALBRIGHT: 216. Okay.
12	UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: With me.
13	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. So now the comfort level is rising.
14	Okay. I appreciate your time. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.
15	THE COURT: Can counsel approach?
16	[Sidebar at 11:49 a.m., ending at 11:51 a.m., not transcribed]
17	THE COURT: Mr. Albright, you can ask the panel?
18	MR. ALBRIGHT: Yes, Your Honor.
19	THE COURT: Okay. I think you already said it, but I
20	apologize. We'll have Mister Defense? I will decide on my own who's
21	going ask the questions.
22	MR. BASHOR: Mr. Shaygan's been doing all the talking
23	so good morning-ish everyone. Again, my name is Brian Bashor. I
24	practice law with Mr. Shaygan here in Las Vegas, and we represent Mr.
25	Newson. I'm not going to ask questions of every single one of you, and

1	that's not meant to be rude. It's just that the Judge has done such a
2	thorough and my colleague, Mr. Albright, also very thorough.
3	So I might probably be shortest. It doesn't mean I don't care.
4	It just means I go last. So thank you for that. I'll go in order. Mr.
5	Arellano, No. 246, the second seat. Can you just give him a mic? So a
6	little bit more about what you do. You were using "we" and then "I." Are
7	you a boss, are you a manager?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 246: So I run the dispatch team, but
9	I'm not a clinician. So the I mean we are a whole team from my
10	department, which is the mobile response team. So my specific
11	limitation is just to collect, or my specific role is to collect information
12	and then send it to a clinician or review with a clinical director, medical
13	director, and they make final decisions on different things like that.
14	MR. BASHOR: What if members of the team are in
15	disagreement with one another. Are you in charge of settling that?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 246: In disagreement about what
17	exactly?
18	MR. BASHOR: Maybe a case on the design of it. I guess say
19	it was a Human Resources-type issue, harassment for instance.
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 246: That goes to Human Resources
21	or the
22	MR. BASHOR: Okay. So you're not that kind of problem
23	solver?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 246: No, no sir.
25	MR. BASHOR: All right, and that will be good. Mister or

1	excuse me, Ms. Larsen, 014. Your husband is a security officer?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 014: Yes.
3	MR. BASHOR: Where?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 014: Resorts World.
5	MR. BASHOR: Oh, so brand new
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 014: Yes.
7	MR. BASHOR: Okay, he's busy. And he had been in that
8	similar kind of work before?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 014: Yes.
10	MR. BASHOR: And I guess that Mr. Albright had been
11	discussing with another juror, does he first of all, does your husband
12	talk to you about his work?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 014: Yes.
14	MR. BASHOR: Does he talk to you about how to deal with
15	people under the influence and their behaviors and that sort of thing?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 014: Yes.
17	MR. BASHOR: Any opinions about that that you've formed
18	to just because someone is under the influence, that doesn't make
19	them a bad person, right?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 014: No.
21	MR. BASHOR: Just might be a bad day?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 014: Exactly.
23	MR. BASHOR: Okay, all right. Next, Ms. Loftis, 018.
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 018: Yes.
25	MR. BASHOR: You had a prior civil jury service; is that

1	correct?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 018: Yes.
3	MR. BASHOR: Okay. Was that in Nevada or
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 018: It was Clark County.
5	MR. BASHOR: Clark County, and how long ago was that
6	again?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 018: I honestly could not tell you. It's
8	been years.
9	MR. BASHOR: Okay. Do you recall whether or not you were
10	given jury instructions?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 018: We were given jury instructions.
12	MR. BASHOR: Did you find them complicated or hard to
13	use?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 018: No.
15	MR. BASHOR: Did the jury and this is for anybody I ask
16	about jury service; I'm not allowed to ask about the outcome. I'm not
17	trying to. Do you utilize the jury instructions in your deliberations?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 018: I was an alternate, so I was not
19	involved in part.
20	MR. BASHOR: Okay. On your questionnaire, or I don't this
21	is a new system, so I don't know when these were filled out, okay. You
22	indicated to the question "In general, do you feel the criminal justice
23	system is effective," and you answered "no." Do you remember giving
24	that answer?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR 018: Yes.

25

1	MR. BASHOR: Okay. Can you give us a little bit of an
2	explanation as to why?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 018: I feel that the system's just
4	overloaded. They need
5	MR. BASHOR: Inefficient, slow?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 018: No, no. They just have so much
7	work to do, they probably need more people.
8	MR. BASHOR: Okay, and then the same answer to the
9	question "In general, do you feel the criminal justice system is fair," and
10	you indicated "no." Is that for the same reasons?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 018: For the same reasons, yes. I
12	mean when you're so overloaded, it's hard to give the best care to the
13	poorest people.
14	MR. BASHOR: Right, okay. Ms. Crowell, No. 260. Again, you
15	have some prior jury service, I believe if my recollection is correct, both
16	civil and criminal?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 018: Correct.
18	MR. BASHOR: But I get the impression that was in
19	California?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 018: Yes.
21	MR. BASHOR: Same questions on that. Were you given jury
22	instructions?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 018: Yes.
24	MR. BASHOR: Did you find them easy to read and
25	understand?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 018: Yes, uh-huh.
2	MR. BASHOR: Did you deliberate using them?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 018: Yes.
4	MR. BASHOR: Did you find them helpful?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 018: Yes.
6	MR. BASHOR: Your neighbor, Mr. Staffieri. Did I say that
7	right?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 034: Yes.
9	MR. BASHOR: You indicated you had a weak stomach when
10	it comes to some of the graphic photos?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 034: Yes.
12	MR. BASHOR: Now I know that all parties including the
13	Judge try to limit the number of photos to those of evidentiary value,
14	and no one here's going to gratuitously show unnecessary gore or that
15	sort of thing. Does that help?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 034: Yes, that would help.
17	MR. BASHOR: Okay. So we'll do our best to do that.
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 034: Yes sir.
19	MR. BASHOR: All right, and on your questionnaire, you had
20	said that, and this isn't meant to embarrass you or anything, but you
21	indicated that you cannot sit for long periods of time and pay attention?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 034: Sometimes, yeah. My mind
23	would wander once in a while, to be honest.
24	MR. BASHOR: Okay. I think that's true for everybody, but
25	you didn't it's important enough for you to note. So far I get the

1	impression, and I'm not going to take charge of the courtroom but
2	THE COURT: You might.
3	MR. BASHOR: Judge Jones is going to be taking breaks, as
4	you have seen, about every hour and a half, two hours. Is that going to
5	help you clear your mind?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 034: That would help. That's
7	awesome.
8	MR. BASHOR: Right. Because everyone's, everyone's got to
9	get some fresh air, use the restroom, clear their head.
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 034: Yes sir.
11	MR. BASHOR: Okay, great. Let's see. To the middle of the
12	next row, it's Ms. Fullido?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 085: Yes.
14	MR. BASHOR: And that is 085. You have indicated on your
15	questionnaire, and again I don't know when these were filled out or if
16	your thoughts have changed and that sort of thing. But you were asked
17	in general do you feel the criminal justice system is fair, and you
18	indicated "no." Do you remember that?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 085: Yes.
20	MR. BASHOR: Okay. Can you explain why you answered
21	that way?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 085: I've just seen some instances
23	where it was kind of unfair.
24	MR. BASHOR: So unfair towards the victim, unfair towards
25	the

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 085: Yes. Unfair towards the victim.
2	MR. BASHOR: So that the, the perpetrator then should have
3	been treated more harshly?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 085: Yes.
5	MR. BASHOR: I see. Do you have an example of a situation
6	like that?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 085: just maybe one example is being
8	on the streets and just seeing someone get their purse stolen and, you
9	know, no one's really responding or not even a police officer, super-
10	responding.
11	MR. BASHOR: Right, like something that is important?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 085: Yeah.
13	MR. BASHOR: And there shouldn't be, and maybe this goes
14	back to the resource question that expands all around, you know. I
15	mean there's only so many officers?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 085: Yes.
17	MR. BASHOR: And there are millions of streets and street
18	corners and that sort of thing?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 085: Exactly.
20	MR. BASHOR: Okay, thank you. Mr. Madidi, No. 093.
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: Yes sir.
22	MR. BASHOR: Good morning for 45 more seconds. You said
23	you did some study in Criminal Justice; is that correct?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: Yes sir.
25	MR. BASHOR: When you signed up to do those studies,

what were you hoping to do?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: The initial goal was to get my Associate's and then start applying for departments, police departments.

MR. BASHOR: Okay.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: Since I didn't follow through with the police option, I've decided to make go back to school and get a paralegal degree.

MR. BASHOR: Okay, cool. All right. So yeah, you were just -- and it sounds like you settled on something kind of in the middle there. You're at Security at Aria's, and you are in the criminal justice system in a way, I'm sure. Do some of the people that you have to handcuff and arrest, do they to your knowledge end up getting prosecuted? It's an 86.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: Usually at the time you're 86, but most of the time they feel you get cuffed, and they do get taken off by Metro. I'm not 100 percent sure if they're prosecuted or not. Usually at the time charges are dropped or they don't follow through.

MR. BASHOR: Right, right, okay. And then again on your questionnaire, you were asked "In general, do you feel the criminal justice system is fair," and you indicated "no." I mean you -- do you recall that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: I don't recall that but --

MR. BASHOR: Okay, that's no problem. You know, you might just have misclicked, whatever.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: Maybe. But as everyone has

1	said, there's faults in everything, so nothing is ever perfect.
2	MR. BASHOR: Right, especially when a human being's
3	involved, right?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 093: Right. There's always the human
5	error.
6	MR. BASHOR: Right. Mr. Tritsch?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 220: Yes.
8	MR. BASHOR: Is that correct?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 220: Yep.
10	MR. BASHOR: Okay. Do you recall filling out this
11	questionnaire?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 220: It's been a while.
13	THE COURT: And I'm sorry Mr. Bashor. Sir, how long ago
14	did you fill out the questionnaire? Do you remember?
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 220: Probably five to six weeks ago.
16	THE COURT: Okay.
17	MR. BASHOR: Okay, and you were asked can you can you
18	be a fair and impartial juror, and you indicated "no." Do you recall that?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 220: I think just given my position and
20	the public profile that I have, and not knowing what cases would come
21	my way as a juror, you know, the fear of God and Judge Jones, I didn't
22	want to write the wrong answer.
23	MR. BASHOR: That's a sentiment felt by a lot of people.
24	Now let me ask you this. Do you have any recollection of this case in the
25	media?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 220: There's a lot of tragic cases in
2	Las Vegas. It all kind of blurs together. I have no idea.
3	MR. BASHOR: Okay, and I know that because you're so
4	fearful of Judge Jones, you didn't go back to the station yesterday and
5	Google the name in your system or anything like that?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 220: I listened carefully.
7	MR. BASHOR: All right. Now the news, they oftentimes
8	when they put a story on about someone getting arrested, they'll use the
9	word "alleged," right?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 220: Correct.
11	MR. BASHOR: And that's because if it turns out that you're
12	saying that they're guilty from jump, you could be committing slander?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 220: That's correct.
14	MR. BASHOR: And so and oftentimes in your experience,
15	you'll see that the beginning of the case and what the charges look like in
16	the beginning of the case, don't necessarily reflect whatever happens in
17	the end?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 220: Innocent until proven guilty.
19	MR. BASHOR: Right, and so you know, trials happen, things
20	change, people take plea bargains, that sort of thing, right?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 220: Correct.
22	MR. BASHOR: Okay, and then you use that word "allegedly"
23	until they're convicted?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 220: Yes.
25	MR. BASHOR: All right. Let's see, Mr. Lambert.

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 101: Yes.
2	MR. BASHOR: Good afternoon. In your questionnaire, you
3	were asked "In general, do you feel the criminal justice system is
4	effective," and you indicated "no."
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 101: Correct.
6	MR. BASHOR: Now can you describe your feelings?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 101: It goes back to a story, and it's
8	like a shoestring relative in the Rodney King days. He got followed home
9	and shot on his driveway, and he's paralyzed from the neck down.
10	MR. BASHOR: Wow.
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 101: And nothing happened about it.
12	And like I said I don't I don't even know his last name, but I know it's a
13	shoestring family member way down the road. I was young at the time,
14	but it did reflect into your memory that something like that, he has to live
15	like that for the rest of his life and nothing ever happened about it.
16	MR. BASHOR: I see. So there's a frustration, again a
17	frustration that maybe the right resources weren't in the right place at
18	the right time?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 101: Well, from my understanding. I
20	was in Canada.
21	MR. BASHOR: Okay.
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 101: But all the resources were at the
23	situation, at the riot per se.
24	MR. BASHOR: Sure, whereas that kind of gave chaos to all
25	the other areas.
1	

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 101: In the community where he got,
2	yeah.
3	MR. BASHOR: That was having grown up nearby, that was a
4	very tense time.
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 101: Okay.
6	MR. BASHOR: You also had indicated that "In general, do
7	you feel the criminal justice system is fair," and you indicated "no." Is
8	that for the same reason?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 101: Yes.
10	MR. BASHOR: Okay. Ms. Galvez.
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 234: Yes.
12	MR. BASHOR: Good afternoon.
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 234: Good afternoon.
14	MR. BASHOR: Same two questions we're asking. Do you
15	feel the system is effective and do you think it's fair, and you indicated
16	"no" to both questions.
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 234: I'll be honest. I didn't
18	understand the question. I asked for help and nobody that was available
19	MR. BASHOR: Oh.
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 234: Because English is my second
21	language, and I don't understand a lot of words, and I tried to Google,
22	but even Google didn't help me. I was on rush when I answered those
23	questions.
24	MR. BASHOR: I get it, you know. There's life to be lived. A
25	jury questionnaire is not on the top of the list. Umm, but so English is

1	your second language?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 234: Yes, it is.
3	MR. BASHOR: How have you been doing during all of this?
4	Have you been able to understand what's going on?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 234: Not a lot of questions, not a lot
6	of words. Even foregone, I was like tried to get it.
7	MR. BASHOR: Okay.
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 234: When the Judge, there was us
9	and the people, and then I catch what was the word. But not really, I
10	understand more than I read or write.
11	MR. BASHOR: Okay. Do you think that's going to interfere
12	with your ability to understand the proceedings as they go on?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 234: Maybe, maybe yes. I'm not sure
14	It's like it is a good opportunity for me to be here.
15	MR. BASHOR: Sure.
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 234: But at the same time it's a
17	challenge.
18	MR. BASHOR: I'm sorry?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 234: It's a challenge.
20	MR. BASHOR: Challenge, yes.
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 234: Yeah, it is. That's what it is for
22	me right now.
23	MR. BASHOR: Okay, all right. Let's see, Ms. Gravitt? I'm
24	sorry.
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 134: Yes sir, hi.

1	MR. BASHOR: Hi there. Now you are a journalism teacher?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 134: Yes.
3	MR. BASHOR: And I know that it's a fascinating, because
4	there's a spectrum of stuff that journalism covers right, everything from
5	politics to where, you know, adoptions, dog adoptions, that sort of thing.
6	Did you do much, or have you done much in true crime?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 134: No, not with my students.
8	MR. BASHOR: No. I'm sorry?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 134: Not with my students, no.
10	MR. BASHOR: No, okay. But what about when did you
11	ever
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 134: I was a professional. I was a
13	producer for
14	MR. BASHOR: Okay, and in that profession, did you do much
15	true crime?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 134: Yeah.
17	MR. BASHOR: Okay, and similar to the question that I asked
18	your colleague. Oftentimes what something starts out as becomes
19	something else in your mind in the front in your experience?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 134: Yes.
21	MR. BASHOR: Yes, and then if we could go to Ms. Gonzalez.
22	How are you doing understanding everything that's happening?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 150: I understand almost everything.
24	This is my second language too.
25	MR. BASHOR: Right, right. But you're pretty comfortable?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 150: Yeah. Maybe my problem is
2	speaking to
3	MR. BASHOR: Right, so similar. It's easier to understand
4	than it is to
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 150: Uh-huh.
6	MR. BASHOR: I understand, okay. On your questionnaire,
7	the same thing "In general, do you feel the criminal justice system is
8	fair?" You indicated "no." Can you explain?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 150: I haven't experienced maybe that
10	sort of thing. I don't remember exactly, and I was on my way to work,
11	and somebody enter the street, and then I hit him.
12	MR. BASHOR: Uh-huh.
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 150: In the back, but I told it was his
14	fault, but I didn't have, hit him. Those two cases with insurance and then
15	he sue me, and I lost the case, and I think it wasn't fair.
16	MR. BASHOR: Yeah, sure.
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 150: [Indiscernible]
18	MR. BASHOR: That sounds like quite an ordeal.
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 150: And I think that I didn't have
20	money to sue them back and I lose everything there. But I think it wasn't
21	fair because it was his fault.
22	MR. BASHOR: Sure, sure, okay.
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 150: Uh-huh, yeah.
24	MR. BASHOR: That sounds horrible.
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 150: Uh-huh.

1	MR. BASHOR: But anything about that experience is going
2	to affect your ability to do, hear both sides fairly?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 150: No, huh-huh.
4	MR. BASHOR: Okay, thank you very much. Number 156, Ms
5	Kapel. Mr. Albright already asked you about the law enforcement and
6	fairness, but you had indicated and I'm assuming this. You had a
7	family trip planned that cannot be moved. This is not going to conflict
8	with that?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 156: Uh-huh.
10	MR. BASHOR: Awesome. All right. Mr. Morales.
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 160: Yes.
12	MR. BASHOR: Good afternoon.
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 160: Good afternoon.
14	MR. BASHOR: Sir, I think you had you probably have the
15	most jury experience out of anybody here. You have great luck at the
16	mailbox.
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 160: Exactly.
18	MR. BASHOR: So same thing. Do you recall I assume sir
19	this was in California?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 160: It was in Texas.
21	MR. BASHOR: Texas. I'm sorry, Texas, and were you given
22	jury instructions?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 160: Yes.
24	MR. BASHOR: And did you find them easy to understand?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 160: Sure.

1	MR. BASHOR: Did you use them in your deliberations?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 160: Yes.
3	MR. BASHOR: Did you find them helpful?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 160: Sure.
5	MR. BASHOR: Okay, great. And then Mr. Casper, 183.
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 183: Yes.
7	MR. BASHOR: So same thing. The criminal justice system
8	effective and criminal justice fair, and you indicated no.
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 183: You know, I might have
10	answered that wrong.
11	MR. BASHOR: Okay.
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 183: Yeah, sorry about that. Yes, I'm
13	for it, you know.
14	MR. BASHOR: Sure. Ithink your answers yesterday
15	demonstrated the opposite to the noes, but I just wanted to give you an
16	opportunity to explain if you had anything you wanted to say. And then
17	lastly Ms. Jacobsen, the same two questions you indicated no.
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 194: On both questions?
19	MR. BASHOR: If that
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 194: Maybe I just answered like he
21	said, maybe I answered them wrong, just didn't read them right.
22	MR. BASHOR: I'm not taking my time. So that is no
23	problem.
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 194: I could tell you I literally just
25	check, check.

1	MR. BASHOR: Right, absolutely. I get it 100 percent. All
2	right. Is there anything you think that either side needs to know? Miss
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 098: Fowler.
4	MR. BASHOR: Fowler is your name?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 098: Yeah. I just wanted to know if
6	there's any way this would last longer than six days, because I leave to
7	go back to college at the end of the month, because I go to school out of
8	state.
9	MR. BASHOR: Oh no.
10	THE COURT: No, no.
11	MS. FOWLER: Oh okay.
12	MR. BASHOR: Oh no. That won't happen.
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 098: Okay.
14	MR. BASHOR: I'm not going to be here. All right, thank you
15	folks. If I can approach, Your Honor?
16	THE COURT: Yes.
17	[Sidebar at 12:12 p.m., ending at 12:13 p.m., not transcribed]
18	THE COURT: Okay. Ladies and gentlemen, the Clerk is going
19	to excuse badge number 234. Ms. Galvez, you're going to be excused
20	from jury service in this case. And the Court is also going to excuse
21	badge number 031, Ms. Simak. You are going to be excused from jury
22	service in this case. Okay. Ladies and gentlemen, it is time for us to take
23	our lunch recess.
24	During this recess, you must not discuss or communicate

with anyone, including fellow jurors in any way regarding the case or its

merits, either by voice, phone, email, text, Internet or other means of communication or social media. Oh, I'm sorry. It probably will help you guys if I take my mask off, sorry.

You must not read, watch or listen to any news or media accounts or commentary about this case. You must not do any research, such as consulting dictionaries, using the Internet or using reference materials. You must not make any investigation. You must not test the theory of the case, recreate any aspect of the case or in any other way investigate or learn about the case on your own, and you must not form or express any opinion regarding this case until it is finally submitted to you.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is 12:20. We'll be in recess until 1:30.

THE MARSHAL: All rise for the jury.

[Jury out at 12:20 p.m.]

[Outside the presence of the prospective jurors]

THE COURT: Okay. May the record reflect that we are outside the presence of our jury, and for the record, the Defense had a for cause challenge to badge number 031, Ms. Simak. The challenge was regarding the fact that she may be too emotional, she may have too many emotions to sit on this case, and she did say, I wrote in my notes, this case brings up a lot of her emotions. She hopes her emotions wouldn't affect her ability to give the Defendant a fair trial, but that was all she was able to give. State, did you have any objection to excusing her for cause?

Honor.

MS. WECKERLY: We just submitted it to the Court, Your

THE COURT: Okay, and the Court decided to excuse her for cause. The Court also excused badge number 234 upon the Defense's challenge for cause. They challenged 234 because when she was questioned regarding English as a second language, it appeared that she could understand. It's a lot easier for her to understand than it is for her to speak.

However, the Defense made the for cause challenge with the understanding that there is a lot of legal issues in this case. This case is strictly a legal issue. I don't think there's a ton of factual dispute in this case. This case is strictly a legal issue, so the Defense had concerns with her ability to be able to understand the legal concepts necessary to sit as a juror in this case.

The State made the argument they believe that she was able to understand based on the representations that she made when she was questioned. Anything else you guys want to add to the record about that?

MS. WECKERLY: No, Your Honor.

MR. BASHOR: No, thank you.

THE COURT: Based upon that, the Court did excuse her for cause as the Court had concerns based upon the legal issues she'll be asked to determine in this case. She was excused for cause. When we return from lunch, the Court will replace the two jurors that have been excused with two new jurors. The Court will begin questioning, and then

1	allow Mr. Albright to question them and then Mr. Bashor, and then at
2	that point if they're ready to pass the panel for cause, we will do the voir
3	dire challenges.
4	MS. WECKERLY: Thank you.
5	MR. BASHOR: All right, thank you.
6	THE COURT: Okay. Anything else we need to do outside the
7	presence?
8	MS. WECKERLY: No thanks.
9	MR. BASHOR: No thank you, Your Honor.
10	THE COURT: All right, and I'll see you guys back at
11	MR. SHAYGAN-FATEMI: Your Honor at 1:30, correct?
12	THE COURT: Yes, 1:30.
13	[Recess taken from 12:18 p.m. to 1:36 p.m.]
14	THE MARSHAL: All rise for the jury.
15	[Prospective jurors in at 1:36 p.m.]
16	THE MARSHAL: All jurors present and accounted for, Your
17	Honor.
18	THE COURT: Okay. You may all be seated. We are going to
19	go back on the record in C-313919, State of Nevada v. Vernon Newson,
20	Jr. Let the record reflect Mr. Newson is present with his attorney,
21	Deputy District Attorneys on behalf of the State. Do both parties
22	stipulate to the presence of our jury panel?
23	MS. WECKERLY: Yes, Your Honor.
24	MR. BASHOR: Yes, Your Honor.
2.5	THE COURT: Okay, Madam Clerk, if you can call up the next

1	two people.
2	THE CLERK: Badge No. 054, James Space.
3	THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Space. If you could come on up and
4	take this third seat in on that second row.
5	THE CLERK: Badge number 058, Tiawanda Baity.
6	THE COURT: Ms. Baity, if you could come on up and take
7	this first seat on the very end here.
8	[Pause]
9	THE COURT: Okay, thank you very much. Okay. Mr. Space,
10	I'm going to start with you and ask you some individual questions, okay
11	sir?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: Sure.
13	THE COURT: Sir, how long have you lived in Clark County?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: About a year and a half.
15	THE COURT: Where were you before that?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: New York.
17	THE COURT: How far did you go in school?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: College degree.
19	THE COURT: What did you study?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: Business.
21	THE COURT: Okay. Sir, are you currently employed?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: No.
23	THE COURT: Okay. Were you previously employed?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: No, I'm retired.
25	THE COURT: Okay, and what type of work did you retire

1	from?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: First one was Air Force; second
3	one was IBM.
4	THE COURT: Okay. Are you married or in a significant
5	relationship?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: Married.
7	THE COURT: What type of work does your spouse do?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: She's a retired school teacher.
9	THE COURT: Okay. Do you have any children?
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: Two.
11	THE COURT: How old are they?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: My daughter's 44; my son's 38.
13	THE COURT: Okay. What type of work do they do?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: My daughter's a school teacher;
15	my son's a major in the Army.
16	THE COURT: Okay, and sir have you ever been the victim of
17	a crime?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: No.
19	THE COURT: Have you ever been accused of a crime?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: No.
21	THE COURT: Do you have any friends, family members or
22	close associates who've been the victim of a crime?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: No.
24	THE COURT: Any friends, family members or close
25	associates who have been accused of a crime?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: Yes.
2	THE COURT: Who was that?
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: My cousin.
4	THE COURT: What was your cousin accused of?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: Capital murder.
6	THE COURT: And where did that happen?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: New York.
8	THE COURT: Okay, and was he arrested for that?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: Yes.
10	THE COURT: And was he prosecuted?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: Yes.
12	THE COURT: Did you follow that case through the system?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: No.
14	THE COURT: Is there anything about that situation that
15	would cause you to believe you couldn't be fair and impartial in this
16	case?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: No.
18	THE COURT: Okay. Sir, have you ever sat as a juror before?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: Only in the Air Force.
20	THE COURT: Okay, when was that?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: I think it was around '83.
22	THE COURT: Okay, and sir was a civil or a criminal case?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: It was just I guess the drug
24	abuse.
25	THE COURT: I'm sorry?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: Drug abuse. He was taking
2	cocaine.
3	THE COURT: Okay, so it was a drug case?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: Yes.
5	THE COURT: Okay. Without telling us what the verdict was,
6	did the jury reach a verdict?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: Yes.
8	THE COURT: Were you the foreperson?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: No.
10	THE COURT: Is there anything about that situation that
11	would cause you not to want to serve again?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: No.
13	THE COURT: Okay. Sir, do you own a firearm?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: No.
15	THE COURT: Do you believe people should be allowed to
16	own firearms?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: Yes.
18	THE COURT: Have you or anyone closely associated with
19	you ever been in a romantic relationship that was volatile and abusive?
20	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: No.
21	THE COURT: Have you ever had a bad experience with law
22	enforcement?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: No.
24	THE COURT: If graphic photos are introduced into evidence
25	will you be able to assess them for their evidentiary value?

1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: Yes.
2	THE COURT: If someone is taking a controlled substance, do
3	you believe they can still be the victim of a crime?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: Yes.
5	THE COURT: Do you understand that Court is not like CSI, so
6	there's not going to be, necessarily be everything that you see on TV?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: Correct, yes.
8	THE COURT: Some witnesses in this case will be testifying
9	via video. Can you assess their testimony like any other witness who's
10	here in person?
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: Yes.
12	THE COURT: And will this be distracting for you?
13	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: No.
14	THE COURT: The presumption of innocence is the core
15	principle that one is innocent until proven guilty. Do you agree with that
16	presumption?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: Yes.
18	THE COURT: It is the responsibility of the State to prove this
19	case to you beyond a reasonable doubt, because they're the person
20	accusing someone of a crime. Do you agree with that principle?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: Yes.
22	THE COURT: Do you agree with the principle that the
23	Defendant does not have a responsibility to prove his innocence?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: Yes.
2.5	THE COURT: The Defendant has a right not to testify. If he

1	chooses not to testify, will you hold that against him?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: No.
3	THE COURT: Have you or anyone closely associated with
4	you ever been in a close relationship with someone who was a drug
5	user?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: No.
7	THE COURT: Do you believe you may be too emotional to si
8	as a juror in this case in this case?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: No.
10	THE COURT: Not all killings are considered the same under
11	the law. So at the conclusion of this case, I will instruct you as to the
12	elements of the possible crimes you can consider in your deliberation.
13	Will you be able to consider all of these possible crimes?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: Yes.
15	THE COURT: Sir, is there anything about the nature of this
16	case or anything you've heard here today that would make it difficult for
17	you to sit as a fair and impartial juror in this case?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: This is the first I've heard of it.
19	THE COURT: Okay. Can you base your verdict solely on the
20	evidence presented during this trial, and wait to form an opinion until
21	you've heard all of that evidence?
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: Yes.
23	THE COURT: Can you be fair to both sides?
24	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 054: Yes.
25	THE COURT: Okay, thank you sir. If you can pass the

1	microphone down. Miss, is it Baity?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Yes, Baity.
3	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much. Ms. Beatty, how
4	long have you lived in Clark County?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: For 35 years.
6	THE COURT: And how far did you go in school?
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: 11th grade.
8	THE COURT: And are you currently employed?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Yes, I am.
0	THE COURT: What type of work do you do?
1 1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: I'm a custodian worker for the
12	University of Nevada.
13	THE COURT: Okay, the University of Nevada-Las Vegas?
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Uh-huh.
15	THE COURT: Yes?
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Yes.
17	THE COURT: Okay. Are you married or in a significant
18	relationship?
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: I'm married, but I'm going
20	through a divorce.
21	THE COURT: Okay. What type of work did your almost
22	former spouse do?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: He's self-employed.
24	THE COURT: Okay. What type of work?
5	DDOSDECTIVE LUDOD 058. What does he do? Call phones

1	THE COURT: Okay. Do you have any children?
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Yes, I do. I have three.
3	THE COURT: How old are they?
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Range from 35 to 28.
5	THE COURT: And do they work?
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Yes, they do.
7	THE COURT: What type of work do they do?
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: The oldest, the 35 year-old, she's
9	self-employed.
10	THE COURT: Doing what?
1 1	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Selling clothes, jewelry, little
12	stuff like that.
13	THE COURT: Okay.
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: The 28 year-old, she works for
15	Hooters, and she works for somewhere else, one other place also.
16	THE COURT: Okay. You don't know where the other place
17	is?
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Idon't know the other place
19	where she work at.
20	THE COURT: Okay.
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: The 34 year-old, she stays in LA
22	and she's a barber.
23	THE COURT: Okay. Have you ever been the victim of a
24	crime?
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: No. I haven't.

1	THE COURT: Have you ever been accused of a crime?		
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: No, I haven't.		
3	THE COURT: Do you have any friends, family members or		
4	close associates who've been the victim of a crime?		
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Yes, I have.		
6	THE COURT: Who is that?		
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: I have friend girls, domestic		
8	violence.		
9	THE COURT: Okay.		
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: I have a sister that was domestic		
11	violence, in domestic violence. That's about it.		
12	THE COURT: Okay, and did you go through those situations		
13	with them?		
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: No.		
15	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about those situations		
16	that would cause you to believe you couldn't be fair and impartial in this		
17	case?		
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: No.		
19	THE COURT: Okay. Any friends, family members or close		
20	associates who have been accused of a crime?		
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Several.		
22	THE COURT: Okay. What type of crimes?		
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Okay. I have a child's father was		
24	accused of robbing a bank, one murder. Nephew, what did he do? I		
25	have one nephew that was for like child, messing with children?		

1	THE COURT: Child? Okay.	
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: And one for what did he go	
3	for? Just making bad decisions I want to say he did. Basically he shot	
4	somebody.	
5	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about any of those	
6	situations that would cause you to believe you couldn't be fair and	
7	impartial in this case?	
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: No.	
9	THE COURT: Have you ever sat as a juror before?	
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: No, I haven't.	
11	THE COURT: Do you own a firearm?	
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: No, I don't.	
13	THE COURT: Do you believe people should be allowed to	
14	own firearms?	
15	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Yes I do.	
16	THE COURT: Have you or anyone closely associated with	
17	you ever been in a romantic relationship that was volatile and abusive?	
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: I know several people that have	
19	been in relationships.	
20	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about those situations	
21	that you think would cause you not to be fair and impartial in this case?	
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: No.	
23	THE COURT: Have you ever had a bad experience with law	
24	enforcement?	
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: No.	

1	THE COURT: If graphic photos are introduced during this	
2	trial, will you be able to assess them for their evidentiary value?	
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Yes I will.	
4	THE COURT: If someone has taken a controlled substance,	
5	do you believe they can still be the victim of a crime?	
6	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Yes Ido.	
7	THE COURT: Do you understand that Court is not necessarily	
8	like what you see on TV, so you're not guaranteed to see everything you	
9	see on CSI, the First 48 or any of those shows?	
10	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Yes.	
11	THE COURT: Some witnesses in this case will be testifying	
12	via video. Can you assess their testimony like any other witness who	
13	testifies in person?	
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Yes I could.	
15	THE COURT: The presumption of innocence is the core	
16	principle that one is innocent until proven guilty. Is that a principle that	
17	you agree with?	
18	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Yes Ido.	
19	THE COURT: It is the responsibility of the State to prove this	
20	case to you beyond a reasonable doubt, because they're the person	
21	accusing someone of a crime. Do you agree with that principle?	
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Yes.	
23	THE COURT: Do you agree with the principle the Defendant	
24	does not have a responsibility to prove his innocence?	
25	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Yes.	

1	THE COURT: The Defendant has a right not to testify. If he	
2	chooses not to testify, will you hold that against him?	
3	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: No.	
4	THE COURT: Have you or anyone closely associated with	
5	you ever been in a close relationship with someone who was a drug	
6	user?	
7	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: I know of people, yes.	
8	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything about those situations	
9	that you know of that would cause you to believe you couldn't be fair	
10	and impartial in this case?	
11	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: No.	
12	THE COURT: Do you think you may be too emotional to sit	
13	as a juror in this type of case?	
14	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: No.	
15	THE COURT: Not all killings are considered the same under	
16	the law. At the conclusion of this case, I will instruct you as to the	
17	elements of the possible crimes you can consider in your deliberation.	
18	Would you be willing to consider all of those crimes?	
19	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Yes.	
20	THE COURT: Is there anything about the nature of this case	
21	or anything you've heard here today that would make it difficult for you	
22	to sit as a fair and impartial juror in this case?	
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: No.	
24	THE COURT: Can you base your verdict solely on the	
25	evidence presented during this trial, and wait to form an opinion until	

1	you've heard all of that evidence?	
2	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Yes.	
3	THE COURT: Can you be fair to both sides?	
4	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Yes.	
5	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much. State?	
6	MR. ALBRIGHT: Thank you, Your Honor. Just very briefly.	
7	You have a microphone still? Oh, sorry. Ms. Beatty.	
8	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Yes.	
9	MR. ALBRIGHT: Number 058. Just very quickly ma'am, the	
10	people you had listed that were accused of committing crimes, were	
1 1	those family members or friends?	
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: They was actually family	
3	members and actually my kid's father.	
14	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Were any of those prosecuted by the	
15	Clark County District Attorney or were they	
16	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: All of them was Clark County.	
7	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Are any of those cases currently	
18	pending?	
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: No.	
20	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. You know I work for the Clark County	
21	District Attorney's Office, right?	
22	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Uh-huh.	
23	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Are you going to hold that against	
24	me?	
2.5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: No.	

1	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay, okay. So does Ms. Weckerly by the
2	way. Okay. You'll be able to separate the fact that you have loved ones
3	that were prosecuted by people in our office, and not hold that against
4	us?
5	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: No, I won't hold it against you.
6	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay, I appreciate that, as does as does
7	the Defendant I'm sure. You also mentioned that you were aware or had
8	friends or family that were drug users?
9	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Uh-huh.
10	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Who specifically or how close are
11	they?
12	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: I have a brother and a sister
13	that's drug addicts. I have friends that experiment with drugs. That's
14	about it.
15	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay, and your brother and sister, have you
16	been kind of around as they've been going through that struggle?
17	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: I don't have nothing to do with
18	them.
19	MR. ALBRIGHT: You don't have anything to do with them,
20	okay. Does it have to do with their drug addiction?
21	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Yeah.
22	MR. ALBRIGHT: That's why you split with them?
23	PROSPECTIVE JUROR 058: Uh-huh.
24	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay. Nothing further, Your Honor. Thank
25	you.

THE COURT: Defense.

MR. BASHOR: Good afternoon. We pass for cause Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. Can you guys' approach?

[Sidebar at 1:50 p.m., ending at 1:50 p.m., not transcribed]

THE COURT: Okay. Ladies and gentlemen, we've reached the portion where the attorneys are going to be using their challenges to determine who's going to be our jurors and who is going to be excused. This process is going to take us a few minutes to do. However, I do need you guys to remain in your seats, because a lot of times they remember things about you by looking at your face, and not necessarily by knowing your name. So it's kind of weird that you guys' kind of just have to sit here while we're doing all this.

But it is just very important to the process that they have you guys here. So if you guys could just remain in your seat. If you want to quietly talk to your neighbor, you could do that. But if you could just remain in your seats, so that they can see your face as they're going through this process.

[Pause]

[Sidebar at 2:05 p.m., ending at 2:11 p.m., not transcribed]

THE COURT: Okay. Ladies and gentlemen, for those of you in the back who did not get up here to sit in these chairs, I want to thank you so much for your time and attention today. I know it feels like you didn't do much today, but we never know how many people we're going to need for jury service, so your attendance was critical. We appreciate you guys being here.

This will count as your jury service, because you did make it to this portion of jury service. So you guys will all be excused. You guys are all free to go. You are free to go -- you're free to go. You should not receive a juror summons in the near future, but it should be approximately 18 months, but I can't make any promises. Okay? So you guys are all free to go. Thank you very much.

So for those of you who are in the jury box, the following jurors will be excused. When I say you are excused, that means you are free to go. Badge number 205, Mr. Smith. You are free to go. Badge number 246 Mr. Arellano, you are free to go. Badge number 250 Ms. Farmer, you are free to go. Badge number 264 Mr. Bacarella, you are excused from jury service.

Badge number 093 Mr. Madidi, you are excused. 220, Mr. Tritsch, you are excused. 097, Ms. Grul, you are excused. 100, Dela-Cruz, you are excused. 103, Stiff, you are excused. 112, Ogas, you are excused. 116, Estrella, you are excused. 054, Space, you are excused. 140, Burnett, you are excused. 150, Gonzalez, you are excused. 156, Kapel, you are excused. 166, Sajkich, are you excused. 183, Casper, you are excused, and 194, Jacobsen, you are excused.

UNIDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Thank you.

THE COURT: I apologize, I didn't mean to point. Just had to make sure I excuse the appropriate people, so we do have the members of our jury.

Okay. Ladies and gentlemen, for you that are remaining, you will be the members of our jury, and I do apologize. It was so funny.

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Somebody talked about the court being overworked and not having enough things, not having enough people, because I have to go do a calendar really quick while we take our next recess.

So for this reason, we are going to take a recess. You are our remaining jurors. So we're going to take a recess, and you guys are to come back after the recess.

During this recess, you must not discuss or communicate with anyone, including fellow jurors in any way regarding the case or its merits, either by voice, phone, email, text, Internet or other means of communication or social media. You must not read, watch or listen to any news or media accounts or commentary about this case, do any research such as consulting dictionaries, using the Internet or using reference materials.

You must not make any investigation, test the theory of the case, recreate any aspect of the case or in any other way investigate or learn about the case on your own, and you must not form or express any opinion regarding this case until it is submitted to you. Ladies and gentlemen, it is 2:20. We'll be in recess until 2:40.

THE MARSHAL: All rise for the jury.

[Prospective jurors out at 2:20 p.m.]

[Recess taken from 2:14 p.m. to 2:57 p.m.]

[Outside the presence of the prospective jurors]

THE COURT: All right. We're back on the record in C-313919, State of Nevada v. Vernon Newson. May the record reflect Mr. Newson is present with his counsel, both Deputy District Attorneys on behalf of

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the	State.	We are	outside	the	presence	ofour	jurors.	Mr.	Shaygan	١.

MR. SHAYGAN-FATEMI: Good afternoon, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MR. SHAYGAN-FATEMI: We wanted to just talk about Mr. Albright last night sent us a photo of Anshanette McNeil, who's the victim in this case, and it was actually two photos if I'm not mistaken side by side, and essentially she's dressed up. She looks really nice. She's wearing a hat. She's smiling, looks very sweet and kind and it's the Defense's position that the photo is irrelevant.

There's no probative value with that photo or photos, and if there is any probative value, it's outweighed --

THE COURT: Oh, I'm sorry. I'm gesturing to my Marshal, go ahead.

MR. SHAYGAN-FATEMI: Oh no, I'm sorry Your Honor. And if there actually -- if the Court finds that there is any probative value to the photographs, we believe that it's outweighed by prejudice to Mr. Newson, and it confuses the jury. And frankly, if we're going to call a spade or spade, it's there to sort of garner sympathy for the victim because she's smiling and it looks really nice, and it has no bearing on this case. It's completely irrelevant. So it's our position that the State should not be allowed to use either of those photographs.

THE COURT: And are you arguing that the sympathy that you believe it would get for the victim is the prejudice that Mr. Newson will suffer?

MR. SHAYGAN-FATEMI: Correct.

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THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAYGAN-FATEMI: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: State?

MS. WECKERLY: So Your Honor, the State isn't seeking to admit 20 pictures or seeking to admit one picture of her that was taken about two weeks before this incident occurred. There's -- there are allegations, or it will come up that there was a controlled substance in her toxicology at autopsy. So there is some relevance to how she appears in that picture, which is pretty normal and, you know, not looking strung out on drugs or anything like that.

In terms of the prejudice, I don't understand quite what the prejudice would be. They've already made a concession that he's the one responsible for the death. Whether or not, how she looked two weeks before doesn't really have any bearing on his mental state at the time of the crime, which I'm assuming we're going to be discussing throughout this trial.

THE COURT: This is a photo that you intend to introduce in your opening?

MS. WECKERLY: We were going to use it in an opening. We do have a witness, you know, we have a good faith belief, you know, that a witness will be able to identify her in that photo.

THE COURT: And identify the date that photo was taken?

MS. WECKERLY: I don't know if she'll be able to get too

close to -- I mean she'll say within, you know, the last couple of months

of her life. I don't think she'll be able to get the exact date.

1	THE COURT: Okay. All right Mr. Shaygan, anything you
2	want to add?
3	MR. SHAYGAN-FATEMI: I'll submit it, Your Honor.
4	THE COURT: All right. Well, I mean I understand that you
5	don't believe that the photo has any relevance. I believe the photo does
6	have relevance to show how she appeared before any of this happened,
7	and I don't believe that the prejudicial nature of this outweighs any
8	probative value that it has. So I'm going to allow the State to show the
9	photo.
10	MR. BASHOR: And Judge, we would just ask that it be
11	marked now, just so that when we the Appellate record
12	THE COURT: Okay, all right. So this will be marked I don't
13	know what order this is in.
14	MR. BASHOR: No.
15	MS. WECKERLY: It can be it can be any number.
16	THE CLERK: 137.
17	[State's Exhibit 137 marked for identification]
18	THE COURT: 137, okay.
19	MR. BASHOR: Great, perfect. That's all I ask.
20	THE COURT: Okay. So 137 will be admitted over the
21	Defense's objection.
22	[State's Exhibit 137 admitted into evidence]
23	MR. BASHOR: Correct.
24	THE COURT: Okay.
25	MR. SHAYGAN-FATEMI: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Did you guys have another issue?

MR. BASHOR: Yes Judge.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BASHOR: All right. So in the first trial, Your Honor, the State elicited a statement made by Mr. Newson very soon after the shooting, and I'm going to quote it exactly from Zaharia Marshall's testimony. It's on page 146 of the second day's trial transcript, and it was "Just know mother fuckers took me to the point where I can't take it no more."

The State, in preparation within the last week or so, indicated that they were on the fence about admitting it, and then that they've decided that they are not going to choose to admit that statement.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BASHOR: We believe it could be an excited utterance under NRS 51.095. Zaharia Marshall will testify to the fact that Vernon was very amped. He was dropping bullets; he was moving quickly. He was grabbing things that were still tied down. It's undisputed that his demeanor and body language matched excitement, and it is our wish, and I know that openings are not evidence. It's our wish to reference our statement in the Defense's opening statement, and so we're asking for an admissibility ruling on that statement.

Now there's other legal consequences of us choosing to use that statement, as the State -- yeah, last night or this morning emailed the Court a case *Gibbs v. State*, in which they had asked then that Mr. Newson's prior convictions be then admitted pursuant to 51.069. We're

prepared to -- while we disagree that this should be admitted, we can argue that point later. But we do understand the consequences that if we were to lose that argument.

But we're just asking for purposes of opening statement, if we are permitted under that hearsay exception to use, to reference that statement.

THE COURT: State?

MS. WECKERLY: So Mr. Bashor is correct. The State is not going to elicit that or had not planned to elicit that statement from the witness during this trial. I'm sure the Court's aware that the facts are that he traveled -- after the actual shooting incident, he drives to a house, and I think it probably takes ten minutes-ish to travel to where he encountered Zaharia Marshall.

I think the evidence is that he is upset, and he seems, you know, kind of stressed out and angry. I don't know if the statement in my mind qualifies as an excited utterance. Obviously, when we introduced it wasn't as that, it wasn't that. It was party admission. But in any event, I don't think it's an excited utterance.

However, in the event that the Court decides to admit the statement, I did want to make Defense counsel aware that the State would then be seeking to introduce his prior convictions according to NRS 51.069, and I provided the Court and Defense counsel with a case that sort of has that same discussion with this dynamic.

THE COURT: And I did get the Gibbs case and I -- I mean, and that is I'll allow the statement in as an excited utterance, but if you

do go into the statement, then you have the Gibbs issue, and so I want you guys to understand if you go into -- go into the statement, I'm not pre-ruling on the Gibbs issue, but that's absolutely something the State will be allowed to get into, and I'm going to reserve ruling on that.

But I'm not ruling out the admission of the prior convictions based on your admission of the statement.

MR. BASHOR: Absolutely Judge, and we -- I'm sure the State appreciates this record for down the road. We did discuss that possible consequences under NRS 51.069(1) with Mr. Newson, that his priors then may become fair game under the circumstances.

THE COURT: And I was just going to ask him a couple of questions about that, just to make sure the record's clear. Mr. Newson, you heard everything that's been said since we got back from the break?

MR. NEWSON: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, and you have discussed with your lawyers that if they want to get their statement in, of a statement that is being attributed to you shortly after this incident, they may be opening the door to the possibility of your prior convictions coming in to impeach you under the Gibbs decision?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes ma'am.

THE COURT: And based upon your understanding, and I know your lawyers are fabulous lawyers and I know they talked to you about that, based upon your understanding are you in agreement with this trial strategy that possibly in opening statement they're going to say that you've said this statement that Mr. Bashor had referenced. But if

1	they do that, later on during this trial I may rule that your priors can
2	come in for impeachment purposes, even if you don't testify?
3	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
4	THE COURT: And you are in agreement with that?
5	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I am.
6	THE COURT: Okay, thank you sir. All right. So based on
7	that, I'm going to reserve ruling on the Gibbs issue, but I will allow the
8	statement in as an excited utterance, and you can make any strategic
9	decisions that you guys choose based on that.
10	MR. BASHOR: Thank you very much.
11	THE COURT: All right. Any other issues?
12	MS. WECKERLY: Not on behalf of the State.
13	THE COURT: All right. We're going to bring the jury back in.
14	I'm going to strenuously apologize to them. This is completely my fault,
15	and then I'm going to read them the preliminary instructions, and then
16	you guys will be ready to open.
17	MR. ALBRIGHT: Your Honor, just so we don't fumble around
18	with this during my opening, do we need this during jury instructions, or
19	can we make the ELMO on right now?
20	THE COURT: You can cut it on right now.
21	MR. ALBRIGHT: Okay.
22	THE COURT: Yeah.
23	MR. ALBRIGHT: Do Ineed to push the button?
24	THE COURT: Iassume, yes.
25	THE CLERK: You guys are using a computer?

1	THE COURT: Yeah. You're using Elmo?
2	MR. ALBRIGHT: Yeah.
3	THE COURT: Yeah, there it is.
4	MR. ALBRIGHT: I'll just be okay.
5	THE COURT: There it is.
6	MR. ALBRIGHT: I appreciate it.
7	[Pause]
8	THE COURT: And you guys have a witness who's available
9	right after opening, right? State?
10	MR. BASHOR: They have one.
11	MR. ALBRIGHT: We are prepared, Your Honor.
12	THE COURT: Okay.
13	[Pause]
14	[Jury in at 3:08 p.m.]
15	THE MARSHAL: All rise for the jury. I'm sorry you guys. I
16	should have told you this outside. So you're actually switching seats.
17	That was my mistake.
18	THE MARSHAL: All present, Your Honor.
19	THE COURT: Okay. You may all be seated. We are back on
20	the record in C-313919, State of Nevada v. Vernon Newson, Jr. May the
21	record reflect Mr. Newson is present with his attorneys, Deputy District
22	Attorneys on behalf of the State. Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, I
23	sincerely apologize. Everything always takes longer than you anticipate
24	it's going to take. So I do apologize. I did not intend to have you guys
25	staying outside.

1	However, the calendar took a lot longer than I thought. We
2	haven't even had a break yet. So I do apologize because we came right
3	back to get back on the record. I am going to go through the names
4	really quick, just to make sure that everybody's in the seat they're
5	supposed to. Ms. Larsen, are you in Seat No. 1?
6	JUROR NO. 1: Yes.
7	THE COURT: Ms. Loftis?
8	JUROR NO. 2: Yes.
9	THE COURT: Ms. Crowell?
10	JUROR NO. 3: Yes.
11	THE COURT: Mr. Staffieri?
12	JUROR NO. 4: Yes.
13	THE COURT: Ms. Sakurai?
14	JUROR NO. 5: Yes.
15	THE COURT: Mr. Thompson?
16	JUROR NO. 6: Here.
17	THE COURT: Mr. Taub?
18	JUROR NO. 7: Yes.
19	THE COURT: Mr. Macstravic?
20	JUROR NO. 8: Yes.
21	THE COURT: Ms. Fullido?
22	JUROR NO. 9: Yes.
23	THE COURT: Ms. Fowler?
24	JUROR NO. 10: Here.
25	THE COURT: Mr. Lambert?

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THE COURT: Ms. Gravitt?

JUROR NO. 12: Yes.

THE COURT: Ms. Beatty?

JUROR NO. 13: Here.

THE COURT: And Mr. Morales?

JUROR NO. 14: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay, perfect. Then all the jury's present. Okay, ladies and gentlemen, before we begin this trial, for those of you who are remaining as jurors, I want to let you know what to expect. First, we would like you to be as comfortable as possible while you're here. So if you have any trouble seeing or hearing at any time during this trial, please raise your hand as an indication and let us know.

If you need to use the restroom, if you feel ill or if you have any problem, please also raise your hand as an indication. I also encourage you to stand up and stretch between witnesses when the attorneys are up here discussing something at the bench with me. You may also feel free to bring in water or any other clear liquid as long as it doesn't cause a disruption in the proceedings.

During this trial, we will generally meet between 8:30 or nine o'clock and end around five o'clock. Occasionally, we may break shortly after 5:00 if there's a witness testifying at that time, or a witness who needs to be called out of order. We will not stay past 6:00. Also during the day we will generally break for lunch between 11:45 and one o'clock, depending on what time we started. If we do start in the afternoon, there will not be a lunch break as we would start after the lunch break. We'll break for about an hour and 15 minutes in the middle of the afternoon.

This is a criminal case commenced by the State of Nevada, which I may sometimes refer to as "the State against Vernon Newson, Jr., Defendant. This case is based on the Fourth Amended Information. The Clerk will now read the Fourth Amended Information to the ladies and gentlemen of the jury and state the plea of the Defendant.

THE CLERK: District Court, Clark County, Nevada, State of Nevada, Plaintiff v. Vernon Newson, Defendant, Case No. C-313919, Department 10, Fourth Amended Information. State of Nevada, County of Clark, Steven B. Wolfson, District Attorney within and for the County of Clark, State of Nevada, in the name and by the authority of the State of Nevada, informs the Court:

That Vernon Newson, the Defendant above-named, having committed the crime of murder with use of a deadly weapon, on or about the 13th day of December, 2015, within the County of Clark, State of Nevada, contrary to the clear force and effects of statutes in such cases made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the State of Nevada, did willfully, unlawfully, feloniously and with malice of forethought kill Anshanette McNeil, a human being, with use of a deadly weapon, to wit a firearm by the Defendant shooting at and into the body of the said Anshanette McNeil, the said killing having been willful, deliberate and premeditated, the Defendant being criminally liable under one or more of the following principles of criminal liability to wit:

(1) By directly committing this crime and/or (2) by aiding and

abetting in the commission of this crime with an intent that this crime be committed by counseling, encouraging, hiring, commanding, inducing and/or otherwise procuring others to commit the crime. Steven B. Wolfson, Clark County District Attorney, to which the Defendant has pled not guilty.

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, please understand that the Fourth Amended Information is simply a charge, and that it is not in any sense evidence of the allegations it contains. The Defendant has pled not guilty to the Fourth Amended Information. The State therefore has the burden of proving each of the essential elements of the Fourth Amended Information beyond a reasonable doubt.

As the Defendant sits there now, he is not guilty. The purpose of this trial is to determine whether the State will meet that burden. It is your primary responsibility as jurors to find and determine the facts. Under our system of criminal procedure, you are the sole judge of the facts. You are here to determine the facts from the testimony you hear and other evidence, including exhibits introduced in Court.

It is up to you to determine the emphasis which you feel may be properly drawn from the evidence. You must base your verdict solely on the evidence presented in the courtroom and the instructions on the law that I give to you. To protect the integrity of the jury process, it is very important that you do not do any independent research about this case until the jury has reached the final verdict. You may not visit any location involved in this case. You must not do any research or look up

words, names, maps or anything else that you may have had anything to do with this case.

This includes reading newspapers, watching television or using a computer, cellphone, the Internet and any other means to get information related to the case or the people or places involved in the case. This applies whether you're in the courthouse, at home or anywhere else.

Additionally, until you are discharged from your service as a juror, you must not provide or receive any information while your jury service to anyone, including friends, co-workers and family members. You may tell people that you've been picked for a jury and how long the case will take, but you must not give any information about the case itself or the people involved in the case.

You must also warn people not to try to say anything to you or write to you about your jury service. This includes face to face, phone or computer communications. In this day and age of electronic communication, I want to stress to you that you must not use any electronic devices or computers to research or talk about the case, including Googling, tweeting, texting, blogging, email, posting information a website or any other means at all.

All of us are depending on you to follow these rules, so that there will be a fair and lawful resolution to this case. You may not declare to any of your fellow jurors any facts relating to this of your own knowledge. If you discover during this trial or after the jury has retired that you or any other juror has personal knowledge of any witness or

fact in controversy in this case, you must disclose that information to me outside the presence of other jurors.

The evidence in this case will consist of the sworn testimony of witnesses, all exhibits received in evidence regardless of which side introduces the evidence. If the attorneys on both sides stipulate to the existence of a fact, you must unless otherwise instructed accept that stipulation as evidence and regard that fact as proven. I may take judicial notice of certain facts or events. If I take judicial notice of a fact or event, you must accept that fact as true.

In every case, there are two types of evidence, direct and circumstantial. Direct evidence is testimony by a witness about what the person saw or heard or did. Circumstantial evidence is testimony or exhibits which are proof of a particular fact, from which if that fact is proven, you can infer the existence of a second fact. For example, if you are outside and you feel raindrops fall on you, that's direct evidence that it is raining because you feel the raindrops falling on you.

But if you go to sleep at night and the ground is dry, but when you wake up in the morning the ground is all wet and there's puddles outside, that is circumstantial evidence that it rained while you were asleep. Although you didn't see it rain and you know that the ground was dry when you went to sleep and now it's wet, then that is circumstantial evidence that it rained last night.

You may consider both direct and circumstantial evidence in deciding this case. The law permits you to give equal weight to both types of evidence, but it's up to you to decide how much weight to give a

particular piece of evidence.

The parties may sometimes make objections to some of the testimony or other evidence. It is the duty of the lawyer to object to evidence which he or she believes may not properly be offered, and you should not be prejudiced in any way against a lawyer who makes objections on behalf of the party he or she represents.

At times I may sustain objections or direct that you disregard certain testimony or exhibits. You must not consider any evidence to which an objection has been sustained, or which I've instructed you to disregard. You also must not consider anything which you have seen or heard when court is not in session, even if what you see or hear is said is done by one of the parties or by one of the witnesses.

In considering the weight and value of the testimony of any witness, you may take into consideration the appearance, the attitude and behavior of the witness, the interest of the witness in the outcome of the case, if any, the relation of the witness to the Defendant or the State, the inclination of the witness to speak truthfully or not, and the probability or improbability of the witness' statements and all of the facts and circumstances in evidence.

Thus, you may give the testimony of any witness just such weight and value as you believe the testimony of that witness is entitled to receive. After these instructions, you'll be given the opening statements by the State, maybe an opening statement by the Defense. State's evidence, possibly Defense evidence, jury instructions and closing arguments. Opening statements and closing arguments are

intended to help you in understanding the evidence and applying the law. But please understand that what the attorneys tell you is not evidence.

At the conclusion of the evidence, I will instruct you on the law. You must not be concerned with the wisdom of any rule of law stated in these instructions, or the instructions that I will read to you after the evidence is in. Regardless of any opinion you may have as to what the law ought to be, it would be a violation of your oath to base the verdict upon any other view of the law not given to you by this Court.

Until a case is submitted to you, you must not discuss it with anyone, not even your fellow jurors. After it is submitted to you, you must discuss it only in the jury room with your fellow jurors. After it is submitted to you, you must discuss it only in the jury room with your fellow jurors. It is important that you keep an open mind and not decide any issue in the case until the entire case has been submitted to you under instructions from me.

Again, if you discuss during the course of trial that you have personal knowledge of the facts of the case, or that you know one of the witnesses, please give a note to the Marshal, who will then present it to me.

During this trial, it may be necessary for me to confer with the lawyers at the bench, about questions of law and procedure that I need to make decisions on. Sometimes you may be excused from the courtroom for this reason. I will try to limit these interruptions as much as possible, please understand if we take a break it is necessary, and we absolutely appreciate your patience.

You've also been given a badge to wear during your jury service. Please wear this badge at all times while you're in the courthouse or on a break. This badge lets everyone know that you are a juror in this case. This is important because during the course of this trial the attorneys from both sides and any court personnel other than the Marshal are not permitted to talk to members of the jury.

By this I mean not only can they not talk to you and ask you any questions, you can't even ask them what time it is. This badge will help them to identify you as a juror. So if somebody will not talk to you, please understand that they are not being rude. To ensure the absolute impartiality of the jury, the people involved in this case are bound by ethics and law to avoid contact with the jurors until the case is decided.

You've also been given paper and pens for your use. You are free to take notes during the trial if you wish, but please keep your notes to yourself until you and your fellow jurors go to the jury room to decide this case. Do not let notetaking distract you. You also should rely on your own memory of what was said and not be overly influenced by the notes of other jurors.

If jurors have conflicting notes, you should not rely on the notes, because the court recorder's record contains the complete and authentic record of the trial. I will probably also type notes during this trial. Please do not take that into consideration. If I begin to type during a witness' testimony, you are not to consider that testimony any more important than any other testimony. In fact, you're not to consider

anything I say or do during this trial to suggest that I'm inclined to favor the claims or position of any party. I'm required to remain neutral.

It would be wrong for you to conclude that anything I say or do means I am for one side or another in trial. Discussing and deciding the facts is your job alone. Jurors are allowed to ask questions. The procedures require that you write your juror number and question on a full sheet of paper and give it to the Marshal while the witness is still in the courtroom. Questions must be factual in nature and designed to clarify information already presented.

If it's a proper question under the court rules, I'll ask it. If the evidence rules prevent me from asking the question, then I won't ask it. If I don't ask the question, I will keep the question and explain after trial the purpose or the rule that precluded me from asking the question. Please reserve your questions until the attorneys have finished asking questions of the witness, as the attorneys will likely ask your questions. Jurors must not place undue weight on the responses to their questions or draw any conclusion because a question was not asked.

Finally, in fairness to the parties in this case, you should keep an open mind throughout this trial, reaching your conclusion only during your final deliberations after all the evidence is in and you've heard the attorneys' closing arguments and my instructions to you on the law.

Now that I've given you my preliminary instructions, the Clerk will now administer the oath to the members of the jury. Ladies and gentlemen, will you please rise and raise your right hand so the Clerk can administer the oath to the jurors.

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## [The Jury was sworn]

THE COURT: Okay, thank you. You may all be seated. We are now prepared for opening statements. State, are you prepared to give your opening statement?

MR. ALBRIGHT: We are, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, whenever you're ready.

## PLAINTIFF'S OPENING STATEMENT

MR. ALBRIGHT: This is Anshanette McNeil. Friends and her family called her Anne. This is actually one of the final photos that Anshanette uploaded to her Facebook page in December 2015, because less than two weeks later, Anshanette was brutally and violently murdered by that man that's sitting over there, Vernon Newson, the father of her eight month old son.

When the Defendant has done with her, Anshanette looked like this, riddled with bullet holes. The Defendant murdered Anshanette by shooting into her at least no less than eight times. He did so at a close proximity than I am standing to you right now. He murdered her in front of her two young boys, in fact that she sat right next to them. The evidence will show that he did so willfully, deliberately and with premeditation.

On December 15th, on December 13th, 2015, the Defendant was driving his dark blue Kia SUV around the area of Lamb and the I-15 in Northwest Las Vegas, not too far from here. He was in the driver's seat. Directly behind him in the back seat was Anshanette. Right next to her was baby Major in his baby seat, eight months old, and right next to

him on the far right in the back seat was Brandon, her two year old son, also in his car seat.

At some point as the Defendant neared the on ramp of Lamb Boulevard, he turned around in his seat and discharged over and over repeatedly in quick succession into the back seat and into Anshanette [indiscernible]. Pinned between the door and her little baby with nowhere to go, Anshanette in vain tried to dodge this barrage of bullets and was hit over and over and over again. In the face, in the neck, in the chest, her arm and her hands.

Somehow, somehow Anshanette is able to get out of the door, out of the car. But Vernon's not done with her. He continues to fire out of the door, hitting her at least twice more in the back. Then instead of calling 911 or possibly realizing what he did, putting her back in the car to bring her to the hospital and drop her off, he leaves her there on the side of the road to die.

The Defendant then goes to their babysitter's house, Zaria (sic) Marshall. You'll hear from Zaria. She actually was planning on babysitting that night, so when he arrived they're waiting for him. She'll tell you that he arrived, and he was in a hurry, took both of the boys out of their car seats, handed them over. Got some other stuff out of the car including a baby seat, a diaper bag and while he was doing that, Zaria saw something fall on the ground.

They have a quick conversation before he leaves, and during that conversation he's loading bullets into a clip, a magazine of a gun, which gives Zaria some concern. He then leaves and Zaria realizes that

what he had dropped outside of the car were bullets, which she collects and later will give to police, and you will learn that those are actually the same casings and nine millimeters which match those found at the scene of the murder.

Her attention then turns to the little boys, especially Major, who's eight months old. She notices that he is covered in blood. The baby, his clothes, his monkey and his baby seat. She tries to call Anshanette in vain, no answer. So then she calls the police, and they respond. Very quickly it's determined who they're looking for, the Defendant. The car isn't found for about two weeks, the SUV. It's found abandoned in a parking lot miles away. You'll learn from crime scene analysts that blood discovered in the inside, there's bullet holes in the seat where Anshanette was sitting, and there's casings, empty bullets that match those found at Zaria's house, as well as at the murder scene.

Ten days after the murder, the Defendant is apprehended in California, having fled the state. You'll learn that when he's caught and arrested, he has bullets in his jacket pocket. You'll learn that those bullets also match the casings found at the murder scene, in the car and at Zaria's house. He is also wearing a watch when he's arrested. The police find that there is blood on that watch. DNA experts will come, and you will learn that that blood belongs to Anshanette.

At the conclusion of this trial and after you have heard the evidence, you've heard from police officers, medical experts, witnesses, crime scene analysts, you will be instructed on the law by the judge, specifically on what it means to do something willful, deliberately and

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with premeditation. And after you have heard that and learn what those things mean, there will be but one conclusion, and you will know beyond a reasonable doubt that that man, the Defendant, murdered Anshanette McNeil and he did so in the first degree. Thank you.

THE COURT: Defense, do you desire to give an opening statement at this time?

MR. SHAYGAN-FATEMI: Yes, Your Honor, thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Whenever you're ready.

MR. SHAYGAN-FATEMI: Your Honor, I apologize [indiscernible].

THE COURT: That's fine, Mr. Shaygan. Go ahead.

## **DEFENDANT'S OPENING STATEMENT**

MR. SHAYGAN-FATEMI: Good afternoon, folks. Vernon shot and killed Anshanette McNeil. So why are we here? Well, we're here because we adamantly disagree with the prosecution that this was a first degree cold-blooded killing. Vernon, not knowing Anshanette was high on multiple drugs, as you're going to learn in the course of this case, was frightened by her erratic behavior in that vehicle, and Vernon shot Anshanette when he thought she was reaching for a gun that he knew her to possess.

Vernon sits before you responsible for the death of

Anshanette McNeil, but as we discussed in jury selection, there's a

spectrum of responsibility when it comes to a homicide. He got hot and
frightened in that car on that freeway on ramp folks. His reactive
behavior with regards to this killing does not make him a cold-blooded

killer like the State wants you to believe. You will learn that this incident happened so fast under bizarre circumstances, and Vernon did not calm himself down. So remember I said that. He did not calm himself down and act responsibly in this case.

This case is tragic. Ms. McNeil was a mother and was ultimately shot to death in front of her kids and left on the freeway on ramp. And forgive me Your Honor, for my language. You're going to be pissed at Vernon. But your lack of compassion and sympathy for Vernon cannot influence your decision when it comes to following the law.

That's why you were picked as a jury, because you could be fair in this case. This man is not a cold-blooded killer that the State wants you to believe. He got hot, he got frightened in that car, his passions were inflamed, and he reacted. Mr. Bashor and I are confident that as the evidence unfolds in this case, you will see that. Judge Jones in the course of this trial is going to instruct you the law you're going to use to consider at the end of this case.

Folks, trials are weird. You don't get the law until the very end of the case, of cases. That's why the facts are so critically important, because you're going to apply the facts that you hear over the next few days to the laws you're going to get at the very end. So what are the facts? Folks, through the course of this trial, there's going to be evidence presented about Anshanette McNeil that are not favorable to her. Mr. Bashor and I take no pleasure standing before you speaking ill of the dead.

But if it's somehow relevant to what these two prosecutors

have to prove with regards to a first degree killing, then it's our obligation to bring up those uncomfortable facts about Ms. McNeil, no matter how uncomfortable that might be for Ryan and I. Folks, you're going to learn in the course of this trial that Ms. McNeil had an alarmingly high amount of methamphetamine in her system, almost 80 times the reporting limit. Almost 80 times was the amount of meth that was found in her system.

It wasn't just meth. There were also opioids as well. You will learn that methamphetamine causes hallucinations, aggressive behavior and irrational reactions. Folks, this is not a case of a planned, first degree killing, but rather a man reacting in the worse possible way, and he got into an argument with his girlfriend on the freeway, the girlfriend who was incredibly high methamphetamine and other drugs, that not -- It's not something that is a defense parlor trick that we're telling you, Mr. Bashor and I are telling you.

You're going to hear it from the witnesses. You're going to hear it from the State's witnesses how high she was. Mr. Albright mentioned the babysitter in this case. She's important. Vernon's reaction in this case in that car was made in passion, and that's important once you get the jury instructions at the end of this case.

And you will learn from the babysitter quite some time after this killing happened, where Vernon went to drop off the kids, that Vernon's passions were still inflamed when he was speaking with the babysitter. He was frantic, he was erratic. He was in a hurry. So if his passions, you're going to learn, if his passions were inflamed when he

was with the babysitter, then you know the passions were inflamed in that car.

Your Honor, forgive me again for my language. With the babysitter, Zaharia. Vernon in this frantic, irritated state made a statement that says it all, and he said, "these mother fuckers are pushing me too far." That was from Vernon. You're going to hear that from the babysitter. Again, not something that I'm telling you. What I'm telling you is in evidence. But what I'm telling you is this is what's going to come out in this trial, and you need to consider it when you get those instructions at the end.

There was no plotting or planning required for a first degree murder like the State wants you to believe. You don't plan to kill someone on a freeway on ramp in front of their kids. That's something that just unfortunately tragically happened in this case. It's your decision, not the State's decision. It's your decision what Vernon should be responsible for at the end of this trial.

We can tell you this: Mr. Bashor and I are confident that the evidence is going to show that Vernon is not the first degree killer in this case. All Mr. Bashor and I are asking you to do at the conclusion of this trial is to follow the law. For real, thank you very much. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. State, are you prepared to call your first witness?

MS. WECKERLY: Yes, Your Honor. The State calls Janei Hall.

1		THE COURT: Okay.
2		[Pause]
3		THE MARSHAL: Remain standing and raise your right hand
4	please.	
5		JANEI BAILEY, STATE'S WITNESS, SWORN
6		THE CLERK: Please be seated, stating your full name,
7	spelling y	our first and last name for the record.
8		THE WITNESS: It's Janei Marie Bailey. It was Hall, but it's
9	changed	now.
10		THE COURT: Okay, and ma'am, can you spell that for us?
11		THE WITNESS: J-A-N-E-I, Marie, M-A-R-I-E, Bailey, B-A-I-L-E-
12	Y.	
13		THE COURT: Ma'am, if you're more comfortable, you can
14	your mas	k off while you're testifying if that makes you more
15	com fortal	ole. Okay. Ms. Weckerly, whenever you're ready.
16		DIRECT EXAMINATION
17	BY MS. W	ECKERLY:
18	Q	Thank you. Ms. Bailey, back in 2015 your last name was
19	Hall?	
20	A	Uh-huh, yes ma'am.
21	Q	Okay. Back during 2015, were you living in Las Vegas?
22	A	Yes.
23	Q	And at that time, were you married to a man by the name of
24	Bruce Hal	1?
25	A	Yes.

1	Q	I'd like to direct your attention to December of 2015,
2	specificall	y on the 13th. Do you remember where you were sort of in the
3	evening h	ours of that day?
4	A	Yes. So it was around 10:00 to 10:30. We were on our way
5	to get foo	d, and we were near the intersection, well the ramp for Lamb
6	and the hi	ghway there.
7	Q	And by "the highway," are you talking about Interstate 15?
8	A	Yes.
9	Q	And obviously that's in Clark County?
10	A	Yes.
11	Q	You said that you were with your husband at that time?
12	A	Yes.
13	Q	And you're driving, so I assume you're in a car?
14	A	Yes.
15	Q	Do you recall if you were driving or if your then-husband
16	was?	
17	A	My husband was driving.
18	Q	Okay, and were you on Lamb or were you on the freeway as
19	you were	kind of approached that intersection area?
20	A	We were on Lamb.
21	Q	You were on Lamb?
22	A	Uh-huh.
23	Q	And do you remember which direction you were traveling?
24	A	We were so the highway, the ramp for the highway was to

our left, and we were traveling. I can't remember.

1	Q	Inat's okay. So tell me what happens as you're, as you're
2	driving alo	ng?
3	A	Okay. We were actually sitting at a light, and we heard
4	gun fire.	
5	Q	And do you immediately recognize the sound you heard as
6	gunfire?	
7	A	Yeah. Both my husband and I looked at each other and we
8	were like "i	s that gunshots"? And we heard it to our left, which would be
9	on the ram	p to the highway.
0	Q	When you heard the gunfire, do you have any estimate of
1 1	how many	shots you might have heard?
2	A	It was six to seven shots, and it was rapid.
13	Q	Okay. So six to seven shots, not a lot of pause in between
14	the shots?	
5	A	Right.
16	Q	I assume that sound makes you look in that direction?
7	A	Yes.
18	Q	And were you able to see anything?
9	A	No, it was dark.
20	Q	Okay. What happened next? What did you guys do?
21	A	Itold my husband that we needed to turn around and go see
22	if anyone n	eeded help, and at that moment there was a white car that
23	was driving	g to get onto the highway. You could tell from their headlight
24	that someo	ne was laving in the street.

You could see a figure?

25

Q

1	Α	Yes.
2	Q	Okay, and what do you do? Do you get out of your car or
3	A	So we turned around and we pulled up, and we could see the
4	victim, and	d she gasped for air and that's when we got out of the car to
5	try to help	her.
6	Q	Now when you see the victim, you said that she was gasping
7	for air? W	as that something you heard or how are you able to assess
8	that?	
9	A	As we were driving along she sorry, it's kind of hard for me
10	to rememb	per that, but she took a big breath.
11	Q	Okay.
12	A	I mean I could try to motion how it looked if you want me to.
13	Q	Sure.
14	A	Okay. She was so she was just laying on the ground, and
15	she did thi	s (intake of breath) and that was it, and she was unresponsive
16	when we g	got out.
17	Q	Now I assume from what you just demonstrated, that she is
18	laying on l	ner back?
19	A	Yes.
20	Q	Okay, and then there's sort of big breath and then, if I'm
21	understan	ding you, she doesn't move after that?
22	A	Correct.
23	Q	You when you're observing this, were you in your car or
24	were you	out of your car at this point?

We were in the car.

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24	A	Y

Okay. At some point do you get out of the car?

es.

hat, tell me how that happens?

o we got out of the car after we drove up and parked. There guy with his car. I'm assuming he was in the white car. I kids, so he didn't want to pull up too close. He was up and e phone with the police, and there was another off duty cop ead of us from where it actually happened, and he was -wn, and they were trying to see if they could get her to

Then you say, "they were trying to see if they could get her does that mean they were kind of doing first aid on her or ? What would that mean?

y husband and I didn't touch here, but the off duty officer I to -- yeah, he tried to --

ive her aid?

eah, give aid to her.

kay. When you were seeing this did you -- or I assume called her a her, at some point you were able to make an f the gender of this person?

es.

id you make any other observations about her that you

es. So, her shoes were off. She just had on her socks, and I believe her shoes were there, because I think it was like some Uggs, and

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she had on a coat. It was really cold that night. She had on a coat, and she had like a ponytail. She had -- I can't ever forget this. She had nails, she had her nails done because her hands, I believe it was her right hand, was kind of clenched like this, like she was making a phone call on her cellphone.

Q Was there a phone in her hand?

A There wasn't, but there was one that wasn't too far away from her body, and the reason why I figured that is because the phone actually had like a graze from the bullet.

Q Okay. So somewhere in the area of this person you actually see a cellphone on the street as well?

A Yes.

Q And you said a graze, so I assume what you're saying is it's -- the phone appeared to be damaged as well?

A Correct.

Q Do you have any sense of how far away the phone was?

A I would say it was no more than about three feet away.

Q Okay, so fairly, fairly close to her but not like right directly next to her?

A Right.

Q And you remember her wearing a coat, and then I think you also said it was cold outside as well. You noticed that?

A Yes.

Q As you saw the other people rendering aid, did you see her become responsive at all?

1	A	No.
2	Q	Okay.
3	A	I do remember that she had you could see a bullet in the
4	side of her	neck, so they were being really careful, you know, to not
5	move her.	
6	Q	Okay.
7	A	Ido remember that. But no, she never she wasn't
8	responsive	e the whole time.
9	Q	Okay, and so you were able to observe some sort of injury,
10	firearms injury on her neck?	
11	A	Yes.
12	Q	Did you see anything else on the street besides what you
13	mentioned	l about the phone? Like did you see any bullets or anything
14	like that?	
15	A	I believe there was a couple of casings that they noticed was
16	around.	
17	Q	Okay, and how long do you think you were there kind of
18	observing	this?
19	A	We were there until about three or four o'clock in the
20	morning.	Once the police came we had to, you know, give our a
21	statement	•
22	Q	Okay. Do you recall while you were there ever seeing an
23	ambulance	e arrive or paramedics arrive?
24	A	Yes.

And how did that figure in? What is pretty quick or --

25

Q

1	A	It was pretty quick. So they immediately got the stretcher
2	out, and the	hey were trying to resuscitate her, even you know when they
3	lifted her	up and put her onto the stretcher, and I remember vivid details
4	like her ha	ands slumping over. That's why I say I don't think she was
5	responsiv	e the whole time.
6		MS. WECKERLY: Your Honor, may I approach the witness?
7		THE COURT: Yes. Has Defense seen this?
8		MS. WECKERLY: Yes.
9		THE COURT: Okay.
10		MS. WECKERLY: Now I'm showing you what's marked, been
11	marked as	State's Proposed 1.
12	BY MS. W	ECKERLY:
13	Q	Can you kind of orient yourself with this aerial, that this is
14	land	
15		[State's Exhibit 1 marked for identification]
16		THE WITNESS: Okay, yeah.
17	BY MS. W	ECKERLY:
18	Q	And that's
19	A	Yes.
20	Q	Okay. Does that kind of represent the area that we've just
21	been disc	ussing?
22	A	Yes.
23		MS. WECKERLY: State moves to admit 1.
24		THE COURT: Any objection for 1?
25		MR. SHAYGAN-FATEMI: No. Your Honor.

1		THE COURT: Okay. State's 1 will be admitted.
2		[State's Exhibit 1 admitted into evidence]
3	BY MS. W	ECKERLY:
4	Q	Are you able to see on your screen there?
5	A	Yes.
6	Q	Okay. So let me see if I can zoom in a little. So looking at
7	what's be	en admitted as State's 1, are you able to kind of show the jury
8	where you	u were driving that night?
9	A	Yes. So we were
10	Q	I think you can just draw with your finger probably.
11	A	Okay. So we were a little bit
12		THE COURT: There's should be a mouse over there. Okay.
13	Can Iuse	it? Yes.
14		MS. WECKERLY: Oh, there
15		THE COURT: Sorry, we updated upstairs about that.
16		MS. WECKERLY: Oh, thank you. That is updated.
17		THE WITNESS: Okay. So we were coming from we were
18	under, we	were coming from the underpass. There's a light there.
19	BY MS. W	ECKERLY:
20	Q	Uh-huh.
21	A	And so that's when we turned around and we came up this
22	way, and	she was her body was laying in that area.
23	Q	Okay, and so you're you were going to just keep going on
24	ramp, but	when you see this, that's when you kind of go over to the
25	side?	

1	A	Yes.
2	Q	Okay. And I think you also said that once the police arrived,
3	you kind o	f waited and you gave a statement, and you were there for
4	quite a bit	of time?
5	A	Yes.
6		MS. WECKERLY: Thank you very much. I will pass the
7	witness.	
8		MR. BASHOR: Thank you, Judge.
9		<u>CROSS-EXAMINATION</u>
10	BY MR. BA	ASHOR:
11	Q	Good afternoon.
12	A	Hi.
13	Q	Hi. So fair to say that this was pretty shocking?
14	A	Yes.
15	Q	A little bit about that night. You had indicated about 10:30,
16	10:35; corr	rect?
17	A	10:00 to 10:30.
18	Q	Okay. I'm not yeah. And this is December?
19	A	Yes.
20	Q	So the sun had far set by then?
21	A	Yes.
22	Q	Fair to say the lighting in that area isn't the best?
23	A	Yes.
24	Q	Kind of dark?
25	A	Yes.

1	Ų	And it was also not the greatest it was pretty tough night to
2	be out late	, right? It was cold?
3	A	It was cold.
4	Q	And windy?
5	A	Yes.
6	Q	Okay. Now you're at the red light and you're sitting in the
7	front passe	enger seat of your of your vehicle?
8	A	Yes.
9	Q	And you hear extremely rapid what you assume are
10	gunshots,	right?
11	A	Yes.
12	Q	And they are in very quick succession?
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	There's not pause between them?
15	A	No.
16	Q	Were you able to see any of the flashes?
17	A	I did not see the flashes.
18	Q	And immediately after the shots end, you hear the car speed
19	off?	
20	A	Yes.
21	Q	Again, no real break in time, shots and car speeds off?
22	A	Well, it sounded like may be a door closed.
23	Q	Okay.
24	A	And then
25	Q	Then speed off?

1	A	Yes.
2	Q	So very quickly?
3	A	Yes.
4	Q	Now the phone. You indicated that it had some damage to
5	it?	
6	A	Yes.
7	Q	And so was were you able to get a good look at the phone?
8	A	Yes. I mean as far as I can remember, and this was 2015.
9	Q	Right. It's been a while, right. It's fair to say that the damage
10	was to the	edge of the phone; is that correct?
11	A	Yes it was.
12	Q	And not necessarily to the face of the phone?
13	A	Right.
14	Q	Or to the back of the phone?
15	A	Right.
16	Q	It was on the edge of
17	A	It was on the side of the phone.
18	Q	Okay.
19		[Pause]
20		MR. BASHOR: Court's indulgence. Thank you, Ms. Bailey.
21		THE COURT: Any redirect?
22		MS. WECKERLY: Sorry. Just two questions.
23		REDIRECT EXAMINATION
24	BY MS. W	ECKERLY:
25	Q	You described the car leaving the area?

1	A	Yes.
2	Q	And I think you said on cross-examination that it was at a
3	quickly or	at a high rate?
4	A	Yes.
5	Q	How were you able to determine that?
6	A	Because you could hear it rev. You could hear, you know,
7	when you	hear a car speed off, you can hear it speed off. But could hear
8	the door, a	a door to close.
9	Q	So you hear the obviously you hear the door shut and then
10	you hear t	he rev?
11	A	Yes.
12		MS. WECKERLY: Okay, thank you.
13		THE COURT: Any recross?
14		MR. BASHOR: No, Your Honor. Thank you Ms. Bailey.
15		THE COURT: Thank you. Just one second, just one second,
16	sorry. Do	the ladies and gentlemen of the jury have any questions for
17	this witnes	ss? Okay sir. If you could write your question on a full sheet of
18	paper with	your name and your juror number, and we've moved on
19	from badg	e numbers. We're now using the juror number that's on your
20	blue badg	e.
21		[Pause]
22		THE COURT: Can counsel approach?
23		[Sidebar at 3:52 p.m., ending at 3:52 p.m., not transcribed]
24		THE COURT: Okay. Ma'am, how far were the casings from
25	the victim'	?

1	THE WITNESS: I would say maybe four or five feet away.
2	There was one of them. I can't remember where the other ones were,
3	but my husband and the off duty officer were the ones that were looking
4	around the area.
5	THE COURT: Okay. How many casings were on the exterior
6	of the car?
7	THE WITNESS: The car wasn't there when I was there.
8	THE COURT: How long did it take between the shots and
9	arrival?
10	THE WITNESS: For me to arrive at the scene?
11	THE COURT: Yes.
12	THE WITNESS: I would say maybe a minute, because we did
13	a U-turn.
14	THE COURT: Okay. State, do you have any follow-up
15	questions based on the juror's questions?
16	MS. WECKERLY: No thank you, Your Honor.
17	THE COURT: Mr. Bashor?
18	MR. BASHOR: No thank you, Judge.
19	THE COURT: Okay. Ma'am, you may be excused. Thank
20	you very much for your testimony here today.
21	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
22	THE COURT: State, you may call your next witness?
23	MS. WECKERLY: August Corrales.
24	[Pause]
25	THE MARSHAL: If you'll remain standing and raise your

1	hand plea	se.
2		AUGUST CORRALES, STATE'S WITNESS, SWORN
3		THE CLERK: Please be seated, stating your full name,
4	starting w	ith first and last name for the record?
5		THE WITNESS: August Corrales, August, A-U-G-U-S-T,
6	Corrales,	C-O-R-R-A-L-E-S.
7		THE COURT: State, whenever you're ready.
8		DIRECT EXAMINATION
9	BY MS. W	ECKERLY:
10	Q	Thank you. Sir, how are you employed?
11	A	I am employed by Anyplace Medical M.D. They are currently
12	a contract	t COVID testing company.
13		MR. BASHOR: Judge, can we approach real quick?
14		THE COURT: Yes.
15		[Sidebar at 3:55 p.m., ending at 3:55 p.m., not transcribed]
16		THE COURT: Sir, you can remove your face mask while
17	you're tes	tifying.
18		THE WITNESS: Thank you.
19		THE COURT: Okay, thank you.
20	BY MS. W	ECKERLY:
21	Q	So you work at a COVID testing service?
22	A	Yes. I work for a contract company that does COVID testing.
23	We've be	en doing that since March of 2021.
24	Q	Okay. No COVID as we know in 2015. How were you
25	employed	I then?

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A At the time, I was working for Mediquest Ambulance as a paramedic, and at the time of the previous testimony, I was working at -- also concurrently working at the University Medical Center as their EMS liaison.

Q And to work as a paramedic as you were working in 2015, what kind of training did you have in order for you to work in that capacity?

A It takes significant training. So generally speaking, you'll go through about 2,000 hours of classroom instruction, and then you'll also go through also about 500 hours of clinical instruction, which I completed at the College of Southern Nevada Paramedic Program.

Q Now I mean we all watch TV and see, have like a vision of what we think paramedics do. Is it being dispatched out to various accidents and scenes, and administering sort of immediate or quick medical care?

A Yes.

Q On December the 13th of 2015, were you asked to respond to a scene, sort of Lamb and I-15?

A Yes.

Q And you were obviously working as a paramedic then?

A Correct.

Q Okay. What happened once you got to the scene?

A We were dispatched initially to a call that was supposed to be an auto-pedestrian. Sometimes we get misinformation through the dispatch area. As we approached the scene, even before we got out of

the ambulance, we're actually looking at clues to tell us what type of injuries, what type of hospital treatment that we're going to be doing. Found a person laying outside on the ground about 300 feet up from the ramp, and then they were not -- they didn't appear to be moving. There were bystanders doing CPR at the time.

Q Now you said the call originally came out as sort of like an auto-pedestrian, like someone hit by a car?

A Correct.

Q When you get there, are you able to make an assessment that that's not what occurred here?

A Yes. So generally speaking, in an auto pedestrian accident, you'll have some abrasions on your face. You'll have some deformities to the extremity, and none of those were present at the time.

Q When you encounter the individual who was hurt, what do you first do as a paramedic?

A The first priority is to assess their airway, breathing and circulation. As we were approaching this patient, their chest wasn't rising or falling. Had to be concerned for they weren't breathing adequately. So then the traumatic injury, your first priority is to open up their airway and assess their airway, as well as expose their body to see if there's any potential injuries. So exposure means we needed to cut off their clothing, tops and bottoms, and then assess any injuries this person might have had.

Q Okay, and then the cutting of the clothing is to get to the point where you can, you know, help them or make an assessment about

the extent of their injuries?

A Correct. We have to identify what type of potential injuries, that there were potential deformities of the body. That gives us clues on what types of things that we need to anticipate in terms of treatment.

Upon inspecting her body, she had -- or what appeared to be gunshot wounds to the neck on both sides, two shots to the chest, one shot to the arm.

We turned her over, looked to the side and back to see if there's any exit wounds, because that has a -- that plays a role. We did not see any exit wounds in the back of her body.

Q Okay. How well-lit was the area?

A It was poorly lit. Our ambulances come with side lights, and we're able to look at that. We also carry mini-flashlights with us.

Q Okay, and are you making this assessment of the injuries pretty quickly?

A Rapidly. So within -- we arrived on scene at approximately 22:34 I believe or 22:24, and by 22:25, excuse me, we were able to assess her significantly. My partner initially checked for a pulse. He felt he had one, and then immediately I said to myself we needed to treat her rapidly to give her the best chance of survival.

Q And what is that? Like I assume you're making this assessment while she's still on the pavement?

A She's still on the pavement. She has her -- my partner has her hands on her head. We were trying to open up her airway. We were rapidly doing a physical exam, running my hands all over parts of the

body after cutting off clothes and exposing them, to figure out what type of injuries that we have.

Q And what did you do for her in order -- I think you said to give her the best chance of survival?

A So after you make these initial assessments, knowing that she had the gunshot wounds in both sides of her neck, two in the left chest, one in the right, my immediate thoughts and then she wasn't breathing, she was beyond my capability to reverse anything significantly for her.

What she really needed was a surgeon's table, and she needed to be on that surgeon's table rapidly. So we immediately packaged her up, got her ready for transport, put her on the backboard. We needed to suction out the airway because there was bleeding that was coming from the back of her mouth from the gunshot wound area, and then we noted -- our plan was to try to intubate her successfully, meaning putting a plastic tube down her, so we can actually provide respirations and breathing and get oxygen to her lungs and tissues to help her perfuse.

Q And did you do that? Did that get placed in her mouth to kind of give her more chance of getting the air?

A We did. So immediately when you find out that she is pulseless and you can't confirm that she has pulses, we need to start CPR. We were doing that. About the same time, we were exposing her body and then getting ready to transport her and then take her to the hospital.

Q And so at some point she's put on, I guess, a gurney and put

into an ambulance?

A Yes.

Q And once she's in the ambulance, do you stay with the patient to keep administering aid in order -- in the transport?

A Yes, all the time. So we never -- Inever left her side. Once we came onsite with her, I was the primary paramedic that stayed with her. When we loaded her I was in the ambulance and I attempted to do -- after we inset that tube to help her breathe, and once I had my first visualization, I saw there is a pool of blood at the back of her throat that required significant suctioning, and then we're attempting to put in the endotracheal tube to help her breathe.

I wasn't able to do that successfully. A lot of obstruction in terms of fluid. Not able to visually successfully visualize the cords. So we continued to do bag-mouth-mask ventilations. At this time we already loaded in the back of an ambulance. My partner's back driving to the hospital. UMC Medical Center is the closest facility, trauma facility with surgeons available.

So we were heading in that direction. During transport, as I was suctioning the airway, Clark County Fire Department had joined us. They were in the back of the ambulance already as we're transporting, and then the Clark County Fire Department is attempting to put vascular access and IV access, so that we could hopefully give intravenous medications.

When we initially checked her pulses, her vital signs, her respiratory rate was zero. Her heart rate was zero, and her blood

pressure was zero, meaning it would be difficult for us to be able to establish an IV in route. There was simply nothing that was coming back and returning.

Q So although -- I mean it sounds like you tried a number of things her -- is it fair to say her condition does not improve despite being, having a paramedic work on her?

A Right. As I said earlier, she needed -- the result of her injuries were much more that my capability. She actually needed to be on a surgeon's table. The other thing that I was able to do on the way into the hospital was I was able to perform a chest decompression. When we exposed her, her chest was barrel-shaped, meaning rounded. So it's very possible that a penetrating injury such as a bullet would pierce the lungs, and then the air from the lungs would escape into that place, causing a misshaping of the lungs into the shape of a barrel, and that also needed to be decompressed.

If that wasn't decompressed, her heart would have nowhere to expand and she would result in a very poor cardiac rhythm, ventricular fibrillation.

Q And then obviously at some point she gets to the hospital and that sort of ends your involvement with her?

A Correct. We brought her into the hospital. We went to -- we were diverted from UMC. They were full. They were not receiving any EMS patients. We were diverted to Sunrise Trauma Center, which is a Level 2 trauma center. We were able to get there at approximately 22:50 or 10:55, and then we transferred care to the trauma surgeons and

1	trauma sta	aff there.
2	Q	And then you kind of move on to the next call of the night
3	or	
4	A	Right, right.
5		MS. WECKERLY: Okay. Thank you very much sir. I'll pass
6	the witnes	S.
7		THE COURT: Cross?
8		MR. BASHOR: No thank you. Thank you, sir.
9		THE WITNESS: Thank you.
10		THE COURT: Just one second sir. Do the ladies and
11	gentlemer	n of the jury have any questions for this witness? Okay, seeing
12	no respon	se, sir you are excused. Thank you very much for your
13	testimony	here.
14		THE WITNESS: Thank you.
15		THE COURT: Okay. State, you may call your next witness.
16		MR. ALBRIGHT: Your Honor, the State calls Boris Santana.
17	He should	be awaiting on Blue Jeans.
18		[Pause]
19		THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Santana, can you hear us?
20		MR. SANTANA: Yes, I can.
21		THE COURT: Okay. So sir, can you please raise your right
22	hand so th	ne Clerk can swear you in?
23		MR. SANTANA: Yes ma'am.
24		BORIS SANTANA, STATE'S WITNESS, SWORN
25		THE CLERK: Please state your full name, snelling your first

1	and last name for the record?
2	THE WITNESS: It's Boris Santana, B-O-R-I-S, S-A-N-T-A-N-A.
3	THE COURT: Okay. State, whenever you're ready.
4	MR. ALBRIGHT: Thank you, Your Honor.
5	MR. BASHOR: Your Honor, can I approach?
6	THE COURT: Okay. Actually we've got to go in the hallway,
7	because Blue Jeans is [indiscernible].
8	[Sidebar at 4:06 p.m., ending at 4:07 p.m., not transcribed]
9	THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Santana, before the State asked you
0	some questions, I have some questions for you.
1	THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.
2	THE COURT: Sir, we're going to treat this as if you're
3	testifying live here in Court. Do you understand that?
14	THE WITNESS: Yes ma'am.
15	THE COURT: So sir, you must be alone when you testify.
6	Are you alone at the location where you are right now?
7	THE WITNESS: Yes ma'am.
8	THE COURT: Okay, and sir you can't refer to any notes or
9	anything unless you need your recollection refreshed. So you don't have
20	any notes in front of you; is that correct?
21	THE WITNESS: Idon't, Your Honor.
22	THE COURT: Okay. We're going to need you testify strictly
23	from your memory. Is that okay?
24	THE WITNESS: Yes ma'am.
25	THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead, State.

## 1 **DIRECT EXAMINATION** 2 BY MR. ALBRIGHT: 3 Thank you, Your Honor. Mr. Santana, were do you currently Q 4 live? 5 I currently live in Pasadena, California. A Is that where you're appearing from currently? 6 Q 7 A Yes sir. 8 0 In December of 2015, were you living in Las Vegas, Nevada? 9 Α I was, yes sir. 10 Q And at that time, what were you doing for employment? 11 I was a police officer with the North Las Vegas Police Α 12 Department. 13 And in what area command were you employed? Q 14 At the time I was with the Northwest Command. A 15 Q How long did you work with the North Las Vegas Police 16 Department? 17 A Six years, sir. 18 Were you on duty on December 13th, 2015 at approximately Q 10:30 p.m.? 19 20 A Iwas. 21 And did you have occasion to be called to the scene of the on Q 22 ramp at Lamb and I-15 in Clark County, Las Vegas, Nevada? 23 A I was, yes sir. 24 Q Or rather North Las Vegas?

25

Α

Yes.

- Q What was the nature of the call?
- A Iresponded to a report that a person had been shot.
- Q And when you arrived at the scene, is the victim of the shooting still present?
  - A No. She had been transported to a hospital already.
  - Q What do you do when you first arrive at the scene?
- A Knowing the first thing is to make the scene safe, make sure there are no other people who are injured, isolate any possible witnesses, lock it down or limit the -- anybody who comes in and out, and also locate and preserve evidence.
  - Q When you say, "lock it down," what does that mean?
- A Normally I myself or another officer would set up police tape or some sort of barrier, to make sure that someone who's not either a paramedic or another police officer, or someone who has official business there, to prevent them from entering.
- Q Because this was kind of on a road near a desert, did you use something instead of police tape?
- A Police units blocked the freeway on ramp, to make sure traffic would not come in.
  - Q And how did they do that?
- A They parked their patrol units or their vehicles at the roadway on both sides of land, and also on the on ramp, again to block any vehicle traffic.
- Q You had mentioned earlier that one of the first things you do is assess if there's any other people injured?

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- Q Did you determine if anyone else needed any sort of medical care?
- A I did. There was a Nevada Highway Patrol trooper that had arrived on scene prior to my arrival, and he informed me that there was only one victim, and she was already -- she had been removed already.
  - Q What was the weather like that night?
  - A I remember it was very windy.
- Q How if at all did the wind affect what you needed to do there at the scene?
- A The main thing is to preserve evidence. In this case, since it was a shooting, there were shell casings. Because of their shape, the wind can easily push them around and move them from their original location. So in that case, based on my training, I had retrieved some traffic cones from my vehicle, and I placed them over the casing, to prevent them from being rolled by the wind away from their original position.
- Q Other than that, did you manipulate or touch any of the evidence that you found?
  - A No sir.
- Q You just mentioned finding shell casings. Do you recall how many you found?
  - A Ibelieve I was six.
- Q Where you able to determine without touching the casings what caliber of a gun they were fired from?

A Yes sir. Without touching them, I went down to the ground, pretty much laid down and I looked on the rear of the casings. I believe they were 9 millimeter.

- Q I apologize. Did you say 9 millimeter?
- A Yes sir.
- Q Apart from that, did you see anything else of any evidentiary value?

A Yes sir. When I did my assessment of the scene, walked around, there were four vehicles on the right shoulder of the on ramp. In front -- they were not emergency vehicles. In front of the first vehicle I saw what appeared to be a pool of blood or some blood on the ground. We think that within the substance of the blood, there were four indentations of the pavement. They looked recent to me, and it appeared they were possible bullet holes or strikes into the ground. Nearby is also located a cellphone.

- Q So within a pool of blood, you see four indentations that you believe are gunshot impacts; is that correct?
  - A Yes sir.
  - Q What made you believe they were from a gunshot?
- A Well from my experience sir, I believe the holes, or the indentations were recent. They did not have any debris inside them, no dirt anything like that. I also saw what appeared to be a copper or brass-color metal residue inside the holes, which led me to believe it was caused by a bullet.
  - Q You just mentioned a cellphone as well. Where was that

located in relation to the pool of blood?

A It was not in the pool of blood. I don't remember exactly where it was. It was a short, maybe a few feet away from the pool of blood, if I remember correctly. I just remember the phone because of the state it was in.

Q Okay. What state was the phone in?

A It had damage to it. To me it appeared it was caused by maybe like a bullet strike, that it had been shot. It was a circular in appearance type strike on the side of the phone or maybe in the back of it.

Q So what appeared, and I'm sorry, it's a little garbled. What appeared to be a gunshot that hit the side of the phone?

A Yes sir. Like if I remember correctly, it's been a long time, it appeared to be like a partial strike on the side of the phone. It was just the shape of the hole was kind of circular. So to me, it appeared that it was caused by a bullet.

Q Do you recall you mentioned six shell casings. How far apart were these shell casings from each other and from the blood?

A I want to -- I believe they were close to it. I don't remember the exact distance to it. It's been a while.

Q You also mentioned earlier when you arrived, you try to assess if there's any witnesses. Were you able to do that?

A Yes, sir. After speaking to the Nevada, NHP trooper, and also speaking to some people on there, I found out that the four vehicles that were parked on the right shoulder were all citizens that had witnessed

1	the incide	nt in one way or another.
2	Q	And then in your capacity as a patrol officer, what do you do
3	next for as	s far as duties?
4	A	I will speak individually. First before I speak to them, I make
5	sure that t	hey're kept separated so that they don't speak to each other
6	and conta	minate whatever the witnesses saw. I speak to them one by
7	one, and l	kind of get a brief overall picture of what they saw or what may
8	have occu	rred. That way I can brief the detective when they appear.
9	Q	And did detectives arrive that night or early that morning?
10	A	Yes sir.
11	Q	And you briefed them about everything that you just told
12	me?	
13	A	Yes sir, correct. Itold them what I found, what I saw, what I
14	heard. Th	ey make sure they understand, and then they take over the
15	scene and	the investigation from there.
16		MR. ALBRIGHT: Nothing further, Your Honor.
17		THE COURT: Cross?
18		MR. BASHOR: No thank you Judge.
19		THE COURT: Do the ladies and gentlemen of the jury have
20	any quest	ions of this witness? Okay, seeing no response. Mr. Santana,
21	thank you	very much for your testimony. You are excused.
22		THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.
23		THE COURT: State, do you have your next witness?
24		MS. WECKERLY: Yes, Your Honor. It's Renee Harder.
25		[Pause]

1		THE MARSHAL: Turn around and remain standing. Raise
2	your right l	nand.
3		RENEE HARDER, STATE'S WITNESS, SWORN
4		THE CLERK: Please be seated, stating and spelling your first
5	and last na	me for the record?
6		THE WITNESS: Renee Harder, R-E-N-E-E H-A-R-D-E-R.
7		THE COURT: And ma'am, you may remove your mask while
8	you are tes	tifying.
9		THE WITNESS: Thank you ma'am.
0		DIRECT EXAMINATION
11	BY MS. WE	ECKERLY:
12	Q	Where are you employed?
13	A	I'm a crime scene investigator for the City of North Las
14	Vegas.	
15	Q	And how long have you worked as a crime scene investigator
16	or analyst?	
17	A	It will be 17 years next month.
18	Q	What type of training have you had that allows you to work
9	as a crime	scene investigator?
20	A	I have an associate's degree in Criminal Justice from the
21	Community	y College of Southern Nevada. I got hired from the North Las
22	Vegas Polic	ce Department Police Department in 2004, successfully
23	completed	their training program. Went to the Las Vegas Metropolitan
24	Police Depa	artment's Crime Scene Academy, successfully completed that.
2.5	Since	then I've done hundreds of hours of different forensic

1	disciplines	s training courses, and I am a certified crime scene analyst	
2	through th	ne International Association for Identification.	
3	Q	And what is it that a crime scene analyst does?	
4	A	It's my job to respond to crime scenes, to document those	
5	crime scei	nes using photography, sometimes completing diagrams,	
6	computer-	-generated diagrams, collecting evidence, processing evidence	
7	for fingerp	prints, DNA.	
8	Q	And in this particular case, you had a couple of duties with	
9	regard to	working as a crime scene analyst. Would that be fair?	
10	A	Yes.	
11	Q	The first one is you responded to the original crime scene on	
12	Lamb and I-15?		
13	A	Yes.	
14	Q	You also were involved in a secondary location on St. Barr	
15	[phonetic], where you collected and photographed evidence?		
16	A	Yes.	
17	Q	And you also were a crime scene you also worked in	
18	processing	g a vehicle that was later located and associated with this case;	
19	is that fair	?	
20	A	Yes.	
21	Q	I want to talk about each of those things. I'm going to show	
22	you a who	ole bunch of photographs, and then we'll go through them. I	
23	don't knov	don't know if Mr. Bashor wants to come up and see them as we go	
24	through them.		

MR. BASHOR: Oh, sure.

25

1	BY MS. WECKERLY:		
2	Q	If you can just look through I'm going to there's a whole	
3	different g	grouping, but if you can look through all those and just let me	
4	know whe	n you're done?	
5	A	Okay.	
6	Q	Okay, thanks.	
7		[Ms. Harder reviews photographs]	
8	BY MS. W	ECKERLY:	
9	Q	Thank you.	
10	A	Uh-huh.	
11		[Pause]	
12		MS. WECKERLY: So I think it might be easier if we if I	
13	identify them by scene, and those will be for the record thank you.		
14	This will b	e one has already been admitted, but the rest in the series will	
15	be 2 throu	gh 31. So State moves to admit 2 through 31.	
16		[State's Exhibits 2 to 31 marked for identification]	
17		THE COURT: Any objection to 2 through 31?	
18		MR. BASHOR: No, Your Honor.	
19		THE COURT: 2 through 31 will be admitted without	
20	objection.		
21		[State's Exhibits 2 to 31 admitted into evidence]	
22	BY MS. W	ECKERLY:	
23	Q	Okay. Is your screen on? It should be on up there.	
24	A	Yes.	
25	Q	Okay. So you were called out I think to the you said to the	

initial scene, and you would have gotten there maybe around midnight 1 2 or something like that on the 13th into the 14th? 3 Α Correct, yes. And the scene we're talking about is I-15 and Lamb? 4 Q 5 Α Yes. I'm going to put on the overhead what's been admitted as 6 Q 7 State's 2. Does that look familiar to you? 8 Yes. This is the on ramp coming off of Lamb onto the 15 9 southbound. 10 Q When you originally got there, were the cones already 11 present, in place? 12 Α Yes. 13 And do you have any idea why that was? Q 14 It was extremely windy. It actually rained, sleeted on us as Α 15 well. It was very, very cold. Officers, the first responding officers placed 16 those cones to protect any possible evidence that was on scene, since 17 we weren't immediately responding. 18 Now when you got to the scene, how is it that you go about Q 19 like processing a scene like this? 20 Α The CSI Radke both arrived on scene. We determined that 21 she was going to take primary, which means she took these 22 photographs, as well as collected the evidence on scene, and I took the 23 duty of completing the crime scene diagram. 24

And what is the diagram?

Q

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A diagram is a bird's eye view with measurements of each

piece of evidence, so that if ever it needed to be recreated in that spot, it could be.

- Q I'm going to put on the overhead what's been admitted as State's 28. What is -- what are we looking at there?
- A This is the on ramp. The red and blue circles denote the evidence that was collected and documented on the scene.
  - Q Okay, and this is the diagram?
  - A This is the diagram, correct.
  - Q And you did this?
  - A Yes, I did.
- Q And this is State's 30, sort a closer in view of the area of the on ramp, is that right?
  - A Yes.
- Q Okay. When you look at 30, there are numbers and there are letters. What is the distinction between the two?
- A The distinction between numbers and letters are numbers are things that we're going to physically collect and take away with us, where letters are things that are -- that we cannot take with us, but we want documented.
- Q Okay, and then this is State's 31, and what is -- what is this? Is this the legend that matches to the letters and numbers?
- A Correct. This is the legend of the diagram. So each letter or number has a corresponding piece of evidence to it. So this lets you know what those items are, and where they were located from a fixed point. So I measured from a light pole that was at the beginning of the

1	on ramp a	nd measured up the on ramp to each particular piece of	
2	evidence.		
3	Q	Okay. Now I think I'm going to go back to State's 30. I think	
4	what you	said is with letters, those are things that you can't like pick up	
5	and collec	t as evidence?	
6	A	Correct.	
7	Q	The numbers are various items that you can pick up and	
8	collect?		
9	A	Yes.	
10	Q	Okay. I want to start with the letters first. I'm going to show	
11	you some	photographs and ask you to talk about those. This has been	
12	admitted as State's 11, and we see some of your letters there. There's a		
13	little bit of a glare on that one, but it's A, B and C. Do you recall what		
14	those item	is were?	
15	A	A, B and C are marking divots or defects in the roadway.	
16		MR. BASHOR: I'm sorry, but what number was that? I'm	
17	sorry.		
18		MR. SHAYGAN-FATEMI: A, B and C.	
19		MR. BASHOR: All right, thank you.	
20		MS. WECKERLY: 11.	
21		MR. BASHOR: Thank you.	
22	BY MS. W	ECKERLY:	
23	Q	And those are divots in the roadway I think you just said?	
24	A	Yes. Divots or defects that we found in the roadway.	
25	Q	Why was that significant for you?	

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A Whenever we work a shooting scene, we always look for any possible defects that those bullets might have caused, and we located these.

- Q Okay, and obviously you can't remove part of the road, so you document it photographically?
  - A Correct.
- Q This is what's been admitted at State's 12. Does that show Divot A?
  - A Yes.
  - Q And this is State's 13. B obviously?
  - A Yes.
  - Q And this is State's 14. Does that show Divot C?
  - A Yes.
- Q Now I think you said in addition, there were other letters or other markings on the roadway that you wanted to document as well?
  - A Yes.
  - Q And what did those consist of?
- A We also marked cartridge cases and we also marked pieces of fabric that were located, a cellphone, pieces of jacketing or pieces of the bullets, as well as blood on the roadway.
- Q Okay, and the blood would be similar to the divots in that you can't cut out the roadway to collect the blood? Would that be fair?
- A Yeah. So the blood itself on the roadway would be marked with a letter, and then it would be collected with a number if we were to swab it. That swab would then be the number.

1	Q	Did you mark or measure where the individual blood stains
2	were?	
3	A	We did. We measured I think three separate areas of blood if
4	Iremembe	er correctly.
5	Q	Okay. I'm going to just go back to your legend and
6	A	Oh four, sorry.
7	Q	Close. But those are similar to the divots. Those would have
8	been phot	ographed?
9	A	Yes.
10	Q	Okay. Let's look at those. This is State's 15. Now I do see,
11	you know,	a couple of numbers in there, but it does depict stains D, E
12	and F, whi	ch would all be bloodstains; is that fair?
13	A	Yes, and actually in this particular case, E was not only the
14	bloodstain	but also the divot contained therein the bloodstain.
15	Q	Okay. So E is sort of E is sort of a combination?
16	A	Yes.
17	Q	And that is depicted in State's 16?
18	A	Item No. 12 is a swab of the blood of stain E.
19	Q	Okay, and this is State's 17. That would be stain F?
20	A	Correct.
21	Q	And State's 18, that's stain G?
22	A	Yes.
23	Q	Now I think you just said that you also, besides the
24	bloodstain	s and the divots, there was also ballistic or other items of
25	evidence t	hat you could actually pick up and collect at the scene?

1	A	Yes.
2	Q	And those items would have been photographed and placed
3	with their	item number and then collected as evidence?
4	A	Correct.
5	Q	Putting on the overhead State's 14. That is showing Item 1.
6	Do you ha	ve recollection of which one Item 1 is?
7	A	Item No. 1 was jacketing.
8	Q	Okay, and I have your legend.
9	A	Thank you.
10	Q	If you need to refer to it. I'm going to get a close up one of 1
11	This is Sta	te's 20. Is this right here the jacketing that you're talking
12	about?	
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	And that would have been collected. State's 2 is depicted in
15	what's bee	en admitted as 22. It looks like a piece of fabric. Is that that
16	one?	
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	And was that just on the roadway and collected?
19	A	Yes.
20	Q	Do you have any idea if that was like cut by paramedics or
21	you just co	ome and collect what's there?
22	A	When we arrived, it was there. But it does appear to have
23	been cut.	It is a clean, a clean cut.
24	Q	Okay. This is State's 23, and it looks like it's depicting sort o

a view of items of evidence 3 and 4?

1	A	Yes.
2	Q	What is Item 3?
3	A	Item 3 is a cell phone.
4	Q	And that was on the roadway as well?
5	A	Yes.
6	Q	And do you recall what Item 4 was?
7	A	Item No. 4 is another piece of fabric.
8	Q	Yeah, yes.
9	A	It's a plaid piece of fabric.
10	Q	Yeah, and this is in State's 24. That appears to be Item 4?
11	A	Yes.
12	Q	Other items that you collected were all of the ballistic
13	evidence th	nat like cartridge cases?
14	A	Yes.
15	Q	How many cartridge cases were found at the scene?
16	A	Six.
17	Q	And there were in addition to the cartridge cases, there was
18	jacketing?	
19	A	Yes.
20	Q	All of that would have been collected to be looked at by a
21	firearms ar	nalyst?
22	A	Yes. The detective makes that, those determinations.
23	Q	Okay. What is a cartridge case?
24	A	A cartridge case is a piece of the bullet. So when you fire a
25	gun, the ca	rtridge case ejects from the gun through the side, the ejection

1	port. But	the actual projectile is what is fired through the barrel and then
2	eventually	y strikes it target.
3	Q	I'm putting on the overhead now what's been admitted as
4	State's 5.	Does that depict the cone are those cones depicting the
5	location o	f where the cartridge cases were collected?
6	A	Yes.
7	Q	And this is State's 6, which is showing Item 7.
8	A	Correct.
9	Q	That's a cartridge case?
10	A	Yes, ma'am.
11	Q	And you collected how many of these like on the roadway?
12	A	Six.
13	Q	Okay. All of those would have been impounded by yourself
14	or fellow	analyst Radke?
15	A	Yes.
16	Q	Sure. At some point that night, after you processed that
17	entire roa	dway scene and take the measurements for your diagram, did
18	you go to	a different location?
19	A	Yes.
20	Q	Do you recall where that was or the street?
21	A	I went to I believe it's St. Barr.
22	Q	And what was there? What is that place?
23	A	That was the victim's mother's residence I believe.
24	Q	Okay. So it was a residence associated with the

investigation?

1	A	Yes.
2	Q	So a house?
3	A	Yes.
4	Q	And at that location, did you photograph and take note of
5	other items	s of evidence and impound those?
6	A	Yes, I did.
7		MS. WECKERLY: I'm going to put on the overhead what's
8	oh, you kn	ow what? Ididn't move to admit these yet. Sorry, Your
9	Honor. Th	is is the State moves to admit 87 through 107.
10		[State's Exhibits 87 to 107 marked for identification]
11		THE COURT: Okay, any objection to 87 through 107?
12		MS. WECKERLY: This is 108 so
13		MR. BASHOR: Right. Yeah, no objection ma'am.
14		THE COURT: 87 through 107 will be admitted without
15	objection.	
16		[State's Exhibits 87 to 107 admitted into evidence]
17	BY MS. WI	ECKERLY:
18	Q	Thank you. I'm going to put on the overhead what's been
19	admitted a	s 87. That's the residence you went to after leaving the I-15
20	ramp area	?
21	A	Yes.
22	Q	And when you got inside that residence, were you directed to
23	a particula:	r area of the house?
24	A	Three particular areas of the house.

What was the first one?

25

Q

1	A	The first area was the launury room.
2	Q	Okay. This is State's 88. Is that the laundry room area?
3	A	Yes.
4	Q	And there's looks like a bag on top of the washer?
5	A	Correct.
6	Q	Why was that significant?
7	A	Inside that plastic bag were three live cartridges, three 9
8	m illim eter	cartridges. So that's live rounds of ammunition.
9	Q	And this is State's 89. Does that depict those cartridges?
10	A	Yes.
11	Q	And I think you touched on this and that's why you called
12	these live	rounds, which is cartridge cases. These would be, in the
13	layman's t	erms, unfired bullets?
14	A	Correct.
15	Q	Okay, and those were found or those were kind of waiting
16	there for y	ou at the residence?
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	You didn't place them on the washer?
19	A	No ma'am.
20	Q	When you get there, that's where they are, and you collect
21	them?	
22	A	Yes.
23	Q	And this is State's 91. What are we looking at in that
24	photograp	h?

This is a photograph of the head stamp of those live rounds

that I collected.

Q And would that be something that you would normally take a picture of, all the head stamps to note the maker of the ammunition?

A Correct.

Q I'm putting on the overhead now State's 92. Do you recall or can you explain what we're looking at in that photograph?

A Yes. When I arrived, this is exactly how I found the items that I was there to document. There's clothing, a blanket and that is a car seat liner. They're all on that chair.

Q Okay. This is a little bit of a closer view, and it looks like your evidence marker is in there. This is State's 93. Let me see if I can zoom in a little. What was of note with these items?

A It's a blanket, a pair of baby pants, a baby sock and those items have apparent blood on them.

Q And I'm pointing to -- would that be one of the areas of apparently blood?

A Yes.

Q Now I'm putting on State's 94. That's sort of the other side of that chair?

A Yes.

Q And is this apparent blood on sort of the pants?

A Yes.

Q I'm putting on the overhead now State's 95. Ithink you were talking before about -- it's been too long for me, but like a baby car seat liner, is that right?

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A	<b>T</b> 7
Α	Yes.
$\boldsymbol{\Gamma}$	105.

- Q And what's of note in this particular photograph is the apparent blood staining in sort of the middle of the cushioning?
  - A Yes.
- Q Did you also take a swab of like the handle part of the car seat?
  - A Yes.
- Q This is State's 97. Is that just sort of depicting the area you would have swabbed?
- A Yeah. There was an apparent blood drop on the handle of the car seat that I swabbed.
- Q Now I'm putting on the overhead State's 99. That looks like a baby bag to me?
  - A It is a baby bag, yes.
- Q And this is State's 100. Would those be the items in the bag?
- A Those are the items in the bag. The only item that was collected was the baby bottle that has the number 5 next to it, because it had an apparent blood stained thumbprint on the bottle.
- Q Okay, and was that later processed in order -- in an attempt to get an identifiable print off that bottle?
  - A Yes, I did.
  - Q Were you the person that ultimately did the comparison?
- A The prints that were obtained off of the baby bottle were not comparable quality.

1		Q	And now, what affects that: Why would that be:
2		A	It just depends on the pressure of deposition of the
3	finge	rprint	or palm print. It depends on the composition of the print
4	itself.	You	have to have enough usable data in that print in order to be
5	able 1	to mal	ke a comparison, and this palm print did not have that.
6		Q	And so unlike CSI, the TV show, you can attempt to get
7	some	thing	, but sometimes you just don't get a comparable quality print?
8		A	Correct.
9		Q	This is State's 101. It looks like a purse with all types of item
0	in it.	Can	you describe how it was that you encountered this item of
1	evide	nce?	
2		A	This purse was on the dining room table, and this is how it
3	was v	when	I got there. All the contents had been poured out of it.
4		Q	And did you ultimately lay out the contents of this purse and
15	put e	viden	ce markers on it so you could keep track of the contents?
16		A	Yes, I did.
7		Q	This is State's 102. Does that reflect your evidence markers
8	with	regard	d to what was in the purse?
9		A	Yes.
20		Q	This is State's 103. Looking at Item 7, does that appear to be
21	a driv	er's li	icense?
22		A	Yes.
23		Q	And can you read the name there?
24		A	Anshanette McNeil.

And this is State's 104, which would have been Item 9, and it

25

Q

1	says, City of rasadena Birth Certificate:		
2	A	Yes.	
3	Q	Are you able to read the name on there?	
4	A	Vernon Newson, Jr.	
5	Q	This is Item or State's 105. What is that?	
6	A	This is a gun registration card for Anshanette McNeil to	
7	register a firearm in her name.		
8	Q	Now I don't think you have to do that now, but back in do	
9	you remember back in 2015, was this like a card you'd get in order to		
10	once you registered your gun with a law enforcement agency?		
11	A	Yes.	
12	Q	Soi these weren't that uncommon to see back in	
13	A	No, they were very common.	
14	Q	And to get that, you'd have to go to the police department	
15	and register your gun?		
16	A	Correct.	
17	Q	You also, in addition to going to that scene eventually had a	
18	car brought to the lab where you processed it?		
19	A	Yes.	
20	Q	Did you go to the scene where the car was, or did you just	
21	take control of it in the lab?		
22	A	Just in our bay.	
23		MS. WECKERLY: Okay, and for the record, the State would	
24	move to 32 through 85.		
25		[State's Exhibits 32 to 85 marked for identification]	

1		THE COURT: Any objection to 32 through 85?	
2		MR. BASHOR: No, Your Honor.	
3		THE COURT: 32 through 85 will be admitted without	
4	objection.		
5		[State's Exhibits 32 to 85 admitted into evidence]	
6	BY MS. WECKERLY:		
7	Q	Putting on the overhead State's 32. Do you recognize that	
8	vehicle?		
9	A	Yes.	
10	Q	Is that the one that you were asked to process back at the	
11	lab?		
12	A	Yes.	
13	Q	Now on the hood I see like tape there and along here and	
14	then sort of on the back door. What is the purpose of that?		
15	A	When this vehicle was located, my partner CSI Fisher, they	
16	located this vehicle, called him out. He put seals on all of the doors,		
17	hoods and the cargo area, to ensure that no one could have gone in or		
18	out of that vehicle, disturbing any of the evidence. It was sealed and		
19	secure until I then broke those seals when I opened the doors.		
20	Q	And when you are the crime scene analyst in charge of	
21	processing	g the vehicle, what do you do? Like it arrives at the lab at this -	
22	or at this point or in this condition. What do you do first?		
23	A	The first thing that I do is I always take overall photos of the	
24	vehicle showing those seals intact.		
25	Q	And then you break the seals?	

1	A	And then I open the doors and cargo areas, trunk, and then I
2	do interior	overall photos showing the condition and whatever contents
3	are in the o	car.
4	Q	Do you first take photos of whatever's in the car without the
5	markers ar	nd then do you mark it up with those same placards that we've
6	seen in all	of these crime scenes?
7	A	Yes, yes. Photos are taken prior to any intervention, before
8	we do any	kind of swabs. Before we do any evidence collection or any
9	kind of ma	rkings, we always photograph as is, as we found it.
10	Q	I want to put on the overhead State's 37, and I think I have
11	that orient	ed right. Are you able to see?
12	A	Yes.
13	Q	What is that item of evidence?
14	A	That's a cartridge case, and it's between the driver's seat and
15	the driver	door.
16	Q	This is State's 38. Is that just a closer view of that item?
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	And this is State's 39. We're now looking at a car door?
19	A	Yes.
20	Q	What is of significance for you in that?
21	A	This is the interior rear driver's door, and there is apparent
22	blood on the	he door handle and on the door itself.
23	Q	So that would be on the handle to get out, and then also kind
24	of on the -	-

On the, yeah that.

25

A

trunk, and then I

1	Q	I don't know what you call that. But also on sort of the
2	A	On the door.
3	Q	middle of the door?
4	A	Yes.
5	Q	And you said that was in the driver's side at the back seat?
6	A	Correct.
7	Q	This is State's 40. Does that appear to be the back seat of the
8	vehicle tha	at we've been talking about?
9	A	Yes.
10	Q	And this is State's 41. What are we looking at there?
11	A	There was a pair of slip-on shoes in the back seat, as well as
12	one live cartridge. This is after evidence has been collected though.	
13	There was other stuff in the back seat.	
14	Q	I have another photo of that.
15	A	Okay.
16	Q	There is a pair of shoes in the back seat?
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	Okay. Now I'm going to put on State's 42. What are we
19	looking at	there?
20	A	Those are additional cartridge cases. Those are in the back
21	seat, back	driver's side on the floorboard.
22	Q	And how many cartridge cases did you collect from the car?
23	A	Six.
24	Q	And those would have been impounded?
25	A	Yes.

1	Q	This is State's 34. What are we looking at there?
2	A	This is the rear driver seat, and there is apparent blood on
3	the seat.	
4	Q	And is that the, like the driver's side the middle or the right
5	side?	
6	A	Directly behind the driver.
7	Q	And this is State's 45. What are we looking at in that photo?
8	A	There was a white like knit cap on the seat, and there's also a
9	piece of bl	ood fragment. It's very hard to see in that photo.
10	Q	Is this the bullet fragment?
11	A	Yes, it is.
12	Q	And then I'm going to show a close-up of that. This is State's
13	46. Is that	the bullet fragment?
14	A	Yes.
15	Q	And you would have collected that as well?
16	A	Yes.
17	Q	In terms of processing the vehicle, did you note whether or
18	not there v	was any bullet damage itself, bullet damage to the vehicle
19	itself?	
20	A	Yes.
21	Q	And what, what were your findings?
22	A	There were three bullet defects in the rear driver's seat itself
23	that went	through and through. There was also an exit out of the back
24	cargo area	, the lower left side of the car through the cargo door.

Okay. Let me see if I can find a picture of that.

25

Q

1		[Pause]
2	BY MS. W	ECKERLY:
3	Q	This is State's 69, and can you kind of orient the members of
4	the jury w	hat we're looking at in that photograph?
5	A	Yes. I am actually sitting backwards in the driver's seat. Tha
6	is the th	is is the driver's head rest, and I am looking over the left
7	shoulder t	o the back seat.
8	Q	And so those pink rods are trajectory rods?
9	A	Yes.
10	Q	And so you place them to kind of trace the path of and the
11	trajectory	up or down of the bullet?
12	A	Yes. We place the trajectory rods for dimension purposes, so
13	that we ca	n follow the path of that bullet and see where it went.
14	Q	This is State's 70. Is that just a closer view?
15	A	Yes.
16	Q	Well, the driver's seat is in the way.
17	A	Right.
18	Q	And this is State's 71. Where are we in the car at that point?
19	A	We are now in the cargo area. That is the back of the rear
20	driver's se	at.
21	Q	So this is the seat, the passenger seat and like the other side
22	of it would	l be where you sit?
23	A	Correct.
24	Q	And this is the continuation of those rods?
2.5	A	Yes.

Q	And that for the record was State's 71. This is State's 72	2
Where are	ve now?	

- A We are now looking from the seats towards the cargo, through the cargo area to the actual hatch or the trunk area. It's not really a trunk because it's an SUV but --
- Q And this is State's 73. Let me back up a little bit. What are we looking at there?
- A That's the exterior, the vehicle driver's side lower left cargo door.
- Q So some of the -- well at least one of the missiles or bullets went all the way out of the car?
  - A Correct.
- Q Like through the back seat, through the cargo area and out the --
  - A And out.
- Q Okay, and this is State's 74. Is that just another depiction of some of that damage?
- A This is actually the second. This was defect B. This defect went through and through the seat, and then went through the molding of the cargo area and then out the bottom.
- Q Okay. This is State's 75, and I think up here you're depicting both A and B, the defects that occurred like once -- if you lift up the hatch to the car. Is that fair?
- A I believe As on the outside and Bs on the inside, but I can't read the --

2 A Thank you. Oh okay. A is the through and through, and then 3 B is -- B did not go all the way through the actual door. It went through 4 the molding and then struck the inside and just made a mark. But it 5 didn't actually penetrate. 6 Okay. All of that would have been photographed by you and Q you, I guess, took note with the rods of where each of those trajectories 7 8 went? 9 Α Yes. 10 Q With regard to the items of evidence that were in the car, was 11 all of that impounded by you? 12 Α Yes. 13 Q Including the casings that we talked about? 14 Yes. A 15 And any other items that were in the car, like physical items? Q 16 Α Yes. 17 How about swabs for like DNA? Was that collected by you in O 18 processing the car? 19 Yes. Α 20 Q Do you recall where it was that you took swabs from? 21 I took swabs of blood, but then I also took swab for potential Α 22 DNA. I swabbed the steering wheel, the rear view mirror, the gear 23 shifter for potential DNA. 24 Okay. I'm going to put on the overhead State's 59. Is that

depicting how you maybe swabbed the door handle?

Let me put on my mouse and then I'll approach.

1

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Q

1	A	Yes.
2	Q	And this is State's 60. Obviously the swab I would assume of
3	the steering	ng wheel?
4	A	Steering wheel.
5	Q	Okay. What's the purpose of swabbing those areas of the
6	car?	
7	A	When a person touches a surface, you leave epithelial DNA
8	behind. S	o you could identify someone that had touched a surface at
9	some time	e by swabbing it, and then having it then sent to a lab.
10	Q	Okay, and this is State's 63. Looks like at the rear view
11	mirror?	
12	A	Yes.
13	Q	That would be another area to try to find DNA evidence?
14	A	Yes.
15	Q	And then lastly this is State's 85. Looks like two items of
16	evidence	at the lab?
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	Where did those come from?
19	A	Items No. 4 and 5 were collected from the center console
20	cupholder	rs in that vehicle.
21	Q	And would that those have been collected to potentially ge
22	DNA evide	ence from them?
23	A	DNA or fingerprints, yes.
24	Q	Okay. In addition to the original scene, the residence and

then processing the car, were you also the analyst that impounded the

1	buccalswa	ab of the Defendant Vernon Newson?
2	A	Yes.
3	Q	And did you also at some point impound and receive
4	evidence f	rom Claremont, California?
5	A	Yes.
6		MS. WECKERLY: So you did a lot. Thank you. I will pass the
7	witness, Y	our Honor.
8		THE COURT: Cross?
9		MR. BASHOR: Your Honor, if I could have 30 seconds to
10	organize photos?	
11		THE COURT: Okay.
12		CROSS-EXAMINATION
13	BY MR. BASHOR:	
14	Q	Good afternoon, CSI Harder.
15	A	Good afternoon.
16	Q	I just have a few questions for you, and we'll get you on your
17	way. So fi	erst of all just to kind of let the ladies and gentlemen of the jury
18	understan	d the division of duties, as a CSA your primary and very
19	important	responsibility is to collect the evidence, right?
20	A	Document and collect, yes.
21	Q	Correct, document and collect. The decision to ultimately
22	test somet	thing or do some analysis on something, that's up to the
23	detective?	
24	A	Correct.
25	Q	Now in you made this diagram that we heard about on

1	direct exa	mination, and I'm going to be publishing State's admitted	
2	Exhibit nu	Exhibit number 30. You would agree that these items on this diagram	
3	look like tl	ney're in very close proximity to one another?	
4	A	They are.	
5	Q	Okay. But in looking at your legend, we see that from the	
6	south dire	ction, there's about 125 foot span?	
7	A	Item No. 1 was significantly farther than the rest of the items	
8	ofevidence	e. It was kind of by itself.	
9	Q	Right.	
10	A	The rest of the evidence were	
11	Q	Within 50-ish?	
12	A	Within 10 to 15 feet of each other, yes.	
13	Q	Okay, great. Now the divots depicted in State's Exhibit	
14	number 1	l, with the placards A, B and C, those are not in blood; correct?	
15	A	Those are not in blood.	
16	Q	And so I'm going to move on to the home, okay.	
17	A	Okay.	
18	Q	And this is State's Exhibit 105, the registration card for Ms.	
19	McNeil's g	gun registration card?	
20	A	Yes.	
21	Q	I'm unfamiliar with this. Is there more information on the	
22	back?		
23	A	There is, and my report does states what make, model and	
24	serial num	ber that blue card is for.	

Q

Okay. So if I told you it was a Ruger 9 millimeter semi-

1	automatic	handgun registered to Anshanette McNeil, does that sound
2	right to yo	u?
3	A	That's what my report states, and that is correct.
4	Q	Do you want to see your report or
5	A	Sure, I would like, yes.
6		MR. BASHOR: Okay. May Iapproach, Your Honor?
7		THE COURT: Yes.
8		THE WITNESS: Sorry. I had like five reports.
9	BY MR. BA	ASHOR:
0 1	Q	No. You were very busy in this case. If I could just, so I can
1 1	help point	it out for you. Ahh, thank you, Your Honor.
12	A	Thank you sir. Ruger 9 millimeter, semi-auto, Model SR9E,
13	serial num	ber 33558976.
14	Q	Okay.
15	A	Thank you. I appreciate that.
16	Q	Now I'm going to move on to the car. See, we're flying.
17	A	Okay.
18	Q	In the car, you noticed Items 8 through 11 and 12. This is
19	State's Exl	nibit 52. Now 8 through 11 are four cartridge casings; correct?
20	A	Correct.
21	Q	And they are stamped "Winchester"?
22	A	I believe all of them were Winchester except for one in the
23	car, and th	e live round is an S&B.
24	Q	Correct. So what does Winchester mean, for the ladies and

gentlemen of the jury?

It's just the manufacturer. 1 Α 2 Q Okay, and you had indicated that there was one live 3 cartridge, Item No. 12 depicted in this photo, and by "live" meaning that 4 the bullet hasn't been expended? 5 Unfired, correct. Α Unfired, correct. And then that was stamped S&B. Do you 6 Q 7 know what that stands for? Idon't. I am not familiar with that manufacturer. 8 Α 9 But it's -- in your understanding, it is the indication of a Q 10 manufacturer? 11 Yes. Α 12 Now this is all located in -- it would be the passenger sitting Q 13 directly behind the driver; correct? 14 Correct. A And then Item No. 20 is reflected in State's Exhibit 56 as a 15 Q 16 bullet fragment, right? 17 Α Correct. 18 And then also in the rear front, the passenger sitting directly Q 19 behind the driver is exhibited in State's Exhibit 67 or Items 34, 35 and 20 36? 21 Yes. Α 22 Okay, and Item No. 34 is a bullet fragment? Q Yes. 23 A Item No. 35 is another cartridge case, and it's stamped "FC 9 24 Q millimeter Luger"; is that correct?

1	A	I believe so.
2	Q	And what is the FC or the Luger?
3	A	FC is another manufacturer.
4	Q	Another manufacturer, okay.
5	A	And then we saw a photograph I'm sorry, Court's
6	indulgenc	e.
7		[Pause]
8	BY MR. B.	ASHOR:
9	Q	Referring back to State's Exhibit 67, Item No. 36, it's not
10	greatly depicted, but it is a bullet fragment; correct?	
11	A	I believe so. I'd have to double-check my report for that. I
12	apologize	
13		[Witness reviews document]
14	BY MR. B.	ASHOR:
15	Q	And actually the author of that report is Ms. Radke, right?
16	A	No sir.
17	Q	No? Court's indulgence.
18		[Pause]
19	BY MR. B.	ASHOR:
20	Q	Okay, thank you. State's Exhibit 68. If you look real close,
21	does that	appear to be a bullet fragment?
22	A	Yes, yes.
23	Q	And that's why you put the 10 there?
24	A	Correct.
25	Q	Okay, and then we saw photos of these trajectory rods, right

1	For exam	ole, as depicted in State's Exhibit 74, right?	
2	A	Yes.	
3	Q	And you do that to show the trajectory of the bullet?	
4	A	Correct.	
5	Q	Correct, and so it's clear from your trajectory rod that the	
6	bullets we	ere fired from the driver's seats towards the rear of the car?	
7	A	Yes.	
8	Q	And down?	
9	A	Correct.	
10	Q	So it would be fair to say that the complete constellation of	
11	evidence	that you collected, shell casings, bullet fragments, using these	
12	trajectory rods, that there's clear evidence that there were shots fired		
13	inside the	car?	
14	A	Yes.	
15		MR. BASHOR: Court's indulgence. We pass. Thank you CSA	
16	Harder.		
17		THE WITNESS: Thank you.	
18		THE COURT: Any redirect?	
19		REDIRECT EXAMINATION	
20	BY MS. W	ECKERLY:	
21	Q	Just one question. We're talking about this in close	
22	successio	n. You don't process the car the same night as the original	
23	scene and	the going to the residence, right?	
24	A	No. The car was located in the middle of January-ish.	
25	Q	Okay, so weeks later?	

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MS. WECKERLY: Thank you. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Any follow-up?

MR. BASHOR: No thank you.

THE COURT: Do the ladies and gentlemen of the jury have any questions for this witness? Okay. Seeing no response, ma'am you are excused. Thank you very much for your testimony here today.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Ladies and gentlemen, we have reached the end of the presentation of evidence for today. Can counsel approach before we go?

[Sidebar at 4:59 p.m., ending at 5:00 p.m., not transcribed]

THE COURT: Okay. Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, during this recess, you must not discuss or communicate with anyone, including fellow jurors in any way regarding this case or its merits, either by voice, phone, email, text, Internet or other means of communication or social media. You must not read, watch or listen to any news or media accounts or commentary about this case. You must not do any research such as consulting dictionaries, using the Internet or using reference materials.

You must not make any investigation, test the theory of this case, recreate any aspect of the case or in any other way investigate or learn about the case on your own, and you must not form or trust any opinion about this case until it's submitted to you.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have some matters that we need

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to take care of tomorrow morning, so we will reconvene tomorrow afternoon at 1:30. So we will not be taking a lunch break. So if you guys could have lunch before you come, we will convene at 1:30 and we will have a break in the afternoon.

So you guys are adjourned and do not discuss any -- express any opinion on this case until we are all back together in this room tomorrow at 1:30.

THE MARSHAL: Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, I'll just give you guys some brief instructions outside of the courtroom. Do you want to meet me over the other side of the hallway about a couple of doors, and I will have you on your way. All rise for the jury. You all can step down

Oh, I'm sorry. The [indiscernible] that I handed out earlier, go ahead leave that on your seats. You're not allowed to take anything that was in your blue bags with you. The notepad that's going around for y'all contact info, just bring that outside with you. And once you're ready, you can go ahead and step on down.

[Jury out at 5:00 p.m.]

[Outside the presence of the jury]

THE COURT: Okay. We are outside the presence of our jury.

Do we have any matters we need to deal with outside the presence?

MS. WECKERLY: Not on behalf of the State, Your Honor.

MR. BASHOR: Not on behalf of the Defendant, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So you guys have four witnesses you want to put on tomorrow?

1	MS. WECKERLY: Yes.
2	THE COURT: Okay, then after that, how many witnesses do
3	you have?
4	MS. WECKERLY: Then we'll have I think we're calling the
5	Defense expert out of order on Friday.
6	THE COURT: Okay.
7	MS. WECKERLY: We're have our last three witnesses Friday
8	as well.
9	THE COURT: Okay.
10	MS. WECKERLY: And then we just have the one guy that
11	can't appear until Monday morning.
12	THE COURT: Okay. But then we should all be ready to go?
13	MS. WECKERLY: We should be ready to go.
14	THE COURT: Okay. Can you guys have your preliminary
15	instructions by tomorrow? So if we end a little early I already have the
16	State's.
17	MR. BASHOR: Yes.
18	MS. WECKERLY: They have them.
19	THE COURT: Yeah, okay. So if we end a little early, maybe
20	we can talk about those?
21	MR. BASHOR: Sure.
22	THE COURT: Okay, because I've got to start another trial on
23	Tuesday. So once you call your witness on Monday, we're going to roll
24	into closings.
25	MR. BASHOR: Iunderstand.

1	THE COURT: So just so we won't have to deal with the jury
2	instructions. We can do it tomorrow if we're going to have some extra
3	time. But if you guys just if you could email the jury instructions to
4	my law clerk? But if we don't end the witnesses early, it's fine. We will
5	get into them. But just in case we have time tomorrow.
6	MR. BASHOR: They would be as final as possible.
7	THE COURT: Yes, as final as you can. I understand things
8	may change between now and then. But just your preliminary
9	instructions.
10	MR. BASHOR: Okay. What I meant Judge is on settling them
11	permanently.
12	THE COURT: Oh yeah. We're not going to settle them
13	permanently until we're not going to even talk about them until at least
14	Friday.
15	MR. BASHOR: Okay.
16	THE COURT: Maybe like early on Monday, because I know
17	things may change.
18	MR. BASHOR: No, but I'll absolutely get them to you.
19	THE COURT: Yeah. Just we if there's anything that hugely
20	in dispute, we can start discussing that.
21	/////
22	/////
23	/////
24	/////

1	MR. BASHOR: Excellent. Thank you Judge.
2	THE COURT: All right, okay. We'll be back tomorrow at 1:30.
3	[Proceedings adjourned at 5:04 p.m.]
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21	ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the
22	audio-visual recording of the proceeding in the above entitled case to the best of my ability.
23	Xinia B. Cahill
24	Maukele Transcribers, LLC
25	Jessica B. Cahill, Transcriber, CER/CET-708

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RTRAN	Delin 1
DIST	RICT COURT
CLARK CC	OUNTY, NEVADA )
STATE OF NEVADA,	) CASE#: C-16-313919-1
Plaintiff,	) ) DEPT. X
vs.	)
VERNON NEWSON, JR.,	
Defendant.	
DISTRICT	ORABLE TIERRA JONES COURT JUDGE Y, JULY 15, 2021
RECORDER'S TRANSC	RIPT OF JURY TRIAL - DAY 3
APPEARANCES:	
For the Plaintiff:	BRANDON ALBRIGHT, ESQ. PAMELA WECKERLY, ESQ.
For the Defendant:	RYAN BASHOR, ESQ. KAMBIZ SHAYGAN-FATEMI, ESQ.
RECORDED BY: VICTORIA BOY.	D, COURT RECORDER
	DISTICLARK CONSTATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, vs. VERNON NEWSON, JR., Defendant.  BEFORE THE HONDISTRICT THURSDA RECORDER'S TRANSON APPEARANCES: For the Plaintiff:

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- 3 -

1	Las Vegas, Nevada, Thursday, July 15, 2021
2	
3	[Case called at 1:22 p.m.]
4	[Outside the presence of the jury]
5	THE COURT: All right. Let's go on the record in C-313919,
6	State of Nevada v. Vernon Newson, Jr. May the record reflect
7	Mr. Newson is here with his attorneys. Deputy district attorneys on
8	behalf of the State. Okay. We have matters outside the presence?
9	MS. WECKERLY: Just briefly, Your Honor. In the last trial we
10	had an individual by the name of Winston Reese. He testified, and he
11	was actually the Defense opted not to cross-examine him.
12	On Monday of this week he came to a pretrial and reported
13	that his sister was dying, and he wanted to know if there was a way he
14	could not do his appearance. I contacted Defense counsel and they
15	agreed we could read in his testimony. As the Court can see from the
16	transcript I provided, there literally is no cross and I think that's it.
17	MR. BASHOR: Yeah, Judge, given his extremely limited
18	amount of interaction and having not touched the vehicle, and his
19	personal circumstances and the brevity of his testimony, we agreed that
20	for only this witness we could do that.
21	THE COURT: Okay. And you didn't cross-examine him
22	when he was here last time?
23	MR. BASHOR: Correct.
24	THE COURT: Okay.
25	MS. WECKERLY: And then I just as part of that. I believe

1	there is a not through the reader, but there is a stipulation then to
2	admit photos 138, 139 and 140, which was the car, you know, where he
3	observed it.
4	THE COURT: Okay. 138 and 140 hold on just one moment.
5	MS. WECKERLY: 138, 139 and 140.
6	THE COURT: Okay.
7	MS. WECKERLY: And the CSA is here, so we can start. And l
8	believe I just got a text from Dr. Gavin, so she's on her way here, so we
9	should be fine.
10	THE COURT: Okay. I'm just going to give Mr. Bashor a
11	minute to eat his lunch.
12	MR. BASHOR: I'm sorry.
13	THE COURT: Oh, no. You're fine. Mr. Bashor, do you have
14	any objection to the photos that are Exhibits 138, 139 and 140
15	MR. BASHOR: No.
16	THE COURT: which were admitted through the
17	MR. BASHOR: Right.
18	THE COURT: Mr. Reese the last time?
19	MR. BASHOR: Exactly. It's just three angles of the vehicle,
20	Judge. That's fine.
21	THE COURT: Okay. 138 through 140 will be admitted.
22	MS. WECKERLY: Thank you.
23	THE COURT: Without objection.
24	[State's Exhibits 138, 139 and 140 admitted into evidence]
25	THE COURT: Okay. Anything else we need to do outside the

1	presence?	
2		MS. WECKERLY: No, Your Honor, or not on behalf of the
3	State.	
4		MR. BASHOR: Can I have one minute, Your Honor?
5		THE COURT: Yeah. Go ahead.
6		MR. BASHOR: Thank you, Judge.
7		THE COURT: One second.
8		[Pause]
9		THE COURT: All right. Okay. Are you guys ready for the
10	jury?	
1		MS. WECKERLY: Yes.
12		THE COURT: All right. Bring them in, Barry.
13		THE COURT: Mr. Albright, do you have your mask?
14		MR. ALBRIGHT: Yes, ma'am.
15		THE COURT: Sorry.
16		MR. ALBRIGHT: That's all right. I was going to
17		THE COURT: Every now and then I've got to be the mask
18	police.	
19		MR. ALBRIGHT: Yep.
20		THE MARSHAL: All rise for the jury.
21		[Jury in at 1:28 p.m.]
22		THE MARSHAL: All present, Your Honor.
23		THE COURT: Okay. You may all be seated.
24		Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. We are back on the
25	record in C	-313919 State of Nevada v Vernon Newson Ir May the

1	record re	flect Mr. Newson is present with his attorneys, deputy district
2	attorneys	on behalf of the State.
3		Both parties stipulate to the presence of our jury?
4		MS. WECKERLY: Yes, Your Honor.
5		MR. BASHOR: Yes, Your Honor.
6		THE COURT: Okay. State, are you prepared to call your next
7	witness?	
8		MS. WECKERLY: Yes, Your Honor. The State calls
9	Dana Mai	rks.
10		[Pause]
11		THE MARSHAL: Ma'am, I'll just ask you to remain standing,
12	face the M	Madam Clerk and raise your right hand, please.
13		DANA MARKS, STATE'S WITNESS, SWORN
14		THE CLERK: Please be seated, stating your full name,
15	spelling y	your first and last names for the record.
16		THE WITNESS: Dana Marks, D-A-N-A M-A-R-K-S.
17		DIRECT EXAMINATION
18	BY MS. W	VECKERLY:
19	Q	How are you employed?
20	A	With the City of North Las Vegas Police Department.
21	Q	What do you do for North Las Vegas?
22	A	I'm the supervisor of the crime scene unit.
23	Q	And as the supervisor of the Crime Scene Unit, what does
24	that mean	n that you do day-to-day?
25	A	Supervise the other crime scene analysts, go out on calls to

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assist them. If needed, I could go to my own calls, if needed. Approve reports, review property records. Again, if I'm needed out in the field, I can get out there.

- Q How long have you worked in the -- as the supervisor?
- A For the last four years.
- Q And prior to that I assume you were a crime scene analyst as well?
  - A Yes, ma'am.
  - Q And then you tested or were selected to be the supervisor?
  - A Yes, ma'am.
- Q As a crime scene analyst, what kind of training do you have to do?
- A I have an associate's degree in forensic technology. I also have been through a CSI academy. Annually, I do training to advance and keep on top of what's the latest in forensics. I have over a thousand different cases under my belt that I've done, ranging from burglaries to homicides.
- Q Now, there are various duties for crime scene analysts, depending on where they're responding to; is that fair?
  - A Yes, ma'am.
- Q Some crime scene analysts in a case would be assigned to go to the scene itself?
  - A Yes.
- Q And others may be assigned, or their duties may be to go to the hospital, and others may go to the autopsy?

A Yes.

Q In this particular case were you the crime scene analyst that handled the autopsy of the victim?

A Yes, I was.

Q And as the crime scene analyst who attends the autopsy, what do you do, what is your role when the autopsy is taking place?

A When we get there, we have to assure that the body bag is still sealed; no one has entered or opened up the body bag. So that's our number one job, is to make sure it's still sealed. Photograph that, document that it is still sealed.

Once that seal is broke open, we'll open up the body bag and we pretty much go through a series of documentation. Show the condition of what's inside that body bag, and as each layer is unfolded, continue to

document with photographs to show what's there.

If there's any items of evidence that need to be collected, photograph it, then we'll collect it. We work alongside with the forensic technician at the coroner's office.

Q And obviously the purpose of making sure there's no seal broken on the body bag itself is to have the most pristine conditions on which -- by which the doctor could do the examination?

A Correct. From scene to when the doctor sees the body.

Q Okay. And then I think you said that you photograph the body sort of in layers, like how it initial -- how the body initially appears, and then as clothing is removed and that sort of thing?

A Yes, ma'am.

1	Q	You said you worked in conjunction with technicians that
2	work at the	e Medical Examiner's office. Do they take photos
3	simultaneo	ously or at the same time as maybe yourself would?
4	A	They do.
5	Q	And is that because they maintain their own photographs
6	separate a	nd apart from the various police departments?
7	A	Yes.
8	Q	And I think you mentioned this as well. If there's evidence
9	collected a	t the autopsy, it would be your job to be the one who
10	impounds	it?
11	A	Correct.
12	Q	Okay. On this particular case we've established that you
13	were the c	rime scene analyst who was assigned to do the autopsy, and
14	that would	mean that you did the photographs and also took custody of
15	the eviden	ce at the scene
16	A	Yes.
17	Q	or at the autopsy; is that fair?
18	A	Yes, ma'am.
19		MS. WECKERLY: Your Honor, may I approach the witness?
20		THE COURT: Yes.
21	BY MS. W	ECKERLY:
22	Q	Ma'am, I'm going to show you two groups of photographs.
23	This is Sta	te's 109 through 136. If you could just look through those and
24	let me kno	w when you're done.

[Witness reviews photographs]

1	BY MS. W	ECKERLY:
2	Q	Do those appear to be photographs associated with the
3	autopsy th	at you attended for this case?
4	A	Yes. Some are mine and some are the forensic tech's.
5	Q	But are they an accurate portrayal of what the autopsy
6	looked like	and what the individual looked like?
7	A	Yes, it is.
8		MS. WECKERLY: State moves to admit 109 through 136.
9		THE COURT: Any objection to 109 through 136?
10		MR. BASHOR: No, Your Honor.
11		THE COURT: 109 through 136 will be admitted.
12		MS. WECKERLY: Thank you. And for the record, they were
13	shown to I	Defense counsel prior to us starting.
14		THE COURT: Okay.
15		[State's Exhibits 109 through 136 admitted into evidence]
16	BY MS. WECKERLY:	
17	Q	Ma'am, I'd next like you to look at 150 to 158. Just let me
18	know when	n you're done with those, please.
19		[Witness reviews document]
20	BY MS. W	ECKERLY:
21	Q	Do you recognize those?
22	A	Ido.
23	Q	And are these photographs you took of the victim's hands, as
24	well as an item of clothing?	
2.5	۸	Vac

1		MS. WECKERLY: State moves to admit 150 to 158.
2		THE COURT: Any objection to 150 through 158?
3		MR. BASHOR: No, Your Honor.
4		THE COURT: 150 through 158 will be admitted.
5		[State's Exhibits 150 through 158 admitted into evidence]
6	BY MS. W	ECKERLY:
7	Q	Okay. I think your screen should be on. I'm going to put on
8	the overh	ead what's been admitted as 150. Obviously we're looking at
9	the victim	in this case, but you're taking the picture of her hand?
10	A	Correct.
11	Q	And that would be her right hand?
12	A	Yes.
13	Q	Okay. And as a matter of course, as a crime scene analyst at
14	an autops	y, there's an attempt made to document the condition of the
15	victim's h	ands in normal conditions?
16	A	Correct.
17	Q	This is State's 151. That's just another view of her hand, or
18	sort of her thumb?	
19	A	Correct. The webbing of the hand.
20	Q	Okay. This is 152, and that's the palm of the hand?
21	A	Correct.
22	Q	Next I'm going to put on the overhead State's 153. And
23	obviously	we've switched hands now. This is the this would be the left
24	hand?	
25	A	Correct.

1	Q	Looking at that, there appears to be an injury on sort of the
2	certainly th	he middle finger, but other fingers as well?
3	A	Yes.
4	Q	Let me get a closer view of that. When you examined that,
5	did you fir	nd any items of evidentiary note?
6	A	I did.
7	Q	I'm going to put on the overhead State's 156. It's a closer
8	view of the	at those fingers. And can you tell the members of the jury,
9	as a crime	scene analyst, what do you see when you're looking at that
10	photo?	
11	A	Not only do I see the injuries to the left index finger and the
12	left middle	e finger, but obviously in the knuckle region of the index finger,
13	you see w	hat looks like metal. That stood out. And then when we
14	examined	a little bit closer to the left middle finger, there was also what
15	looked like a piece of metal there.	
16	Q	And those pieces of metal, would they have been collected at
17	the autopsy?	
18	A	Yes, ma'am.
19	Q	And you would have been the person that encountered
20	them?	
21	A	Yes, ma'am.
22	Q	I'm going to put on the overhead now State's 155. It's the
23	same hand, but this is like the I think you said the webbing and the	
24	thumb area?	

Correct.

A

1	Q	And do you see an injury as well on her left thumb?
2	A	Yes, there is.
3	Q	And this is State's 154. Is that a view of the palm area of her
4	left hand?	
5	A	It is.
6	Q	It looks like on her wrist there is a medical band or
7	identificati	on bracelet from a hospital?
8	A	Yes.
9	Q	Did this individual go to a hospital prior to coming to the
10	Medical Examiner's office?	
11	A	She did.
12	Q	At the time you attended the autopsy, had she been
13	identified, do you recall?	
14	A	I don't recall.
15	Q	Okay. As part of the autopsy, I think we discussed that you
16	photograph and impound any clothing that's associated with her?	
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	This is State's 157. Well, I'll put it this way. Looking at that,
19	that's obviously a bra, but what is of what do you note when you see	
20	when you see that item?	
21	A	Photographing the overall condition of the bra, not only to
22	notate that	there is apparent blood on it, but there also is apparent bulle
23	holes.	
24	0	And I'm putting on the overhead now State's 158. It's

probably obvious, but do you see the bullet holes when you look at that

part of the bra itself? 1 2 Α Yes. And those are the defects in the middle of it? 3 Q 4 I believe this is -- yeah. Yeah. If you want me to notate it, I Α 5 can --I think there's a mouse up there that you might be able to 6 Q 7 kind of point for our jury. 8 Α It doesn't want to go up. Coming right about there --9 Q Okay. 10 -- was a hole that was notated. Α 11 Uh-huh. Q 12 There is a hole notated here, and if I can get -- there's a small 13 hole here, and then just to the right of that. And then I'm not sure from 14 the photo if that is just blood or if that is another hole. 15 Q Okay. But that's obviously why this photograph is taken, to 16 note the defects in the item, the garment that are associated with 17 gunshot wounds? 18 Yes. Α 19 I'm going to now put on the overhead State's 135. Can you Q 20 explain to the members of the jury what that -- what that is, or what's 21 depicted in that photograph? 22 The three copper looking pieces are going to be the copper Α 23 jacketing of a bullet. The piece to the left is more going to be part of the 24 lead part of the bullet.

25

Q

And those were taken out of the victim at autopsy and then

1	they're handed over to you?		
2	A	Yes, ma'am.	
3	Q	And then if there's any further testing done, that's done by a	
4	firearms e	expert?	
5	A	Yes.	
6	Q	This is State's 136. Is that just another piece of ballistics	
7	evidence that was recovered at autopsy?		
8	A	It is.	
9		MS. WECKERLY: Thank you very much. I will pass the	
10	witness, Your Honor.		
11		THE COURT: Cross?	
12		MR. BASHOR: Yes, Your Honor.	
13		CROSS-EXAMINATION	
14	BY MR. BASHOR:		
15	Q	Good afternoon, Supervisor Marks.	
16	A	Good afternoon.	
17	Q	How are you?	
18	A	Good. Thank you.	
19	Q	Okay. Just a few questions. So it's my understanding that	
20	you impounded three pieces of clothing; is that correct?		
21	A	Yes.	
22	Q	One and I don't know if jeggings is the word, you might	
23	have mea	nt leggings, mid-rise leggings with belt; do you recall that?	
24	A	Ido.	
25	Q	And you had noted that that was in all likelihood cut by	

1	medical?	
2	A	Yes.
3	Q	And you also impounded a pair of panties or underwear as
4	well, corre	ct?
5	A	Correct.
6	Q	And again, you noted that those were cut by medical?
7	A	Yes.
8	Q	So the damage to those two articles of clothing were using a
9	sharp object, such as scissors?	
10	A	Correct.
11	Q	And then we've seen in display that you collected a bra; is
12	that correct?	
13	A	Yes, sir.
14	Q	And we did note that you identified some holes in that bra,
15	but again,	you noted that it was cut by medical?
16	A	Correct.
17	Q	And again, that would be a sharp scissor-like object?
18	A	Yes.
19		MR. BASHOR: The Court's indulgence.
20		[Pause]
21		MR. BASHOR: Thank you. Pass the witness.
22		THE COURT: Any redirect?
23		MS. WECKERLY: No redirect, Your Honor.
24		THE COURT: Okay. Do the ladies and gentlemen of the jury
25	have any q	uestions for this witness? Seeing no response, ma'am, you

1	are excuse	d. Thank you very much for your testimony here today.
2		MS. MARKS: Thank you, Your Honor.
3		THE COURT: You're welcome.
4		MS. WECKERLY: Your Honor, may I just check to see if our
5	witness arr	ived?
6		THE COURT: Yes.
7		[Pause]
8		MS. WECKERLY: She is here, Your Honor. The State calls
9	Dr. Gavin.	
0		THE COURT: Okay.
11		THE MARSHAL: Ma'am, I'd just ask you to remain standing,
12	face the Ma	adam Clerk and raise your right hand.
13		DR. LISA GAVIN, STATE'S WITNESS, SWORN
14		THE CLERK: Please be seated, stating your full name,
15	spelling yo	ur first and last name for the record
16		THE WITNESS: Good afternoon. I'm Dr. Lisa Gavin, L-I-S-A,
17	G-A-V-I-N.	
18		THE COURT: State, whenever you're ready.
19		MS. WECKERLY: Thank you.
20		DIRECT EXAMINATION
21	BY MS. WI	ECKERLY:
22	Q	Dr. Gavin, how are you employed?
23	A	I am a forensic pathologist, medical examiner here in
24	Clark Coun	ty.
25	0	How long have you worked as a medical examiner?

1 A little over 12 years. Almost 13 this September. Α 2 Q And that's in Clark County? 3 Correct. Α 4 What is your education and training background that allows Q 5 you to work as a medical examiner? I went to medical school at the University of Connecticut 6 Α 7 School of Medicine. I did a pathology residency at Hartford Hospital in 8 Connecticut. I did a surgical pathology fellowship at Hartford Hospital in 9 Connecticut. 10 I did a forensic pathology fellowship at the Office of the Medical 11 Investigator in New Mexico and then I came here to Clark County. I am --12 have a medical license in the State of Nevada, and I'm board certified in 13 anatomic pathology and in forensic pathology. 14 And are you the only medical examiner at the Clark County Q Medical Examiner's office? 15 16 No. Α 17 How many doctors work there? Q 18 Currently we have, just as of this week, four full-time doctors Α 19 and we have several locum tenens that come in and help out with cases. 20 And what does locum tenens mean? Q Locum tenens is a practicing forensic pathologist who may 21 Α 22 be practicing in another office or do private consultations who will come 23 into our office, who is licensed in our state and is board certified, and 24 then will assist in doing cases of the caseloads that we have.

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Q

Can you explain to the members of the jury what the general

procedure is when conducting an autopsy?

A In general, when a body is identified, we'll receive a call at the coroner's office. And if needed, our investigators will go out to the scene.

Our investigators are independent of any law enforcement or public defender or district attorney or hospitals. We are our own separate agency, so we have our own investigators that will go to the scene of where the person or body is identified.

If the circumstances surrounding that situation is considered suspicious or suspect in some way, that body will obviously be evidence and that body will be placed in what we call the sealed body bag.

The way we seal a body bag is you zip together the two eyelets and then we put a seal through -- plastic seal through those eyelets and clamp it shut and take photographs of it at the scene being intact, and then when it arrives in our office being intact, to demonstrate that the body was maintained as evidence.

Then once the body comes into our office, if it's under the suspicious circumstances that I alluded to, we will go through a detailed processing of that body, and we kind of do it in layers.

We'll take pictures of the body as it has been put into the bag.

Then we'll take complete photographs of the body, whether it's clothed or unclothed. Then we will take pictures of the body if it's in a dirty state, with blood or something like that on it. Then we'll clean up -- clean that off and take pictures of the body while it's clean.

And then we'll identify in that process any type of injuries that

have occurred to that individual, or perhaps even identifying marks and scars or anything that we see on the body surface.

At that point in time we go into what most people consider the classic autopsy process, where we begin the evisceration process, where we'll cut into the body and make the Y-incision to look at the internal organs, look for injuries to the internal organs, look for any kind of pathology to the internal organs.

Likewise, we'll cut around the scalp and saw the skull to remove the brain and look for any injuries to that or any pathology to that as well. During that process we may take various specimens. So we'll take tissue samples, we'll take blood samples or other things for possible further consultation or investigation, depending on what the nature of the case is.

We also will look -- kind of look at medical records as necessary or look at other things that will help us to make the determination of the cause of death and the manner of death, and that varies from case-to-case in terms of what the breadth of that is.

Q And at the Clark County Medical Examiner's office is each case given sort of a unique identifying number?

A Yes. The case number is given, and that case number is carried throughout most of our photographs and carried throughout all of our reports. And why I say most of our photographs is, you know, you'll see some of our photographs are perspective shots in which you'll have, say, a photo of an entire arm with our placard number in it, but as you're trying to focus in on closer injuries, the camera will tend to focus

on the number rather than on the injury, so we have to remove the placard, but you'll always have a perspective shot to go with that.

- Q So in a typical autopsy there is a case number assigned and there is photographs taken, and they're sort of kept with that case number?
  - A That's correct.
  - Q And is there typically an autopsy report prepared?
- A Yes. And, oh, pardon me, but in addition, we also do radiographs of our decedents as well. So nearly all of our bodies will get radiographs, not all of them, but particularly suspicious cases we'll get radiographs.
  - Q And radiographs would be what we would call x-rays?
  - A Yes.
- Q Okay. And then there would be a toxicology screen as well, usually?
  - A Yes.
- Q And all of that is all documented or kept within a file under that unique case number?
  - A That's correct.
- Q At the Clark County Medical Examiner's office, I think you mentioned there are about four or five doctors there. Are ever called upon to review each other cases and testify about them?
- A Yes, we'll review each other's cases. We have a peer review that will review cases and you'll present your case to the other doctors that are present and discuss the cases, and then generally have just to

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initial off on that review process, but only one doctor generally signs those reports.

Q And is it -- is it a common occurrence for you to testify about an autopsy conducted by another doctor?

A No, it's actually quite common for it to happen, particularly for people who have retired, some people have passed away, so you may end up having to testify on their reports and findings.

Q And in this particular case we're here about an autopsy that you yourself did not conduct; is that fair?

- A Yes.
- Q And it was done by Dr. Olsen (phonetic)?
- 2 A Correct.
  - Q And do you personally know Dr. Olsen?
- A Yes.
  - Q And did she retire?
  - A She did retire.
  - Q Okay. Does she have a -- or did she have, to your knowledge, a similar medical background; she's a medical doctor as well?
    - A Oh, yes.
  - Q And in preparation for your testimony with us this afternoon, can you tell the members of the jury what it is that you reviewed in order to testify with us?
  - A I reviewed the autopsy report, the photographs associated with the report, the toxicology report as well.

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- Q Okay. So when you are testifying with us this afternoon, it will be based on your review of those various documents and photographs, and then your opinion based on what you observed?
  - A That's correct.
- Q Now, in this case, or as part of an autopsy, is there a recording of the victim's height and weight?
- A In general there will be a measurement done when the body first arrives into our office.
  - Q And do you recall what that was for this particular victim?
- A I think roughly she was about 61 inches and roughly around 150 pounds or so.
  - Q Okay. Sixty-one inches is like five-one?
  - A Five-one.
- Q Okay. When you reviewed the photographs, can you give us like a general impression of what you observed on her externally?
  - A Yes. She had multiple gunshot wounds to her body.
- Q And did -- well, are the wounds, as you reviewed the wounds, are they separated like in an analysis of the damage done by each one?
- A In general. Most of us, when we do our gunshot wounds, we'll do them kind of top to bottom on the body, not necessarily in the order or the sequence that they occurred to the body. So we'll kind of look at the body and do like a top to bottom kind of documentation of those wounds.
  - Q Okay. And so although we're going to be discussing the

1	wounds in a particular order, that doesn't necessarily mean that's the
2	order by which they were inflicted?
3	A Oh, that's correct.
4	Q Okay. Is there a way or a means to assess, in most cases, the
5	order of the infliction of gunshot wounds?
6	A Sometimes you can have an idea of where what order they
7	may have occurred, depending on the organs that are hit and whether or
8	not that would cause a person to be instantaneously incapacitated or
9	not, but that's not always true and doesn't always happen.
10	Q Okay. So we have some photographs submitted. I'm going
11	to use those as we discuss the injuries in this case. First I'm going to put
12	on the overhead State's 109. Do you recognize, you know, what that is
13	or what that is depicting?
14	A Yes. This is the portion of the body bag that you see that's
15	blue in the background of this particular photo. And then within the
16	photo is
17	THE WITNESS: Remind me again, Your Honor, about the
18	pointer.
19	THE COURT: You have to use the mouse.
20	THE WITNESS: Okay.
21	THE COURT: Yeah, because there's another
22	THE WITNESS: It's on a circle right now.
23	THE COURT: Use the pencil. No. Right there.
24	THE WITNESS: Okay. Thanks. Thank you.

MS. WECKERLY: Thank you, Your Honor.

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THE WITNESS: Thank you. In this area you can see the eyelets of the body bag that are together, and then this plastic blue seal that we put those eyelets, demonstrating that it's intact upon arrival.

In addition, we attach to it the toe tag and on that toe tag we'll have various pieces of information, including the case number. It's a little whited out in this particular photo, but the placard that I was referring to also had the case number on it that's seen in this particular photo as well.

And then likewise, you'll have additional pieces of information present on the toe tag. At the time, the individual came in as a Doe unidentified, and then later was identified.

## BY MS. WECKERLY:

- Q Okay. And then this -- this tag also, we discussed it, has her height and weight?
  - A Correct, it does have that written on it as well.
- Q And the CCOO -- or CCCO investigator is an individual that works at the Medical Examiner's office?
  - A That's correct. That's one of our deputy investigators.
- Q I'm going to put on the overhead next State's -- oh, I think that has to be cleared before my next photo will show up.
  - THE COURT: And in order -- do you use the trash can?
  - MS. WECKERLY: Yeah.
- THE WITNESS: There we go. Okay. Thank you, Your Honor. It should be clear. I pressed the trash can.
  - THE COURT: Yeah, it's good. Oh, but that's not working.

1	MS. WECKERLY: No, no, that's not working.
2	THE COURT: Can you push the button, Ms. Weckerly?
3	MS. WECKERLY: This one?
4	THE COURT: Yeah.
5	MS. WECKERLY: Okay.
6	THE COURT: That's how we solve all of our problems.
7	MS. WECKERLY: Oh, okay.
8	THE COURT: Can you push the button again?
9	MS. WECKERLY: Okay. That's how I solve all my computer
10	problems.
11	THE COURT: There we go. Yeah, we just keep pushing the
12	button.
13	MS. WECKERLY: Okay. I'll keep doing that.
14	THE COURT: Yeah.
15	BY MS. WECKERLY:
16	Q Dr. Gavin, this is, for the record, State's 110. What is the
17	purpose of this photograph?
18	A This photograph occurs at the end of our processing that I
19	referred to earlier, and this is after we've cleaned up the body and then
20	we do a face shot, which is considered an identification shot. Obviously
21	with the placard present and then kind of towels wrapped around the
22	face, and this is considered an identification photo.
23	Q And this is the number right here that's the case number that
24	was on the tag, as will as will be depicted in various photographs?
25	A Correct.

Q Next I'm going to show you State's 111 that I -- you call it a radiograph, I call it an x-ray. What do -- what can you see when you look at that image?

A This is a radiograph of the head and neck. Again, the case number is present within the radiograph up towards the top, just below where I drew the line just now, and that corresponds, again, to the case number to which we're referring. And then within this radiograph, just above the right shoulder, you can see a projectile missile or a bullet in the right shoulder subcutaneous tissues.

Q Thank you. Can you do the trash and I'll -- okay. This is State's 112. That's just further down to the torso area?

A This again is a radiograph of the chest and also demonstrates the radiopaque missile, bullet, that's present in the right upper shoulder.

- Q Can you do the trash again?
- A I'm sorry.
- Q Okay. Next this is 113.

A This is a radiograph of the right upper extremity predominantly. And in addition to seeing that radiopaque missile to which we referred in the right shoulder subcutaneous area, you also demonstrate additional radiopaque fragments present in the region of the right arm, as well as a fracture of the right humerus. And you can see multiple bony fragments in addition, adjacent to that as well.

Q Thank you. Okay. So we're going to move into the external examination. This will be State's 115. That -- well, why don't you

describe. What are we looking at in that photograph?

A This is the upper portion of the chest and head, demonstrating some of the gunshot wounds that are present of the body. In particular, there's a gunshot wound of the right cheek here and that -- actually, you do like the pathways at this time?

Q I'm going to get a closer view of that one, so we'll come back to that.

A Okay. And in addition, there's another re-entrance gunshot wound down on the chest, upper chest area. And then there are some exit wounds that are present on the right shoulder, or anterior chest area. And then there are additional wounds towards the side that we'll have other photos of.

- Q Okay. This is State's 117. Is it better this way?
- A Yes.

- Q Okay. This is State's 117. Ithink you were just beginning to discuss that injury?
  - A Yes.
- Q Okay. And can you -- I guess when we're looking at 117, describe for the members of the jury or point out where the entrance is and the path.

A The gunshot wound of the right cheek enters into the right cheek and then exits out the right side of the neck, and then re-enters into the right aspect of the chest. And then this is where that missile comes to rest in the right shoulder area. So it comes across essentially from her kind of front to back and downward, and slightly from her left

to her right.

Q Okay. So I want to -- you said a lot there. This particular injury travels from sort of her face out of the neck and then back into sort of the chest, collarbone area?

- A That's correct.
- Q And then it actually ultimately ends up in her shoulder?
- A Correct.
  - Q And I think you said there was a downward trajectory to it?
  - A That's correct.
  - Q What does that mean?

A That means anatomically on the body that is the path that the missile or bullet took through the body. So that doesn't refer to where the muzzle was, where the person holding the gun was. That doesn't refer to where they are, it just refers to where the bullet is entering into the body and how it's traversing through the body.

- Q And is the assumption an upright person?
- A In general, the assumption is the anatomic position, which is a person, we'll say, standing, with their feet facing you, their arms down at their side and their palms facing forward.
- Q Okay. And so this traveled down and does -- is there a directionality to it front to back or --

A Yes. It goes from the front, with the face area, to the back where the -- back shoulder area where the missile is recovered. And in addition, starts from somewhat of the left side of the body and heads towards the right side of the body of the person.

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- Q Okay. And then I think you said the missile was ultimately recovered from within the body?
  - A Correct.
- Q I'm going to put on the overhead -- thank you. This is State's 116. I have a closer view, but just so we're oriented, can you point to where in the body that was recovered?
  - A That missile's recovered from the right shoulder region.
- Q And this is -- this is State's 1-- oops. This is State's 118.

  Does that depict the shoulder region that you were talking about?
- A Yes. There's a tattoo on that region and just beneath that is where the missile was retrieved.
- Q Okay. And you can see -- you can actually see it in the image itself?
  - A Yes. It's -- I'll draw a circle around it.
  - Q And then what happens to that item of evidence?
- A Once that's collected, we clean it off, take a photograph of it removed from the body, and then that evidence is given to the crime scene analyst that's present at the autopsy.
- Q Okay. Now, one other question I wanted to ask you about that, this first wound, and I'm going to put on the overhead State's 119. This appears to be a closer view of her face, but also the entry area of the wound that you were just describing?
- A This is the wound I described previously at the beginning of our entrance wound. So this is the first one that goes into the cheek and then traverses through the cheek out the neck, but does end up being

that missile. So this entrance wound is where the bullet first went into the body.

And what's unique about this particular entrance is you can see some of these smaller dots around the wound itself. So in the center is the entrance wound that I have a little semi-circle around, and then

adjacent to that there are several of these smaller dots.

It won't let me dot, but I'll draw little lines next to some of them.

But you can see some of them all around that area of the wound. That's called stippling.

Stippling occurs when the gunpowder doesn't have time to burn off before it hits its target. And so as it hits into the skin target, it will actually burn or abrade into the skin area and cause this pattern that you see around where that missile first entered, around that center wound, and that suggests a closer range from the muzzle to the actual target, the target being the cheek in this case, in the -- in this instance, and that's when you have stippling being present.

Q And how close does a muzzle have to be in order for stippling to be deposited?

A In order to specifically determine that, you really need to look at the weapon and the ammunition that's used, but in general, testing has been done on various hand weapons and rifled weapons. This would need to be at least less than 24 inches, but not contact up against the body -- [indiscernible] itself. So you're talking about a shorter, smaller range of fire, and it's a kind of intermediate range that we call.

Q Okay. So 24 or under, 24 inches or under?

1 A Or under, yes. 2 Q Okay. And then you see that -- it's that just those little 3 burned pieces, I guess, onto the skin? 4 And that's the gun powder burning into the skin or abrading 5 into the skin as it hits it. Okay. So going back to -- did you --6 Q 7 I did. Α Thanks. So going back to State's 117, all of this is gunshot 8 O wound A, right, or what --9 10 Α Yeah, we -- the first one that we call -- we can call it A, yes. 11 Q Okay. And that ends in that missile that's recovered up underneath 12 Α 13 that tattoo. 14 Okay. And then I'm going to put on 116. And this is the A O exit area? 15 16 A Yes. 17 Okay. Let's move on --Q And it's not an exit area. It's where the missile is recovered. 18 Α 19 Right. It's in -- it's where we saw the cut open part of the Q 20 shoulder? 21 Correct. Α Thank you for correcting me. This is State's -- next is 120, 22 Q and we see another injury, but it's to the other side of the face? 23 24 Α Correct.

And can you explain to the members of the jury what you

25

Q

see in that photograph?

A In this photograph we have a gunshot wound of the left chin area that enters into the left chin, goes out the jaw area and then reenters on the neck. And then this wound then goes in down through the chest cavity, through the left lung and then exits out the back.

Q Now, this particular injury, let me show you State's 116. Can we -- let me zoom out. You said that second one to the face exits out her back?

- A Correct.
- Q And do you see the exit?
- A Yes.
- Q And can you mark it for the members of the jury?
- A This is the exit wound that's in the kind of mid aspect of the back.
- Q Okay. Now, when it went from sort of her face, I think you said at a downward trajectory and then exits out the back, did it hit any or, you know, damage any structures within her body?

A I haven't said the trajectory yet. This one goes essentially kind of downward, and it also goes front to back as well. It actually ends up going a little bit more from the right to the -- excuse me -- from the left to the right on the -- in the body anatomically, and then it does go through the left lung.

- Q And so an injury like that, if someone sustained that type of injury to their lung, would that be independently fatal?
  - A It could be, depending on whether or not she gets to rescue

1 services in time.

Q Now, looking at the image that we have up there, which is State's 116, there's obviously -- there's obviously other gunshot injuries, but the exit is the one that's kind of not as clear or as clean a hole; is that fair?

A It looks more like a tear in the skin. It looks more like a laceration to the skin, where it's torn rather than having an abrasion color to it, and that's the qualities of an exit gunshot wound.

- Q Okay. So let me zoom out. Okay. So this is exit of B?
- A Yes.
- Q Okay. I want to show you just another image. This is State's 121. Is that a closer view of this B -- the aggregate wound B that we were just describing?
  - A This would be the exit and then re-entrance area.
  - Q And then it travels through and out her back?
  - A Correct.
- Q Okay. Next I'm going to put on the overhead State's 123.

  And can you tell us, or the members of the jury, what we're looking at in that photo?

A Now she's laying face down on the table, so from that perspective of looking at her body. And then on the -- and my apologies, jury, the mouse doesn't cooperate very quickly, so. On the left lateral aspect of her chest is an entrance gunshot wound.

- Q And where does that missile travel throughout her body?
- A That travels through the left aspect of her chest, goes

1	through he	er left lung, goes through the aorta. And the aorta is the major
2	vessel in y	your body that comes off your heart and then pumps blood into
3	the rest of	your body. So it hits the left lung, hits the aorta, hits the right
4	lung, and	then goes out the right side of the chest.
5		MR. BASHOR: Can I get the exhibit number?
6		MS. WECKERLY: Sure. 123.
7		MR. BASHOR: Thank you.
8	BY MS. W	ECKERLY:
9	Q	So this one, you describe it as I mean, hitting the aorta,
10	hitting the	lung. I mean, as a layperson that sounds like a really
11	devastatin	g injury?
12	A	Yes, it would be fatal.
13	Q	And it's sort of traveling I mean, is it I think you might
14	have said	this, but is it traveling like laterally through her, or how would
15	you descri	ibe it?
16	A	The trajectory for this goes from left to right, and it actually
17	goes sligh	tly upward.
18	Q	And where does it ultimately come out of her body?
19	A	In her chest area.
20	Q	So I'm going to put on the overhead State's 115. Are you
21	able to see	e the exit of that side one that we just saw?
22	A	Yes.
23	Q	Where is that?
24	A	So it traverses across her body and ends up exiting out here

towards the kind of right upper aspect of her chest. So it starts on that

1	left side, g	oes through the left lung, through the aorta, through the right	
2	lung, and then exits out up this area up in this right upper anterior area		
3	of her che	st. So it goes, you know, left to right and slightly upward, and	
4	m in im al d	eviation forward or back.	
5	Q	So right here is the exit of the one we just discussed?	
6	A	Correct.	
7	Q	Okay. And this is sorry this is the entrance?	
8	A	That's correct.	
9		MR. BASHOR: And, Judge, just so the record is clear, she's	
10	write I d	on't think the letter C has been read into the record here.	
11	She's mar	king these C.	
12		THE COURT: Okay.	
13		MS. WECKERLY: Yes, that is correct.	
14		THE WITNESS: That's correct, yeah. The first one that we	
15	labeled as	A was the right cheek, and then the next one they've labeled	
16	as B was t	he left cheek or chin, and then this one is the C on the left	
17	aspect of t	he chest.	
18		MS. WECKERLY: Thank you.	
19	BY MS. W	ECKERLY:	
20	Q	Let's move on. Let me find the next photo. I'm now putting	
21	on the ove	erhead what's been admitted as State's 122. Do you see the	
22	next injury	that we're discussing in that photograph?	
23	A	Yes.	
24	Q	And can you point it out to the members of our jury?	

There's -- my apologies, jurors. The mouse is not

25

A

1	cooperatin	ng again. We'll get there. There is an entrance gunshot wound
2	present or	the right mid aspect of the back.
3	Q	And where does that one travel?
4	A	That gunshot wound goes into the back, goes through the
5	right lung	, again strikes the aorta and then goes out the left anterior
6	aspect of	the chest. So this wound goes from back to front and upward,
7	and some	what right to left on the anatomical orientation of the body.
8	Q	Okay. And I think you indicated this is the oh, sorry this
9	is the entr	ance?
10	A	That's correct.
11	Q	Okay. And this
12	A	You know, you could label it D if you'd like.
13	Q	Okay. And you indicated that it travels past the aorta, or
14	damaging	it, I would assume?
15	A	Yes. It goes through the right lung and then goes through
16	the aorta a	and then goes out the left anterior aspect of the chest.
17	Q	And this is State's 115. Are we able to see the exit of that
18	one in this	s photograph?
19	A	Yes.
20	Q	And where is that?
21	A	The exit's on the left upper anterior aspect of the chest.
22	Q	And given what you described of the pathway; I assume this
23	is a fatal in	njury as well?
24	A	Yes. This also strikes the aorta as well as the lung.

And I'm going to, for the record, write exit D. I'm going back

25

Q

1	now to Sta	ate's 122. Does that depict the next gunshot wound that we
2	can discus	ss?
3	A	Yes.
4	Q	And can you point out to the members of the jury where that
5	one enters	s?
6	A	Yes. This is a gunshot wound of the left lower aspect of the
7	back.	
8	Q	And where does that one what's the trajectory of that
9	missile?	
10	A	This one traverses through the subcutaneous tissue and then
11	exits out o	of this area towards the upper mid aspect of the back.
12	Q	Okay. And when you say it traverses the subcutaneous
13	tissue, wh	en I hear that, I'm not hearing you describe like the lungs or
14	the heart	or anything like that. Does this damage any major structures,
15	this one?	
16	A	No, this one does not. It just stays underneath the skin area
17	of the bac	k, and there's the hemorrhage with that.
18	Q	And we'll label that entrance E. And it's this part is the
19	exit?	
20	A	Yes.
21	Q	Okay. Were there also gunshot wounds to her arms?
22	A	Yes.
23	Q	Let me see if I can find that. This is State's 127. What are we
24	looking at	in that photograph?
25	A	This is an entrance gunshot wound of the right upper arm.

And we had seen a corresponding x-ray of this earlier.

Q And that's where we saw the bone fragments in the -- in the radiograph or x-ray?

A Yes. In the radiograph x-ray we saw bone fragments, as well as the fragmented missile and the fractured right humerus.

Q Okay. And so can we label this one entrance for F?

A Yes.

Q What was the pathway of this projectile?

A Anatomically it goes kind of from right to left through the arm, but you don't know where that arm is within the space, as the individual is most likely moving around.

Q This is State's 128. It probably is more oriented that way. Is that sort of a closeup of her under arm or armpit area?

A Yes. That's a closeup of the armpit area. And some of these smaller lacerations, tears in the skin, and then the contusion that you see, could be related to either bony fragments, because remember, that arm was fractured in that x-ray, may or may not be related to smaller missile fragments because that missile is also somewhat fragmented from striking into that humerus.

Q And this is State's 129. Does that show the recovery of the missile from that area?

A Yes. This is cutting into that area, and you can see the all purple stuff, that's blood in that area, around that wound path. And then within that you can see the shiny object sort of in the center of this photo, and that's one of the fragments that's recovered from this area of

the missile itself.

Q Okay. So this one that enters her arm, this is where it -- you know, it doesn't exit, right?

A The missile fragments may or may not exit out of there. That could be bony fragments because it is a fragmented missile.

Q Okay. So this is sort of where F ends up?

A That, and the missile that was just shown in the previous photo with the blood in the arm.

Q Okay. I think I have one more to show you here. This is State's 130. Is that situated okay for you?

A Yes.

Q And what are we looking at in that photo?

A It's kind of a closeup shot of the right forearm. And as I mentioned before, the placard usually can't be it in very well because it doesn't focus nicely on it, but this is a closeup of the right arm, and then there's a through and through gunshot wound of that right forearm.

Q And so this would be G, not necessarily in the order, but the -- I guess the number of injuries we have, this is the last --

A That's the next letter we are in -- in labeling right now.

Q Okay. And can you tell me, looking at that, which one is the entrance?

A I believe this outer one is the entrance, upper one on this particular photo, because of the abrasion that's on it. And then this is more of a tear out of the skin, that's in the lower portion of the photo, for this particular angle is a little off.

3 Yes. Α 4 Q 5 to be her left hand? Correct. 6 Α 7 Q 8 9 10 11 here. There we go. 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 Q 19 Α 20 Q 21 22 Α That's correct. 23 Q 24 Α

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- Now, as part of your preparation for your testimony did you O also look at photos of the victim's hands?
- I'm putting on the overhead now State's 131. That appears
  - And what type of injury do you see on that hand?
- There's a mix of some injury on here. When this gets cleaned up a little bit, you can see -- and my apologies, jurors, the mouse isn't cooperating at the moment. We'll get it cooperating in a second

Towards this center area of the middle finger where I've just drawn the mark is actually a grazed gunshot wound in that area. There's also some abrasions that are on the surface of it as well.

There are some that are suggestive of stippling, but it's not as clear because there's some mixed abrasion on there. So it's not clear from my eye that there's definitive stippling on it, but there is abrasion on it.

- Okay. And an abrasion is what?
- Abrasion is a scrape on the skin.
- Okay. And there may or may not be stippling, but you're not convinced one way or the other?
  - Okay. Can you clear -- thank you. This is State's 132.
- This is the left hand again. This is the palmar surface of the left hand. And there's some incised wounds, so like a sharp injury that's

occurred to the skin surface that's resulted in a couple of cuts, if you will, on the palmar surface.

And I will try to get the pen to function on the computer so I can point it out to you. There's one up here near the thumb, and then there's a little bit on the palm as well.

Q Okay. Aside from the injuries that we've just discussed, were there other abrasions noted on her body?

A She had had a few scattered on the chest, and then one I think was on the face as well.

Q Okay. She did get medical -- if she had gotten medical treatment at the scene and then as she was transported, we wouldn't know if it was -- the abrasions were the result of, you know, kind of being worked on on the ground, or who knows; would that be fair?

A It could -- some of these injuries that we pointed out -- obviously the gunshot wounds are not related to that event. The smaller injuries that you have, where you have some of these abrasions or scrapes that are on the skin, may or may not be related to the surface upon which she was found.

So that could be a possibility, but that could also be related to some of the graze wounds that I discussed earlier, particularly of the hand area.

Q So aside from the hand, how many gunshot wounds does she have? That -- because that one's a graze, right?

- A That one's a graze. She has seven gunshot wounds.
- Q Okay. In addition to looking through the photographs and

1	reviewing	the report, did you also review a toxicology report associated
2	with this v	ictim?
3	A	Yes.
4	Q	And what was notable or what did you take note of in the
5	toxicology	report?
6	A	She had methamphetamine and I believe hydrocodone
7	present in	her system, as well as the metabolites.
8	Q	Now, hydrocodone, what is that?
9	A	It's an opiate, like a painkiller.
10	Q	Is that sometimes prescribed by a doctor for pain or
11	something	; like that?
12	A	Yes, it could be.
13	Q	The level of hydrocodone, was that like a therapeutic level or
14	was that a	high level; how would you describe it?
15	A	It was not considered a lethal level.
16	Q	You also mentioned there was methamphetamine and
17	amphetam	ine found?
18	A	Yes.
19	Q	Was that found in well, in what substance of her body?
20	A	Because she had bled out so much from all of these gunshot
21	wounds, w	ve had to use liver tissue to test the toxicology. So the testing
22	is done on	the liver tissue, and the methamphetamine and the
23	hydrocodo	one and metabolites were identified in the liver tissue.
24	Q	Now, normally is that toxicology done on the blood?

A

Normally it's done on the blood.

Q What is the reason for doing it -- like the preference being the blood?

A We try to use the peripheral blood, which is in a person that's deceased, probably the closest that we can get to what it would be if you went currently as a living person to get your blood drawn and tested. So we try to work with the peripheral blood on the decedents for the -- as accurate a measurement as to what it is in life, while they're alive, versus once they've died.

Q And so the first choice would normally be blood, but she happened to have bled out?

A That's correct.

Q So then you move to liver tissue, I think you said was what the analysis was done on?

A Yes. We could -- we typically will go to liver tissue, but you can use other substances as well.

Q And can you give us some sort of correlation or how would you explain a measurement in blood versus a measurement in liver tissue?

A In liver tissue it can represent some drugs that have been metabolized and it may not be as accurate as to the acute use, the use that may have happened at the time of death. There may have been some metabolism that's occurring and it's the liver that generally does a lot of the metabolizing.

So you can have the numbers look spuriously elevated than they really are within the peripheral blood. So you have to kind of account for

1	that in you	er analysis, and many of the textbooks that we utilize look at
2	those kind	of extremes, if you will, that you can see in those different
3	substance	S.
4	Q	So if you wanted to know what substance someone was
5	under at th	ne time of their death, the most accurate reading would be
6	blood, in t	erms of timing, I guess?
7	A	Accurate we can get accurate readings because accurate
8	talks abou	t what the measurement is, what the concentration is within
9	the with	in the substance itself. Trying to get as close as we can to
10	what migh	t be present in a living individual or that particular living
11	individual	we prefer to use the blood as the sample for that.
12	Q	But if you don't have blood available, you move on to
13	another tis	ssue sample, or something like that?
14	A	Correct.
15	Q	In your review of all of the materials, have you formed an
16	opinion re	garding the cause of death of this individual?
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	And what is that?
19	A	She died of multiple gunshot wounds.
20	Q	And do you have an opinion regarding the manner?
21	A	Yes.
22	Q	And what is that?
23	A	Homicide.

25

THE COURT: Cross.

MS. WECKERLY: Thank you. I will pass the witness.

1	MR. SHAYGAN-FATEMI: Thank you, Your Honor.					
2	[Pause]					
3	CROSS-EXAMINATION					
4	BY MR. SHAY	YGAN-FATEMI:				
5	Q H	Tello, Dr. Gavin.				
6	A H	Tello.				
7	Q H	fow are you?				
8	A I'	m well.				
9	Q Y	ou would agree that the primary responsibility of a coroner				
10	is to determin	ne the cause and manner of death, correct?				
11	A Y	es.				
12	Q A	nd you would agree that an autopsy is an important				
13	component in determining that cause or manner of death?					
14	A Y	es.				
15	Q A	nd an autopsy is a postmortem examination to discover the				
16	cause of death or the extent of disease, correct?					
17	A A	nd I think the postmortem examination could be a little				
18	broader, in that there are some instances where you can do your					
19	evaluation based on an external examination and you don't necessarily					
20	need to do an internal examination.					
21	And then likewise, sometimes you can base it on information					
22	regarding medical records and you may not even need to view the body					
23	per se. So there's a broader area in which we can utilize information to					
24	determine cause of death and manner of death.					
25	$\bigcap$ $\Delta$	s nart of an autonsy a coroner will obtain samples of hody				

fluids and tissues for analysis, correct? 1 2 Α Yes. 3 And also part of that autopsy is to perform toxicology testing Q 4 in search for drugs, alcohol, other poisonous substances? 5 Yes. In general, we'll do a somewhat targeted analysis, 6 depending upon the nature of the case, in terms of what we're going to 7 look for regarding toxicology specimens and our testing. 8 And, Dr. Gavin, you had mentioned to Ms. Weckerly that you 9 did not actually perform the autopsy in this case, correct? 10 Α That's correct. 11 Okay. But you were asked to review materials in regards to Q 12 this autopsy performed on Ms. McNeil? 13 Α That's correct. 14 And it's safe to say you reviewed the autopsy report? Q 15 Α Yes. And you, just to clarify what Ms. Weckerly was saying, you 16 Q 17 did find the cause and manner to be a homicide? 18 The cause of death is the multiple gunshot wounds. The Α 19 manner of death is the homicide. 20 O In the world of forensic pathology, a homicide is defined as a 21 death at the hands of another, correct? 22 Yes. In general you call it a death at the hands of another, Α 23 but it could also be an omission that's resulted in someone -- an 24 omission of action that's resulted in their death as well.

But just to be clear and we don't confuse the men and

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Q

women of the jury, you are not making a conclusion today on how the law characterizes a particular homicide?

- A That's correct.
- Q So in other words, you don't conclude whether it's a murder, a manslaughter?
  - A That's correct.
- Q Ms. Weckerly did talk to you a little bit about the toxicology report. I want to bring your attention to that. So Ms. McNeil was tested for methamphetamine?
- A We did a testing of a -- for a basic toxicology analysis, which looks at common drugs of abuse, and methamphetamine was detected along with its metabolite amphetamine.
- Q Can you explain to the men and women of the jury what a nanogram/gram is?
- A Nanograms are a concentration that we're looking at of the drug compound. And then the grams are the grams, in this case, of liver tissue, in which that was measured.
- Q So in other words, in a little bit of a simpler way, it's the concentration of methamphetamine in the blood of the individual being tested?
- A It's -- in this case it's the concentration of methamphetamine detected in that liver tissue that was taken from that individual.
- Q And the minimum amount of methamphetamine which will show on the report is 20 nanograms per gram, correct?
  - A Yes.

1	Q	And the toxicology report that you reviewed for Ms. McNeil			
2	had 1600 nanograms per gram of methamphetamine in her system,				
3	correct?				
4	A	That's correct.			
5	Q	And that would be almost 80 times the reporting limit,			
6	correct?				
7	A	That's correct.			
8	Q	And methamphetamine is a DEA Schedule II stimulant,			
9	correct?				
10	A	Yes, it's a stimulant.			
11	Q	And it causes aggressive behavior?			
12	A	Yes, it can.			
13	Q	And it can cause hallucinations?			
14	A	Yes, it can.			
15	Q	And it can cause irrational reactions?			
16	A	It can.			
17	Q	And Dr. Gavin, you testified that in addition to the			
18	methamphetamine Ms. McNeil also had hydrocodone in her system,				
19	correct?				
20	A	That's correct.			
21	Q	And hydrocodone is a narcotic used to treat pain, correct?			
22	A	That's correct.			
23	Q	And the minimum amount of hydrocodone which will show			
24	on this toxicology report is a hundred nanograms per gram, correct?				

Yes, I believe so.

25

A

1	Q	And Ms. McNeil had 215 nanograms per gram, per the
2	report?	
3	A	Yes.
4	Q	And Ms. McNeil also had hydromorphone in her system as
5	well, corre	ct?
6	A	That's a metabolite of the hydrocodone.
7	Q	Hydromorphone is also known as Dilaudid, correct?
8	A	That's correct. It can be given separately. In this case it
9	serves as a	a metabolite with the numbers. You have the parent
10	compound	and then you have lesser of the other. And then the
11	dihydroco	deine as well as another metabolite.
12	Q	Can you say with absolute certainty that the hydromorphone
13	that was fo	ound was a metabolite of the hydrocodone?
14	A	With the dihydrocodeine it's more likely than not that it's a
15	metabolite	».
16	Q	More likely than not, is not absolutely certain though,
17	correct?	
18	A	That's correct.
19	Q	So in other words, if Dilaudid was ingested at an earlier time
20	and it's we	eaned off, that could also be a potential situation, correct?
21	A	That's correct.
22		MR. SHAYGAN-FATEMI: Okay. Thank you for your time.
23	Thank you	, Your Honor.
24		THE COURT: Okay. Any redirect?
25		MS. WECKERLY: Just briefly, please.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. WECKERLY:

Q Dr. Gavin, when -- you were asked on cross-examination about the -- sort of the reporting limits of the toxicology report; do you recall?

A Yes.

Q Now, reporting limits would be the smallest amount that could be detected, right, that -- where it will pick up in the testing; is that fair?

A Each laboratory is going to have what they consider their laboratory reporting limit, so they need to have a drug detected above that in order for them to report it as being positive within the system.

And those are determined by the laboratories that do this -- do the testing, so that number is going to be usually a low number in general.

Q Okay. And then, you know, then the levels are the levels, according to the individual, but what the lab provides you is this is the first point at which -- at which our testing will say a drug is present?

A Yes.

Q Okay. And then in terms -- you talked a little bit about metabolites or how various substances are processed through the body or metabolized. Can you explain to the members of the jury kind of what a half-life is?

A In general, a half-life is the amount of time that it takes for about half of the amount of drug ingested to be metabolized by the body.

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	Q	And	what i	s the	half-life	for me	thamp	hetam	ine?
--	---	-----	--------	-------	-----------	--------	-------	-------	------

A It's about six -- anywhere from six to 15 hours. It depends on the individual, how rapidly they metabolize it. So in general, it's about six to 15 hours.

Q And so can you kind of contextualize what that means? So if we see the presence of methamphetamine, what does that tell us about how -- when it was ingested, if we have a half-life of six to 15 hours?

A It's difficult to extrapolate back at precisely when it was taken or when it was ingested, so all you can talk about is what you have detected at the time of death and what's present within the body at that time because you don't know how quickly that particular person metabolizes or doesn't that particular drug.

So you can't really extrapolate back to they definitely took this amount at this particular time, but you can infer these ranges, which is what I mentioned the range.

- Q And the range is six to 15 hours?
- A In terms of half of the drug being metabolized.
- Q Okay.
- A Yes.
- Q Now, you were asked on cross-examination about the presence of hydrocodone and I think you discussed a little bit how one of -- another substance was a metabolite within that toxicology report?
- A Metabolites of that are both the hydromorphone and the dihydrocodeine.
  - Q So if this victim was prescribed hydrocodone and took it,

1	according to a prescription, you would expect to see what substance					
2	what substances in a toxicology report if she took her medication?					
3	A	A You could see the parent compound, the hydrocodone, and				
4	then you could see its metabolites as well, which we do here.					
5	Q	Okay. And so you kind of see what is reflected in this				
6	toxicology	report?				
7	A	That's correct.				
8		MS. WECKERLY: Thank you.				
9		THE COURT: Any follow up based on that, Mr. Shaygan.				
0		MR. SHAYGAN-FATEMI: Very briefly, Your Honor.				
1		THE COURT: Okay.				
12		RECROSS-EXAMINATION				
13	BY MR. SH	IAYGAN-FATEMI:				
14	Q	Dr. Gavin, you're not aware of any prescriptions to is Ms.				
15	McNeil for	hydrocodone, are you?				
16	A	I am not.				
17		MR. SHAYGAN-FATEMI: Okay. Thank you very much,				
18	Your Hono	r.				
19		THE COURT: Any follow-up?				
20	MS. WECKERLY: No, Your Honor. Thank you.					
21		THE COURT: Do the ladies and gentlemen of the jury have				
22	any questi	ons for this witness? Seeing no response, Dr. Gavin, you are				
23	excused.	Thank you very much for your testimony.				
24	DR. GAVIN: Thank you.					
25		THE COURT: State you may call your next witness				

1	MS. WECKERLY: May we approach just briefly, Your Honor?
2	THE COURT: Yes.
3	[Sidebar at 2:41 p.m., ending at 2:42 p.m., not transcribed]
4	THE COURT: Okay. Ladies and gentlemen, we are going to
5	take a briefrecess. During this recess you must not discuss or
6	communicate with anyone, including fellow jurors, in any way regarding
7	the case or its merits, either by voice, phone, e-mail, text, internet or
8	other means of communication or social media.
9	You must not read, watch or listen to any news or media
10	accounts or commentary about the case. You must not do any research,
11	such as consulting dictionaries, using the internet or using reference
12	materials.
13	You must not make any investigation, test the theory of the
14	case, recreate any aspect of the case or in any other way investigate or
15	learn about the case on your own. And you must not form or express
16	any opinion regarding the case until it's submitted to you.
17	Ladies and gentlemen, it is 2:48. We will be in recess until
18	3:10.
19	THE MARSHAL: All rise for the jury. Ladies and gentlemen
20	of the jury [indiscernible].
21	[Jury out at 2:43 p.m.]
22	THE MARSHAL: And ladies and gentlemen of the audience,
23	[indiscernible], please.
24	[Outside the presence of the jury]

THE COURT: Okay. May the record reflect we are outside

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1	the presence of our jury. Do we have any matters outside their
2	presence?
3	MS. WECKERLY: Not on behalf of the State, Your Honor.
4	MR. BASHOR: No, Your Honor.
5	THE COURT: Okay. We'll just be in recess for about 18, 20
6	minutes, and then
7	MS. WECKERLY: Thank you. I appreciate it.
8	THE COURT: No problem.
9	MR. BASHOR: Thank you.
10	[Recess taken from 2:44 p.m. to 3:03 p.m.]
11	THE COURT: Are you guys ready to bring in the jurors?
12	THE MARSHAL: All rise for the jury.
13	[Jury in at 3:03 p.m.]
14	THE MARSHAL: All present, Your Honor.
15	THE COURT: Okay. You may all be seated.
16	We are back on the record in C-313919, State of Nevada v.
17	Vernon Newson, Jr.
18	May the record reflect Mr. Newson is present with his
19	attorneys. Deputy District Attorney in here on behalf of the State.
20	Do both parties stipulate to the presence of our jurors?
21	MS. WECKERLY: Yes, Your Honor.
22	MR. BASHOR: Yes, Your Honor.
23	THE COURT: State, you may call your next witness.
24	MS. WECKERLY: Thank you, Your Honor. The State calls
25	Wendy Radke.

1	IN THE SUPREME COU	J <b>RT (</b>	OF THE STATE OF NEVADA		
2					
3	VERNON NEWSON JR.,	)	No. 83335		
4	Appellant,	)			
5	V.	)			
6		)			
7	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	)			
8	Respondent.	)			
9	ADDELL ANT'S ADDEN	) 'NIX '	VOLUME III PAGES 487-736		
10	DARIN F. IMLAY	DIA	STEVE WOLFSON		
11	Clark County Public Defender 309 South Third Street		Clark County District Attorney 200 Lewis Avenue, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor		
12	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2610		Las Vegas, Nevada 89155		
13	Attorney for Appellant		AARON FORD Attorney General		
14 15			100 North Carson Street Carson City, Nevada 89701-4717 (702) 687-3538		
16			Counsel for Respondent		
17	CERTIFIC	CATI	E OF SERVICE		
18			nent was filed electronically with the Nevada		
19			, 2022. Electronic Service of the foregoing		
20	document shall be made in accordance with the Master Service List as follows:				
21	AARON FORD		WILLIAM M. WATERS		
22	ALEXANDER CHEN  I further certify that I serv	ed a c	opy of this document by mailing a true and		
23	correct copy thereof, postage pre-paid, addressed to:				
24	VERNON NEWSON, #1051868				
25	HIGH DESERT STATE PRISON				
26	P.O. BOX 650 INDIAN SPRINGS, NV 89101				
27		/ / 5	1 177 1		
28	BYEmplo		achel Howard Clark County Public Defender's Office		