

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Appellant,

vs.

TATIANA LEIBEL,

Respondent,

\_\_\_\_\_ /

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Aug 30 2022 04:21 p.m.  
Elizabeth A. Brown  
Clerk of Supreme Court

Case No. 2014-CR-00062  
2014-CR-00062BD

RECORD ON APPEAL

VOLUME 29

COPIES OF ORIGINAL PLEADINGS  
PAGES 3655-3780

TATIANA LEIBEL  
INMATE #1137908  
FLORENCE MCCLURE WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL CENTER  
4370 SMILEY ROAD  
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89115

IN PROPER PERSON

THE STATE OF NEVADA

DOUGLAS COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

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7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

INDEX OF PLEADINGS

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>	<u>VOL. NO.</u>
ADDENDUM TO NOTICE OF WITNESS (FILED JAN 23'15)	701-702	(VOL. 5)
AFFIDAVIT OF PERSONAL SERVICE (FILED MAY 25'18)	2424-2426	(VOL. 18)
AFFIDAVIT "A" (FILED NOV 9'20)	3105-3119	(VOL. 23)
AFFIDAVIT "B" (FILED NOV 9'20)	3120-3125	(VOL. 23)
AFFIDAVIT "C" (FILED NOV 9'20)	3126-3132	(VOL. 23)
AFFIDAVIT "I" (FILED NOV 9'20)	3133-3154	(VOL. 23)
AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE BY MAIL (FILED DEC 24'18)	3005-3006	(VOL. 22)
AFFIDAVIT (FILED OCT 6'16)	1488-1489	(VOL. 11)
AFFIDAVIT "C" (FILED JAN 4'21)	3545-3551	(VOL. 28)
AFFIDAVIT "II" (FILED NOV 23'20)	3376-3386	(VOL. 26)
AFFIDAVIT "1" (FILED JAN 4'21)	3449-3473	(VOL. 27)
AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE BY MAIL (FILED JAN 6'15)	537-545	(VOL. 3)
AFFIDAVIT "2" (FILED JAN 4'21)	3474-3524	(VOL. 27)
AFFIDAVIT "A" (FILED JAN 4'21)	3525-3539	(VOL. 27)
AFFIDAVIT "B" (FILED JAN 4'21)	3540-3544	(VOL. 28)

1  
2 INDEX OF PLEADINGS

3	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>	<u>VOL. NO.</u>
4	ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING SUPPLEMENTAL		
5	REPORT		
6	(FILED APRIL 15'14)	84-85	(VOL. 1)
7	AMENDED ORDER FOR PAYMENT (SEALED)		
8	(FILED DEC 18'14)	413	(VOL. 2)
9	APPELLANT'S INFORMAL BRIEF		
10	(FILED APR 19'21)	3920-3928	(VOL. 30)
11	APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF		
12	INTERPRETER		
13	(FILED APRIL 18'14)	233-238	(VOL. 2)
14	APPLICATION FOR ORDER TO PRODUCE		
15	PRISONER		
16	(FILED SEP 27'18)	2504-2505	(VOL. 18)
17	APPLICATION FOR ORDER TO PRODUCE		
18	PRISONER		
19	(FILED AUG 8'18)	2431-2432	(VOL. 18)
20	BRIEF REGARDING STRUCTURAL		
21	(FILED SEP 17'18)	2494-2499	(VOL. 18)
22	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT		
23	(FILED MAR 8'21)	3915-3916	(VOL. 30)
24	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT		
25	(FILED JAN 18'19)	3009-3012	(VOL. 22)
26	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT		
27	(FILED JUN 22'22)	4036-4037	(VOL. 31)
28	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT		
29	(FILED MAY 11'15)	1085-1087	(VOL. 7)
30	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING		
31	(FILED FEB 1'21)	3858-3859	(VOL. 30)
32	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING		
33	(FILED JAN 11'21)	3785-3786	(VOL. 30)
34	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE		
35	(FILED APRIL 11'14)	70	(VOL. 1)

INDEX OF PLEADINGS

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>	<u>VOL. NO.</u>
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE (FILED MAY 25 '18)	2430	(VOL. 18)
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE (FILED SEP 29 '14)	280	(VOL. 2)
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE (FILED APRIL 18 '14)	227	(VOL. 2)
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE (FILED APRIL 18 '14)	232	(VOL. 2)
CERTIFICATE OF MAILING (FILED NOV 14 '16)	1510	(VOL. 11)
CERTIFICATE PF MAILING (FILED NOV 9 '20)	3366-3367	(VOL. 25)
CERTIFICATE OF MAILING (FILED MAR 21 '22)	4019-4020	(VOL. 31)
CERTIFICATE OF MAILING (FILED FEB 11 '21)	3907-3910	(VOL. 30)
CERTIFICATE OF MAILING (FILED NOV 23 '20)	3372-3375	(VOL. 25)
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE (FILED AUG 4 '14)	269	(VOL. 2)
CERTIFICATE OF MAILING (FILED APR 21 '21)	3929-3930	(VOL. 30)
CERTIFICATE OF THAT NO TRANSCRIPT IS BEING REQUESTED (FILED JAN 18 '19)	3013-3014	(VOL. 22)
CLERK'S CERTIFICATE (FILED JUL 22 '20)	3049	(VOL. 22)
CLERKS CERTIFICATE (SUPREME COURT) (FILED JAN 14 '16)	1485	(VOL. 11)
EVIDENCE IN MITIGATION (FILED APR 14 '15)	999-1003	(VOL. 6)



1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

INDEX OF PLEADINGS

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>	<u>VOL. NO.</u>
EX PARTE MOTION FOR FUNDS FOR INVESTIGATOR (FILED APRIL 7'17)	1550-1552	(VOL. 11)
EX PARTE MOTION FOR LEAVING TO HIRE INVESTIGATOR (FILED APRIL 14'17)	1553-1556	(VOL. 11)
EX PARTE INVOICE AND REQUEST FOR PAYMENT (FILED APRIL 3'17)	1546-1548	(VOL. 11)
EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATIVE FEES (FILED JAN 2'15)	462-467	(VOL. 3)
EX PARTE INVOICE AND REQUEST FOR PAYMENT (FILED JUL 24'17)	1569-1570	(VOL. 11)
EX PARTE MOTION FOR FUNDS FOR A CRIME SCENE (FILE AUG 8'18)	2441-2443	(VOL. 18)
EX PARTE MOTION FOR INTERPRETER FEES (FILED MAY 16'18)	1971-1974	(VOL. 14)
EX PARTE MOTION FOR FUNDS FOR A PSYCHIATRIC EXPERT (FILED AUG 8'18)	2433-2436	(VOL. 18)
EX PARTE MOTION FOR INVESTIGATION FEES (FILED MAY 16'18)	1984-1986	(VOL. 14)
EX PARTE MOTION FOR POST CONVICTION REPRESENTATION EXPERT (FILED AUG 8'18)	2444-2447	(VOL. 18)
EX PARTE MOTION FOR FUNDS FOR LINGUISTICS EXPERT (FILED OCT 25'18)	2526-2530	(VOL. 18)
EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR FEES (SEALED) (FILED DEC 26'14)	445-447	(VOL. 3)

1  
2 INDEX OF PLEADINGS

3	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>	<u>VOL. NO.</u>
4	EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR FEES (SEALED) (FILED DEC 26 '14)	442-444	(VOL. 3)
5	EX PARTE APPLICATION FEES (SEALED) (FILED APRIL 17 '14)	228-231	(VOL. 2)
7	EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR FUNDS (SEALED) (FILED NOV 17 '14)	282-339	(VOL. 2)
8	EX PARTE MOTION FOR INTERPRETER (FILED AUG 16 '18)	2454-2456	(VOL. 18)
10	EX PARTE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT (SEALED) (FILED DEC 5 '14)	347-348	(VOL. 2)
12	EX PARTE MOTION FOR INVESTIGATION FEES (FILED MAY 16 '18)	1975-1983	(VOL. 14)
13	EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR FUNDS FOR 14 EXPERT WITNESS (SEALED) (FILED DEC 5 '14)	341-346	(VOL. 2)
15	EX PARTE REQUEST FOR PAYMENT (FILED FEB 6 '15)	786-787	(VOL. 5)
17	EX PARTE MOTION FOR EXPERT WITNESS FEES (FILED MAR 7 '19)	3016-3029	(VOL. 22)
19	EXHIBITS FILED (FILED JAN 4 '21)	3693-3780	(VOL. 29)
21	EXHIBITS FILED (FILED JAN 4 '21)	3552-3654	(VOL. 28)
22	EXHIBITS FILED (FILED JAN 4 '21)	3655-3692	(VOL. 29)
24	FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE FORM (SEALED) (FILED NOV 14 '16)	1502-1507	(VOL. 11)
26	INDEX OF EXHIBITS (FILED NOV 9 '20)	3155-3256	(VOL. 24)

27  
28

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

INDEX OF PLEADINGS

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>	<u>VOL. NO.</u>
INDEX OF EXHIBIT(S) (FILED NOV 9'20)	3257-3278	(VOL. 24)
INDEX OF EXHIBITS (FILED NOV 9'20)	3279-3363	(VOL. 25)
INFORMATION (FILED APRIL 8'14)	55-60	(VOL. 1)
INSTRUCTION TO THE JURY (FILED FEB 5'15)	719-758	(VOL. 5)
ISSUED WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (FILED MAY 24'18)	2422-2423	(VOL. 18)
JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION (FILED APR 21'15)	1016-1018	(VOL. 7)
JURY VENIRE (FILED JAN 5'15)	471	(VOL. 3)
JURY VERDICT (FILED FEB 5'15)	710-718	(VOL. 5)
LIST OF TRIAL JURORS (FILED JAN 5'15)	470	(VOL. 3)
MOTION TO COMPEL COMPLIANCE WITH DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS (FILED SEP 4'18)	2475-2478	(VOL. 18)
MOTION IN LIMINE REGARDING CRIME SCENE AND AUTOPSY PHOTOGRAPHS (FILED DEC 12'14)	356-360	(VOL. 2)
MOTION TO STRIKE BRIEF REGARDING STRUCTURAL ERROR OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE, MOTION FOR SUFFICIENT TIME TO RESPOND TO BRIEF IN WRITING (FILED SEP 18'18)	2500-2502	(VOL. 18)

INDEX OF PLEADINGS

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>	<u>VOL. NO.</u>
MOTION TO EXCLUDE TESTIMONY OF NATASHA KHARIKOVA (FILED OCT 29'18)	2532-2535	(VOL. 19)
MOTION FOR COURT APPOINTED FEES WITH AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT THEREOF (FILED APRIL 17'14)	221-223	(VOL. 2)
MOTION FOR COURT ORDER TO ALLOW DEFENSE INSPECTION OF SCENE OF ALLEGED OFFENSE (FILED DEC 31'14)	455-458	(VOL. 3)
MOTION TO RESPONDENT "MOTION TO DISMISS PRO PER SECOND POST CONVICTION PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS" (FILED JAN 11'21)	3781-3784	(VOL. 30)
MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS (FILED MAY 11'15)	1078-1079	(VOL. 7)
MOTION TO WITHDRAW COUNSEL (FILED NOV 9'20)	3058-3066	(VOL. 22)
MOTION IN LIMINE REGARDING DEATH CERTIFICATE (FILED DEC 26'14)	424-441	(VOL. 3)
MOTION TO DISMISS PRO PER THIRD POST CONVICTION PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (FILED APRIL 5'22)	4023-4026	(VOL. 31)
MOTION IN LIMINE REGARDING UNCHARGED MISCONDUCT AND COLLATERAL OFFENSES (FILED DEC 29'14)	448-451	(VOL. 3)
MOTION FOR DISMISS PRO PER SECOND POST CONVICTION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (FILED NOV 19'20)	3368-3371	(VOL. 25)

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

INDEX OF PLEADINGS

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>	<u>VOL. NO.</u>
MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (FILED JAN 24 '18)	1574-1579	(VOL. 11)
MOTION FOR FUNDS FOR INTERPRETER (FILED MAY 9 '17)	1561-1564	(VOL. 11)
MOTION FOR PRODUCTION OF JAVS RECORDINGS (FILED MAY 9 '17)	1558-1560	(VOL. 11)
MOTION FOR PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (SECOND POST CONVICTION) (FILED JAN 4 '21)	3445-3446	(VOL. 27)
MOTION FOR PETITION TO ESTABLISH FACTUAL INNOCENCE (FILED JAN 4 '21)	3447-3448	(VOL. 27)
MOTION FOR PETITION FOR EN BANC RECONSIDERATION (FILED JAN 3 '22)	3933-3942	(VOL. 31)
MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL (FILED NOV 14 '16)	1508-1509	(VOL. 11)
MOTION FOR ENLARGEMENT OF TIME (FILED APRIL 11 '18)	1493-1497	(VOL. 11)
MOTION IN LIMINE REGARDING JUROR- QUESTIONING OF WITNESSES (FILED DEC 12 '14)	351-355	(VOL. 2)
MOTION IN LIMINE REGARDING TESTIMONY CONCERNING CRIME SCENE RECONSTRUCTION BY MATTHEW NOEDEL (FILED JAN 20 '15)	588-693	(VOL. 4)
MOTION TO CONTINUE (FILED AUG 4 '14)	270-275	(VOL. 2)

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

INDEX OF PLEADINGS

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>	<u>VOL. NO.</u>
MOTION TO RECONSIDER DECISION (FILED FEB 11'21)	3864-3906	(VOL. 30)
MOTION TO WITHDRAW REQUEST FOR PAYMENT FIREARM (FILED MAR 6'15)	815	(VOL. 5)
MOTION TO RECONSIDER DECISION (FILED FEB 1'21)	3815-3857	(VOL. 30)
MOTION TO WITHDRAW COUNSEL (FILED OCT 6'16)	1486-1487	(VOL. 11)
NON OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS MOTION IN LIMINE RE: UNCHARGED MISCONDUCT AND COLLATERAL OFFENSES (FILED JAN 12'15)	548-549	(VOL. 3)
NOTICE OF APPEAL (FILED JAN 18'18)	3007-3008	(VOL. 22)
NOTICE OF APPEAL (FILED JUN 21'22)	4035	(VOL. 31)
NOTICE OF APPEAL (FILED MAY 11'15)	1083-1084	(VOL. 7)
NOTICE OF APPEAL (FILED FEB 22'21)	3911-3914	(VOL. 30)
NOTICE OF ASSOCIATION OF COUNSEL (FILED SEP 17'18)	2492-2493	(VOL. 18)
NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER (FILED MAY 25'18)	2427-2429	(VOL. 18)
NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER (FILED DEC 24'18)	2986-3004	(VOL. 22)
NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER (FILED JAN'21)	3801-3814	(VOL. 30)

1  
2 INDEX OF PLEADINGS

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>	<u>VOL. NO.</u>
3 NOTICE OF EXPERT WITNESS		
4 (FILED DEC 17'14)	369-412	(VOL. 2)
5		
6 NOTICE OF EXPERT WITNESS		
7 (FILED JAN 6'15)	472-536	(VOL. 3)
8 NOTICE OF EXPERT WITNESS		
9 (FILED AUG'18)	2458-2474	(VOL. 18)
10 NOTICE OF EXPERT WITNESS		
11 (FILED OCT 25'18)	2521-2525	(VOL. 18)
12 NOTICE IN LIEU OF REMITTITUR		
13 (SUPREME COURT)		
14 (FILED MAR 15'22)	3954	(VOL. 31)
15 NOTICE OF MOTION		
16 (FILED NOV 9'20)	3050-3052	(VOL. 22)
17 NOTICE OF MOTION		
18 (FILED NOV 9'20)	3053-3057	(VOL. 22)
19 NOTICE OF NON-CAPITAL PROCEEDINGS		
20 (FILED APRIL 8'14)	68-69	(VOL. 1)
21 NOTICE OF NON-OPPOSITION TO		
22 DEFENDANTS MOTION IN LIMINE		
23 REGARDING DEATH CERTIFICATE		
24 (FILED DEC 29'14)	452-453	(VOL. 3)
25 NOTICE OF PROSECUTION TRIAL WITNESS		
26 (FILED DEC 17'14)	361-368	(VOL. 2)
27 NOTICE OF WITNESS		
28 (FILED JAN 20'15)	585-587	(VOL. 4)
NOTICE OF WITNESSES		
(FILED SEP 10'18)	2485-2487	(VOL. 18)
NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF MOTION FOR		
COURT ORDER TO ALLOW DEFENSE		
INSPECTION OF SCENE OF ALLEGED		

1  
2 INDEX OF PLEADINGS

3	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>	<u>VOL. NO.</u>
4	OFFENSE (FILED JAN 12'15)	546-547	(VOL. 3)
5			
6	OPPOSITION TO STATE'S MOTION TO INCREASE BAIL		
7	(FILED APRIL 11'14)	71-80	(VOL. 1)
8	OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS MOTION TO LIMINE RE: CRIME SCENE RECONSTRUCTION		
10	(FILED JAN 22'15)	694-700	(VOL. 5)
11	ORDER OF AFFIRMANCE (FILED FEB 8'22)	3947-3949	(VOL. 31)
12	ORDER FOR PAYMENT		
13	(FILED 24'17)	1571	(VOL. 11)
14	ORDER DENYING REHEARING		
15	(FILED JAN 14'22)	3943	(VOL. 31)
16	ORDER (FILED SEP 27'17)	1573	(VOL. 11)
17	ORDER OF AFFIRMANCE		
18	(FILED DEC 20'21)	3931-3932	(VOL. 31)
19	ORDER TO CONTINUE (FILED AUG 4'14)	276	(VOL. 2)
20	ORDER GRANTING EXTENSION OF TIME		
21	(FILED JAN 30'18)	1584	(VOL. 11)
22	ORDER DIRECTING TRANSMISSION OF RECORD AND REGARDING BRIEFING		
23	(FILE MAR 23'21)	3918-3919	(VOL. 30)
24	ORDER		
25	(FILED MAY 11'17)	1566	(VOL. 11)
26			
27			
28			



1  
2 INDEX OF PLEADINGS

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>	<u>VOL. NO.</u>
ORDER FOR APPOINTMENT OF CO-COUNSEL (FILED OCT 1'14)	281	(VOL. 2)
ORDER (FILED APRIL 12'18)	1970	(VOL. 14)
ORDER AUTHORIZING FUNDS FOR EMPLOYMENT OF A FORENSIC PATHOLOGIST AND SEALING APPLICATION AND ORDER (SEALED) (FILED NOV 17'14)	340	(VOL. 2)
ORDER (FILED MAY 14'15)	1088-1089	(VOL. 7)
ORDER (FILED MAY 11'17)	1565	(VOL. 11)
ORDER GRANTING EX PARTE MOTION FOR INVESTIGATION FEES (FILED MAY 17'18)	1987	(VOL. 14)
ORDER GRANTING EX PARTE MOTION FOR INTERPRETER FEES (FILED MAY 17'18)	1988	(VOL. 14)
ORDER GRANTING EX PARTE MOTION FOR INVESTIGATION FEES (FILED MAY 17'18)	1989	(VOL. 14)
ORDER (FILED FEB 5'21)	3862-3863	(VOL. 30)
ORDER FOR PAYMENT (SEALED) (FILED DEC 8'14)	349	(VOL. 2)
ORDER AUTHORIZING FUNDS FOR FORENSIC PATHOLOGIST AND SEALING APPLICATION AND ORDER (SEALED) (FILED DEC 9'14)	350	(VOL. 2)
ORDER DENYING PETITION (SUPREME COURT) (FILED FEB 22'22)	3952-3953	(VOL. 31)

26  
27  
28

1  
2 INDEX OF PLEADINGS

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>	<u>VOL. NO.</u>
ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR LEAVE TO HIRE INVESTIGATOR (FILED APRIL 17'17)	1557	(VOL. 11)
ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF ATTORNEY FEES (FILED APRIL 21'14)	241	(VOL. 2)
ORDER FOR ISSUANCE OF WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (FILED MAY 24'18)	2421	(VOL. 18)
ORDER (FILED JAN 11'21)	3789-3800	(VOL. 30)
ORDER TRANSFERRING CASE TO DEPARTMENT 1 VACATING THE HEARING SET FOR DECEMBER 22, 2014 AND CONFIRMING THE TRIAL DATE OF JANUARY 27, 2015 AT 9:00AM (FILED DEC 19'14)	414	(VOL. 2)
ORDER SETTING TRIAL (FILED APRIL 21'14)	239-240	(VOL. 2)
ORDER CONFIRMING TRIAL DATES AND SETTING PRE-TRIAL CONFERENCE (FILED DEC 24'14)	415-416	(VOL. 2)
ORDER FOR PAYMENT (FILED APRIL 4'17)	1549	(VOL. 11)
ORDER (FILED JUNE 23'17)	1568	(VOL. 11)
ORDER FOR PAYMENT (FILED MAR 9'15)	998	(VOL. 6)
ORDER (FILED AUG 9'18)	2448-2449	(VOL. 18)
ORDER TO PRODUCE PRISONER (FILED AUG 9'18)	2450	(VOL. 18)

26  
27  
28

INDEX OF PLEADINGS

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>	<u>VOL. NO.</u>
ORDER (FILED AUG 9'18)	2451	(VOL. 18)
ORDER (FILED AUG 9'18)	2452	(VOL. 18)
ORDER (FILED AUG 9'18)	2453	(VOL. 18)
ORDER CALLING JURY (FILED JAN 2'15)	459-460	(VOL. 3)
ORDER GRANTING EX PARTE MOTION FOR INTERPRETER FEES (FILED AUG 20'18)	2457	(VOL. 18)
ORDER (FILED JUN 21'22)	4031-4034	(VOL. 31)
ORDER FOR PAYMENT (K. BROWN) (FILED FEB 23'15)	814	(VOL. 5)
ORDER SHORTENING TIME TO RESPOND TO MOTION TO COMPEL (FILED AEP 6'18)	2479	(VOL. 18)
ORDER AUTHORIZING ADDITIONAL FEES FOR EMPLOYMENT OF AN INVESTIGATOR AND TO SEAL PLEADINGS (SEALED) (FILED JAN 2'15)	461	(VOL. 3)
ORDER (FILED JAN 3'17)	1545	(VOL. 11)
ORDER (FILED SEP 13'18)	2490-2491	(VOL. 18)
ORDER ALLOWING THE DEFENSE TO PURCHASE WEAPON (FILED JAN 5'15)	468	(VOL. 3)
ORDER (FILED NOV 28'16)	1540-1541	(VOL. 11)

1  
2 INDEX OF PLEADINGS

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>	<u>VOL. NO.</u>
3 ORDER FOR PAYMENT (FORENSIC TECH)		
4 (FILED FEB 23'15)	813	(VOL. 5)
5 ORDER FOR PAYMENT (NANCY STRAYERN)		
6 (FILED FEB 23'15)	812	(VOL. 5)
7 ORDER SETTING CONTINUES HEARING		
8 (FILED SEP 19'18)	2503	(VOL. 18)
9 ORDER AUTHORIZING FEES FOR EMPLOYMENT		
10 OF INVESTIGATOR AND TO SEAL PLEADINGS		
11 (SEALED)		
12 (FILED APRIL 17'14)	219	(VOL. 1)
13 ORDER GRANTING MOTION IN LIMINE		
14 REGARDING JUROR QUESTIONING OF		
15 WITNESS		
16 (FILED JAN 12'15)	550	(VOL. 3)
17 ORDER INCREASING BAIL		
18 (FILED APRIL 14'14)	82-83	(VOL. 1)
19 ORDER TO PRODUCE PRISONER		
20 (FILED OCT 1'18)	2520	(VOL. 18)
21 ORDER		
22 (FILED OCT 25'18)	2531	(VOL. 18)
23 ORDER OF AFFIRMANCE		
24 (FILED DEC 21'15)	1479-1480	(VOL. 11)
25 ORDER		
26 (FILED DEC 23'20)	3387-3389	(VOL. 26)
27 ORDER RE: MOTION IN LIMINE		
28 REGARDING DEATH CERTIFICATE		
(FILED JAN 14'15)	551	(VOL. 4)
ORDER RE: MOTION IN LIMINE REGARDING		
UNCHARGED MISCONDUCT AND COLLATERAL		
OFFENSES		
(FILED JAN 14'15)	552	(VOL. 4)

1  
2 INDEX OF PLEADINGS

3	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>	<u>VOL. NO.</u>
4	ORDER APPOINTING COUNSEL (FILED APRIL 14'14)	81	(VOL. 1)
5	ORDER AUTHORIZING FEES FOR EMPLOYMENT OF A FORNSIC INVESTIGATOR		
6	(FILED DEC 30'14)	454	(VOL. 3)
7	ORDER		
8	(FILED JAN 26'15)	703-704	(VOL. 5)
9	ORDER DIRECTING TRANSMISSION OF RECORDS AND REGARDING BRIEFING		
10	(FILED AUG 1'22)	1500-1501	(VOL. 11)
11	ORDER DENYING POST-CONVICTION PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS		
12	(FILED DEC 20'18)	2969-2985	(VOL. 22)
13	ORDER DENYING REHEARING (SUPREME COURT)		
14	(FILED FEB 8'22)	3945-3946	(VOL. 31)
15	ORDER SETTING HEARING		
16	(FILED MAY 24'18)	2419-2420	(VOL. 18)
17	ORDER OF AFFIRMANCE (SUPREME COURT)		
18	(FILED JUL 22'20)	3040-3048	(VOL. 22)
19	ORDER OF AFFIRMANCE (SUPREME COURT)		
20	(FILED JAN 14'16)	1481-1483	(VOL. 11)
21	ORDER FOR PAYMENT		
22	(FILED FEB 9'15)	788	(VOL. 5)
23	ORDER OF AFFIRMANCE		
24	(FILED JUNE 26'20)	3031-3038	(VOL. 22)
25	ORDER GRANTING EX PARTE MOTION FOR EXPERT WITNESS FEES		
26	(FILED MAR 7'19)	3030	(VOL. 22)
27	ORDER AND COMMITMENT		
28	(FILED APRIL 4'14)	8-54	(VOL. 1)

INDEX OF PLEADINGS

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>	<u>VOL. NO.</u>
PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (POST CONVICTION) (FILED JAN 4'21)	3400-3444	(VOL. 26)
PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (FILED MAR 21'22)	3955-4018	(VOL. 31)
PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (FILED NOV 14'16)	1511-1539	(VOL. 11)
PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS 2ND (POST CONVICTION) (FILED NOV 9'20)	3067-3104	(VOL. 23)
PETITIONER'S OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO EXCLUDE (FILED NOV 6'18)	2536-2548	(VOL. 19)
PETITIONER'S RESPONSE TO MOTION TO COMPEL AND COUNTERMOTION FOR WAIVER OF OBLIGATION TO PRODUCE EXPERT REPORTS PURSUANT TO NRCP (FILED SEP 6'18)	2480-2484	(VOL. 18)
PRE-SENT INVESTIGATION-CONFIDENTIAL (SEALED) (FILED APR 17'15)	1-7	(VOL. 1)
PRO PER SECOND POST CONVICTION PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (FILED JAN 4'21)	3394-3395	(VOL. 26)
RECEIPT OF DOCUMENTS (SUPREME COURT) (FILED JAN 30'19)	3015	(VOL. 22)
RECEIPT FOR DOCUMENTS (SUPREME COURT) (FILED FEB 2'22)	1498	(VOL. 11)
RECEIPT FOR DOCUMENTS (SUPREME COURT) (FILED JUNE 27'22)	1499	(VOL. 11)
RECEIPT FOR DOCUMENTS (SUPREME COURT) (FILED JUNE 4'15)	1091	(VOL. 7)

INDEX OF PLEADINGS

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>	<u>VOL. NO.</u>
RECEIPT FOR DOCUMENTS (FILED MAR 11'21)	3917	(VOL. 30)
REMITTITUR (FILED JUL 22'20)	3039	(VOL. 22)
REMITTITUR (FILED FEB 9'22)	3951	(VOL. 31)
REMITTITUR (SUPREME COURT) (FILED JAN 14'16)	1484	(VOL. 11)
REPLY TO OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO EXCLUDE TESTIMONY OF NATASHA KHARIKOVA (FILED NOV 7'18)	2549-2560	(VOL. 19)
REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION (FILED NOV 9'20)	3364-3365	(VOL. 25)
REQUEST FOR PAYMENT (FILED FEB 18'15)	789-794	(VOL. 5)
REQUEST FOR PAYMENT (FILED FEB 18'15)	798-799	(VOL. 5)
REQUEST FOR PAYMENT (FILED FEB 18'15)	795-797	(VOL. 5)
REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION OF MOTION (FILED MAR 21'22)	4021-4022	(VOL. 31)
REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENT OF CO-COUNSEL (FILED SEP 29'14)	279	(VOL. 2)
REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION OF MOTION (FILED FEB 1'21)	3860-3861	(VOL. 30)
REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION- (SECOND PETITION OF HABEAS CORPUS POST CONVICTION) (FILED JAN 4'21)	3396-3397	(VOL. 26)
REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION OF MOTION (FILED JAN 4'21)	3398-3399	(VOL. 26)

1  
2 INDEX OF PLEADINGS

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>	<u>VOL. NO.</u>
3 REQUEST FOR DISCOVERY		
4 (FILED APRIL 17'14)	224-226	(VOL. 2)
5 REQUEST FOR PAYMENT		
6 (FILED FEB 18'15)	803-811	(VOL. 5)
7 REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION		
8 (FILED SEP 13'18)	2487-2489	(VOL. 18)
9 REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION		
10 (FILED APRIL 17'14)	220	(VOL. 2)
11 REQUEST FOR ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT		
12 (FILED MAY 11'15)	1080-1082	(VOL. 7)
13 REQUEST FOR PAYMENT		
14 (FILED FEB 18'15)	800-802	(VOL. 5)
15 REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION OF MOTION		
16 (FILED JAN 11'21)	3787-3788	(VOL. 30)
17 RESPONSE TO MOTION IN LIMINE		
18 REGARDING JUROR QUESTIONING		
19 OF WITNESS		
20 (FILED DEC 26'14)	421-423	(VOL. 2)
21 RESPONSE TO MOTION IN LIMINE REGARDING		
22 CRIME SCENE AND AUTOPSY PHOTOGRAPHS		
23 (FILED DEC 26'14)	417-420	(VOL. 2)
24 RESPONSE TO MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF		
25 TIME TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL PETITION		
26 FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS		
27 (FILED JAN 30'18)	1580-1583	(VOL. 11)
28 RESPONSE TO MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF		
TIME		
(FILED JAN 30'18)	1580-1583	(VOL. 11)
RESPONSE TO POST-CONVICTION PETITION		
FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (PART 1)		
(FILED MAY 17'18)	1990-2075	(VOL. 14)



1  
2 INDEX OF PLEADINGS

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>	<u>VOL. NO.</u>
RESPONSE TO POST-CONVICTION PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (PART 2) (FILED MAY 17'18)	2076-2210	(VOL. 15)
RESPONSE TO POST-CONVICTION PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (PART 4) (FILED MAY 17'18)	2316-2418	(VOL. 17)
RESPONSE TO POST-CONVICTION PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (PART 3) (FILED MAY 17'18)	2211-2315	(VOL. 16)
RESPONSE TO BRIEF REGARDING ALLEGED STRUCTURAL ERROR IN FAILING TO OBTAIN AN INTERPRETER. (FILED SEP 29'18)	2506-2510	(VOL. 18)
STATE'S MOTION TO INCREASE BAIL (FILED APRIL 8'14)	61-67	(VOL. 1)
STATE'S NON-OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO CONTINUE (FILED AUG 4'14)	277-278	(VOL. 2)
STIPULATION TO EXTEND TIME TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (FILED JUNE 22'17)	1567	(VOL. 11)
STIPULATION TO EXTEND OF TIME TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS -SECOND REQUEST (FILED DEC 24'16)	1542	(VOL. 11)
STIPULATION TO WAIVE PENALTY HEARING BY JURY (FILED JAN 16'15)	553-554	(VOL. 4)
STIPULATION TO EXTEND TIME TO FILE PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (FILED SEP 25'17)	1572	(VOL. 11)

26  
27  
28

1  
2 INDEX OF PLEADINGS

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>	<u>VOL. NO.</u>
SUBPOENA FILED (CHRIS HEADRICK) (FILED JAN 28'15)	705	(VOL. 5)
SUBPOENA FILED (JIM ANTE) (FILED JAN 29'15)	709	(VOL. 5)
SUBPOENA FILED (FILED JAN 29'15)	707	(VOL. 5)
SUBPOENA FILED (FILED JAN 29'15)	706	(VOL. 5)
SUBPOENA FILED (FILED JAN 29'15)	708	(VOL. 5)
SUPPLEMENTAL CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE RE: REQUEST FOR ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT (FILED MAY 27'15)	1090	(VOL. 7)
SUPPLEMENTAL POSTCONVICTION PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS NRS 34.361 ET SEQ. (PART 2) (FILED FEB 26'18)	1778-1969	(VOL. 13)
SUPPLEMENTAL EVIDENCE IN MITIGATOR (FILED APR 20'15)	1011-1015	(VOL. 7)
SUPPLEMENTAL POSTCONVICTION PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS NRS 34.361 ET SEQ. (PART 1) (FILED FEB 26'18)	1585-1777	(VOL. 12)
TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS- ARRAIGNMENT 4/14/14 (FILED MAY 19'14)	242-261	(VOL. 2)
TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL 1/27/2015 ROUGH DRAFT (FILED JUNE 18'15)	1105-1119	(VOL. 8)

26  
27  
28

INDEX OF PLEADINGS

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>	<u>VOL. NO.</u>
TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL 1/28/15 (FILED JUNE 18'15)	1120-1202	(VOL. 8)
TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL 1/29/15 (FILED JUNE 18'15)	1203-1285	(VOL. 9)
TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS (POST CONVICTION HEARING 11/16/18) (FILED NOV 29'18)	2561-2637	(VOL. 19)
TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS (SENTENCING HEARING) (FILED MAY 5'15)	1019-1077	(VOL. 7)
TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS (POST CONVICTION HEARING 11/15/18) (PART 1) (FILED DEC 5'18)	2638-2796	(VOL. 20)
TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL 2/2/2015 (FILED JUNE 18'15)	1351-1387	(VOL. 10)
TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL 2/4/2015 (FILED JUNE 18'15)	1388-1446	(VOL. 11)
TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS (MOTIONS HEARING) (FILED JAN 20'15)	555-584	(VOL. 4)
TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL 1/23/2015 ROUGH DRAFT (FILED JUNE 18'15)	1092-1104	(VOL. 8)
TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS (JURY SELECTION) (FILED MAR 9'15)	816-997	(VOL. 6)
TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL 2/5/2015 (FILED JUNE 18'15)	1447-1478	(VOL. 11)
TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS - PRELIMINARY HEARING (FILED APRIL 16'14)	86-218	(VOL. 1)

1  
2 INDEX OF PLEADINGS

3 DESCRIPTION PAGE NO. VOL. NO.  
4 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS (ARRAIGNMENT)  
(FILED MAY 21 '14) 262-266 (VOL. 2)  
5 ORDER SETTING TRIAL  
(FILED AUG 4 '14) 267-268 (VOL. 2)  
6  
7 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS (MOTIONS HRG.)  
(FILED SEP 28 '18) 2511-2519 (VOL. 18)  
8  
9 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS (POST  
CONVICTION HEARING 11/15/18)  
(PART 2)  
10 (FILED DEC 5 '18) 2797-2968 (VOL. 21)  
11  
12 TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL 1/30/2015  
(FILED JUNE 18 '15) 1286-1350 (VOL. 10)  
13  
14 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS (MOTION  
HEARING)  
(FILED FEB 5 '15) 759-785 (VOL. 5)  
15  
16 VICTIM IMPACT STATEMENTS AND  
PHOTOGRAPH OF VICTIM  
(FILED APR 20 '15) 1004-1010 (VOL. 6)  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

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INDEX OF EXHIBIT(S)

2014-CR-00062 BP

A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V  
W  
X  
Y  
Z

B<sub>1</sub> = <sup>Douglas County District Court Clerk</sup> Interrogations

B<sub>2</sub> = Addiction marijuana

B<sub>3</sub> = Post hearing Conviction

B<sub>4</sub> = Dog trace evidence

B<sub>5</sub> = Suicidal behavior

B<sub>6</sub> = Pathology Modern

FILED

2021 JAN -4 AM 10:59

DOBBIE R. WILLIAMS  
CLERK

BY D. J. JOHNSON

\*NOTE: highlights are added for ease of reference quotations

CASE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

EXHIBIT B1

INTERVIEW - INTERROGATIONS

Douglas County Sheriff's Department  
Interview Transcripts  
14SO05132

GARREN ... it's not going to change. No matter how many ... how much we look at it, no matter how many other people look at it, it's not going to change.

LEIBEL You need more investigation.

GARREN It's not going to change. No we don't. What we ...

LEIBEL I am not ...

GARREN ... Tatiana what we need ...

LEIBEL ... (unintelligible).

GARREN ... you is to explain to us why.

LEIBEL Oh my gosh, I am not kill my husband. I am not kill my husband.

GARREN Was it an accident?

LEIBEL No, I am not kill my husband. I look to your eyes and ...

GARREN Did it happen by accident? Because he didn't do it to himself.

LEIBEL I am not kill my husband. I am not kill.

GARREN The evidence doesn't say that though.

LEIBEL Okay, make more investigation this evidence.

GARREN It's not going to change that though. It's not. Tatiana it's not.

LEIBEL I am not kill my husband. I am innocent. If you do to me, please do to me anything, but I am not kill my husband.

GARREN That's not what the evidence says.

LEIBEL Why I call police right away? Because ...

HUBKEY People do it all the time.

GARREN They do it all the time.

Douglas County Sheriff's Department  
Interview Transcripts  
14SO05132

LEIBEL ... because I kill my husband and call police?

GARREN That doesn't ...

HUBKEY Hey ...

GARREN ... that doesn't ...

HUBKEY ... hey ... people ... people ... listen things happen. People make mistakes, okay, and they call the police, okay? So you saying why would I call the police, that's ... that's normal.

GARREN Uh-huh.

HUBKEY Okay?

LEIBEL Of course normal.

HUBKEY So ... yeah.

LEIBEL Yeah.

HUBKEY Even when they shoot their husband it's normal for them to call the police.

LEIBEL I am not ...

HUBKEY Okay, do you understand that?

LEIBEL Yes, I understand.

HUBKEY Okay.

LEIBEL But I am not ....

HUBKEY Okay ...

LEIBEL ... go kill my husband.

HUBKEY So ... okay you keep saying that. But listen, I ... I don't know that you understand completely that ... the ... the ... the facts at the house don't lie. They don't. They can't. It's impossible. Okay?



Douglas County Sheriff's Department  
Interview Transcripts  
14SO05132

LEIBEL                    Okay.

HUBKEY                  And the facts say that Harry was not holding the gun when it fired.  
Okay? It's impossible.

LEIBEL                  So make another ...

HUBKEY                  No. No, no ...

LEIBEL                  ... make ...

HUBKEY                  ...no. No, no ...

LEIBEL                  So this is means ...

HUBKEY                  ... no, no.

LEIBEL                  ... this is means you right away said I am kill my husband but  
if I am not kill my husband and if you wrong what ... what ... what  
happen?

HUBKEY                  I don't think we are wrong.

LEIBEL                  No, if you wrong.

HUBKEY                  We're not wrong.

LEIBEL                  ... no you wrong. Because I am not kill my husband. I am not kill my  
husband. I can't kill person. This is not my personality. I can't kill  
person. You understand? I can't.

HUBKEY                  Anybody can kill somebody under the right circumstances.

LEIBEL                  I am never kill ...

GARREN                  Tatiana I don't ...

LEIBEL                  ... I am never think ...

GARREN                  ... Tatiana I don't believe you had ... you woke up, grabbed a gun and  
said I'm going to kill Harry. I think it just happened. It's something  
they call heat of the moment. It just happened. I don't think you  
intended to do it. I don't think you woke up, meant to do it. I think it

Douglas County Sheriff's Department  
Interview Transcripts  
14SO05132

just happened, okay? Something happened to where you were holding the gun and it ... and it fired. Because we know Harry was not holding the gun when it went off. We know that, okay? And to say we need to do more investigation is not going to change that fact, okay? It's not going to change that. We know Harry wasn't holding the gun, okay?

LEIBEL                      Somehow he hold it.

GARREN                    No, he ...

LEIBEL                    No, somehow he ...

GARREN                    ... there's no magical way he could have done it.

LEIBEL                    I can't ...

GARREN                    Okay?

LEIBEL                    ... I can't ...

GARREN                    But ... but ...

LEIBEL                    ... I think ...

GARREN                    ... you need to understand though. I don't think you're a person that's going to wake up and go I don't like that person, I'm just going to kill him, which is why I ... which is why trying to tell us why this happened and how is important so we can explain to people that this isn't just Tatiana that is mean, vindictive and decides you know what, I don't like Harry, I'm going to shoot him. I don't believe that's how it happened. I believe there was an argument ... there was something and at some point you ended up holding the gun and it fired and it shot Harry.

LEIBEL                    I am not ...

GARREN                    Okay, that's what I believe happened.

HUBKEY                    Did you try to stop him from shooting himself?

LEIBEL                    Yeah, this is means I am not going yesterday to...

Douglas County Sheriff's Department  
Interview Transcripts  
14SO05132

HUBKEY No, listen, that's not what I'm asking you.

LEIBEL Yeah.

HUBKEY What I'm asking you is did you try to stop him from shooting himself?

LEIBEL Today you're talking about?

HUBKEY Yes. Was he going to shoot himself and you grabbed the gun?

LEIBEL No, I am not grab gun. I ... I said Harry what you doing. And this is second shot and I come to him.

HUBKEY And ... okay. Because it ... it just ... I ... I don't know how to talk to you because it ... there's ... there's no ... somehow you were holding the gun when the gun went off.

GARREN Uh-huh.

LEIBEL I am not ...

HUBKEY Okay?

LEIBEL ... holding this gun.

HUBKEY You had to have been, okay?

LEIBEL I am not hold gun today. I am not hold gun today. And I am not shoot my husband today. How many you told me signs or not signs. I am not shoot my husband.

HUBKEY But ... I ... I don't believe you.

LEIBEL Okay, make more investigation.

GARREN That doesn't ... it's not going to change that.

HUBKEY It's not.

GARREN It's not.

HUBKEY So I think you shot him, okay? But I also think you love Harry.

CASE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

EXHIBIT Ba

addiction marijuana

3662

# Chris Headrick Interview:

10-07-2014

brother, Igor, and would do things with him and Harry. I asked Chris what he knew about Tatiana from before she came to the United States. Chris said Tatiana was very quiet and he never got into any conversations with her regarding her past.

Chris said he and Harry talked a lot and it was usually about how things are going with Chris and the work he does. Chris said that Harry would always try to steer him into another line of work other than cutting firewood and delivering it. Chris said Harry never talked about his personal life or his financial status with him. Chris said when you were at Harry's house 95% of the time Harry "had the floor".

I asked Chris if Tatiana worked. Chris said Tatiana was working on some type of high-tech software. Chris added that Harry really helped Tatiana on this venture. Chris said that Tatiana was working in Reno and possibly through the Gov.'s office or with a State Senator, and added that she was working some really strange hours. Chris said the past six months before the incident he would come over and visit Harry and Tatiana would not be at home. Chris said he'd ask Harry were Tatiana was and he would tell her that she worked all night and was sleeping. Chris said that Harry was putting a lot of money into the business that Tatiana was running and seemed to be stressed about it. Chris said the last year he seemed more and more stressed and edgy about it. Chris added that he had conversations with Harry where he believed Harry was irritated about the business that Tatiana was running.

Chris said that Harry was irritated by the late hours that Tatiana was working, but added at the same time he was happy that she was doing the business. Chris added that previously Tatiana got ripped off by the Russians. Chris said he was told that she had a multimillion dollar business deal with the Russian government because she worked for the Russians. Chris was told that Tatiana had a software program that she was trying to sell to the Russians through Oracle, but Oracle took her idea and cut her out of the deal. Chris said he believed the new company Tatiana was running was to get back at Oracle and develop new software.

Chris said at one point he thought Harry was about to talk to him about some financial issues, but then he would smoke marijuana and the subject changed. Chris said that if Harry didn't have his marijuana every day he is extremely irritable.

Chris said there was a time he provided Harry with marijuana and added that Harry talked him into being a grower in California. Chris said Harry had some serious digestive issues and that's why he smoked marijuana.

I told Chris that after reviewing the text messages between him and Harry it appeared that Harry was very demanding. I told Chris that it also appeared that he would not respond to Harry's texts. Chris said at times he didn't respond because with Harry it was always about Harry and added that he drives a lot and that's also why he wouldn't respond to Harry's messages.

Chris said when their opportunities to go to San Diego or Los Angeles that Harry would never go, it was always Tatiana. Chris said when Tatiana would go she would be gone for three or four days. I asked Chris how Harry dealt with that. Chris told me that Harry didn't like it. Chris said that Harry was capable of taking care of himself but he would rather have Tatiana there to take care of things for him. Chris added that sometimes he got the feeling that Harry liked

3663

CASE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

**EXHIBIT** B83

Post Hearing Conviction

3664.

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THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MALONE: I didn't know if it would be helpful.

If I can have one moment, please.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. MALONE: Got you.

BY MR. MALONE:

Q. During -- during your preparation for trial, you did learn that Harry Leibel did not like to be left alone. Correct?

A. Yes.

Q. He wanted Tatiana to be with him?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. And that he would get agitated or upset if she were to leave for a trip, say?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. And he wasn't allowed -- he wasn't able to go on, say, a drive to San Diego?

A. I don't know about abilities so much as not wanting to.

Q. Okay. Not wanting to.

And it's your understanding that part of that not wanting to was based on his medical conditions?

A. That's a possibility, yes.

1 Q. Well, you -- you learned that he had bloody  
2 stool. Correct?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. That he had bloody urine?

5 A. I don't recall the bloody urine.

6 Q. No? Do you recall the statement by Lana Raymo?

7 THE INTERPRETER: I'm sorry. "Do you recall" --

8 MR. MALONE: The statement by Lana Raymo  
9 regarding bloody urine.

10 THE WITNESS: Not right off the top of my head.

11 BY MR. MALONE:

12 Q. And you knew he had kidney stones?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. And you knew he was in what's been described by  
15 other -- by potential witnesses as constant pain, that he was  
16 in constant pain?

17 A. Yes.

18 MR. MALONE: Court's indulgence for one moment,  
19 please.

20 THE COURT: Absolutely.

21 BY MR. MALONE:

22 Q. You learned during your preparation for trial  
23 that Harry had not had contact with his biological daughter.  
24 Correct?



1 A. For a period of time, yes.

2 Q. About five years?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. Is that correct?

5 And he had grandchildren by that daughter?

6 A. I believe so.

7 Q. And what was your understanding on the basis for  
8 that -- there was a break at some point.

9 I withdraw the previous questions.

10 THE COURT: Okay. Start over.

11 BY MR. MALONE:

12 Q. Is it your understanding that there was an  
13 acrimonious break five years before his death?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. Okay. Do you recall learning that a letter had  
16 been written by Cheron -- his daughter's name -- his  
17 biological daughter's name was Cheron Bartee. Correct?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Or is Cheron Bartee.

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Do you recall receiving information that she had  
22 written him a letter saying (she hoped he died?)

23 A. I remember a letter. I --

24 Q. Like that?

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A. Yes.

Q. Okay. Very close to that?

A. Yes.

Q. And then it's your -- is it your understanding that they did not have any communication for the next five years?

A. Yes.

Q. And they never had any -- they never met again for five years?

A. That was my understanding, yes.

Q. Okay. And you recall that the break was partially attributed to her relationship? It was a marriage?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. And did you learn that he objected to her marrying a person of African American descent?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. You learned that his relationship with his son Justin was better?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. And they would meet about once a year?

A. Yes.

Q. It would be fair to say he was isolated from his biological children. Correct? Somewhat?

A. Somewhat, yes.

CASE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

**EXHIBIT** B4

Dog-trace evidence

3669

Page 33

1 Q. Did you participate in any direct examination of  
2 him?  
3 A. No, ma'am.  
4 Q. Did you see any weapon in the room that came to  
5 your attention?  
6 A. I did.  
7 Q. And what was that?  
8 A. There were weapons on the walls, and then there  
9 was a weapon laying on the couch, I believe.  
10 Q. Did you ever ask a deputy about the caliber of  
11 that gun?  
12 A. I asked them what type of gun it was, yes.  
13 Q. Did you ask about the caliber?  
14 A. I believe I did, yes.  
15 Q. What was the purpose of this?  
16 A. It was a weapon that was unfamiliar to me and so  
17 I -- just curiosity.  
18 Q. Do you recall who it was that you asked?  
19 A. It was one of the deputies, and I don't know his  
20 name.  
21 Q. What did that deputy tell you?  
22 MR. GREGORY: Objection, hearsay.  
23 THE COURT: Sustained.  
24 Q. (BY MS. BROWN:) Was the deputy able to give you

Page 34

1 the caliber of that weapon?  
2 A. I believe he told me the type of caliber, yes.  
3 MS. BROWN: Nothing further.  
4 THE COURT: Mr. Gregory?  
5 CROSS-EXAMINATION  
6 BY MR. GREGORY:  
7 Q. Sir, how long have you been with Tahoe Douglas?  
8 A. 22 years.  
9 Q. All right. And my understanding is you are a  
10 bomb tech?  
11 A. Yes, sir.  
12 Q. You're familiar with the smell of gunpowder?  
13 A. I am.  
14 Q. Did you smell any gunpowder when you entered the  
15 residence that day?  
16 A. I did not.  
17 Q. And you made an observation of the blood on the  
18 couch, correct?  
19 A. Yes, sir.  
20 Q. What was your observation?  
21 A. There was blood on the couch, and the victim was  
22 lying on the floor, and the blood, you know, looked dark to  
23 me, that was all.  
24 Q. What was the significance of that to you?

Page 35

1 A. It didn't look very fresh.  
2 Q. Thank you. Nothing further.  
3 THE COURT: Ms. Brown?  
4 MS. BROWN: Nothing further.  
5 THE COURT: Thank you for being here today. I  
6 appreciate it.  
7 (Witness excused.)  
8 MS. BROWN: The defense would call Dave Billau.  
9 ~~THE CLERK: Raise your right hand and be sworn.~~  
10  
11 DAVID BILLAU,  
12 called as a witness on behalf of the  
13 Defendant having been first duly sworn,  
14 was examined and testified as follows:  
15  
16 THE COURT: Come on up, sir. If you would have a  
17 seat there. Get comfortable. Have some water if you would  
18 like.  
19 DIRECT EXAMINATION  
20 BY MS. BROWN:  
21 Q. Could you state your name, and spell your last  
22 name, please.  
23 A. David C. Billau, B as in boy i-l-l-a-u.  
24 Q. How are you currently employed?

Page 36

1 A. I have my own consulting business now.  
2 Previously I was employed with the Washoe County Sheriff's  
3 Office in the forensic science division as the supervisor.  
4 Q. Let me go back a minute. What -- you said you  
5 have your own company now. What type of company is that?  
6 A. I have a consulting business now. I consult with  
7 forensic sciences to various law enforcement agencies and of  
8 legal counsel.  
9 Q. And prior to that, where were you employed?  
10 A. I was employed with the Washoe County Sheriff's  
11 Office in the forensic science division, commonly referred to  
12 as the crime laboratory, and I was the supervisor with the  
13 forensic investigation section.  
14 Q. How long were you the supervisor of the forensic  
15 division?  
16 A. Oh, let's see, I was employed there for 23 years,  
17 a little over 23 years. The last five to six years, I was  
18 the supervisor.  
19 Q. And do you have any type of certification?  
20 A. I did when I was employed with them as a  
21 certified latent fingerprinting examiner and also a certified  
22 crime scene analyst. Those certifications would be  
23 International Association for Identification, and they are  
24 international certifications.

Page 65

1 evidence being moved by an animal that's within the scene,  
2 that's fairly great in nature. So you would like to know if  
3 there is an animal in there, if they did serve any evidence  
4 and, again if, the animal is in the crime scene, they are  
5 transferring evidence.  
6 Q. Did you receive any information that there was a  
7 dog present at this scene?  
8 A. Not until later. It wasn't until later.  
9 Initially, I didn't have any information concerning the  
10 animal.  
11 Q. And where did the information concerning the  
12 animal come from?  
13 A. From you.  
14 Q. And that was concerning a 911 call?  
15 A. Yes.  
16 Q. And was there any entry in it -- in the entry  
17 logs?  
18 A. I didn't hear your question.  
19 Q. Was there any information concerning the animal  
20 in the crime scene log-in?  
21 A. No.  
22 Q. I'll show you Exhibit 72. Do you recognize what  
23 this is?  
24 THE COURT: Did you see that, Mr. Gregory?

Page 66

1 MR. GREGORY: I did not, Your Honor.  
2 MS. BROWN: I'm sorry, Your Honor.  
3 MR. GREGORY: Thank you.  
4 Q. (BY MS. BROWN:) Do you recognize what this is?  
5 A. Yes, this is a crime scene sign-in log.  
6 Q. Connected with 452 Kent Way?  
7 A. That is correct.  
8 Q. And looking through that, do you see any  
9 information concerning an animal at the scene?  
10 A. There is a mention here. It was approximately at  
11 1844 hours, a person with the last name of Munn, M-u-n-n had  
12 entered the scene to retrieve the dog.  
13 Q. ~~And other than these documentations, was there~~  
14 ~~any documentation in officers' report or any evidence that~~  
15 ~~you saw concerning that dog?~~  
16 A. ~~Not with the reports that I had received.~~  
17 Q. And showing you what's been marked as Exhibit 73  
18 for identification, do you recognize what is shown in that  
19 photograph?  
20 A. Yes, I do.  
21 THE COURT: Did you show that to Mr. Gregory?  
22 MS. BROWN: I'm sorry, Your Honor.  
23 THE COURT: Thank you, ma'am.  
24 MS. BROWN: Thank you.

Page 67

1 Q. And, again, back to Exhibit 73, do you recognize  
2 what is shown in this photograph?  
3 A. Yes, I do.  
4 Q. What is it?  
5 MS. BROWN: Your Honor, I object. This  
6 photograph is not in evidence to my knowledge.  
7 THE COURT: That's correct, it's not in evidence,  
8 so we'll see if she can get it in.  
9 Go ahead and ask your question again.  
10 Q. (BY MS. BROWN:) And can you describe generally  
11 what's in this photograph?  
12 MR. GREGORY: Your Honor, I object. The  
13 photograph is not in evidence.  
14 THE COURT: Sustained.  
15 Q. (BY MS. BROWN:) Is this representative of  
16 photographs of the death scene that you reviewed concerning  
17 this matter?  
18 A. It is.  
19 MS. BROWN: Your Honor, I would offer Exhibit 73.  
20 MR. GREGORY: I object, Your Honor. To my  
21 knowledge, this witness was not on the crime scene, so he  
22 cannot authenticate this particular photograph, so I continue  
23 to object.  
24 THE COURT: He can testify that this is a

Page 68

1 photograph that he reviewed to reach some conclusion. Now,  
2 you'll get -- you know, it's limited there in its value  
3 perhaps. We'll see what the defense does with it, but he's  
4 already identified it as something he did review to reach a  
5 conclusion. Therefore, I'm going to admit it, and we'll see  
6 what argument is made about it.  
7 Q. (BY MS. BROWN:) Again, showing you what's been  
8 marked as or admitted as Exhibit 73, is this representative  
9 of the photographs of the crime scene that you reviewed?  
10 A. It is one photograph, yes.  
11 Q. And is it a representative of that same scene  
12 that you viewed in other photographs?  
13 A. I'm sorry, I missed your question.  
14 Q. Is it representative of the main focus of other  
15 photographs you reviewed of this scene?  
16 A. It is, yes.  
17 Q. And in this photograph, obviously, there's what  
18 appears to be blood present at the scene?  
19 A. It appears to be, yes.  
20 Q. And in your review of the photographs concerning  
21 this scene, did you see any paw prints or anything that would  
22 suggest that an animal was present in this room?  
23 THE COURT: Any what or anything? I'm sorry, I  
24 didn't understand the question.

Page 69

1 Q. (BY MS. BROWN:) Any paw prints or indications --  
2 THE COURT: Paw prints, thank you. I  
3 misunderstood.  
4 Q. (BY MS. BROWN:) Paw prints or indication that a  
5 dog was present in this scene?  
6 A. I did not notice, no.  
7 Q. And in your review of the laboratory report, did  
8 you see any documentation that any trace evidence was looked  
9 at for this dog?  
10 A. No.  
11 Q. And, again, what -- what type of trace evidence  
12 would you -- if a dog was present when there was a  
13 bloodletting, what type of evidence would you be looking for?  
14 A. To see if the animal was in the blood. Again, it  
15 would be paw print, footprint. Dog hair would be another one  
16 that would be trace evidence, even saliva in the animal.  
17 Q. What type of evidence might be viewed on the dog?  
18 A. Viewed on the dog?  
19 Q. Yes.  
20 A. Again, that would be red staining, most likely  
21 blood. You would look at the paws, even look at the mouth.  
22 Q. In your training and experience, when dogs or  
23 even possibly cats are present in a room where there's  
24 bloodletting, are they attracted to it?

Page 70

1 A. Oh, absolutely.  
2 Q. And in your past training and experience, have  
3 you become familiar with process of figuring trajectory?  
4 A. Yes.  
5 Q. And what is trajectory?  
6 A. Well, it's an angle basically is what it is. It  
7 gives us certain degrees of angles, that's a trajectory.  
8 It's a path of an object will give you a trajectory.  
9 Q. What training have you had in this -- in the  
10 field of trajectory?  
11 A. The first time I encountered it was in the mid  
12 1980s when bloodstain pattern analysis became important at a  
13 crime scene. There was a 40-hour course that was provided by  
14 a Dr. Herbert McDonald, who was a physicist with Corning  
15 University.  
16 We've always had this type of pattern at crime  
17 scenes, but we really didn't know what we were looking at  
18 until Dr. McDonald actually presented it to us, and it's just  
19 a basic form of trajectory is what it is. Given the size of  
20 the blood stain, we can actually perform a trigonometry  
21 calculation and obtain an angle, in other words, a degree.  
22 Q. Sorry, backing up from going into bloodstains  
23 what is -- is there other uses of trajectory at a scene?  
24 A. Oh, absolutely, yeah.

Page 71

1 Q. What would that be?  
2 A. One of them would be a projectile analysis within  
3 a crime scene or even outdoors of a crime scene.  
4 Q. And what is the correlation between, okay, you're  
5 looking at the, possibly the angle of the trajectory and the  
6 angle of for example blood spatter?  
7 A. They are both the same.  
8 Q. And what do you mean by that?  
9 A. Well, I mean, the trajectory, it's a path. It's  
10 a path that was taken by an object, whether it be a  
11 projectile, whether it be liquid blood. We're looking at it  
12 as a trajectory, in other words, at a travel area.  
13 Q. You talk about the initial course you had. Have  
14 you received other training in the area of trajectory?  
15 A. That was the basic training and then the other is  
16 just applying that training over a course of time at a number  
17 of crime scenes where we did have bloodletting.  
18 Q. Do you use -- and do you keep familiar with  
19 current changes or trends in that?  
20 A. Oh, yes, yes.  
21 Q. How is that done?  
22 A. That's done through being a life active member of  
23 the IAI. I do receive a scientific periodicals every month  
24 and actually review those all of the time.

Page 72

1 Q. What basic principles is the science of  
2 trajectory based on?  
3 A. Mathematics.  
4 Q. And what is it looking at?  
5 A. Trigonometry.  
6 Q. Which would include -- which would include lines  
7 and angles?  
8 A. Oh, yes, absolutely.  
9 Q. Is there another part of trajectory that is --  
10 moves away from the true sciences? Is there a point when it  
11 becomes a subjective interpretation?  
12 A. You can, yes.  
13 Q. Were you asked to review the trajectory of a  
14 projectile in this case?  
15 A. Yes.  
16 MR. GREGORY: Your Honor, I'm going to ask for a  
17 hearing outside the presence of the jury, please.  
18 THE COURT: Okay. All right. I'm going to  
19 excuse the jury for a few minutes. I'm not sure how long  
20 we'll be.  
21 (Whereupon, the admonishment was given to the  
22 jury by the Court not to talk about the case with anyone  
23 until the case is submitted to the jury for deliberation.)  
24 THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, I'm going to

CASE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

**EXHIBIT** B5

SUICIDAL BEHAVIOR

1 had texted that she couldn't leave because Harry was "going crazy" and she had to  
2 calm him down. The argument lasted into the following morning when Tatiana  
3 texted to her daughter that there was an "uncomfortable situation." These texts  
4 were consistent with the statement Tatiana gave to Deputy Williamson and her  
5 report the Harry had threatened to kill himself and was carrying a rifle around the  
6 house with him.

7 In examining Harry's phone, Investigator Garren found a text message and  
8 an email that both indicated that Harry might be suicidal. The first was a  
9 posthumous text message from Chris Hedrick, one of Harry's friends:

10 Harry, my friend, you have left me without saying good-bye.  
11 The good moments we've had and your truths of life and people  
12 that we have in our universe, good and bad. I knew a month ago  
13 that something wasn't right and felt you were going to be on  
14 your journey to another world. This world wasn't right for your  
15 soul. I couldn't say why, but I did see it. It's weird that you are  
16 gone and I have lost a real, real friend. I pray for your soul and  
17 hope we meet again. I thank you guiding me to bettering myself  
18 and my life with your honesty. Love, your friend. Chris.

19 The day before his death, Harry had written to a friend in an email:

20 Hi Pal, I hope you are both well. We're okay. Things have  
dragged on for way too long. That being said, the slow moving  
powers that be should bring this process to a conclusion in the  
very near future (days). You'll hear a sigh like distant thunder.  
That would be me.



# Chris Headrick Interview:

10-07-2014

brother, Igor, and would do things with him and Harry. I asked Chris what he knew about Tatiana from before she came to the United States. Chris said Tatiana was very quiet and he never got into any conversations with her regarding her past.

Chris said he and Harry talked a lot and it was usually about how things are going with Chris and the work he does. Chris said that Harry would always try to steer him into another line of work other than cutting firewood and delivering it. Chris said Harry never talked about his personal life or his financial status with him. Chris said when you were at Harry's house 95% of the time Harry "had the floor".

I asked Chris if Tatiana worked. Chris said Tatiana was working on some type of high-tech software. Chris added that Harry really helped Tatiana on this venture. Chris said that Tatiana was working in Reno and possibly through the Gov.'s office or with a State Senator, and added that she was working some really strange hours. Chris said the past six months before the incident he would come over and visit Harry and Tatiana would not be at home. Chris said he'd ask Harry where Tatiana was and he would tell her that she worked all night and was sleeping. Chris said that Harry was putting a lot of money into the business that Tatiana was running and seemed to be stressed about it. Chris said the last year he seemed more and more stressed and edgy about it. Chris added that he had conversations with Harry where he believed Harry was irritated about the business that Tatiana was running.

Chris said that Harry was irritated by the late hours that Tatiana was working, but added at the same time he was happy that she was doing the business. Chris added that previously Tatiana got ripped off by the Russians. Chris said he was told that she had a multimillion dollar business deal with the Russian government because she worked for the Russians. Chris was told that Tatiana had a software program that she was trying to sell to the Russians through Oracle, but Oracle took her idea and cut her out of the deal. Chris said he believed the new company Tatiana was running was to get back at Oracle and develop new software.

Chris said at one point he thought Harry was about to talk to him about some financial issues, but then he would smoke marijuana and the subject changed. Chris said that if Harry didn't have his marijuana every day he is extremely irritable.

Chris said there was a time he provided Harry with marijuana and added that Harry talked him into being a grower in California. Chris said Harry had some serious digestive issues and that's why he smoked marijuana.

I told Chris that after reviewing the text messages between him and Harry it appeared that Harry was very demanding. I told Chris that it also appeared that he would not respond to Harry's texts. Chris said at times he didn't respond because with Harry it was always about Harry and added that he drives a lot and that's also why he wouldn't respond to Harry's messages.

Chris said when their opportunities to go to San Diego or Los Angeles that Harry would never go, it was always Tatiana. Chris said when Tatiana would go she would be gone for three or four days. I asked Chris how Harry dealt with that. Chris told me that Harry didn't like it. Chris said that Harry was capable of taking care of himself but he would rather have Tatiana there to take care of things for him. Chris added that sometimes he got the feeling that Harry liked

CASE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

EXHIBIT Bv6

Dr. Amale - Pathology Modern

3676

Page 45

1 A. That's a close-up, Your Honor. Can I come down  
2 to --  
3 THE COURT: You may, sir.  
4 THE WITNESS: Thank you.  
5 THE COURT: This witness will only use a green  
6 Sharpie if he makes any marks on this.  
7 THE WITNESS: So, again, this is an entrance  
8 wound which was describing the autopsy report of not having  
9 soot, but you can see a gate, an eccentric marginal soot and  
10 then an artifact of the wound margins.  
11 And in this one, you will actually see splaying  
12 of the wound margin, indicating the bowl of gas coming behind  
13 the bullet. So, actually, this one, I examined the autopsy  
14 report, Harry was wearing a thick winter housecoat, winter  
15 housecoat and a t-shirt.  
16 So if you have the muzzle contacting his body,  
17 that will be about one, two or three inches of clothing  
18 between the between the muzzle and the skin. So although it  
19 is a contact wound on the clothing, you will see eccentric  
20 soot because the clothing will take some of the soot from the  
21 skin but remember, the autopsy said there was no soot.  
22 Q. Go ahead and have a seat.  
23 THE COURT: Now, before he goes any further, I  
24 want you to identify each of the marks he made on this

Page 46

1 example.  
2 MS. BROWN: I'm going to, Your Honor.  
3 THE COURT: Thank you, ma'am.  
4 Q. (BY MS. BROWN:) The first circle you made was  
5 concerning the soot; is that correct?  
6 A. Yes.  
7 Q. And the second?  
8 THE COURT: Wait. Wait. That doesn't identify  
9 it because the record will have no identify what the first  
10 circle he made was. So what you just marked is a circle that  
11 is towards the bottom part of the picture. It comes off of  
12 another circle that is around the wound. Would you agree  
13 with that?  
14 THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.  
15 THE COURT: Okay. So that -- that circle  
16 identifies somewhat you've identified as soot. Then there's  
17 a circle that goes -- there's a partial circle because it's  
18 not a closed circle that goes around the wound.  
19 THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.  
20 THE COURT: And then you made some marks that are  
21 lines.  
22 THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.  
23 THE COURT: And those were to identify what?  
24 THE WITNESS: The splaying, the splaying of the

Page 47

1 margins.  
2 THE COURT: The splaying of the margins of the  
3 wounds.  
4 Would you agree with me that's what he's marked,  
5 Mr. Gregory?  
6 MR. GREGORY: Yes, Your Honor.  
7 THE COURT: Would you agree, Ms. Brown?  
8 MS. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor.  
9 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.  
10 Q. (BY MS. BROWN:) Since Mr. Leibel was wearing  
11 clothing, how would the soot get in through the clothing?  
12 A. You know, when we see this suit I'm wearing, with  
13 our naked eye, the resolution, it looks smooth and clean.  
14 But if you -- if you place it under a microscope, you see big  
15 holes in it because it's fabric that is knitted together.  
16 All of our clothes, including leather, they have big holes in  
17 it.  
18 Now, soot from the muzzle of a gun is particular  
19 matter. It's very fine. It's like fine sand, even finer  
20 than fine sand. There are still particles. The particles of  
21 soot are smaller than the holes in the clothing. Soot is  
22 probably about 1,200 feet per second and it is hot. So soot,  
23 if it's closer to the clothing than one foot and it's fired  
24 from a muzzle of a gun can pass through layers of clothing in

Page 48

1 which the skin.  
2 Q. But in your opinion based on the injury you're  
3 seeing, you're seeing a not skin to barrel contact but a  
4 contact with clothing over the skin; is that correct?  
5 A. Yes, the muzzle was contacting his body but  
6 because he had clothing on his body, the muzzle was touching  
7 the clothing, so this will qualify also as a contact wound,  
8 loose contact because mets is not absolute science. If you  
9 ask me, I can stretch it back maybe half an inch, one inch  
10 but the half an inch one, inch to two inches will account for  
11 the thickness of the clothing. So essentially, it is a  
12 contact wound.  
13 Q. And in a case involving a contact wound, if a  
14 person is awake and conscious, would they be aware at some  
15 point there's something closer in contact with them?  
16 A. You mean if he was placed himself or someone else  
17 placed him?  
18 Q. Someone else placing it?  
19 A. Okay. The human brain has the ability to respond  
20 to stimulus in one over 10,000 of a second. That is why if  
21 somebody touches you, the moment that person touches you, you  
22 know he touched you. So the muzzle of a gun, if an  
23 individual nudges you with the muzzle of a gun, you don't  
24 even have to think. You will respond, and the response is to

Page 49

1 knock it out. It's primitive relief we, as human beings,  
2 have. Something, not just response to hit it out to look.  
3 So if somebody had nudged him with a muzzle of a gun, he  
4 would have responded in a matter of milliseconds.  
5 Q. I'm going to show you what been marked or  
6 admitted as Exhibit 49. Do you recognize that?  
7 A. Yes, ma'am.  
8 Q. And what is that?  
9 A. This is Harry's left arm, inner surface, showing  
10 the gunshot wound of exit and showing contusions of the inner  
11 aspect of the left arm.  
12 Q. And could you put a circle around contusion.  
13 A. This is the focal contusion and the outer part to  
14 laceration or exit wound.  
15 Q. So this area within the large circle is what  
16 you're calling a contusion?  
17 A. Yes, ma'am.  
18 Q. And the arrow points to basically the --  
19 A. Exit, yes.  
20 Q. Thank you. Would this -- the chest injury that  
21 you viewed both the photographs and the autopsy or the x-rays  
22 concerning, would that be immediately fatal or would it take  
23 time to pass from that?  
24 (A) No. The gunshot wound of his trunk will not --

Page 50

1 will not be immediately fatal. He could have survived that  
2 wound for up to five to ten minutes, and he would have been  
3 able to engage in activities.  
4 Remember, the famous Ronald Reagan was shot in the  
5 chest. He did not even know he was shot until they were  
6 driving him back to the White House. He began to cough out  
7 blood, that was when he changed over to go to the naval  
8 hospital. So he was shot in the chest and was not even aware  
9 and was engaged in activities, that is a very good example.  
10 Q. And I'm showing you now Exhibit 134. Do you  
11 recognize that photograph?  
12 A. Yes, ma'am.  
13 Q. And what is that?  
14 A. This is the X-ray of Harry after death, and it  
15 shows splintered fragments of a metal projectile, rarely  
16 projectiles inside the chest and extending into the left  
17 shoulder and the left inner, this is important, inner aspect  
18 of the left arm.  
19 Q. And showing you now Exhibit Number 140.  
20 A. This is, again, an X-ray of the left arm on the  
21 left shoulder. You could actually see a fracture of the left  
22 shoulder joint. You see the space up above the space between  
23 the scapula and the clavicle.  
24 THE COURT: Why don't you identify that for us.

Page 51

1 MS. BROWN: I was going to go to him, Your Honor.  
2 THE COURT: All right. Have a seat, sir. She'll  
3 bring it to you.  
4 THE WITNESS: This is a fracture of the acromio  
5 clavicle joint.  
6 Q. And so that green circle is --  
7 A. Is a fracture, and such a pattern of trauma, you  
8 would see if his arm received such a kinetic energy with it,  
9 factually extended close to the body, like in this position  
10 I'm placing it. His hand was not fully extended because the  
11 force of the bullet pushed away the arm and fractured the  
12 acromio clavicle joint.  
13 So given the pattern I just see here, I can tell  
14 you reasonably that his hand was not fully extended when he  
15 was shot. His hand was flexed, slightly extended, like  
16 somebody manipulating something. His hand was in this way.  
17 So when the bullet -- the force of the bullet, the bullet  
18 traveled at about 1,200 feet per second. It had a force. So  
19 he moved the hand within millisecond and caused a fracture.  
20 Q. Again, this bullet or this Exhibit Number 140,  
21 this is a break in which it's the circled in green, that's a  
22 break in?  
23 A. Joint, the acromio, a-c-r-o-m-i-o clavicle joint,  
24 meaning the joint between the clavicle and scapula.

Page 52

1 Q. And showing you now what's been marked as or  
2 admitted as Exhibit 45.  
3 THE COURT: Ms. Brown?  
4 MS. BROWN: Yes.  
5 THE COURT: How much longer are you going to go  
6 with this witness?  
7 MS. BROWN: It's going to be a little while  
8 longer.  
9 THE COURT: We're going to take our break right  
10 now.  
11 MS. BROWN: Thank you.  
12 THE COURT: We've been in session for an hour and  
13 a half, and I'm going to give the court reporter a break.  
14 She doesn't feel very well, and we're going to take a  
15 15-minute break.  
16 (Whereupon, the admonishment was given to the  
17 jury by the Court not to talk about the case with anyone  
18 until the case is submitted to the jury for deliberation.)  
19 THE COURT: We'll be in recess until a quarter  
20 'til. Thank you very much.  
21 Doctor, during the recess, you're admonished not  
22 to talk to anyone associated with this case except the three  
23 attorneys.  
24 THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.

36.78

Page 53

Page 55

1 THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

2 (Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.)

3 THE COURT: We're back in session in State of  
4 Nevada versus Tatiana Leibel. Mr. Gregory is present for the  
5 State. Ms. Brown, Ms. Henry are both here. Ms. Leibel is  
6 here, as is the interpreter, one of our interpreters.

7 Doctor, you're still on the stand. You're still  
8 under oath, sir. Let's bring the jury in.

9 Thank you, folks. Have a seat, please.

10 Attorneys stipulate to the presence of the jury?

11 MR. GREGORY: Yes, Your Honor.

12 MS. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor.

13 THE COURT: Ms. Brown, would you continue.

14 MS. BROWN: Thank you, Your Honor.

15 Q. Going back to Exhibit Number 140, where you  
16 identified a broken bone in the shoulder by that green  
17 circle, would that break in the shoulder affect flexibility  
18 in the arm after it was inflicted?

19 A. The fracture dislocation of a joint would in a  
20 big motion but if you try to move, you may hear what we call  
21 crepitus, c-r-e-p-i-t-u-s, and I've actually done cases  
22 whereby at the scene, law enforcement interpreted a fractured  
23 shoulder to be rigor mortis because you try to move the  
24 shoulder, the fracture in the base, the motion, soon after,

Page 54

1 death, fracture, spasm. If you've ever had a fracture, spasm  
2 of the muscle, it's pain. So the muscle is spastic. If you  
3 die, the spasm of the muscles with time will relate slowly.  
4 So this is such a fracture could simulate rigor mortis and  
5 misinterpreted as rigor mortis, and I've actually seen it in  
6 several cases of mine.

7 Q. Showing you what's been marked Exhibit 45 for  
8 identification, do you recognize this?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. What is that?

11 A. Can you lower the light? There's a reflection.

12 THE COURT: It actually I think it's the light  
13 from the projector. You may be able to adjust one of those  
14 side lights that may help you.

15 THE WITNESS: Wonderful, wonderful. Thank you so  
16 much. This is a picture of the liver. The human liver and  
17 the liver of all mammals has a red, brown color-like muscle.  
18 But if you notice, this liver is yellow. It's yellowish, and  
19 it's diffusely yellowish. This is a specific disease we call  
20 steato, s-t-e-a-t-o, steato, hepatitis.

21 What this simply means is a group of diseases  
22 where you start having accumulation of fat in the liver and a  
23 specific type of fat is what we call a triglyceride fat.  
24 There are so many things that could cause hepatitis. It

1 could kill you suddenly. Many people who suffer it do not  
2 know they suffer from it until they do a liver enzyme panel.  
3 Common causes of it, alcohol, drugs of all types and  
4 sometimes even drugs of abuse. It depends on your genetic  
5 makeup. Even drugs as common as marijuana can cause  
6 hepatitis. Some people, it's something you may be able to --  
7 it's a very very ubiquitous disease.

8 In this case, what you should do if you don't  
9 believe it, it is to take microscopic section and look at it  
10 in the microscope. You will see the large globules of fat in  
11 the liver. What is the significance of this? The liver is  
12 the organ, it's the largest organ in the body only second to  
13 the skin. Why is it a large organ? It supplies -- it's the  
14 only organ that has three independent sources of blood  
15 because it's a big organ that plays a very important function  
16 in the human body.

17 It is the organ that detoxifies your blood. It  
18 removes toxins and chemicals from your blood to clean it up.  
19 Why does it do that? The human brain is a very sensitive  
20 organ. The brain does not do well if specific chemicals in  
21 the body are elevated, specifically ammonia, and your body  
22 turns out large amounts of ammonia, that is why you have  
23 large amounts of ammonia in the urine. That is actually what  
24 gives urine the smell. So the liver takes it out and it

Page 56

1 becomes excreted in the urine.

2 When you have a disease, if you see, this is  
3 diffuse. There is impairment of detoxification of the liver.  
4 Ammonia levels will be high. If I did this autopsy myself, I  
5 would have performed all of the analysis. What is the  
6 significance? When ammonia levels are high in the blood, it  
7 causes a specific disease. We'll call hepatic  
8 encephalopathy. Hepatic encephalopathy will make it to  
9 manifest episodes of irrationality.

10 Q. Irrationality?

11 A. Yes. Sometimes you could have a liver episodes  
12 of irrationality, where you act out of character and some  
13 people that even engage in activities that are simply  
14 irrational that you and I as rational beings would never  
15 understand why.

16 And in doing my review, having this, I look at  
17 the toxicology which, again, showed us a very significant  
18 finding that further confirms that this case is not a  
19 homicide.

20 Q. And in -- you said earlier that you needed what  
21 would need slides of the tissue to make further diagnosis?

22 A. If you have doubt, assuming if I'm training, you  
23 know, younger doctors, medical students, I would tell them to  
24 take a historical section, you should in a homicide like

Page 57

Page 59

1 this. An alleged homicide case, you should and must  
2 according to the standard.  
3 Q. And as to the brain, should tissue be take from  
4 the brain?  
5 A. Tissue from the brain and from every organ from  
6 the body.  
7 Q. And to your knowledge, were any tissue samples  
8 taken in this case?  
9 A. I was surprised. I requested tissues. I was  
10 told there was none taken. And the brain, you should see if  
11 you take microscopic sections of the brain, you should see a  
12 specific change in the brain cells that would explain the  
13 irrationality. It affects a specific type of self in the  
14 human brain, we will call astrocytes. They will become  
15 balloon because of ammonia toxicity and it affects the  
16 functioning of your different regions of your brain that  
17 would manifest with irrationality.  
18 Q. Okay. And you mentioned also in the toxicology  
19 report that there was -- it was shown that cannabis was used?  
20 A. Yes. In the toxicology report, it showed that  
21 Harry used marijuana less than two hours before he died. Why  
22 do I know it's less than two hours, because of the types of  
23 cannabinoid found in his blood and the levels.  
24 If you smoke marijuana, your Delta-9 THC which is

1 autopsy that you were shown?  
2 A. Yes, ma'am.  
3 Q. And Exhibit 149 do you recognize that?  
4 A. Yes, ma'am.  
5 Q. And is this also one of the photographs you were  
6 shown?  
7 A. Yes, ma'am.  
8 Q. These photographs then have been since used to  
9 show Harry's reach as to whether or not he could use the  
10 weapon. Would this be a correct way to determine that?  
11 A. No.  
12 Q. And why not?  
13 A. Actually, the measurement, the way they measure  
14 it from the axilla to the tip of the finger is inaccurate.  
15 If you want to measure range, you start from the neck to the  
16 tip of the finger, not from the axilla. Why, because if I'm  
17 manipulating a gun or any object, I'm using my whole body. I  
18 can put my body in different concoctions and different  
19 convolutions. I can -- I can do things that when I'm  
20 standing stationery, someone watching me will assume I cannot  
21 do.  
22 So, again, this is one of the patterns of  
23 erroneous assumption of things in this case. Measuring the  
24 ridge from the axilla is wrong. If you want to measure the

Page 58

Page 60

1 the active component of marijuana Delta-9 THC after two hours  
2 should drop less than two micrograms, but Harry's THC level  
3 was 20. So it tells you will he used marijuana within two  
4 hours of his death. Unfortunately, marijuana is a  
5 psychodelic drug. It's a hallucinogen. So if you're  
6 suffering from a disease like hat hepatic encephalopathy and  
7 then you smoke marijuana, you are at the much greater risk of  
8 engaging in irrational behavior, including suicidal behavior.  
9 Q. And you're one of leading brain experts in the or  
10 experts in brain disease; is that correct?  
11 A. Could you repeat.  
12 Q. You're one of the leading experts in brain  
13 disease?  
14 A. I wouldn't say myself, but I have I have been  
15 recognized as one of the leading experts. That was why the  
16 U.S. Congress invited me on two occasions to advise them in  
17 matters related to brain disease, yes, ma'am.  
18 Q. In fact, that's a matter of a lot of your  
19 publications; is that correct?  
20 A. Yes, ma'am.  
21 Q. Showing you what's been marked Exhibit 140 for  
22 identification, do you recognize that?  
23 A. Yes, ma'am.  
24 Q. Is this one of the photos that was taken at the

1 ridge, you start from the neck, actually from the midline of  
2 the body and then meaning that somebody cannot perform a  
3 specific act because of the length of the upper extremity is  
4 erroneous, it's wrong, it's a wrong determination because  
5 human beings can concoct your body and twist your body in  
6 unimaginable ways. Even some of us who have the talent can  
7 roll your body into a ball. So this is totally wrong, and so  
8 assumptions remaining in this based on such an erroneous  
9 scientific methodology.  
10 Q. And have we discussed possible scenarios or  
11 examples in which we could possibly demonstrate if Mr. Leibel  
12 shot himself, that could be done with that 24-inch arm and  
13 sofa?  
14 A. Yes, ma'am. Yes, ma'am.  
15 MS. BROWN: And, Your Honor, may the record  
16 reflect that Dr. Kubiczek did measure my arm when he was  
17 testifying it was between 24 and 25 in length.  
18 THE COURT: He did measure it, and I don't recall  
19 exactly. The jury will recall what the measurement was and  
20 it's their memory that counts.  
21 MS. BROWN: Okay.  
22 THE COURT: Mr. Gregory, if you want to stipulate  
23 to what you believe the evidence was, you can do that or  
24 leave it up to the jury.

Page 61

1 MR. GREGORY: I would leave it up to the jury.  
2 MS. BROWN: And Exhibit Number 119 is the dummy  
3 gun?  
4 THE COURT: I'm sorry, I couldn't hear you.  
5 MS. BROWN: That's okay. I was just asking if  
6 Exhibit 119 was the dummy gun.  
7 THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.  
8 THE WITNESS: There's no bullet in it, right?  
9 MS. BROWN: Excuse me?  
10 THE WITNESS: There's no bullet in it?  
11 MS. BROWN: There's no bullet. Actually, the  
12 firing pin has been removed. We're safe.  
13 THE WITNESS: Okay.  
14 THE COURT: Good question though, doctor.  
15 MS. BROWN: And I'm going to be sitting on  
16 Exhibit 120, the couch.  
17 THE COURT: Any of you in the jury are welcome to  
18 stand if you want to see.  
19 Q. (BY MS. BROWN:) Could you step down, doctor.  
20 A. Your Honor, may I?  
21 THE COURT: You may, yes.  
22 Q. (BY MS. BROWN:) We talked about arm position in  
23 this example, so with the same length?  
24 A. This will give you -- this was -- move this arm.

Page 62

1 Q. Okay.  
2 A. So your hand -- that's to be -- okay.  
3 Q. Okay.  
4 A. To the side more.  
5 Q. Okay.  
6 A. This will give you, yes, hold that.  
7 Q. Okay.  
8 A. That will give you classic pattern. Depending on  
9 your height and that but if you were his height, this will be  
10 on a higher level, and you could and it could give you  
11 exactly what we have there.  
12 Q. That's what we're talking about with this?  
13 A. Which is taller height.  
14 Q. Yes.  
15 A. He could higher and this would go shoo.  
16 Q. Okay. And then as to the second shot?  
17 A. He shoots himself in the chest. He's not yet  
18 dead and just like some very famous people, they try cyanide,  
19 they are not yet dead. They are waiting for minutes and then  
20 they use secondary mechanism.  
21 Q. I accidentally shot myself.  
22 A. Exactly, you're trying to hold this right as  
23 you're moving around.  
24 Q. Uh-huh.

Page 63

1 A. Okay. Bring in your hand, okay, and erroneously  
2 and that will cause exactly that. And wait, wait, wait, you  
3 see, it goes to here.  
4 Q. Uh-huh.  
5 A. Raises the shoulder. This illustration shows  
6 that atypical suicide was actually what happened here.  
7 Q. Okay. But I'm not trying to shoot myself in the  
8 shoulder and wrist, correct?  
9 A. No, the second shot, he was trying to position  
10 it. Remember, he is beginning to bleed inside.  
11 Q. Uh-huh.  
12 A. He's becoming a bit confused because he is  
13 bleeding, and he's trying to shoot himself again, trying to  
14 manipulate and he is confused and, I mean, he fell backwards.  
15 Q. Okay.  
16 A. Okay.  
17 Q. Okay. Thank you. And, again, these are possible  
18 scenarios?  
19 A. Yes. That will tie everything together. The  
20 evidence of hepatic encephalopathy combined with the  
21 psychedelic hallucinogenic effect of the marijuana, the  
22 cannabinoids, there is no reasonable degree of certainty to  
23 rule this a homicide. This is a suicide. The most you can  
24 stretch it is atypical suicide.

Page 64

1 Q. And so your opinion in this matter based on a  
2 reasonable degree of medical certainty is?  
3 A. That Tatiana did not shoot Harry. Harry is a  
4 65-year-old white male, died as a result of a single gunshot  
5 wound of his chest. The manner of death is suicide. What  
6 type of suicide, an atypical suicide.  
7 MS. BROWN: Thank you. I have nothing further.  
8 THE COURT: Mr. Gregory?  
9 MR. GREGORY: Thank you, Your Honor.  
10 CROSS-EXAMINATION  
11 BY MR. GREGORY:  
12 Q. Doctor, you are a pathologist, correct?  
13 A. Yes.  
14 Q. Much like Dr. Kubiczek?  
15 A. Yes, Dr. Kubiczek is a very good friend of mine.  
16 Q. Yeah, and you actually work with Dr. Kubiczek  
17 sometimes, don't you?  
18 A. Yes.  
19 Q. As well, as the Washoe County Medical Examiner's  
20 Office?  
21 A. Yes.  
22 Q. There's cases you actually work together,  
23 correct?  
24 A. Yes, I examine brains for the Washoe County

Page 65

1 Medical Examiner's Office.  
2 Q. All right. You're not a certified gun expert,  
3 are you?  
4 A. No, sir.  
5 Q. And you're not a physicist, are you?  
6 A. No, sir.  
7 Q. Okay. You are not a toxicologist, are you?  
8 A. I am. I'm board certified in clinical pathology.  
9 Toxicology is part of clinical pathology.  
10 Q. Oh, okay.  
11 A. Yes.  
12 Q. Are you a reconstruction expert?  
13 A. No, sir.  
14 Q. Are you crime scene expert?  
15 A. I'm a crime scene expert in relation to the  
16 medical aspect of a crime scene.  
17 Q. Do you go out to the crime scenes?  
18 A. Yes. In fact, the standard of forensic pathology  
19 is that for every suspicious case or homicide, the  
20 pathologist must, must go out to the scene.  
21 Q. You understand there's a certification for crime  
22 scene experts?  
23 A. Yes. Part of our board certification includes  
24 crime scene examination but the medical aspect of a crime

Page 66

1 scene examination, we don't go to take trace evidence at the  
2 scene, no, but we will go to examine the body in relation to  
3 the scene to see the relationship of the body with the scene  
4 and also to advise law enforcement so that they don't make  
5 erroneous assumptions like we have in this case.  
6 Q. I want to talk a little bit about what things you  
7 considered in rendering your opinion in this case?  
8 A. Yes.  
9 Q. You indicated you saw some photographs. We know  
10 you saw the x-rays, right?  
11 A. Yes.  
12 Q. Did you see all of the autopsy photographs?  
13 A. Yes.  
14 Q. Did you see all of the photographs of the scene  
15 taken by the Douglas County Sheriff's Office?  
16 A. I don't know if it's all, but I've seen  
17 photographs sent to me, and I saw all of the same photographs  
18 sent to me.  
19 Q. So you were provided with reports or photographs  
20 by the defense, correct?  
21 A. Yes.  
22 Q. You have no idea if those were all of the  
23 photographs in the case?  
24 A. I don't know, sir.

Page 67

1 Q. Okay. Do you know that there were over 600  
2 photographs taken in this case?  
3 A. I don't know. Photographs were sent to me. I've  
4 seen photographs sent to me.  
5 Q. Okay. Did you review 600 and some photographs?  
6 A. I don't recall. I didn't count them. I could  
7 check in my laptop. I have it here with me, but all of the  
8 same pictures sent to me, I reviewed.  
9 Q. Did you review all of the laboratory reports in  
10 this case?  
11 A. Yes.  
12 Q. So you reviewed the DNA report, correct?  
13 A. Yes, I reviewed in November.  
14 Q. Okay. You reviewed the fingerprint analysis,  
15 correct?  
16 A. Sorry?  
17 Q. The fingerprint analysis, you reviewed that?  
18 A. Yeah, I reviewed that in November when the case  
19 was sent to me. In preparing for testimony the other day, I  
20 don't typically review such reports because I don't testify  
21 to them.  
22 Q. And as I understand, at the time you prepared  
23 your report, you did not have the measurements of the crime  
24 scene that were taken by the Washoe County Crime Lab,

Page 68

1 correct?  
2 A. I don't know. I don't recall, but there are the  
3 measurements that were sent to me, and I've reviewed them,  
4 and I do not agree with majority of your assumptions. Based  
5 on the measurement, there were a pattern of --  
6 Q. Doctor, my question was, at the time you wrote  
7 your report, did you have those measurements?  
8 A. I had measurements of the crime scene that were  
9 provided to me, yes.  
10 Q. Okay. Who provided those to you?  
11 A. The defense attorney.  
12 Q. And how is it they provided those to you before I  
13 even had them?  
14 A. I don't know. I don't know because I'm not  
15 involved in the case that -- my team forwarded it to me.  
16 What I reviewed in November, I saw pictures of the scene. I  
17 saw some cartoon demonstrations. Then about last week or two  
18 weeks ago, there was another formal report, a crime scene  
19 report.  
20 MR. GREGORY: Your Honor, I would ask you to  
21 direct to the witness to answer the question.  
22 THE COURT: He is answering it. You asked him  
23 how he got them before you did. He's telling you when he got  
24 them.



Page 69

1 MR. GREGORY: Okay.  
2 THE WITNESS: There was another report, a more  
3 comprehensive report with pictures, diagrams that were sent  
4 to me weeks a couple of weeks ago.  
5 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY:) Did you review all of the  
6 police reports in this case?  
7 A. Yes, in November, when I got the case, yes.  
8 Q. About how many reports did you review?  
9 A. There were PDF files, I would say about seven or  
10 eight PDF files.  
11 Q. Okay. You did not review the 58 reports that  
12 were done in this case?  
13 A. I don't know if the 58 were part of the several  
14 PDF's but if 58 police reports, remember what I told you, I  
15 don't base my opinion on police reports. Since there are 58  
16 police reports, you don't expect me to give 58 opinions of  
17 the 58 police reports.  
18 Q. Well, if you don't consider police reports, why  
19 did you look at any of them?  
20 A. I look at them because as an expert witness, if I  
21 did not look at them, you will criticize me that I did not  
22 look at them.  
23 Q. So you choose to look at some of them but not all  
24 of them?

Page 70

1 A. I looked at all of the police reports that were  
2 forwarded to me.  
3 Q. Okay. Did you review the evidence that was  
4 obtained from the cell phones in this case?  
5 A. No, no.  
6 Q. Did you listen to the tape recorded interviews of  
7 all of the witnesses in this case?  
8 A. Yes, yes.  
9 Q. All of the witnesses?  
10 A. It was quite long. There were two of them.  
11 Q. Oh, just two?  
12 A. Two videotapes.  
13 Q. Okay.  
14 A. That took me almost one night. I woke up at,  
15 like, 2:00 o'clock. By noon, I was still looking at them.  
16 They were very long.  
17 Q. There were some 60 witnesses listed on the board  
18 when we started this trial. You reviewed two of those  
19 witness statements?  
20 A. No, of Tatiana.  
21 Q. Okay.  
22 A. In a case like this, I don't need to review all  
23 of the material. Remember my expertise, I'm not law  
24 enforcement expert.

Page 71

1 Q. But so you reviewed Tatiana's statements,  
2 correct?  
3 A. Yes, and there's reason why I did that as a  
4 physician. I want to know if her story changed. You know,  
5 remember, I do this so many times. What is one of the things  
6 you want to change? You want to find out is the defendant,  
7 the person been accused of shooting somebody, did her story  
8 change.  
9 Q. Okay. So you listened to her statements,  
10 correct?  
11 A. Sorry?  
12 Q. You listened to her statements, correct?  
13 A. To her interview by the police.  
14 Q. You didn't listen to any other interviews from  
15 any other witnesses?  
16 A. No, no. Remember -- remember --  
17 Q. It's a yes or no question.  
18 A. I said no.  
19 Q. Thank you. Thank you. Did you discuss the case  
20 with any of the witnesses at all?  
21 A. No. Remember, I'm not a witness expert. I'm not  
22 here to testify.  
23 Q. Sir, it's a yes or no question.  
24 A. Could you repeat it?

Page 72

1 Q. Did you discuss the case with any of the  
2 witnesses?  
3 A. No, sir.  
4 Q. Did you discuss the case with any of the police  
5 officers?  
6 A. No, sir.  
7 Q. Did you discuss the case with Dr. Kubiczek?  
8 A. Yes, sir.  
9 Q. Did you discuss the case with Tatiana?  
10 A. No.  
11 Q. But you listened to her statements?  
12 A. Yes.  
13 Q. Since you listen to all of her statements, you  
14 are familiar with some of the discrepancies in those  
15 statements, correct?  
16 A. Essentially, I wouldn't categorize them as  
17 discrepancies because like today if you bring me back  
18 tomorrow to ask me the same questions, I wouldn't testify to  
19 them exactly the same but essential call, the essence of her  
20 testimony of what transpired that this was a suicide did not  
21 change.  
22 Q. Okay.  
23 A. Now, minutia, we're human beings. Nobody has 100  
24 percent recall memory that might not -- which I would dismiss

Page 77

1 says, that you will review it. Review the other evidence  
2 because all we have here is not just witness statements.  
3 The good example is the Ferguson, remember, he  
4 was shot.  
5 MR. GREGORY: Your Honor, I didn't ask for an  
6 example. I would ask for the witness to respond to the  
7 questions.  
8 THE COURT: All right. Well, I think he's given  
9 you a response. Why don't you ask your next question.  
10 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY:) Sir, did you examine this  
11 couch before you rendered your opinion?  
12 A. Yes, pictures of the couch.  
13 Q. Pictures of the couch. Did you actually come and  
14 observe the couch?  
15 A. No, I did not think it was necessary for me.  
16 Q. Okay. Did you go to the house and inspect the  
17 house?  
18 A. No, sir, it wasn't necessary for me.  
19 Q. Did you inspect the gun?  
20 A. No, sir, I'm not a gun expert.  
21 Q. Okay. And yet you've testified today about  
22 distances and whatnot with sooting.  
23 A. Yeah, that's what we call the medical aspects of  
24 ballistics, so medical aspects of ballistics. I don't need

Page 78

1 to examine a gun.  
2 Q. Okay.  
3 A. All I need to do is skeletal examinations. Like  
4 today, I saw the gun earlier today. When I came this  
5 morning, I examined the gun and the replica of the gun, and I  
6 saw it. They could not have shipped it to me in California,  
7 and I did my medical analysis. I'm not a ballistics expert  
8 but as a forensic pathologist, I'm expert in the medical  
9 aspect of ballistics, that is why I know the type of bullet.  
10 That is why I know the distance.  
11 Q. So you didn't shoot the gun?  
12 A. Oh, no, I've never shot a gun in my life, really,  
13 I've never.  
14 Q. All right, interesting. Your report in this case  
15 was two pages long; is that right?  
16 A. Yes.  
17 Q. And you would agree with me that it's a very  
18 conclusory report. You gave conclusions, but you don't state  
19 how you arrived at those conclusions?  
20 A. When I was asked to write a report, I was given  
21 the guidelines because each state has its own guideline, that  
22 my report should be a summary of my conclusions.  
23 Q. So your two-page report was a summary, correct?  
24 A. Yes.

Page 79

1 Q. Okay. And in that report, you didn't cite any  
2 kind of authority for your -- the science that you're talking  
3 about here today, right?  
4 A. No, no, it depends. Remember, I've done this so  
5 many many times, many times, depending on the jurisdiction  
6 and some states is different. As an expert, they don't want  
7 you to cite other authorities because you're coming as an  
8 authority yourself.  
9 Now, if a Court would ask me to provide the basis  
10 to provide published literature, I would provide that. But  
11 as I'm sitting here today, nobody has asked me to provide  
12 such literature.  
13 Q. Okay. How long did it take you to prepare that  
14 two-page report?  
15 A. It took me weeks. It took me several weeks. I  
16 didn't just -- I reviewed the case first. I spent time with  
17 it. I thought about it. I did some reading. One day I woke  
18 up early. It took me about four or five hours to write it.  
19 Q. Okay. Are you familiar with the term cut and  
20 paste as it refers to word processing?  
21 A. Yes, I know cut and paste and somebody like me  
22 who does -- I write over 100, 200 reports every year.  
23 Sometimes some power in the report, things like definition of  
24 a forensic pathologist.

Page 80

1 Q. Okay.  
2 A. The College of American Pathologist, such things  
3 are copied and pasted on general terminology, general  
4 concepts.  
5 Q. So you might cut and past some general  
6 principles, but you don't cut and paste things that are  
7 specific to a case, do you?  
8 A. No, I don't.  
9 Q. Did you cut and paste when you prepared the  
10 report in this case?  
11 A. Yes. This case, I described the College of  
12 American pathologists. I defined what forensic pathology  
13 was. I described the general concepts of reasonable degree  
14 of medical certainty. So such general concepts, I don't  
15 doubt. I actually have a templet. I'll go and pick it out  
16 of my templet and put it on there.  
17 Q. But the opinion in this case, you wouldn't  
18 certainly have cut and pasted?  
19 A. No, the opinion, I wouldn't copy and paste  
20 because it's unique to the case.  
21 Q. So one of your opinions in this case was, quote,  
22 the experts are scientifically invalid and are grossly  
23 outside the established and generally accepted guidelines and  
24 principles of forensic pathology. Is that one of the quotes

Page 81

1 from your report?  
2 A. I don't know if you're reading it, yes.  
3 Q. Would you like to see your report?  
4 A. If you don't mind.  
5 THE COURT: Are you refreshing his recollection?  
6 MR. GREGORY: I'm refreshing his recollection.  
7 At page two, you'll see an asterisk.  
8 THE COURT: Why don't you have it marked so the  
9 record is clear.  
10 MR. GREGORY: Yes.  
11 Q. I'm handing you State's Exhibit or excuse me,  
12 Exhibit 148. Would you take a look at that and review it?  
13 A. Thank you.  
14 Q. And then let me know if it refreshes your  
15 recollection.  
16 A. Yes, yes.  
17 Q. Okay. So you would agree that one of your  
18 conclusions is that that Douglas County Sheriff's Office and  
19 experts --  
20 A. What page, sorry?  
21 Q. Page two.  
22 A. Page two, what paragraph?  
23 Q. Scientifically invalid and are grossly outside  
24 the established and generally accepted guidelines and

Page 82

1 principles of forensic pathology?  
2 A. Yes, sir.  
3 Q. In the materials that you submitted regarding  
4 your expertise, you referred to a case Scanlon versus Life  
5 Insurance Company of America. Do you remember working on  
6 that case?  
7 A. You lost me. I don't understand the question.  
8 THE COURT: Well, repeat it and listen carefully.  
9 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY:) Okay. In your materials you  
10 gave us and you listed all of cases you've been involved  
11 with.  
12 A. In my CV.  
13 Q. Your CV.  
14 A. Okay.  
15 Q. And in one of the cases you indicated you were  
16 involved in was a case called Scanlon versus Life Insurance  
17 Company of America. Do you remember that case?  
18 A. That was in a U.S. -- United States Court in  
19 Seattle. The summary judgment was rendered in that case, and  
20 the federal judge actually referenced me numerous times in  
21 his summary judgment.  
22 Q. Okay. Would it surprise you in the report you  
23 authored in that case, you put the exact same conclusion?  
24 A. It would not surprise me. These are not my

Page 83

1 phraseology. It is how I speak. If you watch me in another  
2 case testify, you will hear me using the same terminology as  
3 I do here. This is my style. There's nothing wrong with it,  
4 the same language, and I may not have copied it. This is  
5 just what I write. So if you review on my reports, you see  
6 some commonalities which is not unusual.  
7 Q. Okay. Have you ever had your testimony deemed to  
8 be unreliable?  
9 A. I would not say I was deemed unreliable. This  
10 was a case eight years ago, a case in Pennsylvania, a man had  
11 Hodgkin lymphoma from walking with --  
12 Q. It's a yes or no question.  
13 A. Yes, yes. I'm trying to explain what happened.  
14 Q. No.  
15 A. The outcome of that case --  
16 Q. Sir, listen.  
17 THE COURT: Doctor, doctor, give him the answer  
18 and then if he wants an explanation, he'll ask for it.  
19 THE WITNESS: Yes.  
20 THE COURT: If Ms. Brown wants an explanation,  
21 she'll ask for it, but just answer his question, please.  
22 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY:) So the question is have you  
23 ever been found -- has a Court ever found your testimony to  
24 be unreliable?

Page 84

1 A. Yes, once, once eight years ago, and I'm trying  
2 to explain the basis for that, which in my opinion looking  
3 back now --  
4 THE COURT: Sir, we didn't ask you for the basis.  
5 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY:) You're aware of the Court's  
6 findings in that case?  
7 A. Yes.  
8 Q. And you're familiar then that the Court concluded  
9 and I quote, this Court has carefully considered the parties  
10 respective positions and based on the present record, finds  
11 that the methodology used by Dr. Omalu in reaching his  
12 opinions in this case is not reliable and even if it was  
13 found to be reliable, his opinions are too speculative to,  
14 quote, fit the facts of this case. End of quote. Do you  
15 recall that?  
16 A. Yes in fact --  
17 Q. Do you recall that?  
18 A. Yes.  
19 Q. Okay.  
20 A. The mistake --  
21 Q. Sir?  
22 THE COURT: Sir, he didn't ask you a question.  
23 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY:) Did the Court also quote his  
24 opinions are also not grounded in science, end of quote?

Page 97

1 drying?

2 A. I'm not saying you should ignore it. You should  
3 weigh it. Given, it's like --

4 Q. It's a factor, right?

5 THE COURT: Wait a minute. He's not done  
6 answering.

7 THE WITNESS: Hierarchy. I'm a forensic  
8 pathologist, years of education, and I give an opinion, a  
9 paramedic has six months of medical training, advanced  
10 cardiac life support. You may not like what I say but  
11 objectively, you weigh, who do you believe? Do you believe  
12 me, even with all my experiences, will you believe me or what  
13 he said?

14 THE COURT: You answered the question.

15 THE WITNESS: What I always say --

16 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY) So do you just disregard?

17 A. I didn't say disregard. I said you evaluate it.  
18 You evaluate it, that is why you have me. You didn't stop at  
19 the paramedic. You brought a doctor. You evaluate it. You  
20 consider the totality, the totality.

21 Q. Are we supposed to ignore that there were two  
22 shots fired in this case?

23 A. No. If there was no autopsy, the number of shots  
24 fired will be paramount, but there was an autopsy performed

Page 98

1 that shows the only medic forensically significant and  
2 forensically concentration shot, was only one shot that  
3 killed him. The second shot is what we call incidental  
4 findings because he would have still died from the single  
5 gunshot wound of the chest. The one to his hand and to the  
6 graze wound were of no significant forensic consequence, end  
7 of story.

8 Q. Are we supposed to ignore the fact that this was  
9 a long gun that was used instead of a handgun?

10 A. No, you should not ignore the fact, but you  
11 shouldn't make some assumptions that are not supported by  
12 science.

13 Q. Should we ignore the fact that the gun was cocked  
14 for a third shot?

15 A. You shouldn't ignore it. Can somebody shoot  
16 himself in the chest and still cock the gun at that time,  
17 yes, and the body, yes.

18 Q. You've talked about cases where investigators  
19 look at a scene and think it's a homicide initially but after  
20 further investigation, they realize it's a suicide, correct?

21 A. No, they thought it was a homicide and they  
22 called me to the scene.

23 Q. And you set them straight?

24 A. No, I didn't set them straight, no. Everybody

Page 99

1 recognized this is my professional view of expertise. Like  
2 you, you're an expert in the law, I'm not. So if I need  
3 legal advice, I'll come to somebody like you. So if law  
4 enforcement in my county needs the expert to make such  
5 conclusions, they will call me, so I came. I told them, no,  
6 no, this is why it's not a homicide. I was shot that down  
7 immediately. That was not done in this case.

8 Q. Had you had the flip be true where they thought  
9 it was a suicide and you thought it was a homicide?

10 A. No, because most times my opinion is based on the  
11 autopsy findings and assuming the case we went to yesterday  
12 in my county, sometimes I do an autopsy. I rule it on the  
13 command. I have a meeting with the D.A. The D.A. tells me  
14 we really think this case is a homicide but since you voted  
15 on coming, we will charge for something less, maybe for blunt  
16 force trauma, seriously bodily harm.

17 But the science, remember, I'm a messenger of the  
18 science because of my training, not me as an individual. So  
19 if I explain the science to the best of my ability, we  
20 wouldn't be arguing with the science. We respect what the  
21 science says. If you don't agree with it and, okay, you seek  
22 a second opinion.

23 Q. Should we ignore that there was a lack of  
24 gunpowder smell when the first responders went on scene?

Page 100

1 A. The smell is a very subjective under scientific  
2 variable. Again, the smell, how can you determine that a  
3 case is a homicide and not a homicide based on the smell of  
4 gunpowder? That is almost bordering on Voodoo.

5 Q. Well, if the battalion chief with 20 something  
6 years of experience as a bomb tech says he can't smell  
7 gunpowder, do you take issue with that?

8 A. Well, as an expert, I can provide a scientific  
9 opinion.

10 Q. So you do take issue with his opinion?

11 A. That is below the limit which the law sets.

12 There has to be a reasonable degree of medical certainty, the  
13 threshold.

14 Q. So you do take issue with that battalion chief's  
15 opinion?

16 THE COURT: Wait a minute. Would you repeat the  
17 question, please.

18 MR. GREGORY: I asked him if he takes issue with  
19 the battalion chief's opinion that he did not smell gunpowder  
20 in the room.

21 MS. BROWN: Your Honor, that doesn't relate to  
22 the issue of whether it's a homicide or a suicide. It  
23 relates to an issue of reporting.

24 THE COURT: The reason I asked him to repeat it

Page 101

1 because I didn't understand the question. Is the question  
2 suggesting that the witness believes the -- believes that the  
3 battalion chief did smell gunpowder?

4 MR. GREGORY: Can I ask a different question?

5 THE COURT: Would you, please, or rephrase that  
6 one.

7 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY) Should this jury disregard the  
8 battalion chief's opinion regarding gunpowder?

9 A. Yes, that should be disregarded because of  
10 scientific. If you smell gunpowder -- there's a test.

11 There's a scientific test to confirm what you're subjective  
12 feeling is.

13 I could come as you're wearing a Cologne and I'm  
14 used to smelling my own Cologne and I come to you and I tell  
15 you I smell my Cologne on you, you wouldn't disregard it.  
16 Just, you know what, that is a scientific test. So in a  
17 court like this, we could use personal discussion but in a  
18 court of law, you cannot use such a subjective interpretation  
19 of scientific evidence.

20 Q. Should we ignore the paramedics found pooling?

21 A. Again, I've said you don't ignore anything. You  
22 put everything together and you look at the totality because  
23 what I'm saying now, the paramedic notice pooling, pooling of  
24 what? What significance does that have with the patterns of

Page 102

1 injury on him at autopsy?

2 Q. So now you're saying we should consider  
3 everything, right?

4 A. I said in a case like this, you look at the  
5 entirety of the case. The first time you look at it, you  
6 strike out the things you shouldn't evaluate. That shouldn't  
7 be a foundation for my scientific opinion.

8 Q. But you didn't review the entirety of the case?

9 A. Sorry?

10 Q. You didn't review the entirety of the case?

11 A. I reviewed the case that was pertinent to my  
12 opinion. I've never reviewed or witnessed statements in any  
13 case and over 8,000 cases I have done in my career, I've  
14 never reviewed all of the witness' statements. I review  
15 material that are pertinent to my role in this case as an  
16 expert in forensic pathology and neuropathology. I'm not a  
17 paramedic expert. Am I making sense?

18 Q. So you indicated how important it is to do  
19 testing. Did you do any testing of the wound in the hand,  
20 the residues?

21 A. I did what is called a visual analysis, visual  
2 inspection.

23 Q. Visual of the photo, correct?

24 A. Yes.

Page 103

1 Q. And did you take the blanket and inspect it and  
2 do any kind of testing on the blanket?

3 A. It was not indicated.

4 Q. Did you take the robe and do any kind of testing  
5 with the robe?

6 A. It was not indicated.

7 Q. And you've told me that you didn't take the gun  
8 and test fire the gun, correct?

9 A. No, sir.

10 Q. You gave an example of rigor mortis mindset in  
11 quicker than normal, and your example was a marathon runner?

12 A. That was one example I gave. That way you have  
13 generalized onset of his whole body. In fact, within minutes

14 they go into generalized vital, especially if it's hot.

15 Q. And so, yeah, because you added heat to that  
16 equation, I heard that in your --

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. -- running in the heat, right?

19 A. Yes, sir.

20 Q. Okay. And the combination of those two things,  
21 it might bring on a quicker onset of rigor?

22 A. Generalized.

23 Q. Okay. Is there any evidence in this case that

24 Harry Leibel was doing anything as aggressive as running a

Page 104

1 marathon?

2 A. He was using his digits, manipulating a gun when  
3 he was in an adrenaline state.

4 Q. While he's setting on the couch?

5 A. Committing suicide, yes. It's an adrenalin  
6 state. People who commit suicide, it's an abnormal mental  
7 state from start and done. It's actually a mental, like  
8 mental agitation. That is why it's always compulsive.  
9 Suicide is part of the compulsive behavior.

10 Q. You indicated that the concept of an average  
11 spasm was created by an exotic doctor who wanted to get  
12 attention for himself.

13 A. That wasn't -- some doctor -- some doctor many  
14 years ago chose to name it cadaveric spasm. Why he gave it  
15 that name, why cadaveric spasm, the cadaver to have spasms,  
16 it's not a very accurate name, but it is in place. That's  
17 why I said it's some people call it or you look at  
18 literature, it's called cadaveric so the body is rigor  
19 mortis.

20 Q. Okay. You've indicated you're not a gun or  
21 ballistics expert, right?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Okay. And yet you given have an opinion  
24 regarding the distance that the muzzle was to Harry Leibel's

Page 105

1 body, correct?

2 A. Yes, as a forensic pathologist, we're trained in  
3 the medical aspect of ballistics, just like we're trained in  
4 the medical aspect of biomechanical body because to  
5 understand gunshot wounds, you need to understand the  
6 fundamentals of gun. Why does a gun fire? Why is a gun  
7 lethal?

8 Q. Now, a ballistics expert is going to take that  
9 robe that the bullet went through and look at the gasses and  
10 come up with some conclusions based on science as far as how  
11 far away the gun was; is that right?

12 A. Ballistics does not do tissue. We doctors are  
13 the one that do that.

14 Q. I didn't talk about tissue. I mean the robe.

15 A. Yes, he may do that. He may do that, but we take  
16 the tissue to do the analysis. Photographic inspection is  
17 adequate but if you want actually to take the tissue itself  
18 and do analysis of the tissue to confirm but photographic  
19 documentation is accurate.

20 Q. So what test did you perform in coming up with  
21 your analysis that it was one to two inches away?

22 A. This is something that I want to establish is  
23 common knowledge. If there's any forensic pathologist that  
24 doesn't know that, his license should be taken away from.

Page 106

1 This is elementary. The range of shot of a gunshot wound,  
2 it's something very basic for us as forensic pathologist. I  
3 can tell you even when he's 18 inches, specific changes you  
4 can see. I can tell you when it's one foot. It is all part  
5 of our training.

6 Q. Okay. But you didn't perform any tests before  
7 you arrived at that conclusion?

8 A. Visual inspection.

9 Q. You looked at the photos and you made your  
10 opinions from that?

11 A. Yes, sir.

12 Q. What was the circumference of that sooting that  
13 we saw on the back of Harry's left hand?

14 A. I cannot measure it. They should have measured  
15 on autopsy. It was not measured.

16 Q. Okay. So you have no idea what the circumference  
17 was?

18 A. No.

19 Q. Does that impact the distance?

20 A. No, we don't use circumference typically because  
21 of what is called multi variable regression analysis. There  
22 are multiple factors involved, including the size of the  
23 hand, so many factors, so we don't typically use second  
24 forensic of difference to make decision just like we don't

Page 107

1 use temperature of the body to determine when somebody died.

2 We don't do that because of multiple variables involved.

3 Q. If a ballistics expert testified differently than  
4 you just did, would you defer him to because he's an expert?

5 A. No because I deal with the human body. A  
6 ballistics expert is not an expert on the human body, the  
7 doctor is. So if it comes to opinion relating to findings on

8 a human body, I wouldn't defer to a ballistics expert, no.

9 Q. Okay. You know more than they do about that?

10 A. It's not about knowing more. This is my area of  
11 expertise and training, and it's not about one person knowing  
12 or not knowing. It's not about that at all.

13 Q. I've never heard the term loose contact, a loose  
14 contact wound. Is that a scientific term?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Okay. What does that mean?

17 A. Loose contact, have contact, what it means is  
18 that the muzzle of the gun is not completely, is not tight on  
19 the skin. When you have the muzzle, circumference muzzling,  
20 that is indeed the tight contact or hot contact.

21 Q. You agree with me that the second shot, there was  
22 no way that Harry Leibel was holding the muzzle with his left  
23 hand?

24 A. No, I didn't say that. I said he was

Page 108

1 manipulating the gun. Remember, he was lying on the sofa  
2 As he's losing blood, going more into act of confusion of  
3 state and while he was manipulate it, maybe even trying to  
4 rest it on him to die, oh, I'm not dying yet, let me shoot  
5 myself again. It was a misfire.

6 Q. Let me ask my question a little more directly.

7 At the time of the second shot, was Harry Leibel's left hand  
8 in any way holding onto the muzzle?

9 A. He was trying to hold onto it, yes. His hand  
10 was, like I said, in intimate contact or in contact with the  
11 muzzle and that was when there was a misfire. The hand went  
12 on the shoulder.

13 Q. My question wasn't whether he was trying to hold  
14 onto it. My question was whether he was holding onto it.

15 A. Yes, he was trying to manipulate it, trying  
16 holding, the gun, the barrel. He did not mean to shoot  
17 himself, that is what a misfire is.

18 Q. So is it your opinion that he was holding the  
19 barrel of the gun?

20 A. He was manipulating the barrel, close to the  
21 muzzle, trying to locate, maybe again to shoot himself but  
22 remember, this is a rifle. So he was trying to -- this is  
23 why it's atypical.

24 Q. You said something about the human brain that I

Page 109

1 just wanted to ask you about. So you said if somebody came  
2 up behind Harry and actually touched him with the muzzle, he  
3 would have known it immediately, right?  
4 A. Yes, as primitive reflex located in the brain  
5 stem and it's not trying to be defensive.  
6 Q. Even if he was sleeping, would that be true?  
7 A. Haven't you like you're sleeping and then a fly  
8 is on your face and you slap it?  
9 Q. Okay. So then you gave an example of a president  
10 getting shot and not even knowing he had been shot. Help me  
11 understand how that works?  
12 A. Why I answered that was to explain that you can  
13 be shot in the chest and not die instantaneously.  
14 Q. Wasn't it your testimony he didn't even know he  
15 had been shot?  
16 A. Ronald Reagan?  
17 Q. Yes.  
18 A. Yeah, he was shot. They pushed him into the car.  
19 He didn't know then. He even told the secret service you  
20 shoved me too hard. Get off me. Then suddenly he started  
21 coughing. So what why I give that example was, yes, you can  
22 be shot in the chest and don't die immediately and still be  
23 engaged in other activities.  
24 Q. And you would still have electricity in you?

Page 110

1 A. In your heart?  
2 Q. Yes.  
3 A. Yes, sir. Yes, sir.  
4 Q. I wanted to make sure I understood your testimony  
5 regarding the first shot, and what was the path it traveled  
6 of the projectile?  
7 A. The projectile was upward, backward and leftward.  
8 Q. Okay. What type of ammunition was used?  
9 A. It used a type of ammunition I saw was the type I  
10 would splinter upon entrance of soft tissue. Again, this is  
11 now you're going into ballistics. I'm not an expert in that,  
12 yeah.  
13 Q. Okay, great. If I understood correctly, you're  
14 saying when his body takes that shot, it dislocated or  
15 fractured his clavicle?  
16 A. No.  
17 Q. Okay. Tell me.  
18 A. His hand was not extended because if the hand is  
19 extended, the force of the impact wouldn't dislocate the  
20 clavicle. So when it's such a pattern, not because of this,  
21 this is what we study. When it's such a pattern of clavicle  
22 acromial fracture dislocation, like you saw in the X-ray,  
23 that was not mentioned in the autopsy report. What it shows  
24 the arm was forcefully moved while it was still flexed.

Page 111

1 Q. But what made the arm forcefully move?  
2 A. The -- remember, the gun went through. The  
3 bullet was able to go through the entirety of the chest into  
4 the arm because it still had kinetic energy?  
5 Q. So it was the force of the fragments coming up  
6 through his body that --  
7 A. The force of the shot.  
8 Q. The force of the shot?  
9 A. Yeah, and, remember, because it's close range.  
10 The momentum of the shot emptied completely into his body and  
11 that was why the bullet passed through and through, and it  
12 was also a rifle shot. Rifle -- the bullet of rifles  
13 sometimes could travel up to 300 feet per second. Handguns  
14 is about 1,200. So the force of the shot because it was a  
15 rifle pushed because the shoulder joint was slightly flexed,  
16 not fully extended, shoved the shoulder outwards and caused  
17 fracture.  
18 Q. Do you agree with the ballistics expert that as  
19 those fragments traveled through those body, they would lose  
20 kinetic energy?  
21 A. Yes, they would lose energy that is why they  
22 settled in the body. But as they continue because it's a  
23 rifle shot, it will continue traveling, the bullet if it goes  
24 through the entirety. By the time it entered the arm, it

Page 112

1 still had energy. And, remember, it still had energy to  
2 cause the contusion so this is a high velocity wound because  
3 it's a rifle?  
4 Q. So understanding your opinion in that first shot,  
5 your opinion is that Harry Leibel's arm -- left arm was down,  
6 correct?  
7 A. No, I thought his left upper extremity was  
8 manipulating the rifle, and it wasn't extended. It wasn't  
9 like --  
10 Q. Where was it?  
11 A. Sorry?  
12 Q. Where was it?  
13 A. It was close to his body and reaching out close,  
14 trying to control the reaching out of the barrel of the gun  
15 to support it to shoot himself, and he's a taller guy. The  
16 attorney who made the demonstration is shorter, so his trunk  
17 would be higher than the attorney's.  
18 Q. Okay. So his arm is like this when he shot?  
19 A. His arm -- all I could say, they were not there  
20 when it happened. All I can say is his hand was not extended  
21 out.  
22 Q. Okay. And what is your opinion as to how all  
23 that shrapnel traveled down his arm and exited right here,  
24 how did that happen?



1 A. That happens when it's -- if you notice, you're  
2 axilla when you slightly flex comes down, okay? Why it  
3 happens, you have blood vessels and nerves going to your  
4 upper extremities, so you need some lactic. Otherwise, you  
5 tear your blood vessels. So whenever you move your arm  
6 slightly, it could travel through the chest, through the  
7 axilla without exiting the skin into the arm.  
8 Q. Okay. So how did those fragments -- what causes  
9 fragments to turn?

10 A. The fragment, remember, when we take x-rays, we  
11 take it anatomic position. So when you set down anatomic  
12 position, you think the fragment is turned downwards, am I  
13 making sense?

14 Q. I don't know.

15 A. The picture was taken with his hands by his side.  
16 When you see like it looks like he's turned downward, he  
17 didn't. If you raise your hand slightly above, it's actually  
18 a leaning trajectory and that was what Dr. Kubiczek in his  
19 report did not say it went leftward, backwards and upwards  
20 and then downward. He didn't say that. He actually agrees  
21 with me that it was backwards, leftward and upward.

22 Q. Dr. Kubiczek testified that the arm was up like  
23 this at the time of the shot?

24 A. Dr. Kubiczek did not mention the fracture.

1 Dr. Kubiczek said it was multiple gunshot wounds.  
2 Dr. Kubiczek did not describe the soot that was around the  
3 wound. So there was so many things wrong with his report.  
4 He did not take any section of the liver, any sections of the  
5 brain. He did not even describe the fatty liver. So, yes,  
6 he is a very good friend of mine. I respect him but in this  
7 case, there was things wrong with this. I discussed it with  
8 him personally before I came here.

9 Q. You talked about the measurements of the arm  
10 being done incorrectly, right?

11 A. Yes, sir.

12 Q. Do you dispute that the tape measure or the  
13 accuracy of the tape measure that was depicted in that  
14 photograph?

15 A. No. Remember, the -- yes, I dispute it.  
16 Remember, the --

17 Q. You dispute the accuracy of the tape measurement?

18 A. Yes, I dispute it. Remember, the judge's opinion  
19 you read, that if your methodology is lacking or wanting,  
20 your results are inaccurate. So methodology is insufficient,  
21 is inadequate, is wrong. And so the outcome of that  
22 methodology, scientific issue would be dismissed.

23 Q. A few minutes ago you did a demonstration with  
24 Ms. Brown and she told you that Dr. Kubiczek measured her arm

1 in front of the jury?

2 A. Why she said that was because she said that where  
3 he measured was similar to -- what he measured was similar to  
4 Harry's upper arm length.

5 Q. The way they measured Ms. Brown's arm was similar  
6 to the way it was measured by Dr. Kubiczek when he looked at  
7 Harry Leibel.

8 A. Yes. When he brought up the measurement of the  
9 expert is because of legal issues.

10 Q. So the measurements of her arm was inaccurate  
11 also?

12 A. It's not scientifically valid. It's not to  
13 measure reach because that is why you're measuring your  
14 extremity. To measure somebody's reach, you need to start  
15 from the midline of the body. If you don't want to start  
16 from the midline, you start from the neck and then go, and  
17 you don't go inwards because you're measuring reach. Reach,  
18 you go outwards, outwards to the tip but if you notice in  
19 that case, it's not inward. From the axilla inward.

20 Q. So this demonstration was inaccurate because  
21 Ms. Brown's arm wasn't measured?

22 A. The demonstration was not about the length of her  
23 arm. The demonstration was just to show that assuming this  
24 case was a homicide was inaccurate.

1 Q. Are we supposed to disregard then the length of  
2 Mr. Leibel's are?

3 A. Sorry?

4 Q. Should we disregard the length of Mr. Leibel's  
5 arm?

6 A. Again, we shouldn't disregard it. We put  
7 totality of the story. You look at the methodology. It was  
8 inadequate. They measured it wrongly. So you can see that  
9 you give it weight, like the evidentiary weight. The weight

10 I will give it would be low because of the methodology that  
11 is inadequate. So I'll give it a low score, push it down.  
12 This process is called differential diagnosis, so I'll score  
13 it low, not that I would disregard it, no.

14 Q. In the demonstration for the first shot, the gun  
15 -- the butt of the gun was on the floor; is that right?

16 A. I don't know where it was. Nobody can tell you  
17 exactly where it was.

18 Q. No, I'm asking in the demonstration, the butt of  
19 the gun was on the floor; is that correct?

20 A. It could have been on the floor or we want to  
21 demonstrate that it is probable that a man like Harry could  
22 kill himself with a rifle.

23 THE COURT: Sir, what I'm asking you to do is to  
24 listen to his question. The question was during the



Page 117

1 demonstration, was the butt of the gun on the floor. He  
2 didn't ask you during the shooting.

3 THE WITNESS: Okay.

4 THE COURT: He asked you about the demonstration.  
5 That's the only question you're asked right now. There may  
6 be other questions later but during the demonstration, was  
7 the butt of the gun on the floor, that's yes or no.

8 THE WITNESS: I don't recall if it was on the  
9 floor.

10 THE COURT: He doesn't recall.

11 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY:) You don't know?

12 A. I wasn't paying attention because that wasn't  
13 what the demonstration was for.

14 Q. Since you're not a ballistics expert, you  
15 couldn't tell us what the kick of the gun would do if it was  
16 against the floor, can you?

17 A. What?

18 Q. What the kick of the gun would do?

19 A. We don't call it kick, backfire.

20 Q. Backfire?

21 A. It recoil, the recoil. Could you repeat the  
22 question?

23 Q. Yeah. You're not a ballistics expert so you

24 can't testify what would happen if you put the butt of the

Page 118

1 gun on the floor and shot it, what would happen to the gun?

2 A. Every gun has a recoil capability, every gun so  
3 there would be recoil.

4 Q. Did you test the trigger pull of the gun?

5 A. No, that is ballistics, that is above my pay  
6 grad.

7 THE COURT REPORTER: That is what?

8 THE WITNESS: Above my pay grade. Above my pay  
9 grade.

10 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY:) You didn't weigh the gun?

11 A. No, that is true.

12 Q. And when you did the demonstration for shot  
13 number one, Ms. Brown had both of her hands on that gun,  
14 didn't she?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Okay. And the muzzle of the gun was touching her  
17 torso, correct?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. And she was seated at the front, the very front  
20 edge of the couch; is that right?

21 A. Possibly, yes.

22 Q. Right here?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. Okay. And then for shot number two, now she's

Page 119

1 back reclined on the couch, correct?

2 A. Yes, because the human body, when you're shot,  
3 you're bleeding, you're going to fall back.

4 Q. And it's your testimony, again, I just want to  
5 make sure I understand, when that second shot was fired,  
6 Harry was manipulating the barrel of the gun with his left  
7 hand?

8 A. With both hands.

9 Q. Both hands?

10 A. He was manipulating the gun.

11 Q. Okay.

12 A. It was a misfire.

13 Q. How do you know it was a misfire?

14 A. Because of my education and training, cases I've  
15 seen, experience. Misfires happen a lot. In fact, sometimes  
16 you actually see the misfire before the fatal shot or  
17 sometimes they actually do it intentionally. We call it  
18 hesitation, hesitation wounds. They test the gun first on  
19 themselves and actually shoot your hand sometimes before they  
20 now give the fatal shot.

21 Q. You were talking about rigor mortis. You talked  
22 about heat from a bullet can cause rigor?

23 A. No. In this case, on the side of the gunshot  
24 wound, and I was saying in addition to the rigor starting in

Page 120

1 the small extremities, the heat of the gun could also  
2 contribute why it was only a one side.

3 Q. So the same thing would be said of this wound  
4 then, wouldn't the heat cause rigor mortis over on this side  
5 of his body?

6 A. Rigor mortis is over joint. Side of the body,  
7 the chest, abdomen, heart. Soft tissue does not activate  
8 rigor mortis. Rigor mortis is inability to move a joint  
9 because of the rigidity of the muscles.

10 Q. So, doctor, you disagree with the opinions of the  
11 paramedics in this case?

12 A. I wouldn't -- I don't disagree with people  
13 because that is not my role. I can't play God. All I'm  
14 saying is the evidence in this case --

15 Q. You disagree --  
16 A. does not support the allegation that this is a  
17 homicide. The paramedics has the constitutional right and  
18 the professional right to say whatever he wants to say. I'm  
19 not here to agree or disagree with anybody. I'm simply here  
20 with my training, expertise and experience. I looked at  
21 scientific evidence and I'm telling you this is not a  
22 homicide. Tatiana did not kill Harry. This is suicide.

23 Q. You don't give much weight to what the paramedics  
24 said?

Page 121

1 A. I think I said this before.  
2 THE COURT: Well, wait a minute. If you're going  
3 to make that statement, ask him about a particular statement  
4 that one or more paramedics would have said. The question is  
5 too vague for him to even pose an answer to it.  
6 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY:) Well, the paramedics indicated  
7 that they thought it didn't look like the shooting had just  
8 occurred.  
9 A. I said what you just said, the paramedics talked.  
10 You're free to think whatever you want to think, but you're  
11 not to try to interpret evidence of how to interpret it. The  
12 paramedics is free to think whatever he wants and support his  
13 right to do that, but he does not have the right to interpret  
14 the scientific evidence anyway he wants, that is a point I'm  
15 making.  
16 Q. And the police officers in this case, you  
17 disregard what they have stated?  
18 A. The police officers are going to --  
19 MS. BROWN: Again, that's too general.  
20 THE COURT: Sustained. You're welcome to ask him  
21 those questions but you have to be more specific about what  
22 he disagrees with.  
23 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY:) In concluding or coming to  
24 your conclusion, did you give any weight to statements made

Page 122

1 by police officers?  
2 A. The weight, like I have said in my differential  
3 diagnosis process, in this case, my methodology, the weight  
4 of what a police officer said in terms of the cause of death  
5 is down. The weight -- my foundational purpose of that is  
6 weighed down. The police is free to assume and say whatever  
7 they want to say. ~~They have that right.~~  
8 But in a case like this, the cause of death is  
9 scientific and medical, and I completely and totally disagree  
10 with the interpretation of medical evidence.  
11 Q. Okay. So what about Dr. Kubiczek's opinion, do  
12 you disregard his opinion?  
13 A. His opinion, like I have said, he said multiple  
14 gunshot wounds. I told you personally this is not the case  
15 of multiple gunshot wounds. Dr. Kubiczek was not the one who  
16 determined this to be a homicide. In fact, in the report, it  
17 says the manner of death would be determined by the Douglas  
18 County Sheriff's Coroner. Why did do that, I don't know.  
19 He's pretty much deferring a medical duty to a police  
20 officer.  
21 Q. Are you aware that that's the law in the State of  
22 Nevada?  
23 MS. BROWN: I would object, Your Honor. That's  
24 not the law.

Page 123

1 MR. GREGORY: It is the law.  
2 THE COURT: Sustained.  
3 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY:) So you disregard  
4 Dr. Kubiczek's opinion?  
5 A. Sorry.  
6 Q. You disregard Dr. Kubiczek's opinions?  
7 A. I don't --  
8 MS. BROWN: Objection, Your Honor. Again, he's  
9 asking for opinions, if he disagrees with one.  
10 THE COURT: Overruled. Well, again, though, you  
11 do need to be fairly specific so remember that, sir. So I  
12 understand the question, but it's almost like a compound  
13 question and so it's -- unless you want a narrative answer,  
14 then you need to ask about specific opinion, sir.  
15 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY:) You read Matt Noedel's report  
16 in this case?  
17 A. Sorry?  
18 Q. You read Matt Noedel's report; is that correct?  
19 A. Who is Matt Noedel, I'm sorry?  
20 Q. Maybe you didn't read his report. He's the  
21 ballistics expert.  
22 A. I perused through it. I did not read it because  
23 I was not coming in here as a ballistics expert.  
24 Q. Okay. You would know if you read his report that

Page 124

1 he gave conclusions regarding the distances of the shots that  
2 were fired?  
3 A. The distance I think that I remember vividly but  
4 I think he may have said that the wound on the chest was  
5 about two or three inches, am I correct? Help me out,  
6 please.  
7 Q. I'm just asking if you read the report?  
8 A. Yes, I perused through it. I didn't spend time  
9 on the report as I spent with the autopsy report.  
10 Q. Because you are not an expert in that area, you  
11 would defer to his opinions in that regard?  
12 A. Not in matters relating to medical determination  
13 of cause and manner of death, no.  
14 Q. What about distance of shots fired?  
15 A. Shot on the body, no.  
16 Q. All right. Thank you. I have nothing further.  
17 THE COURT: Ms. Brown?  
18 MS. BROWN: Thank you, Your Honor.  
19 THE COURT: Ms. Jackson, are you ok?  
20 THE COURT REPORTER: Yes.  
21 REDIRECT EXAMINATION  
22 BY MS. BROWN:  
23 Q. Showing you what has been marked as  
24 (Exhibit 54) If we are looking for the measurement from just

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INDEX OF EXHIBIT(S)

2014-CR-00062BD

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A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V  
W  
X  
Y  
Z

C<sub>1</sub> = Amendment IV, V, VI, VIII, XIV (Article I(s))

C<sub>2</sub> = NRS 199.210-199.250 Falsifying Evidence

C<sub>3</sub> = NRS 199.130 False Affidavit

C<sub>4</sub> = NRS 199.120-199.200 Perjury and Subornation of Perjury

C<sub>5</sub> = First Post-Conviction / Appeal

C<sub>6</sub> = Dr. Bennet Omalu / trial Feb. 4, 2015

C<sub>7</sub> = Instruction NRS 34.900-34.990

\*NOTE: highlights are added for ease of reference quotations.

CASE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

EXHIBIT C<sub>1</sub>

Amendment IV, V, VI, VIII, XIV

#### **Amendment 4 Unreasonable searches and seizures.**

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

#### **Amendment 5 Criminal actions—Provisions concerning—Due process of law and just compensation clauses.**

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

#### **Amendment 6 Rights of the accused.**

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

#### **Amendment 7 Trial by jury in civil cases.**

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

#### **Amendment 8 Bail—Punishment.**

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual

## Article 1 Declaration of Rights

1. Inalienable rights.
2. Purpose of government; paramount allegiance to United States.
3. Trial by jury; waiver in civil cases.
4. Liberty of conscience.
5. Suspension of habeas corpus.
6. Excessive bail and fines; cruel or unusual punishments; detention of witnesses.
7. Bail; exception for capital offenses and certain murders.
8. Rights of accused in criminal prosecutions; jeopardy; due process of law; eminent domain.

**8. Rights of accused in criminal prosecutions; jeopardy; due process of law; eminent domain.**

1. No person shall be tried for a capital or other infamous crime (except in cases of impeachment, and in cases of the militia when in actual service and the land and naval forces in time of war, or which this state may keep, with the consent of congress, in time of peace, and in cases of petit larceny, under the regulation of the legislature) except on presentment or indictment of the grand jury, or upon information duly filed by a district attorney, or attorney-general of the state, and in any trial, in any court whatever, the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person, and with counsel, as in civil actions. No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself.

2. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

3. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation having been first made, or secured, except in cases of war, riot, fire, or great public peril, in which case compensation shall be afterward made.

**Amendments.**

The 1912 amendment to this section was proposed and passed in Statutes of Nevada 1909, p. 346; agreed to and passed in Statutes of Nevada 1911, p. 454; and ratified at the 1912 general election.

The 1996 amendment to this section was proposed and passed in the Statutes of Nevada 1993, p. 3065; agreed to and passed in Statutes of Nevada 1995, p. 2880; and ratified in the 1996 general election.

The 2018 amendment to this section was proposed and passed in the Statutes of Nevada 2015, p. 4074, to take effect November 27, 2018; and ratified in the November 6, 2018 General Election.

**Proposed Amendment.**

An amendment to this section was proposed and passed in Statutes of Nevada 2015, p. 4074, to take effect November 27, 2018, if the proposed amendment is agreed to and passed by the 2017 Legislature and approved and ratified at the 2018 General Election.

**Rejected Amendment.**

An amendment to this section was proposed and passed in Statutes of Nevada 2007, p. 3595. It was further agreed to and passed by the 2009 Legislature, see Statutes of Nevada 2009 p. 3213. The amendment was submitted to a vote at the 2010 general election and disapproved. If approved, this section would have read:

“1. No person shall be tried for a capital or other infamous crime (except in cases of

impeachment, and in cases of the militia when in actual service and the land and naval forces in time of war, or which this state may keep, with the consent of congress, in time of peace, and in cases of petit larceny, under the regulation of the legislature) except on presentment or indictment of the grand jury, or upon information duly filed by a district attorney, or attorney-general of the state, and in any trial, in any court whatever, the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person, and with counsel, as in civil actions. No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself.

"2. The legislature shall provide by law for the rights of victims of crime, personally or through a representative, to be:

(a) Informed, upon written request, of the status or disposition of a criminal proceeding at any stage of the proceeding;

(b) Present at all public hearings involving the critical stages of a criminal proceeding; and

(c) Heard at all proceedings for the sentencing or release of a convicted person after trial.

"3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, no person may maintain an action against the state or any public officer or employee for damages or injunctive, declaratory or other legal or equitable relief on behalf of a victim of a crime as a result of a violation of any statute enacted by the legislature pursuant to subsection 2. No such violation authorizes setting aside a conviction or sentence or continuing or postponing a criminal proceeding.

"4. A person may maintain an action to compel a public officer or employee to carry out any duty required by the legislature pursuant to subsection 2.

"5. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

"6. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation having been first made, or secured, except in cases of war, riot, fire, or great public peril, in which case compensation shall be afterward made.

"7. Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (a) to (e), inclusive, the public uses for which private property may be taken do not include the direct or indirect transfer of any interest in the property to another private person or entity. A transfer of property taken by the exercise of eminent domain to another private person or entity is a public use in the following circumstances:

(a) The entity that took the property transfers the property to a private person or entity and the private person or entity uses the property primarily to benefit a public service, including,



without limitation, a utility, railroad, public transportation project, pipeline, road, bridge, airport or facility that is owned by a governmental entity.

(b) The entity that took the property leases the property to a private person or entity that occupies an incidental part of an airport or a facility that is owned by a governmental entity and, before leasing the property:

(1) Uses its best efforts to notify the person from whom the property was taken that the property will be leased to a private person or entity that will occupy an incidental part of an airport or a facility that is owned by a governmental entity; and

(2) Provides the person from whom the property was taken with an opportunity to bid or propose on any such lease.

(c) The entity:

(1) Took the property in order to acquire property that was abandoned by the owner, abate an immediate threat to the safety of the public or remediate hazardous waste; and

(2) Grants a right of first refusal to the person from whom the property was taken that allows that person to reacquire the property on the same terms and conditions that are offered to the other private person or entity.

(d) The entity that took the property exchanges it for other property acquired or being acquired by eminent domain or under the threat of eminent domain for roadway or highway purposes, to relocate public or private structures or to avoid payment of excessive compensation or damages.

(e) The person from whom the property is taken consents to the taking.

“8. In all actions in eminent domain:

(a) Before the entity that is taking property obtains possession of the property, the entity shall give to the owner of the property a copy of all appraisals of the property obtained by the entity.

(b) At the occupancy hearing, the owner of the property that is the subject of the action is entitled, at the property owner’s election, to a separate and distinct determination as to whether the property is being taken for a public use.

(c) The entity that is taking property has the burden of proving that the taking is for a public use.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, neither the entity that is taking property nor the owner of the property is liable for the attorney's fees of the other party. This paragraph does not apply in an inverse condemnation action if the owner of the property that is the subject of the action makes a request for attorney's fees from the other party to the action.

"9. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if a court determines that a taking of property is for public use, the taken or damaged property must be valued at its highest and best use without considering any future dedication requirements imposed by the entity that is taking the property. If property is taken primarily for a profit-making purpose, the property must be valued at the use to which the entity that is taking the property intends to put the property, if such use results in a higher value for the property.

"10. In all actions in eminent domain, fair market value is the highest price, on the date of valuation, that would be agreed to by a seller, who is willing to sell on the open market and has reasonable time to find a purchaser, and a buyer, who is ready, willing and able to buy, if both the seller and the buyer had full knowledge of all the uses and purposes for which the property is reasonably adaptable and available.

"11. In all actions in eminent domain, just compensation is that sum of money necessary to place the property owner in the same position monetarily as if the property had never been taken, excluding any governmental offsets except special benefits. Special benefits may only offset severance damages and may not offset the value for the property. Just compensation for the property taken by the exercise of eminent domain must include, without limitation, interest and reasonable costs and expenses, except attorney's fees, incurred by the owner of the property that is the subject of the action. The district court shall determine, in a posttrial hearing, the award of interest and award as interest the amount of money which will put the person from whom the property is taken in as good a position monetarily as if the property had not been taken. The district court shall enter an order concerning:

(a) The date on which the computation of interest will commence;

(b) The rate of interest to be used to compute the award of interest, which must not be less than the prime rate of interest plus 2 percent; and

(c) Whether the interest will be compounded annually.

"12. Property taken by the exercise of eminent domain must be offered to and reverts to the person from whom the property was taken upon repayment of the original purchase price if, within 15 years after obtaining possession of the property, the entity that took the property:

(a) Fails to use the property for the public use for which the property was taken or for any public use reasonably related to the public use for which the property was taken; or

(b) Seeks to convey any right, title or interest in all or part of the property to any other person and the conveyance is not occurring pursuant to subsection 7.

The entity that has taken the property does not fail to use the property under paragraph (a) if the entity has begun active planning for or design of the public use, the assembling of land in furtherance of planning for or design of the public use or construction related to the public use.

“13. If any provision of subsections 7 to 12, inclusive, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the provisions or application of subsections 7 to 12, inclusive, which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of subsections 7 to 12, inclusive, are declared to be severable.

“14. The provisions of subsections 7 to 12, inclusive, apply to an action in eminent domain that is filed on or after January 1, 2011.”

CASE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

**EXHIBIT** C2

NAS 199.210-199.250 Falsifying Evidence

3702

## **Falsifying Evidence**

- 199.210. Offering false evidence.
- 199.220. Destroying evidence.
- 199.230. Preventing or dissuading person from testifying or producing evidence.
- 199.235. Repealed.
- 199.240. Bribing or intimidating witness to influence testimony.
- 199.242. Limitations on defenses to prosecution for influencing testimony of witness.
- 199.250. Witness accepting bribe.

### **199.210. Offering false evidence.**

A person who, upon any trial, hearing, inquiry, investigation or other proceeding authorized by law, offers or procures to be offered in evidence, as genuine, any book, paper, document, record or other instrument in writing, knowing the same to have been forged or fraudulently altered, is guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

#### **HISTORY:**

C&P 1911, § 92; RL 1912, § 6357; CL 1929, § 10041; 1971, p. 150; 1979, p. 1421; 1995, ch. 443, § 26, p. 1175.

## **NOTES TO DECISIONS**

### **Cited in:**

Siragusa v. Brown, 114 Nev. 1384, 971 P.2d 801, 1998 Nev. LEXIS 161 (1998).

### **199.220. Destroying evidence.**

Every person who, with intent to conceal the commission of any felony, or to protect or conceal the identity of any person committing the same, or with intent to delay or hinder the administration of the law or to prevent the production thereof at any time, in any court or before any officer, tribunal, judge or magistrate, shall willfully destroy, alter, erase, obliterate or conceal any book, paper, record, writing, instrument or thing shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

#### **HISTORY:**

C&P 1911, § 93; RL 1912, § 6358; CL 1929, § 10042.

## **Research References and Practice Aids**

NVCODE

1

Negligent spoliation of evidence, interfering with prospective civil action, as actionable. 101 A.L.R.5th 61.

**199.230. Preventing or dissuading person from testifying or producing evidence.**

A person who, by persuasion, force, threat, intimidation, deception or otherwise, and with the intent to obstruct the course of justice, prevents or attempts to prevent another person from appearing before any court, or person authorized to subpoena witnesses, as a witness in any action, investigation or other official proceeding, or causes or induces another person to be absent from such a proceeding or evade the process which requires the person to appear as a witness to testify or produce a record, document or other object, shall be punished:

1. Where physical force or the immediate threat of physical force is used, for a category D felony as provided in NRS 193.130.

2. Where no physical force or immediate threat of physical force is used, for a gross misdemeanor.

**HISTORY:**

C&P 1911, § 94; RL 1912, § 6359; CL 1929, § 10043; 1967, p. 465; 1979, p. 1421; 1983, p. 1683; 1995, ch. 443, § 27, p. 1175.

**NOTES TO DECISIONS**

**Evidence sufficient.**

There was sufficient evidence to show that defendant dissuaded a witness under this statute because he told the baby's mother not to testify, and he also told his girlfriend and mother to guarantee that the baby's mother did not testify. *Anderson v. State*, 132 Nev. 939, 2016 Nev. App. Unpub. LEXIS 109 (Nev. Ct. App. 2016).

**Cited in:**

*Phillips v. State*, 121 Nev. 591, 119 P.3d 711, 2005 Nev. LEXIS 66 (Sept. 15, 2005).

**Research References and Practice Aids**

**Cross References**

As to injunction to restrain unlawful act against witness or victim of crime, see NRS 33.015.

**ALR –**

Admissibility in criminal case, on issue of defendant's guilt, of evidence that third person has attempted to influence a witness not to testify or to testify falsely. 79 A.L.R.3d 1156.

Admissibility and effect, on issue of party's credibility or merits of his case, of evidence of attempt to intimidate or influence witness in civil action. 4 A.L.R.4th 829.

Validity, construction, and application of state statutes imposing criminal penalties for influencing, intimidating, or tampering with witness. 8 A.L.R.4th 769.

Construction and application of federal witness tampering statute, § 18 U.S.C.A. 1512(b). 185 A.L.R. Fed. 1.

### **199.235. Repealed.**

Repealed by Acts 1985, ch. 82, § 255, effective April 6, 1985.

### **199.240. Bribing or intimidating witness to influence testimony.**

A person who:

1. Gives, offers or promises directly or indirectly any compensation, gratuity or reward to any witness or person who may be called as a witness in an official proceeding, upon an agreement or understanding that his or her testimony will be thereby influenced; or

2. Uses any force, threat, intimidation or deception with the intent to:

(a) Influence the testimony of any witness or person who may be called as a witness in an official proceeding;

(b) Cause or induce him or her to give false testimony or to withhold true testimony; or

(c) Cause or induce him or her to withhold a record, document or other object from the proceeding,

is guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$50,000.

#### **HISTORY:**

C&P 1911, § 56; RL 1912, § 6321; CL 1929, § 10005; 1967, p. 465; 1979, p. 1421; 1983, p.

NVCODE

1683; 1995, ch. 443, § 28, p. 1176.

## **NOTES TO DECISIONS**

**This section includes the bribing of any person who may be called as a witness.**

No good reason appears to require that a subpoena shall first have had to be issued before a person can be considered a prospective witness; a witness can be a witness without a subpoena. *Fox v. Sheriff, Clark County*, 86 Nev. 21, 467 P.2d 1022, 1970 Nev. LEXIS 442 (Nev. 1970).

### **Effect of nonessential error in information.**

An information charging the defendant with offering compensation to induce a witness to withhold testimony in a pending criminal case against him was not fatally defective in charging that on April 26, 1969, the defendant offered a witness \$500 not to testify against him at a preliminary hearing scheduled for June 8, 1969, which date was a Sunday on which a preliminary hearing could not have been scheduled, as the allegation that a preliminary hearing was scheduled for June 8 was not essential. *Fox v. Sheriff, Clark County*, 86 Nev. 21, 467 P.2d 1022, 1970 Nev. LEXIS 442 (Nev. 1970).

### **"Understanding" between the parties.**

This section requires an agreement or understanding between the giver of the bribe and the receiver; if the giver makes an offer and he reasonably believes that the receiver has accepted, then there is an "understanding" between the parties. *Fox v. Sheriff, Clark County*, 86 Nev. 21, 467 P.2d 1022, 1970 Nev. LEXIS 442 (Nev. 1970).

### **Cited in:**

*Morley v. Walker*, 175 F.3d 756, 1999 U.S. App. LEXIS 8409 (9th Cir. 1999).

## **Research References and Practice Aids**

### **Cross References**

As to injunction to restrain unlawful act against witness or victim of crime, see NRS 33.015.

As to protection of victims and witnesses, see NRS 178.569 et seq.

As to immunity of material witnesses from prosecution, see NRS 178.572 et seq.

### **ALR –**

Admissibility in criminal case, on issue of defendant's guilt, of evidence that third person has attempted to influence a witness not to testify or to testify falsely. 79 A.L.R.3d 1156.

Admissibility and effect, on issue of party's credibility or merits of his case, of evidence of attempt to intimidate or influence witness in civil action. 4 A.L.R.4th 829.

Validity, construction, and application of state statutes imposing criminal penalties for influencing, intimidating, or tampering with witness. 8 A.L.R.4th 769.



Construction and application of federal witness tampering statute, § 18 U.S.C.A. 1512(b). 185 A.L.R. Fed. 1.

**199.242. Limitations on defenses to prosecution for influencing testimony of witness.**

It is not a defense to a prosecution under NRS 199.230 or 199.240 to show that:

1. An official proceeding was not pending or about to be instituted; or
2. The testimony sought or the record, document or other object to have been produced would have been legally privileged or inadmissible in evidence.

**HISTORY:**

1983, p. 1682; 1985, p. 247.

**199.250. Witness accepting bribe.**

A person who is or may be a witness upon a trial, hearing, investigation or other proceeding before any court, tribunal or person authorized to hear evidence or take testimony, who asks or receives, directly or indirectly, any compensation, gratuity or reward, or any promise thereof, upon an agreement or understanding that his or her testimony will be influenced thereby, or that the person will be absent from the trial, hearing or other proceeding, is guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

**HISTORY:**

C&P 1911, § 57; RL 1912, § 6322; CL 1929, § 10006; 1967, p. 465; 1979, p. 1421; 1995, ch. 443, § 29, p. 1176.

CASE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

EXHIBIT C3

NRS 199.130 False affidavit to effect arrest

3708

1 moment to look at those. Have you reviewed those items?  
2 A. Yes, I have.  
3 Q. Looking at items 3 through 14, were those  
4 photographs of the crime scene?  
5 A. Yes. One is the outside of the residence.  
6 Q. Don't tell me what they are right now. I'm just  
7 asking if those are photographs of the crime scene.  
8 A. Yes, they are.  
9 Q. Okay. And do those photographs accurately depict  
10 what you observed at the crime scene on February 23rd?  
11 A. Yes.  
12 MS. BROWN: I'd object, your Honor, as to a time  
13 frame on those.  
14 THE COURT: When -- You indicate that they  
15 accurately depict what you observed. Give us a time frame.  
16 THE WITNESS: Around 4:00 o'clock in the  
17 afternoon.  
18 THE COURT: On the first day of your visit to the  
19 scene?  
20 THE WITNESS: Yes. On February 23rd 2014.  
21 THE COURT: And are all of them within that time  
22 frame?  
23 THE WITNESS: Give or take several minutes on  
24 either side, but roughly 4:00 o'clock, sir.  
25 THE COURT: Okay. Objection is overruled.

1 MR. GREGORY: Move for admission of Exhibit 4.  
2 MS. BROWN: Your Honor, if all of these  
3 photographs are referred to 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon, I  
4 have no objection.  
5 THE COURT: So any of them through 20? He's  
6 going to go -- He gave him 3 through 20, I believe. So do  
7 you stipulate to the admission of 3 through 20?  
8 MS. BROWN: Well, some of them aren't of the  
9 scene.  
10 MR. GREGORY: To clarify, your Honor, 3 through  
11 14 he's testified are at the scene.  
12 THE COURT: Okay. So 3 through 14?  
13 MS. BROWN: With the caveat that they were taken  
14 at 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon, I have no objection.  
15 THE COURT: Within that time frame. It's not  
16 exactly at four.  
17 MS. BROWN: Correct.  
18 THE COURT: Okay. Then 3 through 14 -- 3 has  
19 already been admitted. But 4 through 14 are admitted if you  
20 intend to offer them, sir.  
21 MR. GREGORY: I do, your Honor.  
22 THE COURT: Then they're admitted.  
23 Q. (By Mr. Gregory) Investigator Garren, you didn't  
24 take the photos; correct?  
25 A. No, I did not.

1 Q. (By Mr. Gregory) So first, Investigator Garren,  
2 can you describe the outside of the home?  
3 A. It's a two story single family residence, a brown  
4 wood covering on the house.  
5 Q. And looking at Exhibit Number 3, does that  
6 photograph accurately depict the way that the residence  
7 looked that day from the outside?  
8 A. Yes, it does.  
9 MR. GREGORY: I'd move for admission of Exhibit  
10 3.  
11 THE COURT: Any objection?  
12 MS. BROWN: No, your Honor.  
13 THE COURT: 3 is admitted.  
14 Q. (By Mr. Gregory) While that's coming up,  
15 Investigator Garren, if you can look at Exhibit Number 4.  
16 A. Yes, sir.  
17 Q. What does Exhibit 4 depict?  
18 A. The second floor or the top of the stairway, the  
19 wall to the left is a wall between the living room and the  
20 dining room area of the house. And the living room was off  
21 to the right. There's a small hallway and a master bedroom  
22 off to the right as well.  
23 Q. Does that photograph accurately depict the way  
24 that the living room and that hallway looked that day?  
25 A. Yes, it does.

1 Q. And what I'm asking if those photos accurately  
2 show what you observed when you were on scene?  
3 A. Yes.  
4 Q. Okay. Thank you. Let's look at Exhibit Number  
5 4. That's the hallway that you just described?  
6 A. Correct.  
7 Q. So what is the vantage point of this photograph?  
8 A. At the top of the stairway to the second floor  
9 landing the kitchen is immediately to your left. On the  
10 other side of that wall you have the living room to your  
11 right and the dining room to your left and then the small  
12 hallway and master bedroom to the right there through that  
13 door.  
14 Q. And so the room that we're looking in to with the  
15 guns is the living room?  
16 A. That's correct.  
17 Q. Looking at Exhibit Number 5, what does that  
18 photograph depict?  
19 A. Looking in to the living room just a little bit  
20 further down to the right.  
21 Q. The photograph is a little bit dark. Can you  
22 indicate where the television set is in the room?  
23 A. The television is directly straight across the  
24 room above the fireplace. There's a reclining chair to the  
25 right.

Page 153

Page 155

1 information that you extracted from Ms. Leibel's phone?  
2 A. Yes, it does.

3 MR. GREGORY: Your Honor, I'd move for admission  
4 of Exhibit 60.

5 MS. BROWN: No objection.

6 THE COURT: 60 is admitted.

7 MR. GREGORY: Your Honor, I have a copy of  
8 Exhibit 60 for the defense, for your Honor, and for the  
9 jurors that I'd like to hand out at this time.

10 THE COURT: Well, first show your copies to the  
11 defense and I'll ask if the defense agrees that those are  
12 copies of the Exhibit.

13 MS. BROWN: It would be very hard to say without  
14 a detailed examination, your Honor. It's 24 pages long.

15 THE COURT: Frankly, Mr. Gregory is an officer of  
16 the court and I don't believe in any way that he would  
17 perpetrate any kind of fraud. But it is incumbent on the  
18 defense if you want to object to him using copies so that the  
19 jury can follow along. So if you want time to compare them,  
20 I'll grant you that time. If you decline to exercise that  
21 time, I'll take that as a waiver of any objection.

22 MS. BROWN: Your Honor, I have no objection.  
23 I'll make any corrections as I --

24 THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.

25 You may now for demonstrative purposes share that

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. And about what time did that call take place?

3 A. 9:13 a.m.

4 Q. And does it indicate who that call was coming  
5 from?

6 A. It was from Lana Ramo.

7 Q. Was that call answered?

8 A. It's not printed on here, but according to the  
9 call log, it's listed as a missed call with the extraction of  
10 the data.

11 Q. And then what is the very next entry?

12 A. The next entry is an incoming text message from  
13 Lana Ramo.

14 Q. And what does it state?

15 A. It says, can you please tell me what's going on  
16 because I'm packing all of my stuff to the car.

17 Q. And then what are the next one, two, three, four  
18 entries?

19 A. They're four incoming calls from Lana, the same  
20 individual.

21 Q. And were those calls answered?

22 A. According to the call log extraction, those were  
23 four missed calls.

24 Q. And then entry number 47, what is that?

25 A. It's an outgoing text message to Lana.

Page 154

Page 156

1 with the jury if you'd like. This is not the exhibit. This  
2 is what has been represented by Mr. Gregory to be a copy of  
3 the exhibit. You won't have this when you go back to  
4 deliberate this case. However, you will have the original  
5 exhibit.

6 Q. (By Mr. Gregory) Investigator Garren, in looking  
7 at that exhibit and reviewing the extraction during the  
8 course of your investigation, did you find any text messages  
9 that were nearing time to the 911 call in this case?

10 A. There were some before and there were some  
11 activity afterwards.

12 Q. Okay. Let's go before.

13 A. On the day of the 23rd?

14 Q. Yes. When you would get there if you would tell  
15 us what page.

16 A. Page 21.

17 Q. Is there anything near in time to the time of the  
18 911 call?

19 A. That would be on page 22. I was going to start  
20 at the beginning of the 23rd, but on page 22 about halfway  
21 down the page it's an incoming call.

22 Q. What entry are you looking at?

23 A. Entry -- It's signified by 46 and underneath it's  
24 the number 5.

25 Q. And that's an incoming call?

1 Q. What time?

2 THE COURT: That's 47-1.

3 THE WITNESS: Correct, 47-1.

4 THE COURT: Thank you.

5 Q. (By Mr. Gregory) 47-1 is what?

6 A. It's an incoming, or it's on outgoing text  
7 message to Lana.

8 Q. So an outgoing message from Tatiana's phone to  
9 Lana?

10 A. Correct.

11 Q. What time did that take place?

12 A. 9:56 a.m.

13 Q. Now, I see there next to the time it says UTC  
14 minus eight. What does that mean?

15 A. UTC is coordinated universal time. It's  
16 synonymous with Greenwich me time. And using world time  
17 server dot com, I entered the date and time to reflect what  
18 the time would be in our time zone, the Pacific time zone,  
19 and it comes up during daylight savings time as minus eight  
20 hours. So there's a feature on the device where you can set  
21 all the reports to indicate UTC time minus eight hours, which  
22 would give you the accurate time in our time zone.

23 Q. So that 9:56:27 a.m. would be our time?

24 A. Correct. Pacific standard time.

25 Q. And what was the content of that text message?

Page 5

1 minutes later at 9:50, not yet. Harry go crazy. I need him  
2 to calm down. I'll contact you little bit later, kiss.

3 10:16 p.m., Lana text messages to Tatiana. Are  
4 you really coming or are you doing this to me and telling me  
5 tomorrow?

6 At 11:54 p.m., Lana text messages Tatiana, can  
7 you please tell me what's going on. And then at 11:16 p.m.,  
8 which was the last text message that evening on Tatiana's  
9 phone, I start little bit later. I send you message.

10 Now, there's other information on those  
11 extraction reports which includes web history and searches  
12 that are conducted. You're free to look at those in the  
13 exhibits. I'm going to turn to Sunday, the very next day.  
14 The first activity on Tatiana's phone that day was at 5:54 in  
15 the morning where there's a Google search conducted on  
16 Tatiana's phone, and the search is for gun stores in Reno,  
17 Nevada.

18 And at 5:55 a search for the U.S. Firearms  
19 Academy. At 5:57 another Google search for gun stores in  
20 Reno, Nevada, and then at 5:57 is the booking, the hotel  
21 booking.

22 At 7:03 that morning, there's a text message from  
23 Lana to Tatiana. Actually, excuse me, Tatiana to Lana.  
24 Unfortunately, that text message was deleted. I would love

Page 7

1 or those phone calls.

2 The next thing we know that happens is at 11:03

3 in the morning, Tatiana calls 911. Douglas County Sheriff's  
4 Office is on scene shortly thereafter followed by the Tahoe  
5 Douglas Fire Protection. At 11:15 Harry is pronounced dead,  
6 11 minutes after the 911 call.

7 11:44, Tatiana calls an unidentified person and  
8 finally then at 11:58, she finally calls Lana back. At

9 12:13, we have a text message on Harry's cell phone, coming  
10 in from Chris Hetrick, I'll be at your house at 3:00. And  
11 then at 3:46, Chris to Harry, Harry, are you home? And then  
12 finally at 4:47, Harry are you okay? I saw the sheriff at  
13 your house. Is everything okay? Please answer.

14 And then as we've already discussed on Tuesday,  
15 February 25th, Harry has two entries on his cell phone  
16 calendar. One is to call the locksmith and one is to turn on  
17 the house alarm. That timeline is important because it shows  
18 what's going on first with Harry. He has plans. He has a  
19 friend coming over. Second with Tatiana, her daughter, Lana,  
20 is absolutely blowing up her phone every five minutes or so,  
21 trying to find out what's going on, what's going on, what's  
22 going on until at 9:56, you have the uncomfortable situation  
23 text.

24 Well, as I indicated in my opening statement

Page 6

1 to know what it said. You'll see when you look at the phone  
2 extractions, that deletions on Tatiana's phone are somewhat  
3 of an anomaly. In other words, she doesn't always delete  
4 text messages right away.

5 Going further into the morning, now at 9:00 is  
6 when things start to get interesting. Lana wants to know  
7 when her mom is coming, if she's coming at all, and so she  
8 starts making repeated attempts to contact her mom.

9 At 9:13 Lana tries to call Tatiana. It's a  
10 missed call. Two minutes later at 9:15, she text messages  
11 Tatiana, can you please tell me what's going on because I'm  
12 packing all my stuff to the car.

13 Five minutes later, she tries calling Tatiana,  
14 missed call. Five minutes later, she tries calling Tatiana,  
15 missed call. 9:34 calls again, missed call. 9:41 she  
16 tries again, missed call, and it's not until 9:56 that she  
17 finally gets a response from Tatiana, and it's a text message  
18 that I talked about in my opening statement. I'm still home.  
19 I have an uncomfortable situation. I'll explain a little bit  
20 later.

21 Lana then texts her back at 10:03. I need to  
22 know now what is going on. Are you coming or not because I  
23 already told her I'm moving out. I'm here with here, and I  
24 need to know. Tatiana did not respond to those text messages

Page 8

1 what's uncomfortable is that Harry is dead. What other  
2 information do you have in that regard? Well, you have none  
3 other than Tatiana's own statements. Remember, Leanne  
4 Brooks? Leanne Brooks had Tatiana stay at her house the  
5 night of the shooting. It's a place for Tatiana to stay.

6 What did Tatiana tell her? It happened between 9:30 and  
7 10:00 in the morning, her own words. That's consistent with  
8 the text message that I have an uncomfortable situation.

9 What else is it consistent with, all of the testimony from  
10 the first responders. You heard from a battalion chief. You  
11 heard from a captain. You heard from a paramedic. You heard  
12 from an engineer, and you heard from two sheriff's deputies  
13 who responded.

14 What did they see when they responded shortly  
15 after the 911 call? They find Harry on the floor. The blood  
16 looks to be drying and coagulating. They do not smell  
17 gunpowder. Dr. Omalu testified, well, it's kind of like when  
18 you wear cologne, you get so used to it, you don't smell it.  
19 Okay, but it's doubtful to me that the battalion chief was  
20 wearing a cologne that smelled like gunpowder when he went  
21 into that residence.

22 He is a bomb tech with years of experience. He  
23 did not smell gunpowder. Nobody else smelled gunpowder. One  
24 of the guys testified he smelled a slight odor of gunpowder.

1 THE COURT: It's not admitted for evidence as to  
2 whether Mr. Leibel committed suicide. It is admitted as to  
3 whether Mrs. Leibel was consistent.  
4 MS. BROWN: Thank you.  
5 THE COURT: And it's for that reason only that  
6 the jury may consider that evidence.  
7 Q. (By Ms. Brown) And towards the end of this  
8 interview, it was clear -- you made it clear to Ms. Leibel  
9 that you didn't believe her story; is that correct?  
10 A. That's correct.  
11 Q. And you basically accused her of killing her  
12 husband over and over again?  
13 MR. GREGORY: Your Honor, I object to the  
14 hearsay.  
15 THE COURT: The question is whether he accused  
16 her. That's not hearsay. Overruled.  
17 THE WITNESS: Yes, I did.  
18 Q. (By Ms. Brown) And at -- you told her everything  
19 in the investigation pointed to her being the suspect; is  
20 that correct?  
21 A. That's correct.  
22 MR. GREGORY: Objection, your Honor. Hearsay.  
23 THE COURT: The question is whether this witness  
24 accused her; is that correct? Is that the question?  
25 MS. BROWN: Yes.

1 correct?  
2 A. That's correct.  
3 Q. And she signed the written consent for you to  
4 search her phone; is that correct?  
5 A. That's correct.  
6 Q. And that phone is not password protected, is it?  
7 A. No, it's not.  
8 Q. And at that point different clothing was brought  
9 to her and the clothes she had been wearing during the day  
10 were taken?  
11 A. That's correct.  
12 Q. She was told to come back the next morning?  
13 A. I asked her if she would come back and she  
14 agreed.  
15 Q. And she did show up the next morning?  
16 A. Yes, she did.  
17 Q. And again she was -- talked to you about what had  
18 happened?  
19 A. Correct.  
20 Q. And at the end of that interview she was again  
21 allowed to leave?  
22 A. Correct.  
23 Q. And then you obtained a search warrant for her  
24 later that day on the 24th? Or I'm sorry. An arrest  
25 warrant?

1 THE COURT: It's overruled.  
2 MS. BROWN: And she told you repeatedly that you  
3 needed to do more investigation?  
4 MR. GREGORY: Your Honor, objection. Hearsay.  
5 She's asking for content of the interview, statements by her  
6 own client. It's hearsay.  
7 THE COURT: I think that you're getting beyond  
8 simply was she consistent. Now you're getting to the content  
9 of what she had to say and I think that that does become  
10 hearsay.  
11 MS. BROWN: Your Honor, I think her response is  
12 not for the truth of the matter asserted, again, but for the  
13 fact that she directed these responses towards Investigator  
14 Hubkey.  
15 THE COURT: You're offering it for that reason?  
16 I'll admit it for that reason.  
17 Q. (By Ms. Brown) Yes. And at the conclusion --  
18 She had earlier allowed Investigator Chrzanowski to go  
19 through her phone; is that correct?  
20 A. Correct.  
21 Q. And then she had signed a consent to search her  
22 residence?  
23 A. Correct.  
24 Q. And at the end of your talk with her, you asked  
25 her to sign a written consent to search her phone; is that

1 A. Later that night, yes.  
2 Q. And that was done during the day following  
3 Mr. Leibel's death?  
4 A. I'm sorry. What was that?  
5 Q. That was done the day after Mr. Leibel's death?  
6 A. Yes. On the 24th.  
7 Q. And what is the process of -- or do you prepare  
8 documents in support of getting an arrest warrant?  
9 A. Yes. An affidavit was prepared and issued by the  
10 judge and it's his determination whether he believes there's  
11 probable cause for the arrest.  
12 MS. BROWN: I need Number 74.  
13 MR. GREGORY: Your Honor, I would request a  
14 hearing outside the presence of the jury, please?  
15 THE COURT: Okay. At this time I'm going to  
16 excuse the jury for a few minutes. I'll ask you to go in to  
17 the jury room. We're going to hear some arguments of  
18 counsel. So while you are out of our presence during this  
19 recess, you are not to talk or converse among yourselves or  
20 with anyone else in any subject connected with this trial or  
21 read, watch or listen to any report of or commentary on the  
22 trial or any person connected with this trial by any medium  
23 of information, including without limitation, newspapers,  
24 television, radio or internet. You're not to form or express  
25 any opinion on any subject connected with the trial until the

Page 185

1 MS. BROWN: Tubes.  
2 THE COURT: Tubes?  
3 MS. BROWN: The ventilator tube things.  
4 THE WITNESS: From that angle, yeah, it appears  
5 that's where the end of the aquarium is.  
6 Q. (By Ms. Brown) And in that corner, well, next to  
7 the couch on the right-hand side is also a coffee table; is  
8 that correct?  
9 A. That's correct.  
10 Q. And it's a match for the one on the left-hand  
11 side; is that correct?  
12 A. I don't recall if it's a match or not. It  
13 appears to be -- It's a glass top one similar to the one  
14 that's on the left-hand side.  
15 Q. So the one that we saw here was the one on the  
16 left-hand side?  
17 A. Facing the front of the couch, yes, that would be  
18 the one on the left-hand side.  
19 Q. And then showing you Exhibit 123, and again, this  
20 is an accurate representation of the scene?  
21 A. Yes.  
22 Q. And this residence not only were these two rooms  
23 open to each other but they had a very, a high cathedral like  
24 ceiling; is that correct?  
25 A. That's correct.

Page 186

1 Q. And then there was it looks like here venting  
2 along the beam in the top?  
3 A. Some type of ventilation.  
4 Q. And then after you entered and saw these items,  
5 you left the scene about 1710?  
6 A. Correct.  
7 Q. So that would be about 5:10?  
8 A. Yes, 5:10 p.m.  
9 Q. And you left there to go participate in the  
10 interview of Mrs. Leibel?  
11 A. That's correct.  
12 Q. And you entered that interview about 5:35; is  
13 that correct, 1735?  
14 A. I would have to review the interview. If that's  
15 the time, it's probably around that time. It was -- I drove  
16 down to the station and got briefed and went in and joined in  
17 the interview.  
18 Q. And who was present? Was any other officer  
19 present when you began -- when you joined in the interview?  
20 A. Investigator Hubkey was.  
21 Q. And from the time you began questioning  
22 Ms. Leibel to the time it was completed was about four hours;  
23 is that correct?  
24 A. That sounds about right, yeah, that's correct.  
25 Q. And there's -- this interview was all videotaped;

Page 187

1 is that correct?  
2 A. Correct.  
3 Q. And there's a time clock on the video -- There's  
4 one that keeps track of just the length of time but there's  
5 also a clock in the left-hand corner of the video?  
6 A. The screen, I believe the time clock is on the  
7 right-hand side and the length of the video is on the bottom.  
8 The window -- When I watch it, the window is to the left and  
9 all the information and time is on the right of the screen.  
10 Q. It may be a computer?  
11 A. Yeah.  
12 Q. In any event, did you notice the time clock  
13 starts over at 1900 a couple of times; is that correct?  
14 A. I'm not aware of that.  
15 Q. And it was Investigator Chrzanowski that first  
16 started the interview with Ms. Leibel; is that correct?  
17 A. That's correct.  
18 Q. And that was about 1:35 in the afternoon?  
19 A. Yes.  
20 Q. And so this interview continued throughout the  
21 day?  
22 A. Correct.  
23 Q. For about eight hours?  
24 A. Correct.  
25 Q. And Ms. Leibel throughout this interview

Page 188

1 maintained that Mr. Leibel had --  
2 MR. GREGORY: Objection, your Honor. Hearsay.  
3 THE COURT: I haven't even heard the question  
4 yet. Let me hear the question.  
5 MS. BROWN: Ms. Leibel maintained throughout this  
6 interview that Mr. Leibel had killed himself?  
7 MR. GREGORY: Objection. Hearsay. The statement  
8 by the --  
9 THE COURT: I understand what hearsay is. Thank  
10 you.  
11 Response.  
12 MS. BROWN: Your Honor, I'm just offering it not  
13 for the truth of the matter asserted but to show her story  
14 remained consistent throughout the time frame.  
15 THE COURT: It's admitted for that purpose.  
16 THE WITNESS: Can you ask the question again,  
17 please?  
18 MS. BROWN: That throughout this eight-hour  
19 period where she was questioned she maintained during that  
20 whole eight hours that Mr. Leibel had committed suicide.  
21 THE WITNESS: That's correct.  
22 MR. GREGORY: Your Honor, I object if the  
23 question is to consistency. That would be what she said she  
24 was offering it for. The way she's phrasing the question it  
25 goes to the truth of the matter. So I object. Hearsay.

**171.1231. Arrest if probable cause appears.**

At any time after the onset of the detention pursuant to NRS 171.123, the person so detained shall be arrested if probable cause for an arrest appears. If, after inquiry into the circumstances which prompted the detention, no probable cause for arrest appears, such person shall be released.

**HISTORY:**

1969, p. 535.



1 moment to look at those. Have you reviewed those items?  
2 A. Yes, I have.  
3 Q. Looking at items 3 through 14, were those  
4 photographs of the crime scene?  
5 A. Yes. One is the outside of the residence.  
6 Q. Don't tell me what they are right now. I'm just  
7 asking if those are photographs of the crime scene.  
8 A. Yes, they are.  
9 Q. Okay. And do those photographs accurately depict  
10 what you observed at the crime scene on February 23rd?  
11 A. Yes.  
12 MS. BROWN: I'd object, your Honor, as to a time  
13 frame on those.  
14 THE COURT: When -- You indicate that they  
15 accurately depict what you observed. Give us a time frame.  
16 THE WITNESS: Around 4:00 o'clock in the  
17 afternoon.  
18 THE COURT: On the first day of your visit to the  
19 scene?  
20 THE WITNESS: Yes. On February 23rd 2014.  
21 THE COURT: And are all of them within that time  
22 frame?  
23 THE WITNESS: Give or take several minutes on  
24 either side, but roughly 4:00 o'clock, sir.  
25 THE COURT: Okay. Objection is overruled.

1 Q. (By Mr. Gregory) So first, Investigator Garren,  
2 can you describe the outside of the home?  
3 A. It's a two story single family residence, a brown  
4 wood covering on the house.  
5 Q. And looking at Exhibit Number 3, does that  
6 photograph accurately depict the way that the residence  
7 looked that day from the outside?  
8 A. Yes, it does.  
9 MR. GREGORY: I'd move for admission of Exhibit  
10 3.  
11 THE COURT: Any objection?  
12 MS. BROWN: No, your Honor.  
13 THE COURT: 3 is admitted.  
14 Q. (By Mr. Gregory) While that's coming up,  
15 Investigator Garren, if you can look at Exhibit Number 4.  
16 A. Yes, sir.  
17 Q. What does Exhibit 4 depict?  
18 A. The second floor or the top of the stairway, the  
19 wall to the left is a wall between the living room and the  
20 dining room area of the house. And the living room was off  
21 to the right. There's a small hallway and a master bedroom  
22 off to the right as well.  
23 Q. Does that photograph accurately depict the way  
24 that the living room and that hallway looked that day?  
25 A. Yes, it does.

1 MR. GREGORY: Move for admission of Exhibit 4.  
2 MS. BROWN: Your Honor, if all of these  
3 photographs are referred to 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon, I  
4 have no objection.  
5 THE COURT: So any of them through 20? He's  
6 going to go -- He gave him 3 through 20, I believe. So do  
7 you stipulate to the admission of 3 through 20?  
8 MS. BROWN: Well, some of them aren't of the  
9 scene.  
10 MR. GREGORY: To clarify, your Honor, 3 through  
11 14 he's testified are at the scene.  
12 THE COURT: Okay. So 3 through 14?  
13 MS. BROWN: With the caveat that they were taken  
14 at 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon, I have no objection.  
15 THE COURT: Within that time frame. It's not  
16 exactly at four.  
17 MS. BROWN: Correct.  
18 THE COURT: Okay. Then 3 through 14 -- 3 has  
19 already been admitted. But 4 through 14 are admitted if you  
20 intend to offer them, sir.  
21 MR. GREGORY: I do, your Honor.  
22 THE COURT: Then they're admitted.  
23 Q. (By Mr. Gregory) Investigator Garren, you didn't  
24 take the photos; correct?  
25 A. No, I did not.

1 Q. And what I'm asking if those photos accurately  
2 show what you observed when you were on scene?  
3 A. Yes.  
4 Q. Okay. Thank you. Let's look at Exhibit Number  
5 4. That's the hallway that you just described?  
6 A. Correct.  
7 Q. So what is the vantage point of this photograph?  
8 A. At the top of the stairway to the second floor  
9 landing the kitchen is immediately to your left. On the  
10 other side of that wall you have the living room to your  
11 right and the dining room to your left and then the small  
12 hallway and master bedroom to the right there through that  
13 door.  
14 Q. And so the room that we're looking in to with the  
15 guns is the living room?  
16 A. That's correct.  
17 Q. Looking at Exhibit Number 5, what does that  
18 photograph depict?  
19 A. Looking in to the living room just a little bit  
20 further down to the right.  
21 Q. The photograph is a little bit dark. Can you  
22 indicate where the television set is in the room?  
23 A. The television is directly straight across the  
24 room above the fireplace. There's a reclining chair to the  
25 right.

1 case is finally submitted to you. I'll have the bailiff  
2 escort you to the jury room.

3 We're now outside the presence of the jury. Mr.  
4 Gregory.

5 MR. GREGORY: Thank you, your Honor. I  
6 appreciate the opportunity. I realize that the next exhibit  
7 Ms. Brown was going for is an exhibit that contains the  
8 portion of the interview that was conducted by the sheriff's  
9 department with Ms. Leibel. My concern is, your Honor, that  
10 they are eliciting hearsay. There is a way for Ms. Leibel to  
11 get her statements in front of the jury and it's to take the  
12 stand if she chooses to do that. I object to the defense  
13 continually asking this witness for information regarding the  
14 content of that interview. And I asked for this hearing  
15 outside the presence because of the next exhibit that was  
16 being reached for. So I would ask that your Honor address  
17 that issue and direct the defense to quit asking questions  
18 that elicit hearsay.

19 THE COURT: Well, I haven't -- I haven't reviewed  
20 the exhibit itself. Ms. Brown, if they're within that  
21 affidavit if there's information about what Ms. Leibel said  
22 happened, it seems to me that it's either hearsay or you're  
23 simply trying to do what I've told you already that you could  
24 do, which is to provide proof that she was consistent. And  
25 it's not going to be allowed for evidence as to proof of her

1 THE COURT: Okay. Proceed, please.

2 Q. (By Ms. Brown) And on February 24th, the day  
3 after Mr. Leibel's death, you obtained an arrest warrant for  
4 Mrs. Leibel; is that correct?

5 A. That's correct.

6 Q. And as part of that, getting that arrest warrant,  
7 you prepared an affidavit that contains facts as you know  
8 them to be?

9 A. Correct.

10 Q. And this affidavit contained facts concerning the  
11 investigation up to this point?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. And at this point the crime lab had been to the  
14 house the previous evenings but there was no reporting from  
15 their -- from their analysis of the scene; is that correct?

16 A. No official reports had come in yet.

17 Q. And there was nothing concerning that reporting  
18 included in your affidavit?

19 A. Correct.

20 Q. And there had been no ballistics testing done?

21 A. No.

22 Q. And there had been no fingerprint evidence  
23 analyzed at this point?

24 A. No.

25 Q. And there had been no DNA processing done at this

1 defense that this was in fact a suicide. So there may be --  
2 you may have some other reason for offering it. I don't know  
3 what's in it. But I'll tell you that if it is simply -- if  
4 you're going to tell me it's simply to demonstrate that she  
5 was consistent, I think that there are other ways to do that,  
6 other than the admission of this affidavit.

7 MS. BROWN: Actually I wasn't going to offer it.  
8 I just wanted it available if in questioning Investigator  
9 Garren that I was going to ask about things that are not  
10 included in it and if he needed to refresh his memory we  
11 would have the document available.

12 THE COURT: Then it may be subject to redaction  
13 if in fact it is admitted. So your objection seems to be a  
14 little premature but I think it was wise to bring it up  
15 outside the presence of the jury. The jury will be returned.

16 MR. GREGORY: Thank you.

17 THE COURT: Bring them back in. Both parties  
18 know where I am on this issue.

19 Folks, you barely had time to cut a little corner  
20 off one of those doughnuts. Thank you, folks. Have a seat.

21 Stipulate to the presence of the jury,

22 Mr. Gregory?

23 MR. GREGORY: Yes, your Honor.

24 THE COURT: Ms. Brown?

25 MS. BROWN: Yes, your Honor.

1 point?

2 A. No.

3 Q. And as I said, there had been even though the  
4 crime lab had been at the scene, had done some measurements,  
5 there was no trajectory reported yet?

6 A. Correct.

7 Q. And how was Mrs. Leibel's arrest arranged the  
8 following day?

9 A. We had spoken to a friend with her and arranged  
10 for her to be at the house in the morning. And when she  
11 arrived on scene, she stepped out of the car, I asked her to  
12 walk over to my car because her daughter was in the car with  
13 her. And I walked her over to my car between the house and  
14 the car as out of view as I could, I informed her we had a  
15 warrant for her arrest, I placed her in handcuffs and sat her  
16 in my car.

17 Q. So again, she had been free in her movements up  
18 to this point?

19 A. Correct.

20 MS. BROWN: Can we get all the lights on up here?

21 THE COURT: Yeah, we'll get them on.

22 MS. BROWN: I believe I was going blind.

23 Q. (By Ms. Brown) Then you did the forensic  
24 examination on Tatiana's phone that you spoke about earlier;  
25 is that correct?

**47.040. Rulings on evidence: Effect of error.**

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, error may not be predicated upon a ruling which admits or excludes evidence unless a substantial right of the party is affected, and:

(a) In case the ruling is one admitting evidence, a timely objection or motion to strike appears of record, stating the specific ground of objection.

(b) In case the ruling is one excluding evidence, the substance of the evidence was made known to the judge by offer or was apparent from the context within which questions were asked.

2. This section does not preclude taking notice of plain errors affecting substantial rights although they were not brought to the attention of the judge.

**HISTORY:**

1971, p. 775.

**NOTES TO DECISIONS**

**Specific grounds for objection must be stated at the time an objection is made** and the Supreme Court will not reverse a ruling admitting evidence on grounds raised for the first time on appeal. *State v. Kallio*, 92 Nev. 665, 557 P.2d 705, 1976 Nev. LEXIS 716 (Nev. 1976).

If a defendant seeks to raise and preserve a claim that admitting a prior felony conviction for impeachment purposes would be outweighed by other considerations, he should bring such considerations to the trial court's attention, stating specific grounds of objection as this section requires. *Edwards v. State*, 90 Nev. 255, 524 P.2d 328, 1974 Nev. LEXIS 374 (Nev. 1974).

**Failure to offer substance of excluded evidence.**

Where on cross-examination of a prosecution witness the trial court refused to allow the defendant's inquiry into whether the witness had ever been prosecuted for a drug-related offense, but defense counsel made no offer of proof, even assuming the inquiry should have been allowed, the trial court's alleged error was not reviewable since the Supreme Court had no way of determining whether the defendant's substantial rights were prejudiced by the trial court's refusal to allow the witness to respond. *Van Valkenberg v. State*, 95 Nev. 317, 594 P.2d 707, 1979 Nev. LEXIS 611 (Nev. 1979).

**Harmless error where proof of guilt overwhelming.**

In a prosecution for murder the evidence was so overwhelming that the failure to exclude prejudicial, irrelevant, and hearsay statements by detectives and others was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt. *Abram v. State*, 95 Nev. 352, 594 P.2d 1143, 1979 Nev. LEXIS 620 (Nev. 1979).

**Failure to admit evidence affected substantial right warranting new trial.**

NV CODE

CASE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

**EXHIBIT** C4

Perjury and Subornation of Perjury

Page 153

1 Q. Were you aware he had any history of cancer  
2 at all?  
3 A. No.  
4 Q. You also indicated that the lumen contained  
5 50 milligrams of like tan, thick, chunky fluid?  
6 A. How much?  
7 Q. I'm sorry. 500.  
8 A. Yes, 500.  
9 Q. And what is the lumen?  
10 A. Lumen refers basically to inside of the  
11 stomach.  
12 Q. In examining the liver, did you see any signs  
13 of liver disease?  
14 A. Well, he had status post cholecystectomy.  
15 His gallbladder was removed. (So one of the scars present  
16 on his abdomen corresponds to surgery involving removal  
17 of gallbladder.  
18 Q. Did you see any signs of liver disease?  
19 A. Not really.  
20 Q. Were there any microscopic slides taken of  
21 any of the tissues or organs?  
22 A. No.  
23 Q. And there were kidney stone present?  
24 A. Yes, there were kidney stones in the right

Page 154

1 kidney.  
2 Q. And was Mr. Leibel's blood submitted for  
3 toxicology?  
4 A. Yes.  
5 Q. And did you get a report back on that?  
6 A. Yes.  
7 Q. And what were the results?  
8 A. Peripheral blood showed presence of marijuana  
9 metabolites.  
10 JUROR NO. 14: Your Honor, I got a problem.  
11 His last answer to the question, what was in the blood.  
12 I didn't hear that real good.  
13 THE COURT: Would you repeat your answer  
14 please, sir.  
15 THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor. Peripheral  
16 blood that was tested showed presence of marijuana  
17 metabolites.  
18 THE COURT: Did you get that, sir?  
19 JUROR NO. 14: Yes, sir. Sorry.  
20 THE COURT: No apology is necessary. I  
21 encourage all of you if you cannot hear, you let me know.  
22 We'll make certain that you do.  
23 Q. (BY MS. BROWN:) And showing you again  
24 Exhibit 54, what's shown in that photograph?

Page 155

1 A. Exhibit 54 shows partial measurements of  
2 decedent's left arm. Right arm. Sorry.  
3 Q. And Exhibit Number 55 is a continuation of  
4 that photograph?  
5 A. Yes. This shows the up-close photograph of  
6 right decedent's right hand and the scale and the  
7 measurement tape.  
8 Q. And in that photograph, it shows his middle  
9 finger extending to 24 inches?  
10 A. Yes, it was 24 inches.  
11 Q. And this was taken, the photographs were  
12 taken when Mr. Leibel was in full rigor mortis?  
13 A. Yes.  
14 Q. And one of the symptoms of full rigor mortis  
15 is the muscles contracting; is that correct?  
16 A. Yes, he had the rigor mortis before measuring  
17 hand or arm.  
18 Q. And does that photograph -- Let me take this  
19 up.  
20 THE COURT: For the record, you're displaying  
21 exhibit --  
22 MS. BROWN: Number 54.  
23 THE COURT: Thank you, ma'am.  
24 Q. (BY MS. BROWN:) And we had discussed

Page 156

1 previously we met back in December, that is distinct arch  
2 in the wrist here, and then you go from Exhibit 54 into  
3 Exhibit 55 you can also see the curving of the fingers.  
4 And you couldn't say how much that would affect his  
5 reach; is that correct?  
6 A. Yes. It's why I give between 24, 25 inches.  
7 It's approximation in length.  
8 Q. An approximation?  
9 A. Yes.  
10 Q. Just so we can try this, if this is my arm  
11 flat against there, what would the reach, or can you  
12 position it here? Oops. I lost that again?  
13 THE COURT: It's quite all right.  
14 THE WITNESS: Measure going to armpit, and  
15 tried to measure distance between the armpit and tip of  
16 the third right finger in this case, so it would be 25  
17 and a quarter of an inch in length.  
18 THE COURT: The record will reflect that the  
19 doctor is measuring Ms. Brown's arm length from  
20 apparently -- I can't see where he started. Apparently,  
21 her armpit to the tip of one of her fingers.  
22 MS. BROWN: Middle finger.  
23 THE COURT: Middle finger. Thank you.  
24 Q. (BY MS. BROWN:) And if my hand is arched and

## **Perjury and Subornation of Perjury**

- 199.120. Definition; penalties.
- 199.125. "Oath" and "swear" defined.
- 199.130. False affidavit or complaint to effect arrest or search.
- 199.140. Use of fictitious name on affidavit or complaint to effect arrest or search.
- 199.145. Statement made in declaration under penalty of perjury.
- 199.150. Attempt to suborn perjury.
- 199.160. Procuring execution of innocent person by perjury or subornation of perjury.
- 199.170. Transferred.
- 199.180. Irregularity in administering oath or incompetency of witness no defense.
- 199.190. Deposition: When deemed to be complete.
- 199.200. Statement of what one does not know to be true.

### **199.120. Definition; penalties.**

A person, having taken a lawful oath or made affirmation in a judicial proceeding or in any other matter where, by law, an oath or affirmation is required and no other penalty is prescribed, who:

1. Willfully makes an unqualified statement of that which the person does not know to be true;
2. Swears or affirms willfully and falsely in a matter material to the issue or point in question;
3. Suborns any other person to make such an unqualified statement or to swear or affirm in such a manner;
4. Executes an affidavit pursuant to NRS 15.010 which contains a false statement, or suborns any other person to do so; or
5. Executes an affidavit or other instrument which contains a false statement before a person authorized to administer oaths or suborns any other person to do so,

is guilty of perjury or subornation of perjury, as the case may be, which is a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

### **HISTORY:**

C&P 1911, § 85; 1949, p. 111; CL 1929 (1949 Supp.), § 10034; 1967, p. 464; 1977, p. 640;

1979, p. 1420; 1985, pp. 129, 788; 1987, ch. 304, § 1, p. 654; 1995, ch. 443, § 21, p. 1174.

## **NOTES TO DECISIONS**

### **Discrediting witness whose testimony is material.**

The willful and corrupt assertion of a falsehood under oath in a matter important enough to shake the credit of a witness whose testimony is material will constitute perjury. *Ex parte Sheldon*, 44 Nev. 268, 193 P. 967, 1920 Nev. LEXIS 32 (Nev. 1920) (decision prior to 1985 amendment deleting the requirement of corruption).

### **False statement must be made under oath or affirmation.**

A perjury charge may be sustained only where the false statement was made in a judicial or other setting where an oath or affirmation is legally required; a voluntary statement taken in an insurance company lawyer's office does not fall within the purview of this section. *Licata v. State*, 99 Nev. 331, 661 P.2d 1306, 1983 Nev. LEXIS 444 (Nev. 1983).

### **Sufficiency of the allegations.**

Allegations of perjury which are set forth in the conclusory language of the relevant statute, without specifying the subject of the testimony or the manner in which it is alleged to be false, are insufficient to state a public offense. *Lemberes v. State*, 97 Nev. 492, 634 P.2d 1219, 1981 Nev. LEXIS 574 (Nev. 1981), overruled, *Funches v. State*, 113 Nev. 916, 944 P.2d 775, 113 Nev. Adv. Rep. 101, 1997 Nev. LEXIS 117 (Nev. 1997).

There is no requirement that an information charging perjury must set forth the particular words alleged to have been falsely stated. *Lemberes v. State*, 97 Nev. 492, 634 P.2d 1219, 1981 Nev. LEXIS 574 (Nev. 1981), overruled, *Funches v. State*, 113 Nev. 916, 944 P.2d 775, 113 Nev. Adv. Rep. 101, 1997 Nev. LEXIS 117 (Nev. 1997).

### **Evidence of willfulness is admissible.**

Since willfulness and a corrupt intent are essential elements of the crime of perjury, evidence to prove such issues goes to the very substance of the offense and is admissible. *State v. Cerfoglio*, 46 Nev. 332, 205 P. 791, 213 P. 102, 1923 Nev. LEXIS 13 (Nev.), different results reached on reh'g, 46 Nev. 332, 213 P. 102 (Nev. 1923) (decision prior to 1985 amendment deleting the requirement of corruption).

### **Evidence sufficient to support a conviction.**

Circumstantial evidence is sufficient to support a conviction for perjury in this state. Prior statements with corroboration are also sufficient to support a conviction for perjury. *Taylor v. Sheriff of Clark County*, 85 Nev. 505, 457 P.2d 961, 1969 Nev. LEXIS 408 (Nev. 1969).

**No prima facie presumption arises that an affiant actually made an oath** or performed any act that could be deemed the equivalent of an oath. *White v. State*, 102 Nev. 153, 717 P.2d 45, 1986 Nev. LEXIS 1123 (Nev. 1986).

The mere signing of an affidavit before an officer does not constitute the act necessary to constitute an oath for purposes of this perjury statute. *White v. State*, 102 Nev. 153, 717 P.2d 45, 1986 Nev. LEXIS

1123 (Nev. 1986).

**Valid oath as essential element.**

NRS 199.180 was not intended to excuse the necessity of a valid oath as an essential element of perjury under this section. *White v. State*, 102 Nev. 153, 717 P.2d 45, 1986 Nev. LEXIS 1123 (Nev. 1986).

**Oath must be required by law.**

A perjury conviction is proper only where an oath is not only authorized or permitted but actually required by law — occasions of such solemnity and gravity that the law demands the administration of an oath as the price of legal recognition of the act; where the statement is accorded the same legal recognition whether it is affirmed or not, it is not required by law and will not serve as a basis for invoking the perjury statute. *White v. State*, 102 Nev. 153, 717 P.2d 45, 1986 Nev. LEXIS 1123 (Nev. 1986).

Because nothing in the statutory scheme governing civil commitment of alcoholics convicted of crime (NRS 458.290 to 458.350) mandates giving a statement under oath as a prerequisite for electing to participate in rehabilitative treatment, the defendant's affidavit, even when attached to the notice of election for treatment and filed in the criminal action against him, was not made in a proceeding where an oath or affirmation is required by law, an essential predicate to a conviction for perjury; therefore, his conviction for perjury was reversed. *White v. State*, 102 Nev. 153, 717 P.2d 45, 1986 Nev. LEXIS 1123 (Nev. 1986).

**In determining the materiality of the testimony of a person charged with perjury**, the strength or weakness of the evidence available to disprove the accused's false testimony must not be considered; a false statement made under oath is material and perjurious if it concerns an issue essential to the decision of the case and could influence the court if believed. This is true even if the statement may easily be proved false beyond any doubt, and thus, in a practical sense, could not influence the court. *Sheriff, Clark County v. Hecht*, 101 Nev. 779, 710 P.2d 728, 1985 Nev. LEXIS 510 (Nev. 1985).

Testimony at a trial is material if the testimony could have influenced the court on an issue before the court had its falsity been made known to the court during the trial of the case. *Sheriff, Clark County v. Hecht*, 101 Nev. 779, 710 P.2d 728, 1985 Nev. LEXIS 510 (Nev. 1985).

**Advice of counsel may be relevant to show defendant's intent.**

While reliance on the advice of counsel does not constitute a separate defense, under certain circumstances it may be relevant to show a defendant's intent. *Cosio v. State*, 106 Nev. 327, 793 P.2d 836, 106 Nev. Adv. Rep. 55, 1990 Nev. LEXIS 58 (Nev. 1990).

Proper evidence that defendant's divorce counsel advised other clients that it was not necessary to be a Nevada resident in order to obtain a divorce in this state would have been relevant to show lack of intent with regard to defendant's testimony during divorce proceeding. *Cosio v. State*, 106 Nev. 327, 793 P.2d 836, 106 Nev. Adv. Rep. 55, 1990 Nev. LEXIS 58 (Nev. 1990).

**Cited in:**

*State v. Busscher*, 81 Nev. 587, 407 P.2d 715, 1965 Nev. LEXIS 271 (1965); *Colle v. State*, 85 Nev. 404, 455 P.2d 917, 1969 Nev. LEXIS 385 (1969); *Dunphy v. Sheehan*, 92 Nev. 259, 549 P.2d 332, 1976 Nev. LEXIS 583 (1976); *Gardner v. Sheriff, Clark County*, 93 Nev. 556, 571 P.2d 108, 1977 Nev. LEXIS



629 (1977).

## Research References and Practice Aids

NV CODE

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3723

**199.125. "Oath" and "swear" defined.**

1. The term "oath" shall include an affirmation and every other mode authorized by law of attesting the truth of that which is stated.

2. A person who shall state any matter under oath shall be deemed to "swear" thereto.

**HISTORY:**

C&P 1911, § 88; RL 1912, § 6353; CL 1929, § 10037.

**Editor's note.**

This section was formerly compiled as NRS 199.170.

**Research References and Practice Aids**

Review of Selected Nevada Legislation, Crimes, 1987 Pac. L.J. Rev. Nev. Legis. 59.

**199.130. False affidavit or complaint to effect arrest or search.**

1. A person who makes, executes or signs or causes to be made, executed or signed, any false or fictitious affidavit, complaint, deposition, or other instrument in writing before any officer or person authorized to administer oaths, for the purpose or with the intent of securing a warrant for the arrest of any other person, or for the purpose of securing a warrant for the searching of the premises, goods, chattels or effects, or of seizing the goods, chattels or effects, or of seizing anything in the possession of any other person, is guilty of perjury which is a category D felony.

2. A person who commits any of the acts or offenses defined or set out in subsection 1 shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

**HISTORY:**

1925, p. 16; CL 1929, §§ 10526, 10528; 1967, p. 464; 1979, p. 1420; 1995, ch. 443, § 22, p. 1174.

**Research References and Practice Aids**

**Cross References**

As to affidavits generally, see NRS 53.010 to 53.040.

As to search warrants generally, see NRS 179.015 et seq.

**199.140. Use of fictitious name on affidavit or complaint to effect arrest or search.**

1. A person who makes, executes or signs, or causes to be made, executed or signed, any affidavit, complaint or other instrument, in writing, before any United States officer or person, or before any state officer or person, authorized to administer oaths, for the purpose or with the intent of securing a warrant for the arrest of any other person, or for the purpose of securing a warrant for the searching of the premises, goods, chattels or effects, or of seizing the goods, chattels or effects, or of seizing anything in the possession of any other person, and signs the same by any other name than his or her true name, is guilty of perjury which is a category D felony.

2. A person who commits any of the acts or offenses defined or set out in subsection 1 shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

**HISTORY:**

1925, p. 16; CL 1929, §§ 10527, 10528; 1967, p. 465; 1979, p. 1420; 1995, ch. 443, § 23, p. 1175.

**Research References and Practice Aids**

**Cross References**

As to affidavits generally, see NRS 53.010 to 53.040.

**199.145. Statement made in declaration under penalty of perjury.**

A person who, in a declaration made under penalty of perjury:

1. Makes a willful and false statement in a matter material to the issue or point in question; or

2. Willfully makes an unqualified statement of that which the person does not know to be true,

or who suborns another to make in such a declaration a statement of the kind described in subsection 1 or 2, is guilty of perjury or subornation of perjury, as the case may be, which is a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

**HISTORY:**

1993, ch. 641, § 2, p. 2742; 1995, ch. 443, § 24, p. 1175.

**199.150. Attempt to suborn perjury.**

Every person who, without giving, offering or promising a bribe, shall incite or attempt to procure another to commit perjury, or to offer any false evidence, or to withhold true testimony, though no perjury be committed or false evidence offered or true testimony withheld, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

**HISTORY:**

C&P 1911, § 86; RL 1912, § 6351; CL 1929, § 10035.

**199.160. Procuring execution of innocent person by perjury or subornation of perjury.**

A person who, by willful and corrupt perjury or subornation of perjury, procures the conviction and execution of any innocent person is guilty of murder which is a category A felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison:

1. For life without the possibility of parole;
2. For life with the possibility of parole, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 20 years has been served; or
3. For a definite term of 50 years, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 20 years has been served.

**HISTORY:**

C&P 1911, § 87; RL 1912, § 6352; CL 1929, § 10036; 1961, p. 66; 1973, p. 1803; 1995, ch. 443, § 25, p. 1175.

**199.170. Transferred.****Editor's note.**

This section is now compiled as NRS 199.125.

**199.180. Irregularity in administering oath or incompetency of witness no defense.**

It shall be no defense to a prosecution for perjury that an oath was administered or taken in an irregular manner or that the defendant was not competent to give the testimony, deposition, certificate or affidavit of which falsehood is alleged. It shall be sufficient that the defendant actually gave such testimony or made such deposition, certificate or affidavit.

**HISTORY:**

C&P 1911, § 89; RL 1912, § 6354; CL 1929, § 10038.

**NOTES TO DECISIONS**

**Valid oath as essential element of perjury.**

This section was not intended to excuse the necessity of a valid oath as an essential element of perjury under NRS 199.120. *White v. State*, 102 Nev. 153, 717 P.2d 45, 1986 Nev. LEXIS 1123 (Nev. 1986).

**199.190. Deposition: When deemed to be complete.**

The making of a deposition, certificate or affidavit shall be deemed to be complete when it is subscribed and sworn to or affirmed by the defendant with intent that it be uttered or published as true.

**HISTORY:**

C&P 1911, § 90; RL 1912, § 6355; CL 1929, § 10039.

**199.200. Statement of what one does not know to be true.**

Every unqualified statement of that which one does not know to be true is equivalent to a statement of that which the person knows to be false.

**HISTORY:**

C&P 1911, § 91; RL 1912, § 6356; CL 1929, § 10040.

**NOTES TO DECISIONS**

NVCODE

CASE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

**EXHIBIT** CF

1<sup>st</sup> Post-conviction / Appeal

1 the left upper arm. These injuries caused extensive internal bleeding, but death  
2 would not have been immediate. *Trial Transcript p. 38.* Dr. Kubiczek stated that  
3 based on the trajectory of the fragments, he believed Harry's left arm was elevated  
4 at the time the shot was fired. He did concede the possibility that the arm could  
5 have been down. The other injuries were caused by the second shot, a shotgun  
6 round, but would not have been life threatening. The second shot entered on the  
7 back of the left hand and exited on the inner part of the wrist. Wadding from the  
8 shell was present in the wound. The pellets then grazed the left shoulder. (The rifle  
9 found at the scene is capable of firing both .45 rounds and .410 shotgun shells.) No  
10 tissue samples were preserved during the autopsy; however, a blood sample taken  
11 from Harry showed 20 nanograms per milliliter of active THC in his blood –  
12 effectively ten times the legal minimum marijuana metabolite allowed in DUI  
13 cases prior to his death. *AA Vol. 6 p. 1047*

14 On the day of Harry's death, three forensic investigators from the Washoe  
15 County Crime Lab were called to the residence. When they arrived at the house,  
16 multiple Douglas County investigators and the evidence technician were already  
17 inside the house. Crime Lab Investigator Joey Lear took measurements in the room  
18 where Harry's body was found so as to later diagram the scene. Lear photographed  
19 the location of the furniture in the living room when they arrived. On the right side

1 of the sofa was a coffee table. Lear testified that in order to photograph behind the  
2 couch, the coffee table had to be moved out of the way. He also documented the  
3 use of trajectory rods to align the holes in the front of the couch, the back of the  
4 couch and the sheetrock behind the couch. He had been advised that Harry had  
5 been moved from the couch after he was injured, but Lear was unaware of the  
6 position Harry had been in before he was moved. He only knew that Harry was  
7 sitting on the couch and that it was reclined at the time the shots were fired. *AA*  
8 *Vol. 6 pp. 1008-1018.*

9 When investigators first documented the scene, the left side of the couch,  
10 where Harry had been sitting, was in an upright position and the right half was  
11 reclined. However, in order to align the trajectory rod going through the couch  
12 with the defect in the sheetrock, the investigators had to move the couch – Lear  
13 said the couch had to be partially reclined and, instead of on the left where Harry  
14 had supposedly been sitting, Lear's supervisor had to sit in the center of the couch  
15 almost on the split between the right and left side of the couch in order to make the  
16 trajectories line up. *AA Vol. 6 p. 1010.* Lear conceded that changing the location of  
17 the person on the couch would alter the angle of the trajectory rods and he admitted  
18 that they simulated the trajectories, rather than taking the evidence the way they  
19 found it. *AA Vol. 6 pp. 1008-1018.*



1 The following day, Sergeant Halsey went to the residence and cut out the  
2 piece of sheetrock with the defect. *AA Vol. 6 p. 1030*. Behind that he found two  
3 pellets lying on the sill plate at the base of the wall and two pellets lodged in the  
4 floor joist. *AA Vol. 6 p. 1031*. The pellets appeared to be shotgun pellets. However,  
5 again, no measurements were taken to document the position of the embedded  
6 pellets. *AA Vol. 6 p. 1032*.

7 Mathew Noedel testified as a ballistics expert concerning his examination  
8 and test firing of the rifle. He also testified as the State's expert in crime scene  
9 reconstruction. *AA Vol. 7 pp. 1075-1076*. With regard to the ballistics testing,  
10 Noedel testified that the documentation submitted from when the gun was  
11 unloaded showed the .45 Colt was the first round fired. *AA Vol. 7 pp. 1079-1083*.  
12 The x-ray of Harry's chest showed fragments of a bullet that would be consistent  
13 with a .45 round. *Id.* Fragments of the bullet recovered during the autopsy were  
14 examined microscopically and determined to be from a .45 round. *Id.*

15 The rifle was also test fired at known distances through fabric panels. *Id.* At  
16 different distances, the soot and residue from the gun leave different patterns.  
17 These panels were then compared to the evidence and photographs taken at the  
18 autopsy. *Id.* Harry was wearing a bathrobe at the time of his death. The test pattern  
19 from the 45 Colt suggested that the muzzle of the gun was between two and six  
20

1 inches away from the robe when it was fired. *AA Vol. 7 pp. 1084-1085*. The test  
2 patterns from the 410 showed that the shot to the wrist was fired when the muzzle  
3 of the gun was three inches away from the wrist. *Id.*

4 Mr. Noedel also testified concerning the scene reconstruction he performed.  
5 *AA Vol. 7 pp. 1086-1090*. In reaching his conclusions, he relied on original police  
6 reports, the autopsy reports, original scene photographs and scene documentation.  
7 He specifically noted that he relied on information, the measurements and  
8 photographs provided by Joey Lear in determining the bullet trajectory. *Id.* He also  
9 conceded that any reconstruction is only as good as the scene documentation. *Id.*;  
10 *AA Vol. 7 pp. 1075-1094*.

11 The defense called two experts during their case in chief. The first was Dave  
12 Billau. *AA Vol. 7 pp. 1117-1130*. He testified concerning the numerous mistakes  
13 made during the initial investigation and the corruption of the crime scene. Mr.  
14 Billau also testified as to his expertise in analyzing trajectory, and trial counsel  
15 clearly then expected to go on and have Mr. Billau testify regarding the bullet  
16 trajectories, measurements, and the staging of the couch in the room, as consistent  
17 with Harry having fired the gun himself. But counsel failed procedurally to notice  
18 Billau as a trajectory witness, and therefore, the court barred his testimony on  
19

1 trajectory. He was therefore limited him to review of the crime scene photographs  
2 from which he was unable to draw conclusions, and the jury had no forensic  
3 information from which to draw a conclusion of suicide. *See AA Vol. 7 pp. 1127,*  
4 *1129-1130.*

5                   Defense:   Based on your review of the reports and evidence  
6 available in this case, were you able to reach and conclusions  
concerning trajectory?

7                   State:       Objection, Your Honor, as we discussed.

8                   Court:       Ms. Brown, I think that's outside the scope of the  
9 notice.

10                  Defense:    I don't think so, Your Honor. If there's . . .

11                  Court:       It's not allowed.

12                  Defense:    Excuse me?

13                  Court:       It's not allowed. You may be able to rephrase that  
14 question but that question is not allowed.

*Id. at p.1129.*

15                   Mr. Billau finally simply testified that based on his review of the documents  
16 and photographs prepared by the Washoe County Crime Lab, there was  
17 insufficient information to form a conclusion concerning the trajectories in this  
18 case. This was in part because the investigators failed to document how the sofa  
19

1 was manipulated to establish the trajectory at the crime scene. There was also no  
2 record of whether or not objects at the scene had been moved as in-court testimony  
3 indicated.

4 Dr. Bennet Omalu, a forensic pathologist, is a medical examiner in San  
5 Joaquin County and an assistant clinical professor of pathology at the University of  
6 California Davis Medical Center. He is also the president of Bennet Omalu  
7 Pathology, a widely respected private consulting firm. *AA Vol. 7 pp. 1135-1164.*  
8 Dr. Omalu has performed over 8,000 autopsies, and roughly one hundred of those  
9 have involved what he calls "atypical suicides." *AA Vol. 7 p. 1136.* Atypical  
10 suicide is also included in the curriculum of the pathology courses he teaches at  
11 UC Davis. Dr. Omalu is also recognized as one of the leading experts in brain  
12 disease.

13 Dr. Omalu classified "atypical suicides" as those that are often mistaken for  
14 homicides. *AA Vol. 7 pp. 1318-1145.* They may include suicides involving multiple  
15 gunshots, the victim moving about after a fatal injury, or even suicides staged to  
16 look like homicide. Omalu opined that Harry died as the result of a single gunshot  
17 wound, the one to the chest. He explained that the wound would not have been  
18 immediately fatal; Harry could have lived up to 5-10 minutes and could have  
19 engaged in activities – such as shooting himself again. He testified the second shot

1 was most likely a misfire. He proposed that Harry was trying to position himself  
2 for a second shot when his strength failed.

3 Dr. Omalu also noted that Harry had a fracture in his left shoulder joint. This  
4 key injury was not even mentioned in Dr. Kubiczek's autopsy protocol. *AA Vol. 7 p.*  
5 *1159*. Dr. Omalu testified that his analysis showed that Harry's arm was not  
6 extended when he was shot, but was flexed or bent. He testified that the force of  
7 the bullet entering the body would have caused the fracture. He also testified that  
8 this fracture could have caused the inflexibility in the left arm that was mistaken by  
9 the first responders for rigor mortis.

10 Dr. Omalu also testified that the photograph of Harry's liver taken during the  
11 autopsy showed that Harry was suffering from liver disease. The liver was  
12 yellowish instead of a healthy reddish brown. When the liver malfunctions, levels  
13 of ammonia in the blood increase, which can effectively poison the brain, leading  
14 to episodes of irrationality. However, again, no tissue slides were taken during the  
15 autopsy, so this diagnosis could not be confirmed.

16 Finally, Dr. Omalu testified that the levels of THC in Harry's blood showed  
17 he had smoked a substantial amount of marijuana within two hours of his death.  
18 The metabolite levels were 10 times the legal level. This could have exacerbated  
19 the tendency toward irrational behavior, including suicide.

CASE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

**EXHIBIT** C5

Dr. Bennet Omalu / trial Feb 4-2015

Page 9

1 it's just part of the normal process that we do this once the  
2 evidence is concluded.  
3 So I'll be meeting with the attorneys once we're  
4 done today, and then I anticipate that tomorrow morning, I  
5 will instruct you, and the attorneys will argue their cases,  
6 and the case will probably be submitted to you then. We  
7 could push through tonight and get to that point, but I think  
8 that you probably would not have the case submitted to you  
9 until some time around 5:00 or later, and it seems to me  
10 that's not fair to the State. It's not fair to Ms. Leibel,  
11 and it's not fair to you to make you go back and start a  
12 deliberation at that hour. So now you kind of have a roadmap  
13 of where we'll be going and what the timeframes are.  
14 Any comment that you want to make on that,  
15 Mr. Gregory?  
16 MR. GREGORY: No, Your Honor.  
17 THE COURT: Ms. Brown, or, Ms. Henry?  
18 MS. BROWN: No, Your Honor.  
19 MS. HENRY: No.  
20 THE COURT: Will counsel stipulate to the  
21 presence of the jury while I made those comments?  
22 MR. GREGORY: Yes, Your Honor.  
23 MS. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor.  
24 THE COURT: Thank you. And please excuse me for

Page 10

1 for sniffing and blowing my nose and such up here.  
2 Ms. Brown, your witness.  
3 MS. BROWN: The defense would call Dr. Bennet  
4 Omalu.  
5 THE COURT: Doctor, if you would come in right in  
6 front of the clerk and raise your right hand.  
7  
8 DR. BENNET OMALU,  
9 called as a witness on behalf of the  
10 Defendant having been first duly sworn,  
11 was examined and testified as follows:  
12  
13 THE COURT: If you would come up, please, and  
14 have a seat. You can help yourself to some water if you  
15 want. Sir, if you want to place your coat back over here.  
16 You don't have to put it on the floor.  
17 THE WITNESS: That's fine. Thank you.  
18 THE COURT: Ms. Brown?  
19 DIRECT EXAMINATION  
20 BY MS. BROWN:  
21 Q. Could you state your name, and spell your last  
22 name, please.  
23 A. My name Bennet Omalu, B-e-n-n-e-t Omalu,  
24 O-m-a-l-u.

Page 11

1 Q. I'm going to give you a second to get that water  
2 because it can be complicated.  
3 THE COURT: We never thought it was but a couple  
4 of witnesses have had trouble with it.  
5 MS. BROWN: I'm always spilling it.  
6 THE WITNESS: Okay.  
7 Q. (BY MS. BROWN:) How are you currently employed?  
8 A. I'm a medical examiner San Joaquin County in  
9 California, president of Bennet Omalu Pathology, my  
10 consulting company, and I'm also an assistant clinical  
11 professor of pathology at University of California Davis  
12 Medical Center. I'm also a staff physician at San Joaquin  
13 General Hospital and a Contra Costa Regional Hospital.  
14 THE INTERPRETER: A contractor?  
15 THE COURT: Contra Costa Hospital.  
16 Q. (BY MS. BROWN:) Sorry, could you repeat that  
17 last.  
18 A. Contra Costa Regional Hospital.  
19 Q. And as part of your duties as chief medical  
20 examiner at San Joaquin County, do you perform autopsies?  
21 A. Yes, ma'am.  
22 Q. Can you briefly describe your medical or  
23 educational background?  
24 A. I went to medical school in Nigeria in West

Page 12

1 Africa. It's a seven-year medical school curriculum  
2 fashioned after the British, six years of training and one  
3 year of clinical internship.  
4 During clinical internship, I worked as physician  
5 but under supervision in the department of internal medicine,  
6 general surgery, obstetrics and could not /TKPWAOEUL and  
7 pediatrics. I performed surgeries and delivered over 400  
8 babies, completed that, went to a university hospital in  
9 Nigeria to work as an emergency room physician for five  
10 years.  
11 Again, I worked as a physician attending to live  
12 patients. While I was doing that, I secured a world health  
13 of physician scholarship to come to the United States in  
14 1994. I went to the University of Washington in Seattle,  
15 Washington. I was a visiting research scholar for eight  
16 months.  
17 I moved from Seattle to New York to Columbia  
18 University at Harlem Hospital Center until 1995 to do a  
19 five-year residency training program focused in anatomic and  
20 clinical pathology.  
21 Because of my special scholarship, five years or  
22 regents and four years for me, I completed residency training  
23 in anatomic and clinical pathology in four years.  
24 I then moved to Pittsburgh Pennsylvania to the

Page 13

University of Pittsburgh in 1999 to do a one-year fellowship training in forensic pathology. Upon completing that, I again went to the University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to complete a two-year fellowship training in neuropathology.

I completed that, went to the graduate school of Public Health University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to do a three-year masters in public health a peeled /KWROPL /OLG I. I completed that, went to Carnegie Mellon University in Tepper, T-e-p-p-e-r School of Business to do a three-year masters in business administration with a focus in medical management.

After completing my training, I sat for five board certification examination in five subspecialties of medicine which I passed, some boards certified in five subspecialties atomic pathology clinical pathology, forensic pathology, neuropathology and medical management.

In addition to that, I hold a masters in public health in pathology and a masters in business administration. I was certified in 2008 by the American Association of Physician Leadership as a certified physician executive.

After my training on board certifications, I worked as an academic pathologist. I was associated professor of pathology at University of Pittsburgh,

enforcement in cases?

A. Yes, I have worked for all sides for law enforcement, for district attorneys. I also work for difference attorneys in both criminal and civil matters.

Q. And do you have any professional associations or memberships pertinent to today's testimony?

A. Yes, I belong to about 18 professional organizations.

Q. Could you tell us the number of autopsies you have performed?

A. My first autopsy was in 1984 while I was in medical. School since then, I've performed over 8,000 autopsies.

Q. 8,000?

A. Yes, ma'am, and I have examined over 10,000 brains.

Q. And have you been the attending physician or present deaths?

A. Yes, I have witnessed and attended to hundreds of deaths of people dying, from new born child who is several hours old to the 99-year-old grandma and grandpa, and I've satisfied 1,000's of deaths.

Q. Have you previously given testimony in your forensic pathology?

Page 14

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. As professor of physiology University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, visited professor of University of West Virginia University, associate professor of pathology at University of California at Davis. I became a full professor in to 2012, stepped down after one year because the work was getting too much for me.

I published extensively in the medical literature. I published two books and I published several books chapters medical experts. I've been invited twice to advise the United States congressional judicial committee on matters relating to traumatic brain injury.

Q. Thank you. And you stated at present, you also have private business in modern pathology?

A. Yes.

Q. And who do you consult with?

A. I consult with government agencies, a variety of state, numerous counties across the country, nongovernmental agencies and nonprofit organizations, corporations, attorneys working for families, working for the state, for different counties.

I have also consulted with the United States Government of matters relating to death, causation of death, mechanisms of death, matters relating to injuries.

Q. And have you consulted with prosecutors or law

Page 16

A. Yes. I have retained as an expert witness and testified in court and in depositions over 600 times. I testify on the average about 60 times a year.

Q. Are there specific jurisdictions that you testify in or numerous?

A. I testify across the United States from Olympia in Washington State to Buffalo, New York to Florida, all across the United States.

Q. And in those cases, you have been certified as an expert in the field of forensic pathology?

A. Forensic pathology, neuropathology, all my specialties, yes.

Q. Have you testified both as a prosecution and a defense witness?

A. Yes.

Q. And have you testified as well in civil matters?

A. Yes.

Q. Has any of your testimony involved atypical suicide?

A. Yes. I have performed over 100 autopsies in about 15 years I've been doing this in cases relating to what we call an atypical suicide.

Q. What is forensic pathology?

A. Forensic pathology is a subspecialty of medicine



Page 17

1 that deals with the study of injuries, how do human beings  
2 sustain injuries and how could injuries result in death or  
3 result in any type of impairment of the human function.  
4 Forensic pathology also deals with the phenomenon of death,  
5 why do people die and how do people die, what causes death.  
6 Q. And in studying -- testifying concerning forensic  
7 pathology as it relates to criminal cases, what do --  
8 criminal cases where there's a criminal charge, what would  
9 you be testifying concerning?  
10 A. Could you repeat the question again.  
11 Q. I'm sorry, for example, criminal cases when  
12 you're doing autopsies?  
13 A. Yes, ma'am.  
14 Q. Or preparing to testify, what are you looking for  
15 in those situations?  
16 A. When I perform an autopsy on any case, I come in  
17 as independent participant, and I apply established and  
18 generally accepted methods of medicine and science to  
19 generate evidence, medical evidence upon which I base my  
20 opinions or conclusions on.  
21 When I say emphasize independent participant in  
22 the investigation of death, my opinions and conclusions  
23 should not be based on what law enforcement thinks or what  
24 any other party thinks. I need to perform a scientific

Page 18

1 method of autopsy on tissue analysis to generate scientific  
2 evidence and build on the scientific evidence, I would make  
3 my conclusions and provide my opinions.  
4 Q. If -- also as a forensic pathologist in looking,  
5 do you determine cause of death?  
6 A. Yes.  
7 Q. And do you determine manner of death?  
8 A. Yes, ma'am.  
9 Q. In looking at manner of death, what then would  
10 you look at?  
11 A. In looking at manner of death, you would  
12 establish the forensic scenario, forensic scenario,  
13 modalities of death over the centuries, scientists that can  
14 be found established that human beings die within specific  
15 circumstances. So that investigation report usually  
16 generated by the medical examiner or the coroner's office  
17 would summarize a circumstances surrounding the death.  
18 Then based on the circumstances, I would then  
19 come determine the type of autopsy to perform because there  
20 are different types of autopsies. When I'm performing the  
21 autopsy, I keep a clear mind, and objective non-bias mind. I  
22 don't have any presumptions.  
23 At the end of the autopsy, I have my preliminary  
24 findings. Then I perform additional tissue analysis,

Page 19

1 additional scientific analysis to generate more evidence to  
2 help me develop scientific opinion. For example, I would  
3 take microscopic sections of the tissues and organs and  
4 examine them microscopically. I would also take samples of  
5 the body fluids and perform toxicology analysis.  
6 When all of the results come back, I would put  
7 them together, analyze them and then derive -- make a  
8 diagnosis, derive a cause of death with a reasonable degree  
9 of medical certainty. What does that mean? If you apply all  
10 of the scientific matters and you still cannot determine a  
11 cause of death with a reasonable degree of medical certainty  
12 and that means greater than 90 percent certainty, I would  
13 make the cause and manner on the time.  
14 Cause of death simply means the disease or trauma  
15 that resulted in death. Manner of death would comprise five  
16 categories of death in relation to the cause of death. Those  
17 five categories are natural death, accidental death, suicide,  
18 homicide or undetermined, and this classification will be  
19 based on the evidence no matter what any other party or law  
20 enforcement or the family or defendant will think. My  
21 opinion will be limited to the science, not to any other  
22 proposition or assumption.  
23 Q. And in forensic science or forensic pathology,  
24 does that involve both true sciences and applied sciences?

Page 20

1 A. Yes.  
2 Q. Could you explain the difference between those  
3 two?  
4 A. There are two types of science. There's the  
5 absolute science and there's the applied science. The  
6 absolute sciences are like mathematics and physics. They are  
7 absolutes. What does that mean? One plus one is always two  
8 no matter what. If you don't agree with it, you can only be  
9 wrong. It is either white or black. Two times two is four.  
10 Even if you don't agree with it, there's something wrong with  
11 you.  
12 Physics is like that too. Physics, if you have  
13 light, light is light. If you're traveling at a speed of  
14 70 miles an hour, there is only one speed of 70 miles an  
15 hour. There is no other speed that is not 70 miles an hour.  
16 They are absolutes.  
17 But when you're dealing with the applied  
18 sciences, like mets and like forensic sciences, they are not  
19 absolutes. We all are human beings, but we are not all of  
20 the same height. We are not all the same color, but it does  
21 not stop us from being all human beings.  
22 Q. Okay.  
23 A. So the applied science, it's you can make  
24 absolute assumptions. You can provide an opinion based on

Page 21

1 one piece of evidence. We as scientists recognize in  
2 medicine which is an applied science. You must always  
3 concede the weakness of the applied science. If the evidence  
4 is inadequate or insufficient, you do not make a conclusion.

5 In the field of science gives us that  
6 opportunity, category of manner of death that is called  
7 anatomic. Meaning that given the weaknesses of forensic  
8 science, given the weaknesses of medical science, you can do  
9 everything you can do, and yet there is inadequate evidence.  
10 You must respect that, and conclude that your case is  
11 undetermined. You do not ignore that because of what you  
12 feel or believe and go against the science.

13 Q. Thank you. Do you currently teach pathology at  
14 UC Davis?

15 A. Yes, ma'am.

16 Q. And do you include in that curriculum subject of  
17 atypical suicides?

18 A. Yes, it's very important when I teach other  
19 doctors, medical students forensic pathology.

20 Q. Could you explain what atypical suicide is?

21 A. Atypical suicide is a suicide that looks  
22 irregular. Frequently a suicide that would resemble a  
23 homicide. A suicide is an irrational act that could only be  
24 explained by the irrational mind. We as normal people can

Page 22

1 never explain the irrationality of suicide.

2 So there are certain types of suicide that would  
3 resemble a homicide and if you're not well trained and  
4 experienced, you can erroneously interpret it to be a  
5 suicide. You can erroneously interpret atypical suicide to  
6 be a homicide, and I can give you for the most strangest  
7 cases that I've had in my experience.

8 There was a case of an elderly man. At autopsy,  
9 I found three bullets inside his head and everybody around  
10 me, I remember, oh, it must be a homicide. A man cannot  
11 shoot himself three times in the head but no, that was an  
12 atypical suicide. He actually shot himself three times in  
13 the head.

14 Q. Could you give us other examples of atypical  
15 suicides?

16 A. There was another atypical suicide, a woman that  
17 shot herself in the chest with her 22 caliber gun on the  
18 dining table. She left the gun on the dining table and  
19 walked to the living room and sat in the sofa and died, and  
20 at the scene everybody said this must be a homicide. Nobody  
21 could shoot herself in the chest and walk almost 20 yards.

22 At the end of the autopsy, based on the science, it was a  
23 suicide and not a homicide.

24 I have had another case of a man who shot himself

Page 23

1 with a rifle and in the head and set the house on fire. At  
2 the end of the autopsy, we confirmed that it was a suicide,  
3 atypical suicide and not a homicide.

4 And then another very interesting case I had was  
5 a young man about 27 years old. He was in his boat, and he  
6 hung a big slab of concrete around his neck and fell into the  
7 river and got submerged. At the scene, everybody assumed it  
8 was a homicide. There was no way he could have done that and  
9 submerged himself. At the end of the autopsy, it was a  
10 suicide.

11 So this case is suicide, atypical that resembles  
12 homicide and the medical literature that the cases of  
13 atypical suicide were erroneously classified as homicides and  
14 prosecuted.

15 Q. So it's also important then for law enforcement  
16 to be aware of atypical suicide?

17 A. Yes, ma'am, most definitely.

18 Q. Why is it important to know about?

19 A. It's important -- like I had said, I testified  
20 across the country. I have actually testified in cases that  
21 were ruled homicides and later changed to suicides. Even  
22 just yesterday when the District Attorney in San Joaquin  
23 County, there was a case of a baby that was ruled a homicide.  
24 I reviewed it and just yesterday about 9:00 a.m. in the

Page 24

1 morning, I did analysis and I said to the D.A. we cannot move  
2 ahead. There is not great evidence to make this a homicide.  
3 In fact, tissue analysis reveals that it was an accident.

4 There was another case in September of last year,  
5 a retired fire serviceman in my county was found dead in a  
6 park. At the scene, it was assumed it was a homicide because  
7 the gun was not close to him, that somebody must have shot  
8 him. At the end, I came to the scene. It turned out that he  
9 shot himself but somebody stole the gun because it was a park  
10 visited by drug addicts. So it's important to know about  
11 atypical suicide so that you don't make erroneous conclusions  
12 or misinterpret a case as a homicide when actually it is an  
13 atypical suicide.

14 Q. In dealing with suicides, is the use of a rifle  
15 in a suicide, does that automatically rule it out as suicide?

16 A. No, that is another assumption what we make that  
17 people cannot use rifles to kill themselves, that is  
18 inaccurate. It is erroneous. If you read the literature,  
19 from my case, I published a case of suicide. I looked at  
20 suicides in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania over ten years. People  
21 frequently commit suicide with rifles, and sometimes they  
22 commit suicide in very complex mechanisms that you and I as  
23 rational people would never understand, but you must  
24 recognize that it's a category of suicides called atypical

Page 29

1 familiar with those?

2 A. Yes, ma'am.

3 Q. In those type of opinions from paramedics, would  
4 that lead to any conclusion on your part?

5 A. No. If I'm doing a case like I had said earlier,  
6 I should not and would not base my opinion on what someone  
7 else said. There's a rule in -- we as doctors, we have  
8 standards of factors set by the government and the agents  
9 that monitor what we do.

10 As a rule of forensic pathology that when you are  
11 investigating a death as a forensic pathologist, you are  
12 responsible for that case. Even if it goes wrong, you're  
13 responsible and because you are responsible, you should not  
14 be basing your opinion on some of the party, like a  
15 paramedic. Yes, you need to be aware of what they said in  
16 the medical reports or what that doctor said but at the end  
17 of the day, the autopsy is the gold standard, and this is the  
18 established standard of medicine all over the world. So I  
19 would only rely or base my opinion on what the paramedics  
20 said, no.

21 Q. And the paramedics described what they thought  
22 appeared to be rigor mortis in his left hand. Are you  
23 familiar with that?

24 A. Yes, ma'am.

Page 30

1 Q. Could you describe what rigor mortis is?

2 A. Rigor mortis is a first modern event. It is  
3 changes of the body following death. If I may explain the  
4 science?

5 Q. Yes, please.

6 A. There are two parts in the human muscle called  
7 actin myosin, a-c-t-i-n m-y-o-s-i-n. Actin Myosin are like a  
8 man and woman that are in love. They can't keep away from  
9 each other. So what the human body does, there is another  
10 protein called ATP for adenosine triphosphate. ATP is like  
11 the policeman of the body. It has so much energy. So the  
12 ATP comes in-between them and keeps them apart. ATP is  
13 generated from the food we eat.

14 So when you die, your body has a reserve of ATP  
15 that will keep the actin myosin apart. Depending on the  
16 activity of your muscles and depending on the temperature of  
17 other factors, you could suffer immediate depletion of your  
18 ATP beginning the moment you die to about 12 hours later for  
19 most human beings. After 12 hours of death, you would have  
20 rigor mortis all over your body. But soon after your death,  
21 the small joints and muscles of the extremities immediately  
22 after death lose ATP sooner.

23 So from the moment of death to about 12 hours  
24 later, you will begin to have rigor mortis, depletion of ATP

Page 31

1 and the actin myosin will bind together. Once they bind  
2 together, the muscle becomes rigid so it becomes typically on  
3 the small joints of the fingers and toes, and many times it  
4 begins on one side. It begins on one side, even the TMJ,  
5 temporomandibular joint, because it's a small joint.

6 A good example, if you have a marathon runner who  
7 is running, his body is active under the sun, and then he  
8 suffers a heart attack and dies before paramedics will get to  
9 him, he is in rigor. Why, because he was physically active  
10 and depleting his ATP.

11 So in a case like after I started this case, it  
12 was not unusual based on the over 8,000 cases I have done for  
13 a paramedic to describe that when he got to the scene, he or  
14 she got to the scene, there was rigor mortis in the small  
15 joints of the fingers and hand and maybe the wrist because  
16 the wrist is made up of many small joints, okay, on one side.

17 And on the side, he said -- he or she said there was rigor  
18 mortis, but the side Mr. Leibel had the gunshot wound.

19 Q. What effect would a gunshot wound have?

20 A. That gunshot wound was a close -- loose contact  
21 or close gunshot -- close range gunshot wound. So the fire  
22 ball behind the bullet must have touched the hand, and that  
23 temperature sometimes is about 100 degrees of Fahrenheit that  
24 would warm up the hand, and the heat of the fire would

Page 32

1 deplete the ATP, and there would be immediate onset, so it  
2 was not unusual when I read the reports that when the  
3 paramedics got to the scene minutes after death that there  
4 was rigor mortis only on the small joints of the fingers and  
5 the hand and in the hand that received a loose contact wound.

6 Q. And you said rigor can start almost immediately?

7 A. Yes, it could start almost immediately. In some  
8 literature, it is called cadaveric spasm.

9 Q. And what is cadaveric spasm?

10 A. Its terminology some exotic doctor decades ago  
11 just to get some recognition for himself, he named rigor  
12 mortis that starts immediately after death. He says rigor  
13 mortis immediately after death, and typically it's in the  
14 small joints of the fingers, could be on one side. Even with  
15 rigor mortis, one is fully formed. It's not symmetrical.  
16 It's not equal on both sides. It's usually greater on one  
17 side, and these are some of the things we still don't know in  
18 medicine. There's so many things we don't know in medicine,  
19 but we respect it and take it as fact.

20 Q. The paramedics also described lack of electrical  
21 activity in the heart after measuring by EKG. If a person is  
22 dead, would you expect to see electrical activity in the  
23 heart?

24 A. No, no. When a person is dead, there is no

Page 33

1 electrical activity in the brain or in the heart. A good  
2 example, I've done hundreds of person who died. My father  
3 died on May 5th, last year, and in the hospital when did we  
4 know he was dead? You're watching the EKG, then suddenly it  
5 goes flat. He was dead, and that is flat. He's dead.

6 But if you suffer a cardiac arrest, like a heart  
7 attack, a heart attack you fall down on the ground because  
8 actually while you fall down on the ground from a heart  
9 attack is the brain notices blood is not coming to it, so it  
10 makes you fall. So you lie flat on the ground so gravity  
11 pulls blood to the brain. So although you're on the ground,  
12 not responsive, but you're not dead.

13 If we monitor the EKG, you have an irregular EKG,  
14 which is called an arrhythmia, so you could have that for  
15 minutes, sometimes up to hours, that is why you need  
16 defibrillator to shock that person and shock the person again  
17 so that is not death.

18 Once you die, the definition of death is complete  
19 cessation of all bodily functions. So it is not medically  
20 physical -- it is not possible for somebody to die and still  
21 have electrical activity, that is a no no.

22 Q. And so lack of electrical activity is actually  
23 indicative of death?

24 A. It's the definition of death. A lack of

Page 34

1 electrical activity of the brain and the heart.

2 Q. And if you have some electrical activity in the  
3 heart, you should be doing something to try to revive this  
4 person?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Paramedics also gave a description that the blood  
7 appeared to be coagulated around the chest wound and pooling  
8 around the injury?

9 A. No, no, I wouldn't use the word coagulate.

10 Remember, the human blood contains thousands of proteins, and  
11 the human blood is meant to stay within the blood vessels,  
12 and there's a reason for that. Once the human blood comes  
13 outside the blood vessel, maybe from trauma, the proteins in  
14 the blood react with the proteins in the tissues.

15 A good example is what we call tissue, thrombin  
16 blaster. So what happens, once you have injury, blood goes  
17 into the tissue within minutes. The proteins, like the  
18 thrombin, t-h-r-o-m-b-i-n will react with the tissue to blast  
19 and make the blood more viscid. I wouldn't use the words  
20 coagulate. It is all part of the injury process.

21 Again, once you have blood excrete into the  
22 tissues, you could try it at home, wait a minute, it starts  
23 looking like it's caked or scabbing. When you use the word  
24 coagulate, it's more specific for clotting. I wouldn't use

Page 35

1 that.

2 Q. I think one of the paramedics described the blood  
3 as being gel like?

4 A. Yes, thank you so much. Viscid it means gel  
5 like. It's part of the injury process. Blood has moved into  
6 the tissues. The proteins in the blood are not reacting with  
7 the proteins in tissues and are becoming more viscid, and  
8 there's a reason for that. Assuming you cut your skin, if we  
9 don't have that process, you continue to bleed. So the  
10 gelling actually controls when you apply pressure, it  
11 actually stimulates and encourages the protein interaction.

12 Q. And blood begins this process as soon as it hits  
13 the air; is that correct?

14 A. As soon as it extricates, you know, this is  
15 science, some of this is very exotic, but we're dealing with  
16 sub cell analysis. The moment it leaves the vessels, it  
17 begins within seconds, within seconds, one second divided  
18 into 1,000 times.

19 Q. And once if blood is outside the body, does  
20 temperature affect the rate at which it would -- its  
21 appearance would change?

22 A. Yes, yes. The warmer the room, the weaker and  
23 then if, you know, you have some drugs in your system,  
24 including alcohol, you're take something medications, if

Page 36

1 you're suffering from certain diseases, like Mr. Leibel had  
2 liver disease, it will all affect the weight of all changes.  
3 It's more factorial. That is why you cannot be absolute just  
4 because you see one thing, you make assumption from that, no,  
5 no.

6 Q. Okay. And if these observations were made, even  
7 in this group, would that -- would you -- would that lead you  
8 to any conclusion that Mr. Leibel had been deceased at any  
9 period of time prior to the paramedics arriving?

10 A. No, no, no, the presence of what you just told  
11 me, the rigor on one side and the small and blood, viscid  
12 blood outside, actually, maybe the parts of -- some part of  
13 the body may still be warm, that actually indicates somebody  
14 who has just died. It doesn't exclude a wrong person of --  
15 and autopsy was done in this case, the autopsy indicated --  
16 it does not indicate Mr. Leibel had been dead for a long time  
17 before he was taken to the refrigerator, no, we don't have  
18 evidence of that.

19 Q. And there's reporting that Mr. Leibel was on the  
20 couch or when he passed away and then was pulled from the  
21 couch by Ms. Leibel at the instructions of paramedics or at  
22 the instruction of 911. Would that movement affect any  
23 anything within this interpretation?

24 A. Yes. Like I had said earlier, Mr. Leibel, before

Page 41

1 A. That's a nonfatal wound. It's a survivable  
2 wound. Not every injury would kill you. So that should not  
3 be considered in the cause of death. That was not what  
4 killed him, no.  
5 Q. Okay. And in this injury, it basically started  
6 at the back of the hand or at the base of the wrist, were you  
7 able to make any determination as to the distance that wound  
8 was made at?  
9 A. Yes.  
10 Q. And what was that?  
11 A. It was a loose contact to close range and by  
12 close range, I'm looking at maybe one or two inches to the  
13 muzzle actually touching the skin because there are large  
14 amounts of soot accentrical, and there are born artifacts,  
15 the ball of fire behind a bullet. So this muzzle was -- the  
16 hand was in intimate contact with the muzzle, and the wound  
17 on the chest too was a contact wound.  
18 But you if you notice in the autopsy, it says it  
19 was not a contact wound, that there was no soot but if you  
20 look at the pictures of the autopsy, there is soot.  
21 Q. Okay. I want to start with the wrist injury. A  
22 previous witness circled, showing on this, I guess, it's the  
23 wadding from the shotgun shell. This is the wound you're  
24 talking about?

Page 42

1 THE COURT: Would you identify that exhibit for  
2 the record, please.  
3 MS. BROWN: I'm sorry, Your Honor.  
4 Q. This would be Exhibit Number 51, Exhibit Number  
5 51, that circled injury, is that the injury you saw soot and  
6 other items on?  
7 A. Yes, ma'am. If you can lower -- dim the light, I  
8 will show you the soot.  
9 Q. If you would. I don't believe we have a pointer.  
10 THE WITNESS: Could I use this?  
11 THE COURT: I don't think you can actually draw  
12 on that one, but you can walk up to where Ms. Brown is, and I  
13 think that you can display up there, can't he?  
14 MS. BROWN: Yes, Ms. Henry can assist us in audio  
15 visual.  
16 THE COURT: Sir, you may.  
17 THE WITNESS: So where I have circled the  
18 circumference of the soot deposits and if you notice, it is  
19 eccentric, telling you the muzzle was closer to one side and  
20 if you notice around the emergence of the wound here are born  
21 artifacts, the ball of fire that were in the bullet. Even  
22 here, you can see the accentuation of the soot in a pinpoint  
23 fashion. So this is a typical pattern of wound you would see  
24 in a muzzle of the gun that is touching the skin in a loose

Page 43

1 fashion on close range of about half an inch, one inch to two  
2 inches at most.  
3 Q. Do you want to stay up here because we're going  
4 to look at these other.  
5 THE COURT: Mr. Brown, what I've asked Mr. Seddon  
6 to do is get a Sharpie of a different color than blue.  
7 MS. BROWN: Okay.  
8 THE COURT: So there is a permanent record of  
9 what this witness is testifying to. What you've just  
10 displayed the jury can see, now it's been taken off, and they  
11 won't have that to take back to the jury room with them, so  
12 I'm going to ask the witness to actually use -- there's some  
13 writing on this exhibit with the blue that was done by  
14 another witness. And so, Seddon will be back in just a  
15 moment with a different color marker, and we'll have him  
16 repeat this so that there's a permanent record of his  
17 testimony.  
18 MS. BROWN: Your Honor, we do have a green  
19 Sharpie.  
20 THE COURT: Green will do. Thank you.  
21 Q. (BY MS. BROWN:) Just on the actual photo itself,  
22 you can explain what you were saying?  
23 A. This is the circumference of the eccentric soot  
24 and this is an accentuation of the soot giving you the

Page 44

1 punctate soot stippling and then the margins of the wound you  
2 have the born artifacts of the wound, and you notice it's all  
3 eccentric. So you have the soot. The soot is stippling and  
4 the bond so this is what you want to see -- what you see in  
5 the loose contact or very close range muzzle. The hand was  
6 in intimate in tactical association with the muzzle of the  
7 rifle.  
8 THE COURT: Ms. Brown, put that back up there.  
9 The record will reflect that the first example  
10 that the doctor gave was the outer green circle and when you  
11 mentioned his second example was the green circle that's in  
12 about the middle and in his final example was a green outline  
13 of the wound itself. Is that accurate, doctor?  
14 THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.  
15 THE COURT: Thank you. Now the record is clear  
16 as to what --  
17 MS. BROWN: Thank you, Your Honor.  
18 THE COURT: -- we're talking about.  
19 Do you agree with that, Mr. Gregory?  
20 MR. GREGORY: Yes, Your Honor.  
21 THE COURT: Thank you.  
22 Q. (BY MS. BROWN:) I'm now putting up Exhibit 41,  
23 which would be the 45 wound to the chest area. And then  
24 Exhibit Number 42 would be a close-up of that same injury?

Page 45

1 A. That's a close-up, Your Honor. Can I come down  
2 to --  
3 THE COURT: You may, sir.  
4 THE WITNESS: Thank you.  
5 THE COURT: This witness will only use a green  
6 Sharpie if he makes any marks on this.  
7 THE WITNESS: So, again, this is an entrance  
8 wound which was describing the autopsy report of not having  
9 soot, but you can see a gate, an eccentric marginal soot and  
10 then an artifact of the wound margins.  
11 And in this one, you will actually see splaying  
12 of the wound margin, indicating the bowl of gas coming behind  
13 the bullet. So, actually, this one, I examined the autopsy  
14 report, Harry was wearing a thick winter housecoat, winter  
15 housecoat and a t-shirt.  
16 So if you have the muzzle contacting his body,  
17 that will be about one, two or three inches of clothing  
18 between the between the muzzle and the skin. So although it  
19 is a contact wound on the clothing, you will see eccentric  
20 soot because the clothing will take some of the soot from the  
21 skin but remember, the autopsy said there was no soot.  
22 Q. Go ahead and have a seat.  
23 THE COURT: Now, before he goes any further, I  
24 want you to identify each of the marks he made on this

Page 46

1 example.  
2 MS. BROWN: I'm going to, Your Honor.  
3 THE COURT: Thank you, ma'am.  
4 Q. (BY MS. BROWN:) The first circle you made was  
5 concerning the soot; is that correct?  
6 A. Yes.  
7 Q. And the second?  
8 THE COURT: Wait. Wait. That doesn't identify  
9 it because the record will have no identify what the first  
10 circle he made was. So what you just marked is a circle that  
11 is towards the bottom part of the picture. It comes off of  
12 another circle that is around the wound. Would you agree  
13 with that?  
14 THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.  
15 THE COURT: Okay. So that -- that circle  
16 identifies somewhat you've identified as soot. Then there's  
17 a circle that goes -- there's a partial circle because it's  
18 not a closed circle that goes around the wound.  
19 THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.  
20 THE COURT: And then you made some marks that are  
21 lines.  
22 THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.  
23 THE COURT: And those were to identify what?  
24 THE WITNESS: The splaying, the splaying of the

Page 47

1 margins.  
2 THE COURT: The splaying of the margins of the  
3 wounds.  
4 Would you agree with me that's what he's marked,  
5 Mr. Gregory?  
6 MR. GREGORY: Yes, Your Honor.  
7 THE COURT: Would you agree, Ms. Brown?  
8 MS. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor.  
9 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.  
10 Q. (BY MS. BROWN:) Since Mr. Leibel was wearing  
11 clothing, how would the soot get in through the clothing?  
12 A. You know, when we see this suit I'm wearing, with  
13 our naked eye, the resolution, it looks smooth and clean.  
14 But if you -- if you place it under a microscope, you see big  
15 holes in it because it's fabric that is knitted together.  
16 All of our clothes, including leather, they have big holes in  
17 it.  
18 Now, soot from the muzzle of a gun is particular  
19 matter. It's very fine. It's like fine sand, even finer  
20 than fine sand. There are still particles. The particles of  
21 soot are smaller than the holes in the clothing. Soot is  
22 probably about 1,200 feet per second and it is hot. So soot,  
23 if it's closer to the clothing than one foot and it's fired  
24 from a muzzle of a gun can pass through layers of clothing in

Page 48

1 which the skin.  
2 Q. But in your opinion based on the injury you're  
3 seeing, you're seeing a not skin to barrel contact but a  
4 contact with clothing over the skin; is that correct?  
5 A. Yes, the muzzle was contacting his body but  
6 because he had clothing on his body, the muzzle was touching  
7 the clothing, so this will qualify also as a contact wound,  
8 loose contact because mets is not absolute science. If you  
9 ask me, I can stretch it back maybe half an inch, one inch  
10 but the half an inch one, inch to two inches will account for  
11 the thickness of the clothing. So essentially, it is a  
12 contact wound.  
13 Q. And in a case involving a contact wound, if a  
14 person is awake and conscious, would they be aware at some  
15 point there's something closer in contact with them?  
16 A. You mean if he was placed himself or someone else  
17 placed him?  
18 Q. Someone else placing it?  
19 A. Okay. The human brain has the ability to respond  
20 to stimulus in one over 10,000 of a second. That is why if  
21 somebody touches you, the moment that person touches you, you  
22 know he touched you. So the muzzle of a gun, if an  
23 individual nudges you with the muzzle of a gun, you don't  
24 even have to think. You will respond, and the response is to



Page 49

1 knock it out. It's primitive relief we, as human beings,  
2 have. Something, not just response to hit it out to look.  
3 So if somebody had nudged him with a muzzle of a gun, he  
4 would have responded in a matter of milliseconds.  
5 Q. I'm going to show you what been marked or  
6 admitted as Exhibit 49. Do you recognize that?  
7 A. Yes, ma'am.  
8 Q. And what is that?  
9 A. This is Harry's left arm, inner surface, showing  
10 the gunshot wound of exit and showing contusions of the inner  
11 aspect of the left arm.  
12 Q. And could you put a circle around contusion.  
13 A. This is the focal contusion and the outer part to  
14 laceration or exit wound.  
15 Q. So this area within the large circle is what  
16 you're calling a contusion?  
17 A. Yes, ma'am.  
18 Q. And the arrow points to basically the --  
19 A. Exit, yes.  
20 Q. Thank you. Would this -- the chest injury that  
21 you viewed both the photographs and the autopsy or the x-rays  
22 concerning, would that be immediately fatal or would it take  
23 time to pass from that?  
24 A. No. The gunshot wound of his trunk will not --

Page 50

1 will not be immediately fatal. He could have survived that  
2 wound for up to five to ten minutes, and he would have been  
3 able to engage in activities.  
4 Remember, the famous Ronald Regan was shot in the  
5 chest. He did not even know he was shot until they were  
6 driving him back to the White House. He began to cough out  
7 blood, that was when he changed over to go to the naval  
8 hospital. So he was shot in the chest and was not even aware  
9 and was engaged in activities, that is a very good example.  
10 Q. And I'm showing you now Exhibit 134. Do you  
11 recognize that photograph?  
12 A. Yes, ma'am.  
13 Q. And what is that?  
14 A. This is the X-ray of Harry after death, and it  
15 shows splintered fragments of a metal projectile, rarely  
16 projectiles inside the chest and extending into the left  
17 shoulder and the left inner, this is important, inner aspect  
18 of the left arm.  
19 Q. And showing you now Exhibit Number 140.  
20 A. This is, again, an X-ray of the left arm on the  
21 left shoulder. You could actually see a fracture of the left  
22 shoulder joint. You see the space up above the space between  
23 the scapula and the clavicle.  
24 THE COURT: Why don't you identify that for us.

Page 51

1 MS. BROWN: I was going to go to him, Your Honor.  
2 THE COURT: All right. Have a seat, sir. She'll  
3 bring it to you.  
4 THE WITNESS: This is a fracture of the acromio  
5 clavicle joint.  
6 Q. And so that green circle is --  
7 A. Is a fracture, and such a pattern of trauma, you  
8 would see if his arm received such a kinetic energy with it,  
9 factually extended close to the body, like in this position  
10 I'm placing it. His hand was not fully extended because the  
11 force of the bullet pushed away the arm and fractured the  
12 acromio clavicle joint.  
13 So given the pattern I just see here, I can tell  
14 you reasonably that his hand was not fully extended when he  
15 was shot. His hand was flexed, slightly extended, like  
16 somebody manipulating something. His hand was in this way.  
17 So when the bullet -- the force of the bullet, the bullet  
18 traveled at about 1,200 feet per second. It had a force. So  
19 he moved the hand within millisecond and caused a fracture.  
20 Q. Again, this bullet or this Exhibit Number 140,  
21 this is a break in which it's the circled in green, that's a  
22 break in?  
23 A. Joint, the acromio, a-c-r-o-m-i-o clavicle joint,  
24 meaning the joint between the clavicle and scapula.

Page 52

1 Q. And showing you now what's been marked as or  
2 admitted as Exhibit 45.  
3 THE COURT: Ms. Brown?  
4 MS. BROWN: Yes.  
5 THE COURT: How much longer are you going to go  
6 with this witness?  
7 MS. BROWN: It's going to be a little while  
8 longer.  
9 THE COURT: We're going to take our break right  
10 now.  
11 MS. BROWN: Thank you.  
12 THE COURT: We've been in session for an hour and  
13 a half, and I'm going to give the court reporter a break.  
14 She doesn't feel very well, and we're going to take a  
15 15-minute break.  
16 (Whereupon, the admonishment was given to the  
17 jury by the Court not to talk about the case with anyone  
18 until the case is submitted to the jury for deliberation.)  
19 THE COURT: We'll be in recess until a quarter  
20 'til. Thank you very much.  
21 Doctor, during the recess, you're admonished not  
22 to talk to anyone associated with this case except the three  
23 attorneys.  
24 THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.

Page 53

1 THE COURT: Thank you, sir.  
2 (Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.)  
3 THE COURT: We're back in session in State of  
4 Nevada versus Tatiana Leibel. Mr. Gregory is present for the  
5 State. Ms. Brown, Ms. Henry are both here. Ms. Leibel is  
6 here, as is the interpreter, one of our interpreters.  
7 Doctor, you're still on the stand. You're still  
8 under oath, sir. Let's bring the jury in.  
9 Thank you, folks. Have a seat, please.  
10 Attorneys stipulate to the presence of the jury?  
11 MR. GREGORY: Yes, Your Honor.  
12 MS. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor.  
13 THE COURT: Ms. Brown, would you continue.  
14 MS. BROWN: ~~Thank you, Your Honor.~~  
15 Q. Going back to ~~Exhibit Number 140~~ where you  
16 identified a broken bone in the shoulder by that green  
17 circle, would that break in the shoulder affect flexibility  
18 in the arm after it was inflicted?  
19 A. The fracture dislocation of a joint would in a  
20 big motion but if you try to move, you may hear what we call  
21 crepitus, c-r-e-p-i-t-u-s, and I've actually done cases  
22 whereby at the scene, law enforcement interpreted a fractured  
23 shoulder to be rigor mortis because you try to move the  
24 shoulder, the fracture in the base, the motion, soon after,

Page 54

1 death, fracture, spasm. If you've ever had a fracture, spasm  
2 of the muscle, it's pain. So the muscle is spastic. If you  
3 die, the spasm of the muscles with time will relate slowly.  
4 So this is such a fracture could simulate rigor mortis and  
5 misinterpreted as rigor mortis, and I've actually seen it in  
6 several cases of mine.  
7 Q. Showing you what's been marked ~~Exhibit 45~~ for  
8 identification, do you recognize this?  
9 A. Yes.  
10 Q. What is that?  
11 A. Can you lower the light? There's a reflection.  
12 THE COURT: It actually I think it's the light  
13 from the projector. You may be able to adjust one of those  
14 side lights that may help you.  
15 THE WITNESS: Wonderful, wonderful. Thank you so  
16 much. This is a picture of the liver. The human liver and  
17 the liver of all mammals has a red, brown color-like muscle.  
18 But if you notice, this liver is yellow. It's yellowish, and  
19 it's diffusely yellowish. This is a specific disease we call  
20 steato, s-t-e-a-t-o, steato, hepatitis.  
21 What this simply means is a group of diseases  
22 where you start having accumulation of fat in the liver and a  
23 specific type of fat is what we call a triglyceride fat.  
24 There are so many things that could cause hepatitis. It

Page 55

1 could kill you suddenly. Many people who suffer it do not  
2 know they suffer from it until they do a liver enzyme panel.  
3 Common causes of it, alcohol, drugs of all types and  
4 sometimes even drugs of abuse. It depends on your genetic  
5 makeup. Even drugs as common as marijuana can cause  
6 hepatitis. Some people, it's something you may be able to --  
7 it's a very very ubiquitous disease.  
8 In this case, what you should do if you don't  
9 believe it, it is to take microscopic section and look at it  
10 in the microscope. You will see the large globules of fat in  
11 the liver. What is the significance of this? The liver is  
12 the organ, it's the largest organ in the body only second to  
13 the skin. Why is it a large organ? It supplies -- it's the  
14 only organ that has three independent sources of blood  
15 because it's a big organ that plays a very important function  
16 in the human body.  
17 It is the organ that detoxifies your blood. It  
18 removes toxins and chemicals from your blood to clean it up.  
19 Why does it do that? The human brain is a very sensitive  
20 organ. The brain does not do well if specific chemicals in  
21 the body are elevated, specifically ammonia, and your body  
22 turns out large amounts of ammonia, that is why you have  
23 large amounts of ammonia in the urine. That is actually what  
24 gives urine the smell. So the liver takes it out and it

Page 56

1 becomes excreted in the urine.  
2 When you have a disease, if you see, this is  
3 diffuse. There is impairment of detoxification of the liver.  
4 Ammonia levels will be high. If I did this autopsy myself, I  
5 would have performed all of the analysis. What is the  
6 significance? When ammonia levels are high in the blood, it  
7 causes a specific disease. We'll call hepatic  
8 encephalopathy. Hepatic encephalopathy will make it to  
9 manifest episodes of irrationality.  
10 Q. Irrationality?  
11 A. Yes. Sometimes you could have a liver episodes  
12 of irrationality, where you act out of character and some  
13 people that even engage in activities that are simply  
14 irrational that you and I as rational beings would never  
15 understand why.  
16 And in doing my review, having this, I look at  
17 the toxicology which, again, showed us a very significant  
18 finding that further confirms that this case is not a  
19 homicide.  
20 Q. And in -- you said earlier that you needed what  
21 would need slides of the tissue to make further diagnosis?  
22 A. If you have doubt, assuming if I'm training, you  
23 know, younger doctors, medical students, I would tell them to  
24 take a historical section, you should in a homicide like



Page 53

Page 55

1 THE COURT: Thank you, sir.  
2 (Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.)  
3 THE COURT: We're back in session in State of  
4 Nevada versus Tatiana Leibel. Mr. Gregory is present for the  
5 State. Ms. Brown, Ms. Henry are both here. Ms. Leibel is  
6 here, as is the interpreter, one of our interpreters.  
7 Doctor, you're still on the stand. You're still  
8 under oath, sir. Let's bring the jury in.  
9 Thank you, folks. Have a seat, please.  
10 Attorneys stipulate to the presence of the jury?  
11 MR. GREGORY: Yes, Your Honor.  
12 MS. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor.  
13 THE COURT: Ms. Brown, would you continue.  
14 MS. BROWN: Thank you, Your Honor.  
15 Q. Going back to Exhibit Number 140, where you  
16 identified a broken bone in the shoulder by that green  
17 circle, would that break in the shoulder affect flexibility  
18 in the arm after it was inflicted?  
19 A. The fracture dislocation of a joint would in a  
20 big motion but if you try to move, you may hear what we call  
21 crepitus, c-r-e-p-i-t-u-s, and I've actually done cases  
22 whereby at the scene, law enforcement interpreted a fractured  
23 shoulder to be rigor mortis because you try to move the  
24 shoulder, the fracture in the base, the motion, soon after,

Page 54

1 death, fracture, spasm. If you've ever had a fracture, spasm  
2 of the muscle, it's pain. So the muscle is spastic. If you  
3 die, the spasm of the muscles with time will relate slowly.  
4 So this is such a fracture could simulate rigor mortis and  
5 misinterpreted as rigor mortis, and I've actually seen it in  
6 several cases of mine.  
7 Q. Showing you what's been marked Exhibit 45 for  
8 identification, do you recognize this?  
9 A. Yes.  
10 Q. What is that?  
11 A. Can you lower the light? There's a reflection.  
12 THE COURT: It actually I think it's the light  
13 from the projector. You may be able to adjust one of those  
14 side lights that may help you.  
15 THE WITNESS: Wonderful, wonderful. Thank you so  
16 much. This is a picture of the liver. The human liver and  
17 the liver of all mammals has a red, brown color-like muscle.  
18 But if you notice, this liver is yellow. It's yellowish, and  
19 it's diffusely yellowish. This is a specific disease we call  
20 steato, s-t-e-a-t-o, steato, hepatitis.  
21 What this simply means is a group of diseases  
22 where you start having accumulation of fat in the liver and a  
23 specific type of fat is what we call a triglyceride fat.  
24 There are so many things that could cause hepatitis. It

1 could kill you suddenly. Many people who suffer it do not  
2 know they suffer from it until they do a liver enzyme panel.  
3 Common causes of it, alcohol, drugs of all types and  
4 sometimes even drugs of abuse. It depends on your genetic  
5 makeup. Even drugs as common as marijuana can cause  
6 hepatitis. Some people, it's something you may be able to --  
7 it's a very very ubiquitous disease.  
8 In this case, what you should do if you don't  
9 believe it, it is to take microscopic section and look at it  
10 in the microscope. You will see the large globules of fat in  
11 the liver. What is the significance of this? The liver is  
12 the organ, it's the largest organ in the body only second to  
13 the skin. Why is it a large organ? It supplies -- it's the  
14 only organ that has three independent sources of blood  
15 because it's a big organ that plays a very important function  
16 in the human body.  
17 It is the organ that detoxifies your blood. It  
18 removes toxins and chemicals from your blood to clean it up.  
19 Why does it do that? The human brain is a very sensitive  
20 organ. The brain does not do well if specific chemicals in  
21 the body are elevated, specifically ammonia, and your body  
22 turns out large amounts of ammonia, that is why you have  
23 large amounts of ammonia in the urine. That is actually what  
24 gives urine the smell. So the liver takes it out and it

Page 56

1 becomes excreted in the urine.  
2 When you have a disease, if you see, this is  
3 diffuse. There is impairment of detoxification of the liver.  
4 Ammonia levels will be high. If I did this autopsy myself, I  
5 would have performed all of the analysis. What is the  
6 significance? When ammonia levels are high in the blood, it  
7 causes a specific disease. We'll call hepatic  
8 encephalopathy. Hepatic encephalopathy will make it to  
9 manifest episodes of irrationality.  
10 Q. Irrationality?  
11 A. Yes. Sometimes you could have a liver episodes  
12 of irrationality, where you act out of character and some  
13 people that even engage in activities that are simply  
14 irrational that you and I as rational beings would never  
15 understand why.  
16 And in doing my review, having this, I look at  
17 the toxicology which, again, showed us a very significant  
18 finding that further confirms that this case is not a  
19 homicide.  
20 Q. And in -- you said earlier that you needed what  
21 would need slides of the tissue to make further diagnosis?  
22 A. If you have doubt, assuming if I'm training, you  
23 know, younger doctors, medical students, I would tell them to  
24 take a historical section, you should in a homicide like

1 this. An alleged homicide case, you should and must  
2 according to the standard.  
3 Q. And as to the brain, should tissue be take from  
4 the brain?  
5 A. Tissue from the brain and from every organ from  
6 the body.  
7 Q. And to your knowledge, were any tissue samples  
8 taken in this case?  
9 A. I was surprised. I requested tissues. I was  
10 told there was none taken. And the brain you should see if  
11 you take microscopic sections of the brain, you should see a  
12 specific change in the brain cells that would explain the  
13 irrationality. It affects a specific type of self in the  
14 human brain, we will call astrocytes. They will become  
15 balloon because of ammonia toxicity and it affects the  
16 functioning of your different regions of your brain that  
17 would manifest with irrationality.  
18 Q. Okay. And you mentioned also in the toxicology  
19 report that there was -- it was shown that cannabis was used?  
20 A. Yes. In the toxicology report, it showed that  
21 Harry used marijuana less than two hours before he died. Why  
22 do I know it's less than two hours, because of the types of  
23 cannabinoid found in his blood and the levels.  
24 If you smoke marijuana, your Delta-9 THC which is

1 the active component of marijuana Delta-9 THC after two hours  
2 should drop less than two micrograms, but Harry's THC level  
3 was 20. So it tells you will he used marijuana within two  
4 hours of his death. Unfortunately, marijuana is a  
5 psychodelic drug. It's a hallucinogen. So if you're  
6 suffering from a disease like hat hepatic encephalopathy and  
7 then you smoke marijuana, you are at the much greater risk of  
8 engaging in irrational behavior, including suicidal behavior.  
9 Q. And you're one of leading brain experts in the or  
10 experts in brain disease; is that correct?  
11 A. Could you repeat.  
12 Q. You're one of the leading experts in brain  
13 disease?  
14 A. I wouldn't say myself, but I have I have been  
15 recognized as one of the leading experts. That was why the  
16 U.S. Congress invited me on two occasions to advise them in  
17 matters related to brain disease, yes, ma'am.  
18 Q. In fact, that's a matter of a lot of your  
19 publications; is that correct?  
20 A. Yes, ma'am.  
21 Q. Showing you what's been marked Exhibit 140 for  
22 identification, do you recognize that?  
23 A. Yes, ma'am.  
24 Q. Is this one of the photos that was taken at the

1 autopsy that you were shown?  
2 A. Yes, ma'am.  
3 Q. And Exhibit 149 do you recognize that?  
4 A. Yes, ma'am.  
5 Q. And is this also one of the photographs you were  
6 shown?  
7 A. Yes, ma'am.  
8 Q. These photographs then have been since used to  
9 show Harry's reach as to whether or not he could use the  
10 weapon. Would this be a correct way to determine that?  
11 A. No.  
12 Q. And why not?  
13 A. Actually, the measurement, the way they measure  
14 it from the axilla to the tip of the finger is inaccurate.  
15 If you want to measure range, you start from the neck to the  
16 tip of the finger, not from the axilla. Why, because if I'm  
17 manipulating a gun or any object, I'm using my whole body. I  
18 can put my body in different concoctions and different  
19 convolutions. I can -- I can do things that when I'm  
20 standing stationery, someone watching me will assume I cannot  
21 do.  
22 So, again, this is one of the patterns of  
23 erroneous assumption of things in this case. Measuring the  
24 ridge from the axilla is wrong. If you want to measure the

1 ridge, you start from the neck, actually from the midline of  
2 the body and then meaning that somebody cannot perform a  
3 specific act because of the length of the upper extremity is  
4 erroneous, it's wrong, it's a wrong determination because  
5 human beings can concoct your body and twist your body in  
6 unimaginable ways. Even some of us who have the talent can  
7 roll your body into a ball. So this is totally wrong, and so  
8 assumptions remaining in this based on such an erroneous  
9 scientific methodology.  
10 Q. And have we discussed possible scenarios or  
11 examples in which we could possibly demonstrate if Mr. Leibel  
12 shot himself, that could be done with that 24-inch arm and  
13 sofa?  
14 A. Yes, ma'am. Yes, ma'am.  
15 MS. BROWN: And, Your Honor, may the record  
16 reflect that Dr. Kubiczek did measure my arm when he was  
17 testifying it was between 24 and 25 in length.  
18 THE COURT: He did measure it, and I don't recall  
19 exactly. The jury will recall what the measurement was and  
20 it's their memory that counts.  
21 MS. BROWN: Okay.  
22 THE COURT: Mr. Gregory, if you want to stipulate  
23 to what you believe the evidence was, you can do that or  
24 leave it up to the jury.

Page 61

1 MR. GREGORY: I would leave it up to the jury.  
2 MS. BROWN: And Exhibit Number 119 is the dummy  
3 gun?  
4 THE COURT: I'm sorry, I couldn't hear you.  
5 MS. BROWN: That's okay. I was just asking if  
6 Exhibit 119 was the dummy gun.  
7 THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.  
8 THE WITNESS: There's no bullet in it, right?  
9 MS. BROWN: Excuse me?  
10 THE WITNESS: There's no bullet in it?  
11 MS. BROWN: There's no bullet. Actually, the  
12 firing pin has been removed. We're safe.  
13 THE WITNESS: Okay.  
14 THE COURT: Good question though, doctor.  
15 MS. BROWN: And I'm going to be sitting on  
16 Exhibit 120, the couch.  
17 THE COURT: Any of you in the jury are welcome to  
18 stand if you want to see.  
19 Q. (BY MS. BROWN:) Could you step down, doctor.  
20 A. Your Honor, may I?  
21 THE COURT: You may, yes.  
22 Q. (BY MS. BROWN:) We talked about arm position in  
23 this example, so with the same length?  
24 A. This will give you -- this was -- move this arm.

Page 62

1 Q. Okay.  
2 A. So your hand -- that's to be -- okay.  
3 Q. Okay.  
4 A. To the side more.  
5 Q. Okay.  
6 A. This will give you, yes, hold that.  
7 Q. Okay.  
8 A. That will give you classic pattern. Depending on  
9 your height and that but if you were his height, this will be  
10 on a higher level, and you could and it could give you  
11 exactly what we have there.  
12 Q. That's what we're talking about with this?  
13 A. Which is taller height.  
14 Q. Yes.  
15 A. He could higher and this would go shoo.  
16 Q. Okay. And then as to the second shot?  
17 A. He shoots himself in the chest. He's not yet  
18 dead and just like some very famous people, they try cyanide,  
19 they are not yet dead. They are waiting for minutes and then  
20 they use secondary mechanism.  
21 Q. I accidentally shot myself.  
22 A. Exactly, you're trying to hold this right as  
23 you're moving around.  
24 Q. Uh-huh.

Page 63

1 A. Okay. Bring in your hand, okay, and erroneously  
2 and that will cause exactly that. And wait, wait, wait, you  
3 see, it goes to here.  
4 Q. Uh-huh.  
5 A. Raises the shoulder. This illustration shows  
6 that atypical suicide was actually what happened here.  
7 Q. Okay. But I'm not trying to shoot myself in the  
8 shoulder and wrist, correct?  
9 A. No, the second shot, he was trying to position  
10 it. Remember, he is beginning to bleed inside.  
11 Q. Uh-huh.  
12 A. He's becoming a bit confused because he is  
13 bleeding, and he's trying to shoot himself again, trying to  
14 manipulate and he is confused and, I mean, he fell backwards.  
15 Q. Okay.  
16 A. Okay.  
17 Q. Okay. Thank you. And, again, these are possible  
18 scenarios?  
19 A. Yes. That will tie everything together. The  
20 evidence of hepatic encephalopathy combined with the  
21 psychedelic hallucinogenic effect of the marijuana, the  
22 cannabinoids, there is no reasonable degree of certainty to  
23 rule this a homicide. This is a suicide. The most you can  
24 stretch it is atypical suicide.

Page 64

1 Q. And so your opinion in this matter, based on a  
2 reasonable degree of medical certainty is?  
3 A. That Tatiana did not shoot Harry. Harry is a  
4 65-year-old white male, died as a result of a single gunshot  
5 wound of his chest. The manner of death is suicide. What  
6 type of suicide, an atypical suicide.  
7 MS. BROWN: Thank you. I have nothing further.  
8 THE COURT: Mr. Gregory?  
9 MR. GREGORY: Thank you, Your Honor.  
10 CROSS-EXAMINATION  
11 BY MR. GREGORY:  
12 Q. Doctor, you are a pathologist, correct?  
13 A. Yes.  
14 Q. Much like Dr. Kubiczek?  
15 A. Yes, Dr. Kubiczek is a very good friend of mine.  
16 Q. Yeah, and you actually work with Dr. Kubiczek  
17 sometimes, don't you?  
18 A. Yes.  
19 Q. As well, as the Washoe County Medical Examiner's  
20 Office?  
21 A. Yes.  
22 Q. There's cases you actually work together,  
23 correct?  
24 A. Yes, I examine brains for the Washoe County

Page 65

1 Medical Examiner's Office.  
2 Q. All right. You're not a certified gun expert,  
3 are you?  
4 A. No, sir.  
5 Q. And you're not a physicist, are you?  
6 A. No, sir.  
7 Q. Okay. You are not a toxicologist, are you?  
8 A. I am. I'm board certified in clinical pathology.  
9 Toxicology is part of clinical pathology.  
10 Q. Oh, okay.  
11 A. Yes.  
12 Q. Are you a reconstruction expert?  
13 A. No, sir.  
14 Q. Are you crime scene expert?  
15 A. I'm a crime scene expert in relation to the  
16 medical aspect of a crime scene.  
17 Q. Do you go out to the crime scenes?  
18 A. Yes. In fact, the standard of forensic pathology  
19 is that for every suspicious case or homicide, the  
20 pathologist must, must go out to the scene.  
21 Q. You understand there's a certification for crime  
22 scene experts?  
23 A. Yes. Part of our board certification includes  
24 crime scene examination but the medical aspect of a crime

Page 66

1 scene examination, we don't go to take trace evidence at the  
2 scene, no, but we will go to examine the body in relation to  
3 the scene to see the relationship of the body with the scene  
4 and also to advise law enforcement so that they don't make  
5 erroneous assumptions like we have in this case.  
6 Q. I want to talk a little bit about what things you  
7 considered in rendering your opinion in this case?  
8 A. Yes.  
9 Q. You indicated you saw some photographs. We know  
10 you saw the x-rays, right?  
11 A. Yes.  
12 Q. Did you see all of the autopsy photographs?  
13 A. Yes.  
14 Q. Did you see all of the photographs of the scene  
15 taken by the Douglas County Sheriff's Office?  
16 A. I don't know if it's all, but I've seen  
17 photographs sent to me, and I saw all of the same photographs  
18 sent to me.  
19 Q. So you were provided with reports or photographs  
20 by the defense, correct?  
21 A. Yes.  
22 Q. You have no idea if those were all of the  
23 photographs in the case?  
24 A. I don't know, sir.

Page 67

1 Q. Okay. Do you know that there were over 600  
2 photographs taken in this case?  
3 A. I don't know. Photographs were sent to me. I've  
4 seen photographs sent to me.  
5 Q. Okay. Did you review 600 and some photographs?  
6 A. I don't recall. I didn't count them. I could  
7 check in my laptop. I have it here with me, but all of the  
8 same pictures sent to me, I reviewed.  
9 Q. Did you review all of the laboratory reports in  
10 this case?  
11 A. Yes.  
12 Q. So you reviewed the DNA report, correct?  
13 A. Yes, I reviewed in November.  
14 Q. Okay. You reviewed the fingerprint analysis,  
15 correct?  
16 A. Sorry?  
17 Q. The fingerprint analysis, you reviewed that?  
18 A. Yeah, I reviewed that in November when the case  
19 was sent to me. In preparing for testimony the other day, I  
20 don't typically review such reports because I don't testify  
21 to them.  
22 Q. And as I understand, at the time you prepared  
23 your report, you did not have the measurements of the crime  
24 scene that were taken by the Washoe County Crime Lab,

Page 68

1 correct?  
2 A. I don't know. I don't recall, but there are the  
3 measurements that were sent to me, and I've reviewed them,  
4 and I do not agree with majority of your assumptions. Based  
5 on the measurement, there were a pattern of --  
6 Q. Doctor, my question was, at the time you wrote  
7 your report, did you have those measurements?  
8 A. I had measurements of the crime scene that were  
9 provided to me, yes.  
10 Q. Okay. Who provided those to you?  
11 A. The defense attorney.  
12 Q. And how is it they provided those to you before I  
13 even had them?  
14 A. I don't know. I don't know because I'm not  
15 involved in the case that -- my team forwarded it to me.  
16 What I reviewed in November, I saw pictures of the scene. I  
17 saw some cartoon demonstrations. Then about last week or two  
18 weeks ago, there was another formal report, a crime scene  
19 report.  
20 MR. GREGORY: Your Honor, I would ask you to  
21 direct to the witness to answer the question.  
22 THE COURT: He is answering it. You asked him  
23 how he got them before you did. He's telling you when he got  
24 them.

1 MR. GREGORY: Okay.  
2 THE WITNESS: There was another report, a more  
3 comprehensive report with pictures, diagrams that were sent  
4 to me weeks a couple of weeks ago.  
5 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY:) Did you review all of the  
6 police reports in this case?  
7 A. Yes, in November, when I got the case, yes.  
8 Q. About how many reports did you review?  
9 A. There were PDF files, I would say about seven or  
10 eight PDF files.  
11 Q. Okay. You did not review the 58 reports that  
12 were done in this case?  
13 A. I don't know if the 58 were part of the several  
14 PDF's but if 58 police reports, remember what I told you, I  
15 don't base my opinion on police reports. Since there are 58  
16 police reports, you don't expect me to give 58 opinions of  
17 the 58 police reports.  
18 Q. Well, if you don't consider police reports, why  
19 did you look at any of them?  
20 A. I look at them because as an expert witness, if I  
21 did not look at them, you will criticize me that I did not  
22 look at them.  
23 Q. So you choose to look at some of them but not all  
24 of them?

1 A. I looked at all of the police reports that were  
2 forwarded to me.  
3 Q. Okay. Did you review the evidence that was  
4 obtained from the cell phones in this case?  
5 A. No, no.  
6 Q. Did you listen to the tape recorded interviews of  
7 all of the witnesses in this case?  
8 A. Yes, yes.  
9 Q. All of the witnesses?  
10 A. It was quite long. There were two of them.  
11 Q. Oh, just two?  
12 A. Two videotapes.  
13 Q. Okay.  
14 A. That took me almost one night. I woke up at,  
15 like, 2:00 o'clock. By noon, I was still looking at them.  
16 They were very long.  
17 Q. There were some 60 witnesses listed on the board  
18 when we started this trial. You reviewed two of those  
19 witness statements?  
20 A. No, of Tatiana.  
21 Q. Okay.  
22 A. In a case like this, I don't need to review all  
23 of the material. Remember my expertise, I'm not law  
24 enforcement expert.

1 Q. But so you reviewed Tatiana's statements,  
2 correct?  
3 A. Yes, and there's reason why I did that as a  
4 physician. I want to know if her story changed. You know,  
5 remember, I do this so many times. What is one of the things  
6 you want to change? You want to find out is the defendant,  
7 the person been accused of shooting somebody, did her story  
8 change.  
9 Q. Okay. So you listened to her statements,  
10 correct?  
11 A. Sorry?  
12 Q. You listened to her statements, correct?  
13 A. To her interview by the police.  
14 Q. You didn't listen to any other interviews from  
15 any other witnesses?  
16 A. No, no. Remember -- remember --  
17 Q. It's a yes or no question.  
18 A. I said no.  
19 Q. Thank you. Thank you. Did you discuss the case  
20 with any of the witnesses at all?  
21 A. No. Remember, I'm not a witness expert. I'm not  
22 here to testify.  
23 Q. Sir, it's a yes or no question.  
24 A. Could you repeat it?

1 Q. Did you discuss the case with any of the  
2 witnesses?  
3 A. No, sir.  
4 Q. Did you discuss the case with any of the police  
5 officers?  
6 A. No, sir.  
7 Q. Did you discuss the case with Dr. Kubiczek?  
8 A. Yes, sir.  
9 Q. Did you discuss the case with Tatiana?  
10 A. No.  
11 Q. But you listened to her statements?  
12 A. Yes.  
13 Q. Since you listen to all of her statements, you  
14 are familiar with some of the discrepancies in those  
15 statements, correct?  
16 A. Essentially, I wouldn't categorize them as  
17 discrepancies because like today if you bring me back  
18 tomorrow to ask me the same questions, I wouldn't testify to  
19 them exactly the same but essential call, the essence of her  
20 testimony of what transpired that this was a suicide did not  
21 change.  
22 Q. Okay.  
23 A. Now, minutia, we're human beings. Nobody has 100  
24 percent recall memory that might not -- which I would dismiss

Page 77

Page 79

1 says, that you will review it. Review the other evidence  
2 because all we have here is not just witness statements.  
3 The good example is the Ferguson, remember, he  
4 was shot.  
5 MR. GREGORY: Your Honor, I didn't ask for an  
6 example. I would ask for the witness to respond to the  
7 questions.  
8 THE COURT: All right. Well, I think he's given  
9 you a response. Why don't you ask your next question.  
10 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY:) Sir, did you examine this  
11 couch before you rendered your opinion?  
12 A. Yes, pictures of the couch.  
13 Q. Pictures of the couch. Did you actually come and  
14 observe the couch?  
15 A. No, I did not think it was necessary for me.  
16 Q. Okay. Did you go to the house and inspect the  
17 house?  
18 A. No, sir, it wasn't necessary for me.  
19 Q. Did you inspect the gun?  
20 A. No, sir, I'm not a gun expert.  
21 Q. Okay. And yet you've testified today about  
22 distances and whatnot with sooting.  
23 A. Yeah, that's what we call the medical aspects of  
24 ballistics, so medical aspects of ballistics. I don't need

1 Q. Okay. And in that report, you didn't cite any  
2 kind of authority for your -- the science that you're talking  
3 about here today, right?  
4 A. No, no, it depends. Remember, I've done this so  
5 many many times, many times, depending on the jurisdiction  
6 and some states is different. As an expert, they don't want  
7 you to cite other authorities because you're coming as an  
8 authority yourself.  
9 Now, if a Court would ask me to provide the basis  
10 to provide published literature, I would provide that. But  
11 as I'm sitting here today, nobody has asked me to provide  
12 such literature.  
13 Q. Okay. How long did it take you to prepare that  
14 two-page report?  
15 A. It took me weeks. It took me several weeks. I  
16 didn't just -- I reviewed the case first. I spent time with  
17 it. I thought about it. I did some reading. One day I woke  
18 up early. It took me about four or five hours to write it.  
19 Q. Okay. Are you familiar with the term cut and  
20 paste as it refers to word processing?  
21 A. Yes, I know cut and paste and somebody like me  
22 who does -- I write over 100, 200 reports every year.  
23 Sometimes some power in the report, things like definition of  
24 a forensic pathologist.

Page 78

Page 80

1 to examine a gun.  
2 Q. Okay.  
3 A. All I need to do is skeletal examinations. Like  
4 today, I saw the gun earlier today. When I came this  
5 morning, I examined the gun and the replica of the gun, and I  
6 saw it. They could not have shipped it to me in California,  
7 and I did my medical analysis. I'm not a ballistics expert  
8 but as a forensic pathologist, I'm expert in the medical  
9 aspect of ballistics, that is why I know the type of bullet.  
10 That is why I know the distance.  
11 Q. So you didn't shoot the gun?  
12 A. Oh, no, I've never shot a gun in my life, really,  
13 I've never.  
14 Q. All right, interesting. Your report in this case  
15 was two pages long; is that right?  
16 A. Yes.  
17 Q. And you would agree with me that it's a very  
18 conclusory report. You gave conclusions, but you don't state  
19 how you arrived at those conclusions?  
20 A. When I was asked to write a report, I was given  
21 the guidelines because each state has its own guideline, that  
22 my report should be a summary of my conclusions.  
23 Q. So your two-page report was a summary; correct?  
24 A. Yes.

1 Q. Okay.  
2 A. The College of American Pathologist, such things  
3 are copied and pasted on general terminology, general  
4 concepts.  
5 Q. So you might cut and past some general  
6 principles, but you don't cut and paste things that are  
7 specific to a case, do you?  
8 A. No, I don't.  
9 Q. Did you cut and paste when you prepared the  
10 report in this case?  
11 A. Yes. This case, I described the College of  
12 American pathologists. I defined what forensic pathology  
13 was. I described the general concepts of reasonable degree  
14 of medical certainty. So such general concepts, I don't  
15 doubt. I actually have a template. I'll go and pick it out  
16 of my template and put it on there.  
17 Q. But the opinion in this case, you wouldn't  
18 certainly have cut and pasted?  
19 A. No, the opinion, I wouldn't copy and paste  
20 because it's unique to the case.  
21 Q. So one of your opinions in this case was, quote,  
22 the experts are scientifically invalid and are grossly  
23 outside the established and generally accepted guidelines and  
24 principles of forensic pathology. Is that one of the quotes

Page 81

1 from your report?  
2 A. I don't know if you're reading it, yes.  
3 Q. Would you like to see your report?  
4 A. If you don't mind.  
5 THE COURT: Are you refreshing his recollection?  
6 MR. GREGORY: I'm refreshing his recollection.  
7 At page two, you'll see an asterisk.  
8 THE COURT: Why don't you have it marked so the  
9 record is clear.  
10 MR. GREGORY: Yes.  
11 Q. I'm handing you State's Exhibit or excuse me,  
12 Exhibit 148. Would you take a look at that and review it?  
13 A. Thank you.  
14 Q. And then let me know if it refreshes your  
15 recollection.  
16 A. Yes, yes.  
17 Q. Okay. So you would agree that one of your  
18 conclusions is that that Douglas County Sheriff's Office and  
19 experts --  
20 A. What page, sorry?  
21 Q. Page two.  
22 A. Page two, what paragraph?  
23 Q. Scientifically invalid and are grossly outside  
24 the established and generally accepted guidelines and

Page 82

1 principles of forensic pathology?  
2 A. Yes, sir.  
3 Q. In the materials that you submitted regarding  
4 your expertise, you referred to a case Scanlon versus Life  
5 Insurance Company of America. Do you remember working on  
6 that case?  
7 A. You lost me. I don't understand the question.  
8 THE COURT: Well, repeat it and listen carefully.  
9 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY:) Okay. In your materials you  
10 gave us and you listed all of cases you've been involved  
11 with.  
12 A. In my CV.  
13 Q. Your CV.  
14 A. Okay.  
15 Q. And in one of the cases you indicated you were  
16 involved in was a case called Scanlon versus Life Insurance  
17 Company of America. Do you remember that case?  
18 A. That was in a U.S. -- United States Court in  
19 Seattle. The summary judgment was rendered in that case, and  
20 the federal judge actually referenced me numerous times in  
21 his summary judgment.  
22 Q. Okay. Would it surprise you in the report you  
23 authored in that case, you put the exact same conclusion?  
24 A. It would not surprise me. These are not my

Page 83

1 phraseology. It is how I speak. If you watch me in another  
2 case testify, you will hear me using the same terminology as  
3 I do here. This is my style. There's nothing wrong with it,  
4 the same language, and I may not have copied it. This is  
5 just what I write. So if you review on my reports, you see  
6 some commonalities which is not unusual.  
7 Q. Okay. Have you ever had your testimony deemed to  
8 be unreliable?  
9 A. I would not say I was deemed unreliable. This  
10 was a case eight years ago, a case in Pennsylvania, a man had  
11 Hodgkin lymphoma from walking with --  
12 Q. It's a yes or no question.  
13 A. Yes, yes. I'm trying to explain what happened.  
14 Q. No.  
15 A. The outcome of that case --  
16 Q. Sir, listen.  
17 THE COURT: Doctor, doctor, give him the answer  
18 and then if he wants an explanation, he'll ask for it.  
19 THE WITNESS: Yes.  
20 THE COURT: If Ms. Brown wants an explanation,  
21 she'll ask for it, but just answer his question, please.  
22 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY:) So the question is have you  
23 ever been found -- has a Court ever found your testimony to  
24 be unreliable?

Page 84

1 A. Yes, once, once eight years ago, and I'm trying  
2 to explain the basis for that, which in my opinion looking  
3 back now --  
4 THE COURT: Sir, we didn't ask you for the basis.  
5 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY:) You're aware of the Court's  
6 findings in that case?  
7 A. Yes.  
8 Q. And you're familiar then that the Court concluded  
9 and I quote, this Court has carefully considered the parties  
10 respective positions and based on the present record, finds  
11 that the methodology used by Dr. Omalu in reaching his  
12 opinions in this case is not reliable and even if it was  
13 found to be reliable, his opinions are too speculative to,  
14 quote, fit the facts of this case. End of quote. Do you  
15 recall that?  
16 A. Yes in fact --  
17 Q. Do you recall that?  
18 A. Yes.  
19 Q. Okay.  
20 A. The mistake --  
21 Q. Sir?  
22 THE COURT: Sir, he didn't ask you a question.  
23 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY:) Did the Court also quote his  
24 opinions are also not grounded in science, end of quote?



1 drying?

2 A. I'm not saying you should ignore it. You should  
3 weigh it. Given, it's like --

4 Q. It's a factor, right?

5 THE COURT: Wait a minute. He's not done  
6 answering.

7 THE WITNESS: Hierarchy. I'm a forensic  
8 pathologist, years of education, and I give an opinion, a  
9 paramedic has six months of medical training, advanced  
10 cardiac life support. You may not like what I say but  
11 objectively, you weigh, who do you believe? Do you believe  
12 me, even with all my experiences, will you believe me or what  
13 he said?

14 THE COURT: You answered the question.

15 THE WITNESS: What I always say --

16 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY:) So do you just disregard?

17 A. I didn't say disregard. I said you evaluate it.  
18 You evaluate it, that is why you have me. You didn't stop at  
19 the paramedic. You brought a doctor. You evaluate it. You  
20 consider the totality, the totality.

21 Q. Are we supposed to ignore that there were two  
22 shots fired in this case?

23 A. No. If there was no autopsy, the number of shots  
24 fired will be paramount, but there was an autopsy performed

1 recognized this is my professional view of expertise. Like  
2 you, you're an expert in the law, I'm not. So if I need  
3 legal advice, I'll come to somebody like you. So if law  
4 enforcement in my county needs the expert to make such  
5 conclusions, they will call me, so I came. I told them, no,  
6 no, this is why it's not a homicide. I was shot that down  
7 immediately. That was not done in this case.

8 Q. Had you had the flip be true where they thought  
9 it was a suicide and you thought it was a homicide?

10 A. No, because most times my opinion is based on the  
11 autopsy findings and assuming the case we went to yesterday  
12 in my county, sometimes I do an autopsy. I rule it on the  
13 command. I have a meeting with the D.A. The D.A. tells me  
14 we really think this case is a homicide but since you voted  
15 on coming, we will charge for something less, maybe for blunt  
16 force trauma, seriously bodily harm.

17 But the science, remember, I'm a messenger of the  
18 science because of my training, not me as an individual. So  
19 if I explain the science to the best of my ability, we  
20 wouldn't be arguing with the science. We respect what the  
21 science says. If you don't agree with it and, okay, you seek  
22 a second opinion.

23 Q. Should we ignore that there was a lack of  
24 gunpowder smell when the first responders went on scene?

1 that shows the only medic forensically significant and  
2 forensically concentration shot, was only one shot that  
3 killed him. The second shot is what we call incidental  
4 findings because he would have still died from the single  
5 gunshot wound of the chest. The one to his hand and to the  
6 graze wound were of no significant forensic consequence, end  
7 of story.

8 Q. Are we supposed to ignore the fact that this was  
9 a long gun that was used instead of a handgun?

10 A. No, you should not ignore the fact, but you  
11 shouldn't make some assumptions that are not supported by  
12 science.

13 Q. Should we ignore the fact that the gun was cocked  
14 for a third shot?

15 A. You shouldn't ignore it. Can somebody shoot  
16 himself in the chest and still cock the gun at that time,  
17 yes, and the body, yes.

18 Q. You've talked about cases where investigators  
19 look at a scene and think it's a homicide initially but after  
20 further investigation, they realize it's a suicide, correct?

21 A. No, they thought it was a homicide and they  
22 called me to the scene.

23 Q. And you set them straight?

24 A. No, I didn't set them straight, no. Everybody

1 A. The smell is a very subjective under scientific  
2 variable. Again, the smell, how can you determine that a  
3 case is a homicide and not a homicide based on the smell of  
4 gunpowder? That is almost bordering on Voodoo.

5 Q. Well, if the battalion chief with 20 something  
6 years of experience as a bomb tech says he can't smell  
7 gunpowder, do you take issue with that?

8 A. Well, as an expert, I can provide a scientific  
9 opinion.

10 Q. So you do take issue with his opinion?

11 A. That is below the limit which the law sets.

12 There has to be a reasonable degree of medical certainty, the  
13 threshold.

14 Q. So you do take issue with that battalion chief's  
15 opinion?

16 THE COURT: Wait a minute. Would you repeat the  
17 question, please.

18 MR. GREGORY: I asked him if he takes issue with  
19 the battalion chief's opinion that he did not smell gunpowder  
20 in the room.

21 MS. BROWN: Your Honor, that doesn't relate to  
22 the issue of whether it's a homicide or a suicide. It  
23 relates to an issue of reporting.

24 THE COURT: The reason I asked him to repeat it



Page 101

1 because I didn't understand the question. Is the question  
2 suggesting that the witness believes the -- believes that the  
3 battalion chief did smell gunpowder?

4 MR. GREGORY: Can I ask a different question?

5 THE COURT: Would you, please, or rephrase that  
6 one.

7 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY) Should this jury disregard the  
8 battalion chief's opinion regarding gunpowder?

9 A. Yes, that should be disregarded because of  
10 scientific. If you smell gunpowder -- there's a test.

11 There's a scientific test to confirm what you're subjective  
12 feeling is.

13 I could come as you're wearing a Cologne and I'm  
14 used to smelling my own Cologne and I come to you and I tell  
15 you I smell my Cologne on you, you wouldn't disregard it.  
16 Just, you know what, that is a scientific test. So in a  
17 court like this, we could use personal discussion but in a  
18 court of law, you cannot use such a subjective interpretation  
19 of scientific evidence.

20 Q. Should we ignore the paramedics found pooling?

21 A. Again, I've said you don't ignore anything. You  
22 put everything together and you look at the totality because  
23 what I'm saying now, the paramedic notice pooling, pooling of  
24 what? What significance does that have with the patterns of

Page 102

1 injury on him at autopsy?

2 Q. So now you're saying we should consider  
3 everything, right?

4 A. I said in a case like this, you look at the  
5 entirety of the case. The first time you look at it, you  
6 strike out the things you shouldn't evaluate. That shouldn't  
7 be a foundation for my scientific opinion.

8 Q. But you didn't review the entirety of the case?

9 A. Sorry?

10 Q. You didn't review the entirety of the case?

11 A. I reviewed the case that was pertinent to my  
12 opinion. I've never reviewed or witnessed statements in any  
13 case and over 8,000 cases I have done in my career, I've  
14 never reviewed all of the witness' statements. I review  
15 material that are pertinent to my role in this case as an  
16 expert in forensic pathology and neuropathology. I'm not a  
17 paramedic expert. Am I making sense?

18 Q. So you indicated how important it is to do  
19 testing. Did you do any testing of the wound in the hand,  
20 the residues?

21 A. I did what is called a visual analysis, visual  
2 inspection.

23 Q. Visual of the photo, correct?

24 A. Yes.

Page 103

1 Q. And did you take the blanket and inspect it and  
2 do any kind of testing on the blanket?

3 A. It was not indicated.

4 Q. Did you take the robe and do any kind of testing  
5 with the robe?

6 A. It was not indicated.

7 Q. And you've told me that you didn't take the gun  
8 and test fire the gun, correct?

9 A. No, sir.

10 Q. You gave an example of rigor mortis mindset in  
11 quicker than normal, and your example was a marathon runner?

12 A. That was one example I gave. That way you have  
13 generalized onset of his whole body. In fact, within minutes  
14 they go into generalized vital, especially if it's hot.

15 Q. And so, yeah, because you added heat to that  
16 equation, I heard that in your --

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. -- running in the heat, right?

19 A. Yes, sir.

20 Q. Okay. And the combination of those two things,  
21 it might bring on a quicker onset of rigor?

22 A. Generalized.

23 Q. Okay. Is there any evidence in this case that

24 Harry Leibel was doing anything as aggressive as running a

Page 104

1 marathon?

2 A. He was using his digits, manipulating a gun when  
3 he was in an adrenaline state.

4 Q. While he's sitting on the couch?

5 A. Committing suicide, yes. It's an adrenalin  
6 state. People who commit suicide, it's an abnormal mental  
7 state from start and done. It's actually a mental, like  
8 mental agitation. That is why it's always compulsive.  
9 Suicide is part of the compulsive behavior.

10 Q. You indicated that the concept of an average  
11 spasm was created by an exotic doctor who wanted to get  
12 attention for himself.

13 A. That wasn't -- some doctor -- some doctor many  
14 years ago chose to name it cadaveric spasm. Why he gave it  
15 that name, why cadaveric spasm, the cadaver to have spasms,  
16 it's not a very accurate name, but it is in place. That's  
17 why I said it's some people call it or you look at  
18 literature, it's called cadaveric so the body is rigor  
19 mortis.

20 Q. Okay. You've indicated you're not a gun or  
21 ballistics expert, right?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Okay. And yet you given have an opinion  
24 regarding the distance that the muzzle was to Harry Leibel's

Page 105

1 body, correct?  
2 A. Yes, as a forensic pathologist, we're trained in  
3 the medical aspect of ballistics, just like we're trained in  
4 the medical aspect of biomechanical body because to  
5 understand gunshot wounds, you need to understand the  
6 fundamentals of gun. Why does a gun fire? Why is a gun  
7 lethal?  
8 Q. Now, a ballistics expert is going to take that  
9 robe that the bullet went through and look at the gasses and  
10 come up with some conclusions based on science as far as how  
11 far away the gun was; is that right?  
12 A. Ballistics does not do tissue. We doctors are  
13 the one that do that.  
14 Q. ~~I didn't talk about tissue.~~ I mean the robe.  
15 A. Yes, he may do that. He may do that, but we take  
16 ~~the tissue to do the analysis.~~ Photographic inspection is  
17 ~~adequate but if you want actually to take the tissue itself~~  
18 ~~and do analysis of the tissue to confirm but photographic~~  
19 ~~documentation is accurate.~~  
20 Q. So what test did you perform in coming up with  
21 your analysis that it was one to two inches away?  
22 A. This is something that I want to establish is  
23 common knowledge. If there's any forensic pathologist that  
24 doesn't know that, his license should be taken away from.

Page 106

1 This is elementary. The range of shot of a gunshot wound,  
2 it's something very basic for us as forensic pathologist. I  
3 can tell you even when he's 18 inches, specific changes you  
4 can see. I can tell you when it's one foot. It is all part  
5 of our training.  
6 Q. Okay. But you didn't perform any tests before  
7 you arrived at that conclusion?  
8 A. Visual inspection.  
9 Q. You looked at the photos and you made your  
10 opinions from that?  
11 A. Yes, sir.  
12 Q. What was the circumference of that sooting that  
13 we saw on the back of Harry's left hand?  
14 A. I cannot measure it. They should have measured  
15 on autopsy. It was not measured.  
16 Q. Okay. So you have no idea what the circumference  
17 was?  
18 A. No.  
19 Q. Does that impact the distance?  
20 A. No, we don't use circumference typically because  
21 of what is called multi variable regression analysis. There  
22 are multiple factors involved, including the size of the  
23 hand, so many factors, so we don't typically use second  
24 forensic of difference to make decision just like we don't

Page 107

1 use temperature of the body to determine when somebody died.  
2 We don't do that because of multiple variables involved.  
3 Q. If a ballistics expert testified differently than  
4 you just did, would you defer him to because he's an expert?  
5 A. ~~No, because I deal with the human body.~~ A  
6 ~~ballistics expert is not an expert on the human body, the~~  
7 ~~doctor is.~~ So if it comes to opinion relating to findings on  
8 ~~a human body, I wouldn't defer to a ballistics expert, no.~~  
9 Q. Okay. You know more than they do about that?  
10 A. It's not about knowing more. This is my area of  
11 expertise and training, and it's not about one person knowing  
12 or not knowing. It's not about that at all.  
13 Q. I've never heard the term loose contact, a loose  
14 contact wound. Is that a scientific term?  
15 A. Yes.  
16 Q. Okay. What does that mean?  
17 A. Loose contact, have contact, what it means is  
18 that the muzzle of the gun is not completely, is not tight on  
19 the skin. When you have the muzzle, circumference muzzling,  
20 that is indeed the tight contact or hot contact.  
21 Q. You agree with me that the second shot, there was  
22 no way that Harry Leibel was holding the muzzle with his left  
23 hand?  
24 A. No, I didn't say that. I said he was

Page 108

1 manipulating the gun. Remember, he was lying on the sofa.  
2 As he's losing blood, going more into act of confusion of  
3 state and while he was manipulate it, maybe even trying to  
4 rest it on him to die, oh, I'm not dying yet, let me shoot  
5 myself again. It was a misfire.  
6 Q. Let me ask my question a little more directly.  
7 At the time of the second shot, was Harry Leibel's left hand  
8 in any way holding onto the muzzle?  
9 A. He was trying to hold onto it, yes. His hand  
10 was, like I said, in intimate contact or in contact with the  
11 muzzle and that was when there was a misfire. The hand went  
12 on the shoulder.  
13 Q. My question wasn't whether he was trying to hold  
14 onto it. My question was whether he was holding onto it.  
15 A. Yes, he was trying to manipulate it, trying  
16 holding, the gun, the barrel. He did not mean to shoot  
17 himself, that is what a misfire is.  
18 Q. So is it your opinion that he was holding the  
19 barrel of the gun?  
20 A. He was manipulating the barrel, close to the  
21 muzzle, trying to locate, maybe again to shoot himself but  
22 remember, this is a rifle. So he was trying to -- this is  
23 why it's atypical.  
24 Q. You said something about the human brain that I

1 just wanted to ask you about. So you said if somebody came  
2 up behind Harry and actually touched him with the muzzle, he  
3 would have known it immediately, right?

4 A. Yes, as primitive reflex located in the brain  
5 stem and it's not trying to be defensive.

6 Q. Even if he was sleeping, would that be true?

7 A. Haven't you like you're sleeping and then a fly  
8 is on your face and you slap it?

9 Q. Okay. So then you gave an example of a president  
10 getting shot and not even knowing he had been shot. Help me  
11 understand how that works?

12 A. Why I answered that was to explain that you can  
13 be shot in the chest and not die instantaneously.

14 Q. Wasn't it your testimony he didn't even know he  
15 had been shot?

16 A. Ronald Regan?

17 Q. Yes.

18 A. Yeah, he was shot. They pushed him into the car.  
19 He didn't know then. He even told the secret service you  
20 shoved me too hard. Get off me. Then suddenly he started  
21 coughing. So what why I give that example was, yes, you can  
22 be shot in the chest and don't die immediately and still be  
23 engaged in other activities.

24 Q. And you would still have electricity in you?

1 Q. But what made the arm forcefully move?

2 A. The -- remember, the gun went through. The  
3 bullet was able to go through the entirety of the chest into  
4 the arm because it still had kinetic energy?

5 Q. So it was the force of the fragments coming up  
6 through his body that --

7 A. The force of the shot.

8 Q. The force of the shot?

9 A. Yeah, and, remember, because it's close range.

10 The momentum of the shot emptied completely into his body and  
11 that was why the bullet passed through and through, and it  
12 was also a rifle shot. Rifle -- the bullet of rifles  
13 sometimes could travel up to 300 feet per second. Handguns  
14 is about 1,200. So the force of the shot because it was a  
15 rifle pushed because the shoulder joint was slightly flexed,  
16 not fully extended, shoved the shoulder outwards and caused  
17 fracture.

18 Q. Do you agree with the ballistics expert that as  
19 those fragments traveled through those body, they would lose  
20 kinetic energy?

21 A. Yes, they would lose energy that is why they  
22 settled in the body. But as they continue because it's a  
23 rifle shot, it will continue traveling, the bullet if it goes  
24 through the entirety. By the time it entered the arm, it

1 A. In your heart?

2 Q. Yes.

3 A. Yes, sir. Yes, sir.

4 Q. I wanted to make sure I understood your testimony  
5 regarding the first shot, and what was the path it traveled  
6 of the projectile?

7 A. The projectile was upward, backward and leftward.

8 Q. Okay. What type of ammunition was used?

9 A. It used a type of ammunition I saw was the type I  
10 would splinter upon entrance of soft tissue. Again, this is  
11 now you're going into ballistics. I'm not an expert in that,  
12 yeah.

13 Q. Okay, great. If I understood correctly, you're  
14 saying when his body takes that shot, it dislocated or  
15 fractured his clavicle?

16 A. No.

17 Q. Okay. Tell me.

18 A. His hand was not extended because if the hand is  
19 extended, the force of the impact wouldn't dislocate the  
20 clavicle. So when it's such a pattern, not because of this,  
21 this is what we study. When it's such a pattern of clavicle  
22 acromial fracture dislocation, like you saw in the X-ray,  
23 that was not mentioned in the autopsy report. What it shows  
24 the arm was forcefully moved while it was still flexed.

1 still had energy. And, remember, it still had energy to  
2 cause the contusion so this is a high velocity wound because  
3 it's a rifle?

4 Q. So understanding your opinion in that first shot,  
5 your opinion is that Harry Leibel's arm -- left arm was down,  
6 correct?

7 A. No, I thought his left upper extremity was  
8 manipulating the rifle, and it wasn't extended. It wasn't  
9 like --

10 Q. Where was it?

11 A. Sorry?

12 Q. Where was it?

13 A. It was close to his body and reaching out close,  
14 trying to control the reaching out of the barrel of the gun  
15 to support it to shoot himself, and he's a taller guy. The  
16 attorney who made the demonstration is shorter, so his trunk  
17 would be higher than the attorney's.

18 Q. Okay. So his arm is like this when he shot?

19 A. His arm -- all I could say, they were not there  
20 when it happened. All I can say is his hand was not extended  
21 out.

22 Q. Okay. And what is your opinion as to how all  
23 that shrapnel traveled down his arm and exited right here,  
24 how did that happen?

1 A. That happens when it's -- if you notice, you're  
2 axilla when you slightly flex comes down, okay? Why it  
3 happens, you have blood vessels and nerves going to your  
4 upper extremities, so you need some lactic. Otherwise, you  
5 tear your blood vessels. So whenever you move your arm  
6 slightly, it could travel through the chest, through the  
7 axilla without exiting the skin into the arm.  
8 Q. Okay. So how did those fragments -- what causes  
9 fragments to turn?  
10 A. The fragment, remember, when we take x-rays, we  
11 take it anatomic position. So when you set down anatomic  
12 position, you think the fragment is turned downwards, am I  
13 making sense?  
14 Q. I don't know.  
15 A. The picture was taken with his hands by his side.  
16 When you see like it looks like he's turned downward, he  
17 didn't. If you raise your hand slightly above, it's actually  
18 a leaning trajectory and that was what Dr. Kubiczek in his  
19 report did not say it went leftward, backwards and upwards  
20 and then downward. He didn't say that. He actually agrees  
21 with me that it was backwards, leftward and upward.  
22 Q. Dr. Kubiczek testified that the arm was up like  
23 this at the time of the shot?  
24 A. Dr. Kubiczek did not mention the fracture.

1 Dr. Kubiczek said it was multiple gunshot wounds.  
2 Dr. Kubiczek did not describe the soot that was around the  
3 wound. So there was so many things wrong with his report.  
4 He did not take any section of the liver, any sections of the  
5 brain. He did not even describe the fatty liver. So, yes,  
6 he is a very good friend of mine. I respect him but in this  
7 case, there was things wrong with this. I discussed it with  
8 him personally before I came here.  
9 Q. You talked about the measurements of the arm  
10 being done incorrectly, right?  
11 A. Yes, sir.  
12 Q. Do you dispute that the tape measure or the  
13 accuracy of the tape measure that was depicted in that  
14 photograph?  
15 A. No. Remember, the -- yes, I dispute it.  
16 Remember, the --  
17 Q. You dispute the accuracy of the tape measurement?  
18 A. Yes, I dispute it. Remember, the judge's opinion  
19 you read, that if your methodology is lacking or wanting,  
20 your results are inaccurate. So methodology is insufficient,  
21 is inadequate, is wrong. And so the outcome of that  
22 methodology, scientific issue would be dismissed.  
23 Q. A few minutes ago you did a demonstration with  
24 Ms. Brown and she told you that Dr. Kubiczek measured her arm

1 in front of the jury?  
2 A. Why she said that was because she said that where  
3 he measured was similar to -- what he measured was similar to  
4 Harry's upper arm length.  
5 Q. The way they measured Ms. Brown's arm was similar  
6 to the way it was measured by Dr. Kubiczek when he looked at  
7 Harry Leibel.  
8 A. Yes. When he brought up the measurement of the  
9 expert is because of legal issues.  
10 Q. So the measurements of her arm was inaccurate  
11 also?  
12 A. It's not scientifically valid. It's not to  
13 measure reach because that is why you're measuring your  
14 extremity. To measure somebody's reach, you need to start  
15 from the midline of the body. If you don't want to start  
16 from the midline, you start from the neck and then go, and  
17 you don't go inwards because you're measuring reach. Reach,  
18 you go outwards, outwards to the tip but if you notice in  
19 that case, it's not inward. From the axilla inward.  
20 Q. So this demonstration was inaccurate because  
21 Ms. Brown's arm wasn't measured?  
22 A. The demonstration was not about the length of her  
23 arm. The demonstration was just to show that assuming this  
24 case was a homicide was inaccurate.

1 Q. Are we supposed to disregard then the length of  
2 Mr. Leibel's are?  
3 A. Sorry?  
4 Q. Should we disregard the length of Mr. Leibel's  
5 arm?  
6 A. Again, we shouldn't disregard it. We put  
7 totality of the story. You look at the methodology. It was  
8 inadequate. They measured it wrongly. So you can see that  
9 you give it weight, like the evidentiary weight. The weight  
10 I will give it would be low because of the methodology that  
11 is inadequate. So I'll give it a low score, push it down.  
12 This process is called differential diagnosis, so I'll score  
13 it low, not that I would disregard it, no.  
14 Q. In the demonstration for the first shot, the gun  
15 -- the butt of the gun was on the floor; is that right?  
16 A. I don't know where it was. Nobody can tell you  
17 exactly where it was.  
18 Q. No, I'm asking in the demonstration, the butt of  
19 the gun was on the floor; is that correct?  
20 A. It could have been on the floor or we want to  
21 demonstrate that it is probable that a man like Harry could  
22 kill himself with a rifle.  
23 THE COURT: Sir, what I'm asking you to do is to  
24 listen to his question. The question was during the

1 demonstration, was the butt of the gun on the floor. He  
2 didn't ask you during the shooting.

3 THE WITNESS: Okay.

4 THE COURT: He asked you about the demonstration.  
5 That's the only question you're asked right now. There may  
6 be other questions later but during the demonstration, was  
7 the butt of the gun on the floor, that's yes or no.

8 THE WITNESS: I don't recall if it was on the  
9 floor.

10 THE COURT: He doesn't recall.

11 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY:) You don't know?

12 A. I wasn't paying attention because that wasn't  
13 what the demonstration was for.

14 Q. Since you're not a ballistics expert, you  
15 couldn't tell us what the kick of the gun would do if it was  
16 against the floor, can you?

17 A. What?

18 Q. What the kick of the gun would do?

19 A. We don't call it kick, backfire.

20 Q. Backfire?

21 A. It recoil, the recoil. Could you repeat the  
22 question?

23 Q. Yeah. You're not a ballistics expert so you

24 can't testify what would happen if you put the butt of the

1 back reclined on the couch, correct?

2 A. Yes, because the human body, when you're shot,  
3 you're bleeding, you're going to fall back.

4 Q. And it's your testimony, again, I just want to  
5 make sure I understand, when that second shot was fired,  
6 Harry was manipulating the barrel of the gun with his left  
7 hand?

8 A. With both hands.

9 Q. Both hands?

10 A. He was manipulating the gun.

11 Q. Okay.

12 A. It was a misfire.

13 Q. How do you know it was a misfire?

14 A. Because of my education and training, cases I've  
15 seen, experience. Misfires happen a lot. In fact, sometimes  
16 you actually see the misfire before the fatal shot or  
17 sometimes they actually do it intentionally. We call it  
18 hesitation, hesitation wounds. They test the gun first on  
19 themselves and actually shoot your hand sometimes before they  
20 now give the fatal shot.

21 Q. You were talking about rigor mortis. You talked  
22 about heat from a bullet can cause rigor?

23 A. No. In this case, on the side of the gunshot  
24 wound, and I was saying in addition to the rigor starting in

1 gun on the floor and shot it, what would happen to the gun?

2 A. Every gun has a recoil capability, every gun so  
3 there would be recoil.

4 Q. Did you test the trigger pull of the gun?

5 A. No, that is ballistics, that is above my pay  
6 grad.

7 THE COURT REPORTER: That is what?

8 THE WITNESS: Above my pay grade. Above my pay  
9 grade.

10 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY:) You didn't weigh the gun?

11 A. No, that is true.

12 Q. And when you did the demonstration for shot

13 number one, Ms. Brown had both of her hands on that gun,  
14 didn't she?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Okay. And the muzzle of the gun was touching her  
17 torso, correct?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. And she was seated at the front, the very front  
20 edge of the couch; is that right?

21 A. Possibly, yes.

22 Q. Right here?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. Okay. And then for shot number two, now she's

1 the small extremities, the heat of the gun could also  
2 contribute why it was only a one side.

3 Q. So the same thing would be said of this wound  
4 then, wouldn't the heat cause rigor mortis over on this side  
5 of his body?

6 A. Rigor mortis is over joints. Side of the body,  
7 the chest, abdomen, heart. Soft tissue does not activate  
8 rigor mortis. Rigor mortis is inability to move a joint  
9 because of the rigidity of the muscles.

10 Q. So, doctor, you disagree with the opinions of the  
11 paramedics in this case?

12 A. I wouldn't -- I don't disagree with people  
13 because that is not my role. I can't play God. All I'm  
14 saying is the evidence in this case --

15 Q. You disagree --

16 A. does not support the allegation that this is a  
17 homicide. The paramedics has the constitutional right and  
18 the professional right to say whatever he wants to say. I'm  
19 not here to agree or disagree with anybody. I'm simply here  
20 with my training, expertise and experience. I looked at  
21 scientific evidence, and I'm telling you this is not a  
22 homicide. Tatiana did not kill Harry. This is suicide.

23 Q. You don't give much weight to what the paramedics  
24 said?

Page 121

1 A. I think I said this before.  
2 THE COURT: Well, wait a minute. If you're going  
3 to make that statement, ask him about a particular statement  
4 that one or more paramedics would have said. The question is  
5 too vague for him to even pose an answer to it.  
6 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY:) Well, the paramedics indicated  
7 that they thought it didn't look like the shooting had just  
8 occurred.  
9 A. I said what you just said, the paramedics talked.  
10 You're free to think whatever you want to think, but you're  
11 not to try to interpret evidence of how to interpret it. The  
12 paramedics is free to think whatever he wants and support his  
13 right to do that, but he does not have the right to interpret  
14 the scientific evidence anyway he wants, that is a point I'm  
15 making.  
16 Q. And the police officers in this case, you  
17 disregard what they have stated?  
18 A. The police officers are going to --  
19 MS. BROWN: Again, that's too general.  
20 THE COURT: Sustained. You're welcome to ask him  
21 those questions but you have to be more specific about what  
22 he disagrees with.  
23 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY:) In concluding or coming to  
24 your conclusion, did you give any weight to statements made

Page 122

1 by police officers?  
2 A. The weight, like I have said in my differential  
3 diagnosis process, in this case, my methodology, the weight  
4 of what a police officer said in terms of the cause of death  
5 is down. The weight -- my foundational purpose of that is  
6 weighed down. The police is free to assume and say whatever  
7 they want to say. They have that right.  
8 But in a case like this, the cause of death is  
9 scientific and medical, and I completely and totally disagree  
10 with the interpretation of medical evidence.  
11 Q. Okay. So what about Dr. Kubiczek's opinion, do  
12 you disregard his opinion?  
13 A. His opinion, like I have said, he said multiple  
14 gunshot wounds. I told you personally this is not the case  
15 of multiple gunshot wounds. Dr. Kubiczek was not the one who  
16 determined this to be a homicide. In fact, in the report, it  
17 says the manner of death would be determined by the Douglas  
18 County Sheriff's Coroner. Why did do that, I don't know.  
19 He's pretty much deferring a medical duty to a police  
20 officer.  
21 Q. Are you aware that that's the law in the State of  
22 Nevada?  
23 MS. BROWN: I would object, Your Honor. That's  
24 not the law.

Page 123

1 MR. GREGORY: It is the law.  
2 THE COURT: Sustained.  
3 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY:) So you disregard  
4 Dr. Kubiczek's opinion?  
5 A. Sorry.  
6 Q. You disregard Dr. Kubiczek's opinions?  
7 A. I don't --  
8 MS. BROWN: Objection, Your Honor. Again, he's  
9 asking for opinions, if he disagrees with one.  
10 THE COURT: Overruled. Well, again, though, you  
11 do need to be fairly specific so remember that, sir. So I  
12 understand the question, but it's almost like a compound  
13 question and so it's -- unless you want a narrative answer,  
14 then you need to ask about specific opinion, sir.  
15 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY:) You read Matt Noedel's report  
16 in this case?  
17 A. Sorry?  
18 Q. You read Matt Noedel's report; is that correct?  
19 A. Who is Matt Noedel, I'm sorry?  
20 Q. Maybe you didn't read his report. He's the  
21 ballistics expert.  
22 A. I perused through it. I did not read it because  
23 I was not coming in here as a ballistics expert.  
24 Q. Okay. You would know if you read his report that

Page 124

1 he gave conclusions regarding the distances of the shots that  
2 were fired?  
3 A. The distance I think that I remember vividly but  
4 I think he may have said that the wound on the chest was  
5 about two or three inches, am I correct? Help me out,  
6 please.  
7 Q. I'm just asking if you read the report?  
8 A. Yes, I perused through it. I didn't spend time  
9 on the report as I spent with the autopsy report.  
10 Q. Because you are not an expert in that area, you  
11 would defer to his opinions in that regard?  
12 A. Not in matters relating to medical determination  
13 of cause and manner of death, no.  
14 Q. What about distance of shots fired?  
15 A. Shot on the body, no.  
16 Q. All right. Thank you. I have nothing further.  
17 THE COURT: Ms. Brown?  
18 MS. BROWN: Thank you, Your Honor.  
19 THE COURT: Ms. Jackson, are you ok?  
20 THE COURT REPORTER: Yes.  
21 REDIRECT EXAMINATION  
22 BY MS. BROWN:  
23 Q. I'm showing you what has been marked as  
24 Exhibit 54. If we are looking for the measurement from just



1 the general measurement from the armpit to the end of the  
2 fingers, this would be an accurate way to measure that?  
3 A. Yes.  
4 Q. But it's not an accurate way to measure reach?  
5 A. Reach, yes, it's not.  
6 Q. Okay. And when you're talking about the marathon  
7 runner and you said that can lead to basically set an onset  
8 of generalized rigor mortis if they die in the sun?  
9 A. Yes, ma'am.  
10 Q. And generalized would be more all over the body  
11 as opposed to an isolated?  
12 A. Yes, ma'am.  
13 Q. Okay. You did not have access to Mr. Leibel to  
14 do any testing on him; is that correct?  
15 A. Could you repeat that?  
16 Q. You didn't have access to the body of Mr. Leibel  
17 to do any testing at all on him; is that correct?  
18 A. No, ma'am, I did not.  
19 Q. And the one thing that you were specifically  
20 looking at, the liver and the brain, you requested  
21 microscopic slides on those tissues; is that correct?  
22 A. Yes, ma'am.  
23 Q. And those weren't available?  
24 A. Yes, ma'am.

1 Q. Showing you what's been marked as Exhibit 149 for  
2 identification, can you go ahead and read through that.  
3 A. Yes, I remember that e-mail.  
4 Q. What is that e-mail?  
5 A. It was an e-mail you sent me instructing me on  
6 how to write my report that the law states.  
7 THE COURT: Don't -- sir, don't say what it says.  
8 THE WITNESS: Sorry.  
9 THE COURT: It's not in evidence. Lay a  
10 foundation.  
11 Q. (BY MS. BROWN:) So do you -- you recognize this  
12 e-mail?  
13 A. Yes, ma'am.  
14 Q. And it was one I sent to you back in November?  
15 A. Yes, ma'am.  
16 Q. And is it a fair and accurate copy of that e-mail  
17 I sent to you?  
18 A. Yes, ma'am.  
19 MS. BROWN: Your Honor, I would offer Exhibit  
20 141.  
21 THE COURT: Objection, Mr. Gregory?  
22 MR. GREGORY: No objection.  
23 THE COURT: Then it's admitted.  
24 Q. (BY MS. BROWN:) And this e-mail I sent you a

1 copy of our discovery statute and the requirement of the  
2 brief summary I needed for purposes of listing you as an  
3 expert in our notice of experts; is that correct?  
4 A. Yes, ma'am.  
5 Q. And so that request from me for a brief statement  
6 regarding the subject matter of which the expert testimony is  
7 expected to testify was what you responded to with the report  
8 that Mr. Gregory was referring to?  
9 A. Yes, ma'am.  
10 Q. And showing you what's been admitted as  
11 Exhibit 73, you recognize this scene as the one you were  
12 shown? Do you recognize this scene?  
13 A. Yes, ma'am.  
14 Q. And what is that?  
15 A. The scene of the house with the sofa and Harry  
16 lying on the couch.  
17 Q. And in this photograph, there's several places  
18 where there's blood, including smeared on the couch; is that  
19 correct?  
20 THE COURT: Do you want to display it so that  
21 people can see what you're talking about?  
22 Doctor, you can see it up there. You can see it  
23 right in front of you also I believe.  
24 THE WITNESS: Essentially, smears of blood

1 indicating where he was moved from the sofa.  
2 Q. (BY MS. BROWN:) Let me just ask, there's  
3 different areas of blood, including there's Mr. Leibel in the  
4 foreground, there's smears of blood on the couch and pools of  
5 blood on the couch?  
6 A. It's a small amount. Well, yes, yes.  
7 Q. Okay. And they are different consistencies and  
8 thickness?  
9 A. Yes.  
10 Q. In listening to the taped interviews of  
11 Ms. Leibel, you could tell she had a heavy Russian accent; is  
12 that correct?  
13 A. Yes, I remember I called you to ask you what her  
14 ethnicity was. I have an accent. You know, she has an  
15 accent. You told me she was Russian.  
16 Q. And Mr. Gregory was questioning you about a case  
17 called Pritchard v. Dow?  
18 A. Yes, ma'am.  
19 Q. When did that judgment he was reading from occur?  
20 A. That was about -- this is 2015, about eight years  
21 ago.  
22 Q. And what was the issue that came up in Pritchard  
23 V. Dow?  
24 A. The issue was Mr. Pritchard had Hodgkin lymphoma.

Page 129

1 He had walked for Dow Chemicals, a big corporation for 25  
2 years where he was exposed to some chemicals. He was also  
3 adding onto that after the fact he was an alcoholic, that was  
4 not revealed to me. So they wanted me to do a medical legal  
5 report, what we call a causation report. It's not a criminal  
6 case. It's a civil case. So that Dow Chemicals would pay  
7 Mr. Pritchard compensation for his cancer.

8 So Dow Chemicals being a corporation hired a very  
9 big law firm, and their strategy was to exclude me because if  
10 they exclude me, the case was closed. So I was deposed. It  
11 was during the deposition, I realized there was some  
12 information that the attorney, Mr. Pritchard's attorney kept  
13 from me but by then, it was already too late.

14 And the judge requested for papers to support my  
15 opinion. I provided papers. The judge arbitrarily decided  
16 that she needed a paper to show technical terminology, we  
17 call odds ratio.

18 THE COURT: Would you spell that, please.

19 THE WITNESS: Odds, o-d-d-s, odds ratio.

20 THE COURT: Odds ratio.

21 THE WITNESS: If you're odds ratio is greater  
22 than one, even if it's 1.1, your ratio cause the disease, but  
23 the judge said in her court, we have to use an odd ratio of  
24 two. Of course, there was no paper of mine that had an odds

Page 130

1 ratio of two, so she ruled I was very qualified but my  
2 methodology was flawed.

3 And looking back now, I agree with her, but she  
4 said I was highly qualified though, but a good thing is I  
5 learned from that mistake. I've done over 8,000 -- thousands  
6 of cases. I have not repeated such a mistake, and I think  
7 the mistake I made in the previous case is making an  
8 assumption is the case we're making in this case.

9 Q. Thank you. I have nothing further.

10 THE COURT: Mr. Gregory?

11 RECROSS-EXAMINATION

12 BY MR. GREGORY:

13 Q. Harry's left shoulder, the X-ray you talked  
14 about, there was two different things you said. You called  
15 it a fracture, and I think you called it something different.  
16 How do you characterize that?

17 A. The one on the skin is a graze wound from the  
18 wound, the shot trajectory grazed the shoulder. This is on  
19 the skin. But inside the body in the skeleton, that was a  
20 fracture dislocation of a specific joint. The acromial  
21 clavicle joint collecting the scapula to the clavicle.

22 Q. The autopsy is done at a time when the person is  
23 in full rigor, does the pathologist have to break anything?

24 A. No, not the shoulder. Yu break the ribs, not the

Page 131

1 shoulder, and I checked and the autopsy pictures to see if  
2 Dr. Kubiczek dissected it to expose it, he did not.

3 Q. You can't tell from that photograph or that X-ray  
4 whether that's a post mortem wound or pre?

5 A. It's pre mortem because the x-rays were taken  
6 before the autopsy.

7 Q. Well, he's dead at the time of the autopsy,  
8 right?

9 A. Yes, dead or a fracture after -- before you die,  
10 the fracture will remain the same. The acromio clavicle  
11 joint is one of the smaller --

12 MS. BROWN: Your Honor, I would object because  
13 we're going way beyond the scope of my questioning.

14 THE COURT: That's sustained.

15 MR. GREGORY: Your Honor, I may recall him then.  
16 Then we'll go to a different subject and that is rigor  
17 mortis.

18 Q. You testified about --

19 MS. BROWN: Your Honor, again, we're going beyond  
20 the scope, if it's about the marathon runner.

21 THE COURT: Go ahead.

22 MR. GREGORY: I was going --

23 THE COURT: The objection was withdrawn.

24 Q. (BY MR. GREGORY:) Where was the rigor mortis in

Page 132

1 Harry's arm?

2 A. The rigor mortis, to the best of my  
3 understanding, in the small joints of the upper extremity,  
4 the fingers, the hand, the wrist joint. I don't remember  
5 exactly, maybe in the elbow. I don't remember exactly.

6 Q. So if the arm is on the floor in the upward  
7 position, would that indicate rigor in the elbow?

8 A. Not exactly.

9 Q. Okay. What would it indicate?

10 A. It indicates so many things. It could indicate  
11 what we call a subluxation. It could indicate a post mortem,  
12 what is it called, hyperactivity state. It could mean so  
13 many things, and that is why you don't have to make  
14 assumptions on anything because there are so many things that  
15 could cause one single thing. You can't make an assumption  
16 just based on one thing.

17 Q. Thank you. I have nothing further.

18 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

19 Doctor, thank you for being here. You may step  
20 down.

21 THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.

22 THE COURT: You may be subject to being recalled  
23 so I don't want you to leave the building. Don't leave the  
24 building.



CASE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

EXHIBIT C7

Instruction NRS 34.900 - 34.990

## Petition to Establish Factual Innocence

### **34.900.** Definitions.

34.910. "Bona fide issue of factual innocence" defined.

34.920. "Factual innocence" defined.

34.930. "Newly discovered evidence" defined.

34.940. Determination of when evidence is "material."

34.950. Claim of factual innocence is separate from state habeas claim.

34.960. Filing of petition; notice and copy of petition to be served on district attorney and Attorney General; contents; review by court; grounds for dismissal; explanation of decision by court; preservation of evidence; proceedings governed by Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure.

34.970. Order by court requiring response to petition; contents of order; time for response; reply; consideration of petition by court; hearing on petition; stipulation of factual innocence of petitioner; issuance of order of factual innocence; explanation by court; appeal.

34.980. Appointment of counsel.

34.990. Notice to victim.

### **34.900.** Definitions.

As used in NRS 34.900 to 34.990, inclusive, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in NRS 34.910, 34.920 and 34.930 have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.

#### **History.**

2019, ch. 495, § 2, p. 2976.

#### **Effective Dates**

This section is effective July 1, 2019.

### **34.910. "Bona fide issue of factual innocence" defined.**

"Bona fide issue of factual innocence" means that newly discovered evidence presented by the petitioner, if credible, would clearly establish the factual innocence of the petitioner.

#### **History.**

2019, ch. 495, § 3, p. 2977.

#### **Effective Dates**

This section is effective July 1, 2019.

#### **34.920. "Factual innocence" defined.**

"Factual innocence" means that a person did not:

1. Engage in the conduct for which he or she was convicted;
2. Engage in conduct constituting a lesser included or inchoate offense of the crime for which he or she was convicted;
3. Commit any other crime arising out of or reasonably connected to the facts supporting the indictment or information upon which he or she was convicted; and
4. Commit the conduct charged by the State under any theory of criminal liability alleged in the indictment or information.

#### **History.**

2019, ch. 495, § 4, p. 2977.

#### **Effective Dates**

This section is effective July 1, 2019.

#### **34.930. "Newly discovered evidence" defined.**

"Newly discovered evidence" means evidence that was not available to a petitioner at trial or during the resolution by the trial court of any motion to withdraw a guilty plea or motion for new trial and which is material to the determination of the issue of factual innocence, including, without limitation:

1. Evidence that was discovered before or during the applicable period for any direct appeal or postconviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to this chapter that served in whole or in part as the basis to vacate or reverse the petitioner's conviction;
2. Evidence that supports the claims within a postconviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus that is pending at the time of the court's determination of factual innocence pursuant to

NV CODE

**176.0918. Petition requesting genetic marker analysis by person convicted of felony; procedure; notice to victim.**

1. A person convicted of a felony who otherwise meets the requirements of this section may file a postconviction petition requesting a genetic marker analysis of evidence within the possession or custody of the State which may contain genetic marker information relating to the investigation or prosecution that resulted in the judgment of conviction. If the case involves a sentence of death, the petition must include, without limitation, the date scheduled for the execution, if it has been scheduled.

2. Such a petition must be filed with the clerk of the district court for the county in which the petitioner was convicted on a form prescribed by the Department of Corrections. A copy of the petition must be served by registered mail upon:

(a) The Attorney General; and

(b) The district attorney in the county in which the petitioner was convicted.

3. A petition filed pursuant to this section must be accompanied by a declaration under penalty of perjury attesting that the information contained in the petition does not contain any material misrepresentation of fact and that the petitioner has a good faith basis relying on particular facts for the request. The petition must include, without limitation:

(a) Information identifying specific evidence either known or believed to be in the possession or custody of the State that can be subject to genetic marker analysis;

(b) The rationale for why a reasonable possibility exists that the petitioner would not have been prosecuted or convicted if exculpatory results had been obtained through a genetic marker analysis of the evidence identified in paragraph (a);

(c) An identification of the type of genetic marker analysis the petitioner is requesting to be conducted on the evidence identified in paragraph (a);

(d) If applicable, the results of all prior genetic marker analysis performed on evidence in the trial which resulted in the petitioner's conviction; and

(e) A statement that the type of genetic marker analysis the petitioner is requesting was not available at the time of trial or, if it was available, that the failure to request genetic marker analysis before the petitioner was convicted was not a result of a strategic or tactical decision as part of the representation of the petitioner at the trial.

4. If a petition is filed pursuant to this section, the court may:

(a) Enter an order dismissing the petition without a hearing if the court determines, based on the information contained in the petition, that the petitioner does not meet the requirements set forth in this section;

(b) After determining whether the petitioner is indigent pursuant to NRS 171.188 and whether counsel was appointed in the case which resulted in the conviction, appoint counsel for the limited purpose of reviewing, supplementing and presenting the petition to the court; or

(c) Schedule a hearing on the petition. If the court schedules a hearing on the petition, the court shall determine which person or agency has possession or custody of the evidence and shall immediately issue an order requiring, during the pendency of the proceeding, each person or agency in possession or custody of the evidence to:

(1) Preserve all evidence within the possession or custody of the person or agency that may be subjected to genetic marker analysis pursuant to this section;

(2) Within 90 days, prepare an inventory of all evidence relevant to the claims in the petition within the possession or custody of the person or agency that may be subjected to genetic marker analysis pursuant to this section; and

(3) Within 90 days, submit a copy of the inventory to the petitioner, the prosecuting attorney and the court.

5. Within 90 days after the inventory of all evidence is prepared pursuant to subsection 4, the prosecuting attorney may file a written response to the petition with the court.

6. If the court holds a hearing on a petition filed pursuant to this section, the hearing must be presided over by the judge who conducted the trial that resulted in the conviction of the petitioner, unless that judge is unavailable. Any evidence presented at the hearing by affidavit must be served on the opposing party at least 15 days before the hearing.

7. If a petitioner files a petition pursuant to this section, the court schedules a hearing on the petition and a victim of the crime for which the petitioner was convicted has requested notice pursuant to NRS 178.5698, the district attorney in the county in which the petitioner was convicted shall provide to the victim notice of:

(a) The fact that the petitioner filed a petition pursuant to this section;

(b) The time and place of the hearing scheduled by the court as a result of the petition;  
and

NVCODE

2

(c) The outcome of any hearing on the petition.

**HISTORY:**

2003, ch. 335, § 2, p. 1892; 2009, ch. 283, § 1, p. 1197; 2013, ch. 300, § 1, p. 1409.

**Editor's note.**

Following the amendment of NRS 176.0918 by Acts 2013, ch. 300, § 1, the Legislative Counsel Bureau, under the authority of NRS 220.120, divided that section into NRS 176.0918, 176.09183, and 176.09187.

**Amendment Notes**

The 2009 amendment, effective October 1, 2009, rewrote the section.

The 2013 amendment, effective October 1, 2013, rewrote the section.

**176.09183. Grounds for granting or dismissing petition; appeal.**

1. The court shall order a genetic marker analysis, after considering the information contained in the petition pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 176.0918 and any other evidence, if the court finds that:

(a) The evidence to be analyzed exists;

(b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, the evidence was not previously subjected to a genetic marker analysis, including, without limitation, because such an analysis was not available at the time of trial; and

(c) One or more of the following situations applies:

(1) A reasonable possibility exists that the petitioner would not have been prosecuted or convicted if exculpatory results had been obtained through a genetic marker analysis of the evidence identified in the petition;

(2) The petitioner alleges and supports with facts that he or she asked his or her attorney to request to have a genetic marker analysis conducted, but the attorney refused or neglected to do so; or

(3) The court previously ordered a genetic marker analysis to be conducted, but an analysis was never conducted.

2. If the evidence was previously subjected to a genetic marker analysis, the court shall order a genetic marker analysis pursuant to subsection 1 if the court finds that:

(a) The result of the previous analysis was inconclusive;

(b) The evidence was not subjected to the type of analysis that is now requested and the requested analysis may resolve an issue not resolved by the previous analysis; or

(c) The requested analysis would provide results that are significantly more accurate and probative of the identity of the perpetrator than the previous analysis.

3. If the court orders a genetic marker analysis pursuant to subsection 1 or 2, the court shall:

(a) Order the analysis to be conducted promptly under reasonable conditions designed to protect the interest of the State and the petitioner in the integrity of the evidence and the analysis process.

(b) Select a forensic laboratory to conduct or oversee the analysis. The forensic laboratory selected by the court must:

(1) Be operated by this state or one of its political subdivisions, when possible; and

(2) Satisfy the standards for quality assurance that are established for forensic laboratories by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(c) Order the forensic laboratory selected pursuant to paragraph (b) to perform a genetic marker analysis of evidence. The analysis to be performed and evidence to be analyzed must:

(1) Be specified in the order; and

(2) Include such analysis, testing and comparison of genetic marker information contained in the evidence and the genetic marker information of the petitioner as the court determines appropriate under the circumstances.

(d) Order the production of any reports that are prepared by a forensic laboratory in connection with the analysis and any data and notes upon which the report is based.

(e) Order the preservation of evidence used in a genetic marker analysis performed pursuant to this section and NRS 176.0918 and 176.09187 for purposes of a subsequent proceeding or analysis, if any.

(f) Order the results of the genetic marker analysis performed pursuant to this section and NRS 176.0918 and 176.09187 to be sent to the State Board of Parole Commissioners if the results of the genetic marker analysis are not favorable to the petitioner.

4. If the court orders a genetic marker analysis pursuant to subsection 1 or 2, the State may appeal to the appellate court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to the rules fixed by the Supreme Court pursuant to Section 4 of Article 6 of the Nevada Constitution within 30 days after the notice of the entry of the order by filing a notice of appeal with the clerk of the district court.

5. The court shall enter an order dismissing a petition filed pursuant to NRS 176.0918 if:

(a) The requirements for ordering a genetic marker analysis pursuant to this section and NRS 176.0918 and 176.09187 are not satisfied; or

(b) The results of a genetic marker analysis performed pursuant to this section and NRS 176.0918 and 176.09187 are not favorable to the petitioner.



6. If the court enters an order dismissing a petition filed pursuant to NRS 176.0918, the person aggrieved by the order may appeal to the appellate court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to the rules fixed by the Supreme Court pursuant to Section 4 of Article 6 of the Nevada Constitution within 30 days after the notice of the entry of the order by filing a notice of appeal with the clerk of the district court.

**HISTORY:**

2003, ch. 335, § 2, p. 1892; 2009, ch. 283, § 1, p. 1197; 2013, ch. 300, § 1, p. 1409; 2017, ch. 478, § 5.7, p. 2988.

**Editor's Notes**

Following the amendment of NRS 176.0918 by Acts 2013, ch. 300, § 1, the Legislative Counsel under the authority of NRS 220.120, divided that section into NRS 176.0918, 176.09183, and 176.09187.

**Amendment Notes**

The 2009 amendment, effective October 1, 2009, rewrote the section.

The 2013 amendment, effective October 1, 2013, rewrote the section.

The 2017 amendment by ch. 478, effective July 1, 2017, deleted former (1)(a), which read: "A reasonable possibility exists that the petitioner would not have been prosecuted or convicted if exculpatory results had been obtained through a genetic marker analysis of the evidence identified in the petition"; redesignated former (1)(b) and (1)(c) as (1)(a) and (1)(b); added "including, without limitation, because such an analysis was not available at the time of trial" in (1)(b); added (1)(c); and made a related change.

**176.09117. “Forensic laboratory” defined.**

“Forensic laboratory” means any laboratory designated pursuant to NRS 176.0917.

**HISTORY:**

2013, ch. 252, § 8, p. 1057.

**Effective date.**

This section is effective July 1, 2013.

**176.09118. “Genetic marker analysis” defined.**

“Genetic marker analysis” means the analytical testing process of a biological specimen that results in a DNA profile.

**HISTORY:**

2013, ch. 252, § 9, p. 1057.

**Effective date.**

This section is effective July 1, 2013.

**176.09112. “Biological specimen” defined.**

“Biological specimen” means a biological sample, tissue, fluid or other bodily sample suitable for genetic marker analysis, obtained from a person or from physical evidence.

**HISTORY:**

2013, ch. 252, § 3, p. 1056.

**Effective date.**

This section is effective July 1, 2013.

NRS 34.900 to 34.990, inclusive; or

3. Relevant forensic scientific evidence, other than the expert opinion of a psychologist, psychiatrist or other mental health professional, that was not available at the time of trial or during the resolution by the trial court of any motion to withdraw a guilty plea or motion for new trial, or that undermines materially forensic scientific evidence presented at trial. Forensic scientific evidence is considered to be undermined if new research or information exists that repudiates the foundational validity of scientific evidence or testimony or the applied validity of a scientific method or technique. As used in this subsection:

(a) “Applied validity” means the reliability of a scientific method or technique in practice.

(b) “Foundational validity” means the reliability of a scientific method to be repeatable, reproducible and accurate in a scientific setting.

**History.**

2019, ch. 495, § 5, p. 2977.

**Effective Dates**

This section is effective July 1, 2019.

**34.940. Determination of when evidence is “material.”**

For the purposes of NRS 34.900 to 34.990, inclusive, evidence is “material” if the evidence establishes a reasonable probability of a different outcome.

**History.**

2019, ch. 495, § 5.5, p. 2977.

**Effective Dates**

This section is effective July 1, 2019.

**34.950. Claim of factual innocence is separate from state habeas claim.**

Any claim of factual innocence that is made pursuant to NRS 34.900 to 34.990, inclusive, is separate from any state habeas claim that alleges a fundamental miscarriage of justice to excuse

procedural or time limitations pursuant to NRS 34.726 or 34.810.

**History.**

2019, ch. 495, § 5.7, p. 2977.

**Effective Dates**

This section is effective July 1, 2019.

**34.960. Filing of petition; notice and copy of petition to be served on district attorney and Attorney General; contents; review by court; grounds for dismissal; explanation of decision by court; preservation of evidence; proceedings governed by Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure.**

1. At any time after the expiration of the period during which a motion for a new trial based on newly discovered evidence may be made pursuant to NRS 176.515, a person who has been convicted of a felony may petition the district court in the county in which the person was convicted for a hearing to establish the factual innocence of the person based on newly discovered evidence. A person who files a petition pursuant to this subsection shall serve notice and a copy of the petition upon the district attorney of the county in which the conviction was obtained and the Attorney General.

2. A petition filed pursuant to subsection 1 must contain an assertion of factual innocence under oath by the petitioner and must aver, with supporting affidavits or other credible documents, that:

(a) Newly discovered evidence exists that is specifically identified and, if credible, establishes a bona fide issue of factual innocence;

(b) The newly discovered evidence identified by the petitioner:

(1) Establishes innocence and is material to the case and the determination of factual innocence;

(2) Is not merely cumulative of evidence that was known, is not reliant solely upon recantation of testimony by a witness against the petitioner and is not merely impeachment evidence; and

(3) Is distinguishable from any claims made in any previous petitions;

(c) If some or all of the newly discovered evidence alleged in the petition is a biological specimen, that a genetic marker analysis was performed pursuant to NRS 176.0918, 176.09183 and 176.09187 and the results were favorable to the petitioner; and

(d) When viewed with all other evidence in the case, regardless of whether such evidence was admitted during trial, the newly discovered evidence demonstrates the factual innocence of the petitioner.

3. In addition to the requirements set forth in subsection 2, a petition filed pursuant to subsection 1 must also assert that:

(a) Neither the petitioner nor the petitioner's counsel knew of the newly discovered evidence at the time of trial or sentencing or in time to include the evidence in any previously filed post-trial motion or postconviction petition, and the evidence could not have been discovered by the petitioner or the petitioner's counsel through the exercise of reasonable diligence; or

(b) A court has found ineffective assistance of counsel for failing to exercise reasonable diligence in uncovering the newly discovered evidence.

4. The court shall review the petition and determine whether the petition satisfies the requirements of subsection 2. If the court determines that the petition:

(a) Does not meet the requirements of subsection 2, the court shall dismiss the petition without prejudice, state the basis for the dismissal and send notice of the dismissal to the petitioner, the district attorney and the Attorney General.

(b) Meets the requirements of subsection 2, the court shall determine whether the petition satisfies the requirements of subsection 3. If the court determines that the petition does not meet the requirements of subsection 3, the court may:

(1) Dismiss the petition without prejudice, state the basis for the dismissal and send notice of the dismissal to the petitioner, the district attorney and the Attorney General; or

(2) Waive the requirements of subsection 3 if the court finds the petition should proceed to a hearing and that there is other evidence that could have been discovered through the exercise of reasonable diligence by the petitioner or the petitioner's counsel at trial, and the other evidence:

(I) Was not discovered by the petitioner or the petitioner's counsel;

(II) Is material upon the issue of factual innocence; and

(III) Has never been presented to a court.

5. Any second or subsequent petition filed by a person must be dismissed if the court determines that the petition fails to identify new or different evidence in support of the factual innocence claim or, if new and different grounds are alleged, the court finds that the failure of the petitioner to assert those grounds in a prior petition filed pursuant to this section constituted an abuse of the writ.

6. The court shall provide a written explanation of its order to dismiss or not to dismiss the petition based on the requirements set forth in subsections 2 and 3.

7. A person who has already obtained postconviction relief that vacated or reversed the person's conviction or sentence may also file a petition pursuant to subsection 1 in the same manner and form as described in this section if no retrial or appeal regarding the offense is pending.

8. After a petition is filed pursuant to subsection 1, any prosecuting attorney, law enforcement agency or forensic laboratory that is in possession of any evidence that is the subject of the petition shall preserve such evidence and any information necessary to determine the sufficiency of the chain of custody of such evidence.

9. A petition filed pursuant to subsection 1 must include the underlying criminal case number.

10. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 34.900 to 34.990, inclusive, the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure govern all proceedings concerning a petition filed pursuant to subsection 1.

11. As used in this section:

(a) "Biological specimen" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 176.09112.

(b) "Forensic laboratory" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 176.09117.

(c) "Genetic marker analysis" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 176.09118.

**History.**

2019, ch. 495, § 6, p. 2977.

**Effective Dates**

This section is effective July 1, 2019.

**34.970. Order by court requiring response to petition; contents of order; time for response; reply; consideration of petition by court; hearing on petition; stipulation of factual innocence of petitioner; issuance of order of factual innocence; explanation by court; appeal.**

1. If the court does not dismiss a petition after reviewing the petition in accordance with NRS 34.960, the court shall order the district attorney or the Attorney General to file a response to the petition. The court's order must:

(a) Specify which claims identified in the petition warrant a response from the district attorney or the Attorney General; and

(b) Specify which newly discovered evidence identified in the petition, if credible, might establish a bona fide issue of factual innocence.

2. The district attorney or the Attorney General shall, not later than 120 days after receipt of the court's order requiring a response, or within any additional period the court allows, respond to the petition and serve a copy upon the petitioner and, if the district attorney is responding to the petition, the Attorney General.

3. Not later than 30 days after the date the district attorney or the Attorney General responds to the petition, the petitioner may reply to the response. Not later than 30 days after the expiration of the period during which the petitioner may reply to the response, the court shall consider the petition, any response by the district attorney or the Attorney General and any reply by the petitioner. If the court determines that the petition meets the requirements of NRS 34.960 and that there is a bona fide issue of factual innocence regarding the charges of which the petitioner was convicted, the court shall order a hearing on the petition. If the court does not make such a determination, the court shall enter an order denying the petition. For the purposes of this subsection, a bona fide issue of factual innocence does not exist if the petitioner is merely relitigating facts, issues or evidence presented in a previous proceeding or if the petitioner is unable to identify with sufficient specificity the nature and reliability of the newly discovered evidence that establishes the factual innocence of the petitioner. Unless stipulated to by the parties, the court may not grant a hearing on the petition during any period in which criminal proceedings in the matter are pending before any trial or appellate court.

4. If the court grants a hearing on the petition, the hearing must be held and the final order must be entered not later than 150 days after the expiration of the period during which the petitioner may reply to the response to the petition by the district attorney or the Attorney General pursuant to subsection 3 unless the court determines that additional time is required for

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3778



good cause shown.

5. If the court grants a hearing on the petition, the court shall, upon the request of the petitioner, order the preservation of all material and relevant evidence in the possession or control of this State or any agent thereof during the pendency of the proceeding.

6. If the parties stipulate that the evidence establishes the factual innocence of the petitioner, the court may affirm the factual innocence of the petitioner without holding a hearing. If the prosecuting attorney does not stipulate that the evidence establishes the factual innocence of the petitioner, a determination of factual innocence must not be made by the court without a hearing.

7. If the parties stipulate that the evidence establishes the factual innocence of the petitioner, the prosecuting attorney makes a motion to dismiss the original charges against the petitioner or, after a hearing, the court determines that the petitioner has proven his or her factual innocence by clear and convincing evidence, the court shall:

(a) Vacate the petitioner's conviction and issue an order of factual innocence and exoneration; and

(b) Order the sealing of all documents, papers and exhibits in the person's record, minute book entries and entries on dockets and other documents relating to the case in the custody of such other agencies and officers as are named in the court's order.

8. The court shall provide a written explanation of its determination that the petitioner proved or failed to prove his or her factual innocence by clear and convincing evidence.

9. Any order granting or denying a hearing on a petition pursuant to this section may be appealed by either party.

**History.**

2019, ch. 495, § 7, p. 2979.

**Effective Dates**

This section is effective July 1, 2019.

**34.980. Appointment of counsel.**

If the court grants a hearing on the petition pursuant to NRS 34.970, the court may, after determining whether the petitioner is indigent pursuant to NRS 171.188 and whether counsel was

appointed in the case which resulted in the conviction, appoint counsel for the petitioner.

**History.**

2019, ch. 495, § 8, p. 2981.

**Effective Dates**

This section is effective July 1, 2019.

**34.990. Notice to victim.**

After a petition is filed pursuant to NRS 34.960, if any victim of the crime for which the petitioner was convicted has indicated a desire to be notified regarding any postconviction proceedings, the district attorney shall make reasonable efforts to provide notice to such a victim that the petition has been filed and that indicates the time and place for any hearing that may be held as a result of the petition and the disposition thereof.

**History.**

2019, ch. 495, § 9, p. 2981.

**Effective Dates**

This section is effective July 1, 2019.