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1
      is no report, there's no affidavit, there's no
 2
      summary of their opinions, is there? There's
      nothing on file?
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                    MR. NEWCOMB: No, we do not have
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      that. We have no written or recorded statements.
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 6
                    THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
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                    MR. NEWCOMB: Essentially, that's
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      the argument, that Mr. Baldwin's arrest and his
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      behavior, not only on the individual acts, such as
      the individual charge of the count for conspiracy
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      to commit burglary, but individually and the whole
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12
      represents a separate item for the jury to
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      consider. We would rely on the briefs, but the
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      briefs are exactly what we argued.
15
                    THE COURT: Correct.
16
                    MR. NEWCOMB: If there are any
17
      questions, I'm happy to answer them.
18
                    THE COURT: No. That would be fine.
19
      Thank you. I just wanted to make sure you had a
20
      chance to be heard on those matters.
21
               Mr. Blonigen.
22
                    MR. BLONIGEN: Well, Your Honor,
23
      first, two procedural notes. This Court set a
24
      deadline to notice this stuff. The burglary case
25
      was well known of, it was addressed in their
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request, it was addressed in the Court's order, and the Court made a ruling. We had a pretrial conference concerning these experts. It was agreed they would not be mentioned in opening statement. Now here we are on Wednesday. In addition to the two experts, Your Honor, they are excludable under Sievewright versus State in and of itself because no CVs were released to us until Wednesday, in direct contravention of this Court's order that they be provided by one week before trial.

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More importantly, speaking to these two experts, Judge, their evidence is inadmissible on a couple grounds. First, I think it falls square within the thing you've already ruled on, state of mind. Secondly, Judge, this is profile evidence, which the Wyoming Supreme Court has said neither side can use, repeatedly. In Stevens they said it, in Ryan they said it, and particularly in Gruwell, Judge, 254 P.3d 223, where they specifically said why profile evidence is irrelevant.

Testimony regarding a criminal profile is nothing more than an expert's opinion as to certain characteristics which are common to some

or most of the individuals who commit particular crimes. Evidence of a profile does not meet the relevancy test because the mere fact that the defendant fits the profile does not tend to prove that a particular defendant physically abused a victim, in this case, citing that case from other jurisdictions. Also what was at stake in *Gruwell* was Dr. Denison's proposed evidence that the defendant did not meet the expected characteristics of a child molester, and that was what the Court directly held. So these experts are not admissible on that basis.

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The Court touched on a third thing.

These offers of proof show that's what the evidence is going to be. It's very generalized.

Finally, it's just a backdoor way to get in improper character evidence. Judge, come on, eluding the police is evidence of violence? One can even suggest it's evidence of trying to avoid violence for that matter.

These were all things available, could have been brought to the Court. It seems to me there's a high likelihood that this stuff is not admissible. I don't know how the Court is going to proceed at this point. Finally, Judge, even if

we clear all those hurdles, there is still the Daubert question, which remains very active.

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So as far as the scope of this motion, which seeks an exception to talk about the items in opening statement, Judge, we believe it should be denied. The Court has ruled on this, we had a discussion on the experts right at the pretrial conference, Judge. And where you go beyond this, Judge, though, we believe this evidence as it's been proposed to you is the type of evidence that is clearly inadmissible. So certainly at this time, an exception shouldn't be made to the Court's previous rulings.

Your Honor, at this point in time, the Court's made rulings covering this, and I see no good reason to change them now. We believe the Court should absolutely reject all this evidence as it has in the past. Not on the base -- and if we get to it, Judge, we're going to request a Daubert hearing. This is a very dicey proposition. I mean, what kind of pornography, what conditions, how many times viewed. There's no -- you know, has it been tested, has it been subject to peer review, has it been subject to normal rates of error.

1 And all this, Judge, I would note, could 2 have been avoided if it would have been brought up 3 as the Court directed in its pretrial orders. could have had a pretrial hearing. But the Court 4 5 has ruled. And, Judge, we believe it is absolutely inadmissible evidence; and we certainly 6 7 don't believe the Court should grant an exception 8 to its previous rulings at this time. 9 MR. LOW: Your Honor, if I may. 10 THE COURT: You may --11 MR. LOW: Thank you. We didn't use 12 our 15 yet. 13 THE COURT: -- in rebuttal. 14 MR. LOW: My memory was that I was 15 on the phone, I wasn't here, and you asked me, 16 Mr. Low, are you going to offer the evidence that 17 the police in this case recovered, clear evidence 18 of him viewing child pornography --19 MR. BLONIGEN: Your Honor --20 MR. LOW: -- clear evidence of him viewing animal bestiality and cruelty to animals. 21 2.2 And you asked, Mr. Low, are you going to bring 23 that up, and if so, what are the circumstances. 24 And I believe I said this to you, Judge: 2.5 can tell you the exact reason for and the basis

for, I won't. I'll give you my word. And we've kept that word, both in press and everything else.

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Well, here's what I'd like to say to you on that. I got that information right away. And I got you credible experts who focus in this field. And they rely upon this evidence because it is something they do in their profession with regards to testifying oftentimes for the prosecution.

And when we hear this about, well, it doesn't meet Daubert, I didn't just get somebody to comment on someone else's research. I got the person who conducted the research, who said that the most common predicate or predecessor or indicator for violent activity or violent attitudes and violent, aggressive behavior is people who watch bestiality, and that kid was doing it and a lot of it. If you looked at one of the URLs, the websites, one of the titles said "woman who has sex with a horse and it kills her." I can't think of anything more ugly and disgusting and violent than that, and this is what this guy chooses to put into his brain.

And that, Your Honor, goes right to the point of this case, which is is Baldwin more or

less likely to be aggressive because, you see,
Mr. Blonigen is going to make the argument -- and
this is the key, and it's in his packet that he
was good enough to give me about his opening
statement. He's actually going to say and tell
the jury and try to persuade them that Mr. Baldwin
never punched that windshield.

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evidence or into contention that Mr. Baldwin never hit that -- that windshield -- I mean, that window; and that directly goes against the forensic evidence. That's okay, he can deal with that; but now he's put at issue whether or not Mr. Baldwin was aggressive or not. And the jury has to figure that out, and they're entitled to figure out everything Mr. Baldwin had done in the past that gave us an indication of whether or not he was a violent person. And clearly, according to the experts who do this for a living and have actual research on it, they say yes.

And then number two, with regard to the 18 burglaries, if you read the police report, which we didn't get, so we sent someone down there to get it because I was curious why we didn't get it, and I was just saying, you know, I got a

hunch. And guess what I get when I get it back
Friday? Right in there, the police officer, who
we've subpoenaed, says, Yes, this guy is blowing
down the streets, he turns off his lights because
he's trying to evade us and get away. So now he's
driving at night, and there is oncoming traffic
coming the other way on a two-lane road, one each
direction, and he's going through intersections at
a high rate of speed.

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So what does that tell you? Here's somebody who is willing to risk the life of two other people in his truck and everybody else on the road so he can continue to get away with burglaries. That's a violent crime. That is -- he's actively in a crime trying to run from the cops, and he's willing to risk all our lives to do it.

And by the way, since, again, Mr.

Blonigen is going to put into contention that he never punched the window, it also goes to habit because here's a guy who broke into 18 or more cars that night, and now here he is breaking into another one in this very case. I mean, the similarities are overwhelming. Why isn't the jury entitled to know that this guy acts like this when

confronted in these ways and is prone to violence and aggressive attitudes? And Mr. Blonigen, he asked me to give him any statement that my experts gave to me. He sent over a letter.

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I asked Mr. Newcomb, please look that up, make sure I don't have -- I asked him, Mr.

Newcomb, am I required to have my experts write a report? And he -- he double- and triple-checked.

I said, No mistakes. And I was told, No, they don't have to write a report. I said, Well, I'm under the impression if we have any correspondence relevant to the issues, that I'm supposed to turn that over. Yes. Then I get a letter from Mr.

Blonigen. Said, Well, do I have any? Let me check. I responded to it instantly, and I gave him what I had.

were in court, I'm sorry -- we had that court session, you asked me about it, I said, I'll bring the evidence that I have and the information so you can make a more informed decision because I thought that was more fair to you as opposed to just listening to some lawyer rant and rave about this is what I think they're going to say or this is what I believe they're going to say, and here's

their credentials.

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Mr. Blonigen has all those now, he has the CVs. There's no prejudice. He has their contact information. He even called one of my experts. So where is the prejudice? Where is the hurt? Where is the, Gee, it's not fair or I'm not prepared or what am I going to do? I don't understand it.

I think I'm repeating myself now. I appreciate the time, the extra time you gave me. I'll submit.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much.

Well, just so we're clear, since there's a little bit of confusion at the outset, what I've been looking at is the Defense's Motion for Exception and Offer of Proof that was filed December 11, 2014; I note the State filed a response on that same date; a Defendant's Motion for Exception and Offer of Proof filed December 12, 2014; and a Supplemental Motion for Exception and Offer of Proof filed December 12, 2014. I think that came in two forms, one of which was pretty much illegible, but I think that would be the third matter, this supplemental motion.

As to the first motion, the exception and, I quess, objection was to the Court's order in limine concerning victim character evidence related to his viewing pornographic websites. And I went back and took a close look at this. were some earlier deadlines, but in the order following the July 22, 2014 motion hearing, I reserved ruling on the State's motions in limine; and I specifically said that defendant to specifically identify and give notice of the proposed evidence of the alleged victim's character proposed to be -- proposed for introduction at trial by written notice to be filed with the Court on or before August 15, 2014. There was a filing on August 15 that identified the URL record, but there was no specific identification of the proposed evidence until last Wednesday and Thursday of last week, the week before trial.

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That was the first disclosure of these two experts that we've talked about. There were two very short paragraphs that really give a summary, I guess it would be, of the topics upon which they may be urged to give testimony; but there's no specific identification, no notice to

the State or the Court of the proposed evidence until last week.

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And so I feel that there's been a failure to comply with a clearly established deadline in this case. I also note there was an earlier deadline for all motions to be brought on behalf of the Defense, which was months ago, and would have given the State an opportunity to respond and would have given the Court an opportunity to look at things. In any event, obviously, I entered this order in limine after reviewing everything that had been presented.

Second, while there was mention made of the potential character evidence of Mr. Baldwin viewing pornography and somehow correlating that to a character trait showing that he was either violent or first aggressor, there's been no sufficient showing. Not only the lack of the giving of notice; but there has been no affidavits, no reports, there have been no case law cited that would support this type of 404(a) and 405 evidence. And so the Court was left without any real opposition and clear showing of how this evidence could possibly have application to the defense in this case.

Third, I have to agree with the State that what we're talking about is state-of-mind evidence. That is, what was going through Mr. Baldwin's mind. And the State in this case, early on, filed a motion in limine regarding testimony of mental health experts. I don't believe there was any opposition filed to the motion. There may have been some discussion at hearing concerning the motion and what was requested; but the Court, over four months ago, entered its order granting the motion in limine regarding testimony of mental health experts. That was entered on August 14, 2014. The rulings included the Court's analysis from Duran versus State and Witt versus State.

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And I believe the quote was: Testimony on the accused's state of mind at the time of the violent act, however, would not be helpful to the jury. An expert has no basis for evaluation of the accused's state of mind when he committed the crime, and such testimony would usurp the function of the jury. Testimony on the accused's state of mind at the time of the crime would constitute an opinion on the accused's credibility and guilt because it would be a comment upon what the accused actually believed.

I believe along the way, I noted that that would have application to the victim's state of mind. And I don't know that any authority was cited to me that would indicate that those concerns and that appellate authority would not have application, not only to the accused but to the alleged victim and to the witnesses in this case.

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So based upon that, I made a very specific ruling -- and again, this was over four months ago -- that both parties be and hereby are precluded from introduction of any opinion evidence by any mental health expert at trial on the defendant's, the victim's, or the witness's state of mind. No authority has been cited in these exceptions to change that.

Fourth, even if somehow this watching of pornography was a character trait, I don't know that it would be a pertinent trait of character as required under the rules. And if -- even if it is relevant, my thought is that its probative value is substantially outweighed by the danger for unfair prejudice and confusion of the issues pursuant to Rule 403.

With respect to the other two motions for

exception, I took a close look at those because when I did my analysis, I went through all of the offered matters of concern to Mr. Baldwin's prior criminal past. And I did look -- take a look at the breach of peace, I did look at the burglary offenses, and I also looked, as I recall, at the matter, the battery and interference with peace officer, which I did not grant an order in limine on. I looked at what was identified in the initial notice as Mr. Baldwin's coming uninvited to a party and evaluated those based upon what was of record. And I tried to look at those events and whether they related to a character or trait of character that could be considered to be violent or an incident involving first aggression.

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And in any event, I went through all of that, I looked closely at the offer of proof as to all of these items given the requirements of Holloman versus State, and I also took a look at Braley versus State; and I made the decision that the interference with a peace officer and the battery event met the test and these other matters did not.

And I do not see where anything in the record that I looked at as to the burglary --

1 obviously, there was maybe a flight from arrest or 2 something there that is included in this new 3 filing, and I'll take a look at that tonight; but I don't think it meets the requirements. I noted 4 5 in the Braley case the quote, "A victim's criminal record may be relevant if it illustrates that the 6 7 victim engaged in life-threatening behavior or in 8 behavior which may have resulted in serious bodily 9 harm." Maybe that gives us guidelines as to the 10 type of violence that might fit, and I'll take a 11 look at the other material today. 12 But the bottom line is I see nothing that 13 would have changed any of my rulings, so the 14 previous orders in limine will stand. I will 15 review these additional filings today, tonight, 16 and we'll take those up maybe in the morning 17 tomorrow. 18 So anything else before we have the jury 19 brought in? 20 MR. BLONIGEN: Judge --21 MR. LOW: Yes, Your Honor. 2.2 MR. BLONIGEN: I'm sorry. 23 THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Low. Gο 24 ahead. You go first, Mr. Low. 2.5 MR. LOW: Thank you.

1 One other offer -- and I know what you're 2 going to say, but I got to do it for the record. 3 Since Mr. Baldwin had that illegal pornography on his phone, that means he was in the active 4 5 commission of a crime. And then that, again, is something since it was happening that night and it 6 7 was part of the act that he was involved in, I've 8 heard Mr. Blonigen's office make the same argument 9 as to why evidence about John and -- sorry -- Mr. 10 Knospler and some marijuana consumption as to the reason why it has to come in because it was part 11 of the events. And then since Mr. Baldwin was in 12 13 the active commission of a crime by having illegal 14 pornography on his phone, it should come in for 15 that reason since it happened that night. I'll 16 submit on that. 17 And then I had another matter I wanted to 18 bring to your attention when you're ready. 19 THE COURT: Okay. I'll stand by my 20 prior ruling on the additional matter. 21 Go ahead. 2.2 MR. LOW: Thank you. 23 From Mr. Blonigen, he was kind enough to 24 give me his -- what I believe are PowerPoint 2.5 slides that he believes or that he's going to put

1 in his opening statement. And on page 1, 2, 3 --2 and I'll give this to you so you don't have to 3 listen to me read it. It's on the fourth page here. It's the bottom point. I'll hand it to you 4 5 with your permission. 6

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THE COURT: Sure. That's fine.

MR. LOW: I'm going to object as argumentative as well as just not factual. It's a person trying to represent his opinion as if it's a fact, and it's improper. And so I'm going to ask that that not be permitted to be given to the jury. And so we're clear, it's saying that he's commenting on John Knospler's state of mind and he couldn't form the proper or reasonable intent because he was under the influence. That's not -that's not -- in my opinion not permissible.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much, Counsel.

Mr. Blonigen, anything as to that last objection?

MR. BLONIGEN: Judge, as a summary point of argument, we're going to argue that he was intoxicated, and the evidence will show that. I don't think that's an objectionable phrase. standard is, of course, is you can't put anything on that screen you couldn't say anyway. But that would be a perfectly permissible comment in opening argument, wrapping up the evidence and concluding a point.

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THE COURT: Thank you very much.

Once again, the objection is noted. And the attorneys are held to a very high standard of only making statements on matters they could prove. As I understand it, there is evidence relative to intoxication. I understand the Defense's position that it may slip over into argument, but I don't think it's violative of the general requirements as to openings, so objection is noted and overruled.

Something else, Mr. Blonigen?

MR. BLONIGEN: Just two points to bring up, Judge. And I know you've ruled on this, but our people looked at this, never said this was child pornography. There's a couple age difficult slides, but nothing as David Hulshizer felt he would ever charge anybody on.

Secondly, as to the -- I keep -- you ruled on the 2009 incident involving the fight at the party. I've heard several times the Court state Mr. Baldwin and the Defense say he was

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      convicted of battery. He never was, and he was
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      never charged with battery. And as far as police
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      reports go, they don't implicate him in the
      battery. So the Court has made its ruling, but I
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      want to make that clear for the record.
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                    THE COURT: Thank you. I'll clarify
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      that.
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                    MR. LOW: I need to make the record
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      clear.
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                    THE COURT: I think the incident is
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      identified by date.
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                    MR. BLONIGEN: Yes, sir.
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                    THE COURT: And the other charge
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      that was --
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                    MR. BLONIGEN: It is in the order,
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      too, February 9, 2009, as I recall.
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                    MR. LOW: And may I make the record
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      clear as well?
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                    THE COURT: Sure.
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                    MR. LOW: We were informed by
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      Mr. Blonigen's office that we were not allowed to
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      turn over a very long list of websites because
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      they had been identified as being illegal,
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      underage child pornography, so much so that I
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      wasn't even allowed to take that and give it to my
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experts to look at and determine because I would be committing or the experts would be committing a federal crime of distributing child pornography.

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So if his own office and his own police officers wouldn't allow us to turn it over to experts to determine because they said it's illegal, I don't understand what he's saying to me. So if it's not -- if it wasn't illegal, then why couldn't my experts look at it?

THE COURT: Thank you. I don't know the specific answer to the concern there. But I do know we did a proceeding for a protective order to allow for disclosure within certain parameters and certain requirements, and that discovery went forward in the manner that I think was agreed upon; but if not, it was ordered by the Court, so it's so noted.

Let's have the jury brought in, then, at this time for opening statements. And permission is granted to move the podium, Mr. Blonigen, if you need to.

(The following proceedings were held in open court, in the presence of the jury:)

THE COURT: Please be seated, and

1 court will reconvene with the 13 members of the 2 jury panel having now joined us. Good afternoon, 3 ladies and gentlemen of the jury. When we broke this morning, we were, I quess, right over the 4 5 noon hour. I mentioned that we'd have opening statements by the parties. 6 7 And preliminary to the opening 8 statements, I have four jury instructions I'd like 9 to give to you. These are preliminary 10 instructions, and the copies are being handed to you at this time for you to read along with me. 11 12 There's a requirement under Wyoming law that jury 13 instructions be read in open court, and so we do 14 have to go through the process, and so bear with 15 me if you would. But we have these four preliminary instructions, and I'll start with 16 17 Instruction Number 1. 18 (Jury Instruction Number 1 19 was read in open court.) 20 The second instruction THE COURT: has to do with the note pads and pens that you've 21 2.2 been provided. 23 (Jury instruction Number 2 24 and Jury Instruction Number 3 were read in open 2.5 court.)

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                    THE COURT: I note for you if you
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      served on a civil jury trial, that there is a
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      procedure for questions to be asked in a civil
      trial, but we do not have that apply in this
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      situation in a criminal case. So that's one of
      the reasons that instruction is given to clarify.
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 7
               And finally, Instruction Number 4.
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                            (Jury Instruction Number 4
 9
      was read in open court.)
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                    THE COURT: So I'd ask you to pass
      those copies back, if you would, to the bailiff.
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      These will be given back to you at the end of the
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      case along with additional instructions that will
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      be given before final arguments. Thank you for
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      bearing with me in the process there, and we'll
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      turn to opening statements. Once again, per
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      pretrial order, not more than 60 minutes a side.
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               Mr. Blonigen, opening statement on behalf
19
      of the State of Wyoming.
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                    MR. BLONIGEN: Yes, Your Honor.
      Could I ask you to switch the monitors on?
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                    THE COURT: To number 1?
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                    MR. BLONIGEN:
                                    Thank you.
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                    THE COURT: Do we have it on the
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      jury's monitors? Okay. Thank you.
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MR. BLONIGEN: May it please the Court, Counsel.

THE COURT: Counsel.

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MR. BLONIGEN: On October 3rd, 2013, James Kade Baldwin was 25 years old. It was his birthday that day. Things were going well, he was employed, he had a pocket full of money, and it was his birthday.

So he did what 25-year-old single men often do, he went out to party, and he went out specifically to drink. Kade went out to celebrate his 25th birthday about nine o'clock at night. He'd never see another sunset, he'd never see another sunrise because the defendant shot him through the chest.

You're going to hear a case that just didn't need to be. You're going to hear a case where Mr. Baldwin, obviously intoxicated, simply wanting to get a ride home, went out in the parking lot, absolutely unarmed, absolutely nothing in his hands that could be considered a weapon, and simply went to the wrong car. And the defendant, although he has all sorts of options available to him, you're going to see, without warning, shoots him straight through the chest,

traveling through his heart and his kidney and exiting out his back. All because James Baldwin was a little too drunk to figure out the right car.

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We're going to talk about two different evenings and two different people. One of those people, of course, is Mr. Baldwin. And you're going to hear from multiple witnesses. You're going to hear from many people at the bar. You will hear from his friends, Mr. Syverson and Ms. Sterner, who went out there to the bar with him about 8:30 or nine o'clock that night.

There are some things that all those witnesses will agree on. James Baldwin was extremely intoxicated. Ladies and gentlemen, he drank way too much, but everybody at the bar describes him the same way. Yeah, he drank too much, but he was a happy-go-lucky guy. He didn't have a problem with anybody, didn't have a problem with any of the staff, and stayed there through the evening until just about midnight.

How intoxicated? Well, we know in his autopsy, there was a blood alcohol performed, he was a .208. The simple truth is by the end of the night, Mr. Baldwin wasn't a threat to anybody but

himself. He could hardly walk.

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And you're going to find that he went in and out of the bar that night several times. It was warm, he had smoked cigarettes, those sort of things. And you'll also find that he went out with his friend, Chris Syverson, once in a while.

Now, the good thing about this is it's on tape.

It doesn't have sound to it, but it does have video. And what that video allows you to do is to identify the players we're going to be talking about in this case, including the defendant, and to also breakdown the time somewhat as to when things happened.

The one thing to keep in mind is the detective will tell you is there's about a 20-minute difference between real time and the time stamp, so you'll have to keep that in mind when you watch it; but it's on video. And you're going to see a portion of that video as we go through the trial. And what you see is Mr. Baldwin interacting with everybody. You'll also see the defendant on that film, and you'll see the many things he does.

What was the evening of the defendant?

It was a completely different evening, you'll hear

from the witnesses. Sonny Pilcher will tell you that he arrived about 5:30 p.m. that night at his establishment. He finds the defendant outside in the parking lot. It's the beginning of a major storm, but it's just raining at this time. It's not really snow yet. About 5:30 at night, dancing in the rain, with his shirt off, walking down a railing on the front of the building, and acting very strange. He's moving his car from one spot to another spot to another spot. In fact, it made Mr. Pilcher so nervous, he finally says, Hey, you know, what's going on here? And the defendant says something about, Well, I got to keep an eye on my car.

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And you'll see on the video when he enters about 5:30, he kind of looks through the door and things like this and he goes in. You'll also hear from a number of the people that were working there that night and who were customers there that night that the defendant, again, was acting very unusual and not necessarily aggressive but strange. He gets in arguments with people about what way mountain ranges run. And I mean, a yelling and screaming argument about which way a mountain range runs. He goes in, he goes out.

You'll see that he goes out, he puts on -- he'd go out and he'd put on a coat. He'll come back in, he'll go out, and he'll put on a hat.

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And Mr. Pilcher had warned the help about this guy is acting a little different, so they were keeping an eye on him. They were watching out for him. And Mr. Pilcher continued to have problems -- or left that evening, but he could also watch the live feed. And what we'll know from these people is they can't always say that's the guy, but when you look at the video and compare it to what they're telling you, you can tell who's involved in it, whether it's Mr. Baldwin or whether it's Mr. Knospler.

Now, you know, this goes on for quite a while. He's getting extremely intoxicated. And let me tell you, ladies and gentlemen, we talked about James Baldwin being intoxicated; but this defendant, when we take a sample four and a half hours after the shooting, is still a .13. Still a .13 after four and a half hours. It's been more than six hours since he left the bar and stopped drinking. He's still a .13.

In addition to that, the testing and the other evidence of the case will show that he is

smoking marijuana. So what we have is two highly, highly impaired individuals who were involved in this situation.

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He also gets in trouble with the help throughout the night because he's asking them where he can buy cocaine. And they basically tell him, Look, we don't need that in here. Don't be asking us about buying cocaine. So the description we have of these two gentlemen and the nights they were having is quite different.

between Mr. Baldwin and the defendant. And it occurs roughly, you know, about two hours before the shooting. And we can see in the video that they go into the bathroom about the same time and they come out about the same time, and then they head to the front door. And no animosity between these two people at all. In fact, Mr. Knospler opens the door for Mr. Baldwin to go outside, and they're outside for a few minutes.

Chris Syverson will tell you the man in the hoodie or the gray jacket and the beard, which we will know by the end of the evidence is Mr.

Knospler, is out there; and Mr. Baldwin comes over and says, Hey, you know, this guy wants to smoke

some weed, do you have a lighter. But they never end up going and doing that, and we know because Mr. Baldwin's -- first from the evidence on the video, and secondly, Mr. Baldwin's autopsy showed no drugs at all in his system, just alcohol. So there's a brief contact here, but absolutely no evidence of animosity. None of the witnesses you will hear from inside that place ever describes a single transaction, argument, or anything of the sort between those two individuals, not one.

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So as the night went on, things developed. The defendant is eventually kicked out of the bar. And what happens about a half hour or so after he goes outside with Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Andujar, the bouncer, actually catches him dropping a marijuana cigarette in the bar. And they have had these issues tonight, it's time to go. Okay. Mr. Andujar kicks him out and the defendant goes out. He acts a little strange. He kind of stops in the back door, and he keeps looking inside the door, and he goes out in the parking lot, and he's moved his car yet again.

Now it's facing the doors directly. It's backed in. The engine is running.

\$300 in his pocket, despite the fact he has plenty of money, he can call a taxi, do whatever he wants, he has his cell phone, too; he doesn't do that. What he does is he sits in that car for an hour and a half, backed in, watching the front door.

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In the meantime, Mr. Baldwin has gone back and drank some more. But what's happened is his friend, Ms. Sterner, says, I'm done with this, you need to take me home to her then-boyfriend, Christopher Syverson. So he says, I'm going to take your car, James, and I'll -- we'll be back. I'm going to take her home, and I'll come back to get you. And that's fine with Mr. Baldwin. He's having a good time, he has a pocket full of money. In fact, even after spending all that money tonight, we still find, I think, \$173 in Mr. Baldwin's pocket. So, you know, he's not a man that needs money or a ride or anything like that. He has a ride coming.

Well, what happens is -- all the witnesses will tell you this, is Mr. Baldwin finally gets so drunk that he passes out at the table. I mean, head on the table, not moving.

Okay. Finally, Mr. Andujar says, Okay, time to

go, you know, you're sleeping on the table, it's time to go. I'll get you a taxi. Mr. Baldwin says, insists, No, no, I got a ride coming back. I got a ride coming back. And there's some more discussion at the door. And he says, Oh, my ride is here. This is about a quarter after midnight or so.

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And he staggers out in the parking lot and he makes a really bad mistake. You see, when his friend, Mr. Syverson, and he went there, they had parked about two spaces from where the defendant ends up parking his vehicle. Mr. Baldwin, you can see on the video, is extremely impaired. He's having balance problems. He's not walking real well. He's not talking real well. And he heads to the area after saying, My ride is here, he heads that way.

According to the witnesses, we'll hear the car was backed in, the engine was running.

That seems supported by the physical evidence you'll hear the law enforcement officers talk about. Just a short distance from the door. It's a little over 30 yards. I think it was measured, you'll hear from Mr. Norcross, right at about a hundred feet. Pretty brightly lit parking lot.

It is starting to snow out there. If -- the best view of what this weather is like when this shooting happens is probably Mr. Miller's video. He's the first responding officer. He gets there about ten minutes after the shooting. So when you see the weather on Mr. Miller's video, that will probably give you a pretty good idea of what it looked like in the parking lot. All the witnesses will tell you they had no trouble seeing into that parking lot.

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Here's the problem. This is Mr.

Baldwin's brother's car he was driving that night,

blue four-door Ford. You can see it the next day

when we found it, it was covered with snow from

the snowstorm we had that day. It's a relatively

common car and not very unusual. This is the

defendant's car. It's a Chevy instead of a Ford,

but it's a small four door. And you can see when

the police officer stopped them about ten minutes

later, that the front end is pretty well covered

in snow. Mr. Baldwin staggers towards the blue

vehicle.

This is a picture of the Racks parking lot. It's taken in the daytime at a later day, but its purpose is not to show you that night but

to show you the relationship of things because things are physically in the same place. The front doors can be seen in the building, those two double doors. He is parked almost directly across from there, not quite, about where you see that pickup truck parked in the second picture. It's, as I said, not very far. People have been in and out of there all night.

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There are going to be approximately four witnesses who see, hear, or do not hear parts of this situation. The first is Ervin Andujar. He's the bouncer who's been dealing with these folks most of the night. And he's looking outside and they're kind of laughing, they'll tell you, about this fella going towards the car because they think the young couple that's left before him are out there having fun. So they think it's pretty funny this guy is walking out there, he's going to catch his friends in the backseat of the car or whatever.

But he describes he goes out there and what he sees -- and this is confirmed by the physical evidence at the scene -- is Baldwin goes towards the passenger side door of the vehicle and apparently tries the handle because he doesn't get

in. Goes -- can be seen going around to the other side. And what he's doing, seeing that -- he's kind of leaning into the -- hands on the door sill, lean -- kind of leaning in towards the window like he's trying to talk to him.

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Westy Guill, who was there, will tell you he actually -- Mr. Baldwin kind of knocked on the window, like roll the window down. At that point -- and Amber Hudson also sees a good part of this. And she -- they will all three tell you they never see any violent movement on the part of Mr. Baldwin. The most they see is this little tap on the window. And all of a sudden, though they don't hear anything, Mr. Baldwin falls to the ground. It is only at that point that the car begins to move.

He's -- Mr. Andujar will tell you that he -- the tires slipped a little bit on the snow, but he took off on out of there, like, right away. Ladies and gentlemen, he did what a person who did something wrong would do, he fled. Mr. Knospler fled. Has a cell phone in the car, has a hundred places he could stop, but he fled. And that's what the evidence will show, and it will be uncontradicted.

When they go out there to find him, Mr. Baldwin is down on the ground. He's having trouble breathing. They see blood on the chest, but they never heard anything. So they call it in, and what they told them originally is it's a stabbing. Didn't hear a shot, right? Stabbing. So that was actually the presumption people were working on for a while, that this was a stabbing. Turned out not to be a stabbing. You'll hear these three witnesses tell you they never saw any aggressive movement on the part of Mr. Baldwin, rather he just seemed to be a drunk fella who couldn't, you know, went to the wrong car.

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Now, he is good sized man, he's about six-two, 230. He's good size, no doubt about it. But he's wearing a simple white T-shirt over a pair of jeans. He has no place to hide an object, he has no object in his hand, he has nothing that can be mistaken as a weapon, he has no place he can hide a weapon when he goes out there to that car that night.

They find him, he's been shot. The police immediately begin looking for a vehicle after the defendant flees. Oh, one more witness, there's one more person that you'll see from the

video who has to be in the parking lot when this happens. Now, we understand why the people inside don't hear anything because that music, they'll tell you, is loud, I mean, very, very loud.

Jennifer Cormier. And you'll see her on the video leave with a friend just shortly before Mr.

Baldwin leaves. And you'll hear the story of what she and her friend did. They have to be out there in that parking lot at that time. They didn't hear any shouting or carrying on. They didn't hear a gunshot either. So all these witnesses

will testify to that effect.

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The defendant flees. Mr. Andujar will tell you he tried to yell at him to stop. He wouldn't stop. The window glass is already largely missing. We don't know exactly how much, but most of it. And this is going to be the driver's side window on the Knospler vehicle. At the scene, we'll find about two shovels full of glass on the ground outside. But there's more glass inside, most of it along the driver's seat, you know, right inside the driver's seat, like it just collapsed inward. And if you're familiar with automobile glass and how it breaks into these tiny squares, it often comes out in bigger pieces

then breaks into those little squares. And you'll see that's exactly what's going on here when you see the photographs as well.

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Mr. Knospler takes off. An attempt to locate is put out. And Johnny Taylor, one of the deputies, is responding, and he spots the vehicle. When he spots Mr. Knospler driving that vehicle, Mr. Knospler is driving 50 miles an hour through a construction zone, and he's all over the road. It's wet and slushy at this time, as you'll see in the photographs. Snow is really starting to stick more as we go through the evening.

He follows him. And, you know, to get to where he is going down First and Wolcott here where our stop takes place right by the federal building just down the street here, he goes by the Mills Police Department, he goes by numerous other businesses. He even goes by the turn to the Casper Police Department in this building right over here. Keeps going.

You'll also find that as he fled through that scene, he was attempting to clear a jam that occurred in the firearm so that the firearm would be ready to fire again. He is finally pulled over at about First and Wolcott right around the

corner. And one thing you're going to get an opportunity to hear in just a little bit, and it's a very brief conversation, Mr. Knospler makes several general statements when he's pulled over on the stop. And you'll be able to see it through the videotape camera of Deputy Taylor.

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Deputy Taylor approaches the vehicle, asks him what happened to his window because it's broken out in the middle of a snowstorm. know, anybody would ask that question. What he savs is, Well, I wonder how that happened. And he keeps talking just for a very brief period of time, as you'll see, and they're very general statements. And the defendant does say he was threatened, but he also says something interesting when Mr. Taylor brings up whether there was a fight. He says, There was no altercation. was no altercation. Ten minutes after the stop, that is what the defendant, you'll hear in the evidence, will say to Officer Taylor. secured, and he is taken down to the Sheriff's Office. Of course, it's a very brief drive down here from there.

Why? You know, we don't ask if this is a premeditated case. You heard the judge read the

charge. But Mr. Knospler might have been mad. He might have been annoyed because he was dealing with a drunk individual. Or it may be what he said, something he said to Crystal Mize that night who was working at the bar and who tells us that Mr. Knospler was talking about killing folks, how it would be easy. And then he says to her, Nobody means nothing to me. When we talk about what happened, we got to look at the facts of that night. These are what these witnesses are going to tell you occurred that night.

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Now, as we said, he started moving right away. He didn't stick around for anything. He doesn't take advantage of his opportunities, and that's what ends up happening.

Sorry. We somehow got all the way back.

What ends up happening, then, is that he's taken to the Casper Police Department. And as he's taken to the Casper Police Department -- or excuse me, the Natrona County Sheriff's Office, same building, they begin to work on what happened out there at the scene. And what they eventually determine, although it takes some time because they don't want to move Mr. Baldwin at first because, you know, they don't want to disturb the

evidence; but what we find is that Mr. Baldwin has been shot through the chest. It hits his rib when it enters and comes out down towards the kidney here. One gunshot. And of course, its kills him very quickly. It goes through his heart and kills him very quickly. But you can see there was quite a bit of blood on his shirt.

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About this gunshot wound, we'll hear from the experts that it's what they call an indeterminate or intervening target wound. other words, there are certain physical characteristics we look for in the evidence, and Mr. Norris will talk about this. Guns leave certain materials on a shirt or skin at a certain distance from contact to 6 inches to out to about 18 to 24 inches depending on the firearm. this particular firearm leaves debris about 24 inches out unless there's something in between the muzzle and the target. Then that stuff, of course, goes on that surface. If I shot through this desk, there wouldn't be the same marks because of that. So we're going to hear about that a little bit.

This weapon, as we'll hear about it, is also a very well functioning weapon. But it often

jams if it's, what they call, limp wristed. And that just means it's not held in a steady enough position either because awkward angle or a loose grip on the gun, and it jams. It doesn't cycle the cartridge out. The cartridge gets jammed in here. And that's what happened in this case.

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Carver will testify when he comes on probably
Wednesday that he'd agree with Mr. Norris that
this is a wound of indeterminate range because
really once we get beyond that 24 inches for this
weapon, it could be 2 feet, it could be 20 feet,
they can't tell the difference. That's why they
call it indeterminate range. It was either that
or an intervening target. He will also tell you
the path the bullet took for striking the first
rib and then passing through. And of course, he
looked at the other things on the body as well.

But one of the very interesting things

Mr. Carver or Dr. Carver will tell you about is

that he took microscopic slides of that entry

wound. And what he did is he goes back to what we

were looking at before, and he cuts around that

wound. And what he's going to do -- looking for

is debris on the surface of the wound; and, in

fact, he found what we call a refractile material consistent with glass. And what that really means is that he found glass-like particles on the wound itself, which would indicate, again, that it passed through the window on the way there.

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In fact, if you look through the slides, he'll tell you that you see this nice aquamarine colored stuff kind of like automobile glass, and it's refractile because it reflects light. And that's what Dr. Carver found upon the autopsy. An intervening target -- that would be an intervening target, and we wouldn't be able to tell the distance.

You're going to hear about lots of this car and this glass. And as I said, there's some glass on the outside, substantial amount; there's quite a bit on the inside, too, though.

Automobile glass, if you're familiar with it, it comes out in these cubes. And it will kind of break into a sheet first, and then you got to break it more to break it into the little pieces.

And you'll hear the officers testify that they have to do this at accidents and things sometimes, and it's a very difficult thing to do. You just don't grab something and break a window. In fact,

they use their metal batons to break windows. And many times, they have to hit it several times before they can first, A, shatter it; and then next, B, force out the glass. So this is a very difficult thing to do. Certainly, Mr. Baldwin was never described taking any actions like that in the evidence.

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Now, you're going to hear, it's going to be suggested that he punched out that window. And there are injuries to his hands and contact with glass. But when you remember that, remember two things. First, he is leaning towards the glass when he's shot. And this isn't Hollywood, folks. You don't fly around when you get shot. You pretty much just go down, as the pathologist will tell you. These are extremely minor cuts. And these are the worst of them, actually. It's on his right-hand side, and you can see there's a little cut there. This is after they were cleaned up. They were bleeding, but they're cleaned up so you can see them better. And then some right here.

What you'll notice missing in that

photograph -- and think about punching

something -- nothing here, nothing here. This big

old knuckle here, it's off to the side. What hits first if you punch something with that knuckle?

That big old knuckle.

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It'll be alleged that this shows somehow that this fella punched through this window. not going to match the forensic evidence; it's not going to match what was seen by the bar people. But he has another little cut, you can see it just at the wrist there. I mean, very small. He has one very little one about the same size here, and he has some scratches running this way up by his shoulder. But large stretches of his arms, bottoms of his arms, there's no nicks or cuts at all. So, you know, the evidence will show that they're very superficial. There's no broken There's some light bruising, there is some slight bleeding, but certainly not the kind of injuries you would expect if one, especially with a .21, could even begin to punch through the So we need to be aware of all that.

There's going to be a reconstruction

you'll hear about, I suspect. But keep in mind

something about reconstructions. They come up

with different scenarios, and that's just it.

There could be multiple scenarios. You're going

to find that some facts were assumed in that that should not have been assumed. You're going to find that some facts were ignored that should not have been ignored. And you're going to find that if you change those facts just the tiniest bit, they will give you a scenario that very much marks and follows what the eyewitnesses told you.

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There's no evidence of a struggle on either person other than these things. Defendant [sic] James Baldwin's fingernails were even cut off, tested for DNA. None of Mr. Knospler's DNA under his fingernails. The defendant, when he was arrested, as you can see looked quite different that day. He had on this clothing that many of the witnesses will identify. There were no injuries associated with this event found on the defendant. He does have like one little hangnail thing on his finger, but it appears to be older, and you'll be able to see it in the photos that are submitted; but no injuries whatsoever. have a little bit of glass on him from where that glass fell in, probably after Mr. Baldwin fell into it on his way down, but that's it. No real injuries.

But he has the clothing on he had on at

that time. Where was the gun found? Gun is found right next to him in the front seat. It is sitting in a backpack that is open. It is jammed. You'll see that the -- it's stovepiped, as they call it. It appears that it's been attempted to be cleared, as I said. And it also appears that there's two extra loaded clips of ammunition in the backpack. And so in this little car, he's in the driver's seat, it's right there in the front seat. It's not something you got to get out of the glove box, it's not something you have to get out. You have to unzip a backpack, which would tell us that in all likelihood, he had it out at the time Mr. Baldwin approached the car.

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You know, he had a hundred different options, you'll see in the evidence. He could have driven off. He could have warned the guy away, Hey buddy, get away from the car. He could have showed him the gun and said, Get away from the car. He could have driven away. He never took advantage of any of those situations in this situation at all. He shot him through the chest.

The interesting thing about the clothing, as you'll note, is this gray jacket. Now, this gray jacket, if you think about it, he was wearing

this at the time of the event. The left side will be the one that's closest to the window. That will be the one that presents itself on the driver's side window.

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What you'll find, ladies and gentlemen, despite the bleeding arm, despite the bloody chest, there is not one drop of James Baldwin's blood on that jacket or in that car. And if there indeed is a struggle, even though the defendant says there is no altercation, how in the world does that occur? The absence of the DNA will tell you as much as the presence of a DNA. In this instance, it is absolutely unthinkable that that could have occurred, that there could have been a struggle inside of that car, and none of these things could have happened.

In addition, there's gunshot residue around the inside perimeter of the driver's side window and, of course, on Mr. Knospler's hands; but that's really not in question. Everybody acknowledges he fired that gun.

It's not that the lab just looked at a few places either. You will hear testimony from Leah Innocci and Jennifer Brammeier from the Wyoming State Crime Lab that they tested this coat

extensively. Each of the marks you see, those little circles, those little dots, are all places they tested. They will tell you that they looked for stains so small that you could only see some of them under the microscope. That's how small they were. Something I think like over 37 sites they tested, none of them giving any indication of James Baldwin's blood. The only blood they found was clear down on the hem there where you see the number nine. And there's a tiny, tiny spot, and that's Mr. Knospler's blood. Don't know if it's from this event or not. There were no injuries, so it wouldn't seem so, but it's his jacket so it's not surprising to find his DNA on his jacket.

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But if there's an altercation in that car, ladies and gentlemen, how come none of the eyewitnesses see it, how come it's not showing up in the forensic evidence? Mr. Knospler himself has no damage from glass. He does have a few glass particles on him when he's taken into custody. You combine that evidence with the evidence of Dr. Carver, who tells you that there is bullet -- blood on the -- or excuse me, glass on the entry wound, and it's a compelling case that he certainly was not shot until that car

went -- he was shot through the car window. Every single piece of evidence points to that. It's contained in the initial investigation.

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The defendant is well versed in firearms. This is a well maintained firearm. It's a very expensive model 1911. It does have issues, as I said, as most 1911s will, they'll tell you in the evidence, with this jamming business; but that is what's going on here.

When we look at the gunshot residue,

Jennifer Malone, again, what do they tell you?

Again, Dr. Carver, who we believe's microscopic evidence will not be seriously questioned. We take all these and we add them up, and we know what we saw. We saw the same thing that those folks at the bar saw, and the defendant telling us there is no altercation. We have to look at that day and look at what happened. Of course, we have to look at all the evidence because sometimes you can look at one piece of evidence and say, Yeah, yeah; but then you look at another piece of evidence and you say, No, not quite.

But what we'll have when we combine this, ladies and gentlemen, is a group of people who tell you that James Baldwin did nothing aggressive

that night, has no injuries that suggest he was in an altercation, that the defendant made light of the altercation when he was stopped by the police, and you'll get a chance to watch that video. We have a person who wants us to believe that even though he's extremely intoxicated, he's just making decisions left and right, who hung out at a bar for an hour and a half, shot a man who came out in the parking lot, a man he was willing to go smoke weed with earlier, but now somehow is some great threat and danger.

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Simple truth will show that two highly impaired individuals made bad decisions that night. Mr. Baldwin's bad decision was going to the wrong car. The defendant's bad decision was killing another man. The two do not compare.

When you add up all the evidence that you will see here in the coming week and you compare it to the legal standards the judge will give you at the end of the case, it's clear this defendant was not justified in shooting James Baldwin. There was no need for James Baldwin to die. And that's what the law requires is a need, a necessity, as it's defined in the law of self-defense. You can't answer a drunken man's attempt to open your car

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      door with a gun blast to the chest.
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               And at the end of this case, ladies and
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      gentlemen, we will ask that you take all the
      evidence into consideration and hold the defendant
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      responsible for what he did that night when he
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      took James Kade Baldwin's life for next to
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      nothing. Thank you.
                    THE COURT: Thank you, Counsel.
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               Opening statement on behalf of the
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      Defense, Mr. Low.
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                    MR. LOW: Yes, Your Honor.
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      you. Madame Clerk, do I -- how do I -- the judge
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      has it, thank you.
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                     THE COURT: From the computer in the
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      back table, is that what you're asking?
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                    MR. LOW: Yes, how to turn that one
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      on back there.
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                    THE COURT: Yes, sir.
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                    MR. LOW: Thank you.
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                    THE COURT: Make sure we have the
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      proper connection here.
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                    MR. LOW: Is that all right with you
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      if I put that over there?
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                     THE COURT REPORTER: (Nodded.)
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                     THE COURT: Why don't we do this.
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It was a close call whether to take the afternoon break, but let's go ahead and take a 15-minute break and give us a chance to make sure everything is set up right.

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Ladies and gentlemen, as we break, I want to advise you of these rules or admonitions. I already sort of gave them to you before. But I would remind you not to discuss the case with anyone, and that includes with one another, and not to permit anyone to discuss the case with you; to not form or express any opinion on the case until you've heard all the evidence and the case is submitted to you; to not try to learn anything about the case from outside the courtroom; and to avoid all publicity and accounts there may be in the news media. If you keep those rules in mind, we'll go ahead and take our break at this time, and we'll reconvene about 3:25. Court will stand in recess until then.

 $\mbox{(At 3:08 p.m., a recess was} \\ \mbox{taken until 3:24 p.m.)}$

MR. BLONIGEN: Your Honor, could we approach briefly before jury is brought in? Oh, they're coming in.

THE COURT: I believe we have

everybody. Thank you very much. Please be seated. Court will reconvene after the afternoon break, and the Court would note the presence of the 13 members of the jury panel, counsel for the State of Wyoming, and counsel for the Defense.

Opening statement on behalf of the defendant, Mr. Low. You may proceed when ready.

MR. LOW: Thank you, Your Honor.

Appreciate that very much.

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So I was asking myself during Mr.

Blonigen's opening statement what am I feeling right now, how does that make me feel. I heard myself saying, Sounds pretty bad. Couldn't you feel it? I mean, if what he's saying is fact, not opinion dressed up to look like fact. You know, you've seen people represent their opinions like they're facts. If what he said was really true and it wasn't argumentative, I asked myself, Well, why are we even here for a trial, then, because what's the issue and what's all the fuss going to be about?

What do y'all think? Do we just go home, just leave it like that? Does that feel right to you right now? I was writing on a brand new pad of paper here. Where did I put that thing? Well,

I guess it disappeared. Anyway, it was a brand new pad of paper. And I was writing down the points that I heard, and I was saying to myself, Man, either I read the wrong file or I'm missing facts. And I started questioning, like, Did I miss something?

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I'll give you an example. What's the first thing that you heard Mr. Blonigen tell you right before you -- the start of his opening statement, very first thing. Do you remember? There was a lot of material, you may not. I wrote it down, I remember. He says that it was October the 3rd, 2013, last year, about a year ago. October the 3rd, 2013. And then he said to you that James Kade Baldwin was 25 years old and celebrating his 25th birthday. Every single thing I read, every place I read, and all the detailed reports from the coroner, from the police department, and everything else said that James Baldwin was there, his friends as well and the text messages, he was there celebrating his 24th birthday. And he was actually born, according to the paperwork, on October the 3rd, 1989. doesn't even have his birthday right or how old he was.

But look, let's not nitpick because who cares, right? Not that his birthday is not important, that's not what I mean; but here's what I do mean, and this is real important: devil's in the details. Devil's in the details. And I'm going to count on you to use an analytical, scientific, inquisitive, skeptical, oh, I'm not just taking that, I want science, not argument, facts, because that's going to make all the difference. Remember I said that. You can write it down if you like. Remember how that made you feel to hear that from me. I'll tell you why.

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This is probably one of the most persuasive facts in the case for me, and it's almost a nonfact. You see, the police -- and Detective Ellis, he's a good man. I've heard some good things about Detective Ellis before today. I heard some more from y'all today as well. And he's earned those things and his family as well. He wanted to know how this thing happened. He wanted to know, with his inquisitive mind, how things happen. And he and the district attorney on the case at the time, Joshua Stensaas, who was also at the scene of the accident or the shooting, they wanted to figure it out because there was

something that bothered them. Something didn't add up.

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You see, they found virtually all of the glass, if you say most of the glass, inside the car; right? I remember Detective Ellis telling us earlier, on another occasion, that they actually found a good amount of -- let's be accurate -they found some of the glass from the driver's door window not only in the driver's seat, remember, it was all the way over in the passenger's seat, a good amount. I don't mean one or two crumbs. This glass traveled so far, it actually ended up in the passenger's side door pocket. It's all across the windshield -- I'm sorry, the windshield -- the dash, you know, the dash, that you got the gauges here and stuff and you got the -- the dash, you got the windshield there, it's all over there. It's in the backseat on both sides.

And so think about it. If he got shot through the window, how would that glass get all over the car like that? Good detective wanted to know the answer to that, and he's a good one. And so they decided that they were going to hire an expert, a guy who's trained in this, a guy who has

dedicated his life and his education and his experience and his training to figuring these things out. He's an engineer. Well, guess what else he is? He is former law enforcement, 25 years. His name is John Daily, and he now trains virtually all the officers here in this state on how to do accident reconstructions, accidents, all the way through crime scenes, as well as across the country.

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More importantly, this gentleman, John Daily, has been hired by Mr. Blonigen's office on many occasions to do this for him. See, they think quite a bit of him. They rely on him a lot for a long time. Since before 1999, John Daily has been doing accident reconstruction of crime scenes for them and telling them how things go.

Guess who was not asked to come to this trial. Anybody got a guess? It's Officer John Daily. I'm sorry, retired Officer John Daily. But I called him up, and I asked if he would be willing to accept my subpoena and if he'd come testify on behalf of us. I haven't paid him a nickel. See, he completed a complete investigation. He went out to the scene. Mr. Blonigen didn't. He went into the stall, if you

will, or the house where John's car was stored, and he did a complete reenactment with all the scientific evidence available to him.

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And guess what he came up with? That

Alec -- I'm sorry, I almost said the actor's

name -- that James Baldwin, on that night, based

on the science and the forensic evidence

available, went out and punched that window out

and then went inside of the vehicle, assaulting

John Knospler. And he could prove it.

And here is the key, the fact that I didn't understand when I first read Mr. Daily's report, and then I had to read the whole thing to get it. There's one piece of evidence that, well, you didn't hear in the first opening statement; and I want to make sure you get it: that they found a bullet dent. All right. Who cares? So what? What does that mean?

We've got pictures, and I'll get one for you, get it up in a second, alongside, Mr.

Knospler. You pronounce it, by the way, Knospler,

K-N-O-S-P-L-E-R. I'm probably still saying it

wrong. His dad is in the front row, he's a former highly decorated Army soldier, so I better watch how I say that.

But John's car is parked facing the bar, and there's a truck right alongside. Nobody in it. And they looked on the side of that truck because when they had Mr. Baldwin there, they saw the hole where the bullet went in, and they found the hole where the bullet went out, so they know it's not in the body. And they always want to find the bullet, so they start looking around. Lots of snow on the ground. They get the metal detectors out there, and they don't find it.

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But based on where he would have been standing and the footprints in the snow, guess what they had to do? They just looked behind them, and guess what's right there in the side of that truck? Yeah, a dent. Just like a bullet. It didn't go in and penetrate, but it put a real nice dent in there. They got a hold of the driver the next day and they asked him about it. They said, You ever seen that dent before?

He said, Oh no. That's brand new. I did not have that yesterday.

Who cares? Why is that important?

Simple. What they did is they measured how high it was, distance this way from the car, GPS position where the truck is at, GPS position where

Mr. Knospler's car was at, and they figure out from the footprints where Mr. Baldwin is, and guess what they figure out? That that dent came because Mr. Baldwin was bent over and the bullet went straight in here and came straight out his back. They said it was a straight line right through him and hit that truck. Well, that's important because now you get -- you get a trajectory, and you get two lines.

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Guess what they could figure out? Not only where everybody was standing, but where they were -- and this is important because he did this reenactment and you had the angles, the measurements, the rod, you got all these pictures. You're going to hear from them. You're going to get to see him. And after he went through absolutely everything, he says he's convinced he was inside that car -- "he," Mr. Baldwin -- when he got shot. And why is that important? Facts are going to tell you because there's no glass there. That's right. Where is the glass at?

It's broken all inside the car.

He'll tell you, Well, could that glass have been broken from a gunshot and then all that glass blew back the other way, the opposite

direction the bullet is traveling? And he's, like, Absolutely not. Not only does that defy physics, that's just ridiculous. The only way you could blow glass from this side of the car all the way over there is by serious force from the outside, from the outside.

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Credible. His witness. And I got to work with him, and I've asked him to come talk to you so you don't just have to take some lawyer's word for it. But there's a whole lot more.

May I? On that evening, John Knospler is out here because since 2005 and 6, since that time period, he and his family, his daddy and his brother, been coming out here to enjoy a nice piece of property. There's a nice lady, she's been here forever, she's lives out in Lusk, and she invited them to come out here to her property.

You see, John's brother and John are both United States Marines. His brother was in the Battle of Fallujah, which you may have heard about as some of the worst fighting the Marine Corps has seen since the Battle of Huê -- that's a city in Vietnam -- or Iwo Jima. The hand-to-hand combat and the close quarters fighting that those young men and some women endured was, like they said,

the worst they've seen in a long time.

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John wasn't there for that battle, but his brother was. And during the battle, some of his buddies were in trouble, they were getting pinned down and shot. He ran up and tried to save them and the insurgents, the Jihads, they threw some grenades down there and they blew up, and they blew off the top of the roof of his mouth and his jaw. It was an open wound to his face. They hauled him off and stitched him back together. He was over at Bethesda, and they did the best they could trying to save his life. For 30 days, he wasn't allowed to be conscious for 30 days, and that's how they treated him.

Well, the short version is that President Bush comes out there and shakes his hand. Can you put that picture up there for me of that?

President Bush comes out and shakes his hand. And John Knospler -- I'm sorry, Jacob Knospler is laying there in bed, and Newsweek does a big article about it. His baby, his brand new baby, first time he ever saw it, that disfigured face is laying there next to him.

And a gal by the name of Ria, I want to make sure I say this right, she's got a good

German name, Engebretsen, Ria Engebretsen, she's out there at Lusk, been here forever, big rancher out there, is so taken with the story and with Jacob and what he went through, that she invites him to come out to her land for solace, R and R, and recovery. And as a result, Jacob brings his brother, John Knospler, right there, and his daddy.

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They all hunt -- they all did hunt. They're from Pennsylvania. And they're all military, they're a very patriotic family. John joined the Marine Corps in 19 -- or in 2000, before 911. When that happened and that came down, he was an infantry person in the United States Marine Corps and decided, you know what? Ι want to do more. I can do more. And John says, I want to join Recon. That's -- at that time, Marine Corps' elite fighting force. They get the most training, and it is the hardest and, of course, the most physical commitment and mental commitment. And you don't just show up and say, it's me, you got to try out for that; and he does. He does very well.

John gets two tours to Iraq, two combat tours. And he's decorated for his service and

things that he did and people he fought for, his brothers and sisters. John gets out of the Marine Corps, honorably, 2008, and the government says, We need to keep you. We want you. You see, John had not only been a Marine Corps Recon at that time, but they then put him in the Marine Corps' brand new unit called MARSOC, Marine Special Operations Company. It's equivalent to Navy Seals, Seal Team 6. These guys are the best trained in the world, and he's one of their top guys.

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And they say, Look, we don't want all that experience and talent going to waste, so we'd like to have you come work for the government here, state department and a few other government agencies. And his job was to train CIA members and other people like that on their missions before they would go and conduct them overseas. His job was to make realistic scenarios so they could practice here so they wouldn't make mistakes over there. And that was the guy they relied upon to do all this for them. That's how much they relied on him, that's how much they trusted and depended on him. Top secret security clearance. This is not some whacked out, crazy lunatic. This

is one of the coolest, calmest people you'll meet.

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He then served in places like Sudan, south Sudan, Somalia. As one person will tell you, a place they consider the most dangerous and violent place in the world beyond Iraq and Afghanistan, Mogadishu. What you're also going to hear is that John, at that point wearing civilian clothes and out training the different troops teaching them how to defend themselves and how to conduct a military operation, legitimate ones for the government against the rebels, would walk and go with them and wouldn't take a gun, wouldn't take a gun.

So he came out here and he's here in 2013. You see, John did that job for about five years, and he got pretty hurt. He got his arm broke so bad and in such a rotten place that when it broke, he kind of broke it at an angle. And it shifted up like this, and he couldn't get it fixed there. And he had to finish out his contract where he was out there in the bush, and the people relying on him, so he just let it grow back the way it wanted to, said, I can get surgery on it later. Came back to the United States, they cut it open and put it back together. Well, it took

about a year of surgery and rehab, so from 2012 to 2013, John's rehabbing and going to college, trying to get his degree.

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And he comes out here in October, and he's going to be out here for two weeks with his daddy and his brother. John comes up, and he doesn't shoot the deer or the elk. He walks the land. Quiet and solitude. He likes the peace.

In October last year, he's done that for about two days and decided to come into Casper. Got himself a steak. Right around -- depending on the video and what you see, it looks like he gets to this place called Racks, and he gets there right around 5:30 p.m. 5:30. And you'll see that from the video camera, he walks in the bar, looks around. He's got his shirt on and walks a small distance. And he's in there I believe all of about one minute. Yeah, just over a minute, just over 60 seconds, and he goes out to the car, comes back two minutes later, I believe, and now he has pants on and a jacket so he stays warm. Walks across, sits on the other end of the bar. And there he ordered some drinks, and he begins his evening. That's John.

Well, later that evening, guy by the name

of James Baldwin texts his friend Kara. He says,
Hey, it's my birthday today. And she's, like, Oh,
well happy birthday, I forgot or yeah, it's your
birthday, I meant to say something.

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Well, I'd like to go do something for my birthday. How about we go out and -- forgive the word, but she'll tell you and this is her word, not mine, she'll tell you he said, Let's go out and look at some titties. I guess what he meant was he wanted to go to a local strip club here called Racks, and he's asking her to go.

And she says, Well, I've got a boyfriend, words to that effect, and I gotta ask Chris, but I'm broke. And he says, Oh, well I'm going to pay then. I want to celebrate my birthday and will you go with me.

Well -- she says, Well, let's get us a baby-sitter, then, for my boy -- or I think it's a boy, but my child. Let's get us a baby-sitter, let me call Chris and see if -- that's her boyfriend -- see if he wants to go, and we'll see if we can work it out. The short version is that she comes home, and he was there waiting for her already. And I guess they used to be roommates. And they eventually get in his car, and they drop

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      off the child and they get Chris and all go to
 2
      Racks. And they get there about 8:30.
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               And Tim, if you would, I'd like to show
      them Mr. Baldwin's car, if you can, that they all
 4
      drove there in.
 5
               All right. That's what it looked like
 6
 7
      parked on the street. I'll tell you how it got
 8
      there in a little bit, part of the story, but
 9
      that's his car.
10
               Go to the next one, please, if you would,
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      Grant.
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               Are we able to turn those lights off over
13
      there at all or do they have to stay on? Would
14
      that increase resolution at all?
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                     THE COURT: Just for a short period
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      is fine.
17
                    MR. LOW: Thank you. Appreciate
18
      that.
19
               There's the back end, the license plate.
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      Go to the next one, if you would, please.
               There's the side view.
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               Next one, please.
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               There's the front seat. You note that's
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      black interior. That's going to be significant in
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a minute.

1	Next one, please.
2	Okay. Close-up, same thing.
3	Next one.
4	That's looking into the backseat.
5	Next one, please.
6	I think that's the same one. Next one.
7	Seen that. You can just close them when
8	we're done with them. Next one, please.
9	That's the floorboard in the backseat.
10	Next one, please.
11	There's the other side of the backseat.
12	That's also the backseat. That's the car that the
13	three of them drove to Racks in that night.
14	Now, we're going to take a quick look at
15	the car that John Knospler went in. I'm sorry,
16	that's the trunk of Mr. Baldwin's car. That's the
17	last picture right there. All right.
18	Can we go to John's car now, please.
19	There's his car parked on the side of the
20	road shortly after he's stopped. There's the
21	window. Take a look at that. You'll note the
22	glass around the edges. I'm going to get to that
23	in just a second.
24	Next one, please. Next one, please.
25	That gives you an idea how much snow was

on it.

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Next, please.

There's the front seat. Now, here's the glass I told you about. Look at the amount of glass on the floor. Look at the amount of glass on the seat.

Next one, please.

There's a better angle. Look at the glass inside there on the side of the seat. That brown hat is the hat that John had on that night. You'll find out, you'll see it in the video, he went out to the car at one point and put that hat on, so he was wearing it that evening.

There's the upper sill. You'll note the glass, not only on the far left, forgive me here, but all the way across the top all the way over here.

Oh, and freeze that for a second.

You see this right here? That looks like a pill bottle, right? They took that pill bottle and they tested it and -- there was nothing inside of it, but they tested it, and they said that there was marijuana residue in it. You need to know that. That's John's car, that's a pill bottle, and it had marijuana residue, no marijuana

1 in it.

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2 Can you go to the next one, please.

Again, there's the backpack you heard about. You see the glass on the dash again on the top. See it all over the bag here, you see it even in the seat here. You see it in the center console here and all over here.

Next one, please.

Floorboard again.

Next one, please.

This is the backseat. Worth noting, let's take a look. In the backseat, what do we have? This is a plastic container having water bottles, you know, the individual water bottles you get when you go buy a thing of water bottles. These are all waters. This is a towel, and that's an unopened case of water.

Next picture, please.

That's John's trunk. Got a blanket laid out, all his clothes are neatly folded, stacked.

That's the way we're taught in the Marine Corps.

If you're going to have clothes, you're going to keep them folded, same size, same thickness.

You're going to fail inspection on that one, John.

They're not square. Those are your habits that

you get taught in the training. Here's the passenger side. Note the glass on the floor.

Freeze right there.

This is the passenger side door pocket.

It sits below the seat itself, and it has glass in it.

Next slide.

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Now, here's my favorite fact. This -- what you're looking at -- and I'm sorry because the picture is sideways and it shouldn't be, so I'm going to draw it for you.

I'm going to sit inside of John's car right now, and we're going to sit -- leave it there, please. And we're going to sit in the driver's seat or you can sit in the passenger's seat and look over at the driver's window, okay. And as you look at the driver's window, it looks like this. Okay.

And what you have over here, and you've all seen it in your cars, this is the frame, that solid part. You know, the window, the glass comes up into it, and it holds up the roof of the car. Are you with me so far? And then over here -- I'm not a very good artist, so forgive me -- this is the windshield over here. That's the front

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windshield coming this way and the dash. There is
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      that pillar that holds the roof up and makes the
 3
      union between the side window and the front
      windshield. Just so I can orient you, this is the
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 5
      front windshield up here. The picture is sideways
      so forgive me. This ought to be standing up.
 6
 7
      That's my mistake.
 8
               But what I want you to look at is see
 9
      those flecks, see those spots? See what looks
10
      like spatter on the gray? That's blood.
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                    MR. BLONIGEN: Your Honor, I'm going
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      to object to that. Counsel knows that was tested
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      by the Wyoming State Crime Lab and was not blood.
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                    MR. LOW: Sorry, I disagree with
15
      that.
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                    THE COURT: Okay. We've got,
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      obviously, a factual dispute. We'll have to, as I
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      noted in my preliminary instruction, the
19
      statements of the attorneys are not evidence, and
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      that will be for you to hear. But obviously,
      we've got a contest as to that factual matter, so
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      it's noted. You may proceed, Counsel.
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                    MR. LOW: But remember I said that,
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      and here's why. If I've made a mistake, then I'm
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      going to embrace it. I've made more mistakes than
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anybody I've ever met. But we are getting to the language -- and I'm glad that got pointed out.

When we get to the expert who tested it, let's be real careful and listen to what it is they actually have to say about it, what they say it is

and what it's not. Devil's in the details.

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I'll just put this up here so you can get a better view. Again, it's sideways, so forgive me. But this is a picture of all the different markings that were there. And they put the yellow tabs on there. I threw that up there so you could see it better. And they have those up there so that they can, for the camera, pinpoint all the spots that they saw; and they wanted to try and figure out what those things were.

And you'll see some other pictures later where you'll see how they do the test. They take a little vial and they pull it apart. It's got a little sponge on it, and they dab it on each one of those spots and see if they can lift it off, and they put it back in the vial, and they send it off. That's what those marks are, so that they can mark where they dabbed and so forth.

But now let's look at what's not there.

Can you go to the window sill? Can you go back? It's okay. When you get a chance, find me the one of the inside door, of the driver's door. It's a couple back, and we'll go back there and look in a second.

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I'm going to explain this later, but I want you to hold on to this as best you can. At no point did they find any blood pooled on the inside of the car. Let me be clear on what I mean by that.

Here's the door right down like this, okay. We got a handle over here somewhere, and here's the sill and door pocket over here and an armrest.

Y'all see that okay? What was not there, nowhere there, is that there's no blood dripping down here. There's no pools anywhere here or here or here. Nowhere. None. Very important. Down here on the floor, no blood pooled whatsoever. None.

You're, like, so what, Mr. Low. Let's

Madame Clerk, thank you.

get to the so what.

Here's the door I'm telling you about.

No blood anywhere, pooling, gushing out, spurting out, dripping down, coagulating, nothing, nowhere.

Gray interior by the way, not black.

Madame Clerk, may I borrow this water bottle? Would that be okay? Here's why, again, Officer Daily -- sorry, retired Officer Daily, their expert for their office for years, is so important. When we all heard that Mr. Blonigen said that Mr. Baldwin was leaning on the window and leaning on the sill and then he got shot through the glass and then he fell into the car, do you remember hearing him say that? Remember Do you realize that that is the very first time in the history of this case that anybody has ever said that happened? And here's the key where that's so important. Do you realize not a single one of his experts will tell you that's what happened? Nobody.

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And that's his proof. You see, he can't argue it. Argument don't equal facts in this case. You're supposed to have science. But here's why we asked Officer -- sorry, retired Officer John Daily that question because maybe it happened. Let's find out. Hey, if I'm leaning here on the car like this, leaning on it, and I get shot, and the shot causes me to collapse, am I going to fall inside the car? Who here thinks that's going to happen?

Let's do a little physics experiment, and this will clear it up for you so you don't have to take my word for it. Which way does gravity pull? Every time, right? So let's check it out. The experts in science and physics will tell you that gravity is going to pull you one way, if you actually collapse. And if you're leaning on the car and your center of gravity is right about here -- and I'll do it this way, your chest is, anywhere here, and all of a sudden you drop, what's going to give out on me first? My knees, right?

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If I'm going to collapse, my legs aren't going to stay straight because the only way that works is if my legs and the muscles are contracting and they're solid. If I'm going to collapse, everything is going. The only way his makes sense is if my arms collapse but my legs stay straight. That doesn't happen. The medical experts, the doctors, the coroner is going to even tell you that. If I collapse, guess where I'm going? Straight down.

Yeah, that's right, it defies physics, logic, common sense, anything else you can think of to suggest that that man fell into the window.

That's ridiculous. But there's more. This is my favorite. And it's, again, stuff you didn't hear in the opening. This is critical. He's going to tell you -- can you bring up that picture of the arm -- this is going to be -- I want to be fair to everybody. I'm going to show a picture of an arm. And I don't want to hurt anybody's feelings, and we may have some people here who don't want to see it, so I'm just going to show an arm.

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On the arm, you're going to see cuts.

The resolution is not real good because of the light, but I can point it out. You can probably see it better on your monitor. You'll get to see them better with other pictures we have, and you get to hold them in your hands. You got some here, but the major ones or the significant ones with blood are here, as you can see, and up on the hand; and we'll get you those in a minute. That's the right arm. And as you will also find out, it didn't just get up the right arm, it's all the way almost up here on the shoulder. You'll get to see some pictures of that.

But here's the key. Guess what is not on the left arm? That's right. Not a single scratch. I don't understand. I mean, if we got

our arms on the window sill and suddenly now physics ceased to exist in this one spot in this one place in time only and somehow I'm going to go through the window, even though gravity never pushes you forward, that's momentum, why aren't both my arms cut? That don't make any sense. And if I'm on the window and my hands are on the sill like this, how are my knuckles getting all cut up and bruised? That don't make any sense.

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Oh, I got another one. Remember the picture I showed you with all the glass on the window sill? Maybe Grant could find that. But if you have glass, and you do, all throughout there, it crumbles, then when I fall into the car and I'm on the window sill, even though it again defies physics, wouldn't my chest get cut up? I mean, that's where most of the weight is, isn't it? Can you imagine that with -- this kid is six-three, 240 pounds, and he supposedly falls into the window, and there's not a single scratch anywhere on his chest, yet there's glass there.

Things that make you go hmm. Devil's in the details. And if you look at it the other way, like the good Detective Ellis did, you have the straight line here of the window, that's this part

here, standing on the outside; but on his left side, you have this part of the window. It's shorter, it's lower.

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Show that picture with the glass on this side on the curved part of the window. It's the next one back. Give him a second. Grant's good at this. He came in and saved us today because we had a technical meltdown.

See the glass up here, ladies and gentlemen? See it kind of broken out here?

Here's the stuff on the sill. See that up there?

Remember, this is a big boy. That's lower and closer to his left shoulder. How come there's not a single mark on his left arm? Hmm. Things that make you go hmm.

These are the facts. There's no argument there. You'll get to see all that. But there's more. Leave that picture there if you would. We heard somebody -- I'm sorry, Mr. Blonigen say, and I wrote it down, all of the evidence, all the facts point to only one thing. I wrote that down because I plan on referring to that later. All of them. Okay. So here's a question you're going to get to hear. You know that when John Knospler was pulled over and taken to the station, they did a

search of him and whatnot, and you'll get to see a picture of it. He's sitting at the table, you know, it's a room and they question him and things like that in there. And sitting on the desk in front of him, guess what's there in front of him? It's a pile of glass, falling off his clothes. Pile of glass falling off his clothes. How did it get there? Well, it'll be pretty obvious in a minute, but it's still falling off of him.

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So what's the likelihood that James
Baldwin has glass on his shirt? Pretty likely,
especially if he fell into the window and he cut
himself? We just heard that he definitely had
contact with the glass. How come he doesn't have
any glass on him? Well, we're going to find out a
lot more about that. I'm going to ask you to
really tune into that.

But here's my question. If you got glass on your shirt, your T-shirt, because you just punched a hole through the window and you bring your body in through it, you think you're going to have some glass on the shirt? Does that seem reasonable? It does. So here's my question, then. If you then have a T-shirt and it's got small fragments, crystalline structure, glass

particles, exactly like that safety glass is designed to do, and now a bullet comes and hits that T-shirt with that small glass particles on it, penetrates the T-shirt, and goes into the person wearing it, what's it going to take with it?

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Be sure when his expert comes to testify, we're going to listen for that because you're going to get hopefully the truth on that. I expect you will. You see, here's what's being done, and this is how it happened. They looked at the T-shirt, and they try to find something called stippling. I'm going to write that word down to you -- for you, okay. Stippling.

Stippling is one of them scientific words, and it means this. Any time you shoot a gun, okay, not only does a bullet come out; but guess what else comes out? Unburned black powder -- or I'm sorry, not black powder, but gunpowder and some burned stuff, too, but usually that's gas, okay. So not all of the little particles inside the cartridge of the bullet burn, so they get thrown out. And depending on the range of where the pistol was in this case to the target, you can find some residue on there, and

you test for it.

2.2

2.5

And the closer you are to it, and here I'll draw a couple patterns for you. If you're really, really close, you'll actually see, like, a circle-like pattern. And the further away I get from it and I shoot it, it becomes very disperse and there'll be pieces like that. Here's version one, close; here's version two, distance. Very few particles.

So what the experts did in this case is they got the gun, they said, Well, let's test it. And they got a piece of cloth material -- which by the way is different from the T-shirt, and you're going to hear about it in a minute -- and they set it down, and they said we're going to start real close, we're going to shoot at our cloth, and then we're going to look at the pattern. Now we got a sample from this gun.

Step back a little further, do it again.

Step back a little further, do it again. Step

back a little further, do it again. Now they got

four or five different patterns from different

ranges. They figured out that the gun, the one in

this case, won't leave a pattern you can really

figure out or see right about two feet. Two feet,

so that's 24 inches from the end of here, that's roughly right about here, right about there.

Won't leave a stippling pattern.

2.2

2.5

Okay. Then they look at the T-shirt and Mr. Baldwin, and they couldn't find a stippling pattern on the T-shirt. Ah, wait a minute, devil's in the details. What you're going to find out is by the time they got that T-shirt, it had been outside in the elements for how long was it, 12 hours? More? I can't recall. We'll find out. It was soaking wet.

Not only that, it had been -- the T-shirt had been face up for a while, rolled over in the snow. Some people from the bar had run out with bar towels and were rubbing it on the T-shirt trying to do the right thing and seeing if they could helped medically, rubbing it on the chest. There was, I think, three towels out there, people messing and fussing and trying to do things. Be sure and listen to the expert when they come and ask them, just because you didn't find a stippling pattern on there doesn't mean there wasn't one at some point. And hopefully you're going to get the honest answer about that.

Now, here's what's critical about it. At

the end of the day, does that matter? I want to tell you why it does. Inside the car, here's what you're going to hear. This will come from their expert. Imagine you've been in that bar, you've been drinking, it's time to go home. It's cold out, it's snowing. What's the right thing to do? Anybody? What's the right thing to do. Should you drive away? Take a chance? Be easier to go get a hotel, maybe drive back to your -- your free place you're staying in the middle of nowhere. you do the responsible thing and you take a nap and you sleep it off, you turn the car on because it's cold outside and snowing, you want it to stay warm, you go to sleep, you're there, it's so quiet -- it gets quiet when it snows, doesn't it? It's quiet. And you saw all the snow on the cars. Show them that one with all the snow on it.

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And as you lay there, you sit there and you sleep, and you rest, your car gets covered by the snow. There's a picture of the amount of snow. You become cocooned. You're there and you can't see, it's black, and you can't see out the front windshield. You can't see out the sides. In fact, one of the witnesses will tell you that

they could see that the lights were on, but you couldn't see them through all the snow. You could just see the dull color, the yellow.

2.2

And you hear banging on the window. Get out of the car, banging on the window, I'm taking the car, I'm going to kill you. And then right there, slugs through the window and comes through the window.

Now, mind where we're at. You're in a car. Be in that car. He's got a door on your left right here and you have a steering wheel right in your lap in front of you. Got a roof right above your head and a seat and a floor right below you. You got an armrest, center console, and you got another room over here, and you're sleeping it off. And in that moment, here comes the glass hitting you in the face, body, and spreads all over the car.

And here's my question. Where are you going to go? Where?

And think about what you just heard. I'm going to kill you. And punches out that window. That's no small feat. And it's dark and you're cocooned.

But this is the part I -- I was disappointed to hear. Well, you should have done something else.

You should have driven off. You should have -- something.

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Well, this is what's so important again about his expert that I'm calling and asked to come and tell you the truth, all of the truth, a hundred percent of it. That he looked at the tire marks, and they took detailed photos and pictures and whatnot of the -- of the scene. And they were there shortly afterwards. And you could see the black spot where there was no snow from where the car had been, and you could see the tire tracks out and the ones in the front. And quess what they found? Guess what he determined from his extensive education and accident reconstruction? The science as an engineer, which he is, of studying tire skid marks and tread marks and patterns and living here in Casper, if you don't understand the snow and what it does to tires, you probably aren't a very good expert.

And you know what he figures out, and this comes back to the bullet, critical. What he figures out is that before Mr. Baldwin dropped,

John's car moved forward about 7.2 feet. You know what the expert concluded? John tried to drive away first. He did exactly what Mr. Blonigen says

he should have done in his -- and Mr. Daily told him that. You know, how else you can prove that he moved the car 7.2 feet? Again, with the GPS settings and the markings.

2.2

2.5

Well, here's the key. They lined up that bullet, the one on the car, because they take measurements from inside John's car where John hasn't been, they line it up with that bullet, then, on the truck. So where it lines up on his window, they went out there and marked it off, and that was 7.2 feet according to satellites, GPS, and the markings in the road and the trajectories and the angles, proving that John had tried to get out. And here's what they found. Slip marks in the snow.

You see, John tried to drive away. And at first he's got traction because his car is on dry pavement where it sets, where it was parked. But then the snow piled up. And as soon as he tried, then, to get away with it, not have this escalation, not have what happened because he's got a drunk, a mean, angry drunk that you're going to hear about in a minute, banging on his window, the tires lost traction. And now he's stuck and now he's going nowhere.

Think about it. Be, say, Mr. Baldwin for a minute. Get out of my car. I mean, remember, this guy wants to go home. You'll see he's got a T-shirt on and a pair of short -- pants. That's it. It's snowing. It's cold. He's standing outside what he thinks is his car because he's so drunk, he's so drunk he doesn't even recognize his own car. But hey, let's give him credit. It had a lot of snow on it, and it can happen. It's the same general color, even though he knew that his car had left earlier that evening because his buddy, Chris, came up and said, I'm taking the car, taking my gal home, I'll come back and get you. That's what he said.

2.2

2.5

But he stumbles out there and says supposedly -- and we're going to hear about that by the way, and we're going to get to that -- that he thinks it's his car and no, it's just gone. That's okay, it happens. He's a little confused. He comes out there. And imagine being him and all of a sudden you see someone sitting in your car who you don't recognize. Think about that for a minute. How might that make you feel because you ain't thinking too straight? What if you're an angry person? Maybe you get liquored

up, and you get a little mean. But then, when you're trying to tell him to get out of the car and you're threatening them and they won't, and so as a result they start to drive off, what do you do, then? Yeah, you're getting even more angry.

Oh, you're taking off in my car? Oh, hell no.

2.2

2.5

You know what he did to try and stop that car from leaving? You know exactly what he did.

The experts are going to tell you, he punched that window in. The car gets stuck, and he's going through the window to get John. And he had one moment, one quick second, and nowhere to go.

I'm sorry -- no, I'm not sorry. You're training and your experience kick in at that point. So I ask you a question. If we had that exact same set of facts and this exact same story that was officer -- good Deputy Ellis sitting in that car that night as opposed to John Knospler, do you think we'd even be here right now? You'd be saying that cop or that police officer had a right to fear for his life.

There's even more. You're going to hear some evidence -- let me make sure I'm exact, I'm precise -- about Mr. Baldwin. You see, people who sometimes are prone to act certain ways, sometimes

going to be a flash in the pan, a one-time kind of deal, sometimes it can be a habit. You're going to hear about a prior run-in with the law with Mr. Baldwin and the police officers involving a battery and interference with a police officer. That's from February 2009.

2.2

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But there's more. You're going to hear from a young man by the name of Kevin Elkin.

Kevin Elkin, a man who grew up -- he's a young man, he grew up with James Baldwin, known him for a long time. In fact, anybody here ever had the experience where you had certain friends, even close friends when you were in grade school, maybe even -- what do they call it, middle school, then all of a sudden you get to high school and somehow, something changes and something's different and no longer they're your friend and they go one -- with some clique and leave you behind?

James El -- I'm sorry, Kevin Elkin is going to tell you about how he and James Baldwin grew up together, were buddies, then all of a sudden they get a little older now and closer to high school years, and James Baldwin starts running with a pretty bad boy, guy by the name of

Mike Keeley, gets in a lot of trouble. Lot of trouble. So suddenly now he's not friends with Kevin Elkin anymore.

2.2

One night, Kevin Elkin is at a party.

Young gals come up to him, there's some gals

who some guys there at this party were being mean

to this one nice girl and being physically rude to

her. They were touching her in inappropriate ways

and being a little aggressive. She knew Kevin and

said, Would you give me a ride?

He says, I sure will.

And so he and another guy took the two girls in the car, and they were driving them over -- and she wanted to go to where James Baldwin was at with his buddy. They pull up in the driveway, and guess who comes running out angry? James Baldwin. And you know what he does? He goes right for the passenger door of the car, opens that passenger door, and goes right there into that passenger compartment and bam, lays it on Kevin Elkin. James didn't get his facts right. He was hitting the wrong guy. That's how he solves a problem, at least that night.

Well, here's the key that's worth considering. James Baldwin, six foot three, 240

pounds, he's a big boy then, too. Kevin Elkin is -- he's got cerebral palsy. He walks with a limp. He's got some physical problems. And he's only about five foot tall, about 111 pounds at the time. That was James Baldwin. He was kind of a bully.

There's more.

2.2

2.5

THE COURT: Counsel, you're right at your 60-minute time limit. I'll give you another minute or so to conclude.

MR. LOW: I appreciate it. That's kind of you, sir.

Elkin threw a party out at the lake. James
Baldwin definitely was not invited, shows up
anyway with this Mike Keeley guy, not acting
right. Kevin asked him to leave. James gets mad
with the other guy, they go to the truck, and they
get weapons and they come back. It gets ugly. No
one gets hurt or shot, but they finally leave.
Kevin Elkin drives home later that night, gets to
his house, pulls in the driveway, and guess whose
truck is parked right there? James Baldwin,
laying in wait for him. And as soon as he gets in
the driveway, James Baldwin comes out with weapons

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and his buddies and surrounds the car, and they're
 1
 2
      threatening to kill him.
 3
                    MR. BLONIGEN: Your Honor, the Court
      specifically ordered notice to be given of any of
 4
 5
      this type of evidence. I have no notice of this
 6
      evidence.
 7
                    THE COURT: Mr. Low?
 8
                    MR. LOW: Yes, sir. I believe Kevin
 9
      Elkin told me that Mr. Blonigen's office has
10
      interviewed him.
11
                    MR. BLONIGEN: That's fine, Your
12
      Honor, but --
13
                    MR. LOW: And he does have his
14
      contact information.
15
                    THE COURT: Okay. Here's what I'm
16
      going to do. You're past your time limit, and you
17
      may be right that it comes within a general
18
      disclosure of some type, I'm not sure; but I think
19
      we should sustain the objection and cut it off
20
      there because I do not recall a specific notice.
      And since you're at your time limit, unless you
21
2.2
      have just have a couple follow-up thoughts or
23
      requests, you can conclude.
24
                    MR. LOW: I have just one follow-up
2.5
      thought. I appreciate what you've extended to me,
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1
      and I'll be very brief. Thank you for that, Your
 2
      Honor.
 3
                     THE COURT: Okay. You can do that.
                    MR. LOW: Please listen to the
 4
 5
      science, listen to the experts, critical,
      analytical, what they can tell you and what they
 6
 7
      can't, and arrive at what you know is the right
 8
      thing to do. I trust you're going to do that.
 9
      Thank you.
10
                     THE COURT: Thank you very much,
11
      Counsel.
12
               If I can ask you to pick up your
13
      displays.
14
                    MR. LOW: Yes, sir.
15
                     THE COURT: Ms. Koski, maybe you can
16
      help us with the lectern and the podium. Thank
17
      you very much for everyone's help in that regard
18
      sort of getting things set back up.
               The State may call its first witness
19
20
      since opening statements have now concluded.
21
                    MR. ITZEN: State would call Officer
2.2
      Miller.
23
                    THE COURT: Please come forward if
24
      you would, Officer. The Clerk of Court to my left
2.5
      will give you the oath, and then after you're
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1
      sworn, sit to the other side in this courtroom.
 2
      Thank you.
 3
                     THE CLERK: Please raise your right
             You do solemnly swear that the testimony
 4
      hand.
 5
      you will give in the case before the Court will be
      the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the
 6
 7
      truth, so help you God?
 8
                     THE WITNESS: I do.
 9
                     THE CLERK: Out and around and that
10
      seat over there, please.
11
                     THE COURT: As you may know, we ask
12
      you to speak directly into the microphone. And
13
      those are adjustable, so you can move it if you
14
      need to. You may proceed.
15
                           ZACK MILLER,
16
      called for examination by the State, being first
17
      duly sworn, on his oath testified as follows:
18
                       DIRECT EXAMINATION
19
      BY MR. ITZEN:
20
               Good afternoon, sir.
          Ο.
               Good afternoon.
21
          Α.
2.2
          Q.
               Could you please state your name.
23
          Α.
               Zack Miller.
24
               And where are you employed, sir?
          Q.
2.5
                I'm employed with the Mills Police
          Α.
```

1 Department. 2 What do you do for them? Q. 3 I'm a police officer. Α. And how long have you been so employed? 4 Ο. 5 It will be five years next month. Α. 6 Were you so employed on October 3rd and Q. 7 early morning hours of the 4th of last year? 8 Α. Yes, I was. 9 Q. And did you respond to a call of a male 10 being stabbed? 11 Yes, I did. Α. 12 Where was that, sir? Q. 13 That was at 1910 Talc Road, otherwise Α. 14 known as Racks Gentlemen's Club. 15 Q. All right. Is that here in Natrona 16 County? 17 Α. Yes, it is. 18 How did the call initially come in? It came in as an assault with a knife 19 Α. 20 where the victim had been stabbed in the parking 21 lot. 2.2 Q. Tell us what the weather was like when 23 the call came in. 24 The weather was pretty bad that night. Α.

It was cold and windy and blizzard-like

25

1 conditions.

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- Q. When did you arrive on scene, Officer?
- A. It was about 12:18 or midnight 18.
- Q. And describe to the ladies and gentlemen of the jury what the parking lot looked like upon arrival.
- A. When I got there, there was three people in the parking lot trying to flag me down. There was a male laying in the -- on the ground in the parking lot.
- Q. Did you get out and check on the male laying on the parking lot?
- A. I first secured the scene to make sure there wasn't any further threats, and then I checked on the male's condition, yes.
- Q. All right. And what did you notice about the male?
- A. I noticed he had a large amount of blood coming from the upper portion of his chest.
- Q. Do you recall if his shirt was up or down?
 - A. I believe it was down.
 - Q. What was the first thing you did?
- A. I first checked for breathing and for a pulse.

1 Q. Did you find a pulse? 2 I wasn't able to find one, no. Α. 3 And when you arrived, how was Mr. Q. Baldwin's body positioned on the ground? 4 5 His head was facing north, and his body was in the southwest corner of the parking lot. 6 7 He was -- his body was positioned between two 8 parking stalls. One of the stalls, the one to the 9 west, was occupied by a truck; and the one on the 10 east side was vacant, but it appeared there had 11 been a vehicle there recently. 12 All right. And head to the north, that's Q. 13 closest to the building? 14 Α. Yes, it is. 15 Q. After you checked for a pulse and didn't 16 receive it, what was your next course of action? 17 Α. I started CPR. 18 And how long did you try those life-saving measures? 19 20 Approximately two minutes and twenty seconds. 21 2.2 Q. Was there also an ambulance crew in the 23 area?

And were they staged somewhere?

Yes, there was.

24

2.5

Α.

Q.

1 Α. Yeah. 2 Why is an ambulance crew staged? Q. 3 Typically when you have a critical Α. 4 incident like this where there's the possibility 5 of the person having a weapon and a suspect still 6 at large, medical will stage until law enforcement 7 can secure the scene to make sure there isn't any 8 further threat. 9 All right. And did they also attempt CPR Q. 10 upon arrival? 11 Yes, they did. Α. 12 Were they successful? Q. 13 No, they were not. Α. Was Mr. Baldwin pronounced dead at the 14 Q. 15 scene? 16 Α. Yes, he was, by medical personnel at 17 midnight 35 I believe, or 12:35. 18 All right. Now, is your patrol car Q. 19 equipped with a camera? 20 Α. Yes, it is. 21 Was it working that night? Q. 2.2 Α. Yes, it was. 23 Q. And when did it start, if we look at your 24 video?

It started recording the video section

2.5

Α.

```
1
      while I was still en route to the scene.
 2
               All right. And does the audio take a
 3
      while to catch up, if you will?
 4
               As soon as I turn on my microphone, the
 5
      audio; the video will back-record approximately
 6
      two minutes.
 7
          Q. Okay. Allow me to show you State's
 8
      Exhibit 300.
 9
                     MR. ITZEN: If I may approach, Your
10
      Honor.
11
                     THE COURT: You may.
12
               (BY MR. ITZEN) Do you recognize State's
          Q.
      Exhibit 300, sir?
13
14
          Α.
              Yes, I do.
15
          Q.
               How do you recognize that?
16
               It has my initials on it and the case
          Α.
17
      information.
18
               All right. And is that a copy of the
          Q.
19
      video from your patrol car that evening?
20
          Α.
               Yes, it is.
21
               Is it a true and accurate depiction of
          Ο.
2.2
      what you saw that night as well?
23
          A. Yes.
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move to introduce 300.

MR. ITZEN: Your Honor, State would

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1
                    THE COURT: Any objection?
 2
                    MR. LOW: No, sir. Thank you.
 3
                    THE COURT: State's Exhibit 300 is
      received.
 4
 5
                    MR. ITZEN: Your Honor, State would
      move to play it.
 6
 7
                    THE COURT: Permission granted to
 8
      play it to the ladies and gentlemen of the jury.
9
      For the Court's information, how long is it?
10
                    MR. ITZEN: I want to say around 15
11
      minutes, Judge, to ballpark it.
12
                    THE COURT: Very good. Thank you.
13
                            (State's Exhibit 300 was
14
      played in open court.)
15
                    MR. ITZEN: Your Honor, may I ask
16
      the Court to dim the lights?
17
          Q. (BY MR. ITZEN) Officer, where are you
18
      at, here?
19
               I'm westbound on West Yellowstone
20
      Highway, just passing Zero Road.
          Q. All right. And this will be the turn to
21
2.2
      1910 Talc coming up on your right?
23
          A. Yes, it would.
24
          Q. Did that conclude your video?
25
               I'm sorry?
          Α.
```

```
1
          Q.
               Did that conclude your video at that
 2
      time?
 3
               Yes, it did.
          Α.
 4
                Did it appear that the bar patrons were
          Ο.
 5
      attempting to give aid to Mr. Baldwin?
 6
          Α.
                Yes.
 7
               Was the body moved when you first
          Q.
 8
      arrived?
 9
               From the time I got there?
10
               Did it appear that the bar patrons had
11
      moved the body?
12
                Not to my knowledge.
          Α.
13
               All right. I believe that's all the
          Q.
14
      questions I have. Mr. Low may have a few for you.
15
          Α.
               Okay.
16
                     THE COURT: Thank you.
17
                Cross-examination. Anything on behalf of
18
      the Defense?
19
                     MR. LOW: Thank you, sir.
20
      Appreciate it.
21
                        CROSS-EXAMINATION
      BY MR. LOW:
2.2
23
          Q.
              Afternoon, sir.
24
             Good afternoon.
          Α.
25
                When you got out there, you saw some
          Q.
```

people gathered around someone laying there in the snow; correct?

A. Yes.

2.2

- Q. And you could tell that as they were gathering around, they were frantic or they were maybe excited but in a concerned way?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you got the feeling that they were trying to see if there was something that now that they could do because it appeared someone was in distress?
- A. Yes.
- Q. I mean, you had already been told that someone had been stabbed, and when you pull up to the scene and you see someone laying on their back in the snow, it fit, didn't it?
 - A. As far as them being in distress?
- Q. What you heard and what you see?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. And one of the things you see is there's at least one gentleman, and he's over top of Mr. Baldwin's body and he's pressing on his chest?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And. As he's pressing on his chest, he's trying to press a bar towel into his chest, isn't

```
1
      he?
 2
                To stop the bleeding, yes.
          Α.
 3
                Yes. And there was more than one towel,
           Q.
      I think there was three of them, does that sound
 4
 5
      about right?
 6
                There could have been. I didn't count.
 7
           Q.
                Fair enough. And he's pressing on it,
 8
      the chest is moving up and down?
 9
                I can't say. I didn't look that closely.
          Α.
10
                Side to side as he's pressing up and
          Q.
11
      down?
12
          Α.
                Possibly.
13
                And it's snowing?
          Q.
14
          Α.
                Yeah.
15
          Q.
                And it's wet on the ground?
16
          Α.
                Yes.
17
                And as you come up -- at some point, you
          Q.
18
      do come up to Mr. Baldwin and the people that were
      around him?
19
20
          Α.
                Yes.
21
                And you can see that the -- Mr. Baldwin
           Q.
2.2
      is wearing what appears to be a white T-shirt?
23
          Α.
                Yes.
24
                And the white T-shirt is kind of crumpled
           Q.
25
      up around in his chest area, not in a ball, but
```

```
1
      it's not laying out flat, kind of a mess and in
 2
      disarray, disheveled, I think, is what they say?
 3
          Α.
                Yes.
                And it's full of blood; correct?
 4
           Ο.
 5
                Yes.
          Α.
 6
                And the towel is on top of that T-shirt;
           Q.
 7
      correct?
 8
          Α.
                Yes.
 9
           Q.
                But between the hands of the person who
10
      is moving it around; right?
11
          Α.
                Yes.
12
                And there's other people trying to figure
13
      out what to do and they're yelling at each other
14
      and there's different ideas, but they all mean
      well; is that fair?
15
16
          Α.
                Yeah.
17
                But as you look, you didn't see the
           Q.
18
      person laying on the ground talking or
      communicating or he didn't appear to be listening
19
20
      to anybody; is that fair?
21
          Α.
                Yes.
2.2
           Q.
                Did he appear to be unconscious?
23
          Α.
                Yes.
24
                And did you ask them to move and so that
           Q.
25
      you could try and see if you could aid Mr.
```

1 Baldwin? 2 I had them step back away from the body, 3 yes. 4 And the one person who stepped away from 5 the body, I believe he was wearing the dark top 6 there, did you come to find out that man may have 7 been named Mr. Ragsdale? 8 Α. Yes, I did. 9 Q. Mr. Ragsdale; correct? 10 Α. Yes. 11 Thank you. And when you asked Mr. Ο. 12 Ragsdale to step away, it's because you didn't 13 know what his training and experience was with 14 CPR. I mean, you just saw him for the first time; 15 right? 16 Α. Yes. 17 But you do have some skill and some Ο. 18 training in maybe some life-saving techniques that you get; correct? 19 20 Α. Yes. 21 And you know what your experience and Q. 2.2 training is because you've had it? 23 Α. Yes. 24 And so you decide, Give me a shot because Ο.

it's important for you to do the right thing, you

25

1 | want to try and help?

A. Yes.

2

3

4

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7

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2.2

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- Q. And so you get down there, and what's the first thing they taught you to do when you approach someone who appears to be unconscious and you want to try to give them some aid?
 - A. Check for pulse and breathing.
 - Q. And you did that, didn't you?
 - A. Yes, I did.
 - Q. And then after that?
- A. Chest compressions if you're not able to get either one.
- Q. And tell the jury what you did to start the compressions and how you did that.
 - A. I just followed the procedures as far as CPR and doing chest compressions.
 - Q. Can you demonstrate those for us? You can use the ledge there in front of you. Using your hands, go ahead and show us how you did that that night.
 - A. Just a hand-over-hand motion and press down in the middle of the chest.
 - Q. And when you're pressing down, are you pushing forward or pushing down or how is that?
 - A. Just in a downward motion.

```
1
           Q.
                Do you do it lightly? What's the force
 2
      you use?
 3
           Α.
                Just moderate force. You have to
 4
      decompress the chest.
 5
                All right, then. And about how many
           Q.
 6
      times do you think you did that?
 7
                I couldn't give you a number.
 8
           Q.
                Can you ballpark it for us, was it more
 9
      than five?
10
           Α.
                Yes.
11
                More than ten?
           Ο.
12
           Α.
                Yes.
13
                Maybe more than 50?
           Q.
                Yes.
14
           Α.
                And when you were giving those
15
           Q.
16
      compressions, what did you have on your hands?
17
           Α.
                Gloves.
18
                And did you use anything besides your
           Q.
19
      gloves when making contact with Mr. Baldwin's
20
      body, his chest?
21
           Α.
                No.
2.2
           Q.
                Was there any towels there?
23
           Α.
                I don't believe so.
24
                Do you recall one way or the other?
           Q.
25
                I can't.
           Α.
```

- 271 1 Q. So out of fairness to you, I mean, at the 2 time it didn't seem like a big detail, did it? 3 Α. No. So maybe you used the towels to do 4 5 compressions, maybe you put them aside, you don't 6 remember, fair enough? 7 Uh-huh. Α. 8 Q. I'm sorry? 9 Α. Yes. 10 I'm sorry. Not trying to be rude, but Q. 11 one of my jobs is I'm supposed to make sure you 12 get a word answer as opposed to a sound because 13 she has to write it down. 14 Α. Okay. 15 Q. So forgive me. 16 After you did 50 or so, you've estimated 17 for us, compressions, did you do anything else? 18 I continued the compressions until other Α.
 - A. I continued the compressions until other officers arrived and they had an IED -- or AED. Sorry.
 - Q. And please tell us what that is.

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

- A. It's a device that tells you whether the body needs shocked or devises a shock and helps to defibrillate the body.
 - Q. Is it a machine that kind of looks

```
1
      like a -- do you know what a battery jump-start
 2
      is, that little box, and the cables come out and
 3
      you jump-start your battery?
 4
          Α.
                Yes.
 5
                Kind of looks like a box, and you take
 6
      some white plastic squares out of it.
                                                Is that
 7
      what it was?
 8
          Α.
                Yes.
 9
                And what they do is they then take the
10
      shirt or any clothing -- in this case it was a
11
      white T-shirt -- and they put their hands on it,
12
      and they push it all the way up so it's high on
      his neck; correct?
13
14
          Α.
                Yes.
                And so now it's all crumpled up; right?
15
          0.
16
          Α.
                Yes.
17
                Whose hands did that?
          Ο.
18
                I can't recall.
          Α.
19
                How many sets of hands in that moment
           Q.
20
      were messing with the T-shirt?
21
                I would say mine and another deputy's.
          Α.
2.2
          Q.
                And Mr. Ragsdale's?
23
          Α.
                At the time, he wasn't there at that
24
      time.
```

Right. And the reason I push the shirt

25

Q.

1 up is now they put the plastic patches, one on 2 each side of the chest; correct? 3 Α. Yes. And they run the current through there, 4 and the idea is it may jump-start that heart? 5 6 Α. Yes. 7 Q. And how many times did they try that? 8 Α. I wasn't running the machine. I couldn't 9 tell you. 10 Thank you, sir. And the people who did Q. 11 that -- you said there were other deputies? 12 Α. Yes. 13 At some point, do some other people come Q. 14 out to the scene and see if they can do something 15 to help? 16 Medical personnel arrived. Α. 17 About how many of them were there, best 0. 18 you recall? 19 Α. Five to eight. 20 Okay. And do you know, did they come up Q. to where Mr. Baldwin was laying? 21 2.2 Α. Yes, they did. 23 Q. And did they lay their hands on him? 24 Α. Yes.

And did some of them -- do you see any of

25

Q.

1 them touch his chest area? 2 I didn't personally see it, no. 3 Q. Okay. Have you ever seen that sort of thing done before? 4 5 Α. Yes. 6 Do they usually start with the same exact 7 thing that your procedure taught you, and that was 8 doing chest compressions? 9 Α. Yes. 10 Because the reason why is that when they Q. 11 get there, they don't know what's already been 12 done, if it was done right, so they just start all 13 over, don't they? 14 Α. Yeah. Yes. 15 Q. So we have a whole 'nother set of hands 16 on him; correct? 17 Α. Yes. 18 Before -- and this is going to be a Ο. 19 ridiculous question, but I have to ask to be 20 specific or factually accurate, so forgive me. 21 But I'm getting that nobody did any stippling 2.2 tests before you got there as far as you know; 23 right?

Any what tests?

24

2.5

Α.

```
1
          Α.
                I'm not familiar with those.
 2
                Okay. After the medical personnel got
           Ο.
 3
      there, the five to eight of them, did any other
 4
      people arrive to the scene to try and lend
 5
      assistance?
 6
                After the medical?
 7
          Q.
                Yes, sir.
 8
          Α.
                I don't believe so.
 9
                Okay. How -- how long were you out there
          Q.
10
      at the scene that night or that morning, because
11
      it was early morning?
12
                I arrived, like I stated before, at
          Α.
13
      midnight 23, and I was there until 4:02 I believe.
14
           Ο.
                Four o'clock in the morning?
15
          Α.
                Uh-huh.
16
                And did some other law enforcement
          Q.
17
      personnel come out there?
18
          Α.
                Yes.
19
                And is it people you'd associate with,
20
      say, securing a crime scene?
21
          Α.
                Yes.
2.2
           Q.
                In other words, they put up the yellow
23
      tape?
24
          Α.
                Yep.
25
                And they try and, well, preserve the area
           Q.
```

```
1
      as best they can?
 2
          Α.
                Yes.
 3
          Q.
                Did you see anybody come out and take
      some pictures?
 4
 5
          Α.
                Yes.
                All right. Did you notice that truck
 6
           Ο.
 7
      that was parked -- it was in the background of
 8
      your video from your car?
 9
          Α.
                Yes, I did.
10
                And that truck stayed there the whole
          Q.
11
      time as well?
                Yes, it did.
12
          Α.
13
                Didn't move at all, did it?
          Q.
14
          Α.
                No.
15
           Q.
                In fact, is it your understanding that
16
      the driver of that truck was asked to leave it
17
      there and he could come back and get it later?
18
                I couldn't attest to that.
          Α.
19
                Okay. Did you see if any people come out
20
      that kind of look like scientists, you know,
21
      sometimes if you watch TV, they call them CSI
2.2
      folks, you know what I'm talking about?
23
          Α.
                I know what you're talking about, yes.
24
                Did you see any of those people come out
           Q.
25
      to the scene while you were there until four
```

1 o'clock in the morning? 2 Not any scientists, no. 3 Okay. Anything else that you did to --Q. let me ask it this way. This is a silly question. 4 5 Did you touch Mr. Baldwin's body at any other time 6 other than what you'd already said while giving 7 the compressions? 8 Α. No. 9 Did you see if the coroner came out at Q. 10 some time? 11 Α. No. 12 Okay. Did you leave before then? Q. 13 Α. Yes. 14 Okay. And lastly, did you take any Q. 15 witness statements while you were there? 16 Α. Yes, I did. 17 And whose witness statements did you 0. 18 take? 19 I took a statement from Ervin Andujar. Α. 20 Thank you. Anybody else? Q. 21 And Mr. Ragsdale. Α. 2.2 Q. Thank you. And can you please describe 23 for us the way that you preserved the information 24 that you received from Mr. Andujar?

I preserved it with my video recording,

2.5

Α.

- 1 and I wrote a report on it.
- Q. And the video recording, is that the only -- the one we just saw?
 - A. Yes, it is.
 - Q. Did you take any other statements or use any other means to record any statements from Mr. Andujar other than what you've shown us already?
- 9 A. No, I did not.
 - Q. Did you take any handwritten notes?
- 11 A. No.

4

5

6

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8

10

- 12 Q. Did you write a report?
- 13 A. Yes, I did.
- 14 Q. Thank you. And what -- do you remember the date you authored that?
- 16 A. I believe I made a mistake and put
 17 September 4th on it, but it should have been
 18 October.
- Q. Thank you. And Mr. Ragsdale, I'm going to assume that the report or the statement you took from him was already on the video?
 - A. No, it was not.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. Tell us about how you preserved -- if you did and how you preserved the statement you took from Mr. Ragsdale.

1 Α. I wrote a report about it. 2 Did you write the report while you were 0. 3 out there at the scene? 4 Α. No, I did not. 5 You wrote it later? Ο. 6 Yes, I did. Α. 7 When you wrote it later, what did you Q. 8 use, if anything? Did you use your memory, some 9 notes, how did you -- how did the information that 10 you heard from Mr. Ragsdale find its way into your 11 report? 12 Α. I used my memory. 13 Do you remember how much time elapsed Q. 14 from the time Mr. Ragsdale talked to you to the 15 time you wrote it? 16 Α. A couple hours. 17 Thank you. Any other statements? Q. 18 No. Α. 19 All right. Thank you. I appreciate your Q. 20 kindness. 21 MR. LOW: Thanks, Judge. 2.2 THE COURT: Redirect examination, 23 Mr. Itzen. 24

1 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 2 BY MR. ITZEN: 3 What was the purpose of your interviews? Q. I was trying to get suspect information. 4 Α. 5 They were field interviews? Q. Field interviews, yes. 6 Α. 7 Were people later transported to the Q. 8 Sheriff's Office? 9 I believe so, yes. Α. 10 For formal interviews? Q. 11 Yes. Α. 12 And what's the purpose of a field Q. interview, Officer? 13 14 Α. To gain information about why I'm there. 15 Q. All right. Just a preliminary report? 16 Α. Yes. 17 MR. ITZEN: Thank you for your time. 18 THE COURT: Any request for any 19 recross, Mr. Low? 20 MR. LOW: No thank you, sir. 21 THE COURT: Thank you very much, 2.2 Officer. You can step down and you are excused. 23 MR. ITZEN: We'd ask that he be 24 released from his subpoena, sir. 25 THE COURT: You are so released.

We'll go ahead and break for the day.

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, ask that you be back at 9:30 tomorrow morning. I wish we could start a little bit earlier on some of these days, but the Court has other hearings on Tuesday,

Wednesday, and Thursdays at 8:30, sort of ongoing business. So 9:30 is the best that we can do.

Thank you very much for a long day of service today.

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I want to again remind you of the rules. I'm sure that any, if not all of you, will have people that will be very interested in your day today. And you have to be very firm in telling them that you cannot discuss the case. You can sure advise them that you're on jury duty, of course; but you're not to discuss the case with anyone, including those loved ones, and not to permit them to discuss the case with you. So if a spouse or family member is insistent on knowing what's the judge like, what's the case like, what's the -- what are the attorneys like, you just need to be very firm in saying you cannot discuss this case with them until you get to the verdict, and then you'll be released of that requirement.

1 We also ask you to not try to learn 2 anything about the case outside the courtroom. 3 Your job is to be a juror, and that's different 4 from being an investigator. And so please do not 5 attempt to learn anything from any other source. 6 Avoid all publicity and accounts in the 7 news media. I think I gave you that advisement 8 and advice. And we ask you to keep your minds 9 open. You've heard an awful lot today from the 10 attorneys, from a witness now, but we ask you to 11 keep your minds open until you've heard all the 12 evidence and the case is finally submitted to you. 13 So please keep those admonitions in mind. 14 We'll stand adjourned in this case until 9:30 tomorrow morning. 15 16 (The trial proceedings recessed at 17 5:03 p.m., December 15, 2014.) 18 19 20 21 22 2.3 24 25

1	<u>CERTIFICATE</u>
2	
3	I, JONI L. CHANEY, Official Court
4	Reporter within and for the Seventh Judicial
5	District Court of Wyoming, do hereby certify that
6	I reported by machine shorthand the proceedings
7	contained herein and that the foregoing 282 pages
8	constitute a full, true, and correct transcript.
9	Dated this 8th day of June, 2015, at
10	Casper, Wyoming.
11	
12	
13	JONI L. CHANEY, RPR Official Court Reporter
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