IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE

IN AND FOR NEW CASTLE COUNTY

STATE OF DELAWARE,
V.

BRAAHEIM REED, HAKEEM NESBITT

Defendants.

BEFORE: HON. $\bar{W} I \bar{L} L \bar{I} A \bar{M} \bar{C} .-\quad$ CARPENTER, JR., J.
BEFORE: HON. WILLIAM C. CARPENTER, JR., J.
$\qquad$ TRAN $\bar{S} C \bar{R} I \bar{P} T{ }^{-} O \bar{F} \quad \bar{O} C M E$ HEARING
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ID
Nos. 1310006496
1310018849

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August 20, 2014 Courtroom No. 8B 1:30 p.m.

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1

## INDEX

WITNESS:
PAGE:
JOHN LAIRD ..... 4
DIRECT EXAMINATION ..... 4
BY MS. WRIGHT
CROSS EXAMINATION ..... 25
BY MS. SAVITZ
REDIRECT EXAMINATION ..... 67
BY MS. WRIGHTRECROSS EXAMINATION68
BY MS. SAVITZ ..... 72SCOTT MCCARTHY
DIRECT EXAMINATION ..... 72
BY MS. WRIGHT
CROSS EXAMINATION ..... 83
BY MS. WALKER
REDIRECT EXAMINATION ..... 119
BY MS. WRIGHT
RECROSS EXAMINATION ..... 120
BY MS. Walker
REDIRECT EXAMINATION ..... 121
BY MS. WRIGHT
RECROSS EXAMINATION ..... 121
BY MS. WALKER ..... 122THOMAS MAIURA
DIRECT EXAMINATION ..... 122
BY MS. WRIGHT135(Sergeant Andrew Lloyd retakes the witness stand.)DIRECT EXAMINATION135
BY MS. WRIGHT

MS. WRIGHT: Good afternoon, I believe they are bringing in the defendant.

MS. WALKER: If I can handle a housekeeping matter, we talked yesterday about Mr. Daneshgar's testimony from the first hearing. So the Court is aware we have Court Exhibit 1, July 8th testimony of Mr. Daneshgar, pages one through two, then pages 131 through 179. Court Exhibit 2 is going to be Mr. Daneshgar July 9th testimony.

THE COURT: Thank you.
MS. WRIGHT: State's first witness is
Lieutenant John Laird. May the State call Lieutenant Laird?

THE COURT: You may. JOHN LAIRD,
having been first called by the State was sworn on oath, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. WRIGHT:
Q. Good afternoon, Lieutenant. Start off with by whom are you employed?
A. Employed by the Delaware State Police.
Q. How long have you been with Delaware State

Police?
A. Approximately 15 years.
Q. Can you explain for the Court your current rank and position with Delaware State Police?
A. I am a Lieutenant and I am currently assigned to Troop 2 criminal Investigation Unit as Deputy Troop Commander.
Q. Explain for us what those typical day-to-day duties, roles and responsibilities you have?
A. Sure. I currently supervise the New Castle Conti drug unit, New Castle County Governor's Task Force, State wide drug diversion unit, New Castle County SROs, New Castle County day division.
Q. Lieutenant, for purposes of your testimony today, I will be asking you questions regarding your investigation of the controlled substance lab of the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner. Can you tell us when did you first get involved in this investigation? What is your role in the investigation?
A. Sure.

I am Chief Investigative Officer in the case, and $I$ was assigned this investigation back on February 20, 2014.
Q. Can you explain your roles and duties as a Chief Investigative Officer for this investigation?
A. Sure.

Once it was determined that there were thefts occurring and the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, specifically the controlled substance lab, I was assigned to investigate those crimes, and along with Lieutenant Wallace of Troop 3.
Q. When you took over the investigation on February 20 th, walk us through what, if anything, you did at the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner's office, specifically the controlled substance lab?
A. Sure.

One of the things we did initially was to shut down the controlled substance lab, which included the drug vault where all of the drug evidence that was at OCME was being held.
Q. Can you tell us when you walked into the drug vault, what, if anything, was going on as your team walked in?
A. We got there on the afternoon of February 20th. They were in the process of completing their own internal audit, and at that time we stopped
them, and we took over control of the drug vault itself.
Q. Referring to your team, can you tell us how many officers were part of your team?
A. That day there were probably four or five troopers there. Throughout the investigation, we have had as many 10,15 troopers assigned on this case.
Q. With regards to your investigation, can you tell us with regards to evidence in the vault that you secured, that evidence that you secured, were you able to determine whether there are any criminal discrepancies in those cases that were not tested by the Medical Examiner's Office?
A. There were some.
Q. Lieutenant, $I$ am going to hand you a copy of what's been marked previously as Defendant's Exhibit 4. What is that, do you recognize it?
A. A preliminary findings report issued by the Department of Justice for the missing drugs from the controlled substance lab.
Q. Will this report assist you in walking through cases that you discovered criminal discrepancy in that were not tested by the Medical Examiner's Office?
A. Yes.
Q. Walk through one by one how many cases total were there in terms of cases where there was criminal discrepancies discovered, and not tested by Medical Examiner's Office?
A. I believe there were 13.
Q. Direct you to page 31 of Defense Exhibit 4. Paragraph number three.

Are you table see that clearly?
A. Yes.
Q. Can you tell us in number three, are you familiar with this case?
A. Yes.
Q. Give us a general description as to whether this was tested by the ME's Office, and the nature of the discrepancy that you recovered?
A. It was not tested by ME's Office and during our initial audit we discovered 58 Oxycodone pills were missing from the envelope and these 58 pills were replaced with various pills, and we also discovered there were two different types of Delaware State Police evidence tape on the envelope.
Q. What can you tell us about the different type
of tapes?
A. I should say two different colors, shades of blue on the envelope on that specific case.
Q. Explain that for $u$ in terms of the colors what you were seeing, and why you determined it was compromised, that envelope?
A. Sure.

Obvious sign to us was that all 58 Oxycodone pills that were supposed to be there were not there, and the pills were replaced with other various medications.
Q. With regard to the tape, could you -- what were the colors of the tape?
A. Would have been blue, really darker, and lighter blue, which would have been a sign that all that tape was not put on by the initial investigating officer.
Q. You personally observed these?
A. Yes.
Q. Two different types of tapes?
A. Yes.
Q. This was a Delaware State Police case?
A. Correct.

THE COURT: Lieutenant when you say that, does it have Delaware State Police on it?

THE WITNESS: Yes, it does.
THE COURT: Just not evidence, it is blue, it has Delaware State Police?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

THE COURT: Thank you.
BY MS. WRIGHT:
Q. For clarification purposes, for each shade, there was two different shades of blue?
A. Correct.
Q. Both types of tape had DSP?
A. They were DSP.
Q. Move to the same page 31 of the Exhibit 4, can you tell us the agency and the nature of that case, and the criminal discrepancies that you found?
A. Once again, it was a DSP case. That was two separate envelopes, and one contained 44 pills, one contained 45 pills. So this total from that case, 99 pills were missing and these both of these envelopes were -- pills from these envelopes were replaced with various pills.
Q. Can you tell us about the point of entry, were
you able to determine that?
A. Once again, $I$ believe it was two different types of tape that we found on these envelopes. Once again, two different shades of Delaware State Police evidence tape.
Q. Were you able to determine based on those two different color which was original packing, versus which was used to reseal?
A. No.
Q. If $I$ can direct your attention to the bottom of page 31 going into page 32 , number five. Milford Police Department case?
A. Yes.
Q. Tell us about that case in terms of -THE COURT: Lieutenant, before you get there so I don't forget the question. If you know, this may be a detail that is beyond what you remember, is the tape in two different locations in both of these, do $I$ have a situation where the blue tape is for obviously the officer opened up the envelope, put evidence in, taped with his Delaware State Police tape. Then the suspicion is someone opened the envelope then re-taped with Delaware State Police tape.

THE WITNESS: Correct.
THE COURT: Is it the same area that is being taped?

THE WITNESS: I can't remember specifically on those three envelope where that tape was placed.

THE COURT: Okay. BY MS. WRIGHT:
Q. May I proceed?

THE COURT: You may, sorry.
BY MS. WRIGHT:
Q. For number five, Milford Police, walk us through what made you determine that this evidence was criminally compromised?
A. Sure. Milford PD it was discovered that 60 Oxycodone pills were missing from this envelope and there was also discovered there was cut in the $v$ fold of the envelope.
Q. Describe that for the Court?
A. Correct, was a larger envelope, and where it opens up in the middle there was a cut, so if the envelope is pushed down, you wouldn't be able to see it.
Q. Next we have, direct your attention to page

33, number 19. Can you tell us the agency and for this case the nature of the drugs and level -- what points of entry were you able to determine for this case?
A. It was approximately 280 grams of marijuana missing from this case. We are not able to determine definitively where entry was made into this package.
Q. With regards to the packaging, was this a box, or in an envelope?
A. Would have been in a box.
Q. Did you notice anything at all in terms of the type of tape used?
A. No, we believe that tape was removed, and new tape was put on, but we can't say that definitively in this case.
Q. Number 20, tell us about that case?
A. Once again, Delaware State Police case, and 150 Oxycodone pills were removed from the envelope, and the 150 Oxycodone pills were replaced with 76 promethazine pills.
Q. What, if anything, can you tell us in terms of the nature of the packaging for this case?
A. Once again, we couldn't say definitively how this package was entered.
Q. Turn to page 34. Paragraph enumerated 24. Can you tell us about that case?
A. Sure. This is a Delaware State Police case. There were 502 Oxycodone pills removed from the envelope, and 502 Oxycodone pills were replaced with various pills and we discovered that the left side of the envelope had been tampered with and resealed with scotch tape.
Q. When you say tampered with; what do you mean?
A. Cut and resealed with scotch tape.
Q. Paragraph 34. Page 35?
A. That was a DSP case, determined that 165 Oxycodone pills were missing from the envelope. Once again, the pills were replaced with miscellaneous pills, and we were unable to determine definitively how this package was compromised because this was one that was initially discovered by staff at OCME during their internal audit. They had cut into that envelope.
Q. Who were the people that had access to that envelope?
A. That would have been Jack Lucy, Laura Nichols, Kelly Georgi.
Q. Turn to number 38. Bottom of the page.
A. That is a Wilmington Police Department case, it was discovered 118 Oxycodone pills were missing from the envelope. This was a large envelope, and when you open it, once again, we found a hole in the $V$ fold of the envelope.
Q. Next paragraph, 41?
A. This was a Delaware State Police case. We discovered 99 Oxycodone pills were missing from this envelope. We also discovered a cut in the evidence tape and scotch tape was used to reseal the evidence envelope.
Q. Direct your attention to number 42 , it is the State's understanding that number 42 is a part of the pending criminal investigation, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. So you won't be able to bring out much details other than what is indicated in paragraph 42, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. For record purposes, explain to us what was missing from --
A. 28 grams of marijuana.
Q. That was a Delaware State Police case, 2013?
A. That is correct.
Q. Number 44 , can you tell us about what was discovered here in terms of the envelope, or packaging being compromised?
A. Sure. This is a New Castle County Police case, and there were approximately 3.2 pounds of marijuana missing from this case. The box appeared, it was a large box, box appeared to have been entered from the bottom and there was blue and white evidence tape and packing tape used to reseal the bottom.
Q. Lieutenant, did I miss number 43, that was part of the --
A. No, that is -- um-hmm.
Q. If $I$ can turn your attention to number 44. I think we just discussed that one. Number 45?
A. 45. Two separate packages discovered 170 Oxycodone pills were missing from the one envelope, and this envelope had been cut, and resealed with scotch tape. And various pills were used as fillers in replacing Oxycodone pills. The other package was -- it was a brown paper bag, and it was cut from the top, and approximately 2.6 pounds of marijuana was missing from this package.
Q. Finally, the 13 th case that you discovered,
number 46 .
A. This was a DSP case, it was discovered that 1.8 pounds of marijuana was missing from this case. This was a block of marijuana. We opened the case, you could clearly tell that marijuana had been pulled from the block from the single block of marijuana.
Q. How was that packaged?
A. It was in wrap, a single block, one single block of marijuana. You could see where a portion of that block had been pulled off.

MS. WRIGHT: May I have a moment, Your Honor. THE COURT: Yes. (Discussion held off the record.) BY MS. WRIGHT:
Q. Lieutenant, with regard to the overall investigation, can you tell us how the DSP audit worked with regards to that investigation?
A. Sure.
 was determined shortly thereafter that all the drug evidence that was stored at OCME would be back -returned to Troop 2 for an audit.

And that is when the Department of Justice and

DSP reached out to other agencies for their participation to assist in this audit. Within a few days, we had a meeting, brief meeting at Troop 2, with various agencies sending representatives to this meeting to participate in the audit. And all of the members were briefed about the case, and where it stood at that point, and what we are looking to accomplish with the audit.
Q. What were you looking to accomplish with the audit?
A. Looking to identify -- obviously at that point we didn't know the scope of this problem. We were looking to identify as quickly as possible any additional criminally compromised cases.
Q. Lieutenant, there's been a lot of discussion throughout this case about criminally compromised. Can you explain what you mean when say you are looking for evidence that is criminally compromised?
A. Sure. Obviously early on we didn't know who was responsible, how many people were responsible for these thefts, at what point it was occurring at OCME, and we wanted to be sure if we considered a case a criminally compromised case, we wanted to be

100 percent certain.
So what members of the audit team were instructed to do was, you know, inspect the envelope, inspect the package initially, look for any signs of tampering and inspect the contents of that envelope or package and, you know, whether it be pills, count the pills, identify them, count the heroin bags, or weigh drugs such as marijuana and cocaine.

We wanted to -- if a case -- there was a question about a case, where they were not sure, they would notify Lieutenant Wallace or myself. If there was some type of discrepancy where they thought it might be a criminal compromise, notify us, take a closer look at the case from there and investigate further.
Q. Who would make the ultimate decision as to whether evidence is criminally compromised versus human error or administrative discrepancies?
A. Lieutenant Wallace or I.
Q. Lieutenant, can you tell us in terms of the scope of the audit, approximately how many pieces of drug evidence were inspected?
A. It was over 9000 pieces of evidence alone that
were removed from the OCME that were inspected at Troop 2.
Q. You were not part of the oversight of the audit team?
A. I was not involved in the daily operations of the audit, no.
Q. Who would that have been, who conducted the oversight?
A. Would have been -- was one of three sergeants in there at all times, Sergeant McCarthy, Taylor or Sergeant Lloyd.
Q. Would those three sergeants be the ones that reported to you?
A. Correct.
Q. Can you tell us generally, since I am sure you will be asked, how did you consider whether an item is criminally compromised considering human errors, numbers being transposed, administrative errors, walk us through the process you went through as you were confronted with the evidence?
A. We looked at everything. So it wasn't, you know, a case is brought to our attention, you know, whether it was ten grams short, or couple pills short,
we didn't want to just say automatic that was criminal compromise. We wanted to look at the case in its entirety. We wanted to inspect the package, because what we were finding was the cases that were criminally compromised there was, for the most part, signs of tampering. Whether it be a cut in the tape, or the envelope, then there were significant amount of drugs missing from these cases or replaced with another substance, or another type of pill.

So we wanted to be certain that if we were considering that case a criminal compromise, it was a criminal compromise. And we knew over 9000 pieces of evidence, that most evidence probably was not going to match up exactly to what was listed at the initial weight on the envelope. Very rarely, if ever, does an evidence package go to the Medical Examiner's Office, get tested, and return and the weights match up exactly.
Q. Was there a standard way that officers would document their evidence envelopes, in terms of across the board in the different types of agencies?
A. In terms of the audit?
Q. No, in terms of just officers who turn in
their evidence envelopes, did you notice was there a standard, did everybody list the number of bags used --
A. Obviously with over 9000 pieces of evidence from every police agency up and down the state, you kind of saw everything. You have all different sizes and shapes of evidence envelopes, and packages. There were all different ways that evidence was being described on the envelope; some by weight, depending on the drug, some by weight, some by count. You kind of saw everything.
Q. So in light of all those variations that you saw, you looked at the case in its entirety to make that initial decision?
A. Correct. If we were made aware, Lieutenant Wallace or $I$ were made aware of a case they come across, we would then investigate that case further. That could mean pulling the initial investigating officer's report. Some cases we even contacted the investigating officer to see if he or she recalled that case, see if there were any photos from the original case file, just to assist us in determining whether or not that was, in fact, a criminal compromise.

And, you know, also incidents where we found
just numbers were transposed. For example, we came across some pill cases where it might be 64 pills, 64 listed, but when they did the audit, they found 46 pills. So then we would look further, look at the report, in fact, they have 46 pills listed in the report. So when they went to write on the envelope, that messed up their six and four. So there were cases like that that we could explain.
Q. Lieutenant, I'm assuming you are aware of the infamous Tyrone Walker case?
A. Yes.
Q. With that case, defense brought this up, the officer looked at it on the stand and said everything was okay, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Can you tell us when -- did Delaware State Police do a separate examination of that envelope?
A. That would have been Delaware State Police Troop 3 back in mid January, correct.
Q. Can you tell us during that whether you know, whether during that additional inspection after the trial, was that envelope looked at in more -- with more scrutiny?
A. Yes.
Q. What was discovered about that envelope?
A. That there was a cut in the envelope.

However, the cut was concealed by tape. So the investigating officer inspecting that package on the stand would not have noticed that.
Q. Can you tell us whether or not that second look, where the officer discovered the tape, was that the same level of scrutiny used in the DSP overall audit?
A. Yes. The audit, their instructions were to inspect the envelopes, contents, and the envelope itself.
Q. Lieutenant, there was testimony earlier in this hearing about Caroline Honse and how she was a hoarder and there was drug evidence in her office. Can you tell us whether Delaware State Police was able to look into those drug evidence envelopes that were discovered in her office?
A. Yes.
Q. Can you can you tell us out of those drug cases, evidence containers that were recovered, did any of these involve open, pending cases?
A. None of the cases are pending.

MS. WRIGHT: May I have a moment, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.
(Discussion held off the record.)

MS. WRIGHT: No further questions, Your Honor.
MS. SAVITZ: If we could have a minute.

THE COURT: You want a break?
MS. WALKER: That is not necessary.

THE COURT: Let me know.
(Discussion held off the record.)
(A brief pause.)

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MS. SAVITZ:
Q. Thank you, Your Honor.

Hello.
A. Hello.
Q. I'm still trying to figure out which case I had with you before. You still have the report up there?
A. Yes.
Q. You go to paragraph number 44, on page 36. Are you there?
A. Yes.
Q. When Ms. Wright was questioning you she said you identified 13 cases that had not been tested by OCME, right?
A. Yes.
Q. That is what you were going over just now, right?
A. Correct.
Q. Second sentence of that paragraph says it was tested, right?
A. It does.
Q. Any idea whether this was tested or not?
A. I do not, without having the chain of custody report here in front of me.
Q. You gave a lot of detail that's not listed in this report?
A. Correct.
Q. Are you testifying from some other paper up there, did you memorize all this?
A. I have notes right here on my report.
Q. Do you have any independent recollection of reviewing each of these envelopes?
A. I cannot give you specific details without looking at this.
Q. When did you take those notes?
A. When did I take these notes?
Q. Those notes to which you are referring up there, I apologize for pointing. When did you take those notes?
A. That would have been this morning that $I$ wrote notes on this report.
Q. What did you take them from?
A. From a list, a spread sheet that we have of details of each of these cases.
Q. When was the spread sheet made?
A. It's been an ongoing spread sheet.
Q. When was it started?
A. Back when we started the investigation.
Q. Was it made by people doing this review of the drug envelopes?
A. No.
Q. The only way that you, Lieutenant John Laird, Jr., know that there is a suspicion about a drug package, is if sergeant McCarthy, Sergeant Taylor or Sergeant Lloyd brings it to you, right?
A. Majority of our compromise cases brought into us we found in our initial DSP audit, before we even
closed the ME's Office controlled substance lab were brought to us by other agencies.
Q. So you knew this was happening before the Tyrone Walker case?
A. No. That is not what I said.
Q. Tell me when, when were these people bringing these envelopes to you?
A. Other agencies?
Q. Yes.
A. That would have been during our ongoing audit at Troop 2 of the ME cases. All the other agencies were requested to do internal audits of their lockers, too, so they were bringing cases in the same time. So it would be during the months February, March, April of 2014 .
Q. Let me try asking this. It's probably going to come out really bad first time. If you don't understand, let me know.

How many agencies were involved in the review that the Delaware State Police conducted at Troop 2?
A. I can't tell you offhand.
Q. Like six, or 12 , or 20?
A. Six, ten.
Q. They are reviewing this boat ton of evidence, nine thousand plus pieces of evidence that your team brought from OCME to Troop 2, right?
A. Correct.
Q. And then is what you are telling me that when other agencies were doing their own internal audit of their own drug storage areas, that they are now finding more things that were not taken specifically from OCME?
A. They were finding cases that had been at OCME, and returned to their agency.
Q. Of the 13 cases that you just discussed, how many of these were brought to you by other agencies who had the drugs returned to them? Like if Scott McCarthy brings evidence on Tuesday, he is also going to pick up stuff that was tested last week. He has what we have kind of been referring to as returns. How many of the 13 are returns?
A. I don't know. I would have to go through and look specifically. I can't give you an exact number now.

THE COURT: Lieutenant, if none of the 13 had been tested.

THE WITNESS: Correct.

THE COURT: Would they have been returned to the agency?

THE WITNESS: Yes, we saw that.
THE COURT: You saw that?

THE WITNESS: Cases that sat up there for two or three years, never tested, then returned to the agency.

MS. SAVITZ: May I have a minute?
THE COURT: Yes.
(Discussion held off the record.)
BY MS. SAVITZ:
Q. Do you know if any of the returns, or the items that were returns that were then discovered to have been compromised, and when the Court just asked you, you said some of them had been two or three years that they sat and were never tested, then were returned. You said that, right?
A. Correct.
Q. Without being tested?
A. Correct.
Q. Why would that happen?
A. I am not the one to answer that question.
Q. Would you agree with me, because you have been
doing this awhile, that some of them, at least, could have been sitting there, and the defendant took a plea, and the deputy assigned to that case would have notified OCME not to test it because the guy took a plea?
A. That is possible.
Q. That could account for one or more of them?
A. That is possible.
Q. Of the 13 you just discussed, you can't tell us how they came to your attention?
A. I don't have that information in front of me, so $I$ wouldn't feel comfortable there were -- an exact amount came to us from other agencies.
Q. You have that information back at the troop?
A. We would be able to determine that.
Q. Of the cases that were brought to you as a result of the review conducted at Troop 2 , the only way Lieutenant John Laird, Jr. is going to know about them is for Sergeant McCarthy, Taylor or Lloyd to bring them to your attention?
A. Correct.
Q. And the only way that Sergeant Lloyd, Sergeant McCarthy, or Sergeant Taylor is likely to know, is that
person would have been the supervising sergeant of the day for the review teams, right?
A. Correct.
Q. And someone on a review team would have had to say, hey, look at this. Right?
A. Correct. They would have been right there in the room with them.
Q. So if $I$ am reviewing an envelope, my scribe is next to me, two-person team, and I open an envelope. I go, I am not so worried about this. I go, no discrepancy, but it is missing 28 grams of marijuana. You, as the guy in charge, are never going to know about that, right?
A. That would have been going against the instructions they were given. So...
Q. Okay.

Were these instructions in writing?
A. No.
Q. Was every person who participated in the review, as part of a review team, present at your meeting?
A. They were not present during the initial meeting. If they came in later, they would have been
brought up to speed on how the audit was being conducted, and would have witnessed how the audit was being conducted. They wouldn't have walked in and handed an envelope and told to open it and look at it.
Q. Did you take attendance at the meeting?
A. At the meeting, yes.
Q. Very first meeting?
A. Yes.
Q. You had a list of people there?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you give that list to the three sergeants?
A. Yes, they would have gotten a copy of who was at the meeting, yes.
Q. And whose responsibility was it to tell the new guys, for lack of a better phrase, how to do it?
A. Would have been a sergeant and the other team members.
Q. Everybody had scales, right, in the room?
A. That is correct.
Q. We heard yesterday, tell me if this is incorrect, each team was at a table that was approximately the length of a table in this courtroom but half the width?
A. That's --
Q. Give or take?
A. Fair.
Q. How big was the room?
A. I don't know what the exact square footage is.
Q. Relative to from where you are, to the magical gate, is it about the same size?
A. Probably from wall, length wise, probably from me to you.
Q. Maybe from the jury box to that wall in width --
A. Much more narrow than that.
Q. Everyone is a little closer than we are here?
A. Absolutely.
Q. So what were the instructions given to everybody for packages involving marijuana. If you get a package -- sorry, I didn't mean to cut you off. If you get -- what was the instruction for, you have an envelope that on the outside says plant material, green leafy substance, marijuana. What are the instructions for that team?
A. We were -- they were given general
instructions. Okay, that meant inspecting the package,
looking for any signs of tampering, and then to examine the contents and in the case of marijuana, or cocaine, those types of drugs, to go back and weigh them. If it would have been pills, or heroin, would have been counting pills or bags of heroin.
Q. They were not supposed to weigh bags of heroin?
A. No.
Q. You are familiar with the packaging of heroin, right?
A. We don't weigh heroin, so...
Q. You are familiar with the packaging of heroin, right?
A. I am.
Q. So it is generally a blue, wax-like or glassine paper, inside, a small Ziplock type bag, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. Were instructions given for whether or not the bags of heroin should be opened to determine if there is even anything in that blue wax paper?
A. They were not opening bags of heroin.
Q. Were they given instructions to examine --
you're familiar with branding of heroin bags?
A. Yes.
Q. Different dealers, different stamps, different brands, right?
A. Correct.
Q. Were they given instructions to review the individual heroin bags, which you just said they were not to open, to determine whether they matched a description put on an envelope?
A. Well, now you are getting into -- because a lot of officers, lot of agencies don't write descriptions of bags on the envelope. There would have been nothing to compare it to.
Q. But were they told hey, if an envelope says, 13 bags and a black rubber band, each bag contains 13 bags of heroin stamped 2 Paq. If the envelope says that, $I$ realize it did not happen often, I guess, were they instructed to take the rubber band off and look at --
A. They would have counted individual bags of heroin.
Q. You mentioned earlier that you would -- you said we, $I$ want to understand who specifically you
meant. We would sometimes pull the police report. Do you remember saying that?
A. Yes.
Q. Who is the "we" that would pull the police report?
A. Lieutenant Wallace or I.
Q. He is from Troop 3, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. Were the officers involved in the review, given access to police reports or affidavits of probable cause when they were doing the review?
A. No.
Q. So if a bag said, bags of H. H, you would agree, stands for heroin when you are doing evidence envelopes, right?
A. Yes.
Q. Bags of $H$, and had a weight. How is the person supposed to know how many bags there are?
A. Sorry? Can you repeat that question.
Q. Let's say the envelope says, "bags of H." Then a number, and the letter G.
A. Right.
Q. How many bags were they supposed to count to
know if it is the same?
A. They wouldn't. Just verify the contents, there was heroin in the bag, then they should count it and put that count on the audit sheet.
Q. They are supposed to put that count on the audit sheet.
A. They should. Can't say it was being done every time. No, I didn't give those specific instructions. They should have counted, should have counted the heroin.

MS. SAVITZ: May I approach the clerk?
THE COURT: Yes.

BY MS. SAVITZ:
Q. I am going to show you what's been marked State's 32. Can you see that okay?
A. Yes.
Q. Who created this? What is this?
A. That is the audit sheet.
Q. This was used in the review at Troop 2 of OCME envelopes, right?
A. Yes.
Q. Who designed this form?
A. I believe it was combination of Captain

Sawyer, Lieutenant Hulings and myself.
Q. Tell me the name after Pete's name?
A. Lieutenant Hulings. He is no longer at Troop 2, $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{U}-\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{G}-\mathrm{S}$.
Q. So the two of them created this form. Were you in on that?
A. Yes. I can't recall specifically who was all involved. I can't recall specifically who created that form.
Q. You had some input?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you, like, crib it from other agency that had done this before?
A. No.
Q. Just an original product of Delaware State Police?
A. Yes.
Q. For ME control number, short line, right?
A. Yes.
Q. For inspected by, it's not a super long line, right?
A. No.
Q. Date is however long, then the year preprinted
because you know you are doing it this year?
A. Correct.
Q. Open and closed, not really a long line. You don't need to write a lot?
A. Correct.
Q. Discrepancy only gives you yes or no, right?
A. Yes.
Q. For comments, you have six full, blank lines, right?
A. Correct.
Q. Your purpose of doing that was write everything you think you need to write?
A. If there was any comments, yes.
Q. So, like you just said, if there was no number of bags on the envelope, they were instructed to count them. And it was expected that they would write --
A. They were instructed to count all bags of heroin, regardless if there was a number on the envelope.
Q. I'm trying to focus, we just had a conversation, if there is no number, they are still supposed to count, and here in this comment section, you would expect to see at some later after they
reviewed that envelope, 72 bags of heroin or 72 bags $H$ or 72 bags?
A. Not for every case.
Q. If there is no number written on the outside, and no one writes anything, how do you know if is a discrepancy?
A. If they would have brought it to our attention, we could have followed-up with a report or the investigating officer.
Q. What was the -- you know what, this is State's 34. You would agree this is also a review form?
A. Yes.
Q. Looks almost exactly like the other one, except it has different names?
A. Yes.
Q. Different complaint, $M E$ numbers, and date?
A. Correct.
Q. Still has six lines for comments?
A. Correct. You have to ask them specifically why they didn't write anything in the comment section. I don't think $I$ am in a position to do that for them.
Q. What was the guideline given to the people doing the review, if it is short $X$, you talked a little
bit about you had transposed numbers?
A. Correct.
Q. I do that, so I understand. But what was the guideline given if an envelope of $X$, not ectasy but $X$, fill in the blank, is short by $Y$, or off by $Y$, it is a criminal discrepancy. What was Y?
A. That is not what we were using for criminal discrepancies. We were looking at everything, that included the package itself. The envelope, whether it be an envelope, whether it be a bag, whether it be a box. The majority of cases we found where there was evidence missing, evidence replaced, there was clear signs of tampering. So we couldn't get caught up with over nine thousand pieces of evidence that there was supposed to be 17 grams, according to the investigating officer, 17 grams of weed in the package, but there was, when we weighed it, there was only 15 grams. There was no signs of tampering.

We wanted to focus, the purpose of this audit was to focus on the criminally compromised cases.
Q. That was so you could find a criminal, right?
A. Correct.
Q. That criminal was the person who was tampering
with, stealing and replacing drug evidence, right?
MS. WRIGHT: State would object. We are getting into details as to people who have been arrested and pending criminal investigation.

MS. SAVITZ: That is the only question $I$ am asking.

THE COURT: You may ask.
MS. SAVITZ: May I ask the court reporter to read it back, please.
(The reporter read back as requested.)

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: Let me try for me. I have had officers under your command who have told the Court that when they opened up the envelope, they would either count or weigh it, and if there was any discrepancy, any at all, inconsistent with what was on the envelope, they were to bring that to the attention of the sergeant. The sergeant then would bring that to your attention.

I have other officers who have testified under oath to the Court that they would weigh the evidence, counting is counting, they would weigh the evidence, and if the weight was different, they were given
discretion to decide whether or not that discrepancy was significant or not.

Or that they could reasonably understand why the discrepancy occurs, and they would mark no on the form. Can you give the Court a definitive answer as to what it was, what was the direction given.

THE WITNESS: Sure, Your Honor. I didn't want every single -- I used that example about, you know, suppose to be 17 grams of marijuana in a package, and or --

THE COURT: I'm not saying what you want. I am just saying $I$ have officers under your command that have told me those two things.

THE WITNESS: Correct.

THE COURT: They are inconsistent, they are not the same.

THE WITNESS: Correct.
THE COURT: It would help the Court if $I$ knew whether it was, it says 14 grams, you weigh it, it is 13.5 grams --

THE WITNESS: They would not have to bring that to my attention.

THE COURT: Even though your sergeant just
testified yesterday that they would.
THE WITNESS: That would have been Sergeant Lloyd. Sergeant Lloyd, I can't tell you how many days specifically he was in charge. There were very few days he was in charge of the overall audit. He was involved a lot with transporting, helping transport drugs to and from the ME's Office and other aspects of the investigation. Sergeant Taylor was, for the most part, day-to-day supervisor. I had that talk with Sergeant Taylor, he was understanding he did not have to bring those types of cases to my attention.

THE COURT: Okay.
That is step one. So the other question is: There was a discrepancy, would they have to at least bring it to the sergeant's attention and then the sergeant would say well, $I$ can understand that because it is dry?

THE WITNESS: Yes, he should have.
THE COURT: It wasn't left to the audit team to make that decision, it should have been --

THE WITNESS: Should have been with a sergeant and then if there was even any question that it could have been a criminal compromise, I wanted the sergeant
to bring that case to my attention, or Lieutenant Wallace. We, from there, would take a closer look at that case.

THE COURT: Thank you. Sorry.
BY MS. SAVITZ:
Q. Thank you.

Sir, would you turn back to page 33. Number
$19 ?$

You testified earlier 280 grams of marijuana was missing?
A. Correct.
Q. That's ten ounces, right?
A. Yes.
Q. That is more than half of a pound, right?
A. Yes.
Q. What you said was, the point of entry was never identified?
A. Can't say definitively.
Q. You also, I believe said, that when the red flag for this case was that there was a great ten-ounce weight discrepancy?
A. Correct.
Q. They say we have a ten-ounce weight
discrepancy, we can't really see anything, right?
A. There was a ten-ounce discrepancy. We believe it was compromised. There was tape replaced on container. We can't say definitively that is how the container was entered. There was a ten-ounce discrepancy.
Q. Did you peel the tape back?
A. We inspected the package, yes.
Q. Did you peel the tape back?
A. I don't recall specifically what $I$ did for this individuals package, no.
Q. So let me take you back to Tyrone Walker. In Tyrone Walker, Trooper Lloyd --
A. Talking about a completely different type of package.
Q. Sorry, what?
A. Talking about a completely different type of package.
Q. Okay.

In Tyrone Walker, a trooper from Dover looks at the package, can't see that there is a slit, or a cut made under the tape, right?
A. That is correct.
Q. So in that case, after that happened in court, they found the 64 blue pills had been replaced by 16 pink pills, someone had to look under the tape, right?
A. Correct.
Q. Is that how that was discovered?
A. Yes, at Troop 3.
Q. That is where it had come from in the first instance, right?
A. Correct.
Q. So were people doing this review, these review teams told you should look under the tape to see if there is a cut?
A. They were not told -- to inspect the outside of the envelope, if there was any obvious sign of tampering, and to inspect the contents. And the contents were all there. The Walker case specifically looking at that envelope, you could see that cut, if you open that envelope up from the inside you could then see where it was cut. So not everything is necessarily visible from the outside.
Q. Right.
A. We don't want our team members pulling up Medical Examiner tape and everything else and
destroying the integrity of that envelope if there was nothing wrong with it.
Q. Okay.
A. When an envelope is cut, you can see that from the inside.
Q. So what was the point of entry for number 19?
A. I cannot say definitively what the point of entry was.
Q. On number 42 , there was only 28 grams of marijuana missing, right?
A. Correct.
Q. You are not going give us anymore information on that, right. I am not going to ask you.
A. Correct.
Q. 28 grams, right, one ounce?
A. Correct.
Q. You talked about some tape earlier. You
mentioned so far two shades of blue, right?
A. Correct.
Q. This is Defendant's Exhibit 5 without objection, Your Honor. Can you see that okay. This is not anything we talked about before. This is the tape you are talking about, right?
A. Correct.
Q. It's printed, it is not together, Delaware State Police, Delaware State Police, right?
A. Yes.
Q. So there is two shades of that?
A. Correct, two different shades of tape.
Q. Of blue?
A. Correct.
Q. Then you said you had cases where scotch tape was used?
A. Yes.
Q. To reseal.

Packing tape on the pound of marijuana?
A. Correct.
Q. That is the clear --
A. Packing tape.
Q. -- two-inch wide tape?
A. Correct.
Q. Was red evidence tape involved?
A. No.
Q. Were photos taken by anyone, any police officer of the evidence that was taken from the OCME vault, nine thousand plus and brought back to Troop --
over to Troop 2, were any pictures of those pieces of evidence taken before the review began?
A. Each single piece of evidence?
Q. Yes, sir.
A. No.
Q. Were pictures taken of groups of evidence?
A. No. I mean, it would have been photos of the drug vault itself which would contain some pieces, no specific groups of drugs.
Q. Were pictures of taken of the envelopes during the review?
A. No.
Q. Were they taken after the review?
A. No.
Q. How were the three sergeants supposed to assign the pieces of evidence to the review teams?
A. They did that, they would pull a box at a time from the evidence vault, and they would assign it as they saw fit.
Q. Okay.
A. I wasn't in there for the daily operations of that.
Q. The State Police got involved, the Department
of Justice got involved in this review process, because you wanted someone who was not the people at the OCME to be reviewing the OCME, right?
A. Correct.
Q. You want someone a little more independent, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. So you are familiar with an envelope like defendant's -- what is shown in the picture of Defendant's 5 because right across the top it says Delaware State Police, under the bar code is the rest of the word "evidence", right?
A. Correct.
Q. So if you pull that out of a box, you have a banker's box, has let's say 20 pieces of evidence in this, in those envelopes. You pull that one out, there is not doubt but that it came from a Delaware State Police case, right?
A. Correct.
Q. You would be able to tell that from the complain number, as well, because the first two digits are going to be the number of the troop, right?
A. Correct.
Q. So was it intended, or had you instructed the three sergeants who were then running the day-to-day, that State Police cases should not be reviewed by State Police Troopers, and Newark Police should not be reviewed by Newark Police, and Middletown should not he be reviewed by Middletown, if Middletown sent representatives for the review, was that --
A. No, we were not worried about that because no one should have been -- we specifically kept members of our drug unit, Governor's Task Force, who make the majority or our arrests out of the audit team. So someone is not auditing their own drug evidence. We didn't have a problem with someone from a Delaware State Police involved in the audit of Delaware State Police evidence because it was two persons to each team. So it wasn't just one person opening that envelope.
Q. But were the teams specifically made up of two people from different departments; was that part of the protocol? Like if Ms. Walker and $I$ were the two of your officers, she is Newark, I am Wilmington, we are both Newark; are we supposed to be on the same team?
A. There was to no protocol. You have to
remember, we used multiple people for that audit. There were some days where people were off on vacation. It wasn't always the same teams. We couldn't always account for who was going to be there each and everyday.
Q. Okay. Did you have a schedule made up ahead of time?
A. There was not a schedule made up.
Q. How did you know it was going to go forward, if you don't know people were going to show?
A. Because we had commitments from those agencies they were going to send people.
Q. You didn't know who the people were?
A. Generally the same people. So we pretty much knew on a daily basis who was going to be there. Now if someone had, like $I$ said, they had a commitment, whether a court commitment, or scheduled vacation day, they would normally let Sergeant Taylor, who was there for most of the day-to-day operations, he or she wouldn't be there the next day. They were on vacation the following week, they wouldn't be there.
Q. Taylor was the sergeant that was there most often?
A. Correct.
Q. All the people, the people who run, for lack of a better word, and control the evidence locker, does each Delaware State Police troop have its own evidence locker?
A. Correct.
Q. People who are in charge of as gatekeepers, people who handle the evidence that goes in and out of those evidence lockers at each troop, they are all sworn police officers, right?
A. Correct.
Q. They are, as part of your academy training, they are specifically trained in how to handle evidence to preserve chain of custody, right?
A. Yes.
Q. That is really important, right?
A. Yes.
Q. You don't have any civilians doing this, just police officers, right?
A. Logging this evidence?
Q. Um-hmm.
A. We do have members in our drug diversion unit who are not sworn troopers.
Q. How are they trained?
A. They are considered civilian employees.
Q. How are they trained?
A. They still receive police training, they are certificated. They are not sworn troopers.
Q. They go through similar training?
A. Yes.
Q. As part of your duties as the CIO, you interviewed a bunch of people who are or were employees of OCME, right?
A. Correct.
Q. And during the time -- I want to show you, I am going to put up State's Exhibit 14.

Do you recognize that?
A. Yes, that would have been OCME.
Q. Inside the vault?
A. Correct.
Q. You see these things, there is five of them?
A. $\mathrm{Um}-\mathrm{hmm}$.
Q. What are they, if you know?
A. I don't know what -- they may be the courier boxes, without being zoomed in I can't --

MS. SAVITZ: May I approach the witness?

BY MS. SAVITZ:
Q. If it helps, let me know. If it does not, let me know.
A. I can't read specifically what they say, each box.
Q. You know there were courier boxes, right?
A. Yes.
Q. They were locked, right?
A. Yes.
Q. And they had combination locks; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you become aware through your interviews of current or former OCME employees that the combination of all of these courier boxes; A, was the same; and $B$, lot of people at OCME knew what the combination was?
A. I don't recall any specific statements how many people would have known what the combination was.
Q. If I showed you a transcript of an interview that does not have 4000 sticky notes. If I showed you a transcript of an interview which you took part, would that, perhaps, refresh your recollection?
A. Yes.

MS. SAVITZ: May I approach?
THE COURT: You may.
BY MS. SAVITZ:
Q. Hand you, it is not clipped, but at least pages are numbered. Do you recognize -- have you seen that before?
A. Yes.
Q. That is the transcript of your interview with Aretha Bailey, right?
A. Correct.
Q. Would you please turn to pages 25 and 26.
A. Okay.
Q. Can you read those two pages to yourself, tell me when you are done.
A. (Witness reading.) Yes.
Q. Did reviewing those two pages refresh your recollection as to that conversation?
A. Yes.
Q. So did you, in fact, come to know during your investigation that all of the courier lock boxes had the same combination?
A. Yes.
Q. That everybody knew the combination because the combination was on a piece of paper in an unsecured folder?
A. In a folder.
Q. Combination was 200, maybe?
A. Whatever it says it was, yes.
Q. Whatever it was, all of them had the same one, correct?
A. Right.
Q. And during your interview of Mrs. Bailey, which is the transcript you have up there, you learned that she was hired as an administrative assistant, right?
A. Correct.
Q. That is a secretary, basically?
A. Yes.
Q. Did she have any training on how to handle evidence?
A. She did not.
Q. We heard some talk about Caroline Honse when you were on direct. Did you learn during your investigation, that she and Mrs. Bailey were very close?
A. Yes.
Q. In fact, some of the things down in the, $I$ believe Mrs. Wright used a phrase, also, hoarder office of Ms. Honse, supposedly belonged to Mrs. Bailey. You come to know that, that was a horribly phrased question?
A. Some of the stuff in Ms. Honse's office belonged to Mrs. Bailey?
Q. Yes?
A. I can't say that for sure.
Q. Mrs. Bailey was given, by Mrs. Honse, permission to come into the lab on weekends, right?
A. That is correct.
Q. Unsupervised, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. She had access to the alarm code?
A. Yes.
Q. She could get in the building without anybody knowing?
A. She could, yes.
Q. And Mrs. Bailey was also the person who -- she was also a liaison for DOJ, do you recall learning that during your investigation?
A. She was one of them, correct.
Q. You would agree that that meant if a case was going to trial, someone from DOJ would send an e-mail hey, this guy is definitely going to trial in three weeks, we need this stuff tested, or if a person took a plea, they would send an e-mail; if not already tested don't. John Smith pled?
A. Yes.
Q. She would get those e-mails, she being Aretha Bailey, and maybe Caroline Honse, those are the people only two people to whom those e-mails would go?
A. For the most part, sometimes there would be other people included. Yes, they were the two main ones that would receive those e-mails.
Q. Caroline retired in November '13?
A. Correct.
Q. And then Mrs. Bailey left in December, right?
A. Yes.
Q. I believe she told you she left after everything changed with the new management; do you recall that?
A. Yes.
Q. You interviewed a lot of people, right?
A. Yes.
Q. How many of them thought Caroline Honse was a good supervisor other than Aretha Bailey and maybe Caroline Honse herself?
A. Not very many.
Q. Mrs. Bailey thought Ms. Honse was fair and had her back?
A. Yes.
Q. We heard a little bit before that Ms. Honse had had drugs in her office?
A. Well, she retired in November, so we physically didn't see them in her office, but someone from OCME told us that they had pulled this specific box of drugs out of her office after she left.
Q. You have no reason to agree or disagree with the fact that it came there because that is what you were told?
A. Correct.
Q. We heard a little bit before when Ms. Wright was asking you questions, it wasn't the -- drugs were not from active cases?
A. Correct.
Q. Meaning open at the time you got them?
A. Correct. They were, many of them, were very old.
Q. But they were evidence, right?
A. Correct.
Q. Still drug evidence?
A. Yes.
Q. Still belonged to a case somewhere?
A. Yes.
Q. And were they labeled like did it say 02-99-12 3456 ?
A. Some were still in the original police envelopes, so we were able to identify what case they went with.
Q. You were then able to identify they were supposed to be disposed of not in Caroline Honse's office?
A. Should have been returned to that police agency.
Q. Or destroyed by someone?
A. Would have been -- should have been returned to a police agency to be destroyed.
Q. That agency does the destruction thing itself?
A. Yes.
Q. During your interview with Mrs. Bailey, you also learned that she had a discussion, I want to say with Mr. Woodson, that talked about how easy it would have been to remove drugs without anybody knowing from the vault, right?
A. Correct.
Q. Conditions were such that evidence could go unaccounted for and no one would have a clue?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you also learn that Mrs. Bailey had been accused by other OCME employees of stealing their food out of the refrigerator?
A. Yes.
Q. She told you that she or her son had received this $\$ 6,000$ check. She had no idea why. She tried to deposit it?
A. Yes.
Q. After the DOJ report, which we have talked about as Defense Exhibit 4, after that issued, did you also then identify another case that had been tampered with?
A. Yes.
Q. How did that get discovered?
A. That would have been a most recent case, would have been a Newark PD case they discovered during an internal audit of their locker.
Q. When did you, State Police you, ask all the other agencies to did their internal audit?
A. That would have been a memo that would have been sent out by the Department of Justice back in February, probably.
Q. Like early, right?
A. Back in February. So I don't recall the exact date but...
Q. I meant early in the whole --
A. Correct.
Q. -- situation?
A. Correct.
Q. This report came out when?
A. I believe June.
Q. So after that comes out, Newark notices another case?
A. Correct.
Q. What was the -- was it a tape thing again?
A. You are going to --
Q. Do you know?
A. The details of the case, $I$ don't have them in front of me specifically.
Q. When you went into the vault back on February 20 th?
A. Correct.
Q. Did you find tape in the vault?
A. Tape? I don't believe we found any tape in the vault.
Q. You had been told -- you learned afterwards there was tape in the vault, blue evidence tape, red tape, white tape in the vault, prior to you guys getting there, right?
A. Well, ME's tape would have been the red tape. We were not advised by anybody there was blue evidence tape before we got there. I believe someone made a statement that a long time ago they had seen a roll of blue evidence tape laying around the office there.

MS. SAVITZ: Your Honor, may $I$ have a minute?
THE COURT: You may.
(Discussion held off the record.)
BY MS. SAVITZ:
Q. Do you remember testifying in early July in Nyala and Irwin?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you remember telling the Court in regards to the Tyrone Walker case, that no officer on the stand viewing that envelope would have observed any type of tampering by the way it was concealed with Medical Examiner's tape?
A. Yes, correct.
Q. You still believe that, right?
A. Not without peeling back the tape.
Q. So peeling back the tape was how we would determine that something was wrong?
A. Correct.

MS. SAVITZ: Your Honor, I have nothing
further. Lieutenant, thank you.

MS. WRIGHT: Brief redirect, Your Honor. REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. WRIGHT:
Q. Lieutenant, you were asked about blue tape and the OCME controlled substance vault lab. Was any recovered when DSP went into the OCME vault office area?
A. No.
Q. You said the overall scope of the audit was
over 9000 pieces of evidence, correct?
A. Correct, evidence removed from the Medical Examiner's Office.
Q. The total number of discrepancies, you have that number?
A. Total is just over 50 total, that includes cases that came from other agencies, from their internal audit of cases that have been returned from the Medical Examiner's Office.
Q. To be clear, when $I$ say discrepancy cases, we are talking about ones you determined, or Lieutenant Wallace determined were criminally compromised?
A. Correct.
Q. Out of those nine thousand plus pieces, how many, in terms of 13 cases -- only 13 of those cases were stored at the ME's Office?
A. Never tested.

MS. WRIGHT: No further questions.
MS. SAVITZ: I have three questions.
RECROSS EXAMINATION
BY MS. SAVITZ:
Q. We looked at Exhibit 4 and one of them said specifically it had been tested, right?
A. Sorry, which?
Q. 42,44 ?
A. I can't say for sure. I don't know if that is
a typo. I have to go back and look at our records. I am not in a position to say one way or another without...
Q. Criminal discrepancy, if the officer is supposed to unbundle and count. You testified that pills were replaced with other pills?
A. Right.
Q. Evidence was replaced with different stuff, right?
A. Correct.
Q. So if a count of heroin bags is off by 52 bags, not weight, counting 52, that is a lot, right?
A. That would be four bundles.
Q. That is not just one bag that maybe got stuck to another bag, though, right, that is 52 bags of heroin, right?
A. About four bundles.
Q. Okay.
A. If there is a miscount in bundles, that comes out to 52.
Q. Okay. That is something that should have at least been noted, right?
A. If it was four bundles short, that is correct.
Q. If it was four bundles over, still a difference of four bundles, or 52 bags, right?
A. Correct.
Q. That is a discrepancy, right?
A. Of course a discrepancy, because it's different than what it says on the envelope.
Q. It's not like one bag, right?
A. Once again, four bundles. It is easy to explain, could have been a miscount of four bundles. MS. SAVITZ: Thank you.

THE COURT: Lieutenant, when it became, when the Delaware State Police became involved in the investigation based upon the incident that occurred during a trial in Dover, and the decision was made to take custody of the evidence at the Medical Examiner's Office to do an audit, was there a Deputy Attorney General assigned to the unit to assist and give guidance to your decision?

THE WITNESS: Would have been Joe Grubb and
Sean Lugg.

THE COURT: And were they the ones who were giving you advice regarding the audit and the criminal investigation, or just the criminal investigation?

THE WITNESS: I can't recall specifically how much advice they gave us for the audit, but we certainly worked with them on a daily basis during the criminal investigation. Once again, I wasn't involved in the daily operations of the audit after the evidence was -- controlled substance lab was shut down.

We retrieved that evidence. I left that up to the audit team. I was primarily focussed on the investigation itself. I was in daily contact with sean and Joe about that.

THE COURT: Were the Attorney General's Office involved in the initial planning of how the audit would take place?

THE WITNESS: I can't recall specifically what guidance they gave us. They would have been there during that, $I$ believe they were there for the initial meeting. I don't recall specifically what guidance they gave at that time.

THE COURT: Thank you. You can step down. Thank you. Take our afternoon break.
(A short recess was taken.)
THE COURT: You may call your next witness. MS. WRIGHT: Your Honor the state calls sergeant Scott McCarthy.

SCOTT MCCARTHY,
having been first called by the State was sworn on oath, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. WRIGHT:
Q. Good afternoon, Sergeant.
A. Good afternoon.
Q. When I say sergeant, by whom are you employed at this time?
A. Wilmington University.
Q. Prior to working for Wilmington University, where did you work?
A. Delaware State Police.
Q. In what capacity?
A. I was the sergeant in charge of our evidence in New Castle County.
Q. How long were you at Delaware State Police before you went over to Wilmington University?
A. 25-and-a-half years.
Q. Can you tell us how long were you the sergeant responsible for evidence for Delaware State Police in New Castle County?
A. Probably about three, little over three years.
Q. Can you tell the Court your general duties and responsibilities?
A. I maintained the evidence lockers at Troop 1, 6 and 9, oversaw the evidence locker at Troop 2. At Troop 1, 6 and 9, usually on two or three days a week, I would make my rounds to those troops, transfer the evidence in the temporary evidence locker over to the permanent evidence locker, bar code it, inventory it, log it into our system.
Q. You mentioned temporary locker, permanent locker. Can you tell us where the permanent locker is located?
A. There is one in each troop. Troop 1 has their own, Troop 6 and Troop 9, each of those troops have what is called a temporary evidence locker, also, which is where the road troopers, investigators would place evidence prior to me logging it into the main locker.
Q. How would you go about logging it in when you would retrieve those pieces of evidence?
A. I would receive the evidence from the temporary evidence locker, it was a combination lock or a key lock, transport it over to my main locker, input the case information for each individual case into our permanent evidence computer management system, assign each piece of evidence a bar code, which would be a way we would track that piece, then log it in the appropriate place in the locker, whether it was the locker, drug control center, or gun locker.
Q. With regards to the main locker that you end up putting that evidence, who would have access to these lockers?
A. Myself, the troop commander and the criminal Lieutenant at Troops 1, 6 and 9. Troop 2, myself, the troop commander, criminal Lieutenant, and then we had three other evidence technicians that managed the locker at that location. That would have been Detective Lanno, Detective Kleckner, and Detective William Chapman.
Q. Can you tell us how access is gained into those main lockers?
A. Swipe card, key card. Let me back up. I'll describe Troop 2. I use a key card get access into the
main locker. That gets you into almost, like, a suite area. I have to key card another double door to get into the main locker. Then $I$ have to utilize a key to get into our gun locker, and our drug locker. There was a couple different steps. At the other troops I use keys to get into my different lockers.
Q. When you have to swipe into those lockers, that is individualized access?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. Can you tell us about your transportation of any drug evidence to the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, can you tell us that process, what do you do prior to transporting the evidence?
A. As I receive the evidence from the temporary evidence lockers at 1, 6 and 9, if they are active cases, if they are cases that are going to be prosecuted, $I$ knew it needed to be tested by the Medical Examiner. So $I$ placed them in a certain position in the drug control center on the top shelf, knowing that $I$ had two standing appointments every week; on Tuesday at 1 o'clock, I would go up to the ME's office. On Thursday at 11 o'clock, I would make another trip. I divide my troops to make it a little
more manageable.
I would create an inventory sheet, which had all the drugs, or pieces of evidence going to be transported to the Medical Examiner's Office for that specific troop. I would then enter it into the FLIMS data base, that would assign it a number. I would place that number on my receipt. It was a crime report number, defendant's name, then my bar code number. So I had multiple different ways to confirm this was a piece of evidence being transported. I would then transport it up.
Q. I am placing on the projector what's been entered as State's Exhibit 10. Tell me if you recognize what it is?
A. This is my evidence submission sheet to the Medical Examiner's Office from evidence transported from Troop 2 by myself.
Q. Date and time?
A. I would have transported this evidence on November 12, 2013, at 1305, or just after 1 o'clock in the afternoon. I would have turned it over to James Daneshgar.
Q. You explained that you would make this
inventory sheet, you described the bar number, assign number, walk through the different fields in terms of columns?
A. As I enter the individual case number into the FLIMS data base, that was through the Medical Examiner's Office would assign this number on the left, like the first entry 2188. That was the FLIMS number. Then on the receipt $I$ put the defendant's name, followed by investigating officer, followed by complaint number. Then the number all the way to the right was a bar code number that $I$ had placed on it at my individual troop for tracking that individual piece of evidence.
Q. Last two entries are for whom?
A. Hakeem Nesbitt.
Q. Investigating officer?
A. Trooper Antolucci would have been the investigating officer.
Q. You note that these are your signature, this is your signature at the bottom of the page, as well as James Daneshgar, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. At what point do you and Mr. Daneshgar sign
this evidence submission return worksheet?
A. Once both of us have verified that -confirmed that these pieces of evidence are being turned over to his custody. I usually take it up in a box or a bag. He walks through, compares it to everything on the list to make sure he has every piece accounted for that is on the list.
Q. Can you tell us what, if anything, is done to examine the envelopes, outside, or whether the envelopes are opened, can you tell us what Mr. Daneshgar does while you are there, you are going through the evidence?
A. Yes. He would not accept a piece of evidence that was damaged or appeared to have been altered or compromised, did not look normal, had the normal evidence tape on it, initials, things of that nature.
Q. When you take typical drug evidence from a temporary locker, put it in the main lockers, do you inspect these drug evidence envelopes, packages for tampering in anyway?
A. Yes, same thing, just make sure it's been taped properly, initialed by the investigating officer.
Q. They would never be opened?
A. No, we never opened any of the evidence.
Q. I am going place on the projector what's been placed into evidence as State's Exhibit 11. Can you tell us, do you recognize what it is?
A. I believe that is a report generated by the Medical Examiner's Office for their chain of custody purposes.
Q. Scroll over to the right, does that complaint number match for Hakeem Nesbitt?
A. Yes.
Q. I see on the top entry, field evidence you have container $A$ and $B$. Who put that information in?
A. That would have been the Medical Examiner's Office.
Q. When you said that you pre-log the evidence into FLIMS, describe what you do?
A. It is just a series of drop down screens where I put case -- input case information as far as submitting officer, investigating officer, lot of different screens. Type of investigation, controlled substance, type of evidence. If it is multiple pieces, then $I$ would continue back through and add the same thing under so that would have their same number. That
is not the $F E$ number, that is something separate, then the FLIMS number.
Q. What does PM stand for?
A. Plant Material.
Q. That was under one of the drop down options?
A. I think it is where you describe the contents of the envelope. When $I$ was trained, I was told by them if it is marijuana, just put $P M$ for Plant Material.
Q. Would you have put in PM?
A. Yes.
Q. Go down to the transfer section. You notice the date and time for when you submitted evidence to James Daneshgar, it is noted as November 14th, 2013; is that correct?
A. No.
Q. Refer you back to State's Exhibit 10, that date and time was what?
A. $11 / 12$.
Q. Everything else is correct with in terms of you dropped it off hand-to-hand Mr. Daneshgar?
A. Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Mr. McCarthy, I am confused from
your point of view. Do you put in where it says container $A$ and $B$, is that from data that you have inputted at the troop before you get to the Medical Examiner's Office?

THE WITNESS: No, I don't know how this is generated, how the contents of this is generated. I don't -- I think what you are saying is what $I$ was trying to think too is that FLIMS number that it gives me, does that information transfer over into this form I don't think it does. Because that does not look right, or how I would have entered it.

THE COURT: When you were inputting information into the FLIMS system, were they asking you for 250 pills, 14.5 grams of heroin?

THE WITNESS: It was sort of like a free text I would type in. Sometimes $I$ would put in plant material, sometime $I$ would put a specific amount, like pills, types of pills.

THE COURT: I guess maybe you don't know the answer to this, it seems illogical to ask you to put in that information if it is not then being generated up onto a form of this nature.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: You don't know whether or not that is something that is independently done by the Medical Examiner's Office.

THE WITNESS: I don't know.

THE COURT: When they input it into their system?

THE WITNESS: No.
THE COURT: That's fine. Thank you. BY MS. WRIGHT:
Q. I am going to place on the projector State's Exhibit 12. It's already entered into evidence. Can you tell us, do you recognize that?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. What is it?
A. It's an evidence transfer sheet receipt.
Q. When you deliver drug evidence in, transfer it to James Daneshgar, do you receive these submission receipts in return?
A. No, I don't.
Q. Can you tell us on these fields, what, if any, of the information is correct. Is submitting agency correct?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. What about submission date?
A. No, that is not correct.
Q. Submitted by Michael Myers. He is not the one who submitted this evidence, correct?
A. No, he did not.
Q. That would have been you. Investigated by?
A. Nicholson, that is incorrect also. The control number, 9883, that is something separate. That is their number.
Q. We have, again, container A and B. You did not enter that information, correct?
A. Correct.

MS. WRIGHT: No further questions, Your Honor. CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MS. WALKER:
Q. Good afternoon.
A. Good afternoon.
Q. For Mr. Nesbitt's case, that was one that you did the delivery to?
A. Correct.
Q. I am going to hand you a copy of the affidavit of probable cause for that case?

MS. WALKER: May I approach? It's part of the
court record. I will hand it to you so we can review it together.

THE COURT: Let's mark it at least for identification, if you are not going to enter it, fine. Mark it for identification.

THE CLERK: Defendant's Identification A so marked, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.
BY MS. WALKER:
Q. Have this up on the screen, but just thought I would give you a copy, too. Ask you to, if you can review it to yourself, and what $I$ am going to be asking you about in particular before you kind of go over it by yourself is on page Exhibit B, where it talks about what occurred, then going to be the second page where it talks about the different items that were seized. Let me know when you are ready.
A. I am ready.
Q. So the affidavit of probable cause sets forth different items seized in this case, right?
A. Correct.
Q. And how many envelopes did you take over to the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner?
A. I believe one envelope and one bag.
Q. So just so that we all know what weights are and everything of these guys.

MS. WRIGHT: Your Honor, with regards to affidavit -- never mind. The State would suggest envelopes are actually in evidence. Never mind, withdrawn.

BY MS. WALKER:
Q. Second paragraph talks about first set of items they seized, I believe second item says -- that paragraph mentions green leafy substance field tested positive. That it was 16 bags and it weighed 119.6 grams, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. It is your understanding, I will have photos, your understanding that is what one of the envelopes was labeled?
A. Correct.
Q. Then at the bottom, it talks about a duffel bag, last big paragraph, in a hotel room, I think it was they found seven large Ziplock bags, one contained a larger amount of loose green leafy substance, six of the Ziplock bags contained 16 smaller ones. All of
that combined, if $I$ am reading this correctly, that officer is saying on the very last line, weighed 1271 grams?
A. Correct.
Q. So they would have found 119.6 grams in one container, and 1271.4 in the other; is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. If I may, Your Honor, I think without objection we have had two Exhibits premarked Defendant's Exhibit 5 which is a photo of an envelope with substance weighing 119.6 grams?

MS. WRIGHT: No objection to either Exhibit. BY MS. WALKER:
Q. 1271.4 grams labeled is the other one. I apologize, I didn't ask permission. Are you familiar with what this photo indicates?
A. Yes.
Q. What is that?
A. That is the evidence envelope, top right corner 128533 is the bar code assigned to this specific piece of evidence.
Q. So this was one of the envelopes for Mr. Nesbitt's case we are talking about today?
A. Yes.
Q. According to what is labeled on here, what is contained in the envelope?
A. 119.6 grams of marijuana.
Q. How many bags?
A. 16 bags.
Q. This represents one of the envelopes that you gave to the Medical Examiner's Office in this case?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. We are going to look at the other one, that is a -- you tell me what that is. This was, I think, number six?
A. Correct, it's the second piece of evidence that would have been transported on that day by myself. You can see it has the bar code 128534, which would have been affixed by one of our evidence technicians on the date it was submitted.
Q. What does it say that it contains?
A. 1271.4 grams of marijuana.
Q. Does it indicate how many bags are in there?
A. No, it does not.
Q. So you wouldn't -- you are just going by what is in there when the envelope -- you take the envelope,
to go take them to the lab, you don't open those up, right?
A. No.
Q. So you are going based on what has been put on there?
A. Correct. I have no understanding of the investigation. I have no knowledge of --
Q. Fine.

You were the supervisor, for the most part, of the entire audit that was done in this case after discovery in Tyrone Walker?
A. Yes, several of us oversaw it.
Q. Basically all the cases that were reviewed through the audit, either was a result of direction by you, or $I$ think two other officers?
A. Yes, Sergeant Taylor and Sergeant Lloyd.
Q. Are you aware, you may not remember directly, there was a case, Braaheim Reed, that was reviewed, and involving allegedly heroin that was seized?
A. Is that one that is being discussed today?
Q. Yes.
A. I believe there was a Newark case and State case.
Q. Newark. It was reviewed as part of Delaware State Police?
A. Audit.

MS. WALKER: I would like to approach the witness with the affidavit of probable cause for the Reed case.

MS. WRIGHT: If they can lay more of a foundation. This sergeant testified he oversaw the audit. The auditing officer for the Reed case is coming up next to testify. If this officer has individualized knowledge as to audit of the case, then okay, but the State would objection if he does not have individualized knowledge.

MS. WALKER: He was overseeing the whole thing. This affidavit of probable cause is part of the court file. I don't know why $I$ would not be able to hand it to him to review it.

THE COURT: You can mark it as a Defense Exhibit.

MS. WALKER: Identification.

THE CLERK: Defense Identification $B$ is so marked, Your Honor.

MS. WALKER: May I approach?

THE COURT: Yes.
BY MS. WALKER:
Q. Ask you to review that, like I asked you to review the other one, as well.
A. (Witness reading.)

Okay.
Q. It you look at paragraph 11, let me know when you are there. Make sure that $I$ am reading this correctly. It looks to me as though he searched a car, actually seized some bundles. Based on what you see here, what does it look like the police are saying they seized. What are they representing?
A. 50 bundles of heroin.
Q. It goes over, that paragraph goes over to the next page. Do they represent that it weighs anything in particular?
A. It says bundles consist of 13 bags of heroin, there is heroin estimated weight was calculated at 13 grams.
Q. If we go down to the paragraph 14, this one has a couple different things. If you look at one, two, three, fourth line down, police represented what in this report?
A. You are talking about where it says heroin weight 4.5 gross grams.
Q. Yes. Am I correct they are representing that that's based on your training and experience from the affidavit of probable cause, that is what they are representing there?
A. Correct.
Q. Then, finally, $I$ believe they represent there's another set of evidence, is that your understanding?

MS. WRIGHT: Your Honor, the State objects. Is there a question as to what he knows other than reading an affidavit of probable cause that he has no personal knowledge about?

THE COURT: The document is not in evidence. She is asking him specific questions, I assume, information that may be relevant to the weight, and volume of the drugs. So $I$ will allow it to proceed. Obviously he does not know anything about the investigation. He wasn't the officer. You can ask him to it read weights, which is what $I$ think you are asking him to do.

MS. WALKER: Correct. Then we will be done.

BY MS. WALKER:
Q. If $I$ am understanding correctly, they are representing a third set of evidence with a certain weight; is that correct?
A. Yes. It states inside a shoe box there was seven bundles of suspected heroin.
Q. Do they go on to represent an amount?
A. 1.82 grams.
Q. That's all $I$ have on that.

I want to talk about the review of evidence has was done by the state police and other agencies after the Medical Examiner's Office was closed. Start with that day. Were you present when the police went in and shut down the Medical Examiner's Office?
A. Yes, that was on February 20 th when a lock was placed on the main locker.
Q. Were you one of the officers that went into the vault there, or did you go in vault?
A. To remove evidence?
Q. Yes.
A. Yes, I was.
Q. It is my understanding, if $I$ am correct that Janes Daneshgar had been an employee at the Medical

Examiner's at the time?
A. Yes.
Q. You requested him to assist you this logging items that were being taken out?
A. Correct. He pretty much sat at his computer and the boxes were brought out, I would then verbalize with him the case numbers that we were removing. He would check them off to generate a receipt, show it was being removed from the locker.
Q. He was doing data entry. So if I represented to you that chain of custody the one that you looked at earlier says that Mr. Daneshgar put the evidence into storage at State police, would that be correct?
A. I don't know that it would -- trying to follow you here.
Q. Did Mr. Daneshgar go to the State police and put evidence in the vault there?
A. No, absolutely not. He never left the ME's Office.
Q. With was doing data entry to account for that?
A. He was to TOTing the property to us. Paper receipt to show that transaction.
Q. Beyond what he was documenting, was there any
chain of custody form that you, generally speaking, developed for tracking the evidence from the time that it was taken out of the Medical Examiner's Office when you or whoever put it physically in storage, whoever did put it versus what is represented in storage, and then tracking who takes it out, we know we can document who did the review, who takes it out to take it to the independent lab. Are you aware of any documentation of the chain there?
A. Yes, there are logs that were maintained at Troop 2 for specific evidence when it was removed from, I think if you are asking when it was removed from Troop 2's locker and transported to NMS lab?
Q. Yes.
A. There's a separate log for that.
Q. So documents when and who took it out?
A. Absolutely. Then who picked it up and returned it, also.
Q. Thank you. Were there other officers beyond yourself that were assisting in actually removing the evidence from OCME?
A. That was Sergeant Lloyd and Detective Lanno
primarily the ones removing evidence from shelves, placing in boxes, marking boxes, hand them out to me, and $I$ was sitting next to $J$ or standing next to $J$.
Q. Do you recall if you had some process in place to document when and who else was in there with you handling evidence?
A. No, they were just the same guys that came with me every time, same detective and sergeant.
Q. When you went into the lab, did you get an immediate impression of it?
A. Talking about the evidence locker?
Q. Evidence locker, and the entire controlled substance unit at the ME's Office when you went to shut it down?
A. Okay.
Q. Did you get an impression by what you saw of anything in particular about how it was being run at that moment?
A. No, everyone was sort of, I think, at a stand still because they were not really sure what was going on with the investigation.
Q. Did you come to develop, based on your investigation, a belief about what may have been
causing some problems there?
A. That is hard. I didn't work there. I saw them on a weekly basis. I transferred -- everything seemed to be work fine with our transfer of evidence. What happened behind the scenes I can't state exactly.
Q. Do you recall ever describing the lab as a free for all?
A. It's, as the investigation went own, it seems as though there weren't many regulations, wasn't a whole lot of oversight.
Q. So that would explain why you might use that word free for all?
A. Yes.
Q. Is that your opinion today?
A. It has its troubles.
Q. Part of being in charge of the audit, you were working under Lieutenant Laird; is that correct?
A. Correct.
Q. As part of the criminal investigations?
A. I wasn't part of the criminal investigation. I was helping to manage the evidence, overseeing the audit, presenting them with cases that would be in question, or may be criminal in nature.
Q. I just want to ask a couple more questions. Were you aware of any written procedures, policies about how the review was to be conducted?
A. No, we didn't have a written review procedure.
Q. Did you have a meeting beforehand?
A. There was a meeting by the administration with some of the different department heads of different agencies addressing the current investigation. There was made known to them all the evidence was going to be brought back to Troop 2, audit was going to be conducted, and we need help. If they could provide investigators to assist us in the audit process.
Q. Were members of the Department of Justice present in that meeting?
A. I can't recall.
Q. Do you recall working with any member of the Department of Justice?
A. In the audit?
Q. Yes.
A. From the AG's Office, trying to make sure $I$ get this right, Gary Taylor, I think he worked is that what you are referring to?
Q. Any of the deputies at the Department of

Justice were there to provide you guidance as to how this should work?
A. I don't know if I personally spoke with them. I wouldn't doubt on my administrators had correspondence with them or not. It was a joint task they were trying to accomplish.

MS. WALKER: One moment, please, Your Honor.
(Discussion held off the record.)
MS. WALKER: May I approach for an item of evidence?

BY MS. WALKER:
Q. I am going to show you State's Exhibit 32, which is -- you tell me. It's for the Nesbitt case. What is that form?
A. That is an audit sheet provided by each team of inspectors to be completed as they were doing their inspection. It had to be completed for each individual piece of evidence that was audited.
Q. Who came up with that form; do you know?
A. I believe that was Lieutenant Laird or Hulings, one of the administrators.
Q. When they assigned you to do this review, did they sit down, $I$ don't know talk to you on the phone,
say, all right, we need to come up with a procedure to review all these cases. We want you to run it.

Did they tell you whether or not they had consulted with anybody, any other agencies that may have had situations like this to come up with a process?
A. We talked amongst each other, I think myself Lieutenant Laird, and Captain Sawyer. It is something that developed pretty quickly because of the scope of what we are dealing with. I can't remember a specific meeting, but $I$ know we were together, assessing the area where the audit was going to take place, how we are going to set it up, break into teams, utilize an audit sheet, probably document each case so that it could go with that piece of evidence. Provide evidence tape for State Police evidence, pens, cutting instruments, scales for each team that would be utilizing, conducting the audit. One would be a scribe and the other cutting open the envelope in an area that had not been previously taped.

Then once they were satisfied that the evidence inside matched what was on the envelope, they would seal it up initial it. Finish completing this
form, handed it to me.
Q. You basically had a brainstorming session and said, we have to deal with the situation quickly, right, wanted to remedy this problem or identify possibly who a criminal might be that might be involved?
A. We just wanted to assess, basically, the amount of damage that had been done, trying to establish a scope of the cases involved in this investigation.
Q. So basically you don't recall anyone saying to you, or you personally calling or talking to someone from some other agency somewhere else that may have had to deal with the same situation?
A. Personally, I didn't.
Q. You don't recall anybody telling you they had done that?
A. I don't believe so.
Q. Go back to this form, top has an ME control number, $F E$ 139883. A and B. I believe this was the -you mentioned already this was form that was developed for the review. Tell me, based on what you see here, if the reviewers Polk and Parker gave this to you,
after they had done a review, and said here you go, Sergeant. What does this say to you about what they found, what they determined about the evidence that was in the envelopes in this case?
A. Matched what was on the actual evidence envelope itself.
Q. When you say "matched", are you talking about weight?
A. It was in close proximity to. It wasn't -you could have a pill count, you could have a heroin bag count, you could have weight, if there was weight, evidence was weighed. If it was pill count, pills were counted. If the specific drug in question was identified as OxyContin, those numbers would be confirmed through drugs.com website, input that make sure we have OxyContin in the envelope.
Q. My understanding from the prior testimony is we know at the very least they were instructed to count bags, if there were bags to be counted, if it's fungible stuff like marijuana, just weigh it, see generally, number of bags; is that right?
A. Correct.
Q. Were they given a specific standard variant
standard as to okay, if we have marijuana in the amount of, I don't know, 1300 grams. If there is a problem -if there is a discrepancy you notice, there's a difference there is only 1200 that you come up with, were they told you need to let me know there is a discrepancy, did you say -- well, start with that?
A. If they came up with a -- you have minor discrepancies, there is to criminal intent, just items being weighed on different scales, different locations. So it is not necessarily going to come up perfect. If it is to the degree as an investigator, or all these people were police officers that handled evidence, packaged evidence, handled investigations they were uncomfortable with, this does not look right, further investigation they may have saw something on the evidence envelope that was suspicious, then they would bring it to my attention. I would notify Lieutenant Laird or Wallace to review it, see if it was something they felt needed further investigation.
Q. In a case where $I$ think we talked about earlier, case that you delivered evidence, Mr. Nesbitt's case, marijuana?
A. Yes.
Q. I think we determined that 1391 grams was what was represented what you were delivering between the two envelopes?
A. Correct.
Q. If this document, as its marked, what does that tell you about the weight and/or bags in that envelope?
A. It was either exactly as marked on the envelope, or within close proximity, nothing suspicious about the envelope. If it wasn't exactly the same to lead them to believe there was any type of criminal intent.
Q. I know what you are saying, no one is going to dispute the fact there is going to be variants in the weights. Did you say, for example, to these gentlemen or ladies, $I$ don't know who else did it, okay, you have something, take this number again 1391 grams of marijuana. We will consider a reasonable variant to be XYZ grams?
A. No, we had no protocol for that.
Q. Why would that be?
A. There is so many different variables to take into consideration, it is not really that simple. You
have evidence packaged inside things, was that taken into consideration when the evidence was weighed? Now you are getting a different weight, or it is weighing heavier or lighter. There is, you know, it was -- if it's in close proximity, or the evidence envelope looks like it is intact, does not appear to be suspicious, we don't feel it was something to move forward on as a criminal investigation.
Q. Did you, or to your knowledge, did any of the other supervisors involved think about talking to possibly a chemist about reasonable variants that might be reasonable under certain circumstances?
A. I didn't. I don't know that anyone else did either.
Q. Go back to the 1391 grams in this case, would you say 50 gram variance would be of concern?
A. Yes, I probably would want to take a second look at the envelope and inspect it a little closer, make sure everything is okay.
Q. If that were the case, would you expect yes to be circled?
A. Yes.
Q. I would imagine you would feel the same if it
was 100 grams?
A. Yes.
Q. What about if it was 196.05 grams?
A. Yes.
Q. That would be a problem?
A. Would be something we need to follow-up on it. If it is relevant to the investigation, or if it was an administrative error.
Q. In your mind, at least the word -- question discrepancy should have been answered yes, if what $I$ described to you is correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Would you expect there to be something in the comments to explain what the discrepancy is?
A. Yes. You would say, weight on envelope denotes so many grams, weight measured during audit was 50 grams lighter or 100 grams light, whatever that would be.
Q. If the officer then -- back to the sheet the way it is, brings this to you, says here you go, Sergeant, what would you do -- what was your policy and procedure of getting evidence back with a sheet like this that says no discrepancy; what would you do with that?
A. I marry this audit sheet with the receipt that I received from Medical Examiner's Office, place it back in the envelope, take that evidence, place it back in the box it was assigned to, then hand him his next piece of evidence to audit.
Q. There certainly would be no reason for you to go up the chain to Sergeant Lloyd or Lieutenant Laird and say we need to take a second look at this?
A. No.
Q. Would you also have expected them to have put anything down like if they saw any rips or tears on the outside of the envelope, I would imagine?
A. Yes.
Q. What about bags that are inside bags of marijuana, if there had been a tear or rip, should that have been documented, you think?
A. That is a question -- you don't know the condition it was when it was packaged. We are basically dealing with the outside of the envelope which our focus was on.
Q. I will put another form up, same type of form; is that correct?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. At the top it says Medical Examiner control number, FE 13-10905 ABC. Inspected by; who is that, can you tell?
A. SP would be Seth Polk, New Castle County Police.

MS. WRIGHT: Your Honor, we have an Exhibit number, please.

MS. WALKER: I apologize. State's Exhibit 34. BY MS. WALKER:
Q. So Seth Polk, sorry?
A. Other one would be Tom Maiura.
Q. Hoping if he comes in we can -- based on this form, this was returned to you after the review team had looked at the envelope that goes along with this, would this be something that would raise a red flag for you?
A. No, it wouldn't.
Q. What would it communicate to you?
A. That the evidence inside the envelopes matched or was close to what was notated on the front of the envelope by the investigating officer. There were no signs of tampering or with the evidence.
Q. When they were asked -- these reviewers were asked to look at heroin, in particular. Were they asked to weigh the heroin, reviewers that already talked about they were given scales, told to weigh certain things. Were they asked to weigh heroin?
A. If anything had a weight assigned to it, it would be weighed. If there was a number of bags marked on it, they would count it.
Q. So heroin, in particular, lot of times comes in little bags. You would expect there to be a count -- for them to have counted it?
A. Yes.
Q. And if you got a form back like this that says discrepancy no, would your understanding be that the number of bags represented on the envelope would have matched the number of bags that they recounted?
A. Correct.
Q. And it would be your understanding if they had weighed items, or used an approximate weight to calculate heroin, it would have been similar to what we talked about with the marijuana, within reason, the same?
A. Correct. That is --
Q. Little more difficult?
A. Some agencies were using a preset measurement for the amount of drugs in the envelope when it is scraped out by the Medical Examiner's Office, or the testing agency, it is not quite the same. So I think that is a hard question to answer. I don't know it's going to mirror the same because of different measurements utilized by each agency.
Q. I think we have been told that they have assigned values to each of the little bags, they use that to calculate a lot of time with heroin, estimate instead of calculating. Do you know what number -when you were there, do you know what numbers they were using?
A. I believe at the time State Police were using . O25, now it's been modified to a different number?
Q. That changed?
A. Yes.
Q. Similar to the other one, if you received this with the evidence that had been reviewed, they gave it to you, what would you do with this?
A. As I stated before, I would place this with my receipt that was received from the ME's Office, place
it back in the envelope, place that piece of evidence back in the corresponding box, then distribute another piece of evidence. Once that evidence box was empty, make sure all the evidence is in there, all the receipts, take it back to my locker, retrieve another box.
Q. Again, this wouldn't raise a red flag for you to approach your supervisors about a possible discrepancy?
A. No.
Q. Need to be further investigated?
A. Correct.
Q. Sir, were you aware of a big discrepancy in the vault when you went to the OCME of about 700 pieces of evidence that couldn't be accounted for?
A. I was made aware of that.
Q. Did you participate in trying to figure out what they were attached to?
A. No. The way I understand it is we removed more physical evidence then they had accounted for.
Q. Right. I guess, there was more evidence in the Medical Examiner's -- you took out more evidence than the Medical Examiner had --
A. Records for.
Q. Had listed?
A. Correct.
Q. So they were not linked to any specific case they had documented?
A. Not familiar with that, no.
Q. I skipped over when the officers were doing their review of individual pieces of evidence, what was it they were supposed to do before they cut open and went inside the envelope, they were suppose to look for on the outside?
A. The integrity of the evidence envelope. Take a look at is it affixed normally, nothing has been altered, additional tape may have looked out of place, that didn't match what was already on the evidence envelope, things of that nature.
Q. Were they instructed to pull any tape back and look under it?
A. No.
Q. If they looked at it and something looked out of whack, you would expect that have been on this form, as well, right?
A. Yes.
MS. WALKER: Your Honor, if I may just have a moment.

THE COURT: You may.
(A brief pause.)
(Discussion held off the record.)
BY MS. WALKER:
Q. Ask you some questions about evidence tape.

Are you familiar with different types of tape that is used in an evidence envelope's life, what can be used, who uses tape, what colors?
A. You mean with different agencies?
Q. Well, for example, State Police like yourself submitting some evidence to the Medical Examiner's Office, envelope would have been taped, right?
A. Correct.
Q. And what color is that tape?
A. Bluish green color.
Q. Why is that bluish green, State Police always use that?
A. That is just how they special order.
Q. Are you aware that white tape is sometimes seen on envelopes?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know who puts that on there?
A. That could be done by the State Police, also.
Q. White tape?
A. We have different types of evidence tape. That is predominantly the tape we use. I know the Medical Examiner's Office utilized a different type of white evidence tape after they have gone into an envelope.
Q. Are you aware there is also red evidence tape?
A. Yes.
Q. And yellow evidence tape?
A. Yes.
Q. When you went into the vault at some -whatever -- either the first day you were there or some other time, did you ever find a box filled with tape?
A. I remember in the back of the vault there was a box that had different types of evidence tape in it which I thought was unusual.

MS. WALKER: May I have a moment, Your Honor.
(Discussion held off the record.)
BY MS. WALKER:
Q. Did that box look like it had been hidden?
A. No, I think it was sitting right up on a
shelf. There is a cabinet in the back where they receive evidence when the chemists bring it back to them, it was sort of right next to that. On a shelf that didn't appear to be hidden.
Q. Were there various colors of tape?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you recall participating in obtaining a statement from an Aretha Bailey?
A. Participating in what?
Q. Obtaining a statement from Aretha Bailey?
A. Obtaining a statement from her, yes.
Q. I am going to hand you -- if I showed you a transcript from that statement, you think it might refresh your recollection as to the condition you found the box?
A. Sure.

MS. WALKER: May I approach, Your Honor?

BY MS. WALKER:
Q. I apologize for this big stack. This is the entire statement. I will point you to a page. Could you turn to page 247.
A. Okay.
Q. Do you recall asking Mrs. Bailey why you found
evidence tape in the locker?
A. Yes, I thought it was unusual.
Q. You did. Do you recall telling her what color tape you found?
A. Try to track this.
Q. Got to the time of 3:28:19.7?
A. Red tape.
Q. Next line?
A. White tape, every type of tape. There was a variety of tapes in the box.
Q. What you said was "red tape, white tape, every type of tape."
A. Yes.
Q. So you thought that was unusual enough in your part of the investigation you are trying to find out what happened. You wanted to ask her why would there be a box of all this different color tape?
A. Absolutely.
Q. Going to go become to the Tyrone Walker case.

What is your understanding of how they found the point of entry in that envelope after they discovered there had been a problem?
A. I am not familiar with the Tyrone Walker case.
Q. A case in January, I guess, was where this all came to light, blood pressure pills, are you familiar with that?
A. One in Kent County.
Q. Are you familiar with what they did after the fact to find out how it was tampered with?
A. No, I never looked at that evidence or was involved in that.

MS. WALKER: That's it. If I can collect the stack of paper.

THE COURT: Mr. McCarthy, while Mrs. Walker is collecting her paper, $I$ am trying to visualize this in my mind the audit process that was occurring because I, in candor to you, I have had some varying testimony as to what was happening. It appears that of all the sergeants, detectives overseeing it, you were there quite a bit of time.

THE WITNESS: About half of the time $I$ was.
THE COURT: Do you recall at the max how many teams would be in the room?

THE WITNESS: We would have anywhere from, depending on how many people were able to show up, usually between two to four different teams. Each
would have their own separate table.
THE COURT: You would be there kind of, you would not be part of the teams, you would be supervising what was happening, handing them out evidence?

THE WITNESS: Correct $I$ would remove one box at a time from the locker. Once that envelope was handed out, completed, $I$ would take that evidence, put it back in the evidence box it belonged, marry that up with the receipt, place that back in the envelope. Once that box was completely audited, make sure I had all of my information, take that box, put it back in the locker, grab the next one in sequential order, repeat the process.

THE COURT: The Court is visualizing that it's not informal, there is a lot of hey, Scott, come over here. What you do think about that? You think it is a discrepancy we should note? Is there kind of conversations that occurring on, or is it simply, Scott, $I$ got something that is not consistent with what is on the envelope. Here, you make the call, or is it something, Scott, come over here. We've got some discrepancy. There is a discussion between you and
officers and a decision is made?
THE WITNESS: That is basically it.
THE COURT: Would it ever -- was there
situations where it was clear that we -- the recording officer, the ones doing it is simply making that judgement decision on their own?

THE WITNESS: No, it was done by the two of them, myself, or the sergeant would have been in the room at the time. We would have all analyze the evidence. We had an instance where drugs are replaced, there is no doubt that is criminal behavior.

THE COURT: I am not so -- I know that part of -- the primary reason that you are doing the audit is to see if you can determine whether or not there is any additional criminal activity that is occurring. That is part of what the audit purpose was. But what $I$ am trying to visualize is that $I$ had one officer say if it didn't match the envelope, I had to call McCarthy or whoever it was and said, here is a discrepancy. What do you think?

There would probably be a discussion, well probably dry marijuana. It is not that big, we are not going to note it as a discrepancy, because you are
looking at it as a criminal process, not necessarily inventorying all the evidence.

Is that what is going on, or were those officers given some discretion themselves without having to put you in the middle.

THE WITNESS: No, because we are all in close proximity. If something did come up, they would consult with myself or whoever the sergeant would have been in the room, would have been brought to our attention. If it was very minor, like two grams or whatever, they probably just would have maybe not have said anything to us. Most -- if it was anything significant, or they just weren't very comfortable with it as an investigators, they would definitely bring it to my attention.

THE COURT: Thank you. Redirect. REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. WRIGHT:
Q. You talked about heroin and how the auditors with would count the heroin. You said there was sometime weighed. Can you clarify that for the Court if an auditor has hundreds of bags, little bags of heroin, are they taking the substance out and weighing
it?
A. No, absolutely not.
Q. Just counting it?
A. Counting it.
Q. With regards to tape that you referred to in the transcript, different colors of tape, can you tell us whether or not you would note or tell Lieutenant Laird, your supervisor, whether you saw Delaware State Police blue tape in that box?
A. I did not.
Q. You did not see that?
A. No.

MS. WRIGHT: No further questions.
RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MS. Walker:
Q. When you were talking to Mrs. Bailey, during that discussion that you had, were was Lieutenant Laird -- I don't know that he was in the room, was he monitoring the conversation?
A. Yes, they were in another room.
Q. He was monitoring the conversation where you said you found blue tape, different color tape?
A. I believe so. They were not in the room with
he me. Trying to remember.
Q. If you don't know, that's fine.
A. You know what, I don't know for sure. I believe he had conducted an interview prior to me. MS. WALKER: Thank you.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. WRIGHT:
Q. Briefly clarify. Mrs. Walker just asked you, you just told, testified that you saw blue tape. Did you see blue tape, DSP tape in that locker or office area?
A. No, I did not.

MS. WRIGHT: Thank you.
RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MS. WALKER:
Q. Did you see blue tape?
A. No, not blue tape. Not tape that was DSP tape. I think we are the only ones that have blue tape.

MS. WALKER: Thank you.
THE COURT: Step down, sir. Thank you.
MS. WRIGHT: Your Honor, State calls Corporal
Thomas Maiura.

THOMAS MAIURA,
having been first called by the State was sworn on oath, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. WRIGHT:
Q. Good afternoon, Corporal.
A. Good afternoon.
Q. Can you tell us by whom you are employed?
A. Employed by Newark, Delaware Police.
Q. In what capacity?
A. I am a master corporal with the department in the street crimes unit.
Q. How long have you been with Newark Police?
A. Since 1990 .
Q. Street crimes unit, can you tell us about that. What kind of work are you doing for the street crimes unit?
A. That is a basically low-profile unit. We operate in more or less like rented cars, civilian car, no special police equipment in them. We do a lot of surveillance work, some operations where we watch activity going on at bars, in the parking lots, so on. Make arrests as appropriate. We won't stay uncover
where no one ever discovers our identity as police. We will make arrests. We will when we do so we normally put on an outward vest carrier that has police markings, so on. Until those moments, we are basically plain clothes unit.
Q. You have training and experience with dealing with drug investigations?
A. Yes.
Q. Were you ever part of a drug unit?
A. Never part of the drug unit exactly.
Q. Can you tell us, did there come a time where you assisted Delaware State Police in an audit of evidence seized from the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, specifically the controlled substance lab?
A. Yes.
Q. What was your role?
A. Basically audit contents of envelope, boxes, whatever happened to be in, actually.
Q. How long did you do that?
A. Approximately five weeks.
Q. You have a time range in terms of month, day?
A. Month, day, probably from March to April, some point in April, maybe May, first week maybe.
Q. Can you tell us what instructions, if any, did you receive prior to conducting the audit of drug evidence envelopes and packages?
A. Examine the container that had been submitted, see if there was any markings of tampering, any outward signs. We would then cut into whatever the package was, on an area that was not previously taped by some kind of security tape, take out the contents, examine it to see if it was consistent with what was on the envelope or package.
Q. That would vary in terms of type of drug you were dealing with, in terms of the -- how you would examine the substances inside the envelope?
A. There might be some variance, but not much.
Q. For heroin, for example, how would you go about verifying the contents on the envelope were in fact contents inside the envelope?
A. Normally with that, you are counting bags. A bag is not much bigger than a postage stamp, usually a small Ziplock bag with an inside a blue wax bag, that is very typical for packaging methods.
Q. Corporal, I am placing on the projector State's Exhibit 2. Do you recognize this? What is the
name on that complaint number for that evidence envelope?
A. Complaint number is 31-13-31996. Name, suspect name is Braaheim Reed.
Q. When you conduct an audit, Corporal, do have you a form or documentation that you use to document your findings, if any?
A. Yes.
Q. I'm placing on the screen State's Exhibit 34. Again, already in evidence. Can you tell us do you recognize this?
A. I recognize the form, yes.
Q. Can you tell us is that your name "inspected by"?
A. Yes.
Q. Complaint number?
A. 31-13-31996.
Q. Did that match up with the envelope that is on State's Exhibit 22?
A. Does.
Q. Can you tell us when you receive an envelope like this, 4.5 gross grams of loose heroin. Tell us, explain to the Court what you do to examine the
envelope; two, what do you do once you get inside the envelope?
A. The envelope, you take it, look both sides of it, determine is there a cut, anything out of place, for instance, our department uses yellow tape I that just marked, and most generally, what you will see is a kind of a forms up being almost a $U$ shape in the tape where the down reeds of the flap are sealed shut so nothing comes out the sides.

You look to see there is no other tape that's out of place, for instance at the end of the envelope, blue tape. We don't have blue tape. I don't know, I don't recall in the 24 years ever having blue tape. You check to see is there anything that is out of place. If there is, can you explain why. If you can't, there is an issue, if you can, you can understand it. In this case there were no cuts in envelope that were unsealed, no apparent manipulation of the tape, no tape over top of the tape where it could have been a cut covered or anything of that nature.
Q. Let me ask you, Corporal, when you open up an envelope and end up resealing it, what kind of tape did
you use as an auditor?
A. Tape we used was what was in stock at the Delaware State Police troop, typically that blue, very fragile, any tampering it breaks very easily. We use that on the envelopes in resealing them.
Q. So if can $I$ turn your attention to State's Exhibit 29 again, also in evidence. Look at the complaint number on that. Does that again match up with audit form I just showed you in State's Exhibit 34?
A. It does.
Q. Braaheim Reed?
A. Yes.
Q. Corporal, let me ask you, you have an envelope that says bags of heroin, calculated weight 1.82. If you don't have a number of bags, how do you determine if there is a discrepancy or not? What do you do?
A. Look at it, open it, is it bags of heroin? We don't open it and find marijuana, cocaine, pills something like that, all we can say yes, that is bags of heroin. We put it back.
Q. Let me ask you, Corporal, would you put the number of bags that you have actually encountered
inside the envelope on a form?
A. No. We have -- we would count that and we have nothing to base it against.
Q. State's Exhibit 26 . Is that the same complaint number for Braaheim Reed?
A. Yes.
Q. 31996 ?
A. Yes.
Q. What do you do when you have an envelope that says 598 bags specifically of heroin. What would be the procedure that you would do?
A. You would have to --
Q. What is the procedure that you would utilize?
A. We would have to open up this envelope, and being that number, our table is cleared, what we would do is typically just make it nice and easy to count, break up bags in piles of ten, just to count them. So you count them into those piles, you get to 50 normally, put that into a Styrofoam cup, you know there is 50 in the cup, dump into a bag, then it all goes into the envelope back in the envelope.
Q. Do you recall whether you did that in this particular case?
A. I don't recall this case specifically. That's what our procedure was.
Q. Let me ask you, Corporal, during the count, did you notice if any of the count was off, would you note that discrepancy in State's Exhibit 34 ?
A. Form was filled out by Seth Polk who I was working directly with. He would normally do that. If there was any kind of discrepancy noted, it would say discrepancy, would say what it was.
Q. You say was working with, I apologize to cut you off, he is sitting right next to you as you are counting?
A. Yes, directly next to me. Elbow to elbow.
Q. If you noticed something was off as the actual examiner, reviewer, you would tell Corporal Polk?
A. Yes.
Q. You would tell a supervisor, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. So based on this form for case 31996 for Braaheim Reed, we have no discrepancy. What does that represent to you?
A. That represents we did not notice a difference in what was a reported and what we found.
Q. I see time opened, time closed. We have 10:28, that would be a.m., and 11:02.
A. Yes.
Q. Approximately half an hour it took to count all those bags?
A. Yes.
Q. Let me ask you, I will mark this.

MS. WRIGHT: Have this marked as the next Exhibit, Your Honor.

THE CLERK: State's Exhibit 36 is so marked, Your Honor.

BY MS. WRIGHT:
Q. I am handing you an NMS litigation package report for Braaheim Reed. Do you recognize this?
A. Yes.
Q. Did have you an opportunity to look at it?
A. I did have the opportunity to look at it.
Q. Corporal, if $I$ can ask you for the container that is listed in the that NMS litigation packet. I will display it for everyone to see. Page 406 of this packet for Braaheim Reed.

If you can do me a favor, read this line right here?
A. Tape and package three held together several of the bags in evidence prior to segregating into groups. Tape rubber bands not listed on the envelope that describe the contents inside of it. Envelope indicates it contains 598 bags. There were 648 total.
Q. Do you note that 50 count difference between 598 and 648?
A. Yes.
Q. You have any explanation as to why there would be 50 additional bags when you said no discrepancy?
A. Only thing I can come to understand or conceive of in the process is that for a bag, this big, Officer Polk and $I$ would both have been counting, separating. Only thing $I$ can think of at this point with it being exactly 50 , is that we poured cups, put a little hash mark on the bag we put it in. One hash mark got missed.
Q. You said these were proved by what count, by $50 ?$
A. 50 .
Q. That difference in 50, that is more than what you originally counted, in terms of the 598, correct 648, 50 more?
A. Yes, if we missed one hash mark, we would have not calculated that in.

THE COURT: Officer, you have 648 the Medical Examiner is saying. You counted 598, obviously, even if you miscounted, 598 less match what was on the envelope, or you would have said there is a discrepancy.

THE WITNESS: Right.

THE COURT: So you have any idea how 50 more bags would have gotten in, would you have made a mistake and put 50 bags from another envelope into this one?

THE WITNESS: No.

THE COURT: You are saying no discrepancy because it is 598, that is what the envelope says. They open it, 50 more bags. That is not a small amount. No explanation as to how that would have happened. If you counted 648, you would have said that is a discrepancy 50 bag of heroin. Right?

THE WITNESS: If we counted 648, yes.

THE COURT: You would have said that is 50 more bags, that is different than 598 the officer wrote on the package.

THE WITNESS: Right.
THE COURT: So any idea?
THE WITNESS: Yes, what $I$ am saying there are cups with 50 --

THE COURT: I understand that.
THE WITNESS: To calculate what we have got, putting hash marks for each cup, one hash mark equal 50 bags.

THE COURT: Put up the envelope that is what the officer who made the arrest, maybe that would help me.

MS. WRIGHT: That is State Exhibit 26 . That is the envelope where the officer placed 598 bags of heroin to describe the contents on the envelope.

THE WITNESS: Described as 598 bags.
THE COURT: Right. I get that part. You counted 598. Medical Examiner counted 50 more.

THE WITNESS: I am aware. I notice that difference. What $I$ am saying is as we are putting cups back, myself and Officer Polk, one of us may have dumped a cup of full of bags which would have been exactly 50 into this envelope, not be tabulated in, that one cup not being tabulated in the count. While
it is 50 bags, it is one cup, one missed hash mark between he and I. So that is the only conceivable thought that $I$ have on that.

BY MS. WRIGHT:
Q. To be clear Corporal, NMS tested the heroin in this case, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. That 648 was their count?
A. 648 was their count.
Q. Can you tell us whether the last 24 hours whether an officer checked the contents of that actual envelope that is depicted in State's Exhibit 26?
A. I do know it was recounted.
Q. Do you know who did that in terms of the lead corporal involved in that sergeant?
A. Sergeant Lloyd.

MS. WRIGHT: No further questions, Your Honor. MS. SAVITZ: May we have a minute. (A brief pause.)

CROSS EXAMINATION MS. SAVITZ: Thank you, your Honor. We have no questions.

THE COURT: Okay. I will be held in suspense
as to what the recount is. You can step down.
MS. WRIGHT: State's last witness we are recalling Sergeant Andrew Lloyd.

MS. SAVITZ: I ask Corporal Maiura remain until we are done with Sergeant Lloyd, please. THE COURT: Okay. (Sergeant Andrew Lloyd retakes the witness stand.)

THE COURT: You are still under oath. THE WITNESS: Okay. DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MS. WRIGHT:
Q. Sergeant Lloyd, today did you have an opportunity to examine the contents of the drug evidence envelope for State versus Braaheim Reed?
A. Yes.
Q. Going to place on the projector an envelope, just for clarity sake, Exhibit 29. Envelope Braaheim Reed, complaint number ending 311331996 . You see bags of heroin weighed 1.82. Did you examine that envelope today?
A. Correct.
Q. Drug contents?
A. $\mathrm{Um}-\mathrm{hmm}$.
Q. Did you receive assistance counting?
A. Yes, by Detective Lawrence, and Agent Saldamini from ICE, HSI.
Q. Detective Lawrence is the Chief Investigative Officer?
A. Yes, he watched as Agent Saldamini and I counted.
Q. For this particular bag, even though there is no envelope, there is no number of bags, did you have a final count for the number of bags in this envelope?
A. Yes, it was 91.
Q. State's Exhibit 22. Second envelope in the Braaheim Reed matter. We have 4.5 gross grams of loose heroin. What, if anything, did you do with that envelope?
A. The way NMS packaged the actual whole case together it was heat sealed in different sections. This specific envelope was packaged with itself, next piece in the row was the what appeared to be the loose heroin, then came the package that you just showed me. Then came the breakdown of how they tested it, then came the final package, then the breakdown of how they
tested it.
Q. Did you do --
A. We didn't remove this, it is a transparent, clear bag. You can see that the evidence envelope was there, you can also see the bag that was labeled 4.5 grams.
Q. When we say loose heroin, is this what we see in these individual bags, or is it just loose heroin literally in a bag?
A. That is loose how you would see traditionally like cocaine packaged just loosely pretty in a form that is prior to packaging for resale.
Q. Based on your training and experience, you testified before that you have been in the drug investigation unit, is it GTF?
A. I work at -- no, the Governor's Task Force, we work under the same commands staff. I supervise the drug unit, then there is the Governor's Task Force supervised by another sergeant.
Q. Can you tell us based on your training and experience, if you ever encounter lose heroin, are you weighing that on your own?
A. Loose heroin we would way that on our own like
marijuana or cocaine. We wouldn't way packaged heroin, meaning packaged in bundles because bags that they are in are so much heavier than the actual amount of heroin in there, it would create an extremely inflated weight of what actually you are dealing with in product.
Q. State's Exhibit 26 . Envelope labeled 598 bags of heroin. Did you or assisting officers do the actual count today for this evidence associated with this case?
A. Yes, I counted those bags.
Q. What is the total number of bags?
A. 648 bags.
Q. We have 648 bags. State's Exhibit 26, loose heroin in State's Exhibit 22, then 91 bags, State's Exhibit 29?
A. Correct.
Q. Did you have an opportunity to look at the NMS litigation packet in this case?
A. Yes.
Q. Did your final count from today consistent with the NMS litigation packet?
A. Yes.
Q. For the Braaheim Reed case?
A. Yes.

MS. WRIGHT: No further questions, Your Honor. MS. WALKER: No questions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me see counsel at sidebar. (Discussion held off the record.)
(The following sidebar conference was held.)

THE COURT: I know this may have just come up, I would only encourage that the state look at cases, with a discrepancy like that you need to make some independent judgement as to how this looks, how this appears, how this falls out. And does it appear to be happening, maybe it is, but it does not appear to be happening. You should decide what cases are extremely critical to you, in which there are no problems, appear to be no problems.

Here is a case, $I$ know a lot of heroin, case that has a problem. I now have this case in front of me, it makes no sense at all to me. How, your call, I don't control but someone needs to be managing this better. And if not, you are just handing them things to argue to me about. So that is my only comment. You don't have to bring those case, these cases which you have discretion, someone needs to be making these calls
whether it is clear this is a major problem. Now I have, on top of everything else, not only cases which there are hundreds of bags missing, thousands, I have a case in which there are 50 more bags in a count which the audit said was okay. You have just made my life ten times more miserable. I think -- all I am going to say, there needs to be some thought process here in regards to what cases are going to be pursued and not pursued, what cases are problematic or not. Still moving on, but now we have another whole issue that wasn't even this my thought process a half our ago. So that is my only comment.

You all do what you want to do. I will make my ruling. It seems to be making it more difficult than it should be. So that's my only -- don't have to respond. I just thought it was important to say that things need to be thought through, reviewed carefully, looked at, make rational decisions regardless of the consequences, as to what cases you really, really need to go forward on.

So $I$ have a pretrial at nine should be done at ten.

MS. WRIGHT: We have Detective Pfaff, Your

Honor.
MS. WALKER: Just so the Court is aware, we will call as a witness, one fact witness, Laura Nichols five or ten minutes, then Mr. Bono.

THE COURT: All right, see you tomorrow. (Whereupon the proceedings were adjourned.)

## CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER

I, John P. Donnelly, RPR, Chief Court Reporter of the Superior Court, State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of the proceedings had, as reported by me, in the Superior Court of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County, in the case herein stated, as the same remains of record in the Office of the Prothonotary at Wilmington, Delaware. This certification shall be considered null and void if this transcript is disassembled in any manner by any party without authorization of the signatory below.

WITNESS my hand this 1st day of SEPTEMBER, 2014.

Cert. \# 161-PS

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/s/ John P. Donnelly, RPR
Chief Court Reporter
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