

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

In The Court of Appeals

APPEAL FROM LANCASTER COUNTY

Brian M. Gibbons, Circuit Court Judge

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SC Court of Appeals

THE STATE,

RESPONDENT,

V.

DEMARIO MONTE THOMPSON,

APPELLANT

APPELLATE CASE NO. 2015-000126

RECORD ON APPEAL

JOHN H. STROM  
Appellate Defender

South Carolina Commission on Indigent Defense  
Division of Appellate Defense  
PO Box 11589  
Columbia, SC 29211-1589  
(803) 734-1330

Attorney for Appellant

ALAN WILSON  
Attorney General

DEBORAH R. J. SHUPE  
Senior Assistant Deputy Attorney General  
Office of the Attorney General  
PO Box 11549  
Columbia, SC 29211  
(803) 734-3727

DOUGLAS A. BARFIELD, JR.  
Solicitor, Sixth Judicial Circuit  
Post Office Box 607  
Lancaster, SC 29721-0607  
(803) 283-3855

Attorneys for Respondent

INDEX

INDEX ..... i

TRIAL TRANSCRIPT ..... 1

PRETRIAL MOTIONS ..... 4

OPENING STATEMENT BY MR. COOK ..... 30

OPENING STATEMENT BY MR. STEEN ..... 34

TESTIMONY

    REUBEN SILBERMAN

        Direct Examination by Mr. Cook ..... 35

        Cross Examination by Mr. Steen ..... 44

    DOMINIQUE HUFF

        Direct Examination by Mr. Cook ..... 45

        Cross Examination by Mr. Steen ..... 53

    JAMIE HUNT

        Direct Examination by Mr. Cook ..... 54

    JANICE SAGER

        Direct Examination by Mr. Cook ..... 57

        Cross Examination by Mr. Steen ..... 59

    SANDRA CAUTHEN

        Direct Examination by Mr. Cook ..... 67

        Cross Examination by Mr. Steen ..... 70

    SUZANNE COLLINS

        Direct Examination by Mr. Cook ..... 71

        Cross Examination by Mr. Steen ..... 73

CLOSING ARGUMENT BY MR. COOK ..... 88

CLOSING ARGUMENT BY MR. STEEN ..... 98

VERDICT ..... 115

SENTENCING HEARING ..... 121

STATE’S EXHIBIT #2 (LETTER TO KEASIA DRAFTON) ..... 123  
INDICTMENTS..... 124  
CERTIFICATE OF COUNSEL ..... 128

**THE FOLLOWING ARE ON FILE WITH THIS COURT:**

**STATE’S EXHIBIT #1 (PHOTOS)  
AUDIO RECORDING OF 911 CALL**

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

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS  
COUNTY OF LANCASTER  
2014-GS-29-1321 and 1322

State of South Carolina

vs.

Demario M. Thompson

Lancaster, South Carolina

January 5-6, 2015

Before the Honorable Brian Gibbons

APPEARANCES

For the State: Andy Cook

For the Defendant: Brandon Steen

Reported by: Michael C. Watkins

Official Court Reporter

1	Pretrial Motions:	3
2	Voir Dire:	6
3	Pretrial Motions:	21
4	Opening Statements:	47
5	Reuben Silberman:	52
6	Dominique Huff:	62
7	Jamie Hunt:	71
8	Janice Sager:	73
9	Sandra Cauthen:	84
10	Suzanne Collins:	88
11	Closing Arguments:	105
12	Jury Charge:	122
13	Jury Verdict:	147
14	Sentencing Hearing:	153
15	Certificate:	155

16

17

## EXHIBITS

18

19	State's 1	Photos	55
20	State's 2	Letter to Keasia Drafton	76

21

22

23

24

25

## VOIR DIRE

1 case.

2 MR. COOK: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, this is  
3 case number 2014-GS-29-1323, State versus Demario Monte  
4 Thompson indicted for pointing and presenting a firearm;  
5 2014-GS29-1321, burglary first degree; 2014-GS-29-1322,  
6 attempted murder; 2014-GS-29-1324, pointing and presenting  
7 a firearm; and 2014-GS-29-1325, possession or display of a  
8 firearm or a knife during the commission of a violent  
9 crime.

10 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Ladies and  
11 gentlemen, as I told you earlier this is what we call  
12 criminal court going on this week also known as general  
13 sessions court. As you heard the solicitor state, the  
14 State has just called the case. We're about to start the  
15 trial of the State of South Carolina versus Demario Monte  
16 Thompson who has been charged with burglary in the first  
17 degree, attempted murder, pointing and presenting a firearm  
18 two counts, and possession of a weapon during the  
19 commission of a violent crime. And I'll remind you that  
20 about an hour ago the clerk put you under oath to answer  
21 any questions truthfully and I will have some more  
22 questions for you as we attempt to pull a trial jury, so I  
23 remind you you're under oath. At this time I'm going to  
24 have the State who is going to be prosecuting and any  
25 witnesses that you may have with you now, if you will

## PRETRIAL MOTIONS

1 THE COURT: You just want to do your pretrial motions  
2 then at 1:30 and we'll start at 2:00?

3 MR. STEEN: That works, Your Honor.

4 (Court recessed for lunch.)

5 THE COURT: All right. We are on the record for any  
6 pretrial in this matter.

7 MR. COOK: No motions from the State, Your Honor.

8 THE COURT: No motions from the State. Mr. Steen?

9 MR. STEEN: Yes, Your Honor. The first motion I have  
10 is -- concerns the written statements in this case. Your  
11 Honor, pursuant to South Carolina Section 19-1-90, these  
12 statements -- unless the State can show the witnesses  
13 received a signed receipt that they received a copy of  
14 their statement at the time the statement was made it's  
15 inadmissible and cannot be referenced during any trial.

16 THE COURT: Section 19-1-90.

17 MR. STEEN: Yes, sir.

18 THE COURT: All right. So your client gave a written  
19 statement?

20 MR. STEEN: No. It concerns the written statements of  
21 the other witnesses, Your Honor.

22 THE COURT: Oh, okay. Kind of go into detail for me  
23 for me to understand the basis of your motion.

24 MR. STEEN: Well, that's the -- there's three  
25 sections. Well, section 8-15-50 says whenever any person

## PRETRIAL MOTIONS

1 employed by the State shall take a written statement in any  
2 investigation of any kind or nature of any person, the  
3 person receiving or taking the written statement shall give  
4 to the person making the statement a copy thereof and shall  
5 obtain from the person making the statement a signed  
6 receipt for the copy so delivered. Under section 19-1-80  
7 that says no witness in any criminal judicial proceeding  
8 shall be examined or cross examined by any examiner,  
9 solicitor or lawyer if unless it first be shown that at the  
10 time of the making of the statement the witness was given  
11 the exact copy of the statement, and that before his  
12 examination he referenced the statement. And then section  
13 19-1-90, unless provisions of section 8-15-50 and 19-1-80  
14 have been complied with no statement such as has been  
15 referred in those sections shall be admissible in evidence  
16 of any case nor shall reference be made to it in the trial  
17 of any case.

18 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Solicitor, what's your  
19 response to that?

20 MR. COOK: Well, Your Honor, I think if I've got a  
21 written statement that the witness is on the stand and can  
22 authenticate and testify that, yeah, that is my statement  
23 and if they signed it, that's their signature and they  
24 recognize it and they can personally testify that they  
25 recall giving that statement, they can testify to the

## PRETRIAL MOTIONS

1 contents of it or change the testimony. If they can  
2 identify it and they claim, yes, that is the statement that  
3 I gave then I don't see why --

4 THE COURT: Then if their current testimony doesn't  
5 match up to what their statement is that's an issue of  
6 credibility for the jury to determine. Is that what you're  
7 saying?

8 MR. COOK: I understand if the witness is not here I  
9 can't introduce the statement given, but if they are  
10 here --

11 THE COURT: You concede that if the witness is not  
12 here the statement is not coming in.

13 MR. COOK: Exactly, under hearsay.

14 THE COURT: Is that the point you're trying to make?

15 MR. STEEN: I'm not talking about for evidentiary  
16 purposes, by statute that statement can't come in unless  
17 the State can show that they received a copy of the  
18 statement at the time it was given.

19 THE COURT: Give me the statute again.

20 MR. STEEN: Yes, sir. It was 19-1-90 is the one that  
21 references the other two.

22 THE COURT: 19-1-90?

23 MR. STEEN: Yes, sir.

24 THE COURT: All right. 19-1-80 says a witness has to  
25 be shown -- well -- at the time of the making of the

## PRETRIAL MOTIONS

1 statement the witness was given an exact copy of the  
2 statement they just made, and before his examination the  
3 witness was given a copy of the statement and allowed a  
4 reasonable time in which to read it. Okay. Solicitor?  
5 What the statute seems to say is that you have to let the  
6 witness know that you're going to bring up their statement  
7 and give them a reasonable time in which to read the  
8 witness statement and if you don't do that then it's not  
9 admissible. Is that what you're saying, Mr. Steen?

10 MR. STEEN: Your Honor, I'm saying in regards to  
11 statutes at the time of the making of the statement they  
12 signed a receipt acknowledging that they received a copy of  
13 the statement.

14 THE COURT: I understand. Solicitor?

15 MR. COOK: Well, we would have to ask them if they got  
16 one. I can't tell you right now if he got a copy of it or  
17 not.

18 THE COURT: Hang on, let me look up the other statute,  
19 Title 8-15-150, what does that say?

20 MR. STEEN: It requires they be given a copy and be  
21 given a receipt.

22 THE COURT: "No witness in a criminal judicial  
23 proceeding shall be examined or cross examined by a lawyer  
24 concerning a written statement formerly made and given to  
25 any person employed by the State or county unless it first

## PRETRIAL MOTIONS

1 be shown that at the time of the making of the statement  
2 the witness was given an exact copy of the statement, and  
3 that before his examination the witness was given a copy of  
4 the statement and allowing a reasonable time within which  
5 to read it." The way I read that is the State has to  
6 proffer that testimony or illicit that testimony from  
7 somebody giving the statement. In other words, if the  
8 witness gets up here and denies making the statement then  
9 he can't -- following the way this reads, that's it. But  
10 if they admit making the statement they're allowed leeway  
11 to say, "Well, did you get a copy of the statement? Yes."  
12 Then they've complied with the first section of that  
13 before. "And have you had a reasonable time to look over  
14 the statement? Yes." So I don't know what you're looking  
15 for.

16 MR. STEEN: The section --

17 THE COURT: I've never had this come up before to be  
18 quite honest. This is the first time I have ever seen this  
19 statute.

20 MR. STEEN: I mean, you can't get any person in any  
21 nature in any proceedings, and it says unless both of those  
22 sections are complied with you can't make reference to the  
23 statement.

24 THE COURT: I understand that. Have you ever had this  
25 come up before?

## PRETRIAL MOTIONS

1 MR. STEEN: No, sir.

2 THE COURT: Have you ever had this come up before?

3 MR. COOK: No, sir.

4 THE COURT: Maybe we're going to make some law.

5 MR. NEWMAN: Your Honor, I'm not sure if it requires  
6 the witness to get an actual copy to take home. I think it  
7 means they look at the copy that law enforcement wrote and  
8 they read over it and make sure it's correct.

9 THE COURT: Well, that's the way I'm reading it,  
10 Solicitor. This is a 1952 law which was codified in 1962  
11 and then recodified -- it looks like the last time it was  
12 recodified was 1977. Do you have any case law under it,  
13 Mr. Steen?

14 MR. STEEN: I checked Your Honor. But it says they  
15 shall do a signed receipt --

16 THE COURT: I know exactly what it says.

17 MR. STEEN: -- and if they don't or they didn't as the  
18 solicitor said and they had gotten a copy back then they  
19 should get a receipt saying they didn't give it to them  
20 though.

21 THE COURT: Here is what my ruling is going to be and  
22 then, of course, you can renew your objection at the time  
23 they do what they're going to do to make a good record for  
24 you. I'm going to allow the State to present whatever  
25 witnesses they're going to present, and if there's a

## PRETRIAL MOTIONS

1 statement they can introduce the statement per the South  
2 Carolina Rules of Evidence which were enacted after these  
3 statutes were enacted. Okay. And provided that they meet  
4 the criteria established under the South Carolina Rules of  
5 Evidence then I will allow the statements in. I believe in  
6 this situation the South Carolina Rules of Evidence to the  
7 extent there is a difference between these 1977 statutes  
8 with no case law on them, to the extent they conflict the  
9 rules of evidence would control. So I'll deal with that as  
10 it comes up, but preliminarily I'm going to allow it in  
11 the way I previously allowed statements in in cases -- in  
12 any kind of criminal case. This is a matter of first  
13 impression to me, y'all just indicated it was a matter of  
14 first impression to y'all as well, we'll see where it goes.  
15 But certainly just like you would be entitled to call a  
16 witness and say, "Is this your statement? Take a moment to  
17 review it. Have you had a chance to review it? Yes."  
18 Then you can go ahead and proceed and question the witness  
19 on that. And, of course, it would be the jury's  
20 determination to the extent there's a difference in what  
21 the statement says and what the witness says on the witness  
22 stand, that's a credibility determination for the jury to  
23 make. So, you know, I'm denying your motion at this point  
24 in time and I'm going to allow the State to call whoever  
25 they're going to call as far as -- and introducing any

## PRETRIAL MOTIONS

1 formal written statements providing the State comply with  
2 the South Carolina Rules of Evidence. You're protected on  
3 the record and, of course, you can renew your motion at  
4 that time without having to go into detail. All right.  
5 What else?

6 MR. STEEN: Your Honor, my second motion involves one  
7 of the State's witnesses, Ms. Janice Sager. I would ask  
8 this Court to exclude her testimony. She has under Rule  
9 602 no personal knowledge of this incident. She's the  
10 apartment complex manager and the document I'm assuming the  
11 State intends to introduce is a letter that was sent from  
12 Ms. Sager to Ms. Drafton four months ago telling Ms.  
13 Drafton that Mr. Thompson couldn't come back over there.  
14 To me it means she has nothing relevant to this case at  
15 all, doesn't know anything about this case.

16 THE COURT: All right. Solicitor?

17 MR. COOK: Your Honor, Ms. Sager, Janice Sager, is the  
18 property manager at the [REDACTED] Apartments which is where  
19 the incident occurred. The State's intention from Ms.  
20 Sager as Mr. Steen says is to testify that Mr. Thompson is  
21 not a resident there, which would establish the fact that  
22 he did not inherently have consent to go into the apartment  
23 where the incident occurred and to establish that that's  
24 not his home. So one of the elements of burglary is that  
25 you enter a dwelling without consent. If that is your home

## PRETRIAL MOTIONS

1 you inherently have consent to go. Ms. Sager, who is the  
2 property manager, can testify that is not his home.

3 THE COURT: And that's the purpose of having her as a  
4 witness?

5 MR. COOK: Yes, sir, Your Honor.

6 THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.

7 MR. STEEN: That's speculation that she can testify  
8 that's not his home. The statute says the person in lawful  
9 possession, which is Keasia Drafton, she is the one that  
10 has to not give consent. That letter was never sent to Mr.  
11 Thompson saying you can't come, it was sent to Ms. Drafton  
12 as the lawful occupant of that apartment saying he can't  
13 come four months ago.

14 THE COURT: I think that goes more to the credibility  
15 of her testimony rather than its admissibility. I believe  
16 her testimony, as the solicitor indicates, is admissible.  
17 Certainly you can cross examine Ms. Sager and, you know,  
18 about him never being sent that letter, you don't know  
19 whether he had any idea he was authorized to be there or  
20 not, do you? And you can plant that seed of doubt with the  
21 jury. So I will deny your motion to exclude her  
22 testimony -- finding that that's a credibility issue for  
23 the jury to determine.

24 MR. STEEN: Well, Your Honor, I have another one  
25 concerning that same --

## PRETRIAL MOTIONS

1 THE COURT: Yes, sir. Go ahead.

2 MR. STEEN: Under Rule 404B she's going to get into  
3 why he was not allowed, that's clearly inadmissible under  
4 character evidence for other wrongs.

5 THE COURT: Okay. Under Rule 602 I deny your motion.  
6 Let's talk about Rule 404B now. What's she going to say as  
7 to why he's not allowed?

8 MR. COOK: She doesn't have to say why he's not  
9 allowed. She's the property manager, she can say who can  
10 come there and who can't. She can simply say -- the  
11 document in question is a letter from Janice Sager to the  
12 attempted murder victim, Keasia Drafton, it says Mr.  
13 Demario Thompson is not supposed to be on this property and  
14 you acknowledge the fact that he if found in your presence  
15 on your property, that you yourself, Ms. Drafton, will be  
16 evicted. She signed that in Ms. Sager's presence. Ms.  
17 Sager can testify that Keasia Drafton, who is the victim  
18 here who may testify, may not, the State is under the  
19 impression if she does testify she will say he has consent  
20 to be in there, whereas prior she acknowledged the fact  
21 that he does not live there. We're anticipating that she  
22 will say he lived there where she acknowledged to Ms. Sager  
23 I know this is not his apartment. He may stay there but he  
24 does not live there.

25 THE COURT: And that goes to her credibility.

## PRETRIAL MOTIONS

1 MR. COOK: Exactly. But Ms. Sager doesn't have to  
2 say, well, he did this, this and this, she can just simply  
3 say he's not allowed there and you acknowledge that fact.

4 THE COURT: All right. So the State is not going into  
5 anything as to why that letter was generated?

6 MR. COOK: No, Your Honor.

7 THE COURT: Okay. Well, Mr. Steen? If the State was  
8 going into why that letter was generated I agree with you  
9 100 percent, it can't come in. But I don't see -- convince  
10 me otherwise why under 404B that testimony shouldn't come  
11 in.

12 MR. STEEN: Because under Rule 404B if there's not a  
13 conviction they have to show that clearly and convincing he  
14 did something. The State is introducing evidence actually  
15 that he has a notice of trespass -- there is no notice of  
16 trespass, it's a letter of intent from the apartment  
17 manager. It has nothing to do with my client and the State  
18 is going to use that that he had a notice of trespass.  
19 That is going to inherently create something in the jury's  
20 mind that you only get notice of trespasses for one reason,  
21 because you did something wrong and they haven't proven  
22 anything that he did something wrong to have that notice of  
23 trespass.

24 THE COURT: But the notice wasn't directed to your  
25 client, it was directed to the occupant of the rental

## PRETRIAL MOTIONS

1 property.

2 MR. STEEN: Yes, sir. It's being used against my  
3 client, though.

4 THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.

5 MR. COOK: Your Honor, it's being used against Mr.  
6 Thompson because he's the subject of this letter. I'm not  
7 presenting it as a trespass notice that Mr. Thompson should  
8 have known he was on notice not to trespass, but Keasia  
9 Drafton who is the victim who more than likely if she  
10 testifies is going to say it was all right if he was in  
11 there. This is to go against her credibility that she  
12 knows he does not live there and she acknowledged the fact  
13 that he was not supposed to be there. This is not going  
14 against Mr. Thompson, this is more so aimed towards Ms.  
15 Drafton. He doesn't have to be convicted or anything to be  
16 put on trespass notice of an apartment complex. It's a  
17 privately owned complex. They can tell me I can't come in  
18 there, I haven't done anything in [REDACTED] Apartments but  
19 they send a letter saying I'm not supposed to be in there.  
20 They can decide who comes and goes from there.

21 THE COURT: Last word, Mr. Steen.

22 MR. STEEN: Yes, sir. Well, solicitor says that this  
23 isn't a notice of trespass, this is something between two  
24 of his witnesses that's being against my client. How can  
25 she use something -- he says she said she acknowledged

## PRETRIAL MOTIONS

1 this. I don't understand how that has anything to do with  
2 the relevancy, how that is relevant to this case with my  
3 client that the tenant, the lawful occupant of this  
4 apartment, has an agreement with her landlord.

5 THE COURT: All right. Here is what 404B says.

6 "Evidence of other crimes, wrongs or acts is not admissible  
7 to prove the character of a person in order to show action  
8 in conformity therewith. It may, however, be admissible to  
9 show motive, identity, the existence of a common scheme or  
10 plan, the absence of a mistake or action or intent." Well,  
11 the State is not offering that evidence to show motive,  
12 identity, existence of a common scheme or plan, the absence  
13 of a mistake or action or intent. And I don't think the  
14 State is trying to show through this evidence any character  
15 trait of your client under a 404B analysis. I think  
16 they're offering it for the exact purpose for which it's  
17 being offered, to prove a certain element of the crime that  
18 he didn't have consent -- he could not have consent to be  
19 there because the person who owns the property regardless  
20 of the tenant -- what the tenant says, he was not supposed  
21 to be there. So under 404B analysis I'm going to  
22 respectfully deny your motion on that as well, motion to  
23 exclude.

24 MR. STEEN: Thank you, Your Honor. Just one more.

25 THE COURT: Yes, sir.

## PRETRIAL MOTIONS.

1 MR. STEEN: 403.

2 THE COURT: This is a 403 argument?

3 MR. STEEN: Yes, sir. It's going to mislead the jury  
4 to think this has anything to do with these set of charges.  
5 It confuses the issues, saying that happened four months  
6 ago when we don't know what has happened since then, and it  
7 is unfairly prejudicial since there is no probative value  
8 period one way or the other.

9 THE COURT: And here is what 403 says. "Although  
10 relevant evidence may be excluded if its probative value is  
11 substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice,  
12 confusion of the issues or misleading the jury." Okay.  
13 Solicitor, tell me how you're not violating Rule 403.

14 MR. COOK: Well, Your Honor, the key word is  
15 substantially prejudicial. It's not -- there's not a  
16 single word in this document that says that Demario  
17 Thompson has done anything wrong at [REDACTED] Apartments.  
18 It says that she acknowledges that Janice Sager that Ms.  
19 Drafton acknowledges that he is not supposed to be there.

20 THE COURT: How does it not mislead the jury, though?

21 MR. COOK: Because it is simply saying that he does  
22 not live there, it is saying that he is not a resident  
23 there. That is the only thing that it's being offered for  
24 is saying he was not a resident and it was not his  
25 apartment.

## PRETRIAL MOTIONS

1 THE COURT: It name-drops the Lancaster County  
2 Sheriff's Department. How is that not showing that there  
3 is some prejudicial value in that when the document clearly  
4 says -- will your client concede that he didn't have a  
5 right to be on the property, stipulate to that?

6 MR. STEEN: No, sir.

7 THE COURT: Well, I mean, I don't know of any other  
8 way around it. I'm going to respectfully deny your motion.  
9 I don't find any unfair prejudice here doing the -- and I  
10 find that the probative value does outweigh any prejudicial  
11 value. All right. What else? Y'all mentioned a 911  
12 issue. Tell me about that preliminarily so I can have my  
13 clerk be researching that when it comes up.

14 MR. COOK: Well, Your Honor, there is a 911 call from  
15 the victim in this case. She is not here, she has been  
16 subpoenaed to be here. I talked to her about an hour ago  
17 and she said, "I'm not coming," and then I said, "You need  
18 to be here at 1:30, and she said, "All right, I'll be  
19 there." She's not here. The State intends to offer her  
20 911 call --

21 THE COURT: Have y'all sent law enforcement out for  
22 her? Y'all can get the deputy sheriff to go get her if  
23 she's ordered to be here in court. I'll leave that up to  
24 you, it's your witnesses.

25 MR. COOK: If she's not picked up the State intends to

## PRETRIAL MOTIONS

1 offer her 911. Obvious issues with offering her 911 call  
2 in her absence is confrontation clause issues and hearsay  
3 issues. Confrontation clause is not going to apply because  
4 it's non-testimonial. The supreme court has ruled that  
5 information given to a 911 dispatcher is non-testimonial in  
6 nature, therefore it doesn't violate the confrontation  
7 clause because the information is given to a dispatcher or  
8 emergency personnel to figure out to assess an emergency  
9 situation, what they need to do.

10 THE COURT: All right. The hearsay rule then would  
11 be?

12 MR. COOK: The hearsay because she's not here would be  
13 we would enter it in as a business record exception through  
14 Lancaster County 911.

15 THE COURT: What about excited utterance?

16 MR. COOK: Or excited utterance is the second  
17 argument. It happened -- the call was immediately after  
18 the fact and we submit that it can be excited utterance if  
19 not allowed through the business record exception through  
20 911.

21 THE COURT: And, of course, Mr. Steen, I'm not looking  
22 for all kinds of arguments right now, I just wanted to know  
23 what the issues are going to be and I appreciate y'all  
24 mentioning that to me so I can be preparing what to do and  
25 hear y'all argue at the appropriate time, and of course, we

## PRETRIAL MOTIONS

1 will do that outside the presence of the jury. But what's  
2 your opinion on that?

3 MR. STEEN: I concede to a point that confrontation  
4 clause would apply to consent under a 911 call, but I think  
5 the solicitor is mistaken by saying that excludes it  
6 altogether. The South Carolina case law states through a  
7 limited procedure they should redact portions of any  
8 statement that would become testimonial as they do for  
9 exactly with unduly prejudicial portions. That was a 911  
10 case, Your Honor, where they said at the point where the  
11 emergency safety reasons the non-testimonial reasons  
12 stopped, the conversation becomes testimonial.

13 THE COURT: So I may have to listen to the statement  
14 and determine what comes in and what doesn't come in.

15 MR. STEEN: Yes, sir. And I'm --

16 THE COURT: Talk to me about the hearsay. Do you  
17 contest that it would be an exception to hearsay?

18 MR. STEEN: I believe the State has got the burden to  
19 prove that it wasn't an excited utterance and without her  
20 testimony I believe that's going to be a little difficult.

21 THE COURT: Do we have the 911 statement in written  
22 form?

23 MR. COOK: We do not.

24 THE COURT: How long is the 911 statement?

25 MR. COOK: There's actually seven calls, the one -- we

## PRETRIAL MOTIONS

1 plan on introducing three or four. The longest one I think  
2 is two and a half minutes..

3 THE COURT: All right.

4 MR. COOK: And I've got them readily available right  
5 now.

6 THE COURT: Well, I don't want to delay the jury  
7 coming in. Why don't we -- when we take the first break,  
8 Mr. Steen, you've heard them obviously through discovery, I  
9 will be glad to listen to them preliminarily back in  
10 chambers and then I can make a determination on the record  
11 as we approach that point. When do you think we would be  
12 approaching that point, Solicitor, in your presentation,  
13 today or tomorrow?

14 MR. COOK: Hopefully today.

15 THE COURT: Okay. Well, why don't we -- we'll get the  
16 jury in here and we'll roll until about 3:00 or 3:15, and  
17 then at that time -- do you anticipate it coming in with  
18 your first one or two witnesses if it comes in?

19 MR. COOK: Well, it wouldn't need to come in until --  
20 none of the witnesses that actually showed up --

21 THE COURT: I guess what I'm asking is could you wait  
22 until about 3:30 or so on that?

23 MR. COOK: Yes, sir.

24 THE COURT: I don't want to mess up how you're going  
25 to present your case. All right. Anything else, Mr.

## PRETRIAL MOTIONS

1 Steen?

2 MR. STEEN: It can wait until -- is Janice Sager  
3 testifying today?

4 MR. COOK: She's not here yet.

5 MR. STEEN: If she's testifying to that document, the  
6 State said that it was an acknowledgment by Ms. Drafton,  
7 clearly a statement made by the declarant that's not  
8 testifying here today is hearsay, Your Honor.

9 THE COURT: All right. I'll listen to all of those  
10 arguments then at the appropriate time, we need to go ahead  
11 and get the trial started. It's going to take me 15  
12 minutes to do my initial instructions to the jury, and  
13 then, of course, we have opening statements so we'll  
14 probably be closer to 2:30 actually starting the testimony.

15 MR. STEEN: Motion in limine for stuff that has not  
16 been ruled upon by the Court?

17 THE COURT: That would probably be a good idea.  
18 Solicitor, do you have any problem with that?

19 MR. COOK: No, sir, Your Honor.

20 THE COURT: I haven't ruled yet on the 911 stuff so  
21 just stay away from that in your opening. Okay.

22 MR. COOK: All right.

23 THE COURT: All right.

24 (The jury returned to the courtroom.)

25 THE COURT: While you're standing, Mr. Clerk, if you

## PRETRIAL MOTIONS

1 would swear in the trial jury for me.

2 (The jury was sworn at this time.)

3 THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much, ladies  
4 and gentlemen. Before we begin the trial today I want to  
5 tell you that this trial is probably going to be different  
6 from what you might expect. First of all, can y'all hear  
7 me okay? I'm going to try not to have my voice crack.  
8 Okay. We'll see how it goes, I won't talk too fast for  
9 you. Many people don't have the chance to attend actual  
10 court sessions as you're doing now and they tend to think  
11 that what they read in books and see on TV and in movies is  
12 what trials really are. You know, they tend to think that  
13 trials are always full of high drama, intense action and  
14 riveting circumstances. Now, while all of these things may  
15 be true at times, this trial is not for entertainment,  
16 ladies and gentlemen, it is a fundamental part of our  
17 democracy to make sure that justice is done between the  
18 parties before the Court. Searching for the truth and  
19 making sure that justice is done can often times be a slow,  
20 deliberate and repetitive process, the opposite of what you  
21 may have seen in movies and on TV and read in books. This  
22 courtroom is a place of honor dedicated to the protection  
23 and preservation of citizens' rights through what many have  
24 called the greatest justice system ever created. Now, the  
25 attorneys who are appearing in front of you are advocates

## OPENING STATEMENTS

1 for the parties they represent, but first and foremost they  
2 are officers of this court sworn to uphold the integrity  
3 and fairness of our judicial system, and to help you as  
4 jurors in the search for the truth. You should expect them  
5 to be professional, competent and ethical in the  
6 representation of their client's interest. Remember,  
7 ladies and gentlemen, you've just taken an oath to do the  
8 same thing and to reach a fair and just verdict, so you  
9 also are expected to be professional, reasonable and  
10 ethical. Thank you for accepting this important  
11 responsibility. Now, let me explain to you briefly how a  
12 trial proceeds. And from time to time you'll see me  
13 referring to my notes and I'm going to do that because  
14 everything I tell you is very important and I want to make  
15 sure I get it exactly right so I'll try to sit here and  
16 read things to you, I'll look up from time to time. But  
17 the first thing that's going to happen in the trial is that  
18 the State will make an opening statement to you, and an  
19 opening statement is not evidence. It's simply an outline  
20 of what the State believes they're going to be able to  
21 prove to you as this trial goes forward. The defendant may  
22 if he wishes present an opening statement but he doesn't  
23 have to, and I'll explain that later on as the trial  
24 proceeds. Now, following opening statements you will then  
25 hear testimony and you'll receive evidence in the case.

## OPENING STATEMENTS

1 Evidence consists of testimony from State's witnesses who  
2 will sit right there in front of you and testify. Also  
3 physical exhibits may actually come into evidence.  
4 Following the completion of testimony, the attorneys again  
5 will have an opportunity to make what is called a closing  
6 argument or closing statement to you. That's their  
7 opportunity to summarize the case from their respective  
8 points of view, and again, try to persuade you to go along  
9 with their side. Again, these arguments are not evidence.  
10 Following the closing statements of the attorneys, that's  
11 when I as the judge of the law, you are the judge of the  
12 facts I will explain that here momentarily -- that's when I  
13 will instruct you on the law of South Carolina as it  
14 pertains to issues which have arisen in this case. After  
15 you receive my instructions, that's when you'll be able to  
16 go back to your jury room to begin deliberations in order  
17 to reach a verdict. Now, as you know as I have explained  
18 to you this morning, this is a criminal case that's been  
19 brought by the State of South Carolina. The State is  
20 represented by a person called a solicitor, that's what we  
21 call them in South Carolina, they're called district  
22 attorneys in other jurisdictions. But the State has  
23 charged the defendant, Mr. Demario Monte Thompson, with  
24 burglary in the first degree, attempted murder, pointing or  
25 presenting a firearm two counts, and possession or display

## OPENING STATEMENTS

1 of a firearm during the commission of a violent crime.  
2 Now, the charges against the defendant are contained in  
3 these indictments. Now, these indictments, ladies and  
4 gentlemen, are not evidence of anything, these are simply  
5 the descriptions of the charges which have been made by the  
6 State against the defendant. Now, the defendant has pled  
7 not guilty to these charges and is presumed innocent unless  
8 and until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. Now, a  
9 reasonable doubt, which I will explain to you more in  
10 detail at the closing of the trial, let me give you an idea  
11 here first, though. A reasonable doubt is the kind of  
12 doubt that would cause a reasonable person to hesitate to  
13 act. A defendant has the right to not testify and never  
14 has to prove innocence or prove anything, or even present  
15 any evidence. The burden of proof is always upon the State  
16 of South Carolina. Now, it's going to be your duty as  
17 jurors to decide from the evidence what the facts are, you  
18 and you alone are the judges of the facts. You will hear  
19 the evidence, decide what those facts are and then apply  
20 those facts to the law which I will give you for you to  
21 reach your verdict. In doing so you must follow the law  
22 that I give you whether you agree with the law or not. You  
23 shouldn't take anything I say or do during the trial as  
24 indicating what I think the evidence shows or what your  
25 verdict should be. Just like rules which govern sports and

## OPENING STATEMENTS

1 other activities, there are certain rules of evidence in  
2 court which controls what can come in and what can't come  
3 into evidence. And when a lawyer asks a question or offers  
4 an exhibit into evidence and the lawyer on the other side  
5 thinks that it violates the rules, that lawyer may object.  
6 If I overrule the objection the question can be answered or  
7 the exhibit can come into evidence, if I sustain the  
8 objection, well, the question cannot be answered or the  
9 exhibit cannot be received. Now, whenever I sustain an  
10 objection to a question or deny a motion to admit something  
11 into evidence you must ignore that question or the  
12 existence of the exhibit, and you must not speculate or  
13 guess what the answer would have been or what the exhibit  
14 would have shown. Sometimes it may be necessary for me to  
15 request that you leave the courtroom and go back to your  
16 jury room while I discuss certain legal issues with the  
17 lawyers. If this occurs you don't need to speculate about  
18 what we're talking about. Remember, I'm the judge of the  
19 law, y'all are the judge of the facts. Y'all will hear all  
20 of the facts, I have to decide what the legal issues are.  
21 So that's the method used by all courts and all lawyers to  
22 determine what's going to come into evidence, because you,  
23 the jury, need to hear the best evidence available. Okay.  
24 This is simply a procedure that the law requires when  
25 certain legal issues arise. Sometimes rather than have

## OPENING STATEMENTS

1 y'all get up and down and go back to your jury room and  
2 such, I will have the lawyers approach the bench so that I  
3 can discuss a legal issue with them in private. I will do  
4 this as often as possible to keep y'all from having to go  
5 back and forth, but again, don't speculate about what we're  
6 talking about or why you can't hear, we're not trying to  
7 keep anything from you. It's simply a procedure that all  
8 lawyers and all courts use to make sure that you hear the  
9 best evidence available. Now, in deciding the facts of  
10 this case, ladies and gentlemen, you may have to decide  
11 which witnesses to believe and which witnesses to not  
12 believe. You can believe everything a witness says, only  
13 some of it or part of it or none of it, that's solely for  
14 you to determine. Now, during the trial you will not be  
15 allowed to take notes concerning the testimony of the  
16 witnesses. Okay. For this reason I urge that you pay  
17 close attention to what the witnesses testify to so that  
18 you will be able to accurately discuss them during your  
19 deliberations. Also, you will notice right in front of me  
20 my court reporter, Mr. Mike Watkins. At the end of the  
21 trial you will have to make your decision based upon the  
22 evidence presented. You're not going to have a written  
23 transcript of the trial to consult back there in the jury  
24 room, and it's very time consuming and for my court  
25 reporter to bring back testimony and try to play it back,

## OPENING STATEMENTS

1 so please pay close attention to the evidence and the  
2 testimony that comes in. Now, until I advise you to begin  
3 your deliberations -- and this is important, ladies and  
4 gentlemen -- you must not discuss this case with anyone,  
5 including yourselves, because you have to wait until you  
6 hear everything and until I give you the law before you can  
7 accurately discuss the evidence. This includes friends,  
8 family members and anyone else involved in the case. When  
9 you leave the courthouse today don't go Google and go into  
10 your search engine at your house on the internet and look  
11 up information about these alleged crimes or look up  
12 information about the defendant or me or anyone else  
13 involved in this case, or the lawyers, you will be  
14 violating your oath as a juror. Because remember, your  
15 verdict must be based only on the evidence and testimony  
16 received in this courtroom from that witness stand. And if  
17 anybody does try to approach you and talk to you about  
18 serving as a juror in this case, let me know who that is  
19 and I'll take care of that. Okay. And that's very  
20 serious. So please don't discuss this case outside of your  
21 jury room, and only after you receive instructions from me  
22 to do so. It's important, ladies and gentlemen, that you  
23 keep an open mind and not decide any issue in this case  
24 until all of the evidence has been presented, the parties  
25 have made their closing arguments and I have instructed you

## OPENING STATEMENTS

1 on the law of the case. It is your solemn responsibility,  
2 ladies and gentlemen, to determine the guilt or innocence  
3 of the defendant, and your verdict -- and it has to be a  
4 unanimous verdict -- must be based solely on the evidence  
5 as it is presented to you in this trial and on the law as I  
6 instruct you at the end. So at this time thank you for  
7 accepting this important responsibility. We will proceed  
8 with opening statements. Solicitor?

9 MR. COOK: Thank you, Your Honor. May it please the  
10 Court?

11 THE COURT: Yes, sir.

12 MR. COOK: Mr. Steen? July 2nd of 2014 Demario  
13 Thompson went to [REDACTED] Apartments in Lancaster  
14 County, kicked in the door, went inside and assaulted his  
15 girlfriend, Keasia Drafton. When he came out neighbors  
16 were outside, Mr. Dominique Huff had come out trying to  
17 figure out what was going. Mr. Thompson points a gun at  
18 him, takes off downstairs fleeing the scene. Ms. Sandra  
19 Nelson comes out of her apartment after she hears a ruckus  
20 and he points the gun at her. He is charged with five  
21 things. He is charged with attempted murder, burglary in  
22 the first degree, pointing and presenting a firearm two  
23 counts, and possession of a firearm during the commission  
24 of a violent crime. Attempted murder. Now, my job is to  
25 pretty much walk you through this and present the facts to

## OPENING STATEMENTS

1 you as the State sees them. Your sole job is to decide  
2 what happened that night, and I'm going to make it as easy  
3 as possible for you to -- the judge is going to tell you  
4 what the law is but I'm going to show it to you because you  
5 don't really know what to look for unless you know what the  
6 elements of each crime is. Attempted murder is pretty self  
7 explanatory. It's a person with the intent to kill  
8 attempts to kill another person with malice aforethought  
9 either expressed or implied commits the offense of  
10 attempted murder. Essentially you try to kill somebody and  
11 you don't. If you kill them it is murder, if you try to  
12 kill them and you don't kill them it's attempted murder.  
13 Malice aforethought means he had ill-will towards her.  
14 That was his intention when he went to that apartment that  
15 he was going to kill her, and that's what we're going to  
16 prove to you. And the next one is burglary first degree.  
17 This one is -- most people think of burglary as somebody in  
18 a black mask crawls through your window and steals your TV,  
19 that is a burglary. But burglary is a lot broader than  
20 just somebody coming in your house and taking your stuff.  
21 Now, Mr. Thompson is charged with burglary in the first  
22 degree for a few different reasons. When he came to the  
23 house it was dark outside, it was nighttime. I'm going to  
24 show you all of the different ways of what burglary is.  
25 Burglary in the first degree is when a person enters a

## OPENING STATEMENTS

1 dwelling without consent with the intent to commit a crime  
2 therein. There's a lot of different things in that that  
3 you wouldn't notice. First of all, dwelling. What is a  
4 dwelling? It has to be a house. It has to be an apartment  
5 or condo, anywhere somebody lives. It can't be a shed, it  
6 can't be an outhouse or a pool house, it has to be a  
7 dwelling where somebody lives. Now, this apartment is  
8 where Ms. Drafton lived, this is a dwelling. Without  
9 consent means he doesn't have permission to be there,  
10 that's what consent is. It was like in any other situation  
11 consent means you are allowed to be there. And we believe  
12 Ms. Drafton did not tell him that he could come in that  
13 house. With the intent to commit a crime in a dwelling.  
14 He has to in his mind formulate that he is going to commit  
15 a crime when he goes inside. Now, what does that mean? If  
16 somebody comes in your house with a plan to go to sleep,  
17 that's not a burglary because they don't want to do a crime  
18 when they get in. What Mr. Thompson did is before he went  
19 in that house he was going after Keasia, he knew before he  
20 came in the door that when I get in there, "I'm going after  
21 her." So he formulated this before he went in the house.  
22 So you have to have all of that and either one of these  
23 other circumstances. When affecting the entry of the house  
24 or immediate flight somebody other than a participant in  
25 the crime is armed with a deadly weapon. He came in with a

## OPENING STATEMENTS

1 deadly weapon, we say he had a gun. He came in the house  
2 with the intent to commit a crime with a gun on him, that's  
3 the one way he satisfies the burglary first degree. Or, he  
4 causes physical injury. He injured Keasia Drafton. Keep  
5 in mind this is saying or every time, I don't have to prove  
6 every one of these, just one of them. Or uses or threatens  
7 the use of a dangerous instrument. A gun is a dangerous  
8 instrument. Or displays what appears to be a knife,  
9 pistol, revolver, shotgun or firearm. I tell you he had a  
10 gun, it's or, or, or and he satisfies all of them. This  
11 one doesn't apply but I put it in there so it doesn't look  
12 like I was hiding anything. If somebody has got two or  
13 more previous burglaries and they do another of them, it  
14 bumps up to first degree. All of these are aggravating  
15 circumstances that would raise something to a higher  
16 degree. This one does not apply but I definitely keep it  
17 out so y'all wouldn't wonder why I skipped from A to C.  
18 The last one, it happens at nighttime. This was between  
19 four and five in the morning in July, it's dark outside,  
20 Deputy Silberman will tell you that. Pointing and  
21 presenting a firearm, there's two counts of this. One of  
22 them, he pointed a gun at Dominique Huff, the second one he  
23 pointed a gun at Sandra Nelson. The key here is that it is  
24 unlawful to point or present a gun if it's loaded or  
25 unloaded, I don't have to show that there's a single bullet

## OPENING STATEMENTS

1 in the chamber. If you point a gun at somebody it is  
2 illegal unless you're in a play or some type of theatrical  
3 and y'all are pretending to shoot each other, but if you're  
4 out in public and you pull a gun on somebody it doesn't  
5 matter if it is loaded or not you're guilty of pointing and  
6 presenting a firearm. So I'll come back, I will call  
7 witnesses and you will hear from the officers, you will  
8 hear from who was there. Just listen to the witnesses and  
9 use your common sense. It's not rocket science. They're  
10 going to tell you what happened, what they saw and listen  
11 to them, listen to what their motives are behind their  
12 testimony, what their credibility, their biases. And at  
13 the end of the day I'm going to get back up here and I'm  
14 going to ask you to find Mr. Thompson guilty of all of  
15 these charges. Thank you.

16 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Solicitor. Mr.  
17 Steen?

18 MR. STEEN: Thank you, Judge. May it please the  
19 Court? Like I told y'all earlier, I'm here today to  
20 represent Mr. Thompson. The solicitor told you what he  
21 will try to show you today. I'm going to try to show you  
22 this is the set of facts, this is the sect of facts that  
23 the evidence is going to show. Ms. Drafton and Mr.  
24 Thompson are a couple that got into a lovers quarrel, law  
25 enforcement was called, Ms. Drafton nor the lead

## OPENING STATEMENTS

1 investigator on the case believed not even a bandaid was  
2 necessary in this case. Law enforcement left, Ms. Drafton  
3 went back to sleep. That was the entire incident we are  
4 here for today. It lasted from the time law enforcement  
5 came and left about an hour, and now we're here because the  
6 State has charged Mr. Thompson with burglary first,  
7 attempted murder, two counts of pointing and presenting and  
8 possession of a weapon. Mr. Thompson did not burglarize  
9 his girlfriend's home. He didn't go over there with the  
10 intent to murder his girlfriend, he did not break in for  
11 that purpose to murder his girlfriend. They are boyfriend  
12 and girlfriend, they still are. That's all I'm going to  
13 say. I ask that y'all find him not guilty and I think  
14 y'all will see that after all of the evidence. Thank you.

15 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Steen. State  
16 ready to proceed with its first witness?

17 MR. COOK: State calls Reuben Silberman.

18 The witness, REUBEN SILBERMAN, was first duly sworn  
19 and testified as follows, on:

20 DIRECT EXAMINATION

21 BY MR. COOK:

22 Q Would you please state your name for the record?

23 A Deputy Reuben Silberman.

24 Q Who is your employer, Mr. Silberman?

25 A The Lancaster County Sheriff's Office.

## REUBEN SILBERMAN

1 Q How long have you been with the sheriff's office?

2 A Approximately nine months.

3 Q What's your current rank with the sheriff's office?

4 A It's deputy.

5 Q As a deputy what are your general duties?

6 A To respond to emergency calls that require law  
7 enforcement and patrol.

8 Q Can you speak up a little bit?

9 A To respond to emergency situations that require law  
10 enforcement and patrol duties.

11 THE COURT: Let me interrupt you. Can y'all hear  
12 okay? Back there in the corner, can you hear him okay?  
13 All right.

14 Q Did you respond to [REDACTED] Apartments on July  
15 2nd, 2014?

16 A Yes, sir.

17 Q What time did you go out there?

18 A It was between 4:00 and 5:00 a.m.

19 Q Why did you go out there?

20 A Dispatch advised me that there was a possible  
21 disturbance.

22 Q When you got out there, who did you talk to when you  
23 got there?

24 A Ms. Keasia Drafton, or Drayton.

25 Q Is Ms. Drafton the alleged victim in this case?

## REUBEN SILBERMAN

1 A Yes, sir.

2 Q How did she appear to you when you got there?

3 A She was very upset. . . She appeared to have a wound on  
4 her head, wound on her neck, her clothes were torn and she  
5 responded to the door in her underwear and a tank top.

6 Q Was it -- well, was she in her pajamas or was she  
7 actually in her underwear?

8 A It was underwear.

9 Q So when you got to the apartment she's in -- what did  
10 the apartment itself look like?

11 A When I first arrived I noticed the door appeared to  
12 have been kicked in. The deadbolt was still engaged and  
13 the door was hanging slightly off its hinges, and it  
14 looked as though in her living room there was some sort of  
15 disturbance and sort of a physical altercation that may  
16 have occurred.

17 Q Was anything out of place?

18 A Just --

19 Q Have you ever been in that apartment before?

20 A No, sir.

21 Q Did it look like it was in order in the apartment?

22 A It looked as though some things were thrown around  
23 the apartment, the door.

24 Q Did you take any pictures of Ms. Drafton that night?

25 A Yes, sir.

## REUBEN SILBERMAN

1 Q Did you take pictures of the apartment itself?

2 A I took pictures of the door, of Ms. Drayton (sic) and  
3 her injuries, and I think I did take a picture of the  
4 apartment.

5 Q Do you recognize this?

6 A Yes, sir. That's from inside her apartment looking  
7 outwards..

8 Q Can you tell me what this picture shows?

9 A The door that's hanging slightly off the hinges, it  
10 looks like there's some personal household items that were  
11 possibly strawn about.

12 Q Is this how the apartment looked when you were there  
13 that night?

14 A Yes, sir.

15 Q You personally took this picture?

16 A Yes, sir.

17 MR. COOK: State moves to introduce into evidence item  
18 number one.

19 MR. STEEN: Without objection, Your Honor.

20 THE COURT: All right. Without objection introduced  
21 as State's Number 1.

22 (The photos were received as State's 1.)

23 MR. COOK: May we approach, Your Honor?

24 THE COURT: Yes, sir.

25 (A bench conference was held.)

## REUBEN SILBERMAN

1 THE COURT: So, Solicitor, what were you wanting to do  
2 then?

3 MR. COOK: Your Honor, I have all of these pictures  
4 loaded in the computer and it would be easier to show Mr.  
5 Silberman along with the jury at the same time instead of  
6 handing him one picture at a time, it would be a lot easier  
7 and expedite the process.

8 THE COURT: Any objection to that?

9 MR. STEEN: Without objection.

10 THE COURT: Any objection to all of the photographs  
11 coming into evidence as State's 1? Well, why don't we just  
12 say State's 1 collectively is the compilation of  
13 photographs.

14 MR. COOK: Thank you, Your Honor.

15 THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

16 Q Deputy Silberman, do you recognize what this is?

17 A Yes, sir. That's the apartment building [REDACTED] where  
18 Keasia lives.

19 Q All right. Do you recognize what this is?

20 A Yes, sir. That's the atrium that has four  
21 apartments, the top right one being apartment D where  
22 Keasia lived.

23 Q On that screen in front of you you can mark with your  
24 finger, can you put an X over the door where Ms. Drafton  
25 lives?

## REUBEN SILBERMAN

- 1 A (Witness complies.)
- 2 Q Okay. Is this where you went July 2nd?
- 3 A Yes, sir.
- 4 Q The door under that X, is that the door that you took  
5 pictures of?
- 6 A Yes, sir.
- 7 Q Dominique Huff, do you know where he lives? Can you  
8 mark where he lives?
- 9 A Yes, sir.
- 10 Q Okay. Can you tell us what this is?
- 11 A That's the stairwell.
- 12 Q Where does that stairwell go to?
- 13 A That will lead up to Keasia's apartment and Mr.  
14 Dominique Huff's.
- 15 Q Okay. I know this is repetitive, but can you tell us  
16 what this is?
- 17 A That's the stairwell leading up to -- it's Keasia's  
18 apartment on the right.
- 19 Q About how far do you think it is from Keasia's door to  
20 Mr. Huff's door?
- 21 A Maybe ten or 12 feet.
- 22 Q Do you know the door at the bottom there, do you know  
23 who lives there?
- 24 A This one is Ms. Sandra Nelson.
- 25 Q Can you mark on the screen?

## REUBEN SILBERMAN

1 A (Witness complies.)

2 Q Okay. Can you tell us what this is?

3 A This is a picture of Keasia's door. You can see the  
4 door frame has been damaged.

5 Q You took this picture, correct?

6 A Yes, sir.

7 Q The pictures outside of the apartment, did you  
8 actually take those?

9 A Yes, sir.

10 Q The ones of the building and the atrium, did you take  
11 those pictures?

12 A Yes, sir.

13 Q Are you sure? The ones outside of the building?  
14 Okay. I'll tell you I took those pictures, the ones of the  
15 outside of the building.

16 A Okay. I thought I took one picture of the outside of  
17 the building.

18 Q Sorry for the confusion. But you've identified that  
19 is the outside of [REDACTED] Apartments, right?

20 A Right.

21 Q Can you tell the jury what this is?

22 A That's Ms. Keasia's door and the deadbolt which is  
23 still engaged.

24 Q When you responded, was the door open when you got to  
25 the apartment?

## REUBEN SILBERMAN

1 A Partially.

2 Q Okay. Was she in there -- who was in the apartment at  
3 [REDACTED] when you got there?

4 A It was just Keasia.

5 Q Was Mr. Thompson on the scene when you arrived?

6 A No, sir.

7 Q Can you explain to the jury what this is?

8 A It's a picture of Ms. Keasia's door broken into.

9 Q This is from inside her apartment?

10 A Yes, sir.

11 Q Can you identify who this is?

12 A That is Keasia.

13 Q How long was it before you took this picture when you  
14 arrived?

15 A I would say under 30 minutes, I believe.

16 Q Okay. Can you identify who that is?

17 A That's also Keasia.

18 Q Did you take this picture?

19 A Yes, sir.

20 Q Is this Ms. Drafton as well?

21 A Yes, sir.

22 Q Why did you take a picture from this angle? Why did  
23 you take this picture?

24 A I took a picture to show that there was a wound on  
25 her neck, it appeared to be the result of some sort of

## REUBEN SILBERMAN

1 strangulation.

2 Q Can you circle the area that you thought was a fresh  
3 injury?

4 A (Witness complies.)

5 Q All right. Thank you. Why did you take this picture?

6 A There appeared to be lump on her head or a hematoma.

7 Q Can you circle why you took this picture?

8 A (Witness complies.)

9 Q Now, same picture. Were all of these pictures taken  
10 pretty much at the same time?

11 A Yes, sir.

12 Q And all of these were taken inside of her apartment?

13 A Yes, sir.

14 Q Can you identify what this is for us?

15 A This is just to show that she did appear to be in  
16 some sort of physical confrontation due to the torn shirt.

17 Q You can see in this picture she's got what appears to  
18 be pants on, correct?

19 A Yes, sir.

20 Q Did she change after you got --

21 A I allowed her to put pants on.

22 Q When you were out at this apartment I know you spoke  
23 to Keasia. Who all did you actually speak to?

24 A The other people I spoke to are Mr. Dominique Huff.

25 He lives also in the same apartment atrium but he lives

## REUBEN SILBERMAN

1 right across the way.

2 Q Okay. Anyone else?

3 A And Ms. Sandra Nelson, the one that lives downstairs.

4 MR. STEEN: Beg the Court's indulgence one moment,

5 Your Honor?

6 THE COURT: Yes, sir.

7 (Break in proceedings.)

8 Q Deputy Silberman, did you ever see Demario Thompson  
9 that night?

10 A No, sir.

11 Q Did you look for him?

12 A Yes, sir.

13 Q Anybody help you look for him?

14 A Yes, sir, Deputy Collins.

15 Q Do you know when he was found?

16 A I can't remember.

17 Q Was he arrested that night?

18 A No, sir.

19 MR. COOK: Nothing further from the State. Answer  
20 anything Mr. Steen may have for you. Thank you.

21 MR. STEEN: All right. Thank you. Mr. Steen?

22 CROSS EXAMINATION

23 BY MR. STEEN:

24 Q So Deputy Silberman, no gun was ever recovered; is  
25 that correct?

## REUBEN SILBERMAN

1 A That's correct, sir.

2 Q And you never saw Mr. Thompson on the scene.

3 A That's correct, sir.

4 Q And you didn't see Mr. Thompson injure Ms. Drafton.

5 A No, sir, I did not.

6 Q And you did not believe her injuries needed EMS  
7 treatment, did you?

8 A No, sir.

9 MR. STEEN: No further questions. Thank you, Your  
10 Honor.

11 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir, you may step  
12 down. State can call its next witness.

13 MR. COOK: State calls Mr. Dominique Huff.

14 The witness, DOMINIQUE HUFF, was first duly sworn and  
15 testified as follows:

16 DIRECT EXAMINATION

17 BY MR. COOK:

18 Q Would you please state your name for the record?

19 A Dominique Huff.

20 Q Where do you live, Mr. Huff?

21 A In apartment [REDACTED] Drive.

22 Q I'm going to show you something here. Do you  
23 recognize this?

24 A Yeah.

25 Q What is that?

## DOMINIQUE HUFF

- 1 A Apartment complex.
- 2 Q Is this the one you live in?
- 3 A Yeah.
- 4 Q Do you recognize this?
- 5 A Yeah.
- 6 Q Mark on the screen which one you live in.
- 7 A (Witness complies.)
- 8 Q Who all lives in that apartment?
- 9 A Me, Jamie and my three kids.
- 10 Q Who is Jamie?
- 11 A My girlfriend.
- 12 Q Were you living here July 2nd of last year?
- 13 A Yeah, I was there that night.
- 14 Q Who else was there with you?
- 15 A Jamie and my kids.
- 16 Q Do you know Demario Thompson?
- 17 A Not personally. I've seen him around in Lancaster a
- 18 couple of times, but not personally.
- 19 Q Can you identify him in the courtroom?
- 20 A Right there (indicating.)
- 21 Q We've got to take it down for the record. Can you
- 22 tell us what he's wearing?
- 23 A Oh, he got a blue shirt on.
- 24 Q How are you familiar with him?
- 25 A I'm really not.

## DOMINIQUE HUFF

- 1 Q Have you ever seen him at [REDACTED] Apartments?
- 2 A I have seen him walking up and down the roads.
- 3 Q Did you see him on the morning of July 2nd?
- 4 A Yeah.
- 5 Q Where did you see him?
- 6 A Outside of the apartment complex.
- 7 Q What time did you see him?
- 8 A It was between 4:00 and 5:00, it was early morning.
- 9 Q Was it dark outside?
- 10 A Yeah.
- 11 Q Why were you outside at 4:00 in the morning?
- 12 A Because I heard a disturbance and I actually come to
- 13 the door to see what was going on.
- 14 Q Okay. When you came outside -- you heard the
- 15 disturbance, when you came outside, could you tell where
- 16 the disturbance was coming from?
- 17 A Yeah.
- 18 Q Where was it coming from?
- 19 A Across the hall.
- 20 Q Across the hall meaning where?
- 21 A Across the walkway.
- 22 Q Across the breezeway right here in this picture?
- 23 A (Witness indicates.)
- 24 Q What is that? Who lives there?
- 25 A That's -- I know her by Kilo. I don't know how to

## DOMINIQUE HUFF

1 pronounce her full name, but that's her apartment.

2 Q So you heard a disturbance and you came outside, based  
3 on what you saw you realized it was coming from [REDACTED]?

4 A Yeah.

5 Q What did you actually see?

6 A At that time when I come out I seen the door was off  
7 the hinges but it was dark on the inside and all I heard  
8 was just a whole bunch of commotion.

9 Q Do you know who all was in there?

10 A No, not at the time.

11 Q What happened next?

12 A I actually went back in my apartment because I had to  
13 go to work that morning. I went back in, then I had Jamie  
14 call the police because it was other people out there that  
15 was calling so I was like might as well go ahead and call  
16 and see what was going on, let them get a cop out here  
17 just to calm it down and get everybody straight.

18 Q When you went outside you see the door off the hinges,  
19 did you ever see anybody come out of the apartment?

20 A No, not the first time.

21 Q So you went out a second time?

22 A Yeah. I actually went out the first time and heard  
23 the commotion, seen the door was off the hinges and I went  
24 back in my house.

25 Q Why did you come back out?

## DOMINIQUE HUFF

1 A Because I heard he had a gun.

2 Q Somebody --

3 A Somebody yelled he had a gun.

4 Q Do you know -- have you got any idea who yelled that?

5 MR. STEEN: Objection, hearsay.

6 THE COURT: Sustained.

7 Q You heard somebody yell he's got a gun. What did you  
8 do?

9 A Went back in the house and got mine.

10 Q Did you see anybody with a gun?

11 A No, I actually didn't see anybody with a gun.

12 Q Okay. Did you see Demario?

13 A When I actually seen him he was down by the trash  
14 can.

15 Q What was he doing down by the trash can?

16 MR. STEEN: Objection, calls for speculation.

17 THE COURT: Overruled.

18 A He was standing there. At that time one of the  
19 neighbors downstairs had come outside so they was fussing  
20 back and forth.

21 Q He was arguing with the downstairs neighbor?

22 A Yes. She was outside and he was by the trash can and  
23 they were going back and forth with words.

24 (Beg the Court's indulgence one moment.)

25 Q Okay. So you said you went inside and got a pistol.

## DOMINIQUE HUFF

1 A Yeah.

2 Q Why did you do that?

3 A Because when I heard he had a gun then -- I have  
4 three kids in the house, so when I heard that I was legal  
5 -- at that time I was actually by law able to carry one,  
6 so I went back and got mine because my kids were actually  
7 right there in the front room in the floor asleep.

8 Q So you got one just to protect yourself.

9 A I had to.

10 Q Now, you said Demario is downstairs talking to some  
11 woman. Do you know who that woman is downstairs?

12 A Ms. Sandra.

13 Q Ms. Sandra? Did you see Demario with a gun?

14 A All I seen was when I came back to the door he was  
15 having his words with her so he pointed up like that, so  
16 when I seen his hand go up I just pulled mine from my  
17 side.

18 Q Was it his hand or was it a gun?

19 A From the distance -- from here to the trash can it's  
20 a good distance. And with it being dark, like I said, all  
21 I seen was his hand go up like that, and out of instinct I  
22 just pulled mine and everything just happened then.

23 Q Did you see him point a gun at Ms. Nelson?

24 A No, I didn't.

25 Q Do you remember giving a statement that night?

## DOMINIQUE HUFF

1 A That morning, yeah, I did give a statement.

2 Q Do you remember what you told the officer that  
3 morning?

4 A Not correctly, not word for word.

5 MR. COOK: May I approach, Judge?

6 THE COURT: Yes, sir.

7 Q Do you recognize this? You can take a minute to read  
8 that.

9 A Yeah.

10 Q Do you remember giving this statement?

11 A Yeah.

12 Q Is that your handwriting?

13 A Yeah.

14 Q Do you remember telling the officer that Demario had a  
15 gun and pointed it at the neighbor downstairs?

16 A I don't recall telling the officer that.

17 Q Do you remember writing that in the statement?

18 A I remember writing that. Like I said, when I seen  
19 his hand go up -- if I hear there's a gun and I see the  
20 hand go up it's like -- it might have been a gun or it  
21 might have been a hand, I'm not 100 percent clear. Just  
22 for my safety I went and got mine just because of my kids.

23 Q Did he point one at Ms. Nelson?

24 A I don't recall honestly. Like I said, all I know is  
25 I heard going back and forth with cuss words, being called

## DOMINIQUE HUFF

1 B this and B that.

2 Q So there was an exchange between Ms. Nelson downstairs  
3 and Demario, correct? They talked to each other.

4 A Yeah.

5 Q Now, did you call 911 that night?

6 A I didn't, my girlfriend did.

7 Q Did you ever go over to [REDACTED] that night?

8 A No. I was actually outside when all of the police  
9 and stuff were out there. I actually didn't physically go  
10 over there when all of the commotion was going on.

11 Q Did you go over there after it cleared out?

12 A After the police had cleared up I actually went to  
13 work.

14 Q At any time that night did you ever go in Ms.  
15 Drafton's apartment?

16 A Nuh-uh.

17 Q Did you ever see her that night?

18 A Yeah, I did. I seen her when she come out.

19 Q What did she look like?

20 A She had just a shirt and underwear on.

21 Q Was she upset or was she -- how was she acting?

22 A Yeah, she was crying. She was hysterical basically.

23 Q So you only saw her -- where did you see her, out on  
24 the breezeway out here?

25 A Yeah. Because basically once you open the doors up

## DOMINIQUE HUFF

1 and you step out you can basically just touch the other  
2 person if they're coming out of their apartment, so --

3 Q Did anybody come to your apartment that night?

4 A The police, they asked us to give a statement.

5 Q But nobody but the police.

6 A Yeah.

7 Q Demario never came to your house?

8 A Nuh-uh.

9 Q Keasia didn't come over?

10 A Nuh-uh.

11 MR. COOK: Answer anything Mr. Steen may have for you..

12 Thank you.

13 THE COURT: Mr. Steen?

14 MR. STEEN: Thank you, Your Honor.

15 CROSS EXAMINATION

16 BY MR. STEEN:

17 Q Mr. Huff, you said you knew Ms. Drafton as Kilo.

18 A Yes, sir.

19 Q Did you know her name at the time?

20 A I can't pronounce it.

21 Q Oh, okay. And you never saw Mr. Thompson with a gun  
22 that night.

23 A I seen him but I don't know if it was a gun, or like  
24 I said, it was just his hand. Like I said, it was dark  
25 down by the trash can so all I seen was his hand go up

## JAMIE HUNT

1 like this.

2 Q You seen his hand.

3 A Yeah.

4 MR. STEEN: No further questions. Thank you.

5 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir, you can step  
6 down. Call your next witness.

7 MR. COOK: State calls Jamie Hunt.

8 The witness, JAMIE HUNT, was first duly sworn and  
9 testified as follows:

10 DIRECT EXAMINATION

11 BY MR. COOK:

12 Q Please state your name for the record.

13 A Jamie Hunt.

14 Q Where do you live, Ms. Hunt?

15 A At [REDACTED] Drive.

16 Q Can you mark on the screen where you live?

17 A (Witness complies.)

18 Q Do you know Demario Thompson?

19 A No, I just seen him around.

20 Q Can you identify him in the courtroom today?

21 A Yes.

22 Q Do you know Keasia Drafton?

23 A I didn't know her personally but I just seen her  
24 outside of the apartments and stuff.

25 Q How long have you lived out at [REDACTED]

## JAMIE HUNT

1 A Since May.

2 Q Did Keasia live next door the whole time you lived out  
3 there?

4 A Yeah.

5 Q Who all lives with you?

6 A Dominique and my three kids.

7 Q Were you there July 2nd of 2014?

8 A Yes.

9 Q Did you call 911 that night?

10 A Yes.

11 Q Why did you call 911?

12 A Dominique had come back inside and told me to call  
13 911. Because like I woke up, we heard the disturbance and  
14 someone kicking in doors and stuff like that, and he went  
15 and checked and he come back in and told me to call 911.

16 Q Did you ever go outside and see what was going on?

17 A No. I had my kids inside so I didn't go out.

18 Q Did you -- what did you hear?

19 A I just heard a bunch of shouting and stuff and the  
20 door being kicked on and stuff.

21 Q Did you talk to the police that morning?

22 A No.

23 Q Did you ever see Keasia that night?

24 A Well, when my daughter was crawling around on the  
25 floor, Dominique had left the door open, I seen her go sit

## JAMIE HUNT

1 on the steps. But other than that I didn't see nothing  
2 else.

3 Q Did you ever look out your door and see or did you  
4 stay inside the whole time?

5 A Well, from -- the door was cracked, I can see like  
6 people walking and I seen her but I didn't like see her up  
7 close or anything so I didn't know what she looked like.

8 Q Okay. Do you remember what you told 911?

9 MR. STEEN: Objection, hearsay.

10 MR. COOK: It's what she told her, Your Honor.

11 THE COURT: I understand. Overruled.

12 A Not that I recall. It has been a long time since  
13 that happened.

14 MR. COOK: No further questions, Your Honor.

15 THE COURT: Mr. Steen?

16 MR. STEEN: No questions.

17 THE COURT: Thank you, ma'am, you may step down. Are  
18 you ready to call your next witness, Solicitor?

19 MR. COOK: Yes, sir. Your Honor, the State calls  
20 Janice Sager.

21 MR. STEEN: Your Honor, I renew my objection to Ms.  
22 Sager's testimony.

23 THE COURT: I overrule.

24 The witness, JANICE SAGER, was first duly sworn and  
25 testified as follows:

## JAMIE HUNT

1 DIRECT EXAMINATION

2 BY MR. COOK:

3 Q Please state your name for the record.

4 A My name is Janice Sager.

5 Q Who is your employer, Ms. Sager?

6 A I'm employed by Boyd Management, I'm the property  
7 manager of [REDACTED] Apartments and Old Hickory  
8 Apartments.

9 Q Can you tell us what that is in that picture?

10 A That is the front side of the 44 building at  
11 [REDACTED] Apartments.

12 Q As the property manager, what all are your duties out  
13 at [REDACTED]

14 A Well, I don't know if we have time for that. To  
15 collect the rent, maintain the integrity of the property  
16 and to handle all of the tenant affairs, make sure the  
17 property is in good condition at all times.

18 Q How long have you been the property manager out there?

19 A I will be there seven years in March.

20 Q Is your office located on the property?

21 A I'm actually -- my office is located on the other  
22 side of this building down below it.

23 Q Where you familiar -- do you know Demario Thompson?

24 A Yes.

25 Q Can you identify him in the courtroom today?

## JANICE SAGER

1 A I know who he is, yes, sir. He has a blue shirt on.

2 Q Do you know who Keasia Drafton is?

3 A Yes, sir.

4 Q Are either one of those it tenants of yours?

5 A Keasia Drafton is a tenant -- well, she was a past  
6 tenant of mine, she moved out in August.

7 Q Was Keasia Drafton living at [REDACTED] Apartments on  
8 July 2nd of 2014?

9 A Yes, she was.

10 Q Was Demario Thompson a resident?

11 A No. He has never been a resident at [REDACTED]  
12 Apartments.

13 Q I'm going to show you something. Can you identify  
14 what this is?

15 A Yes. This is a letter that I had to draft out per my  
16 district manager -- do you need me to read it?

17 Q Yeah, just what it is.

18 A This is an acknowledgment that Mr. Demario Thompson  
19 has been banned from [REDACTED] and this is letting --

20 MR. STEEN: Objection, hearsay.

21 THE COURT: Overruled.

22 A Okay. He was banned from [REDACTED] Apartments, and  
23 this was on 3-18 of 2014. And --

24 Q Did you sign this?

25 A I did. I signed it and Keasia signed it also.

## JANICE SAGER

1 Q Did she sign this in your presence?

2 A Yes, she did.

3 Q Where was this document executed?

4 A It was executed in my office.

5 Q On the premises at [REDACTED]

6 A Yes, on the premises. She had to come and sign that  
7 because of --

8 Q Well, okay.

9 MR. COOK: Your Honor, the State moves to introduce  
10 this as State's Exhibit Number 2.

11 THE COURT: Over previous objection. All right. The  
12 previous objection overruled, allowed into evidence,  
13 State's Number 2.

14 (The letter was received as State's 2.)

15 MR. COOK: Nothing further for Ms. Sager, Your Honor.

16 THE COURT: Any questions?

17 CROSS EXAMINATION

18 BY MR. STEEN:

19 Q Ms. Sager, were you present for any of the events that  
20 occurred on July 2nd of 2014.

21 A No, after the fact.

22 MR. STEEN: Thank you. No further questions.

23 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, ma'am, you may step  
24 down. Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, we're going to  
25 take a brief recess at this point in time; midafternoon

## JANICE SAGER

1 recess. Please remember, don't talk about the case, you've  
2 only heard from three or four witnesses so far so you don't  
3 know -- you haven't heard the whole story. So just relax,  
4 go get you something to drink, eat some snacks and we'll  
5 reconvene here momentarily. Okay. Thank you.

6 (The jury left the courtroom.)

7 THE COURT: Have y'all been able to agree to how much,  
8 if any, of the 911 tape comes in? Is that the next one?

9 MR. COOK: Yes, sir.

10 THE COURT: Well, let's play -- let's listen to them.

11 (The tapes were played.)

12 THE COURT: That's the entire tape?

13 MR. COOK: Yes, sir.

14 THE COURT: All right. Arguments, Mr. Steen?

15 MR. STEEN: Thank you, Your Honor. First I would  
16 object under the confrontation clause that Ms. Drafton is  
17 not here to testify, her testimony is being used against  
18 Mr. Thompson. And something we were talking about earlier,  
19 I think the point I was going to ask for was that he's  
20 gone, that was clear at that point he was gone and the  
21 questions became more of an interrogation than what was  
22 actually going on. That's what the 911 dispatcher asking  
23 her the questions, you know, where is he at, what was he  
24 wearing, what did he do to you. So that would be the point  
25 I would ask be redacted from it.

JANICE SAGER

1 THE COURT: All right. Solicitor?

2 MR. COOK: Well, Your Honor, when she asked what's he  
3 wearing, what did he do, they're still trying to assess the  
4 situation, where he's at, who they were looking for and how  
5 to assess the situation. I mean, the confrontation clause  
6 is not violated in Davis versus Washington, they clarified  
7 the Crawford Rule saying that a 911 call where the caller  
8 gives the identification of the accuser, which was -- it  
9 was a CDV case, that that's non-testimonial in nature and  
10 it's not hearsay and it doesn't violate the confrontation  
11 clause because it's deemed non-testimonial.

12 THE COURT: Even when further questions -- as Mr.  
13 Steen has pointed out in his argument, even when they --  
14 whoever is talking to her starts questioning her more about  
15 things?

16 MR. COOK: Well, if that's a rule then that would  
17 insinuate 911 needs to stop asking questions. 911's main  
18 goal is to figure out exactly what's going on, how to best  
19 assess the situation.

20 THE COURT: I understand. I'm looking at testimony  
21 versus non-testimony.

22 MR. COOK: I think it's all testimony --  
23 non-testimony. She's telling -- this is not police  
24 interrogation, they're not trying to figure out what  
25 happened, they're asking what is going on. This is the

## JANICE SAGER

1 first time that any --

2 THE COURT: She's giving her present sense impression  
3 in the form of an excited utterance, is that what you're  
4 saying? That's the hearsay argument.

5 MR. COOK: Right. But the confrontation clause, this  
6 is the first time that anyone has spoken to somebody who is  
7 inside of the apartment after the alleged incident  
8 occurred. The neighbors who called -- those 911 calls  
9 weren't admitted so this is -- Ms. Suzanne Collins, who is  
10 the dispatcher that's called, has not spoken to anybody  
11 that's inside that room until she talks to Ms. Drafton  
12 here. She's trying to get as much information as she can  
13 to best advise law enforcement what to do. She needs to  
14 ask her is he there and what is he wearing so when they  
15 respond and they see a man running out matching the  
16 description they can stop that person. Everything she's  
17 asking is to handle the situation when they arrive. The  
18 end of it where she says -- after she says what he's  
19 wearing she's saying he pointed the gun, all of that, that  
20 wasn't even in response to Ms. Collins' question, you can  
21 tell she's saying that stuff, that would fall under excited  
22 utterance, her present sense impression. She's yelling it  
23 out, it just happened and you know it just happened because  
24 she's on the phone with 911 when she called. I think all  
25 of it is admissible, Your Honor.

## JANICE SAGER

1 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Steen?

2 MR. STEEN: I'm also using Davis v. Washington. In  
3 that case they made those points clear, and then it went on  
4 to say at whatever point it becomes testimonial and it says  
5 to be pretty easy -- basically when the questions stop  
6 being what's happening to what happened they become  
7 testimonial.

8 THE COURT: What page of that opinion are you --

9 MR. STEEN: I'm on page 37.

10 THE COURT: Do you mind handing it up to me?

11 MR. STEEN: Yes, sir.

12 THE COURT: I'm listening. Anything else you want to  
13 tell me?

14 MR. STEEN: Your Honor, the definition of testimonial  
15 from Davis v. Washington is that when the circumstances  
16 objectively indicate that there is no such ongoing  
17 emergency, the primary purpose of the interrogation is to  
18 establish or prove past events potentially later relevant  
19 to a criminal prosecution. So I believe at that point when  
20 he is gone, well, tell me what happened then becomes the  
21 testimonial part. The solicitor said, "Well, what's the  
22 point with 911?" We usually have the person making the 911  
23 call sitting right there telling us why they're making the  
24 911 call. I don't think that -- that's not -- we've got  
25 911 for emergency situations, when the emergency is over

## JANICE SAGER

1 that's when it becomes testimonial.

2 THE COURT: Such as when you have a reluctant witness  
3 who doesn't want to cooperate, to take your argument  
4 further. I've got it. Thank you. Yes, sir, anything  
5 further from the State?

6 MR. COOK: Your Honor, I would just submit all of it  
7 is non-testimonial, that none of this was -- Ms. Collins  
8 was never doing an interrogation. The extent of her  
9 conversation was simply to identify what was going on and  
10 to send emergency personnel. I don't think it ever crossed  
11 over to the point where she's sitting there asking, "Well  
12 what did he do to you?" She's saying, "Is he there? Yes,  
13 and he's got a gun." She's trying to figure out -- it's  
14 not -- she's not interrogating her, she's just trying to  
15 figure out what in the world is going on. This is the  
16 first time she has had a chance to talk to her since this  
17 happened.

18 THE COURT: Go back to the last -- at what point on  
19 that digital recording does it -- does she say "so he's  
20 gone?"

21 MR. STEEN: 147, Your Honor.

22 THE COURT: Pick it up at about 140, and let me listen  
23 again.

24 (The DVD was played again.)

25 THE COURT: I heard four questions; what's he wearing,

JANICE SAGER

1 where did he go, pointed what, hurt you. Am I missing  
2 something? I mean, that's what I heard.

3 MR. COOK: Well, the last question that Ms. Collins  
4 asked is what's he wearing.

5 THE COURT: Right. Who was that other voice? All  
6 right. Y'all give me just a moment.

7 (Break in proceedings.)

8 THE COURT: Based upon the arguments of law and  
9 considering the evidence presented to the Court I am going  
10 to allow the 911 tape in its entirety based upon my  
11 interpretation of Davis versus Washington. Your position  
12 is certainly preserved in the record if it needs to be, Mr.  
13 Steen. Okay. Thank you very much. All right. Any issue  
14 before we bring the jury in?

15 MR. COOK: Your Honor, the next witness will be the  
16 dispatcher along with Ms. Sandy Cauthen of Lancaster County  
17 Public Safety to authenticate the record. They were in the  
18 room and to stipulate that they've heard it and then they  
19 can testify that they made a recording and then have it --  
20 it's already admitted through your ruling but I didn't want  
21 a situation where -- they would be able to testify, "I work  
22 there, I did make a call," and then play it and that's how  
23 we would be able to do it, correct?

24 THE COURT: Yes, sir. Over the objection which has  
25 already been noted and ruled upon. Yes, sir?

JANICE SAGER

1 MR. STEEN: Well, Your Honor, I would ask that the 911  
2 operator be able to authenticate that it was Ms. Drafton  
3 that made the phone call. I mean, that's what is required  
4 by the rule, that the identification of the voice must be  
5 connected to the alleged speaker, they've got to connect  
6 and authenticate that.

7 THE COURT: Well, that goes to the part of laying the  
8 proper foundation, and of course, you can object at the  
9 time of whether or not a proper foundation has been laid,  
10 and then I will have to make that determination then.  
11 Right now these are just preliminary rulings. So you  
12 question your witness accordingly and we will go from  
13 there. Bring the jury in.

14 (The jury returned to the courtroom.)

15 THE COURT: All right. All members of the jury are  
16 present. Ladies and gentlemen, thank you for your  
17 patience. Don't get mad at them, get mad at me. I had a  
18 matter I had to deal with in my chambers and it just took  
19 longer than I thought it would be, I'm sorry about that.  
20 Before we proceed any further, let me go ahead and appoint  
21 the foreperson, or forelady of the jury, that's going to be  
22 Ms. Coghill, that's you. Thank you, ma'am. Next time we  
23 come in you will be seated up here. But I will appoint you  
24 as the forelady for the trial jury. It's going to be your  
25 duty to preside in the jury room once you're able to start

## SANDRA CAUTHEN

1 deliberating. It will also be your -- you will be the  
2 spokesperson for the jury here in court, and you'll also be  
3 the only one who writes on the verdict form. Okay. And I  
4 will go over that with you towards the end of the trial.  
5 Remember that although you're the only person who writes on  
6 the verdict form, it still has to be a unanimous verdict.  
7 Okay. But I will tell you more about that as the trial  
8 proceeds. Thank you very much. All right. State call its  
9 next witness.

10 The witness, SANDRA CAUTHEN, was first duly sworn and  
11 testified as follows:

## 12 DIRECT EXAMINATION

13 BY MR. COOK:

14 Q Will you please state your name for the record?

15 A Sandra Cauthen.

16 Q Who is your employer, Ms. Cauthen?

17 A I work for Lancaster County Public Safety  
18 Communications.

19 Q What's your role with public safety?

20 A I'm the deputy director.

21 Q As deputy director, what do your duties entail? What  
22 did you do?

23 A I am over the running of the dispatch center, the  
24 daily operation.

25 Q What is dispatch?

## SANDRA CAUTHEN

1 A That would be the 911 dispatch center, taking the 911  
2 calls.

3 Q Where is that located?

4 A At 1941 Pageland Highway.

5 Q Here in Lancaster County?

6 A Yes.

7 Q Is that the old sheriff's office?

8 A It is.

9 Q As deputy director, do you oversee the maintenance of  
10 calls or storage of calls?

11 A I do.

12 Q Is every call -- if someone calls 911, is that call  
13 automatically recorded?

14 A It is.

15 Q How is it recorded? Is it a tape? Is it digital?

16 A It's all stored digitally.

17 Q Okay. Is it a local server or memory card, how do you  
18 guys keep it.

19 A It's on a server.

20 Q Is the server located locally?

21 A Yes, sir, it is.

22 Q Is it down at the office?

23 A It is.

24 Q Is there some type of protocol as far as maintenance,  
25 keeping up with it? Do you have an IT staff or somebody

## SANDRA CAUTHEN

- 1 that keeps up with it?
- 2 A We do have an IT staff.
- 3 Q Are they regularly maintained?
- 4 A They do, yes, sir.
- 5 Q How long have you been with Lancaster County 911?
- 6 A I started dispatch in 1988.
- 7 Q So were you working July 2nd of 2014 -- were you in  
8 your current capacity at that time?
- 9 A I was.
- 10 Q Okay. When a call comes in the dispatchers are people  
11 who actually take the call, correct?
- 12 A Exactly, yes, sir.
- 13 Q Do they have to do anything to make sure a call is  
14 recorded or is it automatically recorded?
- 15 A No, sir, all calls are automatically recorded.
- 16 Q Once the calls go onto the server, are they there for  
17 a certain amount of time? How long do you guys these keeps  
18 records.
- 19 A We have them stored for about three years.
- 20 Q Who all has access to these stored calls?
- 21 A Myself and the director, Chris Nunnery.
- 22 Q Have you heard the 911 -- had you heard any 911 calls  
23 from July 2nd of 2014?
- 24 A Yes, sir, I have.
- 25 Q Have you heard one allegedly involving Mr. Demario

## SANDRA CAUTHEN

1 Thompson?

2 A Yes, sir, I have.

3 MR. COOK: Your Honor, State moves to play the audio  
4 recording.

5 THE COURT: Any objection?

6 MR. STEEN: Object, lack of foundation and  
7 authentication that this is Ms. Drafton.

8 THE COURT: All right. Objection overruled.

9 (At this time the 911 DVD was played.)

10 MR. COOK: No further questions for Ms. Cauthen.

11 THE COURT: Mr. Steen?

12 CROSS EXAMINATION

13 BY MR. STEEN:

14 Q Director Cauthen, are you 100 percent positive that's  
15 Ms. Keasia Drafton that called?

16 A No, sir, I can't answer that that is who called.

17 Q And was this phone call ever attached back to her  
18 number or the residence or anything like that, or  
19 connected -- was that number ever connected -- was the  
20 number that belonged to Keasia Drafton ever connected to  
21 that phone call?

22 A I can't answer that question, I'm not familiar.

23 MR. STEEN: That's all. No further questions. Thank  
24 you.

25 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, ma'am, you are free

## SUZANNE COLLINS

1 to leave, you may step down.

2 MR. COOK: State calls Ms. Suzanne Collins.

3 The witness, SUZANNE COLLINS, was first duly sworn and  
4 testified as follows, on:

5 DIRECT EXAMINATION

6 BY MR. COOK:

7 Q Please state your name for the record.

8 A Suzanne Collins.

9 Q Ms. Collins, who is your employer?

10 A I'm currently unemployed.

11 Q Okay. Where were you working July 2nd of last year?

12 A I was working at Lancaster County 911, I can't  
13 remember what it is now exactly.

14 Q I don't know exactly what the name of it is either.

15 A Public Safety Communications.

16 Q So did you hear the call that we just played in the  
17 courtroom?

18 A I did.

19 Q Was that your voice on the recording?

20 A Yes, sir, it was.

21 Q Do you remember taking that call?

22 A Now that I listen to it, yes, I do remember her.

23 Q When a call comes in, what do you do when you get a  
24 call? What's the first thing you do when someone calls 911  
25 and you answer the call, what are you trained to do?

## SUZANNE COLLINS

1 A First we would answer the call as I said, Lancaster  
2 County 911, we would ask what their emergency was. The  
3 next thing we do is we open the screen, we start typing  
4 the information in that the person gives us.

5 Q Is it your job to identify who the caller is?

6 A We have to rely on the information that the person  
7 gives because there's no way that we can verify it because  
8 we can't actually see them or anything. We can see the  
9 phone number. If they call from the land line it will  
10 have the person's name and address, but we have to verify  
11 that the name that's on the screen is the person that's  
12 calling.

13 Q The call that you listened to that you heard a few  
14 moments ago, are there any gaps or is that -- is it fair to  
15 say that was the entirety of the conversation?

16 A That was the entirety of the conversation. The parts  
17 where I was not talking to her I was actually typing the  
18 information in that she was giving me.

19 Q At the end I know it cut off. Was there anything  
20 missing that you recall, or was that --

21 A The person may have hung up because the system only  
22 runs as long as the call is active.

23 Q And I asked this question to Ms. Cauthen. Do you have  
24 to do anything to actually record the call or is it  
25 automatically recorded?

## SUZANNE COLLINS

1 A The system automatically starts recording as soon as  
2 you answer the call.

3 Q So from the beginning to the end there's no point  
4 where you're hitting a button and making sure that you  
5 started it and cut it off, it just automatically does it?

6 A It automatically does it.

7 MR. COOK: Thank you. That's all.

8 THE COURT: Mr. Steen?

9 CROSS EXAMINATION

10 BY MR. STEEN:

11 Q Ms. Collins, you testified that y'all have to rely on  
12 the information that y'all are given, correct?

13 A That is correct.

14 Q In your years that did you this job, did you ever have  
15 anyone call and give a false name?

16 A Not as far as I know.

17 MR. STEEN: No further questions of Ms. Collins.

18 THE COURT: Thank you, ma'am, you may step down. Call  
19 your next witness.

20 MR. COOK: Beg the Court's indulgence for one moment,  
21 Your Honor.

22 THE COURT: Yes, sir.

23 (Break in proceedings.)

24 MR. COOK: State rests, Your Honor.

25 THE COURT: All right. State rests. Ladies and

1 gentlemen of the jury, if you will please retire to the  
2 jury room, I have some matters of law I need to take up  
3 with the lawyers, we will get you back out here soon.  
4 Please do not discuss the case. Thank you very much.

5 (The jury left the courtroom.)

6 THE COURT: Mr. Steen?

7 MR. STEEN: Thank you Your Honor. At this time we  
8 would move for directed verdicts.

9 (Break in proceedings.)

10 THE COURT: All right. Solicitor, let me hear your  
11 response to that.

12 MR. COOK: Wait a second, I was trying to put them in  
13 order, Your Honor.

14 THE COURT: Okay. I thought you were talking about in  
15 its entirety. Sir, you can be seated. Thank you.

16 MR. STEEN: Your Honor, with regards to indictment  
17 1332, pointing and presenting a firearm with the alleged  
18 victim being Dominique Huff, the defense moves for a  
19 directed verdict. The only evidence that -- actually there  
20 is no evidence that came in that he pointed a gun at Mr.  
21 Huff based on Mr. Huff's own testimony.

22 THE COURT: Okay. Solicitor?

23 MR. COOK: Your Honor, Mr. Huff said that Mr. Thompson  
24 was at the bottom of the steps, he was doing this motion he  
25 said, "I don't know if he had a gun or not." Based on the

1 rest of the testimony everybody else said he had a gun, I  
2 think they can find that it was actually a gun that he  
3 pointed at Mr. Huff.

4 MR. STEEN: No one else testified that he had a gun.

5 THE COURT: Who else testified -- other than the 911  
6 call, who else testified that he had a gun?

7 MR. COOK: Well, Ms. Drafton said he's got a gun, Ms.  
8 Hunt said that she heard her screaming that he has got a  
9 gun. Mr. Huff said that he looked down at him and he  
10 points up what he believed could have been a gun or  
11 couldn't. I think that's something for the jury to decide  
12 if it was a gun in his hand or not.

13 MR. STEEN: Ms. Hunt never testified, she never left  
14 the apartment, she never testified that he had a gun. The  
15 only person that testified that he had a gun was the tape.

16 THE COURT: Well, you know, the standard on a directed  
17 verdict stage is whether or not there's any evidence, not  
18 the weight and sufficiency of the evidence, but that's  
19 something for the jury to determine. The 911 tape, which  
20 came in over objection, the victim herself said he had a  
21 gun, Mr. Huff's testimony, whether credible or not, has to  
22 be left up to the jury. So I'm going to deny your  
23 objection on the Dominique Huff indictment, 1323. What's  
24 the next one?

25 MR. STEEN: The next pointing and presenting

1 indictment, Your Honor, number 1324, alleges the victim  
2 Sandra Nelson -- the victim didn't testify he had a gun.  
3 There's been no evidence that he pointed a gun at any  
4 Sandra Nelson. I mean, the State has to prove that Sandra  
5 Nelson is a person.

6 MR. COOK: Your Honor, on the 911 call Ms. Drafton  
7 says he ran, he pointed the gun at the lady downstairs.  
8 There's testimony that there is a lady downstairs named  
9 Sandra Nelson. And Mr. Huff said that Demario was  
10 downstairs arguing with Ms. Sandra and he was going back  
11 and forth and when he saw Mr. Huff he pointed up that way.  
12 Ms. Drafton said he pointed the gun at the lady downstairs,  
13 Mr. Huff said that Demario and Ms. Sandra who is Ms. Sandra  
14 Nelson, I believe we have proven there's a person  
15 downstairs named Sandra. Officer Silberman even talked to  
16 Ms. Nelson and said that he talked with her that night.

17 MR. STEEN: Your Honor, there was another problem  
18 downstairs, there was no evidence -- and I don't know who  
19 stayed there and there was no one who said he pointed a gun  
20 at Sandra Nelson.

21 THE COURT: All right. I'm going to grant the defense  
22 motion for a direct verdict on that charge, so that's  
23 indictment 1324, that's out. What is the next one?

24 MR. STEEN: Yes, Your Honor. We will go 1322, the  
25 attempted murder. Your Honor, we move for a directed

1 verdict on this case. The State put forth no evidence  
2 again that he had any intent to kill Ms. Drafton. No one  
3 testified to any malice, disagreement, no one testified  
4 that there was any intent to kill Ms. Drafton. When it  
5 goes to malice aforethought, again, no one testified that  
6 there was any malice or ill will. No one saw the  
7 confrontation take place and we don't have the victim say  
8 he attempted to kill me.

9 THE COURT: Help me out on this one, Solicitor,  
10 because I'm looking at the indictment. The indictment  
11 says -- I understand about implied malice, I know that's  
12 where your argument is going to be talking about. But the  
13 indictment says he held a handgun to her head and he pulled  
14 the trigger multiple times and implied that he intended to  
15 shoot her. There's been no evidence of that.

16 MR. COOK: There has not been any evidence of that,  
17 Your Honor, but --

18 THE COURT: There has been evidence from the officer  
19 about the --

20 MR. COOK: The strangling, the choking.

21 THE COURT: Right.

22 MR. COOK: Your Honor, he's charged with attempted  
23 murder and the key part of that is attempt, what he tried  
24 to do. If I attempt to run 10 miles and I run one mile or  
25 I run nine miles, I still failed to do what I attempted.

1 There are different degrees of attempt. He got in that  
2 house and the surrounding circumstances, he comes in at  
3 4:00 in the morning, Ms. Drafton says he kicks the door in,  
4 he comes inside, puts the gun to her, she has obviously got  
5 physical injuries that Deputy Silberman took pictures of.  
6 There was definitely a physical altercation, there's people  
7 who heard it and heard a struggle from -- you can see it  
8 and it was testified that it was ten to 12 feet across the  
9 hall and directly below. Now, she's got marks on her neck  
10 which would indicate choking.

11 THE COURT: I'm with you on the marks on the neck, I'm  
12 with you on the fear in her voice, I'm with you on all of  
13 that. What I'm not with you on is that what has been laid  
14 out in front of the jury is not what's on the indictment.  
15 It may go toward a lesser-included offense but it certainly  
16 at this point in time doesn't go toward attempted murder.

17 MR. STEEN: Your Honor, in the 911 call she never  
18 stated that --

19 THE COURT: Hold on a second. But you can't get to  
20 your lesser-included offenses unless attempted murder goes  
21 to the jury. So talk to me, I'm listening.

22 MR. STEEN: Say that one more time, Your Honor. I'm  
23 thinking out loud here, your Honor. The 911 call, there's  
24 no evidence in that that says he pointed a gun at me.  
25 Having a gun makes you guilty -- it does not make you

1 guilty of attempted murder and that's the only thing in her  
2 statement concerning the gun is he has a gun in his hand.  
3 The allegations are that he put it to her head and pulled  
4 the trigger multiple times, which did not come in  
5 whatsoever.

6 THE COURT: Coming back to you, Solicitor.

7 MR. COOK: Well, Your Honor, there's not a piece of  
8 evidence that I could show you that he actually intended to  
9 kill her, I can't show you a scan of his brain saying this  
10 is what he intended. But looking at the totality of the  
11 circumstances you can infer that he went in there in the  
12 middle of the night with the gun and he assaulted her but  
13 he was interrupted by something, that's why it was  
14 attempted murder. Luckily it was not a murder because it  
15 was interrupted and that's why it's an attempt.

16 THE COURT: I'll deny your motion for a directed  
17 verdict on that and allow that to go to the jury.

18 MR. STEEN: Your Honor, can I argue to the jury that  
19 the indictment says this and that wouldn't proven?

20 THE COURT: I certainly thinks that's fair, I  
21 certainly think that's a fair argument. But certainly from  
22 what I've heard is -- do you intend on introducing any  
23 evidence?

24 MR. STEEN: No, sir.

25 THE COURT: I think every lesser-included offense is

1 going to come in as well. I don't see how -- Solicitor, if  
2 you want -- and we'll have a charge conference later on but  
3 my gut tells me everything is on the table; attempted  
4 murder, ABHAN, A and B first, A and B second and A and B  
5 third, simple assault and battery.

6 MR. COOK: Yes, sir.

7 THE COURT: All right. What's the next one?

8 MR. STEEN: Your Honor, we will go to the burglary.  
9 We move for a directed verdict on that case again. The  
10 State proved no evidence that Ms. Drafton was the lawful  
11 occupant disallowed him to come in.

12 THE COURT: That's the easy one, I can deny your  
13 motion on that one. I think there is enough evidence in  
14 the record to submit that issue to the jury.

15 MR. STEEN: The main thing, there was no evidence that  
16 he went over there to do a crime. I mean, there was no  
17 evidence that he went over there to do this, either implied  
18 or expressed that that's the reason that he went over  
19 there.

20 THE COURT: I mean, the door was busted in. We have a  
21 911 call from the alleged victim, or at least somebody who  
22 said she was the alleged victim, which, of course, is  
23 circumstantial evidence. I think that invades the province  
24 of the jury and I'm going to allow that to go to the jury.  
25 What is the last one?

1 MR. STEEN: Possession of a weapon.

2 THE COURT: Denied as well. So I granted your motion  
3 for directed verdict on the pointing and presenting a  
4 firearm to the victim, Sandra Nelson under the  
5 circumstances, I don't think there's enough in the record  
6 to sustain that charge. All right. Anything else before I  
7 bring the jury in? We will argue and charge in the  
8 morning. Do you plan on doing anything?

9 MR. STEEN: No, sir.

10 THE COURT: As far as introducing any evidence?

11 MR. STEEN: No, sir.

12 THE COURT: Well, let me go ahead and talk to your  
13 client then. Sir, if you will please stand.

14 (The defendant was sworn.)

15 THE COURT: See that microphone there on your table?  
16 Pull that up to you, sir. All right. First of all, at  
17 this time I will explain to you certain rights that you  
18 have. I know your lawyer has gone over these with you but  
19 I will go over them with you as well. Okay. Can you hear  
20 me okay?

21 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

22 THE COURT: Now, if you don't understand anything I  
23 tell you let me know and I'll try to explain it to you  
24 again and I'll explain anything in more detail if you need  
25 me to do that. Okay?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

2 THE COURT: We've now reached a stage in the trial  
3 where you can present your defense. Now, that won't be  
4 done today, that can be done tomorrow so I may ask you a  
5 couple of follow-up questions tomorrow morning. Okay?.

6 THE DEFENDANT: Okay.

7 THE COURT: All right. Now, you heard me tell the  
8 jury at the very beginning you don't have to prove  
9 anything, the State has the entire burden of proof against  
10 you. You have the right to claim the protections given to  
11 you by the Fifth Amendment to our United States  
12 Constitution which says no person shall be compelled in any  
13 criminal case to be a witness against himself, this means  
14 that you cannot be required to testify in this case. Now,  
15 certainly you have the right to testify if you want to,  
16 however nobody can make you testify. That is a personal  
17 right you have and nobody can take that away from you  
18 except for you, do you understand?

19 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

20 THE COURT: All right. Now, if you do decide to  
21 testify and tell your side of the story, of course you  
22 could be cross examined by the lawyer for the State and he  
23 could try to make you look bad, trip you up and mess up  
24 your testimony in front of the jury, and any prior record  
25 that you have which may be relevant and which may can come

1 in through evidence or any crime you have involving  
2 dishonesty or false statement can come in to try to make  
3 you look bad in front of the jury. Do you understand that?

4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

5 THE COURT: Now, if you decide to testify your  
6 decision to do that must be freely, voluntarily and  
7 intelligently made based upon your discussions with your  
8 lawyer. Do you understand that?

9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

10 THE COURT: And if you decide not to testify I will  
11 instruct the jury and emphasize to them that they cannot  
12 even consider that fact, they can't even bring it up in the  
13 jury room when they're deliberating a verdict and they  
14 cannot have any prejudice against you because you didn't  
15 testify. Do you understand that?

16 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

17 THE COURT: Now, have you talked to your lawyer about  
18 whether or not you intend to testify?

19 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

20 THE COURT: Do you need to talk to anybody else about  
21 that?

22 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

23 THE COURT: All right. And do you intend to testify?

24 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

25 THE COURT: All right. Do you understand everything

1 that I explained to you?

2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

3 THE COURT: Do you have any questions that I need to  
4 go over with you again?

5 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

6 THE COURT: Are you satisfied with your attorney so  
7 far?

8 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

9 THE COURT: And has he answered all of your questions  
10 on this subject at least?

11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

12 THE COURT: And so you do not wish to testify; is that  
13 correct?

14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

15 THE COURT: And Mr. Steen, do you concur in your  
16 client's decision to not testify?

17 MR. STEEN: Yes, Your Honor.

18 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. So gentleman, what  
19 we're going to do is I'm going to bring the jury back in  
20 and release them for the day. And Mr. Steen, I will call  
21 on you since the State has rested and you can say you rest.  
22 And then tomorrow morning 9:45?

23 MR. STEEN: Yes, sir.

24 THE COURT: 9:45 we'll argue and charge. Okay.

25 Gentleman, any proposed or request to charge, if y'all

1 could email them to me this afternoon or first thing in the  
2 morning, we could have a charge conference or anything on  
3 the record before we actually start, but Bart has been  
4 working on the charges, I think he the pretty much has  
5 everything in line.

6 (The jury returned to the courtroom.)

7 THE COURT: Thank you, ladies and gentlemen of the  
8 jury. The State has rested. Mr. Steen?

9 MR. STEEN: The defense rests Your Honor.

10 THE COURT: The defense rests. All right. Ladies and  
11 gentlemen of the jury, we've now reached a convenient time,  
12 it's about ten after 4:00, where we're going to -- I'm not  
13 going to keep you here late this evening, we will go ahead  
14 and break for the day. I would like you back in the jury  
15 room tomorrow morning at 9:45. Remember the cautionary  
16 instruction I gave you earlier today as we started the  
17 trial, don't do any independent research, don't go Google  
18 names, don't talk to anybody about your jury service. If  
19 your spouse or significant other asks what you're doing  
20 just tell them, "I'm serving on a jury and the judge told  
21 me I can't talk about it," so just blame it on me, I'm used  
22 to being the bad guy. Have a good evening, we'll see you  
23 in the morning at 9:45.

24 (The jury left the courtroom.)

25 THE COURT: All right, we are in recess until

1 tomorrow.

2 MR. STEEN: To protect the record, the defense renews  
3 its directed verdict motions it made at the conclusion of  
4 the presentation of the State's evidence.

5 THE COURT: Okay. And those are denied.

6 (Trial adjourned for the evening and resumed on  
7 January 6, 2015 at 10:00 a.m.)

8 THE COURT: While we're waiting on the charge to be  
9 printed out, gentleman, I have decided to revisit my ruling  
10 on a directed motion from the pointing and presenting a  
11 firearm, that's indictment 14-GS-29-1323, no further  
12 argument is necessary, y'all's positions is, I believe,  
13 clearly stated in the record. But I'm going to reverse  
14 myself, vacate my previous decision and direct a verdict on  
15 the issue of pointing and presenting a firearm so I'm  
16 dismissing that charge as well. So both pointing and  
17 presenting firearms as indicted, 14-GS-29-1323 and 1324,  
18 are dismissed against Mr. Thompson. Okay. The only three  
19 charges that are surviving pursuant to my rulings are the  
20 burglary charge, the attempted murder charge with all  
21 lesser-includes as well as possession of a weapon during  
22 the commission of a violent crime charge. Any one of y'all  
23 like to be heard further on my ruling?

24 MR. COOK: Nothing from the State, Your Honor.

25 THE COURT: Okay. Anything?

1 MR. STEEN: No, sir, Your Honor.

2 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. We're just in a  
3 holding pattern, just give me a moment.

4 (Break in proceedings.)

5 THE COURT: Any objection, gentlemen, to the proposed  
6 charge?

7 MR. COOK: To the verdict form, Your Honor.

8 THE COURT: There is an objection to that? All right.

9 (Bench conference was held.)

10 THE COURT: All right. Gentleman, any other  
11 objections or concerns about the verdict form as it's  
12 presented with my initials on it with my writing saying  
13 only choose one under paragraph two?

14 MR. COOK: Nothing from the State.

15 MR. STEEN: Nothing.

16 THE COURT: And any objections to what y'all saw the  
17 proposed charge was?

18 MR. COOK: Nothing from the State.

19 MR. STEEN: Nothing, Your Honor.

20 THE COURT: Any additional charge or request from  
21 either side?

22 MR. COOK: No, Your Honor.

23 THE COURT: All right. Bring the jury in.

24 (The jury returned to the courtroom.)

25 THE COURT: All right. All members of the jury are

1 present. Once again my time is off, I apologize on the  
2 delay, that's on me, not the lawyers, get mad at me, not  
3 them, I apologize. Hopefully y'all have gotten to know  
4 each other a little bit back in the jury room while you're  
5 waiting on things to start. I will tell you at this point  
6 we've reached a point in the trial where we have -- where  
7 the lawyers are allowed to make closing arguments or  
8 closing statements to you. And again, as I told you  
9 yesterday, these arguments are not evidence, they're simply  
10 the lawyer's the opportunity to argue to you what they  
11 believe the evidence shows to try to convince you as to  
12 what your verdict should be. Lastly before we commenced  
13 closing arguments I will state to you that there will be  
14 three charges for you to consider in your deliberations  
15 today, those are the charges of burglary first degree,  
16 attempted murder and various lesser-included offenses which  
17 I will explain to you when I charge you, as well as  
18 possession of a weapon during the commission of a violent  
19 crime. Those will be the three charges for you to  
20 consider. Okay. Thank you very much. At this point in  
21 time we'll go to closing arguments. Solicitor?

22 MR. COOK: Thank you, Your Honor. Mr. Steen. Y'all  
23 remembered yesterday the first thing Mr. Thompson's lawyer  
24 said was this is a lover's quarrel. That's not the case.  
25 It wasn't a lover's quarrel, it wasn't even a fight.

## CLOSING ARGUMENTS

1 Demario Thompson kicked the door in and beat up Keasia  
2 Drafton. Mr. Steen said Mr. Thompson went over there like  
3 he does all of the time, Ms. Drafton didn't even go to the  
4 hospital, everybody went home that night. Well, that's  
5 true. But he's charged for attempted murder not based on  
6 what happened to her but what he intended to do when he got  
7 there. The most important word is attempt. Now, attempt  
8 is very broad. For example, if I attempt to run -- say I  
9 attempt 10 miles. If I go outside and I run one mile and  
10 run out of air and pass out, I ran one out of ten. If I go  
11 train and I try to again later on say I get nine miles done  
12 and I fall out again, whether I completed nine miles or one  
13 mile, my intent was to run 10 miles either way if I did one  
14 or none. Now, Mr. Thompson, luckily he didn't get very far  
15 on the spectrum, he's down here. It could still be an  
16 attempted murder if he went in there and shot her and she's  
17 on the edge of death, but that's not where he got. But  
18 we're lucky he didn't, he's down here, he's in the  
19 beginning stages of it. And for some reason he was  
20 interrupted and didn't get all the way over here. But he  
21 went over there with the intent to kill Ms. Drafton. It  
22 was 4:00 in the morning, he comes in with a gun and beats  
23 her, and by the time law enforcement gets there he's gone.  
24 She doesn't have to sit there and let him beat on her so  
25 I've got a stronger case that he tried to kill her. What

## CLOSING ARGUMENTS

1 else was he going over there to do at 4:00 in the morning,  
2 the door is locked and he kicks the doors of the hinges to  
3 get there? He's not going over there to have a  
4 conversation with her. Something has made him so mad that  
5 he's going over there in the middle of the night while  
6 she's in the bed to go after her. There is no  
7 conversation, there's not time for conversation. By the  
8 time that 911 is called and deputies get there he's gone.  
9 And they're going to argue that he didn't intend to kill  
10 her. What's he going to do? And it's an attempt. We know  
11 he at least hit her, she's got knots on her head and her  
12 hair has been pulled out and her shirt is torn. He went  
13 there to kill her. Now, I understand that some of you are  
14 not going to agree with me on that, that based on what  
15 happened that he might not have actually wanted her to end  
16 up dead that night. Well, under the law we've got  
17 lesser-included offenses. It starts out with murder and  
18 attempted murder and it comes down to assault and battery  
19 of a high and aggravated nature. Assault and battery of a  
20 high and aggravated nature is essentially the same as  
21 attempted murder except that you don't actually believe  
22 that he was trying to kill her. I'll show you -- the law  
23 of assault and battery high and aggravated nature is when a  
24 person commits the offense -- I'm going to call it ABHAN,  
25 easier to say -- commits ABHAN when the person unlawfully

## CLOSING ARGUMENTS

1 injures another person and great bodily injury results, or  
2 the act is accomplished by means likely to produce death or  
3 bodily injury. I highlighted the second one because you  
4 don't even have to have an injury for ABHAN to occur. She  
5 had an injury which satisfies the top, unlawfully injures a  
6 person. You can see -- and I'll show you the pictures and  
7 you can take them back there with you, she's got knots on  
8 her head, she's got knots on her neck. How did he do that?  
9 He choked her. You can easily kill somebody by choking  
10 her. And that's what this means, that the means likely to  
11 produce death or great bodily injury. Even if she didn't  
12 die you can have serious injury when somebody comes and  
13 chokes you. She also said he had a gun. Luckily he didn't  
14 use the gun on her, but she said on that 911 call that he's  
15 got a gun. You can definitely have great bodily injury or  
16 death with a firearm and that's all you need for ABHAN.  
17 And the judge is going to tell you, well, if you don't  
18 think it's ABHAN you can do assault and battery first  
19 degree or second degree or third degree. I'm not even  
20 going to talk about those because if you think he went in  
21 there, choked her, had a gun with him it's ABHAN, nothing  
22 else. But I'm not going to talk to any of the other ones  
23 because I don't think that they apply. Under the law he's  
24 going to tell you they do, I'm saying don't even consider  
25 that. Now, that's up to you to decide whether or not he

## CLOSING ARGUMENTS

1 wants to kill her and that's the difference between  
2 attempted murder and assault and battery high and  
3 aggravated nature. Now, he's also charged with burglary in  
4 the first degree. The one thing you need to realize is  
5 whether you think he went in there to attempt to murder her  
6 or if he went in there to attempt to slap her in the face  
7 or to just pull her out, it doesn't mean what he intended  
8 to do when he got in there, it's still burglary if he goes  
9 in there and if he commits a crime, if he goes in this  
10 house without consent. Now, the burglary statute says a  
11 person is guilty of burglary in the first degree if a  
12 person enters a dwelling without consent with the intent to  
13 commit a crime in the dwelling. Dwelling. This is [REDACTED]  
14 [REDACTED] Apartments. It's an apartment complex. You saw  
15 a picture of it. You saw the property manager. She got up  
16 here and told you what it was, you saw a picture of it.  
17 There's no question it's a dwelling. Okay. Entering. Did  
18 he go inside there? Yeah, he went inside. He went inside  
19 because he busted the door off the hinges and went in there  
20 and got Ms. Drafton. Ms. Drafton is in her apartment, and  
21 she calls 911 and what did she say? She said, "Demario  
22 Thompson kicked my door in." He was inside that apartment.  
23 Dominique Huff came and said, "I saw him out there when he  
24 left, he came out of the apartment." There's no question  
25 he was inside that apartment, he was inside the dwelling.

## CLOSING ARGUMENTS

1 Without consent. There's no question he did not have  
2 permission to be in there that night. I'm sure in the past  
3 he's gone there plenty of times, that was his girlfriend.  
4 At 4:00 in the morning this night he did not have consent  
5 to be there, if he did he wouldn't have to kick the door  
6 down to get inside. Ms. Drafton even said on the 911 call,  
7 they asked her, said, "What was he wearing? I don't know,  
8 I was asleep." How is she going to consent to him coming  
9 in if she's asleep? Just like in anything else, silence  
10 itself is not consent for anything, let alone for somebody  
11 to come in your house. If somebody knocks on the door and  
12 you don't answer, that does not give them consent to come  
13 in. Because you didn't say no, because you didn't answer,  
14 they did not have the right to come in, let alone kick the  
15 door off the hinges to get in there. Janice Sager, who is  
16 the property manager at [REDACTED] she even showed a paper  
17 that Demario is not even supposed to be at the entire  
18 apartment complex, let alone Ms. Drafton's house. Keasia  
19 signed a paper saying that she acknowledged the fact if he  
20 was even seen on her property she would be evicted herself.  
21 He has no business at [REDACTED] Apartments, whether it's in  
22 the neighbor's house, Ms. Nelson's house, on the  
23 playground, in the parking lot, he's not supposed to be  
24 anywhere close to Ms. Drafton's house, let alone inside  
25 beating on her. Now, I think the biggest argument they are

## CLOSING ARGUMENTS

1 going to have is he didn't have an intent to commit a crime  
2 when he went in. Like I said earlier, what in the world is  
3 he going to do? He kicks the door in to get to Ms.  
4 Drafton, it's 4:00 in the morning. Now I can't get up here  
5 and say I know exactly what's going on in Mr. Thompson's  
6 head, there's not a single piece of evidence I can show  
7 you. I can't show you a scan of his brain or a video of  
8 him saying, "I'm going over there, I'm going to kill her,  
9 I'm going to get her," I can't do that. But look at  
10 everything surrounding this. Look at everything together.  
11 It's 4:00 in the morning, he kicks the door in. She's got  
12 bumps on her head, her eyes are red, she's got marks on her  
13 neck. He knew before he went in that door that he was  
14 going to go after her, whether he was going in there to  
15 kill her or hit her or strangle her or whatever he was  
16 doing, he knew before he crossed that -- when he got from  
17 this side of the door to that side of the door that he was  
18 going after her if he got in there. Like I said, I can't  
19 show you his intent in his head, but you can pretty much  
20 figure it out by looking at what he did. Now, the crime to  
21 commit a crime in a dwelling. He had the intent to do it.  
22 It doesn't matter what crime it is that he does in there,  
23 and the reason that is is because if there is one place Ms.  
24 Drafton should be safe it's in her own home. It doesn't  
25 matter what he's coming in there to do. If he's coming in

## CLOSING ARGUMENTS

1 there to commit a crime, that's the last place he is  
2 allowed to go into is somebody else's home when he's not  
3 even supposed to be there. There wasn't even time for him  
4 to formulate this after he got in there. As soon as he  
5 went in he jumped on her, he left, she called the police.  
6 There was no argument between the two of them, there wasn't  
7 time for that. He rushed in and went after her. Whatever  
8 motive he had he formed it outside that door. The statute  
9 says and/either. So all it is is he went in the dwelling  
10 without consent to commit a crime, and either when going in  
11 the house he or somebody else participated in the crime, it  
12 was just him, is armed with a deadly weapon. You heard Ms.  
13 Drafton's 911 call, she's screaming, "He's got a gun." He  
14 has a gun. There it is right there. Or causes physical  
15 injury to a person not participating in the crime. Ms.  
16 Drafton didn't do anything wrong, she was asleep, it was  
17 4:00 in the morning. She's not participating, she's  
18 injured. Who did it? Demario Thompson injured her. He  
19 hit her in the head, he choked her, he slammed her on the  
20 floor. Or uses or threatens the use of a dangerous  
21 instrument. A gun is a dangerous instrument. You heard  
22 her on the 911 call, she's terrified. She said he's  
23 standing there with the gun in his hand. It couldn't be  
24 much clearer than he's standing there with a gun in his  
25 hand. "He's got a gun, he's in my apartment." Or displays

## CLOSING ARGUMENTS

1 what appears to be a pistol, revolver, knife, shotgun,  
2 machine gun. She knew exactly what it was, she told 911  
3 it's a gun. I told you yesterday this one doesn't apply.  
4 If somebody has two or more burglaries, it's still on there  
5 but that's not what he did. You only have to have one of  
6 these, so far we've got four in the first. Or this  
7 happened at nighttime. Deputy Silberman, he couldn't  
8 remember -- he was having trouble remembering what he saw  
9 taking the pictures because it was dark outside. It was  
10 4:00 in the morning. Dominique Huff said "I walked  
11 outside, I was having trouble seeing, it was dark." It was  
12 nighttime, there's no question. It's July in South  
13 Carolina, it's 4:00 in the morning, it's dark outside,  
14 there's no question it was nighttime. So just taking the  
15 top part, he went in the house without consent to commit a  
16 crime, which is an assault, at night. That's burglary in  
17 the first degree. Or you could say he went in the house  
18 without consent to commit a crime and had he a gun. Or he  
19 went in the house without consent to commit a crime and he  
20 showed a gun. Any of them he's guilty of burglary first  
21 degree. That's a rare case, he's guilty by every single  
22 way except that he doesn't have two prior burglaries.  
23 Every other way under the entire law he's guilty. You can  
24 just pick one and choose and go with it, it doesn't matter,  
25 he's guilty of all of it. Now, Ms. Collins from 911, she

## CLOSING ARGUMENTS

1 said something interesting yesterday. She said -- I wrote  
2 it down when she said it. Mr. Steen asked her, "How did  
3 you know that was Keasia Drafton on the phone?" She said,  
4 "We must rely on the information we are given." Now, she  
5 can't see Keasia Drafton through the phone, she can't see  
6 Demario Thompson through the phone in the apartment. But a  
7 call comes in, says he kicked in my door, he's got a gun,  
8 my name is Keasia Drafton, and where she lives. Deputy  
9 Silberman goes to the location, he finds a woman in that  
10 apartment who has been assaulted, her name is Keasia  
11 Drafton. I don't think there's any question that the  
12 person who called 911 and talked to Suzanne Collins was  
13 Keasia Drafton. Although Suzanne Collins never saw Keasia  
14 Drafton, I think it's pretty safe to say Keasia Drafton  
15 called 911. You saw these yesterday. There's the door.  
16 Is that consent? No. The door is hanging off the frame,  
17 it's ripped, the deadbolt is still engaged. He had to kick  
18 the deadbolt through the wood, bust it open on the inside,  
19 it's hanging there. It's a wreck. The mirror is busted,  
20 there's stuff in the floor. There's Keasia. She's got  
21 marks on her neck, she's got knots on her head. You can  
22 tell she's been crying, her clothes are ripped. When  
23 Officer Silberman got there she didn't even have clothes  
24 on. She was standing in her underwear, she didn't have  
25 time to get dressed before Demario jumped on her. That

## CLOSING ARGUMENTS

1 alone tells you that he formulated the intent before he  
2 went inside. She's in the bed in her underwear in her own  
3 home with the door locked and this man comes inside and  
4 beats on her. Now, you heard the 911 call yesterday, I  
5 want you to listen to it one more time.

6 (At this time the call was played.)

7 MR. COOK: I don't know where Keasia Drafton is today,  
8 I don't know where she was yesterday, but I know where she  
9 was July 2nd of 2014. She was in bed minding her own  
10 business when Demario Thompson kicked in her door and tried  
11 to kill her. She's terrified. And for that reason he's  
12 guilty of attempted murder, burglary in the first degree  
13 and possession of a firearm during the commission of a  
14 violent crime. Thank you.

15 THE COURT: Thank you, Solicitor. Mr. Steen?

16 MR. STEEN: Good morning. Mr. Cook wants you to find  
17 my client guilty here today. He wants you to blindly trust  
18 the evidence he's presented to you guys. That kind of  
19 blind justice has no place in our criminal justice system.  
20 Let's review the State's evidence. Start with Ms. Keasia  
21 Drafton. She did not testify. Mr. Cook just stated he  
22 didn't know why she didn't testify. I don't know why. I  
23 can't speculate why, I ask you not to speculate why. But I  
24 do ask that you not hold that against my client because his  
25 witness did not testify in this trial this week. Without

## CLOSING ARGUMENTS

1 her testimony we have no evidentiary proof that's Ms.  
2 Drafton in those pictures. We have no evidentiary proof  
3 that that's her voice on that 911 call. We have no proof  
4 that Ms. Drafton was a victim in this case. All I know is  
5 without her being here, without her testimony, without her  
6 telling us all what happened, the State is asking us to  
7 trust that they have a victim. We have a 911 call. Mr.  
8 Cook says it was made by Ms. Drafton, but you heard the  
9 testimony that he just told you that the 911 dispatcher  
10 said the only information we know is they tell us and  
11 there's no way to safeguard that, so there's no way to know  
12 if that was Ms. Drafton who called. People call 911 and  
13 give false names. Do you know why? Because police get  
14 that information, and a lot of times they do that for those  
15 reasons. We do not know that that's her. Without  
16 confirmation of the caller we have no proof that that call  
17 was made by Ms. Drafton. All I know is without Ms. Drafton  
18 being here, without confirmation of her identity on the  
19 phone, without any safeguards in place at 911 to prevent  
20 any false identifications, the State is saying, "I know I  
21 presented no proof to you guys today that she made this 911  
22 call, but we're the State, trust us anyway." The banning  
23 notice, the letter that Ms. Sager from [REDACTED] Apartments  
24 gave to Ms. Drafton. First of all, that had nothing to do  
25 with my client, that was between the landlord and a tenant.

## CLOSING ARGUMENTS

1 That does not show that my client was not an occupant of  
2 that apartment. You don't ban people who aren't there, so  
3 obviously he has been around. They know who he was, he was  
4 her boyfriend. Now, all this letter does is threaten Ms.  
5 Drafton with eviction if he is found at her apartment.  
6 Gives her good reason to say that Mr. Thompson did not have  
7 permission to be there, because if she did she would get  
8 kicked out, a good reason not to tell the truth and she's  
9 not here to tell us otherwise. All I know is with the only  
10 evidence of Mr. Thompson not being an occupant of that  
11 apartment is this anti-love letter you can't be with your  
12 boyfriend. The State is saying, "I know I presented no  
13 proof that Mr. Thompson is not an occupant of this  
14 apartment, but we're the State, trust us anyway." And the  
15 gun. It's essential to pretty much every charge the State  
16 has presented. What kind of gun was it? What color was  
17 it? How big was it? What did it look like? We have no  
18 answer to any of these questions because there was no gun.  
19 Six people testified for you yesterday, not one of those  
20 six people testified that they saw a gun. The only mention  
21 of a gun is in that 911 call that I still say cannot be --  
22 conclusively say that was Ms. Drafton who made it. Without  
23 presenting any evidence the State is again asking you to  
24 trust us, we know what's best. The State was unable to  
25 present any credible evidence this week because there is no

## CLOSING ARGUMENTS

1 credible evidence because my client did not commit these  
2 charges. Let's start with the attempted murder like Mr.  
3 Cook. This is what the State is alleging, and I'll read  
4 straight off the indictment, that Demario Thompson did in  
5 Lancaster County on or about July 2nd with the intent to  
6 kill, attempt to kill Keasia Drafton with malice  
7 aforethought, either expressed or implied, by holding a  
8 handgun to her head and pulling the trigger multiple times  
9 in an attempt to shoot her. That's what the State is  
10 alleging, that's what they're alleging how he attempted to  
11 kill her, by putting a gun to her head and pulling the  
12 trigger. There was no evidence whatsoever yesterday that  
13 he ever put a gun to Ms. Drafton's head, that he ever, ever  
14 pulled any triggers. Without the State proving that they  
15 cannot -- there's no possible way to convict on the  
16 attempted murder, but we'll look at the evidence right  
17 quick. The State must show that my client had the intent  
18 to kill Ms. Drafton, that is he had the purpose between  
19 4:00 and 5:00 a.m. to murder his girlfriend. Again, the  
20 State presented no evidence that my client intended to hurt  
21 his girlfriend by putting the gun to her head and pulling  
22 the trigger multiple times. Again, he's saying that's the  
23 attempt, he's saying he put the gun to her head, pulled the  
24 trigger, she didn't die, that's why it's intent. That's  
25 why it is on his scale. He created a new scale based on

## CLOSING ARGUMENTS

1 new evidence this week with strangulation. The only  
2 evidence of a strangulation is Deputy Silberman testified  
3 that that mark was made by strangulation: Deputy Silberman  
4 is no more a doctor than any of us, that was his own  
5 opinion based on what he saw was a little bruise on the  
6 neck. It could be a hickey for all I know. But no one  
7 testified to any other thing besides that. And that my  
8 client attempted to kill with malice aforethought. Hatred,  
9 ill-will, hostility, nothing outside of what the State is  
10 alleging my client did shows that he had any problems with  
11 Ms. Drafton, they were boyfriend and girlfriend. There was  
12 no reason to think that had he any malice that led to him  
13 intending or wanting to kill his girlfriend. The State  
14 must prove all three of those elements beyond a reasonable  
15 doubt, they have proved none. The State goes in about the  
16 ABHAN, don't think he killed her, the only possible choice  
17 is to convict him of ABHAN because either strangulation or  
18 he had a gun. Again, the only evidence of a strangulation  
19 is from Deputy Silberman who based that on no reasoning  
20 whatsoever that he had a gun. Again, they're alleging he  
21 put the gun to Ms. Drafton's head and he pulled the  
22 trigger. Again, the only evidence in the case is that in  
23 that 911 call he had a gun, that's the evidence of the gun  
24 in this case. With that ABHAN you've got to have the  
25 intention to kill or cause this great bodily injury. This

## CLOSING ARGUMENTS

1 great bodily injury leaves you permanently disfigured,  
2 leaves you permanently impaired. This is not a simple  
3 assault, this is something major, this is life changing,  
4 he's talking about the first, second and the third. On the  
5 second degree it requires moderate bodily injury. That  
6 requires some kind of puncture, you have to break the skin.  
7 By statute it's not anything to the skin or to a muscle,  
8 that's moderate, and moderate has to actually cause some  
9 kind of true penetration of the skin really. Outside of  
10 that it's assault and battery third degree which requires  
11 an injury. Don't care what the injury is there, it was an  
12 injury there. If you don't think my client attempted to  
13 kill Ms. Drafton, the only thing that the State could  
14 possibly prove if you believe those pictures is that he  
15 committed a simple assault, that he caused some sort of an  
16 injury, that bruise or something on the side of her neck,  
17 that is the only charge of the lesser-included that is  
18 applicable to this case. Then we've got the burglary  
19 first. The State alleges that my client entered Ms.  
20 Drafton's apartment without Ms. Drafton's consent with the  
21 intent to kill her, that is to put a gun to her head and  
22 shoot multiple times without killing her. I hate to be a  
23 broken record, but the State has presented no evidence of  
24 that again. That is an element of burglary, that he  
25 intended to commit the crime therein. His crime therein

## CLOSING ARGUMENTS

1 was the attempted murder by putting the gun to her head and  
2 pulling the trigger. There's no evidence, one is the basis  
3 of the other. Let's start with the first element, that my  
4 client entered Ms. Drafton's apartment. Ms. Drafton didn't  
5 testify that he entered her apartment. The 911 call that  
6 purports to be Ms. Drafton said he broke the door, still no  
7 allegations of any entrance into the apartment. Mr. Huff  
8 and Ms. Hunt, the only eye witness is the people who lived  
9 across the breezeway, testified that they never saw Mr.  
10 Thompson inside the apartment. And I'm pretty sure the  
11 State said when Mr. Hunt (sic) said he saw him come out and  
12 Mr. Hunt (sic) testified he saw Mr. Thompson about 4:00 or  
13 5:00 a.m. out in front of the apartment complex this was  
14 down by the neighbor's place. He never said anything about  
15 him coming out of the apartment. And that my client  
16 entered without Ms. Drafton's consent. The only person who  
17 has the lawful right to withhold consent is the lawful  
18 occupant of that apartment, Ms. Drafton, she's the only  
19 person. She did not tell us that he did not have consent  
20 to be there. Ms. Sager doesn't matter. She cannot tell  
21 her you cannot have a -- this person cannot be in your  
22 apartment. They can evict her for breaking their rules but  
23 they cannot tell her you cannot hang around with this  
24 person because they are not law enforcement. So without  
25 Ms. Drafton testifying that he could not be there, we don't

## CLOSING ARGUMENTS

1 know that he could not be there. And that he had the  
2 intent to commit the murder. I won't discuss that again,  
3 but there's no evidence that he put a gun to her head and  
4 he pulled the trigger attempting to shoot her. The State  
5 must prove all four of those elements beyond a reasonable  
6 doubt, again they've proven none. We all heard Judge  
7 Gibbons at the beginning of this trial saying we have the  
8 best justice system in the world. We do, he's right, and  
9 that's because we cannot convict based on blindly trusting  
10 the evidence presented by the State. The State must  
11 produce competent evidence of every element of every charge  
12 beyond a reasonable doubt for you to find him guilty of  
13 these charges. The State has not met its burden here  
14 today. My client is not guilty of these charges, the State  
15 has failed to provide evidence that my client is guilty of  
16 these charges. I ask you, I beg you to please find my  
17 client not guilty here today. Thank you.

18 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Steen. All  
19 right. Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, I'm going to ask  
20 that you pay close attention to what I'm fixin' to tell  
21 you. I am going to slide over here, I want to make sure  
22 I'm still in the microphone. Can y'all hear me okay? All  
23 right. I am now going to charge you the law as it pertains  
24 in this case, and I'm not going to sit here and read it, I  
25 know there's nothing worse than a talking head reading

## JURY CHARGE

1 you've received those exhibits and you've received the  
2 verdict form. Once you've received those from the bailiff  
3 that will be your signal to begin your deliberations, and  
4 once you begin your deliberations you will deliberate until  
5 you've reached a verdict at which time you will knock on  
6 the door and advise the bailiff and we will bring you out  
7 to receive your verdict. Thank you very much. You may now  
8 retire to your jury room to except my alternate, Mr.  
9 Blackwell, if you will stick with us please.

10 (The jury left the courtroom.)

11 THE COURT: Any exceptions to the charge from the  
12 State?

13 MR. COOK: None from the State.

14 THE COURT: From the defense?

15 MR. STEEN: None, Your Honor.

16 THE COURT: Thank you. Y'all come check the exhibits  
17 out and check the verdict form again.

18 (The alternate juror was dismissed.)

19 (The jury began deliberations and returned with a  
20 Question.)

21 THE COURT: All right. Gentleman, I have received a  
22 question from the jury, I've had it marked and entered as  
23 Court's Exhibit 1, and it is as follows, "May we please  
24 have a copy of law for attempted murder and burglary first  
25 degree?" Y'all think about it. I don't mind sending my

## JURY CHARGE

1 written charge just on burglary first degree and attempted  
2 murder back. If you object to that let me know, or however  
3 y'all want to handle it.

4 MR. COOK: Your Honor, if one is going to go back I  
5 would move it would be an actual copy of the statute rather  
6 than the charge, because the charge explains stuff actually  
7 and what they asked for is just a copy of the law. This  
8 expounds on reasonable doubt and other things but they're  
9 just asking for the law.

10 THE COURT: Mr. Steen?

11 MR. STEEN: Well, Your Honor, I would agree that the  
12 jury charges should go back, but this is the law as  
13 presented to the jury and was used at the trial, let's just  
14 keep it that way instead of giving them the statue.

15 THE COURT: Does the defense have any objection to my  
16 written charge going back to the jury?

17 MR. STEEN: I would ask that the lesser-included be  
18 included with the attempted murder.

19 THE COURT: Okay. Does the State have any objection  
20 to my written charge of the law, burglary in the first and  
21 attempted murder, going back?

22 MR. COOK: I would ask that it be the law.

23 THE COURT: Okay. We'll bring the jury out and I'll  
24 read them my charge. Thank you. All right. The second  
25 question mark and identified is, "May we please listen to

## JURY CHARGE

1 the 911 tape again? Thank you." Also, "Request copy of  
2 Dominique's testimony, the copy that the police took on the  
3 night of the assault." In other words they want the  
4 statement that was not introduced into evidence, I'm not  
5 going to let them see that. I'll simply instruct them that  
6 they have to deliberate based upon the evidence received  
7 from the witness stand and the evidence which they have.  
8 On the 911 tape again, any objection to playing that again?

9 MR. STEEN: No, Your Honor.

10 MR. COOK: No objection.

11 THE COURT: That's what we'll do then. I am going to  
12 recharge them on first degree burglary and the attempted  
13 murder, and then I'm going to let them hear the 911 tape  
14 again and I'll tell them about the other one. All right.  
15 Bring them in.

16 (The jury returned to the courtroom.)

17 THE COURT: All members of the jury are present.  
18 Madam Forelady, did you write these notes?

19 THE JUROR: I did.

20 THE COURT: Let me compliment you on your handwriting,  
21 I can read it very well. What I'm going to do on Court's  
22 Exhibit Number 1, which is the first question about have a  
23 copy of the law for attempted murder and burglary first  
24 degree, I cannot give you a written copy but I will state  
25 it again to you here momentarily. As to your question

## JURY CHARGE

1 about the 911 tape, again we will, of course, play that  
2 back for you. And the last question was requesting a copy  
3 of Dominique's testimony, the copy the police took on the  
4 night of the assault. That was not introduced into  
5 evidence so that cannot be considered by you in your  
6 deliberations. Remember, your deliberations are solely  
7 confined to the testimony and the evidence in the record,  
8 testimony from this witness stand and the evidence which  
9 you have back there. Okay. So let me go ahead and state  
10 to you again the law of first degree burglary and attempted  
11 murder. Okay. The defendant is charged with first degree  
12 burglary. The State must first prove beyond a reasonable  
13 doubt that the defendant entered a dwelling without  
14 consent. A dwelling is any building or portion of a  
15 building in which a person ordinarily sleeps. In order to  
16 prove that the defendant entered the dwelling the State  
17 does not have to show that the defendant's entire body  
18 entered the dwelling. The smallest entry is sufficient.  
19 It may be any part of the body, such as a hand or foot, or  
20 even an instrument such as a hook or other instrument.  
21 Next, the State must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that  
22 the defendant intended to commit a crime, either a felony  
23 or a misdemeanor at the time of the entry. The mere entry  
24 into a dwelling without consent is not burglary. If the  
25 intent to commit a crime is formed after the entry it is

## JURY CHARGE

1 not burglary. On the other hand, if the defendant intended  
2 to commit a crime at the time of the entry it is a  
3 burglary, even if the intent was abandoned after the entry.  
4 It does not matter that the intended crime was not -- it  
5 does not matter that the intended crime was not completed.  
6 Intent may be shown by acts and conduct of the defendant or  
7 other circumstances from which you may naturally and  
8 reasonably infer intent. Finally, the State must prove  
9 beyond a reasonable doubt that when entering while in the  
10 dwelling or when fleeing the defendant was armed with a  
11 deadly weapon or explosive. A deadly weapon is any  
12 article, instrument or substance which is likely to cause  
13 death or great bodily injury -- or great bodily harm,  
14 excuse me. Whether an instrument has been used as a deadly  
15 weapon depends on the facts and circumstances of each case.  
16 A pistol is considered a deadly weapon. The State must  
17 prove beyond a reasonable doubt either that number one --  
18 or number two, when entering, while in the dwelling or when  
19 fleeing the defendant caused physical injury to anyone not  
20 participating in the crime. Number three, when entering,  
21 while in the dwelling or when fleeing the defendant used or  
22 threatened to use a dangerous object. Number four, when  
23 entering, while in the dwelling or when fleeing the  
24 defendant displayed what was or appeared to be a knife,  
25 pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, machine gun or other

## JURY CHARGE

1 firearm. Or number six, the defendant entered or remained  
2 in the dwelling in the nighttime. Nighttime is the period  
3 between sunset and sunrise during which there is not enough  
4 daylight to recognize a person's face except by artificial  
5 light or moonlight. At this point since my voice is  
6 cracking up, can you play the 911 tape? And then I can get  
7 my voice back and do the attempted murder.

8 (The 911 tape was played.)

9 THE COURT: Attempted murder. The defendant is  
10 charged with attempted murder. In order to prove this  
11 crime the State must prove the defendant attempted to kill  
12 another person with malice aforethought, either expressed  
13 or implied. Malice is hatred, ill-will or hostility  
14 towards another person. It is the intentional doing of a  
15 wrongful act without just cause or excuse and with an  
16 intent to inflict an injury, or under circumstances that  
17 the law will infer an evil intent. Malice aforethought  
18 does not require that malice exists for any particular time  
19 before the act is committed, but malice must exist in the  
20 mind of the defendant just before and at the act -- and at  
21 the time the act is committed. Therefore there must be a  
22 combination of the previous evil intent and the act.  
23 Malice aforethought may be expressed or inferred. These  
24 terms express and inferred do not mean different kinds of  
25 malice but merely the manner in which the malice may be

## JURY CHARGE

1 shown to exist, that is either by direct evidence or by  
2 inference from the facts and circumstances which are proved  
3 to your satisfaction, the jury. Expressed malice is shown  
4 when a person speaks words which express hatred or ill-will  
5 for another, or when the person prepared beforehand to do  
6 the act which was later accomplished, for example lying in  
7 wait for a person or any other acts of preparation going to  
8 show that the deed was within the defendant's mind. That's  
9 an example of expressed malice. Malice can also be  
10 inferred from conduct which shows a total disregard for  
11 human life. If facts are proved beyond a reasonable doubt  
12 sufficient to raise an inference of malice to your, the  
13 jury's, satisfaction this inference will simply be an  
14 evidentiary fact to be considered by you along with the  
15 other evidence in the case, and you may give it the weight  
16 you decide it should receive. A specific intent to kill is  
17 not an element of attempted murder, but there must be a  
18 general intent to commit serious bodily injury. Intent  
19 means intending the result which actually occurs, not  
20 accidentally or involuntarily. Intent may be shown by acts  
21 and conduct of the defendant and other circumstances from  
22 which you may naturally and reasonably infer intent.  
23 Evidence of the character of the act, the character of the  
24 instrument used, the manner in which it was used, the  
25 purpose to be accomplished and the resulting wound or

## JURY CHARGE

1 injuries may be considered in determining the intent with  
2 which the act was committed. Intent may also be inferred  
3 when it is demonstrated that the defendant voluntarily and  
4 willfully commits an act, the natural tendency of which is  
5 to destroy another's life. Ladies and gentlemen, I am  
6 going to allow you to return to your deliberations, it is  
7 approaching the lunch hour at this time. Madam Forelady,  
8 you can go talk to your fellow jurors to see if y'all want  
9 to push on through or keep deliberating, you are the  
10 spokesperson here. If you want to break for lunch just let  
11 the bailiff know and we can do that and I'll have you back  
12 here at -- I'll let you know the time when you come back if  
13 you want to but that's going to be solely up to y'all. I  
14 will let you discuss that in your jury room. Thank you  
15 very much, you can return to your jury room.

16 (The jury left the courtroom.)

17 THE COURT: All right. Anything else?

18 MR. COOK: Nothing from the State, Your Honor.

19 MR. STEEN: Nothing from the defense.

20 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. We're in recess.

21 (A lunch break was taken.)

22 (The jury resumed deliberations and returned with a  
23 Question.)

24 THE COURT: I've got a third note. They want to hear  
25 the definition of display of a firearm during the

## JURY CHARGE

1 commission of a violent crime, so I will give them my  
2 charge again concerning that charge. Okay. They're on  
3 their way now.

4 (The returned to the courtroom.)

5 THE COURT: All right. All members of the jury are  
6 present. Ladies and gentlemen, it's my understanding you  
7 wish for me to define possession of a weapon during the  
8 commission of a violent crime, I'll do that now as I did  
9 earlier, please listen carefully. The defendant is charged  
10 with possession of a weapon during the commission of a  
11 violent crime. The State must prove beyond a reasonable  
12 doubt that the defendant was in possession of a firearm or  
13 visibly displayed what appeared to be a firearm during the  
14 commission of a violent crime. A firearm means any machine  
15 gun, automatic rifle, revolver, pistol or any weapon which  
16 will, is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a  
17 projectile. In order to find the defendant guilty of  
18 possession of a weapon during the commission of a violent  
19 crime you must first find the defendant guilty of either  
20 committing a violent crime or attempting to commit a  
21 violent crime. Burglary, attempted murder and assault and  
22 battery of a high and aggravated nature are defined as  
23 violent crimes. The State must prove beyond a reasonable  
24 doubt that the weapon furthered, advanced or helped in the  
25 commission of the crime. That's the law on that charge,

## JURY VERDICT

1 y'all may resume your deliberations. Thank you.

2 (The jury left the courtroom and resumed  
3 Deliberations.)

4 THE COURT: Anything else?

5 MR. STEEN: No, sir.

6 MR. COOK: No, sir.

7 (The jury returned with a verdict.)

8 THE COURT: We have a verdict, y'all bring them in.

9 (The jury returned to the courtroom.)

10 THE COURT: All right. All members of the jury are  
11 present. Madam Forelady, it's my understanding that the  
12 jury has reached a verdict.

13 THE JUROR: Yes, we have.

14 THE COURT: Is the verdict unanimous?

15 THE JUROR: It is.

16 THE COURT: Did you fill out the verdict form?

17 THE JUROR: I certainly did.

18 THE COURT: If you will hand it to the clerk at this  
19 time. All right, Mr. Clerk, you may publish the verdict.

20 THE CLERK: Yes, sir, Your Honor. We, the jury,  
21 unanimously find the defendant, Demario Thompson,  
22 concerning the offense of burglary first degree, indictment  
23 number 2014-GS-29-1321, guilty. We, the jury, unanimously  
24 find the defendant, Demario Thompson, concerning the  
25 offense of attempted murder, indictment number

## JURY VERDICT

1 2014-GS-29-1322, guilty of the lesser-included offense of  
2 assault and battery third degree. We, the jury,  
3 unanimously find the defendant, Demario Thompson,  
4 concerning the offense of possession or display of a  
5 firearm during the commission of a violent crime,  
6 indictment number 2014-GS-29-1325, not guilty. I certify  
7 this decision was the unanimous decision of the jury, Nancy  
8 Coghill, forelady of the grand jury (sic). Ladies and  
9 gentlemen of the jury, if this be your verdict so say you  
10 all by the raising of your right hands. Let the record  
11 reflect all jurors raised their right hands. We need to  
12 get the date on that, Your Honor.

13 THE COURT: All right. Have her date it then. All  
14 right. Ladies and gentlemen, thank you so much for your  
15 jury service. Your jury service has ended for the day,  
16 obviously, I need you to call back in this afternoon after  
17 6:00 p.m. You are free to leave at this point in time but  
18 you're more than welcome to stick around for sentencing if  
19 you wish to do so, but you don't have to do so if you don't  
20 want to do that. Thank you so much for your service.  
21 Solicitor, are you going to prepare a sentencing sheet for  
22 me?

23 MR. COOK: I will prepare one upstairs, Your Honor.

24 THE COURT: We will be in recess for about ten minutes  
25 while we get that done and then we'll take care of

## SENTENCING HEARING

1 sentencing.

2 (A recess was taken and the jury left the courtroom.)

3 THE COURT: Anything further from the State?

4 MR. COOK: Nothing from the State, Your Honor.

5 THE COURT: From the defense?

6 MR. STEEN: Yes, Your Honor. I move for a new trial  
7 in regards to the offense of burglary first. The State did  
8 not present the evidence that Ms. Drafton did not give him  
9 consent -- that he entered the -- or credible evidence that  
10 he had a gun.

11 THE COURT: Well, your client won on the possession of  
12 a weapon charge and he also won on the attempted murder  
13 charge. But obviously the jury believed at least from my  
14 view of the evidence that he went into a dwelling without  
15 consent of the owner during the nighttime hours with the  
16 intent to commit a crime, which fits the definition of  
17 burglary. So I'm going to respectfully deny your motion.

18 MR. COOK: Your Honor, in regard to Mr. Thompson's  
19 record, in 2001 ABC violation, in 2003 open container, 2004  
20 criminal domestic violence, 2005 disorderly conduct, 2005  
21 driving under suspension, 2005 manufacturing a controlled  
22 substance with intent to distribute, he received a Youthful  
23 Offender Act, it was five years suspended to three years  
24 probation, unlawful carrying of a weapon, driving under  
25 suspension and open container. 2006 giving false

## SENTENCING HEARING

1 information and driving under suspension, 2007 driving  
2 under suspension, 2010 manufacturing controlled substance  
3 with intent to distribute. 2013 criminal domestic violence  
4 second offense and malicious injury to property. That is  
5 the extent of his record, Your Honor.

6 THE COURT: All right. Anything from the State as far  
7 as any sentencing recommendation before I go to the defense  
8 for mitigation?

9 MR. COOK: Well, Your Honor, obviously the assault is  
10 a 30 day offense, it would be time served. Burglary first,  
11 it's a statutory -- it's a -- 15 is the lowest sentence you  
12 can go on that. I understand it's a suspendible sentence  
13 because it doesn't specifically say in the statute that you  
14 can't suspend it, however I don't think -- if you would  
15 like to hear what the offers are as part of --

16 THE COURT: I want you to tell me whatever you want to  
17 tell me, now is your time.

18 MR. COOK: I offered Mr. Thompson a ten year sentence,  
19 I offered him to plead to ABHAN and burglary second  
20 violent. That was his offer from day one until last week  
21 when I came back and I said if he'll let us know right now  
22 that he is going to plead -- that offer would have been 85  
23 percent because ABHAN carries 20 years. And I came back  
24 last week and I informed him through Mr. Steen that I would  
25 allow him to plead to assault and battery first degree and

## SENTENCING HEARING

1 burglary second violent, neither one of those carry 20 so  
2 he would essentially have to do 60 or 65 percent of a ten  
3 year sentence, neither one of them are categorized violent  
4 or 20 years. So when he got to SCDC he would essentially  
5 be doing five, maybe six years. He refused to take that  
6 offer. He was found guilty by a jury on burglary first  
7 degree, which it's a blatant burglary first degree. He  
8 went in at night, he kicked the door in and assaulted Ms.  
9 Drafton. It's a most basic burglary first as you can get  
10 and it is a mandatory -- it's not a mandatory minimum 15  
11 like armed robbery is mandatory minimum of ten because you  
12 can suspend it but I don't think it should be suspended.  
13 He had an offer to go to 10 and that's why we do these  
14 offers is to grant them leniency. We offered him 10, he  
15 rolled the dice and he was found guilty of what he actually  
16 did versus pleading down to a lesser-included charge. Now,  
17 you could do a split sentence in which I think they may ask  
18 but I don't think that's appropriate, because I think if  
19 you do these split sentences with lengthy time in SCDC  
20 you're setting them up for failure to come out and be on  
21 probation after they've been locked up over an extended  
22 period of time, they come out, they don't report and don't  
23 pay and I don't think that's the right thing to do. I  
24 think he should get no less than 15 and I think it should  
25 be active time, Your Honor.

## SENTENCING HEARING

1 THE COURT: Thank you, Solicitor. Mr. Steen?

2 MR. STEEN: Thank you Your Honor. Well, I would ask  
3 for the mercy of this Court. On the assault and battery  
4 third degree, he has done more than 30 days on that charge.  
5 Your Honor, this was a case that needed to go to trial, the  
6 victim wanted nothing to do with it. I would respectfully  
7 ask Your Honor not to trial tax Mr. Thompson in this  
8 situation. He was found guilty of a A and B third on a  
9 charge where the Solicitor's only offer was A and B first  
10 or an ABHAN. That shows that this trial was necessary on  
11 at least one charge and listened to the two directed  
12 verdicts and the one not guilty. Mr. Cook read Mr.  
13 Thompson's record. Your Honor, he had no prior burglaries.  
14 He has a lengthy record, most of it was DUS's and drug  
15 charges. He did have the CDV, which basically is what this  
16 was, Your Honor, it got blown out of proportion. But we  
17 would ask for my mercy of the Court. Mr. Thompson is 31,  
18 he's got six kids, his youngest is five, let him get home  
19 and see them graduate.

20 THE COURT: Yes, sir. Mr. Thompson, I would be glad  
21 to hear from you?

22 THE DEFENDANT: I would just like to apologize to the  
23 Courts and ask you to have mercy on me in sentencing.

24 THE COURT: What was this dispute all about?

25 THE DEFENDANT: Me and my girl had an argument and I

## SENTENCING HEARING

1 just wanted to come in the house and she didn't let me in  
2 basically. I had been staying there, though. If she were  
3 here today she would tell you that, she would tell you that  
4 I had been staying there. She didn't want this to happen.  
5 She tried to get the charges dropped but they wouldn't drop  
6 them.

7 THE COURT: Do y'all have any children together?

8 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

9 THE COURT: Well, you know, going back to -- going  
10 back to what you said, Mr. Steen, you know, the Court  
11 doesn't recognize a trial tax. I understand that that's  
12 what the lawyers say and, you know, I never penalize  
13 somebody for their right to a trial. They're presumed  
14 innocent until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, but  
15 I understand what you're saying. You know, the pointing  
16 and presenting a firearms, I directed a verdict for you, I  
17 mean, the jury didn't get to consider that so you won on  
18 tat. You won on the attempted murder and you won on the  
19 possession of a weapon, that's four out of five, that's not  
20 bad. So I understand the case -- some cases need to be  
21 tried, I understand that. But I tend to agree with the  
22 solicitor, in the Court's opinion it was a slam dunk  
23 burglary case, regardless of the weapon or not it appeared  
24 to be a slam dunk burglary case. I'm concerned about two  
25 prior CDV's within a ten year timeframe of this happening.

## SENTENCING HEARING

1 This could have been a lot worse, Mr. Thompson, of course,  
2 you know that. I'm going to sentence you to 15 years.

3 Good luck to you.

4 (End of trial proceedings.)

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# Northwest Apartments

3058 NW Apt Drive • Lancaster, SC 29720  
Phone (803) 286-4822 • Fax (803) 283-1276 • TDD 800-735-2905

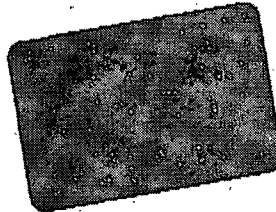
03/18/15

Ms. Keasia Drafton

██████ NW Apartment Drive, ██████

Lancaster, SC 29720

RE: Demario Monte Thompson



Dear Ms. Keasia Drafton

Let this letter serve as official notice that Mr. Demario Monte Thompson has been banned from Northwest Apartments by the Lancaster County Sherriff's Department on our behalf. He will be charged with trespassing if he comes back on the property.

By signing this letter you are acknowledging that you understand that we will take legal steps to terminate your lease if you, or a guest of yours, allow Mr. Demario Monte Thompson to enter your apartment or if you are found in his presence on this property.

Sincerely,

Jan Sager

Site Manager

Cc: Resident's File

Keasia Drafton

Signature

3 18 15

Date

"This institution is an equal opportunity provider and employer."

If you wish to file a Civil Rights program complaint of discrimination, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, found online at [http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint\\_filing\\_cust.html](http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html), or at any USDA office, or call (866) 632-9992 to request the form. You may also write a letter containing all of the information requested in the form. Send your completed complaint form or letter to us by mail at U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410, by fax (202) 690-7442 or email at [program.intake@usda.gov](mailto:program.intake@usda.gov)."

WITNESSES

Silberman - LCSO #14-24035

*[Handwritten signature]*

ARREST WARRANT NUMBER/DOA

2014A2910100788 DOA (7-17-14)

ACTION OF GRAND JURY

*[Handwritten signature]*  
Foreperson of Grand Jury  
Date: 10/02/2014

VERDICT

TRUE BILL

Foreperson of Petit Jury  
Date:

DOCKET NO. 2014-GS-29-1321

The State of South Carolina

County of Lancaster

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

OCTOBER TERM 2014

THE STATE

vs.

Demario Monte Thompson 1321-15

Indictment for

Burglary, First Degree

SC Code: §16-11-311(A)(1)(b)  
CDR Code: 0079  
Class: Felony, EXM

FILED  
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OF COURT  
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CLERK OF COURT  
LANCASTER, SC

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JAN 12 2015

SC Court of Appeals

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA )  
 )  
COUNTY OF LANCASTER )


INDICTMENT

At a Court of General Sessions, convened on October 2, 2014, the Grand Jurors of Lancaster County present upon their oath:

**BURGLARY, FIRST DEGREE**

That Demario Monte Thompson did in Lancaster County on or about July 2, 2014, enter the dwelling of Keasia Drafton without consent and with intent to commit a crime in the dwelling and while effecting entry or while in the dwelling or in immediate flight from the dwelling, he or another participant in the crime caused physical injury to a person who was not a participant in the burglary, to wit: Keasia Drafton, and the Defendant did enter in the nighttime, in violation of §16-11-311(A)(1)(b), *Code of Laws of South Carolina, (1976), as amended.*

Against the peace and dignity of the State, and contrary to the statute in such case made and provided.



\_\_\_\_\_  
Douglas A. Barfield, Jr., SOLICITOR

1322

DOCKET NO. 2014-GS-29-1322

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OF COURT  
2014 OCT -2 PM 12:10  
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LANCASTER, SC

WITNESSES

Silberman - LCSO #14-24035

The State of South Carolina  
County of Lancaster

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

OCTOBER TERM 2014

ARREST WARRANT NUMBER/DOA

2014A2910100789 (DOA-7-17-14)

THE STATE  
vs.

Demario Monte Thompson 1321-25

ACTION OF GRAND JURY

*[Signature]*  
Foreperson of Grand Jury

Date: 10/02/2014

VERDICT

TRIFURII

ATTEMPTED MURDER

Foreperson of Petit Jury  
Date:

SC Code: §16-3-29  
CDR Code: 3410  
Class: Felony A

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA    )  
   )  
 COUNTY OF LANCASTER        )

INDICTMENT

At a Court of General Sessions, convened on October 2, 2014, the Grand Jurors of Lancaster County present upon their oath:

**ATTEMPTED MURDER**

That Demario Monte Thompson did in Lancaster County on or about July 2, 2014, with intent to kill, attempt to kill Keasia Drafton with malice aforethought, either expressed or implied, by holding a handgun to her head and pulling the trigger multiple times in an attempt to shoot her, implying that he intended to shoot/kill her, in violation of Section 16-3-29 of the *Code of Laws of South Carolina, (1976), as amended*.

Against the peace and dignity of the State, and contrary to the statute in such case made and provided.




---

Douglas A. Barfield, Jr., SOLICITOR

## CERTIFICATE OF COUNSEL FOR APPELLANT

Counsel for appellant certifies that this Record on Appeal contains all material proposed to be included by any of the parties and not any other material and that this Record on Appeal complies to the best of my ability with the April 15, 2014 order from the South Carolina Supreme Court entitled "Revised Order Concerning Personal Identifying Information and Other Sensitive Information in Appellate Court Filings."

April 15<sup>th</sup>, 2016



John H. Strom  
Appellate Defender

South Carolina Commission on Indigent Defense  
Division of Appellate Defense  
PO Box 11589  
Columbia, S. C. 29211-1589  
(803) 734-1330

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APR 15 2016

SC Court of Appeals

ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT