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42ND ANNUAL

COLORADO CASE PROBLEM

The People of the State of Colorado vs Jessie Woods

Written by the Colorado Bar Association Mock Trial Committee

HIGH SCHOOL MOCK TRIAL
COLORADO BAR ASSOCIATION

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CASE SUMMARY

This is a criminal case against Jessie Woods arising from the death of Logan Henderson. Jessie shot and killed Logan with a handgun in Jessie's home, and Jessie is on trial for second-degree murder or, in the alternative, the lesser offense of voluntary manslaughter.

Under Colorado's 'Castle Doctrine,' occupants may use any degree of physical force (including deadly force) against an intruder who has: (A) unlawfully entered their home; and (B) the occupant reasonably believes the intruder might (i) commit a crime (other than trespassing), and (ii) use physical force against the occupant. There is no duty to retreat, and occupants are entitled to 'stand their ground.'

Logan had no legal right to be within Jessie's home (i.e., was trespassing), and Logan had a history of initiating heated arguments with Jessie. Accordingly, Jessie is asking to be acquitted of second-degree murder / voluntary manslaughter by claiming that the killing was justified under Colorado's self-defense statute (the 'Castle Doctrine')

AVAILABLE WITNESSES

Prosecution

1. Dakota Henderson
2. Reese Todd – Expert
3. Blake Olsen

Defense

1. Jessie Woods
2. Cameron Davis – Expert
3. Madden Jones

EXHIBITS

Exhibit 1 – Jessie's HOA Notice

Exhibit 2 – Reese Todd's CV

Exhibit 3 – Cameron Davis's CV

Exhibit 4 – Autopsy Report

Exhibit 5 – Crime Scene Map

Exhibit 6 – Bullet Path Outline

Exhibit 7 – Gun Specs & Photos

Exhibit 8 – Lab Reports on Gunshot Residue

Exhibit 9 – Madden Jones License to Practice

Exhibit 10 – Text Messages Between Logan and Jessie

Exhibit 11 – Text messages between Dakota and Jessie

STIPULATED FACTS

1. The Case Summary is not a part of the case materials, and its contents are not admissible and no reference to the Summary contents may be entered or referenced during the trial.
2. The parties are properly before the Court and jurisdiction and venue are proper.
3. A witness may be portrayed by a team member of any gender.
4. The signatures on all witness statements and documents are authentic, and no attorney or witness may attempt to deny the authenticity of the signature.
5. All witnesses are presumed to have knowledge of the facts contained in each of the stipulations.
6. All exhibits included in the problem are authentic and accurate in all respects and no objections to the authenticity of the exhibits will be entertained.
7. Stipulations cannot be contradicted or challenged.
8. It is presumed that the expert witnesses have read each other's reports and have had access to and reviewed the same data collected from the crime scene.
9. Regardless of the genders of Logan and Dakota Henderson they do not identify as members of the LGBTQIA+ community.
10. When Logan Henderson entered Jessie Woods house, it was illegally trespassing as defined by Colorado law.
11. The handgun used to kill Logan Henderson was owned by Jessie Woods.
12. The parties have stipulated that the handgun found on scene was properly secured as evidence by law enforcement, that there have been no breaks in the chain of custody of the handgun, and that the handgun depicted in Cameron Davis's report is the same handgun in the same condition in which it was found on scene on March 13, 2026.

DISTRICT COURT, ARAPAHOE COUNTY **STATE OF COLORADO** 7325 S. Potomac Centennial, CO 80112	
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF COLORADO Prosecution V. Defendant: **JESSIE WOODS**	**Δ COURT USE ONLY Δ**
Cassie Doctrine, #12345 18th Judicial District Attorney 6450 S. Revere Parkway Centennial, CO 80111 Telephone: (303) 645-6600 Fax: (303) 645-6000	**Case Number:** 2026CR1234 **Division:**
COMPLAINT AND INFORMATION	

Cassie Doctrine, District Attorney for the Eighteenth Judicial District of the State of Colorado, in the name and by the authority of the People of the State of Colorado, informs the court of the following offenses committed, or triable, in the County of Arapahoe:

COUNT 1: MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE

On or about March 13, 2026, the Defendant, Jessie Woods, knowingly caused the death of another person, Logan Henderson, in violation of § 18-3-103, C.R.S.

By:

s/ Cassie Doctrine

Deputy District Attorney

DISTRICT COURT, ARAPAHOE COUNTY, STATE OF COLORADO 7325 S. Potomac, Centennial, CO 80112	
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF COLORADO **vs.** **JESSIE WOODS** **Defendant**	**Δ COURT USE ONLY Δ**
	Case Number: **2026CR1234** Division:

VERDICT FORM

I. *We, the jury, find the Defendant, Jessie Woods, **NOT GUILTY** of Murder in the Second Degree against Logan Henderson.

_____

Foreperson

II. *We, the jury, find the Defendant, Jessie Woods, **NOT GUILTY** of voluntary manslaughter against Logan Henderson.

_____

Foreperson

III. **We, the jury, find the Defendant, Jessie Woods, **GUILTY** of:

☐ Murder in the Second Degree against Logan Henderson.
☐ Voluntary Manslaughter against Logan Henderson.

_____

Foreperson

*If you find the Defendant Not Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree, the Foreperson must sign their name under paragraph I.

*If you find the Defendant Not Guilty of the lesser-included offense of Voluntary Manslaughter, the Foreperson must sign their name under paragraph II.

*If you find the Defendant Not Guilty of both Murder in the Second Degree and the lesser-included offense of Voluntary Manslaughter, the Foreperson must sign their name under both paragraphs I and II.

**If you find the Defendant Guilty of either Murder in the Second Degree or of the lesser-included offense of Voluntary Manslaughter, the Foreperson must sign their name under paragraph III and place, in ink, an "x" in ONLY ONE square; the square that represents the offense; complete the GUILTY verdict by signing their name and placing, in ink, an "X" in ONLY ONE square.

JURY INSTRUCTIONS

Instruction No. 1

This is a criminal case brought by the People of the State of Colorado against the defendant, Jessie Woods.

The defendant, Jessie Woods, is charged with committing the crime of Murder in the Second Degree under C.R.S. 18-3-103 on or about March 13, 2026, in Arapahoe County, Colorado. The Court may also instruct on the lesser-included offense of Voluntary Manslaughter under C.R.S. § 18-3-104. The defendant has pleaded not guilty and has raised the affirmative defense of self-defense, including the defense of "Deadly Physical Force Against an Intruder," sometimes referred to as the "Make My Day" or "Castle Doctrine" defense.

Charges against the defendant are not evidence and create no inference of guilt. The fact that the defendant has been accused is not evidence that the defendant committed any crime.

Instruction No. 2

The defendant, Jessie Woods, is presumed innocent. This presumption remains with the defendant throughout the trial and should be given effect by you, unless, after considering all the evidence, you are then convinced that the defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

The prosecution has the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt the existence of all the elements necessary to constitute the crimes charged. This burden requires more than proof that something is highly probable, but it does not require proof with absolute certainty.

Proof beyond a reasonable doubt is proof that leaves you firmly convinced of the defendant's guilt. If you are firmly convinced of the defendant's guilt, then the prosecution has proven the crime charged beyond a reasonable doubt. But if you think there is a real possibility that the defendant is not guilty, then the prosecution has failed to prove the crime charged beyond a reasonable doubt.

Instruction No. 3

Evidence includes the testimony of witnesses, documents, and exhibits admitted during the trial. Evidence does not include:

a. Statements, arguments, questions, or comments by the attorneys;

b. Objections by attorneys;

c. Any testimony the jury has been instructed to disregard;

d. Anything you may have seen or heard outside the courtroom.

You may consider both direct and circumstantial evidence. Direct evidence is based on first-hand observation of the fact in question. For example, a witness's testimony that she looked out a window and saw snow falling might be offered as direct evidence that it was snowing. Circumstantial evidence is indirect. It is based on observations of related facts that may lead you to reach a conclusion about the fact in question. For example, a witness's testimony that she looked out a window and saw snow covering the ground might be offered as circumstantial evidence that it had snowed.

Instruction No. 4

You are the sole judges of the credibility of each witness. In deciding the weight to give the testimony of a witness, you may consider the following:

a. The witness's opportunity and ability to observe the events;

b. The witness's memory and manner while testifying;

c. Whether the witness has any interest in the outcome of the case;

d. Whether the witness's testimony is consistent with other evidence;

e. Whether the witness has made prior inconsistent statements;

f. The reasonableness of the witness's testimony in light of all the evidence;

g. Any bias or prejudice the witness may have.

You are not required to accept the testimony of any witness. You may accept all, part, or none of the testimony of any witness.

Further, the number of witnesses testifying for or against a certain fact does not, by itself, prove or disprove that fact.

Instruction No. 5

You have heard testimony from witnesses who have been qualified as experts. An expert witness is permitted to offer opinions based on special knowledge, training, or experience.

You are not required to accept an expert's opinion. You should consider expert testimony in the same manner as you consider other evidence: weighing it in light of all other evidence, the expert's qualifications, the basis for the opinion, and any other factors that affect credibility.

Instruction No. 6

Every defendant has a constitutional right not to testify. The decision not to testify cannot be used as an inference of guilt and cannot prejudice the defendant. It is not evidence, does not prove anything, and must not be considered for any purpose.

Instruction No. 7

The defendant is charged with Murder in the Second Degree. To find the defendant guilty of this offense, the prosecution must prove each of the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. That the defendant, Jessie Woods,
2. In the State of Colorado, on or about March 13, 2026,
3. Knowingly,
4. Caused the death of Logan Henderson, and
5. The defendant's conduct was not legally authorized by the affirmative defense of self-defense or deadly physical force against an intruder.

After considering all the evidence, if you decide the prosecution has proven each of the elements beyond a reasonable doubt, you should find the defendant guilty of Murder in the Second Degree.

After considering all the evidence, if you find that the prosecution has failed to prove any one or more of these elements beyond a reasonable doubt, you must find the defendant not guilty of Murder in the Second Degree.

Instruction No. 8

If you are not satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty of Murder in the Second Degree, the defendant may, however, be found guilty of the lesser-included offense of Voluntary Manslaughter, of which the elements are:

1. That the defendant, Jessie Woods,
2. In the State of Colorado, on or about March 13, 2026,
3. Recklessly,
4. Caused the death of Logan Henderson, and,
5. The defendant was not legally authorized by the affirmative defense of self-defense or deadly physical force against an intruder.

After considering all the evidence, if you decide that the prosecution has proven each of the elements of Murder in the Second Degree or the lesser-included offense of Voluntary Manslaughter, you should find the defendant guilty of the offense you believe has been proven.

If you decide that the prosecution has failed to prove one or more elements of Murder in the Second Degree and one or more elements of the lesser-included offense of Voluntary Manslaughter, you should find the defendant not guilty of both offenses.

While you may find the defendant not guilty of both Murder in the Second Degree and the lesser-included offense of Voluntary Manslaughter, you may not find the defendant guilty of both Murder in the Second Degree and the lesser-included offense of Voluntary Manslaughter.

Instruction No. 9

The defendant has raised the affirmative defense of self-defense. Under Colorado law, a person is justified in using deadly physical force upon another person without first retreating if:

1. The defendant used that deadly physical force in order to defend themselves or a third person from what the defendant reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of unlawful physical force by that other person,
2. The defendant reasonably believes a lesser degree of force is inadequate,
3. The defendant has reasonable grounds to believe, and does believe, that they or another person is in imminent danger of being killed or receiving great bodily injury, and,
4. The defendant was not the initial aggressor, or, if the defendant was the initial aggressor, the defendant had withdrawn from the encounter and effectively communicated to the other person the defendant's intent to do so, and the other person nevertheless continued or threatened the use of unlawful physical force.

The defendant is not required to prove self-defense. Once the defendant has raised some credible evidence of self-defense, the burden of proof shifts to the prosecution to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant did not act in self-defense. In order to meet this burden of proof, the prosecution must disprove, beyond a reasonable doubt, at least one or more of the above numbered conditions. If, after considering all the evidence, you decide the prosecution has failed to meet this burden, you must find the defendant not guilty. But if, after considering all the evidence, you decide the prosecution has met the burden of proving the defendant did not act in self-defense, then your verdict should depend upon your determination of whether the prosecution has met its burden of proof with respect to the remaining affirmative defense and elements of the offenses.

Instruction No. 10

The defense has also raised the affirmative defense of "Deadly Physical Force Against an Intruder," which, under Colorado law, legally authorizes the defendant, as the occupant of a dwelling, to use any degree of physical force, including deadly physical force, against another person without first retreating if:

1. That other person made an unlawful entry into the dwelling of the defendant,
2. The defendant had a reasonable belief that, in addition to the uninvited entry, the other person had committed, was committing, or intended to commit a crime in the dwelling, and,
3. The occupant reasonably believed that the other person might use any physical force, no matter how slight, against any occupant of the dwelling.

The prosecution bears the burden of disproving at least one of the above numbered conditions beyond a reasonable doubt. If, after considering all the evidence, you decide the prosecution has failed to meet this burden, then you must find the defendant not guilty. But if, after considering all the evidence, you decide the prosecution has met the burden of proving the defendant was not legally authorized to use deadly physical force against an intruder, your verdict should depend upon your determination of whether the prosecution has met its burden of proof with respect to the remaining affirmative defense and elements of the offenses.

Instruction No. 11

In determining whether the defendant reasonably believed deadly force was necessary, you may consider all the circumstances as they appeared to the defendant at the time, including but not limited to:

a. the relative size and strength of the parties;
b. any prior threats or acts of violence by the decedent known to the defendant;
c. the defendant's knowledge of the decedent's history;
d. the nature and speed of any attack or threatened attack;
e. whether there appeared to be other means of avoiding the danger;
f. and any other relevant circumstances.

A person who is not the initial aggressor is not required to retreat before using force in self-defense. This principle applies whether the person is in a dwelling or elsewhere. You

must not consider a defendant's failure to retreat, if any, as evidence that a defendant's use of force was unreasonable or unjustified.

Instruction No. 12

A crime is committed when the defendant has committed a voluntary act prohibited by law, together with a culpable state of mind.

"Voluntary act" means an act performed consciously as a result of effort or determination. Proof of the voluntary act alone is insufficient to prove that the defendant had the required culpable mental state.

The culpable state of mind is as much an element of the crime as the act itself and must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt, either by direct or circumstantial evidence.

In this case, the applicable states of mind are explained below:

A person acts "knowingly" with respect to conduct or to a circumstance described by a statute defining an offense when they are aware that their conduct is of such nature or that such a circumstance exists. A person acts "knowingly" with respect to a result of their conduct, when they are aware that their conduct is practically certain to cause the result.

A person acts "recklessly" when they consciously disregard a substantial and unjustifiable risk that a result will occur or that a circumstance exists.

Instruction No. 13

In this case, certain words and phrases have particular meanings. Accordingly, you are to use the following definitions where these words and phrases appear in instructions that define crimes, defenses, special rules, and verdict questions:

"Deadly Physical Force" means force, the intended, natural, and probable consequence of which is to produce death, and which does, in fact, produce death.

"Dwelling" means a building which is used, intended to be used, or usually used by a person for habitation.

DAKOTA HENDERSON – WITNESS STATEMENT

My name is Dakota Henderson. I am the surviving spouse of Logan Henderson. I live at 3565 Applewood Street. From November 2024 until March 2026, Jessie Woods lived right next door to us at 3567 Applewood Street, in the Briarwood Glen neighborhood. Logan was shot and killed by Jessie Woods on March 13, 2026.

The first ten years Logan and I were in Briarwood Glen were like heaven. We lived on a cute, aesthetic street in a beautiful neighborhood with picturesque trees. This neighborhood was a place where neighbors didn't just wave from their driveway; they put down whatever they were doing to come over and ask a heartfelt question about how you and your family were doing. It was a place where everybody knew your name, and they were always glad you came. It was a good neighborhood… until Jessie Woods came along.

Jessie moved into Briarwood Glen about a year-and-a-half before the shooting. Looking back, we should've seen the red flags and known what was coming. From the start, Jessie was uncomfortably standoffish and reclusive. Their disposition was a stark contrast to the warm, cheery neighborhood vibes we all worked so hard to maintain. The rest of the neighbors noticed Jessie's attitude and felt turned off and concerned by their attitude. There was a general sentiment among all the neighbors: we didn't like Jessie Woods, and they did not fit in here.

Perhaps Jessie isn't a "people person." I'd never want to force a natural introvert to be social if they had social anxiety or something, but Jessie's attitude felt different — and more offensive. Any neighbor could wave at Jessie all they wanted, ask how Jessie's family was

doing, or bring as many casseroles to Jessie's front door as they could possibly carry, but it didn't matter. Jessie never returned the sentiment. It became obvious that Jessie didn't want anything to do with us.

Our new neighbor ratcheted up the tension when they somehow managed to rile up our HOA within the first month. It all started when Jessie put a big, tacky, rainbow-colored frog decoration right in the middle of their front lawn. It was ugly and I've never seen anything like it! Many neighbors were annoyed about it, not just because it was aesthetically unappealing, but also because they felt such a provocative move signaled Jessie wanted to cause trouble in our idyllic neighborhood. In fact, this stupid frog decoration stirred up so much commotion that the HOA passed a rule banning lawn ornaments altogether. This didn't matter because Jessie left the frog out on their lawn anyway.

The neighbors continued to talk about "the Jessie problem" all the time after that. With each conversation, it kind of turned into an "us versus them" situation. People gossiped about it for months, always focused on who Jessie really was, why they were so reclusive, whether they would get fined by the HOA, and whether it would even matter to someone who clearly did not care about what their neighbors thought.

Then, in June 2025, somebody spray-painted "YOU DON'T BELONG HERE" on Jessie's garage door. That person must also have done something to the frog lawn ornament, because we did not see it out after that day. I remember my spouse, Logan, telling a neighbor that "it was only a matter of time" before something like this happened and that Jessie "deserved it." Honestly, I found Logan's words distasteful and

regrettable. This wasn't the first time I felt like Logan didn't have any real filter when it came to their attitude toward Jessie. But Logan's remarks, however harsh, always came from a protective instinct against anyone who was a threat to our neighborhood and family, including Jessie. Logan saw themselves as a neighborhood watchdog — self-appointed, but protective of everyone.

The burden of trying to keep everyone safe and staying alert to threats in the neighborhood took an obvious and constant toll on Logan. They developed a hard exterior and could be intimidating to someone who has never interacted with them before. But underneath that hard exterior, Logan was a real sweetheart who genuinely felt a duty to protect people.

Logan also had their fair share of impulsive episodes over the years, but most of the neighborhood looked past these outbursts. Our neighborhood shared a sense of community and accepted one another, flaws and all, except when it came to Jessie. Our relationship with Jessie was tense, pretty much the whole time we were neighbors. The relationship was particularly tense between Jessie and Logan. My Logan ultimately became exhausted by this and wanted this feud to be over.

I was married to Logan for 11 years and never once did I suspect they vandalized Jessie's house that June. It's just not something Logan would ever do! But Logan's comment about Jessie "deserving it" eventually found its way to Jessie, who immediately assumed Logan was involved. Jessie jumped right to conclusions and never considered any other

alternatives. The two of them got into it in a text argument not long after. I saw some of those texts when Logan showed me their phone and, admittedly, some ugly things were said.

The text fight is where everything escalated. Before, it was mostly just neighborhood gossip about an ugly rainbow frog ornament or some other noise you could tune out. But after Jessie blamed Logan for the vandalism incident without evidence, things became personal. I heard Logan say, more than once, that they were "tired of this feud" and didn't even care about being "right" anymore. I could tell this took an emotional toll on Logan and wanted all of this to end. Little did we know that, just eight months later, Jessie would shoot Logan.

On March 13, 2026, Jessie texted me earlier in the afternoon to tell me that they'd accidentally opened some of our mail. This was at 1:31 p.m. "No big deal," I thought — one of us just needed to go over to Jessie's and get the mail back. I told Logan about the text later that afternoon, but Logan and I disagreed on who should go over there. I wanted to go over there because I knew how tense things were between Logan and Jessie. But Logan, being Logan, wouldn't let something belonging to us sit in "enemy territory" overnight. They insisted on going next door to retrieve our mail that instant. Logan told me they were just going to knock on the door and ask for the mail. I assumed Logan would leave if Jessie wasn't home or didn't open the door, even though everyone knew that Jessie kept a spare key under a rock on their porch. We would all joke about what a terrible hiding spot it was. Before going to Jessie's, Logan said they'd be "back in a minute." I reluctantly agreed, mostly because I didn't want to fight any longer about such a stupid issue.

Before Logan left the house, I texted Jessie to say that Logan was coming over because I wanted to avoid Jessie assuming that Logan was up to no good, considering their tumultuous history.

It was obvious that Logan's promise to "be back in a minute" was figurative and unrealistic, so I kept a close eye on the clock after they left — even if for no other reason than to be petty when they returned later than promised because it was nearly time for dinner. That's how I know it was 4:57 p.m. when Logan left.

I wasn't there to see what happened when Logan arrived at Jessie's place, but I assume Logan knocked on Jessie's door before entering the house. There's no way my life partner would just storm onto someone else's property without permission. That just wasn't the kind of person Logan was. Here's what I think happened: Logan knocked and probably figured Jessie was gone or busy when no one answered. They then used the spare key to go in and grab our mail. I cannot picture Logan barging in and looking for a confrontation with Jessie.

But unfortunately, there must have been some sort of confrontation. I could not see that either, but I could hear it. Around 5:10 p.m., I heard shouting. It was like an argument, but I couldn't hear the exact words. It wasn't unusual to hear Jessie and Logan getting into a verbal argument — especially after reading the text messages — but I felt it was best not to escalate it by going over to Jessie's house myself. Mostly, I remember thinking, "Oh great… Here we go again!"

Just a few moments after the shouting, a gunshot sent me into shock. It's a little foggy, but I remember my body moving before my brain could catch up. Suddenly, I was watching myself dial 911 before my brain had ever decided to. To this day, I'm impressed with how quickly our emergency responders arrived. Although paramedics arrived almost immediately, it made no difference. Within a few minutes of their arrival, first responders declared Logan dead. Jessie Woods shot my partner with a gun. Jessie killed Logan in cold blood.

How can Jessie possibly defend the decision to shoot and kill Logan? All I know is that my soulmate, Logan Henderson, went to pick up some mail just like any neighbor in Briarwood Glen would. They ended up dead on the floor — shot in our neighbor's house. That is not excusable, justifiable, or defensible. It is murder.

Logan Henderson was a lot of things. Loud? Sometimes. A person who could say dumb and careless things? Unfortunately, yes. Protective to a fault? Also, yes: of me and of the entire neighborhood. But Logan was not a person who broke into houses lunging at people or throwing rocks around. That wasn't my life partner. Logan Henderson was a person who, on an unremarkable afternoon in March 2026, told their spouse of 11 years they'd be "back in a minute." They never came back, because of Jessie Woods.

I have carefully reviewed this statement. It is true and accurate, and it includes everything I know that could be relevant to the events I discussed. I understand that I can and must update this statement if anything new occurs to me before the trial.

By: *Dakota Henderson*

Dakota Henderson

REESE TODD – WITNESS STATEMENT

My name is Reese Todd. I am a crime scene replication expert. The prosecutor hired me as an expert in this case, which arose from the shooting death of Logan Henderson on March 13, 2026.

I earned my bachelor's degree in physics at the University of California at Davis in 2014. I went on to obtain a master's degree in criminology at the University of Northern Colorado in 2016. To combine my expertise in science and a passion for justice, I became a crime scene investigator. I have dedicated the last ten years to crime scene forensics and analysis. After graduating, I started my career at the Denver Police Department's Crime Scene Investigations Unit. I developed my skills over the six years I was at Denver's CSI. I learned everything there is to know about crime scene investigation, from preserving a scene to properly collecting and logging evidence, which our team would analyze and present in court. Four years ago, I opened my own firm ("Todd Forensics"), where a team of highly qualified crime scene experts provide analysis and replication for cases. We work with both state prosecutors and criminal defense teams. As I often like to say, "It doesn't matter who is cutting my check; I speak for the evidence."

I first learned about this case when I was approached by the Arapahoe County District Attorney to replicate the crime scene and provide an analysis. My role in this case was to analyze the physical evidence, spatial dynamics, and environmental conditions of the scene. I aim to produce an accurate reconstruction of the events as supported by measurable characteristics. I am being compensated at my standard rate of $450 per hour

for case review and reconstruction and $1,800 per day of testimony. To date, I have billed approximately $12,000 in this matter. My compensation does not depend on the content of my opinions or the outcome of this trial.

To form my opinions, I carefully reviewed the crime scene photographs, autopsy report, and physical evidence — including a handgun, the bullet, and the cartridge case — to create a full reconstruction of the scene. I was able to put together a crime scene map, recreating the room, surrounding hallway, and final positioning of all the characters. My analysis is grounded in the physical laws governing motion, impact, and spatial relationships. Where the evidence speaks plainly, I have allowed it to do so; where it raises questions, I have answered only the questions supported by the facts.

One of the most important pieces of physical evidence I considered was the fatal bullet. The autopsy documented a single entrance wound to Logan Henderson's upper left chest and a corresponding exit wound through the lower back. The bullet then continued into the hallway wall behind Logan. Together, the wounds and the bullet's final location establish its direction of travel through the victim's body. By themselves, ballistics findings cannot tell us exactly what either person was doing at the exact moment of shooting. But they provide an important reference point that must be considered together with the rest of the physical evidence. When reconstructing this scene, I used four big pieces of evidence to figure out what happened.

First, I observed bruising on the victim's back from crime scene photos. The bruises were shallow, narrow, and located high along the musculature just below the shoulder line.

This carries significant meaning because this type of bruising typically results from a backward impact with an object or surface when the torso is vertical or nearly vertical. This pattern corresponds to a fall from the highest postures available: standing fully upright or pushed backward from an upright position. The bruising is not consistent with a forward lunge or aggressive movement, which would generally produce different directional impacts along the front or sides of the torso. In my opinion, this bruising strongly supports the conclusion that the victim was standing erect or even falling backward when shot. They were not lunging forward. Put another way, if Logan Henderson had been lunging forward, there would be bruising on the front or sides, not on the back.

Second, the rock found near the body was oriented with its hollowed surface facing upward and slightly behind where Logan ultimately landed. The rock's resting position suggests that the victim's hands had been raised at least above chest level at the moment of release. When an object is held up — particularly overhead — and then dropped during a backward fall, it lands behind the body. The simplest and most probable interpretation is that Logan's hands were raised, potentially in a posture consistent with surrender.

Third, the autopsy report showed that Logan Henderson's teeth were chipped. Dental chipping of this nature occurs when the upper and lower teeth violently collide during an abrupt closure of the jaw. Based on the timing established by reconstruction, this collision appears to have happened during the fall itself. Individuals who speak or shout just before impact have their mouths open. So, when the fall begins, reflexive tightening causes the jaw to snap shut. I expect this led to the chipping found in the victim's teeth. While the exact words cannot be known, the simplest explanation consistent with the impact pattern is that

Logan was attempting to speak — likely to deescalate the situation (e.g., “Wait, don’t shoot!”).

Fourth, the downward trajectory of the bullet is entirely consistent with the autopsy report’s entrance and exit wounds. Standing alone, ballistics evidence cannot determine whether a victim was advancing, retreating, or stationary at the time of impact. However, when I evaluated the trajectory alongside the bruising, final body position, and rock location, I could tell Logan was upright when the firearm discharged.

All of this indicates a shot was fired at close proximity and far closer than what we would expect from someone acting in panic or fear. If Jessie Woods truly feared Logan Henderson, distancing would be a natural reaction. I have seen similar behavior in other murder cases I have been a part of. Close proximity instead suggests that Logan was not advancing aggressively or even that Jessie was the one aggressively advancing.

Lastly, I want to mention the gunpowder residue on the defendant’s hands, because it gives us insight into their state of mind. The gunpowder residue was unevenly distributed. A pattern like this is typically associated with inexperienced firearm handling. A trained shooter maintains consistent hand placement and stability, resulting in uniform residue. An irregular pattern, such as the one found here, indicates an unstable grip or improper technique — common signs of a person with no formal training.

Taken together, the evidence points toward the victim standing upright, possibly in a posture of surrender, attempting to speak or plead for their life, and falling backward when

the shot was fired. Jessie Woods stood closer to Logan Henderson than a frightened person likely would, and they handled a weapon in a manner suggesting inexperience.

I have reviewed the witness statement submitted by Cameron Davis, the defense's firearms and ballistics expert. While I respect their experience, several of my counterpart's conclusions misinterpret or even overlook key pieces of physical evidence.

First, Davis asserts that the downward path of the bullet indicates Henderson's torso was actually pitched forward by 36 degrees at the moment of the shot. This interpretation, however, does not incorporate the bruising on their back. The kind of bruising present almost always results from a backward impact, not a forward lean. Davis acknowledges limitations in what trajectory alone can reveal but nonetheless draws a definitive conclusion that contradicts basic impact physics.

Second, the defense's expert proposes that a rock found behind the victim could have been raised overhead as a weapon, consistent with their "lunge" theory. This interpretation is not only speculative, but it conflicts with the physics displayed at the crime scene. The rock's angle of rest and its landing position correspond more closely with a release from a raised, open-handed posture than from a forward swinging motion. A downward swing with force generates different microfracture patterns, which were not present on the rock. Accordingly, the rock's placement supports an interpretation of raised hands, not a weaponized lunge.

Third, Davis argues that chipped teeth cannot indicate specific words being said. While it is true that chipped teeth cannot reveal exact words, the timing and nature of dental

impact allow experts like me to infer that the mouth was open just before the fall. The fall dynamics, combined with the reconstructed timeline of movements and environmental cues, make my theory both reasonable and supported by the physical evidence. Logan Henderson was attempting to speak, likely attempting to convey surrender by exclaiming, for example, “Don’t shoot!”

Fourth, the defense’s conclusions on proximity rely heavily on soot and stippling patterns but do not consider overall scene geometry and the physics of interpersonal distance under fear. Shooters typically retreat instinctively when perceiving a threat, even inexperienced ones. The assertion that Henderson "closed the gap" leaves unexplained why the defendant did not retreat further despite having space to do so. Although they are claiming fear and panic, this is not typical behavior in my experience. My reconstruction incorporated the room’s full spatial dimensions, and their proximity remains inconsistent with the fear response described by the defense.

Finally, Davis aligns the uneven residue pattern with trembling hands caused by fear. While trembling can cause erratic residue deposition, inexperience produces the same effect and frequently does so more predictably. As the defense concedes, laboratory methods cannot distinguish between fear and inexperience, so inexperience is the more likely explanation in this case. The physical evidence, including a lack of formal firearm training, more strongly supports inexperience than fear.

For these reasons, I disagree with Cameron Davis's conclusions. In my opinion, they do not align with the totality of the measurable evidence. The physical record supports a sequence of events different from the one they propose.

I have carefully reviewed this statement. It is true and accurate, and it includes everything I know that could be relevant to the events I discussed. I understand that I can and must update this statement if anything new occurs to me before the trial.

By: Reese Todd

Reese Todd

BLAKE OLSEN – WITNESS STATEMENT

My name is Blake Olsen. I am a certified Emergency Medical Technician-Paramedic and have been employed by the Arapahoe County Fire Protection District for approximately seven years. In my capacity as a first responder, I have responded to numerous emergency calls involving traumatic injuries, including gunshot wounds. I hold current certifications in Advanced Cardiac Life Support, Pre-Hospital Trauma Life Support, and Basic Life Support.

On the afternoon of March 13, 2026, I was on duty at Station 4 when we received a dispatch at approximately 5:15 p.m. There was a report of a possible gunshot at 3567 Applewood Street, a residential address in the Briarwood Glen subdivision. The call was coded as Priority One: a possible shooting with injuries, so my partner and I responded immediately in Medic Unit 7. We activated lights and sirens and made it to the reported address in about two minutes. Traffic was relatively light at that hour, and we arrived on scene at approximately 5:17 p.m.

Upon arrival, I observed a two-story residential home consistent with other homes in the subdivision. Its front door was standing open. The frame was intact and nothing looked broken when I stepped through. I also remember that the lock did not appear damaged, and there were no visible pry marks or splintering where the lock would have been on the frame. I noted this because, when dispatched to a shooting, we are trained to assess the scene to ensure it is safe for emergency personnel. We are trained to assess whether there may be an ongoing threat or an active intruder. The open door — with no apparent damage —

suggested an individual had either been admitted or had used a key, so I deemed it safe to proceed.

My partner and I approached the doorway and announced ourselves as emergency medical services. I heard a voice from inside the residence call out something like, “In here, please help!” I would later learn that the voice belonged to Jessie Woods. We entered the front door and proceeded toward the voice in the main living area of the home.

I immediately saw the victim, later identified as Logan Henderson, lying on the floor on their back. Henderson was in the center of the room, several feet from the entryway to the hallway. There was a single gunshot wound to the anterior chest, in the area of the upper left thorax. A significant amount of blood had pooled beneath the victim, and I could tell there was an exit wound on their back. Blood had saturated through clothing and spread onto the floor beneath, consistent with an exit wound. The bullet clearly entered through the chest and exited through the back. It was consistent with a type of rapidly fatal injury I had seen many times before.

I knelt beside the victim and began assessing for signs of life. I checked for a pulse on the carotid artery and detected none. Henderson’s pupils were fixed and dilated, so I initiated cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) nonetheless. I performed chest compressions and attempted to establish an airway. However, the bullet entered through the chest and exited through the back. Thus, when considering the amount of blood lost already, it was apparent that the wound had caused catastrophic damage to the heart or great vessels. The victim showed no response to resuscitative efforts at any point.

While I was performing CPR, additional paramedics arrived on scene. At approximately 5:23 p.m., the senior paramedic on scene decided to cease resuscitation. Logan Henderson was pronounced deceased at the scene. Based on years of responding to trauma calls, I can tell Henderson likely died instantaneously, or at least within seconds. The entrance and exit wounds made that clear to me. CPR was unsuccessful and, quite frankly, was never going to succeed given the nature of the wound.

While I was tending to Henderson in those first few minutes, I was also paying attention to Jessie Woods. As part of our training and threat assessment, I make sure to pay attention to others on the scene, even after starting life-saving care. At a shooting scene, you never know when those observations could signal a possible threat. Woods was standing eight to ten feet from where Henderson lay on the floor. Although a firearm must have been present somewhere near the scene, the homeowner's hands were empty. I did not observe a firearm in the immediate vicinity of where Jessie was standing either. I would later learn that a Canik METE MC9 handgun was recovered from a different area of the living room. It was near a couch, but I did not personally observe it during my initial assessment because my attention was focused on the victim.

Woods was visibly shaking and crying. They appeared somewhat surprised when we arrived, as though Woods had not expected first responders to appear so quickly. It is possible they were simply in a state of shock and reacting to the overall situation, rather than to our arrival specifically. At the time, Woods seemed a little startled or taken aback when we came through the door. Woods certainly did not look as though they would pick up the

gun and shoot again, so I felt the scene was secure for me and my partner to start resuscitation efforts.

As I was working on the victim, Woods kept repeating the same phrase over and over again: “Did I kill Logan? Did I kill Logan?” They said this maybe four or five times in the first few minutes we were on scene. Something about their tone struck me as unusual, though. I can’t really put it into words, but their voice had an odd quality to it. It appeared to have nervous energy — like they were too giddy about it all. It sounded like there was an undercurrent of excitement or satisfaction beneath the distress. In my experience, people in crisis situations display a wide range of emotional responses. But those responses could be misread. And I’m no psychologist and I know this sounds strange, but my honest impression in the moment is that Jessie Woods sounded giddy with excitement, almost glad, at possibly killing Logan.

In addition to my observations of Logan and Jessie, I remember some other details about the scene. There was a hollowed-out decorative rock lying on the floor just behind Logan’s body. The rock was on the side of the body closer to the front door and entryway and was cracked. I could tell there was a fracture running through it, kind of like what would happen if you dropped it from a height. Considering there were no other rocks like it in the room, I think it was held up high and then dropped, released, or thrown during the shooting. But since this living room was now likely a crime scene, I did not touch or move the rock; I simply noted its presence and condition as I was working on the victim.

In general, the scene did not appear unusual besides the rock and the obvious gunshot victim. I certainly do not think there was a physical fight in the home either. After responding to 911 calls for as long as I have, it is clear when a scene had two people fighting in it. The living room had a sofa on one side of the victim, with a TV on the other side. The sofa had a side table on one side, with a lamp and some mail. There was no overturned furniture and no broken glass, other than a picture frame that could have been carelessly knocked from a side table. The disturbance appeared to be contained within the living room. I did not observe drag marks or any indication that the victim had been moved after being shot.

It's important for a paramedic like me to pay attention to broken objects or drag marks, because those affect the body and could change our approach to resuscitation. If, for example, we suspect glass may be around the body in significant amounts, we would have to be more careful kneeling around the body. The wound might even have glass in it! Or, to give another example, a dragged body might have extra blood loss that we would need to keep in mind when figuring out how much of an emergency drug we can administer. But, like I said before, I suspect Logan died instantaneously — or at least, within seconds — of being shot. The gunshot wound was so severe that there was little we could do on the scene to save them.

Anyway, after Henderson was pronounced dead, law enforcement officers took over the situation. I stepped back from the victim and assisted in preserving the scene for investigators. I gave a summary of these observations to the detective. Jessie Woods was taken into custody at approximately 5:43 p.m.

Between the pronouncement of Logan's death and Jessie being taken into custody, Jessie remained in the living area under the supervision of a law enforcement officer. They were still crying intermittently and shaking like before. I did not hear Woods say anything besides the repeated statements from before: "Did I kill Logan? Did I kill Logan?" It did not look like Woods was fleeing, resisting, or otherwise behaving aggressively toward any of the first responders present.

I have reviewed the potential exhibits associated with this case, including the autopsy report for Logan Henderson, which includes descriptions and photographs of lacerations on Logan Henderson's hands. I have also reviewed photographs and the map of the scene. The autopsy report's findings regarding the bullet's trajectory and cause of death are consistent with my on-scene observations. The scene photographs accurately depict the scene as I observed it, on March 13, 2026.

I have no personal relationship with either Jessie Woods or Logan Henderson, or any other lawyers or other parties in this case. Prior to March 13, 2026, I had never met, spoken with, or had any interaction with either individual involved in the incident. I have no personal interest in the outcome of this case. I am providing this statement solely in my capacity as a first responder who was present at the scene and who made observations relevant to this matter.

I have carefully reviewed this statement. It is true and accurate, and it includes everything I know that could be relevant to the events I discussed. I understand that I can and must update this statement if anything new occurs to me before the trial.

127 By: Blake Olsen

128 Blake Olsen

JESSIE WOODS – WITNESS STATEMENT

My name is Jessie Woods. I am the defendant in this case. I shot Logan Henderson in self-defense. On March 13, 2026, I heard Logan banging on the door and screaming my name. They entered my home without permission and lunged at me. I shot them out of fear for my safety.

About two years ago, I got a new job and moved into the Briarwood Glen neighborhood. I was quite nervous about moving because an inclusive and welcoming neighborhood was really important to me as a member of the LGBTQIA+ community (i.e., "the gay community" as we call it). After moving in, the first thing I did was to put my rainbow frog on the front lawn. My frog, Gary, has been with me my entire adult life. I bought him the day I came out to my family. Unfortunately, they did not take the news well, but they came around eventually. Gary was a constant reminder that I shouldn't hide who I am from the people who love me. It comforted me when I was essentially on my own.

I initially thought that the neighborhood was friendly. I appreciated how various neighbors came over with casseroles, asking about my day, and wanting to know about my family. But even if it started out friendly, I felt like every conversation would spiral into gossip about the other neighbors. I didn't need those vibes in my life! When I could tell the interaction would veer into the gossip and bad vibes, I cut conversations and visits short.

I still thought the neighborhood was reasonably friendly, but my mind changed after December 11, 2024. That day, I got a notice from the Briarwood Glen HOA. Someone had made an anonymous complaint about Gary. I couldn't believe it! My frog is cute and

completely harmless. I can't think of any valid reason for complaining about a simple decoration like my frog — other than that this was a case of straightforward homophobia.

That night, I re-read the HOA rules. Since it didn't say anything about lawn ornaments, I just ignored the complaint. I also went to the next HOA meeting to talk with some neighbors and hopefully smooth things out. However, at that meeting, they passed a rule banning lawn ornaments! I am certain they made up the rule just to get my Gary taken down for good. During that meeting, I noticed my next-door neighbor, Logan Henderson, was leading the charge to ban lawn ornaments. Logan seemed aggressive and maybe even drunk. Right after the HOA passed the rule, Logan left. But I stayed after the meeting to socialize with some of the other neighbors. Everyone started gossiping — as usual — but I stayed around because I was curious about something... or rather, someone. A lot of the neighbors thought Logan had a drinking problem and said they had frequently heard Logan fighting with their partner, Dakota. I don't really like to gossip, so I left soon after learning enough about my new neighbors. As I walked home, I noticed Logan drinking a beer on their porch. They stared me down intensely as I walked into my home. The whole evening freaked me out and, later that night, I heard Logan and Dakota fighting.

After the rule passed, I kept getting notices from the HOA about my rainbow frog. I continued to ignore them until I got a fine. This piqued my curiosity and got me talking to other neighbors about their own lawn ornaments. My neighbor across the street, for example, had a bird lawn ornament. She said that no fine was issued for it. Eventually, I asked the HOA president why I was getting fined and other neighbors weren't. According to the president, it was because my lawn ornament was the only one that people complained

about. That same day, as I walked back from the mailbox, I saw Logan on their porch with a cooler full of beer again. I heard them mutter that I was “an unwelcome abomination” as I got on my own porch.

Over the next few months, I avoided Logan and tried to keep to myself. Unfortunately, I would routinely hear Logan and Dakota yelling. Logan always yelled louder than their partner and always seemed to get the last word. Sometimes, I even saw Dakota leave the house in tears and go somewhere else for the night. I would also hear what sounded like things breaking and frequently worried about Dakota’s safety. As the fighting dragged on, I became increasingly afraid of Logan. If they were willing to put their spouse through that, what could Logan do to me?

Because of what I was hearing at night, I tried to be friendly toward Dakota whenever I saw them. One time we broached the subject of Logan. They mentioned how much Logan drank and even that they were considering leaving them. I told Dakota how worried I was for them and that I wished I could help them deal with Logan. I didn’t mean anything by it; I just wished Logan would leave! I also told Dakota that I had a key hidden in a fake rock, in case they needed to get away from Logan quickly. I knew it wasn’t the safest hiding place, but I had never bothered moving it because of situations like this.

On June 15, 2025, I saw that Logan and Dakota were having a barbecue in their home. It lasted most of the day, and Logan was drinking constantly. As I went to bed that night, I saw Logan in the backyard still drinking with all their buddies. Thankfully, they did not fight with Dakota, and I was able to get some sleep. When I woke up the next morning though, I saw

that Gary had been destroyed. Someone had spray-painted “YOU DON’T BELONG HERE” on my garage. I knew that it had to be Logan. Given the night they were having and the amount of alcohol they were drinking, I knew Logan vandalized my property. The other neighbors were gossipy, but Logan was the only one who was aggressive like this.

The vandalism was particularly upsetting to me because I was assaulted outside of Heartbeat, a queer nightclub, about a year before I moved to Briarwood Glen. The assault incident is hard to talk about, but it is important to frame my response to being unwelcome in my own neighborhood. At Heartbeat that night, someone started yelling slurs at me, telling me that I was disgusting and going to hell. They shoved me backward and I hit my head on the concrete. Unfortunately, I couldn’t give a great description to the police since it all happened so fast, so they never arrested anyone. I felt so afraid and defenseless in that moment. It would be one thing if my attacker had a personal connection to me or wanted the money in my wallet, but it was different as my core sense of self was attacked. After everything that happened at Heartbeat, I got two things: a professional to help me process the trauma and a gun so I would never feel defenseless again.

My psychologist, Dr. Madden Jones, treated me for chronic stress. They helped me make progress in managing my anxiety and even gave me some techniques to ground myself. I needed Dr. Jones’ support even more since everyday activities started to become exhausting. They said I was suffering from hypervigilance — a common condition among people like me that can contribute to heightened stress responses.

I got the gun from a friend who knew a lot more about firearms than I did. They showed me how to shoot it and aim, but I never thought that I would need to use it. I know I should have gotten it registered and stuff, but I bought it for comfort after the attack. That stuff shouldn't matter; I have a right to protect myself! I just held onto the gun; I didn't think I would ever have to actually fire it.

Back in June 2025, Logan vehemently denied that they had vandalized my property. But around that time, I overheard some neighbors mention that Logan said, "it was only a matter of time." That enraged me and further confirmed my suspicions about the vandalism. We got into a lengthy argument over text, but I didn't have any proof and decided to let it go. Work was busy at the time, so I focused on that and tried to avoid the Hendersons. I was also a little worried Logan would move the fight off text and into real life. I didn't really interact with anyone in the neighborhood for several months due to that worry.

On March 13, 2026, I was mindlessly opening my mail when I realized that I opened a piece of mail from 3565 Applewood Street — Dakota's address. I immediately texted Dakota and apologized for opening their mail. After I sent the text, I set my phone down to charge and went to lie down upstairs. I hadn't slept much the night before, because Logan and Dakota were fighting again (as usual).

A few hours later, I woke up to someone angrily banging on my door and screaming my name. I was so scared that I peeked out the upstairs window. When I saw it was Logan, my heart stopped for a moment, and then I knew what was happening. I grabbed my gun from the top drawer of my nightstand and crept downstairs to get a better look out the front

window. That's when I saw Logan angrily shaking a rock. I ducked down behind my sofa, hoping that they would just go away. Suddenly, I heard my lock turn and saw Logan Henderson entering my house, rock in hand. My heart started pounding and I felt my legs turn to jelly. Trembling, I walked forward and yelled, "Don't move! I have a gun!" Logan screamed something and lunged toward me with the rock in their hand.

That was when I pulled the trigger. After I fired the gun, I immediately dropped it and began sobbing. I was shaking and wasn't sure if I had killed them or just wounded them. I felt too scared to move, to think, even to breathe. Finally, just before I stood up to find my phone, the first responders burst into the living room.

It wasn't until I checked my phone that I was able to see the text from Dakota. I feel so terrible about what happened. I never meant to hurt anyone, but it looked like Logan was trying to hurt me. Before I could explain any of that, though, I was arrested.

Maybe Logan saw me as the wedge in their relationship, or maybe they were trying to finish the job after the vandalism, or maybe they were just grabbing the mail. All I know is that Logan Henderson broke into my home. They entered a place where I was supposed to be safe, without my permission, so I did what I could to protect myself. I had every right to do it, and I would do it again if I had to. I've never been so scared.

I have carefully reviewed this statement. It is true and accurate, and it includes everything I know that could be relevant to the events I discussed. I understand that I can and must update this statement if anything new occurs to me before the trial.

126 By: Jessie Woods

127 Jessie Woods

CAMERON DAVIS – WITNESS STATEMENT

My name is Cameron Davis. I am a forensic firearms and ballistics examiner, and I am the principal consultant of Davis Forensic Consulting, LLC, in Denver. Counsel for the defendant, Jessie Woods, retained me to examine physical and ballistic evidence in this case. I am being paid to offer opinions and expertise regarding the shooting of Logan Henderson on March 13, 2026.

I hold a Bachelor of Science in Chemistry from Colorado State University and a Master of Science in Forensic Science from Front Range University. I spent twelve years as a firearms and toolmark examiner with the Colorado Bureau of Investigation, where I personally examined more than two thousand firearms. I served as the technical lead of the firearms section for my final three years at the Bureau. I am a certified member of the Association of Firearm and Tool Mark Examiners, and I complete annual proficiency testing through an accredited program. I also have a certification in Crime Scene Reconstruction from the International Association for Identification with an emphasis in Ballistic Pathway Reconstruction.

Since leaving the Bureau in 2019, I have operated my own consulting practice. My business comes from testifying as an expert in firearms identification, bullet trajectory, and gunshot residue interpretation. I have appeared approximately forty-five times in Colorado courts to provide expertise. Admittedly, roughly ninety percent of my retentions have come from criminal defense attorneys since entering private practice. My opinions, however, are

my own. I have declined cases where the evidence did not support the conclusions hoped for by defense counsel.

I am being compensated at my standard rate of $300 per hour for case review and $2,000 per day of testimony. To date, I have billed approximately $9,600 in this matter. My compensation does not depend on the content of my opinions or the outcome of this trial.

In forming my opinions, I had full access to all of the discovery materials in the case. I specifically reviewed the autopsy report of Logan Henderson, the crime scene map, the bullet path outline, the laboratory reports concerning gunshot residue collected from Jessie Woods' hands, the recovered handgun, the fired bullet and cartridge case, the manufacturer's specifications for the handgun, and the report of the prosecution's expert, Reese Todd. I visited Woods' residence on April 2, 2026, approximately three weeks after the shooting. I acknowledge the scene had been released and partially cleaned before my visit, so my scene work relied substantially on the photographs taken on March 13 of this year.

My methodology followed standard practice in the field. I microscopically examined the recovered bullet and cartridge case and confirmed both were fired by the recovered handgun. I test-fired the weapon ten times in my laboratory to verify its function, trigger weight, and ejection pattern. I conducted distance-determination testing by firing the same ammunition at fabric panels from measured distances and comparing the resulting soot and stippling patterns to those on the victim's shirt. Finally, I reconstructed the bullet's flight path using the documented entry and exit wounds, a defect in the hallway wall, and laser trajectory equipment I brought to the scene.

The firearm in this case is a Canik METE MC9, a compact nine-millimeter semi-automatic pistol that is the most commonly purchased handgun for home defense in the United States. In my experience, it is desirable for home defense as it is small, simple to operate, and marketed almost exclusively for personal protection. It is not a firearm associated with target shooting, hunting, or collection. In my opinion, Jessie Woods' possession of this particular model is consistent with a person who acquired a firearm for self-protection.

The Canik METE MC9 has a deliberately heavy trigger, requiring approximately nine and a half pounds of pull. Manufacturers design defensive pistols this way precisely so they will not fire by accident. A heavy trigger also means the weapon is difficult to fire accurately for an untrained shooter, particularly under stress. I confirmed the trigger weight of the actual recovered weapon in my laboratory.

I am aware that the handgun was not registered and that Jessie obtained it privately from a friend. That fact is outside my expertise, and I offer no opinion on it because the method of purchase has no bearing on the ballistic evidence and physics involved here.

My most significant findings concern the path of the bullet. The bullet hole in the wall behind the body was an elongated, downward-pointing oval. This indicates that the bullet was on a downward trajectory. The bullet hole was also 30 inches from the floor, notably lower than chest level where Henderson was struck, which confirms a downward angle. Using lasers to reconstruct bullet trajectory and the likely angles of the shot, assuming Jessie Woods was holding the gun out at chest level, the pistol muzzle would have been 50 inches

above the floor and five feet from the wall. This would result in a downward shot hitting the wall at an 18-degree angle. This is consistent with the shape of the bullet hole.

If the victim were standing vertically, the wound track would also be at an 18-degree angle through their body. However, in this case, the autopsy report indicates the entry wound was approximately 3 inches down from the sternal notch while the exit wound was 14 inches down from the base of the neck. In other words, the exit wound was 11 inches below the entry wound. This is a wound track with a 54-degree angle, meaning that Henderson was most likely leaning forward by 36 degrees. If Henderson was standing 3.5 feet from the wall, there was an 18-degree downward bullet trajectory, and Henderson leaned forward another 36 degrees, the wounds are exactly where the ballistics predicted. Under this theory, the bullet would have entered the victim’s torso 45 inches above the floor and exited their back under 43 inches from the floor, placing the entry and exit points almost exactly at the locations of the wounds.

In my opinion, Logan Henderson's torso was pitched forward by 36 degrees and positioned slightly lower than the muzzle of the handgun at the instant the shot was fired. When a torso leans toward the shooter, a bullet passing from front to back travels downward along the body, exiting lower on the back than it entered the chest. This is exactly what the autopsy documents show! A person standing fully upright, with hands raised in surrender as the prosecution's expert suggests, would have presented an almost completely vertical torso. A shot fired at chest height would have produced a level wound track and a wall strike at roughly chest height, not the downward track and low wall defect found here. I acknowledge that a downward track, standing alone, could also be produced by a person

crouching or beginning to fall. Additionally, a bullet can deflect, such as if it struck a rib, which can create an atypical wound trajectory. However, the autopsy report did not indicate any localized fracturing, chipping, or shaving of any ribs, which would be seen if there was an internal ricochet off a rib. Further, the nitrate residue pattern on Henderson's shirt, discussed further below, is also consistent with them leaning forward. Taking all the evidence together, I am confident that Logan Henderson was leaning forward at an approximately 36-degree angle at the time the shot was fired.

The wound track I analyzed for vertical deviation also shows horizontal deviation of several degrees from the centerline. Combined with the evidence from Woods' hands discussed below, this deviation indicates what I would describe as a shaky send-off: the weapon was moving. It was not held in a steady firing position when it discharged. A composed shooter executing a person at close range does not typically produce this signature.

I performed a Modified Griess Test on Logan Henderson's shirt to detect and visualize nitrate residues. Nitrate is found in gunpowder, so this test gives investigators more insight into the ballistics present. My testing revealed an oval pattern of gunpowder residue consistent with a muzzle distance of about 18 inches. The top half of the pattern was tightly bunched together while the bottom half was widely fanned out. This specific lopsided shape is consistent with the victim's upper chest being tilted forward at about 36 degrees toward the handgun when it was fired.

The prosecution's retained expert, Reese Todd, has asked why a frightened person would stand so close. In my opinion, that question gets the behavior backward. Jessie Woods did not need to approach Logan Henderson, who was lunging forward, to be scared. The distance evidence is fully consistent with Henderson closing that gap, not with Woods advancing.

The location of the ejected cartridge case supports this same picture. The Canik METE MC9 ejects cases to the right and rear, a pattern I confirmed in test firing. A single case was recovered at the hallway leading to the staircase, behind and to the right of where Woods was standing. That position is consistent with their account of firing from behind the sofa. I acknowledge that cartridge cases can bounce and roll on hard flooring, so this finding is corroborative rather than conclusive on its own.

The gunshot residue on Jessie Woods' hands was distributed unevenly, concentrated on the web and heel of the right hand with irregular, asymmetric deposits across the left palm and fingers. In my experience, this pattern indicates an unstable, shifting two-handed grip during firing, the kind of grip produced by trembling hands. In my opinion, the residue pattern reflects a shooter in a state of fear rather than one in controlled command of the weapon.

I must concede one limitation on this evidence: an uneven residue pattern is also consistent with simple inexperience. Unfortunately, there is no laboratory method that can distinguish fear from lack of training. But fear and inexperience are not mutually exclusive, and I would expect to see exactly this pattern in a frightened and inexperienced homeowner. I cannot tell the jury which one caused it with 100% certainty and will not pretend otherwise.

After examining Reese Todd's remaining conclusions, I am not sure they give the prosecution even a plausible theory of the shooting. Chipping of Logan Henderson's teeth means, at most, the victim's mouth was open at the time their head hit the ground. This does not necessarily mean it was open at the time they were shot. Moreover, the idea that Henderson was trying to say something like, "Wait, don't shoot!" is complete and utter speculation. Even if the victim's mouth was open at the time the pistol discharged, it does not suggest any particular words were formed. No forensic discipline I am aware of can recover speech from a chipped tooth.

As to the hollowed-out rock found cracked on the floor behind the body: Reese Todd concludes its position shows Henderson's hands were raised in surrender. In my opinion, the same physical evidence is at least equally consistent with the rock being raised overhead as a weapon in a forward lunge. An object held high falls from a height and lands behind a falling body in either scenario. The rock's position cannot distinguish surrender from attack, and I do not believe any honest reconstruction can. As for Todd's discussion of microfracture patterns, no such test results were present in the police files. My understanding is that microfracture testing of rocks is something that can be done, but I have never heard of it being done in my twelve years at the Bureau. But even without major expertise on the issue, nothing in Reese Todd's report proves microfractures arose out of the shooting. It does not even consider the possibility that the rock had microfractures from before the shooting. Thus, the prosecution has no evidence that Henderson held the rock in any position other than for an attack.

In fairness, my evidence cannot establish exactly what Logan Henderson intended on that day. I cannot rule out the idea that their arms were rising rather than swinging, but I can point out the most likely possibility. My opinions are limited to what the bullet, the weapon, and the residue can tell us, but since neither Reese Todd nor I have insight into Logan Henderson’s mind, we are left with the physics.

I anticipate being asked whether my methods are reliable. Firearms identification, distance determination from powder patterns, and trajectory reconstruction are long-established disciplines. They are subject to published error rates and intense peer-reviewed protocols. They also involve annual proficiency testing, which I follow and pass. I documented every test fire, measurement, and calculation in my case file, which has been produced to the prosecution. Where my findings involve judgment, such as characterizing the grip pattern as unsteady, I have said so plainly rather than dressing up opinions as certainty. I hold each of the opinions in this statement to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty within my field.

Within those limits, my conclusions are these: the weapon was a common self-defense pistol with a heavy trigger; the bullet path shows Henderson 's torso pitched forward and low, consistent with a lunge; the firing distance is consistent with Henderson closing on Jessie; and the weapon was fired from an unsteady, trembling grip. In my opinion, the ballistic evidence taken together is consistent with Jessie Woods' account of a defensive shot fired in fear at an advancing person. It is inconsistent with a composed and deliberate killing.

I have carefully reviewed this statement. It is true and accurate, and it includes everything I know that could be relevant to the events I discussed. I understand that I can and must update this statement if anything new occurs to me before the trial.

By: *Cameron Davis*

Cameron Davis

MADDEN JONES – WITNESS STATEMENT

My name is Madden Jones. I am Jessie Woods' psychologist. I have a B.S. in Psychology from CSU-Fort Collins, an M.A. in Clinical Psychology from DU, and a Ph.D. in Affective, Social, and Cognitive Psychology, also from DU. Furthermore, I am a certified PESI LGBTQIA+ Affirmative Care Specialist.

I was not retained to evaluate Jessie for this case, but I began treating Jessie after they were assaulted and before the events at issue in this trial. My testimony is based on my clinical observations, session notes, and the information Jessie communicated during treatment. I am appearing because I treated Jessie before the events giving rise to this case and was subpoenaed to testify after Jessie authorized disclosure of relevant treatment information. I have not been retained to offer opinions developed specifically for this trial and am receiving only the compensation required by law for my appearance.

As Jessie Woods' treating psychologist, my communications with Jessie were ordinarily confidential and protected by the psychotherapist-patient privilege. Before this trial, however, Jessie voluntarily executed a written authorization waiving that privilege as it relates to my treatment and the matters discussed in this statement. My testimony is therefore limited to information Jessie has authorized me to disclose.

Clinically, I generally treat individuals who have experienced violence due to their socially perceived LGBTQIA+ status. In other words, their own identity may or may not align with LGBTQIA+ descriptors, but the client feels that the perpetrator was motivated by such prejudice against those groups. Victims who come to me often have experienced chronic,

escalating incidents that may culminate in a life-threatening event — like a hate crime. Jessie Woods is one such person.

I started treating Jessie for chronic stress after they were attacked outside of Heartbeat, a gay nightclub in Denver. Jessie was repeatedly called slurs before and during the physical attack. The attack continued until bystanders intervened, but Jessie's injuries required medical care.

During our initial sessions, Jessie consistently presented as anxious, emotionally exhausted, and preoccupied with personal safety. They described difficulty sleeping and frequent nightmares about the assault. Jessie would also be startled by unexpected noises or people approaching from behind. Everyday situations that most people would consider routine — walking through a parking lot, entering crowded spaces, or even answering the front door — required significant mental preparation. They repeatedly expressed frustration that these reactions felt involuntary and out of proportion to the actual situation. Jessie was unable to simply "turn them off."

Before this, Jessie did not have a history of significant mental health issues. Our overall therapy goal was to treat symptoms developed after the attack, address new stressors and concerns, and develop healthy responses. However, I did not give them a formal PTSD diagnosis. For Jessie, everyday activities became difficult, and familiar destressing techniques were ineffective. They described a heightened concern for their personal safety. This concern consumed most of their attention when in public.

In one instance, Jessie stopped at a store to buy soda and chips for a party. The errand seemed short, simple, and safe. Instead, Jessie immediately noticed that their attention was consumed by the other shoppers. Instead of looking at groceries, they took repeated inventories of people's faces and movements, scanning for anything unusual. Ultimately, they were unable to decide and left the store empty-handed. Jessie reported feeling fatigued, as this scanning required an incredible amount of attention and energy, and discouraged, as they could not complete a previously routine task.

This practice is called hypervigilance, or an extreme, habitual need to assess one's environment for signs of danger. The response is common among victims of violence who have come to the jarring realization that harm is possible without warning, risk, or expectation. Jessie found this hypervigilance disruptive to living an "ordinary life." While at home, unfamiliar sounds would bring any of their activities to a halt. Life could not resume until Jessie found the source. When leaving the house, they spent more time thinking about the environment than about their plans: they considered where to park and who would be present, and drafted excuses to leave if they felt uncomfortable.

People who are recovering from trauma require an environment that is predictable and safe. Continually enduring stressful experiences in that environment reinforces trauma responses. Events that would have been stressful prior to trauma now provoke heightened stress responses.

Over time, Jessie made measurable progress. We worked on grounding techniques, identifying situations that triggered anxiety, and gradually returning to activities Jessie had

begun avoiding after the assault. Jessie practiced breathing exercises, mindfulness techniques, and cognitive reframing between sessions. By the spring of 2025, Jessie reported feeling more confident running errands alone and spending time in public places, although heightened awareness of unfamiliar people and environments remained.

As treatment continued, I observed a noticeable change in Jessie's emotional responses whenever Logan Henderson became the subject of discussion. I learned that Henderson was a neighbor who appeared to antagonize Jessie. Conversations that previously focused on recovery from the assault increasingly shifted toward Jessie fearing future encounters with Henderson. They described feeling physically tense upon seeing Henderson outside. They also avoided leaving home when Henderson appeared to be outside and experienced racing thoughts after even brief interactions. Clinically, this represented a significant setback in the progress Jessie had been making. Jessie described interactions with Logan Henderson as volatile, hateful, and fear-inducing. Jessie insisted that Henderson was motivated by prejudice.

I learned about the vandalism to Jessie’s property during a particularly emotional session. They told me their rainbow frog lawn ornament, Gary, was destroyed and the words, “YOU DON’T BELONG HERE” were painted on their garage. Jessie explained, through tears, that the damage to the frog was especially painful due to its significance to their queer identity. Understandably, Jessie felt unwelcome in their own neighborhood, as the graffiti intended to accomplish. They remain distressed even after the incident and throughout our sessions.

In sessions after the vandalism, we focused on what the events meant to Jessie from various angles. My largest concern was that Jessie now described feeling unsafe in their own home! Their sense of security was now lowest in the place where we all expect to be most protected. In another session, Jessie discussed seeing Henderson in the neighborhood and described an immediate sense of unease and dread. They recalled that the verbal hostility Jessie experienced felt alarmingly similar to the slurs directed at Jessie before the assault outside Heartbeat. The additional vandalism of their home and prior negative interactions with Henderson induced fear and insecurity in Jessie. This fear was so substantial that Jessie reported they would occasionally stay at a friend's house to avoid being in the neighborhood at night.

During one of our final sessions before the shooting, Jessie expressed frustration that they intellectually understood not every interaction with Logan would become violent, yet their body continued reacting as though danger was imminent whenever Logan appeared unexpectedly. Jessie described these reactions as automatic rather than deliberate, explaining that their heart would race and their attention would immediately shift toward identifying escape routes or potential threats. From a clinical perspective, those descriptions were consistent with the hypervigilance we had been addressing throughout treatment.

That said, as part of my responsibilities as a licensed clinical psychologist, I evaluate any safety concerns that arise during treatment. If a patient presents an imminent risk of serious harm to themselves or others, mandatory reporting is required under applicable ethical and legal standards. In my opinion, Jessie did not present a credible or imminent

threat of serious harm to themselves or others that would have required intervention under those obligations. Jessie was peaceful and I don't think they would have ever done something to intentionally harm another person. Similarly, they never described Henderson as a threat to their life in previous incidents. Rather, we discussed their antagonistic relationship as a new life concern and considered which therapeutic skills would be effective in response.

Accordingly, we focused on how trauma can affect the way they experienced real conflict. When Jessie did mention Henderson, they were typically resentful of feeling afraid even at home. They were frustrated that fears of violence extended to that space now. This happened during a time when they felt they were making progress through therapy. They acknowledged that making progress is not linear but were nonetheless convinced that Henderson was individually responsible for their regression.

Importantly, Jessie seemed to appropriately understand the difference between a valid concern and being controlled by their involuntary trauma response. In fact, Jessie was making undeniable strides in not only recognizing these fear responses but also working through those moments. They utilized mindfulness techniques to be present, grounded, and intentional to better align their thoughts and actions with their long-term goals. Jessie practiced the skills we discussed and reflected on each skill's effectiveness. They were demonstrably engaged in treatment — even offering their own theories as to what worked and why.

As a licensed clinical psychologist, I am qualified to assess functioning and how experience impacts thoughts and behavior. I am not in a position to judge whether an individual acted within the law. And in this case, even though I do not know the complete law around self-defense, I believe Jessie's mental health would cause an emotional response rooted in trauma. Jessie has been a peaceful person. In my professional opinion, all incidents with Henderson occurred against the background of Jessie's previous trauma. The vandalism attributed to Henderson, the overall conflict with them, and Jessie's deteriorating sense of security are not unrelated to the attack over a year before. The experiences are connected through their psychological impact. My professional conclusion is that the fear Jessie described is a typical emotional response among similar victims and Jessie acted as someone with trauma would, in self-defense.

I have carefully reviewed this statement. It is true and accurate, and it includes everything I know that could be relevant to the events I discussed. I understand that I can and must update this statement if anything new occurs to me before the trial.

By: *Madden Jones*

Madden Jones

EXHIBIT 1



Notice of Briarwood Glen HOA Covenant Violation

December 11, 2024

Dear Briarwood Glen Homeowner,

It is a privilege to reside in a beautiful neighborhood like Briarwood Glen, and we all share a responsibility to ensure that our community continues to be maintained to the high standards we have come to expect.

In the spirit of that goal, we regret to inform you that the Association has received a complaint regarding the frog lawn ornament currently displayed in your yard. Other members of our community have expressed concern that the ornament is not consistent with the standards of appearance and decorum to which we hold the properties within Briarwood Glen.

We recognize that homeowners take pride in their homes and yards and that individual touches contribute to the character of our community. At the same time, the appearance of individual properties contributes to the overall aesthetic of Briarwood Glen. The Association therefore expects all homeowners to exercise appropriate judgment with respect to exterior decorations and other items visible from neighboring properties and common areas.

Accordingly, this letter serves as a formal notice of violation concerning the lawn ornament. The Association requests that the ornament be removed from the property within **7 days** of the date of this notice. If you believe this notice has been issued in error or would like to provide additional information for the Association's consideration, you are welcome to discuss the matter further at our next scheduled HOA meeting in January.

We appreciate your prompt attention to this matter and your continued cooperation in maintaining the appearance and standards of the Briarwood Glen community.

Sincerely,

Briarwood Glen Homeowners Association

EXHIBIT 2

REESE TODD

Crime Scene Replication & Reconstruction Expert

Denver, Colorado | 720-999-9876 I reese@toddforensics.com

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Crime scene replication expert with ten years of hands-on experience reconstructing crime scenes for investigative, judicial, and training purposes. Combines strong analytical abilities with academic foundations in physics and criminology to analyze and recreate crime scenes. Skilled in modeling trajectories, environmental factors, spatial dynamics, and incident timelines.

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

- Crime Scene Reconstruction & Replication
- Physical Evidence Analysis
- Trajectory Analysis
- Spatial Dynamics
- Crime Scene Documentation
- Forensic Scene Modeling
- Evidence Collection and Preservation
- Expert Witness Testimony

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Todd Forensics, LLC — Founder & Co-Owner
Denver, CO | 2022–Present

- Provide forensic analysis and crime scene reconstruction services to state prosecutors, criminal defense attorneys, and law enforcement agencies.
- Reconstruct crime scenes for active criminal investigations and for prosecutorial review using physical evidence, photographs, measurements, and other available forensic documentation.
- Apply principles of physics to analyze trajectories, force, impact, and spatial relationships.
- Analyze environmental and physical conditions to develop evidence-based reconstructions of events.
- Collaborate with forensic technicians, investigators, attorneys, and other experts to ensure scientific accuracy in scene replication.
- Prepare written reports, visual models, and other materials to communicate forensic findings.

- Provide expert testimony regarding crime scene analysis and reconstruction.

Denver Police Department, Crime Scene Investigations Unit — Crime Scene Investigator
Denver, CO | 2016–2022

- Investigated and documented crime scenes, including the identification, collection, preservation, and documentation of physical evidence.
- Collaborated with a team of crime scene investigators and laboratory technicians to process evidence, from collecting in the field to documenting, preserving and analyzing it.
- Testified in court regarding crime scene evidence and forensic analysis.

EDUCATION

University of Northern Colorado — Greeley, CO
M.A., Criminology, 2016
University of California, Davis — Davis, CA
B.S., Physics, 2014

- Forensics Division Internship, Davis Police Department, 2013–2014

CERTIFICATIONS

Certified Crime Scene Investigator (CCSA), International Association for Identification
Certified Bloodstain Pattern Analyst (CBPA), International Association for Identification

EXHIBIT 3

CAMERON DAVIS, M.S.

Forensic Firearms & Ballistics Examiner

Davis Forensic Consulting, LLC • Denver, Colorado • (303) 555-5555 • cdavis@davisforensic.org

EDUCATION

M.S., Forensic Science — Front Range University, Denver, CO 2007
Thesis: Gunshot Residue Deposition Patterns as Indicators of Grip Stability
B.S., Chemistry — Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 2005

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Davis Forensic Consulting, LLC, Denver, CO 2019-Present
Principal & Senior Examiner

- Independent examination of firearms, fired evidence, bullet trajectories, and gunshot residue for litigants in criminal and civil matters.
- Reviewed more than 300 cases and qualified and testified as an expert approximately 45 times in Colorado courts.
- Provide expert testimony regarding firearms identification, ballistics, trajectory analysis, and gunshot residue interpretation.

Colorado Bureau of Investigation 2016-2019
Firearms & Toolmark Examiner Technical Lead

- Examined more than 2,000 firearms and associated fired evidence, including bullets and cartridge cases.
- Conducted trajectory reconstructions, distance-determination testing, and firearm function testing.
- Supervised three examiners as technical lead
- Authored the section's distance-determination protocol.
- Provided technical oversight and reviewed examination work within the firearms section.

Colorado Bureau of Investigation 2007-2016
Firearms & Toolmark Examiner

- Examined more than 2,000 firearms and associated fired evidence.
- Conducted trajectory reconstructions, distance-determination testing, and function testing.
- Supervised three examiners as technical lead
- Authored the section's distance-determination protocol.

CERTIFICATIONS & PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

Certified in Crime Scene Reconstruction – Ballistic Pathway Reconstruction, International Association for Identification (IAI)
Certified Member, Association of Firearm and Tool Mark Examiners (AFTE) 2010-Present
Annual proficiency testing, Collaborative Testing Services (firearms; GSR) 2008-Present
Member, American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Criminalistics Section 2012-Present

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS & PRESENTATIONS

"Interpreting Asymmetric Gunshot Residue Deposits on the Hands of Shooters," AFTE Journal 2018
"Trajectory Reconstruction in Confined Residential Spaces," Rocky Mountain Forensics Conf. 2021
"Trigger-Pull Weight and Unintentional Discharge Claims," CO Criminal Defense Bar CLE 2023

EXPERT TESTIMONY (SELECTED, LAST FIVE YEARS)

Qualified as an expert in firearms identification, ballistics, trajectory analysis, and gunshot residue interpretation in the District Courts of Denver, Arapahoe, Jefferson, El Paso, and Larimer Counties. Complete testimony list (45 matters) available on request. One proffered opinion (bullet ricochet reconstruction) limited in scope by the court in People v. Marsh (2022).

COMPENSATION

$300 per hour for review and analysis.
$2,000 per day for deposition or trial testimony.

EXHIBIT 4

OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINER
AUTOPSY REPORT

CASE NUMBER: 26-0313

DECEDENT:	DATE OF DEATH:	DATE OF EXAMINATION:	EXAMINER:
Logan Henderson	3/13/2026	3/14/2026	Dr. Ashley Staab, M.D.

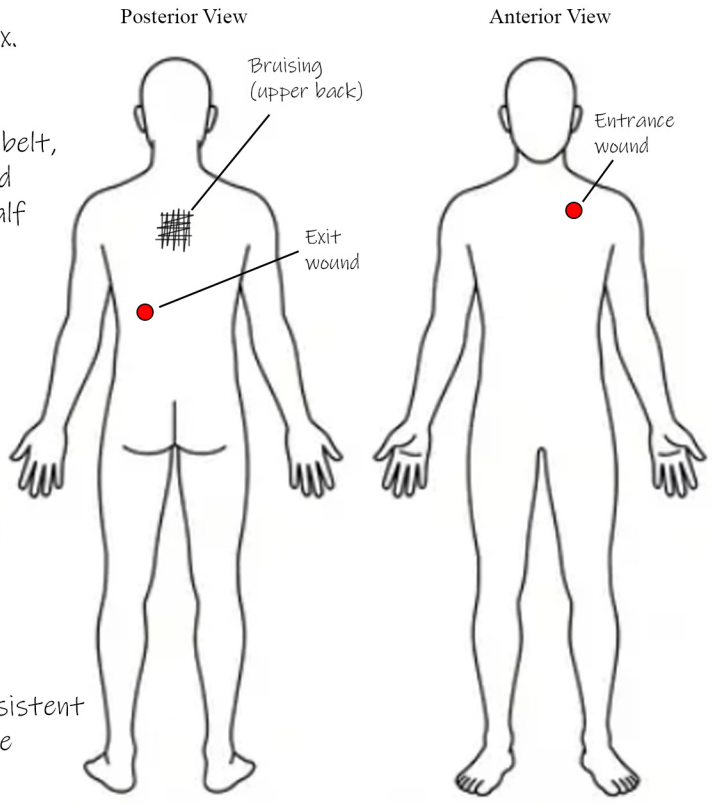
I. EXTERNAL EXAMINATION

Body is that of a white individual, appx. 28-32 years old, 5'6", medium build.

Clothing: t-shirt (bloodstained), jeans, belt, socks, no shoes. Shirt reveals a lopsided oval pattern of nitrate residue; top half tightly bunched, bottom half widely fanned out.

Rigor mortis: present
Livor mortis: posterior

Notable findings:
- Single gunshot wound to upper left chest (appx. 3" below sternal notch)
- Exit wound on lower back (appx. 14" below base of neck)
- Bruising to upper back (high, below shoulder line)
- Chipping to teeth (upper front), consistent
- with perimortem reflexive jaw closure
- during a fall
- Lacerations to hands



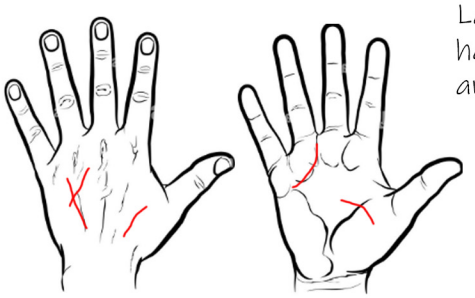
DESCRIPTION OF WOUNDS

Entrance wound:
- Location: upper left chest, appx. 3" below sternal notch.
- Shape: round, with abrasion collar.
- Size: not measured.

Exit Wound:
- Location: upper back, appx. 14" below base of neck.
- Shape: irregular
- Size: not measured

Other Findings:
- Bruising: shallow, narrow bruising to upper back, just below shoulder line.
- Teeth: chipping of upper front teeth.
- Hands: lacerations present

DETAIL: HAND INJURIES



Lacerations to both hands. (Specific size and depth not measured.)

Cuts found on the palm of the right hand and on top of left hand.

II. INTERNAL EXAMINATION AND WOUND TRACK

The gunshot wound passes through the decedent's body from the anterior chest toward the posterior back.

The exit wound is located lower than the entrance wound (appx. 11 inches).

No localized rib fracturing, chipping, or shaving is documented in the examination findings, ruling out internal deflection.

III. CAUSE AND MANNER OF DEATH

Cause of death: gunshot wound to the chest.
Manner of death: homicide

(For purposes of death certification, "homicide" describes a death caused by another person's act. It does not determine whether the act was criminal or legally justified.)

IV. CERTIFICATION

Findings are based on the postmortem examination of Logan Henderson.

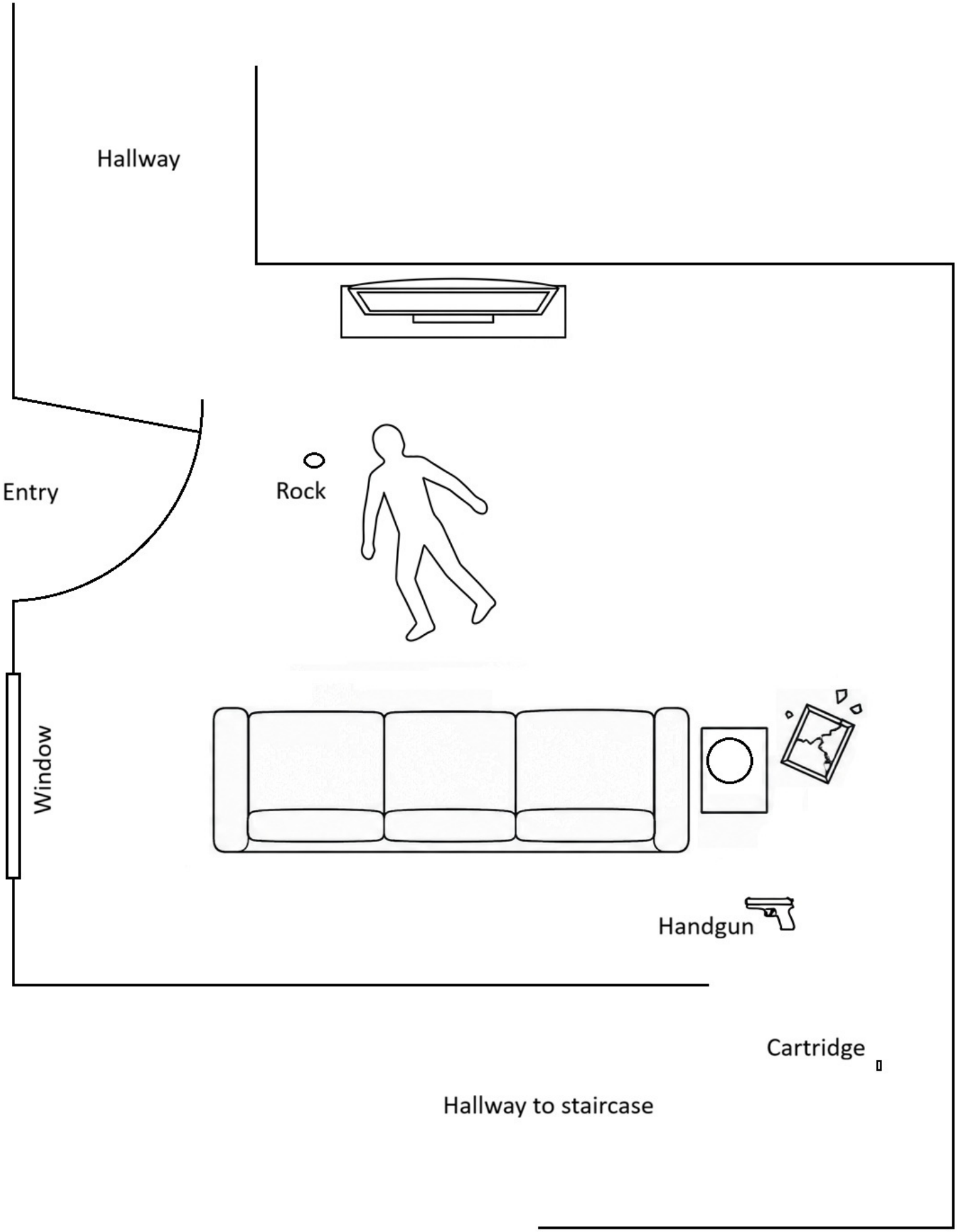
Ashley Staab
Medical Examiner Signature

3/14/2026
Date

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

No further data recorded.

EXHIBIT 5


Hallway
Entry
Rock
Window
Handgun
Cartridge
Hallway to staircase

Torso model of Logan Henderson (deceased)

Prepared for Jessie Woods, client no. 67
By: Cameron Davis, Davis Forensic Consulting, LLC

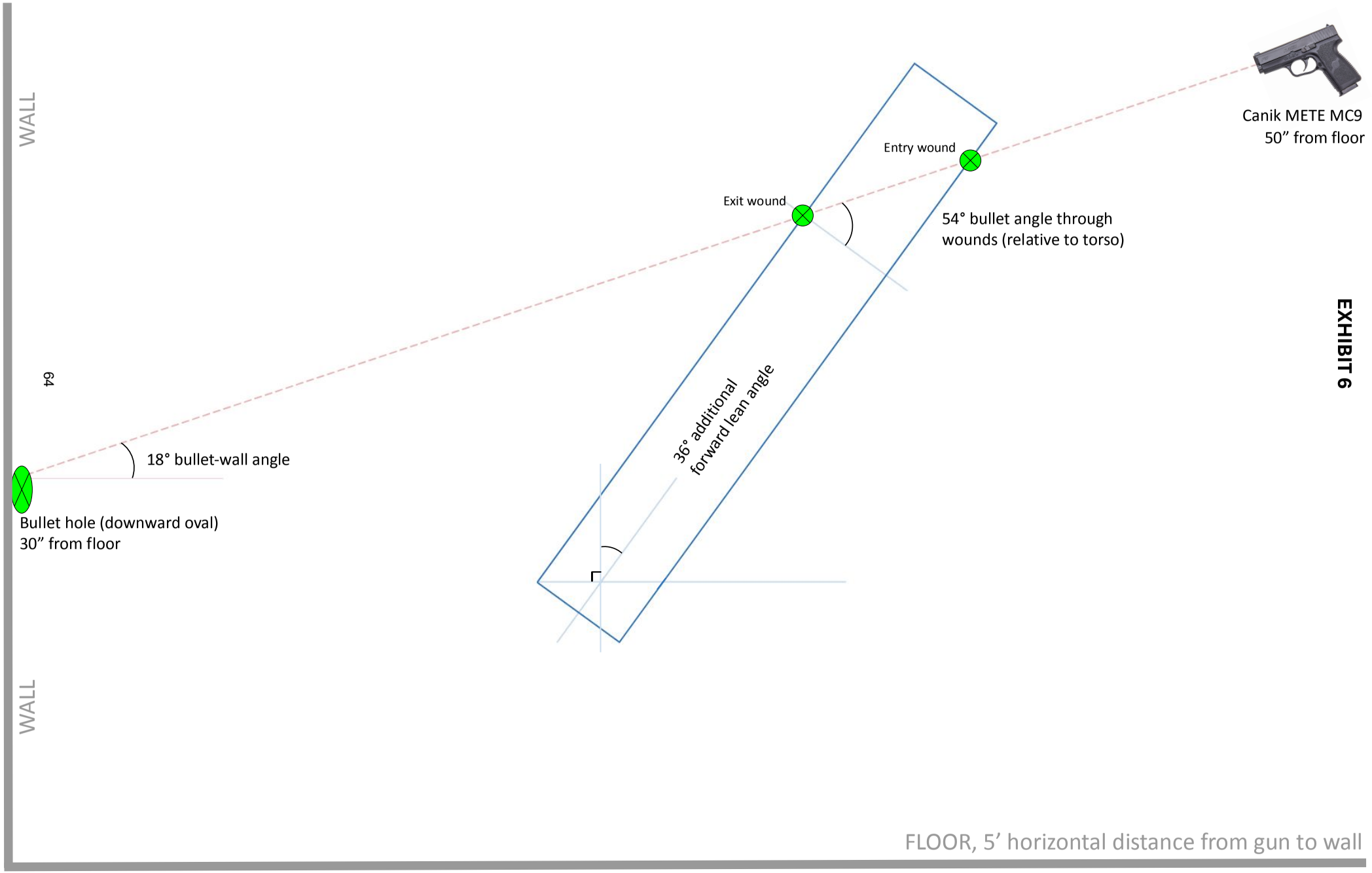


EXHIBIT 7

EVIDENCE COLLECTED FROM SCENE

Evidence Type: Firearm, Ammunition, Spent .9mm Casing

Date of Offense: March 13, 2026

WEAPON SPECIFICATIONS

Caliber: 9mm

Action Type: Semi-Auto

Trigger Pull: 9.5 lbs.

Safety: Trigger Safety Lever, Firing Pin Block

Overall Length: 6.1”

Barrel Length: 3.19”

Height: 4.52”

Width: 1.12”

Weight : 21.27 oz (1.33 lbs.)

WEAPON IMAGES




CANIK
METE MC9
CENTURY ARMS INC GEORGIA, VT




CANiK
METE MC9
CENTURY ARMS INC GEORGIA, VT


9x19




CANIK
METE MC9
CENTURY ARMS INC GEORGIA, VT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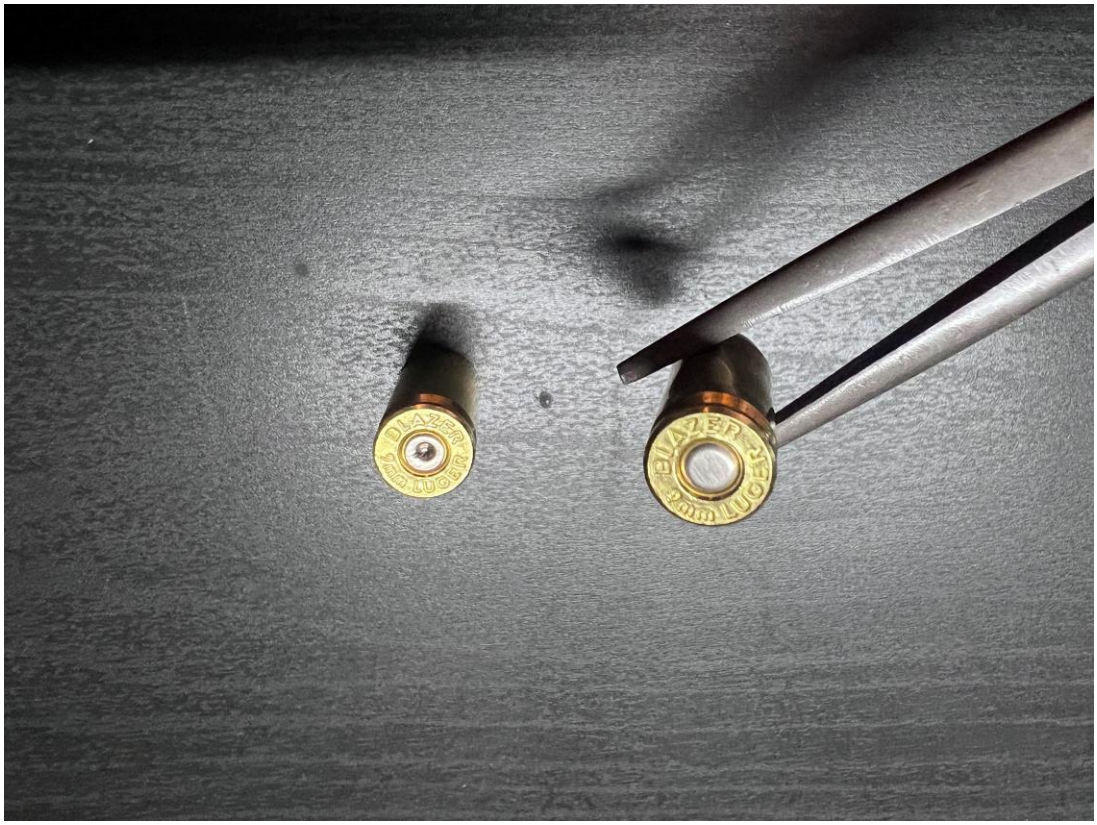
BLAZER
9mm LUGER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9mm LUGER
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9mm LUGER


CANIK

Davis Forensic Consulting
Forensic Services — Trace Evidence Section

REPORT OF LABORATORY EXAMINATION

CBI Case Number: 2026-AS-0313
Agency Case Number: SO-26-114
Suspect: Jessie Woods
Victim: Logan Henderson

ITEMS RECEIVED

The following evidence items were received from the Arapahoe County Sheriff's Office via secure courier on March 14, 2026:

- Item #1: One (1) white cotton t-shirt bearing apparent bloodstains, recovered from the deceased.
- Item #2: One (1) automated Gunshot Residue (GSR) collection kit containing scanning electron microscope (SEM) stubs, labeled as sampled from the right hand of Logan Henderson.
- Item #3: One (1) automated GSR collection kit containing SEM stubs, labeled as sampled from the left hand of Logan Henderson.

EXAMINATION AND PROCEDURES

Item #1 (Shirt Fabric Chemical Analysis):

- The area surrounding the physical defect in the upper left chest region of Item #1 was examined microscopically and processed to determine the presence and distribution of particulate nitrite deposits.

Items #2 and #3 (Hand Swab Elemental Analysis):

- The collection stubs from the right hand (Item #2) and left hand (Item #3) were processed to identify inorganic primer components.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION

Item #1 (Distance and Pattern Determination):

- Microscopic examination of the entry defect on the upper left thorax revealed a localized concentration of vaporized lead soot. Subsequent chemical processing developed a distinct, asymmetric dispersion of nitrite particles.
- The spatial geometry of the deposit is characterized by a high particle density concentrated immediately superior to the entry defect, with a wide, fanned-out, and highly dispersed pattern of particulates expanding inferiorly across the lower margin of the defect.

Items #2 and #3 (Primer Residue Analysis):

- Test screening and subsequent manual verification of the sample stubs yielded the following results:
    - **Item #2 (Right Hand):** No particles possessing the characteristic tri-component elemental composition of lead, barium, and antimony (Pb-Ba-Sb) were identified. Trace elemental lead was noted, failing to meet established laboratory diagnostic thresholds for proximity.
    - **Item #3 (Left Hand):** Negative. No characteristic tri-component particles were identified.

INTERPRETATIVE CONCLUSIONS

1. The presence of nitrites and localized soot surrounding the entry defect on Item #1 indicates a discharge path within close geographic proximity. The asymmetric dispersion (dense concentration superiorly, wide fanning inferiorly) indicates that the firearm muzzle axis was positioned non-perpendicularly to the vertical plane of the garment at the exact moment of discharge.
2. The absence of characteristic tri-component primer residue particles on Items #2 and #3 indicates that the hands of the deceased were not near the discharging firearm muzzle, did not handle a recently discharged weapon, or that any deposited residue was removed prior to sampling.

Analyst Signature:

Cameron Davis

Cameron Davis
Forensic Scientist / Trace Evidence Analyst
Davis Forensics Consulting, LLC

STATE OF COLORADO

LICENSE TO PRACTICE PSYCHOLOGY

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

Madden Jones

has fulfilled all the requirements prescribed by law and is hereby licensed in the

PRACTICE OF PSYCHOLOGY

as a treating psychologist in the State of Colorado.

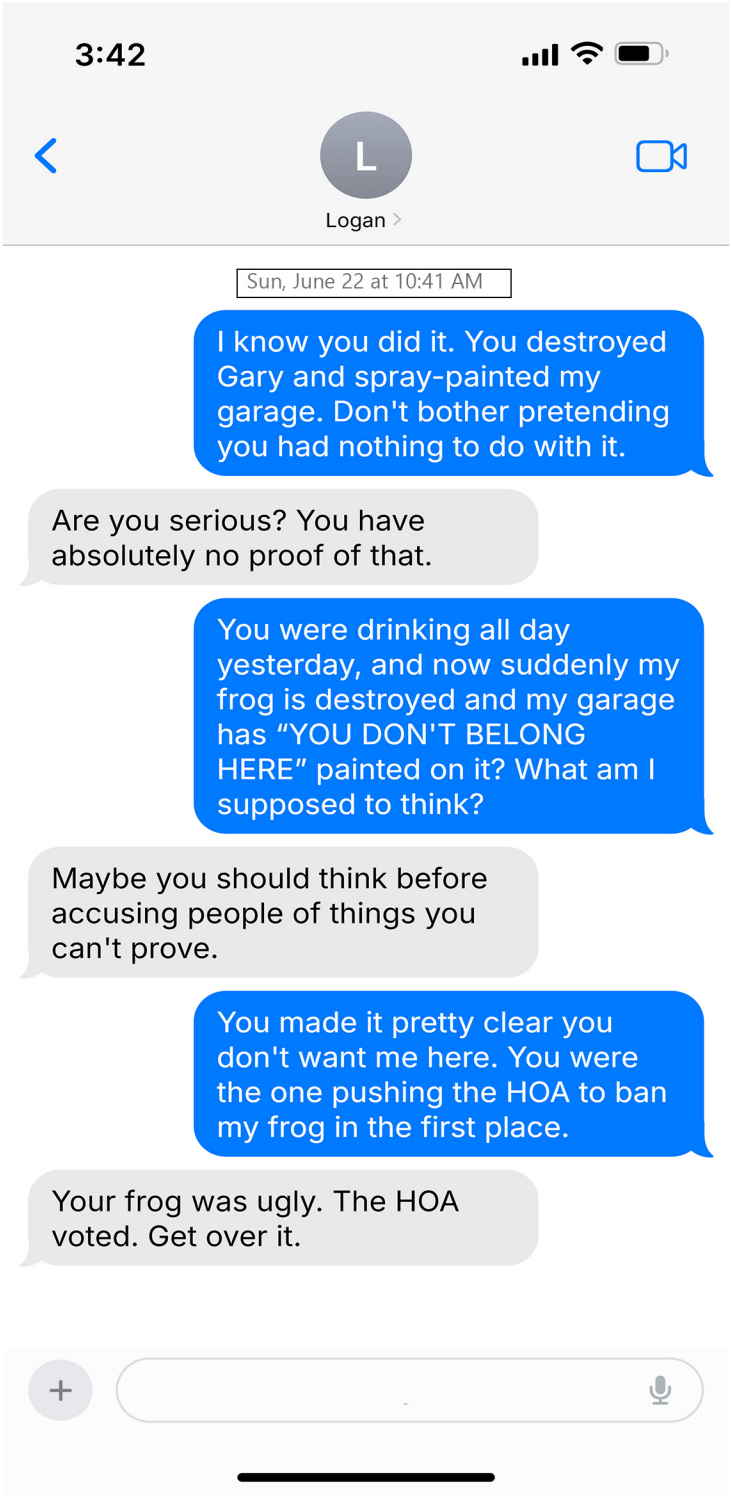
Annalisse Murphy
State Board of Examiners Chair

John Rachham
Program Director, DORA

License No.: **PSY.0086843**
Date of Issuance: **September 16, 1993**
Designation: **TREATING PSYCHOLOGIST**

EXHIBIT 9

EXHIBIT 10


3:42
L
Logan
Sun, June 22 at 10:41 AM
I know you did it. You destroyed Gary and spray-painted my garage. Don't bother pretending you had nothing to do with it.
Are you serious? You have absolutely no proof of that.
You were drinking all day yesterday, and now suddenly my frog is destroyed and my garage has "YOU DON'T BELONG HERE" painted on it? What am I supposed to think?
Maybe you should think before accusing people of things you can't prove.
You made it pretty clear you don't want me here. You were the one pushing the HOA to ban my frog in the first place.
Your frog was ugly. The HOA voted. Get over it.


3:42
L
Logan
Sun, June 22 at 11:27 AM
It's not about the frog! You and the neighbors have gone out of your way to make me feel unwelcome since I moved in.
Nobody owes you anything. Stop acting like everyone is out to get you.
I don't believe you. Stay away from me and my property.

EXHIBIT 11



Fri, Mar 13 at 1:31 PM

Hi Dakota! This is totally my bad, but I seem to have opened some of y'all's mail by accident. It seems a little sensitive, but I swear I immediately put it down as soon as I realized it wasn't for me!

Was wondering if you or Logan could swing by and grab it? :)

Thanks for letting us know. I can come by tomorrow to get it.

Ok, sounds good. I am home all day tomorrow.

Fri, Mar 13 at 4:55 PM

Hi, sorry for the quick change in plans, but Logan is going to come over in a minute or two to grab the mail.