that came into play.

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This case was very difficult to litigate. main witness that I had, Mr. Dunckley -- if we went to trial, I probably would have subpoenaed her. Unfortunately, she had been moved to Ohio prior to any trial by Mr. Dunckley. And he adamantly refused to put his wife on the stand who he claimed would have been someone that could have helped him in regards to being an alibi since he claimed that he was on the phone with her during the incident with Jessica in the apartment.

And that was very -- I mean, that is a truth. I could not get access to his wife. He did not want me to talk to her. The first time I actually talked to her was I think in an e-mail after sentencing.

- Did the e-mail discuss this alibi at all? 0
- No. Α
- Okay. Well, let's rewind just a little bit. When was the plea negotiation given to

Mr. Dunckley, the first instance?

Well, I'm not sure if he got -- it's probably true that he didn't get the actual document in regards, but this was a long, drawn-out period in which we were discussing the plea because we had to set up Dr. Ing, and that was set up in February. So he knew that he was --

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needed to set up -- and he was getting letters from me talking about how Mr. Ing would accept him as a client to do these type of things.

So you know, this deal did not come like March 3rd and he was entering it on March 6th. There was a significant amount of time that he had with regards to that. And we talked to about it in that regard.

I don't know if I gave it to him that morning. If you look at the guilty plea memorandum, is it signed March 6th?

MR. HATLESTAD: The record will reflect it was signed on the 6th, Your Honor.

THE WITNESS: So that makes a lot of sense in regards to a guilty plea. A lot of times you don't get them until a day or two before the actual sentencing, so we go over it. But we have already -- I've already gone over all his constitutional rights before, before I even acknowledge to the district attorney that he's going to accept the deal.

BY MR. HATLESTAD:

Well, let me be a little more specific. 0

Mr. Dunckley signs the guilty plea memorandum on the 6th. Are you saying that he went over the guilty plea memorandum as a document in itself?

Α Oh, absolutely.

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That day?

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We went over it and I sat down -- I just have this distinct image, now that I've been here, of Mr. Dunckley and I sitting outside on that wooden bench while he read it, and I asked him if he had any questions and specifically made sure that he knew that he waived all of those rights, that he was going to have to accept it and that he was going to have to admit to those charges.

Now, Mr. Dunckley has said -- I want to come back to this plea in a minute.

Mr. Dunckley has said that you essentially told him how to answer some questions in his plea canvass. that true?

Well, he said that I told him to say yes to everything. That's obviously not true. But in order to enter a guilty plea, you have to admit guilt to those charges. And so when I advised him, I said, "You need to tell the Court that you admit your guilt to these charges."

He certainly was free to say: No, I'm not going to admit guilt to these charges. That would have charged the Court to not accept the guilty plea. So I don't think that --

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- Well, let's put a fine point on it. You're not telling him, are you, to admit to an offense he didn't commit, are you?
 - No. Α
- Well, be real clear about that because that's going to be an issue now.
- But you never -- you never -- you never Α tell the client to admit to something that he did not do. But you're entering into a guilty plea, so he's looked at his case and we talked about what these elements are and what the guilty plea provides in regards to what he may be sentenced to, and he has to freely admit to those charges. If he does not admit to those charges, then he goes to trial.
- Well, no. Well, here's the implication. The implication is you're telling him that: The judge will not accept your plea if you don't admit the elements.

And the implication is: I wouldn't do it if you hadn't told me to do that. That's what he's testified to in court today: I didn't want to admit to these things and I wouldn't have done it if you hadn't told me to do it.

- That's just not true. Α
- Well, what happened then?

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deal because I thought that he was not going to get probation. And all I told him was if these are what you want to admit to, then you will be admitting to the guilt. But I never told him that if he was not guilty or

Well, I specifically told him not to take this

if the allegations were not true, that he should say yes, those are true.

Let me come back to the negotiation real quickly.

Everything that's contained in this guilty plea memorandum you had gone over with Mr. Dunckley long before the document's presented to him; is that correct?

Α That's correct. Before he took the deal, I always go over the constitutional rights that the individual has and will be waiving.

I also go over the rules in regards to what his sentencing could be and that the judge does not have to agree with any sentencing standards agreed to by the Court (sic).

This case was a little bit different because we had the lewdness charges and we also had -- at the time, before the plea, he was charged with sexual assault of And so we went over what it would be in regards to making a plea of an attempted sexual assault.

And so we went forward, and those are all the --

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I'm sure there were other issues that were discussed.

Now, as far as the negotiation itself is 0 concerned, you have indicated, I think, if I understand you correctly, that the negotiation process was ongoing long before the entry of the plea; is that right?

Well, it was ongoing at least -- I think the letters that I have are in the 20s of the February that we started discussing what he needed to do in order to satisfy that plea, so the plea would have started sometime in mid February.

- So you're talking to Viloria and you're talking to your client about a deal in this case sometime in February.
 - That's correct. Α
 - Several weeks before the plea, right?
 - Ά That's correct.
- And had the negotiation always been what ultimately boiled down to the deal, or had there been other types of negotiations?
- I think Ms. Viloria had given me some other options. I think that if he would have pled to a sexual assault, I think that may have been the first offer. I don't recall.

Ms. Viloria is an attorney that I have always

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found that will always try to negotiate a resolution, especially in sex cases. And she gives an offer and you can either accept it or go to trial with her.

And when she gave me her offer, we were going to And so that's how I felt, that we were going to go trial. forward. And then the offer came down as we -- I believe we had continued this trial before, one time before that we were ready to go and did not confirm it for some I don't recall. And now, butting up on the new trial date, and that's when the offer came.

- And then you discussed it with Mr. Dunckley, and 0 he agrees to it because probation is on the table and his view is he's going to get probation in his estimation.
 - That's correct.
 - Despite what you said.
- He rejected my recommendation that he not take this deal.
- Now, aside from talking to Mr. Dunckley, and aside from getting discovery from the State, including the DNA result which you went over with your client, even though you didn't have the hard copy, and aside from getting the documents that he gave you, did you do any other kind of investigation of this case, or was reviewing and studying that material the sum and substance of what

you did?

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Sure. In regards to the Ashley case, I was very concerned in regards to her testimony, and I firmly believed that that would be a case that we could win. win, but we could receive an acquittal because there were a lot of misstatements in her characterizing.

And prior to the preliminary hearing, I investigated the Atlantis Casino. As you know, the Atlantis Casino has gone over some remodeling, and the Atlantis used to be a small hotel. And right around that time of the allegations, that's when I thought that the towers, the big long towers had not been put in.

And the allegation was that he had --Mr. Dunckley had fingered her on her private parts while she was either going up the elevator or coming down an elevator. So I went and I investigated that and unfortunately found that those towers were built prior to one of the allegations.

We reviewed all the transcripts. In regards to the Jessica, there was -- after we reviewed the transcripts, in looking at Mr. Dunckley's statements, there were some concerns in regards to her testimony on how this all occurred because if you recall from Mr. Dunckley's testimony -- and I can't remember if it was

the first time when Detective Broome came over to his house, and I think that was the first time that Mr. Dunckley admitted to some kind of sexual contact, or if it was the second time that he went down and was interviewed in regards to it.

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But there was a lot of conflicting statements because Mr. Dunckley was claiming that he had at first walked into and was trying to help her into the room and And so he tried to get her up, and she was she fell. nonresponsive, so he rubbed her chest. And at that time she awakened and was so happy that she unzipped his pants and gave him oral sex.

That of course then changed because, as I recall, Detective Broome said, well -- and what I figured was a normal police tactic, which they always do, is: Well, why is there DNA on your penis? The second time was that Mr. Dunckley said: Well, what happened was, is she fell, she was choking on her throat, so I put my figure in and I swiped it through, saving her, and she woke up and was so happy that she performed oral sex on me.

And while they were standing out waiting for the cops and everything, he decided he was going to go to the So when he used his hand to hold his penis going to the bathroom, that's when the DNA would have

gotten onto his penis.

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And so those statements were really hard to get around. And obviously the DNA result was going to be -if it -- those -- even if it came back as negative, we were still going to have serious problems because of his previous statements in regards to: Well, the DNA would be on my penis because of the finger swap.

And so we reviewed all of those documents. Ι continually asked for other documents.

During the preliminary hearing, I tried -- I had Ms. Jessica give us a detailed description of her apartment, and that conflicted with kind of her testimony because her testimony was that she was already way in the back of the building and there was a door that was a problem.

And we were in the process of getting that information from Ms. Viloria to go in and get a diagram of the building, of the room that she had. That's what we would have -- she -- I can't remember the exact details, but she testified I think that she was in the back of her house where there was a living room. On the right side was -- or on the left side was a door to leave for the balcony, but I think maybe it was the right side or something of that nature. There were some discrepancies

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of that. I think Mr. Dunckley alluded to there was some discrepancies in her testimony as to the layout of the apartment.

Okay. Well, given the importance of these statements that Mr. Dunckley gave to Detective Broome, did you consider a motion to suppress?

I did consider a motion to suppress, but I didn't see that there was any -- that he did not voluntarily give them because the method in which he was freely giving statements the night -- when he was not in custody, and then the statements were given while he was at his own home, the first day he was at his home.

I think that that was becoming a big issue for Mr. Dunckley at the end because what was happening is that Ms. Viloria was then now claiming that she was going to bring in other charges on prior bad acts. At that time, we were reevaluating whether the suppression motion would have been available.

That's a mischaracterization because I don't think he was involved in any of my discussions of whether or not I was going to or not. So I just didn't feel that it was necessary in this case.

Well, did you -- you said you considered a motion Q to suppress but it wasn't necessary. Are you saying that

since there's two possible -- maybe more to suppress a statement, this statement that -- the key statement that Mr. Dunckley gave to Broome, the second statement, was it your view, after reviewing everything and conducting the investigation, sufficient depth and scope that Mr. Dunckley's statement was voluntarily under the Jackson-Deno standards? Did you think about that?

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I thought about whether it was voluntary, yes. And at the time that I -- in the beginning, when we were reviewing that, there was no mention from Mr. Dunckley that -- this is not the first time I heard about the booking sheet being on the desk, but the time that I heard about that was almost within a couple weeks of us entering into the plea.

That's why when I was talking about how we reevaluated that, that information was given to me by Mr. Dunckley later, later on in our review of what was going on.

So I had no idea that -- and I don't think that would have changed my decision anyway.

Well, if the statement is not involuntary, Okay. again, given the -- describe the scope and depth of your investigation to decide whether or not he was subjected to a custodial interrogation since the two inquiries are

1 | separate and apart.

A It's my recollection that -- well, the first statement that he gave, he was -- he actually waited in his car, and I think that --

Q Well, let's put a fine point on it. Mr. Dunckley has stated very clearly here that he did not feel free to leave at that second interview. There's no question the first one is coming in.

A Yeah.

Q That one is coming in. I don't even think

Mr. Story is going to contend it wouldn't. Maybe he will.

But the second one, Mr. Dunckley very clearly stated in this courtroom today under oath that he thought he was in custody. That's my word. He used different words.

A Right.

Q So what investigation did you do to alleviate the possibility that he was actually subject to a *Miranda* violation in this case and, therefore, that statement is out?

A Well, we reviewed those tapes because I believe that one was an audio, and I don't recall -- I really don't recall what Mr. Dunckley said in that specific testimony with Detective Broome at the sex crime unit, so

I can't really recall why I felt that there was no custodial charge. He was asked to go down there, from what I remember, and I think --

Q Hold on. He was voluntarily there. There's no question --

A I think he was entitled, if he wanted to leave at any time.

Q He's voluntarily there. Is he indicating to you -- and this is the point. This could be the case. This is the issue.

If this statement is out, his case is so much stronger. You got no DNA.

A He never --

Q Wait. You got no DNA. You got an incredible victim on one count, another victim whose story can't be backed up because there's no physical evidence, and then we have these damaging admissions he makes.

If they're subject to motion to suppress, your case is perceptibly better.

So my question to you, as a reasonably competent lawyer with some experience in these matters, is: Did you consider a *Miranda* violation in this case?

A It's my recollection that we did consider a Miranda violation in this case at two different periods of

1	time, and we concluded that the statements were made
2	voluntarily and there was
3	Q Not voluntary. Custodial.
4	A I was going to say: and that he was not under
5	any custodial arrest.
6	Q And that's based on your review of the tape and
7	talking to Ing, right?
8	A That is correct.
9	Q And he had not at this point said anything about
LO	the issue
L1	A That came in the second time that we were
L2	evaluating, but that became moot at the time that he said
L3	that he was going to accept the deal.
1.4	Q All right. Did you conduct any kind of
L5	investigation to authenticate the documents that
16	Mr. Dunckley eventually gave you?
17	A The documents were provided to the district
1.8	attorney's office. The key documents that we had in the
19	beginning was his culinary.
20	Q What is that?
21	A It's his culinary transcript.
22	Q Oh, the culinary school.
23	A Yeah, the culinary school.

Okay.

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And this was also -- those documents were provided to Ms. Viloria, which I think necessitated another -- because my discussions with her was: Look, you have nothing on Count I. My client wasn't here. Here is the proof.

And throughout the period of time, I kept on -- I told Mr. Dunckley that the document was not a certified copy and I was under the impression that he was going to get me a certified copy, but I didn't really need that to be a certified copy because when I was in discussions with Ms. Viloria, there was really going to be no objection to those documents coming in.

And Mr. Dunckley was very good because I told him, look, we have these documents, but then I distinctly remember him saying that he has other documents in regards to his defense. And so I told him to give them to me.

And again, I had to actually write him a letter many weeks later saying: Where are these documents?

And so we finally obtained I believe some tax records that would also have shown that he was not in the area during that period of time.

Well, had your investigation uncovered information to suggest that he could have been here prior to August 13th of 2000?

I think that there was -- I think that he 1 testified -- yeah. I think there was evidence that he was 2 here for a period of time, and I believe he just testified 3 today that he was here in 2000. And I don't recall what 4 day, but I believe it was early 2000 that he moved here, 5 like January of 2000. But I can't -- I don't recall. 6 But he testified -- I do recall him testifying 7 this morning that he had moved here in 2000, and he also talked about a Ford Taurus. I think that was bought in 9 July of 2000 or -- I can't remember the Taurus car. 10 Okav. 0 11 I mean, he probably has the DMV record in his 12 So that would be -- that may be able to refresh my 13 recollection. 14 And the Taurus is a crime scene for Ashley. 15 That's my -- well, there was the allegation in 16 regards to the Taurus sex, but there was also her making 17 statements that while she was ascending or descending into 18 the elevator that he had fondled her private parts. 19 MR. HATLESTAD: Okay, that's all. Thank you, 20 21 Mr. O'Mara. 111 22

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1	CROSS-EXAMINATION
2	BY MR. STORY:
3	Q Good morning.
4	A Good morning, Mr. Story. How are you this
5	morning?
6	Q I'm great. You?
7	A Good.
8	${\tt Q}$ If I understand the time of this correct, this
9	sexual assault charge occurred about the time there was
10	advertisement or common knowledge about Brianna Denison.
11	A That's correct.
12	Q Did that influence you in any way?
13	A Yes, it did.
14	Q Did you talk to Mr. Dunckley about the Brianna
15	Denison case?
16	A I don't think yes, I did, but I expanded on
17	the Brianna Denison case as well.
18	Q Why do you think Brianna Denison had any impact
19	whatsoever on Mr. Dunckley's case?
20	A It was really not about the Brianna Denison case.
21	As an attorney, I have to look the facts of this
22	case, and I have to look at what the judge normally does
23	in these type of cases. I have to look at what the
24	district attorney would allow us to do in regards to

I felt that the Brianna Denison case would be very hard because it was in the papers and I thought that if we went to trial, that would have some effect on our ability to receive an acquittal on the lewdness with a child case.

- Did you inform Mr. Dunckley of that?
- Yeah. We talked about the fact that when you look at jurors, you have to look at the community as a whole, and the fact that as we were going through this process, the Brianna Denison case may have some effect. But I didn't say that -- I said it would have an effect.
- Now, if I understood you correctly, you were part 0 of the Jack Alian group.
 - Α That's correct.

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- And how many cases did you have at this particular time? Do you recall?
 - Open or how many cases have I done? Α
 - 0 That you were actually working.
- Oh, probably three or four. The cases that I handled with Jack Alian's cases were -- at this time I was getting away -- or the Jack Alian group was being -- at this time the Jack Alian group was being discarded or

- Q How busy were you in your civil practice at this particular time?
- A I had one big case that was going on at that time, but I wasn't very busy. There was no time that I was working past 9:00 to 5:00 on any day.
- Q So there was nothing in your practice that prevented you from working with Mr. Dunckley.
- A Quite the contrary. I worked quite a lot on this case to try to figure out a method of resolving this case and getting it prepared for trial.
 - Q How were you paid on this case?
 - A I was paid on a flat fee.

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Q So it didn't matter whether you put in one hour or 1,000 hours, you were still paid the same; is that correct?

preliminary hearing?

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- Yes, I did. Α
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- Did you believe them?
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- Did I believe them?
- 4
- Yes.

gratification.

alcohol content?

sexual gratification.

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The girl -- the lewdness charge, I felt that we had a chance of acquittal.

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The Jessica girl, I felt that she was very good on the stand. I did find some things that I thought that

She claimed that she was forced into having

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we would go over. It was very unclear.

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sexual intercourse with Mr. Dunckley, but she was like

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20 feet away from him when she testified that he was in

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"Suck my dick." And that's what she believed, that she

the doorway when he -- excuse my language, but he said,

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would then walk forward and began to give him oral

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Is this the young woman with the high blood

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Yes, that's correct. Yeah. My understanding, it

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was past .2. And so I felt that that was going to be something we would be able to use in regards to her

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actually making the affirmative walk to actually give 22

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At the time you took this case, you had done

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MR. HATLESTAD: I'm going to object. That's not

Mr. Dunckley's behalf?

relevant.

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THE COURT: Sustained. 1

BY MR. STORY:

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You said you met with Mr. Dunckley numerous occasions. Do you recall how many times?

Mr. Dunckley, it was very hard to get ahold of Д him and have him come in. So I finally was able to get ahold of him to come in and actually watch the tapes because the tapes were not very good for him, and I needed him to watch them and give me information.

He also came in couple other times so that we could discuss various issues, but I had no idea -- I mean, this was a few years ago, so I don't recall what we actually discussed.

I just want to say that I discussed the plea deal with him. I want to say that I discussed the process with him right after the preliminary hearing where he was able to pick up the discovery.

- Did you approach Kelli Anne Viloria, or did she 0 approach you about a plea deal?
- She approached me about the plea deals, both of It was my understanding that we were going to them. trial. The only way -- the only way I would have approached a DA for a plea deal is if my client said: Get me probation. And I don't know if I -- I don't know if

Mr. Dunckley accepted this deal, was what I told him, that

Q Now, you said you conducted your own investigation, apparently referred to that; is that correct?

discussing with other attorneys this matter.

- A Well, when you have an investigator, you have to rely on them. If I need an investigator, I will get one because if I need someone to testify in regards to anything that I find or anything that investigator finds.
- Q Now, you testified that you went to the Atlantis; is that correct?
 - A That's correct.

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- Q Did you go to any other crime scene?
- A I did not go into the building, but I do recall

driving -- what had happened with Mr. Dunckley was, I was really concerned -- and I don't remember -- I don't remember all the nature of going, but I was concerned about the fact that there was an allegation that Mr. Dunckley was driving down the street and there was this young girl walking and that she said, "I don't want to get in the car," and that he followed her, and then there was a method of where he parked so he could see her stumbling up the stairs, doing things of that nature.

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And so I was concerned that whether or not the staircase may have been in the back or whether it was -the front door was in the front, and I don't -- I can't remember what it looks like anymore.

But I remember driving over to the apartment complex and looking at the outside area to make sure that the -- either the door to her -- may have been in the back or wouldn't have been seen. I just can't remember.

- Anything else you did to investigate this case? Q
- I reviewed all the information and if there was any -- and continued to ask the district attorney for additional documents.
- Now, you said that Mr. Dunckley provided you with what amounts to alibi evidence, that he wasn't here at that particular --

the community in regards to how he could handle himself on

probation. We then set up information in regards to Dr. Ing and I think Dr. Davis. There was another doctor in his evaluation.

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After that particular point when we received the forms back, the actual information in regards to the reports, I then wrote him a letter saying: Here are some concerns. I need to talk to you about this. Please contact me.

And I don't recall him ever contacting me in regards to the psychosexual reports.

Now, once he pleaded guilty and you talked to him about withdrawal of the pleas, did you have an assessment as to whether or not the judge would allow you to withdraw his pleas?

I felt the judge would not allow him to. What I felt is that he would -- my thought was: Let's try to get a continuance and get a better evaluation, or he could file a motion to withdraw. I felt that if he filed his motion to withdraw, we would have to go back to the crimes that were alleged, which were four crimes. One was a sexual assault that was -- had a little bit more umph to it; and second, I thought that if he tried to withdraw because his real argument was that -- Parole and Probation was recommending prison, and I thought that that was going

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to be a ground that if he made that argument would cause a little bit more concerns to the Court over him not taking responsibility for his actions.

- Now, at some point you received from the DA's office the DNA report; is that correct?
 - That's correct.
- And what did that DNA report do for Mr. Dunckley's case in your opinion?
- Well, it showed that there was no DNA. It was Α inconclusive, is what I thought, is what I recall.
- Did you provide Mr. Dunckley a copy of that DNA report prior to him entering the plea?
 - I have no idea. Α
- Did you talk to him about it prior to entering 0 plea?
- Absolutely. And I phrase that -- I'm not sure if I phrased it as there was no DNA, but we discussed, because we had not gotten it yet, throughout the period of time what ramifications that would actually have on his case if it did come back as not conclusive.

And while it would have been very helpful to us in trial, it still was not going to be the smoking gun that was going to let him off because we had all these other statements and we had her testimony as well.

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There was some damaging things in that regard, and I discussed it with him. And I said even if it comes back negative, these are our problems that we're going to have in trial. And he still wanted to take this case to trial -- I mean, still wanted to take the deal.

- Did you ever consider whether or not you should have either of the victims -- any of the victims psychologically examined?
- I don't believe I would have been able to on the -- yes, I did evaluate whether or not evaluation -- a psychological evaluation would have been available.
 - Did you do that?
 - We did not ask for that, no.
 - Why not? 0
- I don't recall. I don't think that I would have Α been able to in regards to the adult child -- or the adult, and I'm not sure if I would have been able to meet the standards, the Abbott standards of the psychological evaluation for the child. So it was never done.
- Have you ever seen a written report of the allegations for Ashley?
- I have no idea. Is there a report in the discovery?
 - Apparently not. 0

1	MR. STORY: Thank you. No further questions.
2	MR. HATLESTAD: No, thank you, Your Honor.
3	THE COURT: May this witness be excused?
4	MR. HATLESTAD: Yes, Your Honor.
5	MR. STORY: Yes, Your Honor.
6	THE COURT: You may step down.
7	THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.
8	THE COURT: Mr. Hatlestad, is there any
9	MR. HATLESTAD: Nothing further, thank you.
10	THE COURT: Mr. Story?
11	MR. STORY: No further evidence, no, Your Honor.
12	THE COURT: Okay. We have three minutes for
13	argument. I don't know if you can get done in 15 minutes.
14	MR. STORY: Mr. Dunckley informed me that he
15	really needs to use the restroom.
16	THE COURT: Okay. Well, I have another criminal
17	hearing with an in-custody at 1:00 o'clock. It could go
18	on from 1:00 to 2:00, and then we'll be back on the record
19	at 2:00 in this case.
20	MR. STORY: Thank you, Your Honor.
21	THE COURT: Okay. Court's in recess.
22	(The noon recess was taken at 11:43 a.m.)
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RENO, NEVADA, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 2011, 2:06 P.M.

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THE COURT: Thank you. Please be seated.

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Counsel?

MR. STORY: Thank you, Your Honor. I'll be very First, we'd like to thank you for taking the time and being very attentive to our arguments.

As I suspect you're probably already aware, the real argument here is the one you heard from Mr. Dunckley. It appears to have a great deal of traction, and I'm not going to repeat it. He was very articulate. One of the best oral arguments I've ever heard, and it was from a nonlawyer.

I would encourage the Court to really look at what he had to say. He appears to be correct. And if he is correct, it would be injustice not to allow him to withdraw that plea.

The other claims, it's sort of part of this petition because we have raised this as part of the habeas petition, but since Mr. Dunckley represented himself, I was instructed not to get involved in that part of it. it goes up on appeal, it's my intention to take it because I think it is a meritorious argument.

The other grounds are ineffective assistance of counsel. You heard from Mr. Dunckley that he would not have entered into this plea had he had all of the information prior to entering the plea that he had after he was in prison.

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Mr. O'Mara refuted some of that but also agreed to some of that. He hadn't provided the DNA evidence. He said he talked about it. Mr. Dunckley denied that, but he didn't have a copy of the DNA evidence.

Mr. Dunckley said, I think fairly accurately, that he was not a sophisticated litigant at the time that he entered the plea. He relied on his attorney. attorney, under the case of Warner vs. State, 102 Nev. 635, is absolutely obligated to do an investigation as when you're involving with a lewdness with a minor under the age of 14. And that's exactly this case.

Now, Mr. O'Mara said that he had gone to these places and looked around. That's not in the -- this is a very serious charge, as you're aware of. You sentenced him to ten to life.

He should have been entitled and his attorney should have gotten a real live investigator that knew exactly what he was doing, went out and interviewed every one of the witnesses, looked at every one of the crime

scenes himself.

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Mr. O'Mara is an attorney. He's not an investigator. For that reason alone, Mr. Dunckley was denied his 6th Amendment right to an effective attorney. The Supreme Court has said if you don't conduct an investigation in a lewdness with minor case, it denies your client his rights under the system to an effective attorney. That's exactly what happened in this case.

Mr. O'Mara was deficient in a couple of other respects. I think he used the Brianna Denison case to scare Mr. Dunckley, and apparently it worked. That's not a reason not to go to trial.

We in the judicial system are well aware that juries are pretty capable of separating stuff they hear outside the jury box and stuff they hear inside the jury Just because an attractive young woman was raped and box. murdered and it made headline news for a long period of time is not a reason to take a meritorious case to trial.

This case, one of the victims had a .226 BA. Mr. Hatlestad agreed that at least one of the victims was unreliable. This was a triable case, should have gone to trial, and Mr. Dunckley testified that he simply relied on his attorney for that advice.

> But the attorney says he told THE COURT:

Mr. Dunckley not to take the plea.

10 -

MR. STORY: That's what the attorney says. That's not what Mr. Dunckley says.

The attorney doesn't want an ineffective assistance of counsel wrap on him. He's got to work. Of course, Mr. Dunckley doesn't want to spend the rest of his life in prison, either. So there's potential credibility issues here. Attorneys are always much more convincing than their clients.

But Mr. Dunckley's position is: I wouldn't have taken the deal, one, if you had told me all of the evidence, if I had known there was DNA evidence that exonerated me or at least made it much more likely to go to trial, I'd have gone to trial.

He has some kids, so he took a plea because he thought he might get probation.

Frankly, I do think the strongest argument of the whole bunch is the argument of illusory plea bargain. If probation isn't available and you take the deal because you think you're going to get probation, you have got an illusory contract. But, as I said, Mr. Dunckley was articulate about that point.

THE COURT: But the attorney was very clear he argued and told Mr. Dunckley that it was a low probability

that he would get probation. Whether he was right or not about whether probation is available, that argument I But assuming that that argument is not understand. viable, that probation were available, the attorney, Mr. O'Mara, testified vehemently that he told his client he wouldn't get probation. Yes, it's available, but you're not going to get it. This judge, with these facts, is not going to give it to you.

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MR. STORY: You're absolutely correct. exactly what he said.

So why is there an argument that your THE COURT: client wouldn't have pled guilty if he thought he was going to go to prison? He was told he was going to go to prison.

MR. STORY: Because the only way he's going to go to prison if he doesn't plead guilty is if Kellie Anne Viloria convicts him of some of those crimes.

There is evidence in the file that shows that Mr. Dunckley didn't do some of those crimes, or at least can make a very straight-faced, logical, and coherent argument.

If the argument is if one of the victims says, He made me perform oral sex, and they take a DNA sample from Mr. Dunckley to show that there's none of her DNA there,

he's got a great argument at trial. He would have gone to trial had he had that information. That's his complaint about ineffective assistance.

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Had his attorney gone out and done the investigation or actually hired an investigator, which he had the right and the responsibility I think to do --Mr. Dunckley provided him with a great deal of information that showed he wasn't even in the jurisdiction during the time frame that some of these crimes were alleged to have The investigator could have come up with occurred. additional witnesses to bring into court. He would have had an excellent defense.

He didn't take that deal because his attorney didn't offer him the information ahead of time. Had he had that DNA report ahead of time, that in and of itself would have been sufficient grounds or sufficient reason for Mr. Dunckley to say, no, I'm not going to take the deal; let's go to trial.

In fact, you heard Mr. O'Mara say we'd run up against trial one other time. They were prepared to go to trial. Mr. Dunckley was prepared to go to trial.

He's got four kids. He had to make a really sound decision. What am I going to do for my family? Ιf I can get probation and I don't have any evidence to --

enough evidence to exonerate me, I'm going to take my chance at probation.

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Had he known about the DNA, however, he wouldn't have taken the deal. And that's ineffective assistance of counsel.

An attorney has an absolute obligation to let the client decide: Do I go to trial? Do I not go to trial? And the only way he can do that intelligently is put all the cards on the table and say: All right, Brendan, here's the evidence against you.

THE COURT: There is a disagreement about that, though.

MR. STORY: That's correct.

THE COURT: Mr. O'Mara said he did tell him.

MR. STORY: That's correct; there is a disagreement.

So with that, we would request that the Court grant the petition for habeas corpus.

He's not asking to be exonerated for this. just wants to go to trial. The evidence is there to disprove these claims. He wants to go to trial. doesn't think he got a fair shot from his attorney. He wasn't effectively represented. For those reasons, he should have his habeas petition granted. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Hatlestad?

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MR. HATLESTAD: Thanks, Your Honor.

I agree with at least part of what Counsel said about Warner, but there's a prejudice prong. It's not simply a failure to investigate. We had to hear what the investigation would have in fact shown.

And although the test from Hill vs. Lockhart is the reasonable probability that the defendant would not have plead guilty, the reasonableness of the probability depends on what would have been shown had the investigation been done. That's what we're lacking here.

The other problem with this case, as Counsel pointed out, and I think you anticipated to some extent, is we have a credibility test here.

We have Mr. O'Mara who testified in this case without any contradiction. He was never impeached with any statement. He's apparently made no prior statements to anyone that are on the record.

But what we have on the other hand is Mr. Dunckley. And Mr. Dunckley, by his own admission, has lied numerous times in this case. He lied to police. He lied to Mr. Ing. He lied during his change of plea hearing. It appears he lied during his sentencing

hearing. And he made a lie when gave his statement in allocution, his handwritten statement that's part of the presentence investigation report. All of those things are untrue.

And then he comes in today, which I thought was a very good point, that if there's no DNA and the motion to suppress is granted, that puts a different complexion particularly on the Jessica case.

You pull out the transcript, and despite what Mr. Dunckley said this morning about him being told he's not free to leave, you can look at page 121 of his statement which is part of his exhibits. Right after the interview starts, he says:

> "Broome: You know you're not under arrest; you're free to leave?

"I know.

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"Anytime you want. So we talked about yesterday, and you just know. You informed everything to Morgan. She knows everything."

So when Mr. Dunckley comes in here today and says there's a police booking sheet in front of my face and I'm told from the get-go that I'm not free to leave, that is just a lie. That's completely repealed by his own

exhibit. It's right here.

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"You know you're not under arrest. You're free to leave?

"I know."

What are we supposed to do with that? I mean, at every junction in this case that's critical, he just made a mistake and failed to tell the truth.

Has Mr. O'Mara been shown to have done that? His account is different than Mr. Dunckley's, but Mr. Dunckley's presentation seems to be a contrivance set for the context. That was his explanation of the statement to Broome. That was his explanation to the change of plea: I was told I had to say certain things. I came into the sentencing hearing and said things so I'd get the deal.

All of these things seem to be contrived so that he can get result that he wants. And that's exactly what we have here.

So without with regard to the enumerated claims of error in this case, it seems to me that there's been a failure of proof on prejudice.

We could say from a matter of argument we could conceive that perhaps Mr. O'Mara didn't do a sufficiently in-depth investigation, but it's not entirely clear what

the scope of a reasonable investigation in this case would have revealed. There's been no showing that Mr. O'Mara's investigation was incomplete, nothing showing that even if an investigator had been appointed and hired, that person would have uncovered additional information.

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And then we have to come back to Mr. O'Mara who I knew about results of the DNA test, and I went over them with my client. And my client's attitude was: I want to take my chances on probation because I think I'm going to get it.

That's what it really boils down to.

My initial thought when I read the case was, okay, now, we have a credibility problem perhaps with How would she have weathered cross-examination? Ashlev. Well, we don't know because she's not here. So perhaps the lawyer was ineffective or the performance was unreasonable by not going out and talking to her.

But we don't have the next question, which is: What would be the outcome of that investigation? That's what's lacking here. And likewise with Jessica.

So that sort of takes away the credibility problem with the victims because we don't know how they would testify under cross-examination.

So, okay, if we take out the DNA, then we have a

stronger case. But Mr. Dunckley, in his statement to Detective Broome, has already admitted there was oral contact. So what do we do with that? Well, we have to have an explanation for why there's no DNA evidence found in the specimen, and he provides the explanation himself. It may have been wiped off. So now that begins to evaporate.

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Then we are left with the statement. And again, if you have got no DNA, you've got a suppressed statement, then the case for the defense looks better.

But as I suggested to Mr. O'Mara, there aren't grounds for motion to suppress in this case. Nothing to indicate that his statement was involuntary in any way. He's at the police station for the second time voluntarily.

And he's told, as I said before, from the beginning, despite what he says, the transcript, his exhibit: "You're tree to leave." "I know." So we don't have custody.

So we have no involuntary statement. We don't have a Miranda problem. So we have a statement that's going to be introduced to the jury, and we're going to have the testimony of two victims who may or may not have been impeached. And assuming they could've been, we don't know on what topics because we haven't heard from them.

So for me, I respectfully submit to the Court what's essentially a failure of proof on both prongs of the Hill test, and the petition should be denied.

> THE COURT: Counsel?

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MR. STORY: Your Honor, I think the Court has a full grasp of the problem in front of it. The only request I'd make is that you simultaneously rule on both the petition and the motion so that the appeal is clean, assuming one party or the other is likely to appeal this petition. So I would request they come out at the same time if possible.

THE COURT: Okay. And you are going to represent Mr. Dunckley on the appeal?

My experience with the Supreme Court MR. STORY: they will make me, yes.

THE COURT: Well, since you know that Mr. Dunckley wants to appeal if he has an adverse ruling, you're under an obligation if you have told him you're going to appeal to actually do it. I just want to make sure we don't miss any deadlines.

MR. STORY: I won't. My practice is to appeal the second day I get the ruling, so I'm not even close to the 30 days. I'll take care of that, Your Honor.

1	THE COURT: Okay. Well, I'm going to look at the
2	statutory construction again. You're right: Mr. Dunckley
3	had a great argument, and so I want to read it over again,
4	and then I'll contact Counsel about my ruling. So I'll
5	take it under submission at this time.
6	Anything further?
7	MR. STORY: Nothing, Your Honor.
8	THE COURT: Okay. Court's in recess.
9	(Proceedings concluded at 2:22 p.m.)
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1	STATE OF NEVADA)	
2	COUNTY OF WASHOE)	
3		
4	I, STEPHANI L. LODER, Certified Shorthand	
5	Reporter of the Second Judicial District Court of the	
6	State of Nevada, in and for the County of Washoe, do	
7	hereby certify:	
8	That I was present in Department No. 4 of the	
9	above-entitled Court and took stenotype notes of the	
LO	proceedings entitled herein, and thereafter transcribed	
11	the same into typewriting as herein appears;	
12	That the foregoing transcript is a full, true	
13	and correct transcription of my stenotype notes of said	
14	proceedings.	
15	DATED: At Reno, Nevada, this 5th day of	
16	July, 2011.	
17		
18	STEPHANI L. LODER, CCR No. 862	
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		

1 2 3 4	Code: 2515 ROBERT W. STORY, ESQ., Bar No. 1268 STORY LAW GROUP 245 East Liberty Street, Suite 530 Reno, Nevada 89501 Telephone: (775) 284-5510 Facsimile: (775) 284-0800		
5	Attorneys for Petitioner Plaintiff Brendan Dunckley		
6			
7	IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DIST	RICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA	
8	IN AND FOR TH	E COUNTY OF WASHOE	
9		•	
10			
11	BRENDAN DUNCKLEY		
12	Petitioner,	Case No. CR07-1728	
13	Vs.	Dept. No. 4	
14	STATE OF NEVADA, et al.,	•	
15	Respondents.		
16	NOTIC	CE OF APPEAL	
17	Petitioner Brendan Dunckley hereby	appeals to the Nevada Supreme Court the Order	
18	Denying Motion to Withdraw Guilty Pleas entered on December 29, 2011, and attached as Exhibit 1.		
19		IRMATION	
20	Pursuant	to NRS 239B.030	
21	The undersigned do hereby affirm that	at the preceding document does not contain the social	
22	security number of any person.		
23	Decen	nber 30, 2011.	
24		STORY LAW GROUP	
25	,		
26		By: /s/ Robert W. Story	
27		By: /s/ Robert W. Story . ROBERT W. STORY	
28		Attorneys for Petitioner Brendan Dunckley	
GROUP Suite 530 a 89501			

TORY LAW GROUP 245 E. Linerty, Suite 539 Reno, Nevanta 89501 (775) 284-5510

1	EXHIBIT INDEX			
2	Exhibit 1	Declaration of Robert W. Story, Esq.	1 page	
3	Exhibit 2	Order Denying Motion to Withdraw Guilty Plea	2 pages	
4				
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STORY LAW GROUP

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Robert W. Story, declare as follows:

I am a member of Story Law Group with business offices located at 245 E. Liberty Street, Suite 530, Reno, Nevada 89501. I am over the age of 21 and not a party to this action.

On December 30, 2011, I electronically filed the foregoing **Notice of Appeal** with the Clerk of the Second Judicial District Court via the Court's e-Flex system.

I certify that all participants in the case are registered e-Flex users and that service will be accomplished by e-Flex.

Gary Hatelstad Chief Deputy District Attorney Washoe County, Nevada

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct, and that this declaration was executed on December 30, 2011.

STORY LAW GROUP

By: /s/ Robert W. Story . ROBERT W. STORY

FILED

Electronically
12-29-2011:10:56:08 AM
Craig Franden
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 2672273

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA,
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

* * *

THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

v.

Case No. CR07-1728

BRENDAN DUNCKLEY,

Dept. No. 4

Defendant.

ORDER DENYING MOTION TO WITHDRAW GUILTY PLEAS

This matter came before the Court on Dunckley's Motion to Withdraw Guilty Pleas. In his Motion, Dunckley alleged that his pleas are invalid because he was not advised that probation was not available for the crime of lewdness with a child under fourteen years, and attempted sexual assault, and the Court compounded the error by advising him that probation was available.

Since Dunckley committed the crime of lewdness with a child under the age of fourteen years, as alleged in Count I, between August 1998 and August 2000, the law in effect at that time controls. During that time frame probation was available for the offense of lewdness with a child under the age of fourteen years. See 1997 Statutes of Nevada, pp. 2504-5; see also 1997 Statutes of Nevada, pp. 1187, 2509; see also 1999 Statutes of Nevada, pp. 565, 1192. As a result, the Court finds and concludes that probation was available and correctly advised Dunckley

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25 26 accordingly when advising him of the consequences of his pleas.

Furthermore, probation was also available for the crime of attempted sexual assault, as alleged in Count II, which occurred in 2008. As above, the law in effect when the crime was committed controls. During that time frame probation was available for the offense of attempted sexual assault. See NRS 176A.100(1); NRS 176A.110(1), (3)(a). As a result, the Court finds and concludes that probation was available and correctly advised Dunckley accordingly when advising him of the consequences of his pleas.

Finally, the Court notes that Dunckley, at various locations in his moving papers, also alludes to the ineffective assistance provided by his trial lawyer, David O'Mara, who, it is alleged, misinformed him about the availability of probation. As noted above, probation was available in this case, on both counts. It necessarily follows that Mr. O'Mara, by informing Dunckley of the availability of probation, did not provide ineffective assistance.1

It is therefor the judgment and order of the Court that Dunckley's Motion to Withdraw his Guilty Pleas is denied.

DATED this 23 day of <u>December</u>, 2011.

Comie J. Steinheimer

¹The Court also notes that Dunckley filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction), which was litigated at the same time as his motion. The former will be addressed in a separate order. Accord, NRS 34.830.

, NEF: STATE VS. BRENDAN DUNCKLEY (D4): Notice/Appeal Supreme Court: CR07... Page 1 of 1

BAHesson

From: eflex@washoecourts.us

Sent: Friday, December 30, 2011 10:35 AM

To:

bahesson@storylaw.net

Subject: NEF: STATE VS. BRENDAN DUNCKLEY (D4): Notice/Appeal Supreme Court: CR07-1728

***** IMPORTANT NOTICE - READ THIS INFORMATION *****

PROOF OF SERVICE OF ELECTRONIC FILING

A filing has been submitted

to the court RE:

To the court Ke

CONNIE STEINHEIMER

CR07-1728

Official File Stamp:

12-30-2011:09:41:39

Clerk Accepted:

12-30-2011:10:33:02

Court:

Second Judicial District Court - State of Nevada

Case Title:

STATE VS. BRENDAN DUNCKLEY (D4)

Document(s) Submitted:

Notice/Appeal Supreme Court

- **Continuation- **Continuation

Filed By:

ROBERT STORY, ESQ.

You may review this filing by clicking on the following link to take you to your cases.

This notice was automatically generated by the courts auto-notification system.

If service is not required for this document (e.g., Minutes), please disregard the below language.

The following people were served electronically:

ROBERT STORY, ESQ. for BRENDAN DUNCKLEY GARY HATLESTAD, ESQ. for STATE OF NEVADA

The following people have not been served electronically and must be served by traditional means (see Nevada electronic filing rules):

STATE OF NEVADA BRENDAN DUNCKLEY

I.			
1	Code: 2515		
2	ROBERT W. STORY, ESQ., Bar No. 1268 STORY LAW GROUP		
3	245 East Liberty Street, Suite 530 Reno, Nevada 89501		
4	Telephone: (775) 284-5510 Facsimile: (775) 284-0800		
5	Attorneys for Petitioner Plaintiff Brendan Dunckley		
6			
7	IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA		
8	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE		
9			
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11	BRENDAN DUNCKLEY		
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16	<u>NOTIC</u>	CE OF APPEAL	
17	Petitioner Brendan Dunckley hereby	appeals to the Nevada Supreme Court the Findings of	
18	Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Judgment enter	red on December 29, 2011, and attached as Exhibit 1.	
19	AFF	TRMATION	
20	Pursuant to NRS 239B.030		
21	The undersigned do hereby affirm that the preceding document does not contain the social		
22	security number of any person.		
23	December 30, 2011.		
24		STORY LAW GROUP	
25	·		
26		By: /s/ Robert W. Story . ROBERT W. STORY	
27			
28		Attorneys for Petitioner Brendan Dunckley	
TORY LAW GROUP 145 E. Liberty, Suite 530		•	

STORY LAW GROUP 245 E. LIBERTY, Suite 530 Reno, Nevada 89501 (775) 284-5510

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit 1	Declaration of Robert W. Story, Esq.	1 page
Exhibit 2	Findings of Fact	7 pages

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EXHBIT 1

EXHBIT 1

STORY LAW GROUP 245 E. Linenty, Suite 530 Rena, Nevada 89501 (775) 284-5510

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Robert W. Story, declare as follows:

I am a member of Story Law Group with business offices located at 245 E. Liberty Street, Suite 530, Reno, Nevada 89501. I am over the age of 21 and not a party to this action.

On December 30, 2011, I electronically filed the foregoing **Notice of Appeal** with the Clerk of the Second Judicial District Court via the Court's e-Flex system.

I certify that all participants in the case are registered e-Flex users and that service will be accomplished by e-Flex.

Gary Hatelstad Chief Deputy District Attorney Washoe County, Nevada

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct, and that this declaration was executed on December 30, 2011.

STORY LAW GROUP

By: /s/ Robert W. Story . ROBERT W. STORY

EXHIBIT 2

EXHIBIT 2

FILED

Electronically
12-29-2011:10:54:53 AM
Craig Franden
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 2672262

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9 BRENDAN DUNCKLEY,

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25 26 IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA,

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

* * *

Petitioner,

v.

Dept. No. 4

Case No. CR07P1728

Respondent.

 $\frac{FINDINGS\ OF\ FACT,\ CONCLUSIONS\ OF\ LAW}{AND\ JUDGMENT}$

This matter came before the Court on Dunckley's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) and the Supplemental Petition filed by counsel. There has been an evidentiary hearing. The Court, being fully advised of the premises, hereby denies the relief requested.

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Dunckley argued that he did not receive effective assistance of counsel from his trial lawyer, David O'Mara, and that his pleas are invalid. The Court is not persuaded.

A. Ineffective Assistance of Counsel

Before considering the merits, the Court will start by setting forth the applicable standard of review.

1. The Applicable Standard of Review

To prove ineffective assistance of counsel sufficient to invalidate a judgment of conviction based on a guilty plea, a petitioner must demonstrate (a) that his counsel's performance was deficient in that it fell below an objective standard of reasonableness and (b) resulting prejudice in that there is a reasonable probability that, but for counsel's errors, petitioner would not have pleaded guilty and would have insisted on going to trial. *Hill v. Lockhart*, 474 U.S. 52, 58–59 (1985); *Kirksey v. State*, 112 Nev. 980, 988, 923 P.2d 1102, 1107 (1996). Both components of the inquiry must be shown, *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 697 (1984), and the petitioner must demonstrate the underlying facts by a preponderance of the evidence, *Means v. State*, 120 Nev. 1001, 1012, 103 P.3d 25, 33 (2004).

2. <u>Application of the Standard to the Alleged Instances of Ineffective Assistance</u>

In his original petition and in the Supplemental Petition filed by counsel, Dunckley sets forth a large number of instances of ineffective assistance of counsel. As noted above, there was an evidentiary hearing, but, despite having a full and fair opportunity to do so, Dunckley did not present any evidence in support of the vast majority of the pleaded claims. Accordingly, those claims were not proved, and the relief requested by them is denied. The Court will now consider the claims for which Dunckley did present evidence.

a. Failure to Investigate and Present an Alibi Defense

At various places in his moving papers, Dunckley alleged that he did not commit the crime charged in Count I because he was not in the State of Nevada or Washoe County at the relevant time. Dunckley testified at the evidentiary hearing that, despite informing Mr. O'Mara of his alibi and providing documentary evidence to substantiate it, O'Mara was ineffective because he failed to take the defense seriously or otherwise investigate it. Dunckley went on to allege that, had Mr. O'Mara investigated the alibi, he would not have pleaded guilty to the charges.

From the standpoint of the performance prong of *Strickland* and *Hill*, the Court will note that Mr. O'Mara confirmed that he and Dunckley discussed the alibi defense to Count I, and that, prior to Dunckley accepting the State's plea offer, he had received the documents Dunckley claimed substantiated the alibi. Furthermore, O'Mara testified credibly that, upon investigating the case and reviewing discovery, he planned on taking the case to trial, asserting the alibi defense to Count I, not negotiating it. Mr. O'Mara added that, as the trial date approached, the State tendered a plea offer that put probation "on the table," an offer Mr. O'Mara was duty bound to convey to his client. Mr. O'Mara went on to say that Dunckley decided in favor of a change of plea to reduced charges because he was sure he would get probation. Mr. O'Mara, however, warned Dunckley that he was not so sure about probation in this case, believing prison a more likely outcome. Dunckley rejected Mr. O'Mara's assessment and advice.

Given the testimony presented at the evidentiary hearing, the Court finds Mr. O'Mara's testimony to be credible. In fact, contrary to Dunckley's testimony, Mr. O'Mara was well aware of Dunckley's alibi defense, took it quite seriously, and believed it could be successful. Likewise, Mr. O'Mara cautioned Dunckley about the potential consequences of taking the plea bargain: it may have placed probation "on the table," but the parties remained "free to argue" and he believed prison time to be a definite possibility. Dunckley rejected Mr. O'Mara's advice.

In short, Dunckley failed to establish, with credible evidence, that Mr. O'Mara's performance in this case was objectively unreasonable. Quite the contrary, Mr. O'Mara conducted a reasonably complete investigation, approached the case as if it were going to trial, but upon conveying the State's plea offer, as he is required to do, Dunckley accepted it. Thereafter, Mr. O'Mara counseled Dunckley on the possible ramification of his decision and prepared for sentencing. In the end, it was Dunckley's decision to make after consulting with counsel, and he made his decision.

b. Failure to Investigate DNA Evidence

According to Jessica, one of the two victims in the case, she engaged in oral sex with Dunckley in Washoe County. When the police investigated the accusation, they acquired a DNA swab from Dunckley's penis. Subsequent forensic analysis revealed no DNA.

Dunckley alleged and then testified that he was unaware of the results of the forensic examination before he entered his plea, and, had he known of it, he would have insisted on going to trial. The Court is not persuaded.

First, it is undisputed Mr. O'Mara knew the results of the forensic examination prior to the time Dunckley entered his plea. Moreover, while Mr. O'Mara said he never showed the forensic report to Dunckley, he testified credibly that he and Dunckley went over its results. Consequently, the Court finds that Dunckley was aware of the results of the forensic examination before he accepted the plea bargain. Dunckley's testimony to the contrary is not credible. The fact that Mr. O'Mara may not have shown Dunckley the actual written report does not change the fact he was aware of its content. By the same token, Dunckley presented no evidence proving or tending to prove that an objective standard of reasonableness required Mr. O'Mara to present the forensic report to his client if, as was the case here, he explained its content. As a result, Dunckley failed to establish the performance prong of *Strickland-Hill*.

Furthermore, Dunckley failed to establish prejudice. In *Hill v. Lockhart*, the Court said the following on the subject of prejudice in a plea context: "where the alleged error of counsel is a failure to investigate or discover potentially exculpatory evidence, the determination whether the error 'prejudiced' the defendant will depend on . . . whether the evidence likely would have changed the outcome of a trial." *Id.*, p. 59. If not, then the petitioner has failed to show a reasonable probability that he would not have pleaded guilty and insisted on going to trial. *Id.* Such is the case here.

For example, it is undisputed that Dunckley and Jessica were together at the time and place Jessica claimed the crime was committed. It is also undisputed that, when Detective

Broome interviewed Dunckley, Dunckley admitted Jessica placed her mouth on his penis. He repeated the same admissions to Steven Ing, the expert who prepared a psychosexual evaluation. Thus, in light of Dunckley's admissions, the Court finds the fact that no DNA was found on the penial swab is of no material consequence under *Hill*'s prejudice prong. The Court is, of course, aware that Dunckley testified that he lied to Detective Broome and Mr. Ing, presumably in an effort to enhance the significant of the negative test results, but the Court finds Dunckley's subsequent recantation to be unworthy of belief.

c. Motion to Suppress: Miranda

Dunckley also alleged and testified that Mr. O'Mara was ineffective because he failed to file and litigate a motion to suppress statements he made to Detective Broome. As noted above, Dunckley's statements to Detective Broome were important pieces of incriminating evidence. Consequently, it would be objectively reasonable for Mr. O'Mara to at least consider filing a motion to suppress the statements, and, if the motion enjoyed a reasonable probability of being granted, then it would have been objectively unreasonable and prejudicial to omit it.

Here, Mr. O'Mara testified credibly that he was aware that his client had made statements to Detective Broome, and he considered filing a motion to suppress them. Mr. O'Mara went on to say, however, that, upon researching the motion, he concluded that the motion would not be successful because they were voluntarily made and not the product of custodial interrogation. Dunckley presented no credible evidence drawing Mr. O'Mara's assessment into question.

Accordingly, the Court finds and concludes that, even though Mr. O'Mara did not make a motion to suppress Dunckley's statements, Dunckley failed to prove that this omission was objectively unreasonable or prejudicial.

d. Failure to Investigate or Interview the Victims

Dunckley also alleged and testified that Mr. O'Mara provided ineffective assistance because he did not investigate and interview the two victims. While it might the case that a

reasonably competent lawyer would try to interview the victims, Dunckley failed to establish that victims were under an obligation to talk to his lawyer, outside the preliminary hearing, nor did he establish what the victims would have said if they elected to talk. Consequently, even assuming Mr. O'Mara should have put forth the effort and did not do so, Dunckley failed to show prejudice.

e. <u>Failure to Object to the Prosecutor's Breach of the Plea Bargain</u>

Finally, Dunckley alleged and then testified that he should be awarded a new sentencing hearing because the prosecutor breached the plea bargain, and Mr. O'Mara was ineffective in failing to object and demand specific performance. The Court has carefully reviewed the terms and conditions of the plea bargain, and compared and contrasted those terms and conditions with the comments made by the prosecutor during the sentencing hearing, and can find no grounds upon which to maintain that the prosecutor breached the plea bargain. Accordingly, the Court finds that, because there was no breach, Mr. O'Mara failure to object was neither deficient nor prejudicial.

B. Validity of the Pleas

Under Ground Three, Dunckley alleged that his pleas were invalid because he was not properly advised of the consequences of his pleas: namely, the unavailability of probation. While it is true that a plea may be invalidated when a district judge fails to personally address a defendant and inform him when probation is not available, probation was available as a possible sentence for each of the two crimes at issue here at the time the crimes were committed. As a result, the Court properly advised Dunckley that probation was available, and his argument to the contrary is a nonstarter.¹

^{&#}x27;Insofar as Dunckley alleged that the Court applied the newly enacted version of NRS 176A.110, which disallows probation, and thus violated the Ex Post Facto Clause of the Constitution, that claim lacks merit because the Court applied the law in effect at the time the

JUDGMENT

It is therefor the judgment and order of the Court that Dunckley's request for postconviction habeas relief is denied.

DATED this 3 day of Vecention, 2011.

DISTRICT JUDGE

crimes were committed and those provisions allowed for probation. The overarching problem therefore was not the availability of probation, but whether probation was appropriate in this case.

BAHesson

From: eflex@

eflex@washoecourts.us

Sent:

Friday, December 30, 2011 10:39 AM

To: bahesson@storylaw.net

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Second Judicial District Court - State of Nevada

Case Title:

POST: BRENDAN DUNCKLEY (D4)

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Filed By:

ROBERT STORY, ESQ.

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The following people have not been served electronically and must be served by traditional means (see Nevada electronic filing rules):

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

BRANDAN DUNCKLEY,

Appellant,

VS.

THE STATE OF NEVADA and JACK PALMER, Warden,

Respondents.

Electronically Filed Jun 25 2012 02:53 p.m. Tracie K. Lindeman Clerk of Supreme Court

Case Nos. 59957 & 59958

APPELLANT'S APPENDIX

VOLUME II

Appeal from Denial of Motion to Withdraw Pleas and Denial of Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus

Second Judicial District

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DocumentPagesAmended InformationVolume I, pages: AA000005-000008Answer to PetitionVolume I, pages: AA000184-000186

Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law Volume II, pages: AA000361-000367

Guilty Plea Memorandum Volume I, pages: AA000009-000015

Information Volume I, pages AA000001-000004

Judgment Volume I, pages: AA000032-000033

Motion to Withdraw Guilty Plea Volume I, pages: AA000187-000201

Notices of Appeal Volume II, pages: A000348-000368

Opposition to Motion to Strike Volume I, pages: AA000202-000204

Order of Affirmance Volume I, pages: AA000090-000093

Order Denying Motion to Withdraw Volume II, pages: AA000353-000354

Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus Volume I, pages: AA000094-000170

Response to Opposition to Motion Volume I, pages: AA000205-000218

Supplement in Consideration of Motion Volume I, pages: AA000219-000225

Transcript of Arraignment Volume I, pages: AA000016-000031

Transcript of Evidentiary Hearing Volume II, pages: AA000226-000346

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Transcript of Sentencing

DATED: June 25, 2012.

Volume I, pages: AA000033-000089

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Dunckley

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that this document was filed electronically with the Nevada Supreme Court on June 25, 2012. Electronic service of the foregoing document shall be made in accordance with the Master Service List as follows:

Terrance P. McCarthy Counsel for the State of Nevada.

Attorney General Catherine Cortez Masto

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct

/s/Barbara A. Ancina
BARBARA A. ANCINA
Story Law Group

Code No. 4185

BRENDAN DUNCKLEY,

Defendant.

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE THE HONORABLE CONNIE STEINHEIMER, DISTRICT JUDGE -000-STATE OF NEVADA, Case No. CR07-1728 Plaintiff, CR07P1728 VS.

Dept. No. 4

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS MOTION TO WITHDRAW PLEA FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 2011 RENO, NEVADA

Reported By: STEPHANI L. LODER, CCR No. 862

APPEARANCES:

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INDEX

m 11 b m 17	
PLAINTIFF'S WITNESSES:	<u>PAGE</u> :
DAVID O'MARA, DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. HATLESTAD CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. STORY	67 92
<u>DEFENSE WITNESSES</u> :	PAGE:
BRENDAN DUNCKLEY, DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. STORY CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. HATLESTAD REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. STORY RECROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. HATLESTAD	24 40 64 65

EXHIBITS

<u>NO.</u>	MARKED:	ADMITTED:
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Captions Unlimited of Nevada, Inc. 775-746-3534

1	RENO, NEVADA, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 2011, 9:35 A.M.
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4	THE COURT: Thank you. Please be seated.
5	Counsel, are you ready to proceed?
6	MR. STORY: Yes, Your Honor.
7	MR. HATLESTAD: Ready, Your Honor.
8	THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Story.
9	MR. STORY: This is set for a motion to withdraw.
10	Mr. Dunckley represents himself on that, so may he go
11	forward?
12	THE COURT: Certainly.
13	MR. STORY: May he be unchained?
14	THE COURT: He can have his right hand,
15	absolutely.
16	THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, Your Honor.
17	Good morning, Your Honor.
18	THE COURT: Good morning.
19	THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, excuse my ignorance
20	at times. I apologize. I'm not familiar with how to do
21	this correctly.
22	But from what I can gather, the oral arguments
23	for my motion to withdraw the guilty plea, it's my
24	understanding that when a manifest injustice occurs after

a sentence has been carried out, that a guilty plea can be withdrawn if it can be proven that either ineffective assistance of counsel was not ratified, involuntary pleas, or if the State violated the contract in some way, shape, or form.

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It's further my belief that the guilty plea is construed and viewed as a contract between myself and the State with due process.

I raised numerous issues, but the one before us here today that Mr. Hatlestad is arguing is the availability of probation. I am contesting the fact that, in 1997, the legislative statute deleted probationability for the statute of lewdness.

Now, for the record, at no time in any of the motions or moving papers have I argued that probation is not available for the second charge, attempted sexual The only argument in contestion (sic) is the lewdness charge. As a guilty plea memorandum is construed as a whole, the entirety should be viewed as such.

The law basically -- it boils down to a dispute and a disagreement or discrepancy or, as the Court's view, a conflict between two statutes. I believe, in my opinion in the moving papers, that the statute is clear, plain, and unambiguous.

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the record, it read that: "A violation 201.230 is defined as a person who willfully and lewdly commits any lewd or lascivious act other than acts constituting the crime of sexual assault upon the body or part or member thereof of a child under the age of 14 years with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust or passions or sexual desires of that person or of that child is a Category A felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for life with the possibility of parole, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of ten years has been served and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000."

In 1997, the law read -- or 1998 when the -- for

The law was clear and unambiguous. The meaning and the intent of the Legislature was clear.

Mr. Hatlestad and the State's contention was and argument was that a secondary rule or a general statute, ergo NRS 176A.110, actually allowed for probation up until the year 2003.

Unfortunately, if Mr. Hatlestad had quoted fully, the law read in that statute: "The Court shall not grant probation or suspend the sentence of a person convicted of an offense listed in subsection (3) unless," and subsection (3) reads: "The provisions of this section

apply to a person convicted of any of the following offenses."

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Specifically, Mr. Hatlestad referred to section (j) which read -- which previously read "lewdness with a child pursuant to 201.230." But if you read further, it says "an attempt to commit an offense listed in paragraphs (b) through (m), inclusively."

Your Honor, it's my understanding that two things happened here. One, by using the terminology "pursuant to," and "according to" carrying out in the conformity with the statute.

The statute that that wording gives the precedence to is 201.230. And as we know, a conflict between two statues, between a general and specific, the specific, which is the criminal statute, will take Because of that, 176A does not hold any precedence. bearing because it automatically shifts the authority to 201,230.

But more importantly, it's further on in section (n) where it says the attempt to commit any of the these offenses, inclusively.

I was never charged, Your Honor, with attempt to commit lewdness. I was charged with lewdness. So again, it holds no bearing in this case. At no time was

probation available.

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If -- as you know, Your Honor, if a statute is unclear on its face, then we review the legislative intent. What was the history?

Washoe County District Attorney's office had a part in the changing of this Legislature. In 1997, on May 22nd, 1997, before the judiciary committee, Mr. Egan Walker represented the district attorney's office for And in it, he said, in favor of the new bill, of Washoe. AB 280, he said that there is a scythe at the bottom of the system, that there's a problem with the current Legislature.

By that, he was referring to people are being charged with sexual assault and being allowed to plead to a lesser offense of lewdness which was a probationable offense. They thought and adamantly their opinion was that not only should that stop and that, quote, scythe close, but that it should be equally as severe of a punishment.

The law previously read before October 1st of 1997 when it went into effect that it was a Category B felony, not a Category A, and was punishable with a sentence of two to ten years, not a ten to life. When AB 280 went into effect, it had the full support of the

Washoe County District Attorney's office. It deleted probation from the statute. It increased the punishment to a ten to life, and it also increased the punishment to a Category A felony.

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And as you're aware, Your Honor, and every officer of the court knows, after 1995, a Category A felony can only be punished by one of three ways: life with or without the possibility of parole and death. no point can I be offered probation.

It is my belief that not once, not twice, but 112 different times probation was mentioned as a viable option. Even Mr. Hatlestad in his argument conceded to the fact that if probation were not available, the motion should be granted. It shows that it's inseparable for the fact that it was a deciding factor amongst whether or not to enter this contract or to proceed to trial.

But also the fact that even if we looked further, not only the legislative history, not only is the law clear, the legislative history is clear. The district attorney's office even argued that probation should never be allowed. But more importantly, the Nevada Supreme Court even ruled in 1997, in a case of *Scott v. State*. was a minor at that time charged with lewdness, and the Court said that that was an incorrect statute to charge a

minor with. It should have been a delinquency charge. But Chief Shearing, in her concurring opinion, stated that it's not difficult, in discussing the original charge, it's not difficult to see the difference between a non-probational felony with a life prison sentence and the delinquency, an adjudicated delinquency with three years probation.

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The Supreme Court's already given an opinion as to what the punishment was by saying it's nonprobationable, but the key also was a life prison sentence; ergo it was a Category A felony.

The State's only argument in the entire motion --I've given 137 cases to support it, to support my argument and my contention. I've supported it with the record. no point does my personal opinion have any bearing in this matter except as to what I personally understood to be the terms of the deal when I entered into the contract.

I believed that probation was available. That's the only reason I agreed to enter this plea. At that time, it was the advice of my counsel that probation would be available.

You, yourself -- I know you're busy, Your Honor, but if I could refresh your memory, when I came before you to enter my plea, the district attorney and my attorney

made comments to the point of saying that at -- I apologize, Your Honor. I'm just -- I'm trying to fight for my freedom here, Your Honor.

> THE COURT: That's okay.

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THE DEFENDANT: Mr. O'Mara stated that the agreement with -- the fact that the agreement was between the district attorney and my attorney was to set out sentencing for five to six months. I don't know if you remember that or not. But -- I'm sorry, here it is.

And he said -- Mr. O'Mara said, and I quote, "Your Honor, there's been negotiation with the district attorney's office to set this out for five to six months so that Mr. Dunckley can get the sexual offender therapy during that period of time. And basically the DA is giving him every opportunity to try to qualify for probation and to do the things that will be beneficial for him to present to you at sentencing. She's allowed for a five- to six-month extension so that he can get those type of therapy classes. And so we'd ask that type of time before sentencing."

Ms. Viloria, who is no longer with the district attorney's office, stated at the time, "Your Honor, my agreement is just to see if this defendant is worthy of any type of grant of probation, whether he can earn it or

I want to see what he does between now and then, so I do not object to any type of continuance that Mr. O'Mara is seeking, is asking for to set out the sentencing date."

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Even Mr. Hatlestad in his argument clearly showed that if probation were not available, to quote him, he said, "It necessarily follows that if probation were not available, the motion should be granted. interchange -- it's inacceptable."

The only case that Mr. Hatlestad used in rebuttal and opposition was -- he cited Skinner, Aswegan, and Meyers, which were ultimately overruled by Little. it's an interesting fact that I was celled up with Mr. Little at the time when I got this opposition from Mr. Hatlestad, and I read Mr. Little's case. And the fact that he failed to realize the fact that in Mr. Little's case, it was the fact that probation not available and he knew probation was not available. So therefore it was not necessary for the judge to convey that information.

That's the exact opposite of what's gone on here. I was led to believe probation was available when the law clearly states that it was not. It was an illusory deal to start with for the fact that, yes, I benefitted because, in exchange, the State lessened the charges and lowered or changed the charges.

But also, by the record, I have never attacked the charges specifically on what was amended. always and fully attacked the charges on what the original charges were.

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For an actual innocence plea or a manifest injustice, I've always attacked the charge that the State has forgiven and gone to the lesser offense. I've shown both areas. And the State's only contention is that 176A allowed for probation; so, therefore, I am incorrect.

My opinion, like I said, has no bearing. does the law say? What does the history say? Is it ambiguous? But it's not ambiguous. clear? It's unambiguous. The meaning is clear.

When they introduced the statute and the changed law in 1997, see -- the assemblywoman that did it, Ms. Berman, did it because she said that it was necessary to increase the sentences to these people who are committing crimes under the age of 14.

The district attorney's office agreed with this. They said that it was necessary rather than allowing people to skate by, so to speak, and hide from the mandatory prison sentence that the sexual assault carried, but instead they would go to the lesser offense of lewdness. And they fought adamantly for it to be deleted, and they won.

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In 1997, the law changed, and it deleted probation. And as the attorney general even stated that year, that these punishments should be severely punished. The law is clear. The statutes are clear. There's no room for interchanging or trying to find our personal interpretation.

So with that, I -- unfortunately, because of the fact that 176A, which is the only contention and the only counterargument that Mr. Hatlestad used, holds no merit because of two grounds. One, it in itself gives the authority to NRS 201.230 by the terminology "pursuant to"; and, two, it was never an attempt to commit the crime.

The law was clear. The State knew what it was doing when it changed the law. Its intent was to make it more severe by changing the statute and changing the category in the felony in itself. It changed everything about it.

No longer could we file a fast-track appeal, as Mr. O'Mara found out. You could file a fast-track appeal when a sentence carries a Category A felony. If life is attached to a sentence, it must be a full appeal. the way we attack it in the appellate area is changed when they change that statute, Your Honor.

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That's it for now.

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THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

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Mr. Hatlestad?

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MR. HATLESTAD: Thanks, Your Honor. Mr. Dunckley was eligible for probation under the laws that existed at the time the offense was committed. You said so. Supreme Court said so. And the statutes of Nevada say so.

I think where Mr. Dunckley is confused is he's talking about the specific versus general. Not really sure what that implies here. Usually, when you think about that, it talks about definition of offenses.

So for example, if you had a case that said -the prosecution has said unlawful possession of an eagle feather, which obviously is a category X felony, but the specific statute would say possession of a golden eagle feather, and that would have its own definition. really doesn't apply to the sentencing range.

The Legislature has said that probation is available under certain circumstances for lewdness. don't see -- I don't really see the confusion. I don't see a conflict.

The notion of "pursuant" would be the definition of the offense. I just don't see the confusion that Mr. Dunckley is suggesting exists to the point of a

conflict or ambiguity where we have to appeal the legislative history.

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If Mr. Walker's position was that defendant could be hammered in this case, and it's apparent that he was unsuccessful in convincing them because now we have the statute which is a replacement of the statute that existed at the time, which is -- I can't remember exactly the statute, the Nevada page. Looks like it would have been There's a paragraph in that section in the old statute bracketed out. And then we have the italicized portion which I have here if you want to see it, which is the new statute, that is the statute that Mr. Dunckley sentence is coming under.

> THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HATLESTAD: So I think the argument is somewhat interesting, but I think misdirected. I disagree fundamentally with the major premise of the argument that there's a specific general dichotomy here and that the law is clear. I obviously agree with that in principle. what he thinks is clear is not what I think is clear.

I think it's obvious from reading the statute that was enacted in 1997 that probation was available. You said it and the Nevada Supreme Court said it in this So I think the argument, albeit interesting, is case.

misguided.

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THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, Mr. Hatlestad is a So are you. You're a busy judge. And you both busy man. have seen thousands of cases since I was last in your courtroom.

I spent the last three years doing nothing but researching this law, not from an angry defendant, but from every other aspect but mine.

Mr. Hatlestad refers to the fact of the law on page 20 -- 2053 -- 2503. I have that here. And in actuality, what it says is, to be specific, it deleted the paragraph -- the subsection heading of number one for the designation, which means that there's nothing further after that paragraph.

They -- what Mr. Hatlestad is referring to is that the fact it's a bracket of two through six which, yes, it previously did read:

> "A person convicted of violating any of the provisions in subsection (1) must not be released on probation unless a psychological list -- psychologist licensed to practice in the state of Nevada or a psychiatrist licensed to practice medicine in the state

1 of Nevada certifies that the person so convicted is not a menace to health, safety, 2 or morals of others." 3 That was deleted, Your Honor. That was deleted. 4 5 And further, the law, how it finally read was actually found for the 1999 laws. And I have --6 MR. HATLESTAD: Wait a minute. Wait a minute. 7 Hang on. 8 9 THE COURT: Objection? MR. HATLESTAD: Yes. Objection, Your Honor. I'm 10 going to object. He's not reading the next page. The 11 12 next page is subsection (7) which relocates the old statute. 13 THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, I have -- I have the 14 15 copy of the Legislature right here. I'm not 16 cherry-picking the law to fit mine. I never -- I -- if you'd like to --17 THE COURT: I'm sorry. What are you looking at? 18 THE DEFENDANT: I'm looking at the legislative 19 history from the 69th sessions, page 2503. Same thing 20 Mr. Hatlestad is referring to. 21 MR. HATLESTAD: Statutes of Nevada. 22 THE DEFENDANT: It's the Nevada statutes, Chapter 23

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524, page 2503.

THE COURT: Okay. 1 THE DEFENDANT: And it's clearly here that the 2 final part of that, the next sentence that Mr. Hatlestad 3 is referring to is section (5) of NRS 201.450. There's 4 never been a section (7) in the entire history of this 5 6 law. It's on the next page. Object. MR. HATLESTAD: 7 THE COURT: Do you have the next page? 8 THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, I have -- the only 9 thing on here that says sections for the purpose --10 section of breastfeeding a child by the mother of a child 11 is not --12 THE COURT: We can't go by the --13 THE DEFENDANT: No, I'm saying -- I'm saying for 14 the fact that, Your Honor, I have the page, and if you 15 would like --16 THE COURT: You have the page you're reading. 17 THE DEFENDANT: I have the page I'm reading. And 18 the law --19 THE COURT: And what page number is that? 20 THE DEFENDANT: 2503. 21 THE COURT: Do you have 2504? 22 THE DEFENDANT: I do not have 2504, because the 23 law stops at that point. That's why he goes to the next 24

law -- he goes to the next statute. 1 THE COURT: Just a minute. 2 Do you have 2504? 3 MR. HATLESTAD: I do. 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. Let's show Mr. Dunckley 2504. THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, what Mr. Hatlestad is 6 7 referring to, 2504, actually is dealing with NRS 176A.110. It has nothing on the redistribution of the statute that I 8 was convicted of, 9 10 Again, he's misquoting -- he's directing something differently. What he's referring to on section 11 (7) refers to the -- the not granted probation that's 12 basically the law of 176A. So --13 14 THE COURT: What does it say? THE DEFENDANT: 176A: The Court shall not grant 15 probation unless -- as it was set forth: 16 17 "The Court shall not grant probation or 18 suspend the sentence of a person convicted of an offense listed in subsection (3) 19 20 unless a psychologist licensed to practice in this state or a psychiatrist licensed to 21 practice in Nevada certifies that the person 22 23 is not a menace to the safety and health of others." 24

And then it goes further, and he's highlighted 1 lewdness with a child pursuant to 201.230. But then 2 again, he again fails to bring this fact up, Your Honor. 3 Paragraph (m) says: "An attempt to commit an offense 4 5 listed in paragraphs (b) through (l) inclusive." 6 I was never charged with the attempt to commit lewdness. 7 THE COURT: Okay. So your argument is that you 8 think it only applies -- that section only applies to an 9 attempt? 10 11 THE DEFENDANT: As being the fact that it lists --12 THE COURT: Don't tell me the law. Is that your 13 argument? 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. On that area, yes. 15 THE COURT: All right. Anything else? 16 17 THE DEFENDANT: But the law that I was punished, I was sentenced to, the law that I was charged with was 18 clear at the end of the statute. It didn't say subsection 19 20 (7), see this law. It never referred to 176A. It never referred to probation. It never referred to anything but 21 22 a ten to life sentence with a Category A felony. 23 The law was clear. It's plain and simple. fact that the State's only contention -- we have to -- I

don't want the Court to forget the fact that the only thing I'm bringing here is the fact that I waited for Mr. Hatlestad to bring up the argument of all the other areas that I brought up.

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A manifest injustice is not just simply this one The motions that I wrote were not based solely on probation, were based on the fact of a contract analysis on the fraud on the court, on the withholding of material facts.

The motions that I brought forward were numerous issues that Mr. Hatlestad just grazed over. And at no point did he address those issues. He let them stand unchallenged. 27 different areas of contract law and fraud by the State and by former counsel withholding material facts.

Mr. O'Mara, if we go further, will turn around and will probably testify saying: I advised my client not to take this deal. I told him it's not in his best interest.

But what he failed to say is the fact that I never even saw the material information. For example --

THE COURT: I think you are arguing your post-conviction.

THE DEFENDANT: I actually, Your Honor --

1	THE COURT: You're arguing your ineffective
2	assistance of counsel claims, and as they relate to your
3	motion to withdraw, you have an attorney to argue that.
4	So I don't want to hear it twice.
5	THE DEFENDANT: I understand, Your Honor. I
6	apologize. Thank you.
7	So basically what I'm saying is the fact, Your
8	Honor, is that the State only chose, out of the numerous
9	areas, to focus on the one thing of probation. We can't
10	overlook the fact that I've shown and proven numerous,
11	numerous other manifest injustices have occurred.
12	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. I'm going to take
13	that under submission.
14	You may proceed.
15	MR. STORY: Thank you, Your Honor. May I call
16	Brendan Dunckley?
17	THE COURT: You may.
18	
19	BRENDAN DUNCKLEY,
20	called as a witness by the defense,
21	having been first duly sworn, was examined
22	and testified as follows:
23	
24	THE COURT: Mr. Story, before we begin, would vou

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make a record with regard to your client waiving any
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     issues.
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              MR. STORY: Yes, Your Honor.
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 4
                          DIRECT EXAMINATION
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     BY MR. STORY:
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7
              Mr. Dunckley, you understand that by testifying
     today, you waive the attorney/client privilege; is that
8
     correct?
9
              Yes.
          Α
10
              Are you willing to waive the attorney
11
12
     client/privilege in this case?
              Yes, I want to.
13
          Α
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              MR. STORY: Thank you, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Thank you.
15
     BY MR. STORY:
16
               Please state and spell your name for the record.
17
          Q
              Brendan Dunckley, D-U-N-C-K-L-E-Y.
18
              And where are you presently housed?
19
               I'm currently incarcerated at Northern Nevada
20
     Correctional Center.
21
              Are you convicted of any crimes?
22
              Yes, I am.
23
          Α
              What are those crimes?
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I am convicted of lewdness with a child under the 1 Α age of 14 and attempted sexual assault. 2 Were you charged with other crimes prior to being 3 convicted of these crimes? 4 In lieu of the deal? 5 Α Yes, in this case. 6 Yes, I was. 7 And what were those crimes? 8 9 Α I believe it was sexual assault with a child and sexual assault. 10 Did you know what the potential sentences for 11 those particular crimes was at the time? 12 13 At the time? At the time that you entered into your plea 14 ultimately. 15 I don't recall. 16 Were you arrested on these charges? 17 18 Α Yes, I was. Were you assigned an attorney? 19 Q Yes, I was. 20 Α 21 Who was that attorney? David O'Mara. 22 23 Did you meet with your attorney?

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Prior to preliminary hearing, no.

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- When did you first meet with your attorney? Q
- Α The morning of the preliminary hearing, July 2nd.
- How long did you meet with Mr. O'Mara?
- 15 minutes. Α
- 0 Did you discuss the case?
- He presented the NRSs to me and I gave him Α documentation. That was the extent of it. I gave him documentation of my location whereabouts.
 - Okay. Let me try to flesh that out a little bit. What do you mean you gave him documentation?
- I gave him documentation for the allegations of Α the sexual assault on a child and the -- with the Ashley charge, and I gave him documentation of my location being in New York State and college at the time in Hyde Park, New York.

I gave him court paperwork proving that or establishing the fact that I was in California up until August 16th when I was served with divorce papers in California. And I -- which is a summons of service I gave him.

I gave him copies of the original registration for the Ford Taurus that Ashley and I allegedly had sex in that was purchased and registered on June 5th of 2000.

0 Why was that relevant?

Well, the allegations from Ashley was that while 1 Α 2 she was 12 years old, between August of 1998 and August of 3 1999, after spending the night at my house numerous, numerous times, she and I drove -- I drove her home one 4 morning, and we stopped on the side of the road and had 5 consensual sex in the backseat of the Ford Taurus. 6 contended at the preliminary that she was 12 years old. 7 8 And per Mr. Clifton, the window of offense was close to October 14th of 1998 to October 13th of 1999. 9 10 Q So what you're saying is that registration would show that you hadn't committed that crime. 11 12 Well, not only the registration, but all the 13 other documentation as well, yes. 14 0 I may be under the mistaken impression -- I 15 thought you might have been in custody at the time you met with Mr. O'Mara; is that correct? 16 17 I was out on bail the whole time. So you're out on bail, and you met with 18 Q Okay. Mr. O'Mara 15 minutes prior to preliminary hearing; is 19 that correct? 20 21 Yes. 22 And you provided him documentation? Q Yes, I did. 23 Α

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Q

And that documentation, from your perspective,

exonerated you from these crimes? 1 For the allegations of Ashley, yes, it did. 2 All right. Did you discuss this with Mr. O'Mara? Q I did. Α 4 And what did you tell him? 5 I told him that I had documentation to dispute Ά 6 the allegations, and he informed me that this was not the 7 proper time and that if he saw a need, he would bring it 8 forward. 9 Did you ever ask Mr. O'Mara to conduct an 0 10 investigation? 11 I did. A 12 And what did you tell Mr. O'Mara? 13 That I had -- that the allegation with Jessica 14 never occurred and that if he actually looked into the 15 paperwork that I provided, he could show that the 16 allegations -- the remaining allegations could not have 17 happened either. 18 Do you know whether or not Mr. O'Mara ever 19 conducted an investigation? 20 Not to my knowledge, he did not. 21 Did you ever speak with an investigator who 22

represented Mr. O'Mara?

Never.

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Did you provide Mr. O'Mara with any other 1 documentation? 2 I provided him with IRS paperwork going back to 3 1994 proving my location and my residency. I believe I 4 further provided him with -- later I provided him with 5 altered police reports from Detective Tom Broome that he б 7 released to my ex-wife's attorney in California, and I presented the stamped copies of the altered police 8 reports. And I was informed that that had no bearing and 9 it didn't matter. 10 What did the altered police reports prove or 11 disprove from your perspective? 12 Well, it was -- if you look at the originals and 13 you look at the altered, it's cut and pasted to basically 14 fit a end result, basically, to prove that I was just -- I 15 was guilty, and the only --16 MR. HATLESTAD: I'm going to object, Your Honor. 17 This is best evidence. 18 THE COURT: Sustained. 19 20 Do you have the documents? 21 MR. STORY: I do not, Your Honor. THE DEFENDANT: Actually, Your Honor, it's in the 22 record. I have the documents in the writ of habeas 23

corpus.

MR. HATLESTAD: They haven't been offered. 1 They 2 haven't been authenticated. THE DEFENDANT: They have the detective's 3 signature and release --4 5 THE COURT: You can't argue --THE DEFENDANT: 6 I'm sorry. 7 MR. STORY: I'll move on, Your Honor. Thank you. THE COURT: Okay. BY MR. STORY: 9 How many times do you believe you met with 10 Q Mr. O'Mara before you ultimately pleaded guilty? 11 12 Maybe three or four times. Α How much time did you spend with Mr. O'Mara? 13 There was one time where I came just to pick up a 14 piece of -- the discovery, and the other times I think I 15 was there for maybe ten minutes. 16 And did you ever discover any other evidence that 17 you thought would disprove the fact that you committed 18 these crimes? 19 I did after I had been convicted. 20 What evidence did you find? 21 I found in the file that Mr. O'Mara forwarded to 22 me while I was incarcerated in Lovelock Correctional 23 Center, I found a -- the original offer from Ms. Viloria

to Mr. O'Mara. And then I found a fax that was dated 1 2 three days after the offer of the current deal I'm under, 3 which was a DNA test result from the Washoe County Forensic Lab exonerated of the charge of sexual assault 4 against Jessica. 5 MR. HATLESTAD: Your Honor, I'm going to object 6 7 to that characterization. 8 THE COURT: Sustained. BY MR. STORY: 9 Why do you believe that that DNA --10 Q THE COURT: 11 Do you have that? MR. STORY: Do we have that document? 12 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, we do. MR. STORY: Yes. May I -- he brought the entire 14 file. I did not, Your Honor. May I have Mr. Dunckley 15 16 come and pull that out? THE COURT: Well, do pull it, but not this 17 18 second. 19 MR. HATLESTAD: I don't object to the report coming in. I object to the characterization. 20 THE COURT: 21 That's what I assume, but I'd like to have the report come in. I don't want to lose track and 22 23 lose the report.

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MR. STORY: I will bring in the report in, and I

will have Mr. Dunckley testify as to --1 2 THE COURT: Okay. MR. STORY: -- why he thinks it disproves or 3 proves some -- proves in this case --4 THE COURT: He's not an expert. 5 MR. STORY: I understand that, Your Honor, but he 6 7 is in a position to testify. He was alleged to have committed this crime. 8 THE COURT: You want him to comment on the 9 report? 10 MR. STORY: Yes. No, not on the report exactly. 11 The report speaks for itself. 12 THE COURT: Then that's what it does. That's the 13 point. 14 15 MR. STORY: My position, Your Honor, is that the 16 report suggests something to Mr. -- if Mr. Dunckley had 17 had this report prior to entering into the plea bargain, he would not have entered into the plea bargain. That's 18 the point of the question. 19 20 THE COURT: Well, you can ask him that. 21 MR. STORY: Thank you. BY MR. STORY: 22 Had you seen this DNA report prior to entering 23 into the plea bargain, would it have changed your mind in 24

any way? 1 Absolutely. 2 Α 3 And why is that? 4 Because by the allegation that was made -- it was Α a specific allegation that Jessica made -- the DNA test 5 result showed absolutely no foreign DNA except for my own. 6 No foreign DNA was obtained from the general swabs. 7 would have completely exonerated me. The specific 8 9 allegation --10 MR. HATLESTAD: I'll object to that. 11 THE COURT: Sustained. 12 THE DEFENDANT: I apologize. BY MR. STORY: 13 And had you had this DNA report prior to pleading 14 0 guilty, you would not have pleaded guilty; is that what 15 you're saying? 16 17 No. Α Did Mr. O'Mara have this report before he advised 18 you to plead guilty or talked to you about pleading 19 guilty? 20 21 Yes, he did. How do you know that? 22 Because the fax indicated February 7th, 2008, and 23 it was a direct fax from Ms. Viloria's office to 24

Mr. O'Mara. 1 And when did you plead guilty? March 6th, 2008. 3 Α 4 Was there any other evidence that you discovered in the file that Mr. O'Mara provided you that would have 5 altered your opinion about pleading guilty? 6 Besides the fact that I saw no investigation or 7 interview of any sort. MR. HATLESTAD: That's not responsive, Your 9 Honor. I object. 10 THE COURT: Sustained. Asking for that testimony 11 to be stricken? 12 13 MR. HATLESTAD: Yeah, that's fine. THE COURT: It is stricken. 14 MR. STORY: Let me reask the question. Maybe you 15 misunderstood it. 16 BY MR. STORY: 17 18 Was there any other evidence that you found in Q the file that would have altered your opinion about 19 pleading guilty? 20 21 The -- I can't say off the top of my head. I'm not a lawyer. I know the case. I just -- I don't want to 22 speak out of turn. 23 24 But, I mean, to me, the withholding of that

1 evidence or that documentation without my knowledge was --I can't -- to me -- I apologize to the Court. I can't get 2 past, to me, that issue. 3 Once you reviewed the file that Mr. O'Mara 4 provided you when you were in prison, did it alter your 5 view of what you should have done in this case? 6 7 Α Yes. And how was that? 8 9 Well, after looking at the file and looking at the record and looking at the law, in my opinion, no way I 10 would have ever taken this deal or entered in this 11 12 contract. I would have wanted to go to trial. And you found no evidence of an investigation 13 having been conducted; is that correct? 14 15 Α None at all. Did you ask Mr. O'Mara to conduct an 16 0 17 investigation? Yes, I did. 18 Α 19 You at some point pleaded guilty; is that correct? 20 21 Α Yes, I did. 22 0 Did you discuss the guilty plea with your attorney? 23

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I discussed it literally moments before court at

his office when he gave me the deal that morning. And he 1 said that it didn't matter what evidence he presented or 2 what documents were presented. I'd be found guilty, and 3 my best option and my best availability and my best tactic 4 would be to take the deal and fight for probation. 5 Did you have an understanding as to what it took 6 Q on your part to be eligible for probation? 7 From what I understood, if I certified as a low 8 risk to reoffend after a psychosexual evaluation. 9 10 0 And what did you have to be certified as a low risk? 11 Well, along with meeting with therapists to be 12 evaluated, I also participated in I believe almost 17 13 sessions with Dr. Ing in both group sessions and 14 15 individual counseling. Did this cost you money? 16 It did. 17 Α 18 0 Did it take time away from you? Yes, it did. 19 Α 20 And did you do what you were required to prove yourself to be a low-risk offender? 21 I kept up my side of the complete contract, yes. 22 Α 23 So you did everything you were required to do? Q

Yes, I did.

Α

1 And your reason for entering into the plea 2 bargain was what? At the time, the community environment was going 3 4 on, it was days before they had just found Brianna Denison's body at the time. And it was my counsel's 5 advice that because of the environment with the community, б that I would be -- it was my best interest to take this 7 deal as opposed to going to trial. 8 9 And your counsel at the time was Mr. O'Mara; is that correct? 10 11 Yes, it was. Α 12 Was there any other reason that Mr. O'Mara provided you for taking this deal? 13 14 None. 15 Did he advise you on what you needed to do to obtain probation? 16 I was to attend my classes, my therapy groups, 17 and to keep my side of the agreement, refrain from 18 alcohol, drugs, meet with Court Services, meet with P&P, 19 become evaluated, and be honest with the evaluation. 20 And did you do you all of those things? 21 I did. 22 Α 23 And you ultimately pleaded guilty; is that

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correct?

1	A Yes, I did.
2	Q And what did you plead guilty to?
3	A I pled guilty to lewdness with minor under the
4	age of 14 and attempted sexual assault.
5	Q Did you appear at sentencing?
6	A I did.
7	Q And did your attorney argue for probation?
8	A He did.
9	Q And did you get probation?
10	A No, I did not.
11	Q Do you know why you didn't get probation?
12	THE COURT: Because I didn't give it to him.
13	THE DEFENDANT: Per to be specific, per the
14	decision of the Supreme Court, the Honorable Connie
15	Steinheimer used her discretion, judicial discretion, to
16	impose the sentence of imprisonment.
17	BY MR. STORY:
18	Q What was the time frame in the charge, do you
19	recall, of the lewdness with a minor?
20	A The time that the offense occurred as opposed to
21	when they originally charged me?
22	Q The time that the offense occurred. There was a
23	time frame.

The time frame, original time frame was August of

guilty of this crime?

And were you convinced that you would be found

23

1	A I personally wasn't, no, but Mr. O'Mara said I
2	would be.
3	Q Why did you take the deal?
4	A When my own counsel tells me I'd be found guilty,
5	my faith kind of wanes.
6	MR. STORY: No further questions, Your Honor.
7	THE COURT: Cross?
8	MR. HATLESTAD: Thanks, Your Honor.
9	
10	CROSS-EXAMINATION
11	BY MR. HATLESTAD:
12	Q Well, let me start at the end. I've got a number
13	of questions.
14	You have essentially told your lawyer you had an
15	alibi for Count I, right?
16	A Yes.
17	Q And so when he says he thinks you'll be convicted
18	of that, you guys have a discussion, right?
19	A The morning of the deal, yes.
20	Q And you discuss or did you argue with him about
21	it, saying, you know, David, I got an alibi for this. Why
22	should I plead to it?
23	A Yes, and he said it didn't matter what evidence I
24	presented. I'd be convicted.

	\cdot
1	A I did I presented what I was supposed to
2	present to present as a viable candidate for probation.]
3	had already entered a plea of guilty, sir.
4	Q My question is very simple. Did you lie to
5	Mr. Ing about having sexual contact with Ashley? Did you
6	lie to him about that?
7	A I approached with my counselor what was needed
8	by what was required, what my attorney required me to
9	do.
10	MR. HATLESTAD: Your Honor, would you please
11	direct the witness to answer the question.
12	THE COURT: You have to answer the question.
13	Whether you want to call it a lie or you didn't tell the
14	truth, the words are not important, but you are not
15	answering the question.
16	THE DEFENDANT: Okay. My discussions with
17	Mr. Ing were made in conforming with my plea.
18	MR. HATLESTAD: Your Honor, I would again ask
19	THE COURT: You're not answering the question.
20	He's not asking you whether you were in conformity with
21	the plea.
22	THE DEFENDANT: Okay.
23	THE COURT: He's saying: Did you lie to him
24	THE DEFENDANT: Yes. I did

arrest you anyway?

- Q So the fact that there's no foreign DNA on your penis pursuant to this DNA test would be consistent with your lie.
 - A Yes.

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- Q Or inconsistent with your lie.
- A It would be consistent with the truth.

1	Q Okay. Well, that's
2	A Which was not what
3	Q That's kind of what we're up to.
4	So you have got lies to Mr. Ing. You got lies to
5	Detective Broome. And I suspect that you probably lied to
6	Judge Steinheimer during your guilty plea, too, right?
7	A I was advised by my client (sic) to say yes to
8	what was asked.
9	Q Well, that's not exactly what happened, is it?
10	A Is that a question?
11	Q Yes, it is. You didn't say yes to every question
12	that was asked you, did you?
13	A I don't it's 36 pages long. Which part are
14	you talking about?
15	Q I'm talking about several parts. We'll go
16	through it.
17	A Let's go.
18	Q Just to be clear, Mr. O'Mara did not say to you:
19	Brendan, when the judge asks you a question, you say yes.
20	He did not do that in this case, did he?
21	A When Mr. O'Mara gave me
22	MR. HATLESTAD: Your Honor, that's a simple yes
23	or no question.

THE COURT: I think it is, Mr. Dunckley.

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Mr. Dunckley, you are very, very bright, and you
 1
     have spent a lot of time on your case. But isn't doing
 2
     you any good to not cooperate and answer the questions
 3
     directly.
 5
              THE DEFENDANT:
                               Okay.
 б
              THE COURT: It's making you seem evasive.
 7
              THE DEFENDANT: I understand. I apologize, Your
     Honor.
 8
 9
              THE COURT: Well, it's not really an apology.
     I'm just telling you, number one, I'm going to make you
10
11
     answer the questions.
12
              THE DEFENDANT: Okay.
13
              THE COURT: And, number two, I'm advising you
14
     it's not doing your cause any good.
15
              THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, Your Honor.
16
              THE COURT: Would you repeat the question,
17
     please, Mr. Hatlestad.
              MR. HATLESTAD: I will, Your Honor.
18
19
     BY MR. HATLESTAD:
              Mr. O'Mara did not say to you: Brendan, answer
20
     yes to every question Judge Steinheimer asks you. Did he?
21
22
              Not every question, no.
          A
              Did he tell you to answer -- did he tell you to
23
          0
     tell the truth? Did he tell you not to tell the truth?
24
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Steinheimer at your plea, and ultimately you're lying now. 1 2 So let's go through your guilty plea. If you need a copy to follow, I've got one. 3 4 THE COURT: Do you want to follow the written transcript? 5 6 THE DEFENDANT: Please. 7 MR. HATLESTAD: I was going to use this one, Your Honor, but I have another, so we can mark this one. 8 9 THE COURT: Okay. 10 MR. HATLESTAD: Can we use this one for 11 Mr. Dunckley? 12 THE COURT: Yes, I have it. 13 THE CLERK: Exhibit A marked. 14 (Exhibit No. A marked.) 15 THE COURT: And would you read the title, 16 Ms. Clerk. 17 THE CLERK: This is the transcript of the plea, Motion to Confirm Trial, Thursday, March 6th, 2008. 18 19 THE COURT: I have that on my computer now. 20 BY MR. HATLESTAD: 21 I'll cite the pages and the lines, if that will 32 help. ,3 Α Thank you, sir. 4 Okay. On that transcript, flip over to page Q

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1 Go down to line ten. Actually line seven. Mr. O'Mara is reciting the plea bargain there, and it 2 3 says: 4 "In exchange for his plea of guilty, Your 5 Honor, the State and counsel and б Mr. Dunckley have agreed to recommend the 7 following: The State will be free to argue 8 for the appropriate sentence." 9 Do you remember that? 10 A I do. 11 And then on the next page, the Court asks you, on line two: "Mr. Dunckley, do you understand these 12 13 negotiations?" 14 And you said, "Yes." 15 Correct? 16 Α Yes. 17 So the State is free to argue, and yet your contention here is they breached the plea agreement, 18 19 right? 20 (No audible response.) A 21 Please explain that. 22 Well, my contention is, Mr. Hatlestad, that just Α because the State reserved the right to argue did not 23 allow Ms. Viloria the right to disavow and circumvent the 24

24

deal.

- Well, she's free to argue, right? Q
- She is free to argue for sentence, absolutely, but she's not allowed to argue adamantly for the one consideration that I viewed as an important factor.
 - Please cite in the record where it says that.
- Where it cites in the record that she's not A allowed to disavow the deal?
- Well, she didn't disavow the deal because the deal was free to argue. If there's another term or condition, please cite it from the record, sir.
- By her comments on -- at the change of plea A hearing, at the close of hearing, where she allowed for the probation and led me to believe the availability of the probation, but then by her arguing -- then her arguing adamantly for no form of probation, and not only that, her arguing for the maximum sentence, which she was allowed to do, but at that point, it became an illusory deal.
- Your belief is her comment at the end changed the negotiation?
- I believe that her comments and actions were equally as -- could be construed equally as fraud by her actions and comments as much the written word, yes.
 - Q Even though she's free to argue?

. 4	A Even though she's free to argue, she's not
2	
3	And what we
4	Q The contract is free to argue, sir. That's where
5	we're having the problem here. It's free to argue. If
6	her position at the end of the plea hearing is that you're
7	worthy of probation and then later argues that you're not,
8	then her position is you're not worthy of probation and
9	she's free to argue, correct?
10	A Well, I agree, but my question is
11	Q Thank you. Next question: "Sir, did you read
12	the guilty plea memorandum?" And you said, "Yes."
13	Is that true?
14	A What page are you on, sir?
15	Q I'm on page six, line ten. Is that a true
16	statement?
17	A Yes.
18	Q "Do you have any questions about the document?
19	"Answer: No."
20	Is that correct?
21	A Yes.
22	Q And just for completeness: "Do you have any
23	questions about the modification on the typed document?"
24	And you said, "No."
ļ	

1	Is that correct?
2	A Yes, I said that.
3	Q On page eight, the judge is asking you about
4	Count I and Count II. Line 15. This is in reference to
5	Count I: "Did you do what it says you did in that
6	charge?"
7	And your answer is, "Yes."
8	That I assume is false.
9	A Yes, it was.
10	Q So that's one lie, correct? Can we agree with
11	that?
12	A Yes, that's agreed.
13	Q "And what about Count II?
14	"Yes, ma'am.
15	"Do you understand that charge?
16	"Yes, ma'am, I do.
17	"Did you do what it says you did in that charge?"
18	And you answered, "Yes."
19	And that is a false statement, correct?
20	A Yes.
21	Q On page 11, line four, the Court asks: "Has
22	anyone made threats to get you to enter these pleas?"
23	And you said, "No."
24	Is that true?

1	A Yes.
2	Q "Has anyone told you that you would be guaranteed
3	probation or any particular result?"
4	And you said, "No."
5	A That's correct.
б	Q "Has anyone made any promises or representations
7	to you to get you to enter these pleas that you haven't
8	told me about?"
9	And you said, "No."
10	A Correct.
11	Q "Do you have any doubt about what you're doing
12	here today?"
13	And you said, "No."
14	Is that true?
15	A Yes.
16	Q That's true?
17	A That I had no doubt what I was doing there that
18	day, that's true.
19	Q That's true?
20	A Yeah.
21	Q Okay. All right. Okay. Good.
22	Now, did you ever live in Washoe County at or
23	about the time these offenses were alleged?
24	A Which offense, sir?

1	Q Well, the two we're here on. The offense
2	A Over a ten-year period of time.
3	Q Okay.
4	A Each count.
5	Q When did you move to the county, sir?
6	A I didn't move to Washoe until 2000.
7	Q So prior to 2000, you had never been in Washoe
8	County; is that correct?
9	A That is correct.
10	Q Never set foot here?
11	A I have driven past, through on the way to
12	California on 80, but never stopped or set foot in Washoe
13	County, no.
14	Q So when Ashley says you lived here, had a house
15	or a residence here, that's false?
16	A That is correct.
17	Q You discussed this with your lawyer?
18	A I did.
19	Q What did he say?
20	A It didn't matter.
21	Q Is that a quote? I'm going to ask him.
22	A I don't remember the exact conversation, but I
23	remember he said it didn't matter.
24	Q Well, certainly, if you're saying to him, look, I
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didn't -- I didn't live here when these offenses happened,
 1
      he says it didn't matter, I'm having a hard time believing
 2
      you didn't argue with him on that.
 3
                So tell me you argued with him and tell me what
 4
      you said to him.
 5
               I told him that I had proof and documentation
 6
      that I did not even reside in the state.
 7
 8
               And he accepted all of that?
               He accepted all the documents, yes.
 9
               And what did he say about it?
10
          Q
11
               Nothing further after that.
          Α
12
               Just accepted them?
          O
               Just took the documents and never brought it up
13
14
      again.
15
                      But you were living in Washoe County at
          Q
               Okay.
     the time of the offense with Jessica, correct?
16
17
               Yes, I was.
          Α
18
          Q
               Where were you living?
19
               I was living on Highplains Drive.
          Α
20
               Highplains?
          Q
21
              Yes, sir, one word.
          Α
22
              Highplains. What part of town is that in?
          Q
23
              I believe it's northwest.
          Α
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Q

Okay.

Now, you don't deny being with Jessica

1	that night, correct?
2	A Having contact with Jessica, no, I do not.
3	Q There were plenty of witnesses around.
4	A Yes, there were.
5	Q 50 there's no point in denying that. And there's
6	no witnesses to events that happened inside the building,
7	right, except you and her?
8	A Correct.
9	Q And your big thing about the offense with Jessica
10	is there were no evidence of bite marks, right?
11	A And no DNA.
12	Q Well, the DNA we have a statement from you that
13	says she put her mouth on your penis. We have that,
14	right? So the fact
15	A Well, that was
16	Q Well, we have it, right? It's right here.
17	A We've already established that was a lie.
18	Q Well, I know. That's what you have established.
19	That's what you've said.
20	A I believe you established that also as a lie.
21	Q What we have here is you have been making a
22	statement to a police officer saying: I had oral sex with
23	Jessica.

I understand. We've already established ten

were free to leave and not under arrest --

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Q

Well, we all understand that, but the fact of the

matter is you came down on your own. You were told you

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- It didn't negate his responsibility to Mirandize me, which is on the top of their letterhead, on the top of the Miranda papers.
 - That's only if you're in custody.
- I was in custody and I asked him on the record. I asked him on the record if Ms. -- if Detective Broome had any intention of letting me walk out the door, and he said no.
- Okay. Now, you discussed this motion to suppress Q with counsel, right?
- I didn't know that it was a motion to suppress. I just simply asked if the fact that I was not Mirandized was relevant, and he said it didn't matter if I was Mirandized or not.
- Either Mr. O'Mara loves the statement "it didn't matter," or you're just paraphrasing. So which is it?
- Well, that phrase and also the fact that his only strategy was: I can buy you enough time to get your family ready for prison.
- I like how you're adding to the story. When did that happen?
 - Α I'm simply answering the questions, sir.
- It happened every time I spoke to him on the phone. And every time we left the court -- every time we

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left the court appearances on the preliminary hearing on July 2nd, and then further on -- when I met with him one other time. He said that he can try and go for a deal and get us a deal and push off the State long enough to get my family ready for prison financially -- excuse me, financially stable for prison.

Okay. All right. So the way you see the defense of your case going if it had gone to trial is you would try and make a motion to suppress this statement to Broome.

I can't -- I can't count of what a strategy, a legal strategy was, 'cuz no one would discuss with me --

MR. HATLESTAD: Your Honor --

THE DEFENDANT: Mr. Hatlestad, the difference between me now and me three years ago in my legal knowledge is substantial. Three years ago I had no idea of any of the protocol or establishments of a courtroom. BY MR. HATLESTAD:

Well, your view when you wrote this petition you were corroborating, which is you would not have pleaded guilty, your lawyer would have done a better investigation, you would have gone to trial and been acquitted, right?

For clarification, had my attorney done any

- 1 investigation, it would have made a difference. Had I known the evidence I know now and had I known the 2 information I know now, yes, I would have been more than 3 confident to go to trial. But at the time I was --To put a fine point on it, you would have pleaded 5 6 not guilty to the major offenses. 7 Yes. You would have tried to get this statement to 8 Broome suppressed or excluded, right? 9 If that's what it's called, yes. 10 Α
 - It's called excluded, suppressed.
- 12 A Okay.

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- You would have brought this DNA report before the Q jury and said: Hey, no foreign DNA. It's just me. There's no bite marks.
 - I would think that's relevant, yes.
- So the offense with Jessica never happened despite what I said with Mr. Broome.
- I would think that that would be relevant, yes. That would be important.
- How exactly did you expect to get on the record evidence contradicting Jessica's statement that she -that you had her perform oral sex on you outside the bite mark?

1	A Can you rephrase the question?
2	Q Yeah, let me rephrase that.
3	Jessica would testify against you that there was
4	oral sex performed on you.
5	A Mm-hmm.
6	Q Despite what this DNA test shows.
7	A Well, I was under the impression I'm under the
8	impression now, that I didn't know then, that it was the
9	State's duty to present that exculpatory evidence forward
10	pursuant to statute.
11	Q No. Our duty to is present it to your lawyer,
12	and we did that. He had it in the file.
13	A If I
14	THE COURT: Let's not no. I'm not going to
15	listen to a debate.
16	THE DEFENDANT: That's why I'm stopping now,
17	Your Honor. Thank you.
18	THE COURT: Okay.
19	THE DEFENDANT: No problem.
20	MR. HATLESTAD: I'll move on, Your Honor.
21	BY MR. HATLESTAD:
22	Q Just to complete the circle, you have three
23	meetings with Mr. O'Mara. The first is the prelim.
24	A Yes.

1	Q	And then you're on bail.
2	A	Yes.
3	Q	Does he call you on the phone or are you calling
4	him?	
5	A	I believe we touched base on the phone, yes.
6	Q	Did you tell him what your defense was to these
7	offenses	?
8	A	At the preliminary hearing, yes, I did.
9	Q	At the preliminary hearing.
10	A	Yes.
11	Q	Did you tell him in complete or is was it a
12	shorthan	d version?
13	A	At the time I didn't know about the DNA. I told
14	him abou	t the information and the documentation I had for
15	Ashley's	charge.
16	Q	Okay. And you brought all that documentation you
17	rattled	off at the prelim, right?
18	A	Yes, I did.
19	Q	You told him your defense to Count No. II, or the
20	other ch	arge, right, with Jessica?
21	A	I didn't tell him anything on that one. I had no
22	argument	. Just simply stated my side.

Just so we're clear, what more did you want

Mr. O'Mara to investigate on the Ashley charge beside

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- It would have been helpful if he had spoken to her and/or verified and confirmed -- and confirmed the doc -- and verified and confirmed the documentation's authenticity.
 - Anything else?
 - That's all I could think of at this time.
- Okay. And what did you want Mr. O'Mara to investigate on the Jessica charge?
 - The consistency of the statements. Α
 - I'm sorry?
 - A The consistencies of her statements.
 - Q Okay.
- The fact, after the preliminary hearing, how the apartment -- the condition of the apartment and the doors. At no time, to my knowledge, did he ever visit the apartment or speak to Jessica at all. And I would like for him to have interviewed Jessica.
- And we had no idea if she would talk to him, Q right?
 - Α I don't know, sir,
- Is she going to testify here or is Ashley going Q to testify?
 - I couldn't speak on that. Α

1	Q So we're going to have no idea what these people
2	would have said to your lawyer, right?
3	A (No audible response.)
4	MR. HATLESTAD: Okay. Okay. Thank you, sir.
5	THE COURT: Mr. Story?
6	MR. STORY: Thank you, Your Honor.
7	
8	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
9	BY MR. STORY:
10	Q Once you received the file from Mr. O'Mara, you
11	reviewed it; is that correct?
12	A Yes, I did.
13	Q And you found things in that file that you didn't
14	know about prior to entering your plea; is that correct?
15	A That's correct.
16	Q And what are those things?
17	A The specifically the DNA and the lack of any
18	investigation and/or strategy, for that matter.
19	Q Had you known that prior to entering your plea,
20	would you have entered your plea?
21	A No.
22	Q Now, you said that you lied to the Court and
23	admitted guilt in this case; is that correct?
24	A Yes, I did.

1	Q	Was that at the advice of your counsel?	
2	A	It was.	
3	Q	Was that true at the time?	
4	A	No.	
5	Q	So you just followed your attorney's advice; is	
6	that correct?		
7	A	He told me to answer in the affirmative to all	
8	questions pertaining to the charges.		
9	Q	And you requested that your attorney investigate	
10	this case; is that correct?		
11	A	Yes, I did.	
12	Q	To the best of your knowledge, he did not; is	
13	that also correct?		
14	A	Not to my knowledge.	
15		MR. STORY: I have no further questions, Your	
16	Honor.	Thank you.	
17			
18		RECROSS-EXAMINATION	
19	BY MR. HATLESTAD:		
20	Q	Well, take a look at page 12 of that transcript,	
21	sir.		
22	A	(Witness complies.)	
23	Q	Line No. 10. Judge is asking you about pleading.	
24	"Are you	doing so of your own free will?"	

1	And your answer is, "Yes."		
2	Is that true or not?		
3	A It was under the advice of counsel that I		
4	answered yes. So at the time, it was in my best interest		
5	to do so. So yes.		
6	Q Well, I know, but it says: "Are you doing so of		
7	your own free will?"		
8	A It was my choice to enter the plea upon		
9	counsel I took the advice of counsel and made the final		
10	decision to enter the plea. So, yes, it was free will.		
11	MR. HATLESTAD: All right. Nothing else.		
12	THE COURT: You may step down, sir. Thank you.		
13	THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, Your Honor.		
14	MR. STORY: Your Honor, we have no further		
15	witnesses.		
16	And if it's entirely possible, may I take a quick		
17	break? I've been taking some medication and I need		
18	THE COURT: Sure.		
19	MR. STORY: to use the restroom. I apologize.		
20	THE COURT: We'll take a short recess. Court's		
21	in recess.		
22	(Recess taken.)		
23	THE COURT: Thank you. Please be seated.		
24	Okay Mr Story you have no witness?		

1		MR. STORY: That's correct, Your Honor.
2		THE COURT: Mr. Hatlestad?
3		MR. HATLESTAD: I'd like to call Mr. O'Mara.
4		THE COURT: Okay. Mr. O'Mara, please come
5	forward	and be sworn.
6		
7	1	DAVID O'MARA,
8		called as a witness by the State,
9		having been first duly sworn, was examined
10		and testified as follows:
11		
12		DIRECT EXAMINATION
13	BY MR. H	ATLESTAD:
14	Q	State your name and spell your last name.
15	A	My name is David O'Mara, O apostrophe, capital
16	M-A-R-A.	
17	Q	And what is your occupation and profession?
18	A	I'm an attorney here in Reno.
19	Q	Are you licensed to practice law here in Nevada?
20	A	I'm licensed to practice in all courts in the
21	state of	Nevada.
22	Q	Did you have occasion to represent Mr. Dunckley
23	here?	
24	A	Yes. I did represent Mr. Dunckley on various

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charges in both the Justice Court here in Washoe County and District Court.

- Okay. First of all, why don't you tell us how 0 that came about, how you were appointed or received --
- I was part of the Jack Alian group, and I took various cases per -- and I was paid \$3,000 for six cases, I think, a month, and Mr. Dunckley was one of my cases.
- Now, prior to taking Mr. Dunckley's case, had you 0 ever had any other sex cases?
- Yes. I probably had handled three or four sex cases at that time or was in the process of handling a few of those cases. And most of those were with the ADA Ms. Viloria.
- Now, Mr. Dunckley has said very clearly the first time the two of you talked was at his preliminary hearing; is that correct?
- I don't recall if that's really true, but that's Α probably likely that the first time that we had discussions was probably that afternoon.

I don't remember if there was a continuance. Normally there is a continuance in regards to some cases, and then set it out for another date, but I cannot recall that happening in this case. I just don't know.

Do you remember, was it at the preliminary Q

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hearing or the day of that preliminary hearing that Mr. Dunckley laid out his defenses or his version of these offenses to you?

He did say that they did not occur. And so ${\rm I}$ don't really think that that would be an accurate portrayal of what actually occurred at the preliminary hearing in regards to what are his defenses.

We did discuss the fact that he was not there in Nevada for the other one.

There were also some discussions because there was another girl. I don't remember her name off the top of my head. There were numerous charges. I believe there was 17 charges or some odd in the Justice Court. have to look at the filing document to find out how many charges were set.

And so we talked about that very -- you know. And we went in, and many of the charges were dismissed, one because one of them didn't show up. But there were also sexual coercion charges as well that were also dismissed in the lower court, Justice Court.

I don't believe at that time that he gave me any documentation at all that day. He did make that mention -- there was no question in my mind that he said that he was not in this area.

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But one of the documents he provided was a transcript of his culinary union, and he had to obtain that document, so I'm fairly confident that that did not happen that day.

And some in some of my notes, I did ask for additional documents. I have letters that I had provided him asking for additional notes throughout the period of time of my representation. And so I believe that he provided me some of those things throughout the entire period of my representation of him.

- Now, Mr. Dunckley was on bail during the periods of time, correct?
 - That's correct.
- Was he having any trouble getting ahold of you? Are you noticing it or is he complaining about lack of contact?
- Mr. Dunckley would not have any contact with me basically. I on numerous occasions had to send him letters, call him, and try to get him in. He was very unavailable at most times, even up until the last day of his sentencing.

When I asked him for various information and to meet with me, he still found a way to not meet with me until very shortly before any hearing.

Are you questioning him about this, like: need to get together?

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Α Oh, absolutely. We met on numerous occasions. And one specific time we met, we went over all of the taped interviews in regards to him. And we also went over -- I'm not sure if there was a video as well, but I think there was a video deposition that we also went over.

So we met on numerous occasions. We went over various things. And I could give you -- I'll let you ask the question, then I'll give you more specifics as we go.

All right. Let's put it this way: In addition to talking to Mr. Dunckley about the various facts and circumstances of the offense and getting his account, you're pursuing discovery from the State, right?

That's correct. In fact, I sent numerous letters to Ms. Viloria because I believed that I was not getting all of the information. And specific, I do believe -- and I don't -- I really have not reviewed anything Mr. Dunckley has filed in the writ, what information he has done, but this morning I did go through my file and \mbox{did} find I think two letters to Ms. Viloria saying that I needed certain information from her that I had not gotten. Some were the audiotapes and some of it was the documentary evidence as well because Mr. Dunckley was

telling me that the -- the DNA was a big issue. having that document was a big issue.

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And he knew and we had talked about the fact that -- whether or not if that document came back with DNA on his private parts, that would obviously be very difficult to overcome. But also, if that document came back and there was nothing on there as he was going to claim there was, we still had some problems and there were still some serious risks for him going to trial on the sexual assault charge of Ms. Jessica.

- Okay. As far as that DNA report is concerned, did you show that to Mr. Dunckley before his plea?
- I don't know if I showed that to him, but we did discuss the fact that there was nothing on that DNA test. And that went into the equation of whether or not he was going to plead guilty.
 - And what was the ultimate conclusion of that?
- Mr. Dunckley decided to not take my advice and go to trial, and he accepted a plea deal that was offered by the State because he believed that there was no chance that Judge Steinheimer would not give him probation and that Judge Adams would specifically write him a letter of recommendation and many hundreds of letters would be coming in as to his credibility in this community.

Okay. So rewind just a little bit. conducted -- or correct me if I'm wrong. You tell me.

You conducted a pretty thorough and complete investigation of the case, including discovery and conversations with your client, and you have concluded this case should go to trial, correct?

That's correct.

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And you discussed that with Mr. Dunckley. your view is -- or you're telling us today that upon telling Mr. Dunckley that, he is not inclined to take the case to trial but take a plea bargain which apparently you negotiated in the meantime; is that correct?

Α The method and what happened was that we were preparing for trial. There was no question in my mind we were going to trial. I believed in our defenses in regards to Count I. I was not as confident in Count II which was the sexual assault charge, but Mr. Dunckley was moving me towards that position of trial.

It was almost immediately when I gave him the offer that there was probation on the table that he was going to accept it, and I had to explain to him that that was probably not going to happen in this case, that he was going to have to spend some significant time in prison.

And I reiterated that throughout the entire

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process of him -- in regards to before he entered his guilty plea, and also after he entered guilty plea and before sentencing, that there was a likelihood that he was going to prison.

Well, if his attitude is, as you indicate that it is, he thinks for sure he's going to get probation in this case, for whatever reason, and you're telling him something that's 180 degrees opposite of that, can you identify any sort of tie-breaking issue, fact, circumstance that made him insist on taking the plea?

If he's over in one direction and you guys are completely separate and apart here and the twain does not meet, can you identify anything, any fact, circumstance, conversation that will convince a guy like Mr. Dunckley that says "I'm getting probation," and you're saying "No, you're not"?

I have no idea why he would think he was going to get probation. I firmly believed he was not going to get probation, and I acknowledged that. I specifically told him that many times before the entry of guilt was entered on March 6th.

I mean, there's a lot of things that go into this I mean, he wouldn't have been probationable if he had gone to trial and been convicted. That was something