Q. Now, you indicated that you had reviewed some reports concerning the presence of DNA.
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Did you form any conclusion
from those reports?
A. That there was material, genetic
material from the suspect present within the vagina
of the victim.
Q. Did you form any conclusion or
opinions based on the items you reviewed concerning
whether or not there was a gap between the period
of time of the DNA and the infliction of the knife
wounds?
A. The timing of when that material from the suspect got in, was put into the victim, I
don't know how long it had been there. There
certainly did not seem to be any evidence that this
per - the victim was killed while being raped.
Q. And you didn't find any physical
evidence that there was in fact a sexual assault?
A. Assault, no.
Q. Okay. Now, there were in addition to the stab wounds other injuries; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Can you describe those injuries for us.
A. In addition to the stabbing injuries
that caused her death, the victim had multiple blunt force injuries. These are injuries that happened as a result of an impact of some kind whether a person is being struck or if they are being driven into something.

She had bruising and scraping on both sides of her face involving her ears as well. She
had a scrape on her chin. She had bruising on her
arm, scraping on her elbow, scraping on her knee
and bruising of her hand, her right hand, and a
scrape on the back of her left hand.
Q. And was there bruising associated with any of those injuries?
A. All of those injuries were both bruises as well as scrapes.
Q. And the -- you indicated that there were a number of stab wounds. Can you tell us where the stab wounds were and whether they were incised or puncture wounds.
A. Certainly. The victim had a grouping of about, of nine wounds over a fairly
25 circumscribed area on the right side and center of
Page 14
her neck. These were all stabbing injuries meaning
that they were narrow and were deeper than they
were long. They were not slashing type injuries.
She also had a stab wound on the left side of her neck, two stab wounds in the left upper chest, a single stab wound right by her belly button, and then a final or a last wound in her right groin region.
Q. Now, we have the wounds up toward the upper part of her body then we see two additional stab wounds; is that correct?
A. There were the group on the neck, the two just in the upper left chest region, one by the umbilicus or belly button, and one in the groin.
Q. Is that in the vagina?
A. No. This is what technically is
called the inguinal area. It's that crease where your thigh and abdomen are and just to the right of the middle of the body, not the vagina, not the perineum.
Q. And that was just a single injury?
A. That was a single injury, yes.
Q. And could you tell if that injury
appeared to be contemporaneous in time to the other stab injuries you described?

Page 16
A. It certainly was an injury that was

2 inflicted on a person who still had blood pressure,
3 was alive, certainly could be considered
4 contemporaneous with all of the other injuries.
Q. And that was through the clothing?
A. Yes.
Q. In fact, through two items of 8 clothing?
A. Through the pants and the underpants.
Q. And the wounds lined up with both of the cuts in both of those garments?
A. Yes. As if the pants were being
conventionally worn, not turned down, not twisted.
Q. And with respect to what you called
the bruising injuries which were the blunt force
injuries you talked about, any opinions you were
able to formulate as to the timing of those with
relation to the stab type injuries?
A. The bruising injuries are clearly
fresh injuries. They aren't something that
happened a day before or two days before. There is
some swelling associated with them which means that
there had to be a period of time while the heart
was beating and blood was flowing through that area of damaged tissue specifically though I cannot tell
you if it's a matter of 15 minutes, an hour or
more. They are fresh injuries, but I can't give
you a very narrow window of time for them.
Q. And did you prepare a report in this
case?
A. I wrote a letter stating my opinions, yes.
Q. And when was that?
A. I believe that was dated the 28 th of January of this year.
Q. And you have that in front of you now?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. Are you aware whether or not that's been provided to the State?
A. I have no knowledge about that. MR. SCHIECK: Okay. Thank you, that's all I have, Your Honor.
(Whereupon Mr. Schieck
completed his direct
examination at $2: 56 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.)
MR. OWENS: Thank you. We did get a
copy of that and we appreciate it.
///
///
///

CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. OWENS:
Q. Dr. Grey, how are you?
A. Good.
Q. You appeared in another case a couple of years ago.
A. Yeah, I remember you.
Q. You sat through the testimony of

Dr. Green and then they decided not to call you.
Is that the one?
A. Yeah.
Q. Your day job, so to speak, is in Utah?
A. That's correct.
Q. Do they pay you very well in Utah?
A. Okay.
Q. They're kind of notorious for not paying well.
A. Forensic pathologist is one of the higher remunerated areas of medicine.
Q. So this is kind of moonlighting for you?
A. Yes.
Q. The state allows to you make a little extra money?
A. The rules are as long as it doesn't
interfere with my duties as the chief medical examiner and as long as I'm not getting private income for work that I did for the state.
Q. Right. As long as it's like a
separate thing.
A. Yes.
Q. Which is what this is.
A. That is correct.
Q. We've been talking about what's a
sexual assault and what's not a sexual assault. To
talk about that you really need to know what the
definition of a sexual assault is in the State of
Nevada, wouldn't you?
MR. SCHIECK: I'm going to object,
Your Honor. I didn't ask him any questions about
the definition of sexual assault. I asked him
about physical evidence of injuries associated with that.

## THE COURT: I'll overrule the

objection. I think the question is whether there
are any injuries consistent with sexual assault.
MR. OWENS: Right.
Q. I think all through your report you referenced in your testimony a moment ago whether this was sexual assault physical evidence of sexual
assault. When you're using that term, what do you mean it to --
A. What I would say is I'm using a medical definition which would be forceful penetration.
Q. Okay. So your definition of sexual assault is a woman's got to take a few hits before it's a sexual assault.
A. No, no. I'm not saying that. I'm saying that for me to diagnose sexual assault, I would want to see evidence of traumatic injuries consistent with a forceful penetration.
Q. Okay. And if the woman's got a knife at her throat, she doesn't resist, you're not going to see those injuries?
A. I may not.
Q. So that's not going to meet your definition, is it?
A. No.
Q. The definition in the State of Nevada is any sexual penetration however slight that's not one the consent of the woman. It doesn't require any injuries. Are you aware of that?
A. That's a legal definition and I'm not use ago legal definition, solely a medical
definition.
Q. So if a woman's got a knife at her
throat, then that's not something that you factored in.
A. Not something that I could say has any 6 medical evidence to support or refute.
Q. Or if your assailant said, "You need 8 to submit to this or I'm going to beat you," that's 9 not something you factored in either.
A. Again nothing medically would allow me to support or refute such a contention.
Q. All right. Let's talk about some medical things for a few minutes. For the record. You looked at the autopsy photos.
A. Yes.
Q. I'm going to put Exhibit No. 42 and I
apologize in advance for the graphic nature of this. Looking at your screen looking at the picture of Debbie Panos. You're talking about physical injury. On first blush when you look at this, you've got to be thinking physical injuries?
A. Of course.
Q. So we've clearly got some physical
injuries in this particular case, right?
A. Of course.

Page 22
Q. And we've clearly got sexual
penetration, don't we?
A. We have evidence of sexual activity,
yes.
Q. Well, I mean what kind of sexual activity? We've got semen in the vaginal vault.
A. That would be sexual actively.
Q. So that would be evidence?
A. Yes.
Q. And so we've got a woman with the
defendant's semen in her vaginal vault and we've
got extreme injuries to her, don't we?
A. Yes.
Q. So what you're talking about isn't,
you're not saying there wasn't force used in this incident.
A. That is correct.
Q. You're just talking about the timing
of these events. Whether the force was connected
with the sexual assault, whether it came later,
whether it came before. That's what the issue is
for you right here, isn't it?
A. Let me see.
Q. Let me back up.
A. Can I break it down?

1 Q. Yeah.
A. The issue, there's two issues. One is is there evidence of forcible sexual penetration as evidenced by injury either in the vagina, perineum, or anus. That would be the first thing that I looked at and thought about and there was no evidence of that.
8 Q. That is not my question.
9 A. Oh, okay.
10 Q. We've got force here. We've got sexual penetration.
A. Right.
Q. What you seem to be saying is you're not associating this force, this injury with the sexual penetration.
A. This, when you say this injury, if you're talking about the blunt force injuries.
Q. I'm talking about all of the injuries.
A. Okay. Well, then you will need to specifically separate two types of injuries that this woman has.
Q. You do, don't you? Because we've got two arenas of injuries for her, don't we?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. The first one being the
bruising, contusions, abrasions and the second area --
A. Blunt force injuries, yes.
Q. The second area being the knifing?
A. Correct.
Q. So we've had two incidents or
groupings of violence against this woman Debbie
Panos.
A. Two different modalities of injury, yes.
Q. And there's a time interval between them?
A. More likely than not, yes.
Q. And you mentioned a few minutes ago probably at least 15 minutes?
A. I'm saying I don't know for sure but probably a number of minutes in order for that bruising and swelling to show up.
Q. Probably about 15 .
A. That would be one reasonable estimate.
Q. All right. Because we know that the bruising occurs before the knifing which caused her death.
A. Yes.

1 Q. So from 15 minutes to maybe even an 2 hour before that she is subjected to a vicious beating, isn't she?
A. She has blunt force injuries
inflicted. How they were inflicted I cannot tell you. Whether they were beating or slamming is -- I
cannot tell you.
Q. All right. Well, not to be too
technical, her face and her body came with force
against some object?
A. That is correct.
Q. Could it have been the defendant's fist?
A. That's one possibility.
Q. He could have picked up something and hit her?
A. Yes.
Q. He could have slammed her into something?
A. Yes.
Q. But somehow that's how she got it.

And it was at least 15 minutes later thereabouts
that then the mortal blows are given with the knife?
A. More likely than not, yes.
Q. Okay. You said that you reviewed everything that you thought it was necessary to review in order to come to your conclusion.
A. Yes.
Q. Your conclusion being the definition about sexual assault that's different than what we're looking at here in this case.
A. That is medical rather than legal, yes.
Q. Okay. You're aware that we talked
about that she had semen, the defendant's semen in the vaginal vault.
A. That is correct.
Q. You said you had an opportunity to review some of the documents and some of the testimony from the prior proceeding.
A. I reviewed the Clark County Coroner's investigative report and Dr. Green's testimony.
Q. You're aware that the defendant said when he testified at the prior hearing that he did not ejaculate into the victim. Were you aware of that?
A. No.
Q. So you don't know that he just said that it was oral sex?
clearly this was not just oral sex if oral sex even
happened. There was vaginal sex.
A. There was depositing of his genetic material in her vagina. The specifics as to whether sperm was scene or not I do not know.
Q. You don't know that?
A. No. I did not see any report. I just saw the DNA report.
Q. So you didn't read the report that talks about the presence of sperm as weil --
A. I did not see that.
Q. But that would be conclusive that there was ejaculation?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you read the reports about the gathering of the evidence and defendant's testimony
about a supposed fight that occurred over some letter that he found out in the car?
A. I read no investigative reports of
that. That information was provided in a cover letter that I received from Mr. Chappell.
Q. So you were told that there was some
sort of a fight that occurred outside in the car
over a piece of paper?
A. Yes.
Q. And that is based on what the
defendant's version of events were?
A. Again, the specifics of how that information was gathered I do not know.
Q. So you didn't look at the actual photographs or look at the evidence that was seized from the scene in order to come to your conclusion?
A. The only pictures I saw were the ones related to the victim's position.
Q. Were you aware of the telephone call that the victim had made to a day care worker from the scene pleading for help because she was afraid of the defendant?
A. Again, through the cover letter I was
aware of that, that that had been reported.
Q. That wasn't something that you
factored in.
A. In terms of my assessment as to
whether there was evidence of a sexual assault on
the victim, I did not factor that in.
Q. How about the letter that he sent to the victim before his appearance at her home, "One

1
THE WITNESS: Thanks. Single stab wound, three stab wounds, three stab wounds, another stab wound there.
Q. And the defendant's direct threats were not something that you even factored in or considered in your opinion then?
A. In terms of the issue of sexual assault, no.
Q. But these would have been events that occurred prior to the sexual assault or the sexual contact let's call it and you think that those would be relevant in determining if this sexual contact was consensual or not.
A. The issue of consent and whether consent was coerced or not I cannot answer.
Q. Let's take a look at a couple other pictures here. Up, we're looking at the -- we've got the one up here right now, No. 42 , and if we can I want to kind of zoom in a little bit there.
We talked about some of those injuries down around the neck area there what you see.
A. If you have a question.

20 Q. Can you describe those injuries around the neck area.
A. Those are stab wounds. You can see one, two, three, four, five.

THE COURT: You can touch the screen, Doctor.

4 MR. OWENS:
5 Q. What other injuries are visible there?
A. There is an area of what looks like
slight scraping there and then throughout here you see bruising and scraping.
$9 \quad$ Q. So when you say scraping, you would call that an abrasion also?
A. That's an abrasion, yes.
Q. What would cause an abrasion like that?
A. Something rough being either pushed
across the skin or the skin being pushed across a rough surface.
Q. Okay. How about this area up
underneath her neck, what's that?
A. I'm not sure what you're referring to.
to. THE COURT: If you can point on the pictures, Mr. Owens, it will --

MR. OWENS:
4 Q. This area right up here.
A. This area looks like a little bit of a

3 another stab wound there.

23 MR OWENS:
bruise and possibly another scrape. It may be one of the stab wounds. I'm not sure.
Q. So we have bruising and an abrasion in the neck area.
A. Yup.
Q. Up under the chin we have a spot.
A. There's an abrasion on the chin there and again an abrasion there.
Q. Okay. Let's take another look at that a little different angle here, No. 40. Are you
able to see that there? Can you identify that area
of abrasion again.
A. The large area of scraping on the chin is here. I do not see what we saw on the other side. It may possibly be hidden by this crease or
fold. We have one of the stab wound there, a stab wound and three stab wounds there, the two stab wounds of the upper chest, and then bruising on the left side of the neck.
Q. So that area that you've identified
there you called bruising or contusions, that's
right on that left, that would be the victim's left side; is that correct?
24 A. That is the left side of the victim's neck.

1 Q. Right on the neck. And what kind of a force or trauma would cause that type bruising or abrasion on the left side of her neck?
A. This is again a blunt force injury meaning that there has been an impact. Whether that's a blow landing or the victim being slammed
into something, there has been enough force delivered to this area so that blood vessels
underneath the skin actually rupture and blood leaks out. That's what a contusion or bruise is.
Q. And that could be a grabbing of her neck forcefully as well, couldn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. You mentioned some bruising that was on the forearms. Let's take a look at what's marked as Exhibit No. 43 now. This would be the right arm that we're looking at.
A. Yes.
Q. Can you tell us what we're seeing there
A. There is a large zone of bruising on the outer surface of the arm, some bruising more towards the shoulder region.
Q. Once again, this is the result of trauma from a striking or a grabbing and rupture of
capillaries in that area.
A. Some sort of impact causing the rupture of vessels underneath the skin, yes.
Q. And all of the bruising that we've identified up in that neck area and on the arm area, these are things -- these are injuries that occurred some 15 minutes or more before the fatal stab wound that she received.
A. Yes.
Q. Do you have any idea of context in which she received these injuries 15 minutes before the fatal stabbing?
A. I don't understand the question.
Q. Do you know how specifically she would have received these injuries 15 minutes before?
A. You mean the process of however she was injured?
Q. Yeah.
A. As I said, it could be impacts, a
perpetrator was striking her. It could be that she
was thrown into something or thrown down onto
something. I cannot tell you specifically from the injuries how they occurred. All I can say is they are blunt force.
Q. Okay. So you're just giving us
different ways but you don't have anything really specific as to how she got them.
A. No.
$4 \quad \mathrm{Q}$. Were you aware or were you made aware in that report that you got from the defense attorneys of something kind of similar to this that occurred about two months earlier between the defendant and the victim here?
A. Specifically no. I know that there
was an ongoing history of domestic violence in the relationship.
Q. Were you told about an incident on

June 1st when he held her down and confined her
arms and held a knife to her throat but then was
interrupted by a roommate?
You didn't hear?
A. No, not specifically.
Q. You didn't hear anything about that?
A. No specifically.
Q. Certainly grabbing somebody by the
throat could leave injuries.
A. Yes.
Q. Grabbing somebody by the arms could create injuries like we're seeing here.
A. Yes.

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that's what he did on this occasion. Are you aware of this?
A. Which occasion?
Q. The occasion of the murder.
A. No. I did not read his testimony.
Q. They didn't send that to you?
A. I did not read that testimony. MR. OWENS: If I may, Your Honor, I'd
like to refer to page 82 of the defendant's
testimony in the prior hearing.
THE COURT: Okay
MR. SCHIECK: Your Honor, I'm going to
object on relevance grounds. This is not medical
testimony. He's reading some other witness's testimony

THE COURT: To the extent you're
reading the portion of the defendant's testimony
that describes the day of the murder.
MR. OWENS: Yes.
THE COURT: And his interaction with
the victim
MR. OWENS: Right.
THE COURT: Okay. Overruled.

MR. OWENS:
Question: So after you had put her on the bed, did you get up and straddle her and pin her arms down with near her knees?

Answer: I got on top of her, yes, sir.

Question: Did you pin her arms down with your knees?

Well, hold on a second, Your Honor. I think that was the June incident. Yeah, I'm going to go over to page 102.

MR. SCHIECK: For the record, the previously testimony you read was related to the June 1st incident.

MR. OWENS: June 1st incident, yeah.
Q. And we're over on page 102. So you've told us when you detected that something was different. You got up and grabbed her.

Answer: Yes, I did.
Question: Grabbed her how?
Answer: I put my hand in this area right here.

Question: This area meaning in the area of her neck.

Page 38
Answer: Yeah.
Question: Did you begin to choke her, Mr. Chappell?

Answer: I didn't choke her that she
Answer: I didn't choke her that she
couldn't say nothing, nothing like that, she couldn't breathe. It wasn't nothing like that.
Question: With both hands did you begin to choke her, sir? No, no. With only one hand. One hand, sir.
(Remarks off the record.)
MR. OWENS:
Question: With both hands did you begin to choke her, sir. Answer: No, no.

Question: With only one hand.
Answer: One hand, sir.
Question: Which hand?
Answer: My right hand, sir.
Question: Did you grasp her neck with your right hand? Did you take a hold of her neck with her right hand?

Answer: She was laying down. I was on top of her holding her like onto her

Page 37 17 Q. So you don't know that it was after 9 that she willingly performed oral sex on him?
A. No.
Q. Grabbing her by the neck is certainly something that could have produced the injuries that we see here.
A. Certainly.
Q. But that doesn't fit the definition
neck. I wasn't squeezing it, nothing like that.

Question: She was still laying on the sofa.

Answer: Yes, sir.
Question: But you were standing at that time.

Answer: I was like on my knees on top of her. I wasn't standing up yet.

Question: Pinning her down?
Answer: If you call just holding on to the front of her neck pinning her down, yes, sir.
Q. You didn't have a chance to review hat as part of the materials that were given.
A. No.

Page 40
you were looking at of sexual assault.
A. Again, the medical definition of
sexual assault, it does not.
Q. Because you're looking for something below the waist?
A. Yes.
Q. So if he was pinning her down and
forcing himself on her leaving these bruises, that
would have been 15 minutes or more before the attack with the knife.
A. Yes.
Q. But that doesn't fit your definition
of sexual assault. That's not what you were asked to do.
A. No. The question I was asked was there evidence of sexual assault during her killing.
Q. Well, it wasn't during the killing, was it?
A. No, it was not.

MR. OWENS: Thank you. (Whereupon Mr. Owens concluded his cross-examination at $3: 19 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.)
THE COURT: Mr. Schieck.

| Page 41 | Page 43 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 REDIRECT EXAMINATION | (Whereupon Mr. Schieck |
| 2 BY MR. SCHIECK: | 2 concluded his redirect |
| 3 Q. You were asked a very specific | 3 examination at 3:21 p.m.) |
| 4 question when you were retained, correct? | 4 THE COURT: Mr. Owens. |
| 5 A. That was correct. | 5 MR. OWENS: Nothing further. |
| 6 Q. That had to do with medical evidence? | 6 THE COURT: No questions from the |
| 7 A. That is correct. | 7 jurors. Dr. Grey, you may step down. |
| 8 Q. And that's what you're here to testify | 8 THE WTTNESS: May I be excused? |
| 9 about today. | 9 THE COURT: You are excused. |
| 10 A. That is correct. | 10 (Whereupon Todd Cameron |
| 11 Q. And your training is all in medical | 11 Grey, M.D., was excused |
| 12 areas. | 12 from the witness stand |
| 13 A. Yes. | 13 at 3:22 p.m.) |
| 14 Q. And in your training in medical area | 14 THE COURT: The State may call its |
| 15 as a pathologist and a forensic pathologist, can | 15 next witness. We're going back to the State's case |
| 16 you tell us whether the cause of death was | 16 now, ladies and gentlemen. |
| 17 choking. | 17 |
| 18 A. There was no evidence that this victim | 18 CHARMAINE SMITH, |
| 19 was strangled to death, no. | 19 having been first duly sworn to testify to the |
| 20 Q. Were the bruises to the arms the cause | 20 truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, |
| 21 of death? | 21 was examined and testified as follows: |
| 22 A. No. | 22 |
| 23 Q . Were the blunt face trauma to the face | 23 THE CLERK: Would you state and spell |
| 24 the cause of death? | 24 your name for the record. |
| 25 A. No. | 25 THE WITNESS: Charmaine Smith, common |
| Page 42 | Page 44 |
| $1 \quad \mathrm{Q}$. The cause of death was the stabbing | 1 spelling. |
| 2 type injuries. | 2 |
| 3 A. That is correct. | 3 DIRECT EXAMINATION |
| $4 \quad \mathrm{Q}$. And you looked for evidence with | 4 BY MS. WECKERLY: |
| 5 relation to the stabbing type injuries and the | 5 Q. Ma'am, how were you employed back in |
| 6 cause of death in making your analysis and | 61995 ? |
| 7 answering the question posed to you. | 7 A. As an adult parole and probation |
| 8 A. That is correct. | 8 officer. |
| 9 Q. And you said in your opinion it's at | 9 Q. Adult parole and probation officer? |
| 10 least a 15 -minute interval between any of the | 10 A. Yes. |
| 11 bruising type injuries and the injuries related to | 11 Q. And how many years did you work in |
| 12 the stabbing which was the cause of death. | 12 that capacity? |
| 13 A. I said that there was -- it's likely | 13 A. I'm currently employed -- |
| 14 that 15 minutes could have passed if not longer, | 14 Q. Okay. |
| 15 yes. | 15 A. -- with parole and probation. |
| 16 Q. And none of the information that was | 16 Q. As of 1995 how many years had you |
| 17 read to you or recited by Mr. Owens during his | 17 worked in that capacity? |
| 18 cross-examination change your medical findings with | 18 A. I started in '89 so about seven. |
| 19 respect to this case. | 19 Q. Okay. And what are your job duties or |
| 20 A. No. | 20 what were your job duties back in 1995? |
| 21 Q. You weren't asked to make any factual | 21 A. I supervise parolees and probationers. |
| 22 findings. | 22 Q. Okay. And what did the supervision |
| 23 A. No. | 23 entail? |
| 24 MR. SCHIECK: Thank you. No further | 24 A. We made court -- after the Court |
| 25 questions, Your Honor. | 25 sentenced him, we make referrals to counseling. We |

supervise the individuals that were just recently paroled out of prison.
Q. What's the difference between parole, someone who is on parole versus someone who is on probation?
A. A parolee is in prison and they are
released to the community. Probation is in lieu of
jail or prison. They're granted a term of probation.
Q. Okay. So they're out of custody but under the supervision of a parole or probation officer?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Did you ever supervise an individual by the name of James Chappell?
A. Yes.
Q. And what date did he come under your supervision?
A. The date of is sentencing. I believe he was assigned to me which was $4 / 27 / 95$.
Q. So April the 27 th of ' 95 ?
A. Yes.
Q. And when someone comes under your
supervision, that was the result of a sentencing
decision made by a judge to grant someone probation
Page 46
rather than send them to jail or prison?
A. Yes.
Q. And that's what happened to this
individual James Chappell?
A. Yes.
Q. What was the offense that he was being
sentenced for?
A. He pled guilty to possession of
burglary tools, a gross misdemeanor.
Q. And can you explain to the members of
the jury what a gross misdemeanor is as opposed to a felony.
A. A gross misdemeanor is an offense, a lesser offense than a felony and is punishable by jail time where felonies are punishable by prison time.
Q. So under a gross misdemeanor you can serve up to a year in the county jail as part of your punishment?
A. Yes.
Q. Or you could be granted probation.

Would that be correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And then a felony is greater than a
year of prison time or you could be granted

1 probation on that as well?
A. Yes.
Q. And he was actually being sentenced for a gross misdemeanor or he was sentenced for a gross misdemeanor?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you recall or were you provided at the time any circumstances of the underlying offense that he was charged with.
A. He was originally arrested for burglary, felony; under the influence of a controlled substance, felony; and possession of burglary tools, gross misdemeanor.
Q. Okay. So he was actually originally
arrested for two felonies and one gross misdemeanor?
A. Yes.
Q. And to your knowledge how was it that he was being sentenced on the gross misdemeanor?
Was there a plea negotiation or what happened?
A. Yes. He was allowed to plead to a
lesser offense.
Q. Okay. And then the two felony charges were dismissed?
A. Yes.
A. Yes.
Q. What date was it that he entered his plea?
A. March 28, 1995.
Q. Okay. And then he was sentenced in

April and on the sentencing date he was granted probation.; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. When someone is granted probation or was granted probation at that time, once the judge
grants them that sentence of probation, how is it
that they get in contact with their supervising probation officer?
A. They're directed at the time of sentencing they are directed to report to the division of parole and probation and attend, at that time attend an orientation and fill up a report and then the case is assigned to an officer.
Q. And the orientation tells the
probationer what, how to do probation. Can you explain that?
A. Yes. The basic rules.
Q. And one of those rules would be to
remain in contact with their officer?
A. Yes.
Q. Are other conditions of probation not
committing new crimes?
A. Yes.
Q. And any other conditions that might be associated with their probation?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. As to the individual that we're speaking of James Chappell, after he was sentenced on April the 27 th of ' 95 , are you aware of whether or not he went to the orientation about how to do probation?
A. He didn't attend the orientation.
Q. Okay. Did he make contact with you the person who was assigned to supervise this case?
A. No.
Q. So what did you do to attempt to make contact with him?
A. I did a home visit attempt. The first
home visit attempt was on $5 / 8 / 95$ at which time I
had contact with a baby-sitter and left a business
card with reporting instructions on it for him.
Q. To report to you?
A. Yes.

1 A. Yes.
2 Q. Did she indicate to you whether or not he was living with her at her home?
4 A. She advised that he frequented that residence but that he didn't actually stay there. 6 Q. Okay. So he just came there from time 7 to time?
8 A. Yes.
Q. The subsequent conversations that you 10 had with her, what were those concerned with?
A. She was having problems with him A. She was having problems with him
coming into the residence, you know, uninvited, coming in through the window and stealing appliances. I think one time she said a TV. 15 Q. And she was reporting that to you?
16 A. Yes.
17 Q. You said you met with her in person as well.
19 A. She came into my office.
20 Q. When she came into your office, what was her demeanor like at that point?
A. She was very emotional and crying.
Q. And what was she upset about?
A. She was -- I can't tell you exactly her words, but she was in fear for her life.
21 was
Q. Okay. Did he contact you after you went out there on I think you said it was May?
A. No, he didn't. I believe I spoke with him once on the phone, and I think at that time I told him to report and he did not.
Q. Okay. Who contacted you after you attempted that home visit?
A. Deborah Panos called me on $6 / 12 / 95$.
Q. And did you have a conversation with
her about James Chappell the person that you were
looking for to supervise?
A. Yes.
Q. Explain that conversation.
A. She advised me that she gave the
business card and reporting instructions to
Mr. Chappell and she stated that he had stated that
he was not going to report.
Q. Did you have any further conversation with Deborah Panos?
A. I had approximately three or four phone conversations with her and I saw her in person also.
Q. Okay. The first conversation it sounds like you were discussing just sort of the whereabouts of James Chappell.

1
Q. And who did she perceive to be the threat to her life?
A. James Chappell.
Q. And how long was your discussion with her when she came into your office?
A. My supervisor and I spoke with her between 30 and 40 minutes I think.
Q. Okay. And I assume she discussed her relationship with James Chappell and problems she was having with him?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you make any suggestions to her about how to kind of address these problems?
A. Yes. My supervisor and I recommended, strongly recommended that she move from that residence and she said that wasn't really an option for financial reasons and we also recommended maybe she possibly go back to her mother, 'cause her mother I believe lived in Arizona.
Q. When you were having this discussion with her, did she ever describe particular specific acts of violence that he had committed against her?
A. Yes. She told of one incident where Mr. Chappell took her into I believe it was a bedroom area and straddled her and held a knife
over her.
Q. And from speaking with her, I mean did you take her seriously? Were I trying to help her with this problem?
A. Yes.
Q. And that's why you made the suggestion
maybe move from the trailer or go back to Arizona.
A. Yes.
Q. And was your supervisor at least in
agreement with these sort of suggestions?
A. Yes.
Q. Did there come a point in time when
you filed what's called a revocation report against
James Chappell?
A. Yes.
Q. And can you explain the members of the jury what that is.
A. A violation report is completed. It's a document to advise the Court or the parole board
depending if it's a parolee or probationer of any
rules that had been violated.
Q. Okay. So in this case James Chappell
was on probation as of April and so you submitted a
report to advise that judge who placed him on probation that he wasn't replying.

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A. Yes.
Q. And what was his noncompliance? What
was the basis?
A. The charge was rule 8 laws and
conduct.
Q. What does that mean?
A. It means that he had violated, he had actually committed new offense and had outstanding
bench warrants since the grant of probation.
Q. Okay. When he was first sentenced to probation, did the judge give him a condition of probation related to drug treatment?
A. Yes.
Q. And at the time he was sentenced in

April with that sort of condition, he was supposed
to have completed some sort of drug treatment
program. Would that be correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Was that drug treatment program
completed at the time you filed your revocation report?
A. No.
Q. Had he done anything in terms of

24 probation at the time you filed your revocation report?

1 A. No.
Q. The only new thing being some
additional crimes.
A. Yes.
Q. Did you go before the judge or did his case go before the judge for revocation?
A. Yes.
Q. And what happened at that point?
A. It was on $8 / 1 / 95$. The Court
reinstated Mr. Chappell with an added condition
that he enroll and successfully complete an
inpatient substance abuse program.
Q. Okay. When someone goes before a

Court for revocation, does that mean basically the
Court can revoke their probation and put him in
jail if it's a gross misdemeanor?
A. Yes.
Q. But in this case that didn't happen.

He got a more lenient treatment.
A. Yes.
Q. And what do you mean by reinstated?

What does that mean?
A. Allowed to continue on community
supervision probation and imposing the same or the original special conditions of counseling and he

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had a couple other ones, community service work and adult he had.
Q. Okay. But the condition this time was
supposed to be an inpatient treatment program.
A. Yes.
Q. And did the judge order him to be
released only to the department of parole and
probation and then the department was to take him
to the inpatient treatment program?
A. Yes.
Q. After that reinstatement occurred, did
you ever have a discussion with Deborah Panos about
the judge's decision to send him to an in patients
treatment program?
A. Yes. I believe I saw her in court in
the courthouse and I advised her that the division
was recommending he do an inpatient.
Q. Would that be a 90 -day type program type of thing?
A. 90 days.
Q. And that was the day she was actually in court herself?
A. I believe so.
Q. And you advised her he's going to have to do a 90 -day treatment program?
A. Yes.
Q. When someone is sentenced on a gross misdemeanor or felony charge, the Department of
Parole and Probation prepares a sentencing report
for the judge to review.
A. Yes.
Q. And does part of that report include a
statement by the defendant if they want to write one?
A. Yes.
Q. Ma'am, I'm showing you what's been admitted as State's Exhibit 90. Is that big enough
for you to read? Does that appear to be the
statement that James Chappell wrote in connection
with his gross misdemeanor charge?
A. Yes.
Q. Can you read that out loud for the members of the jury what he wrote about that charge at that time.
A. I'm pleading guilty to burglary tools. I was charged with burglary under the influence, burglary tools. The burglary is false. The under the influence controlled substance is false, and the burglary tools is false too, but I took the plea because the other two charges were

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## felonies.

I have never been convicted of a felony and never will be. I am not a bad person and I never was. I'm a brand new resident of Las
Vegas and I feel real bad about myself. I haven't
6 been in jail this long in about six years. The
longest I've ever been in jail is six months and I
won't ever commit another crime in my life. I
can't deal with this type of life.
I stole four cassette tapes and a $\$ 10$
shirt and $\$ 10$ pants. It only added up to no more
than $\$ 60$. I committed petty larceny but I ran into the wrong Metro officer so she treated me very bad.

I' m in the best city in the world and look at me now. I know now that Las Vegas is not putting up with any broken laws and I can -- I can something here again. I've only been here four months. I'm gonna' get a something.
Q. A job?
A. And stay out of any trouble. I
promise, and he signed it and dated it March 30, 1995.

MS. WECKERLY: Thank you. I'll pass
24
25 the witness, Your Honor.

## 1

| (Whereupon Ms. Weckerly |
| :--- |
| concluded her direct examination |
| at $3: 39$ p.m.) |
| THE COURT: Mr. Schieck or |

(Whereupon Ms. Weckerly ation THE COURT: Mr. Schieck or

MR. SCHIECK: Thank you, Your Honor.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

MR. SCHIECK:
Q. Let me go over some dates with you.

Do you have your file with you or some documentation with you --
A. Yes.
Q. -- that will help you recall some 5 different dates.

You indicated that he pled guilty to
the -- to the possession of burglary tools charge on March 28, 1995.
A. That's what the presentence report lists, yes.
Q. And it shows that he was originally
arrested for burglary and under the influence additionally?
A. I'm sorry. What?
Q. When he was arrested on that case, he

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was originally arrested on burglary, under the
influence and possession of burglary tools.
A. Yes.
Q. And the burglary would be for entering
the store where the items were stolen.
A. Yes.
Q. And that was a Kmart?
A. I believe so.
Q. And under the influence would be that
he was under the influence of an illegal substance;
is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And both of those charges as part of the plea negotiation were dismissed.
A. Yes.
Q. And the burglary tools that he was
charged with, does your report indicate what the tools were?
A. I believe it was a pair of pliers.
Q. So basically what we have is a
situation where he apparently went into Kmart with
the intent to steel and took a pair of pliers and
from his statement apparently opened some CD cases and stole CDs?
A. Yes.
$1 \quad$ Q. And was under the influence when he did it.
A. Yes.
Q. And that's the offense that you've read his statement from a minute ago?
A. Well, I read the offense report.

That's what it had stated.
Q. Okay. And then he was sentenced on that charge on April 27, 1995.
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And at that point in time he
received a suspended sentence and was placed on probation.
A. Yes.
Q. And was given certain conditions to
follow. When -- when did you do the home visit that you referred to?
A. The home visit attempt I completed on -- I'm sorry -- May 8, 1995.
Q. So about ten days or so after he was
sentenced, he hadn't reported so you attempted a home visit?
A. Yes.
Q. And what location did you go for that home visit?

1 Q. And that's the address you did the home visit at?
A. Yes.
Q. And it was confirmed that he lived there but he just wasn't present and you left your card with the baby-sitter.
A. Yes.
Q. Then later you indicate you received a call from Deborah Panos and I believe you said that
0 was on June 12, 2005, that she called you?
A. '95.
Q. I'm sorry. 1995.
A. Yes.
Q. Which would have been over a month after you left your card for the home visit?
A. I can't you.

17 Q. There was no home contact in between that month period?
A. I really don't remember.
Q. Would you have noted that in your file?
A. Probably.
Q. Okay. There's no notations in your file.
A. Yeah. I have very few documents.
A. I went on the address that was listed on the presentence report, 831 North Lamb, No. 125, Las Vegas.
Q. And that's where you had contact with a baby-sitter at that location?
A. Yes.
Q. And were there children present at that location?
A. I think that there were.
Q. If there was a baby-sitter there, it's
fair to assume that kids were there.
A. Yes.
Q. Would that be a fair recommendation?
A. Yes.
Q. And when someone is given probation, you prepare a presentence report that you give to
the Court, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And in that report it's going to list
the address where they're going to be living if
they receive probation?
A. Yes.

23 Q. And that's the address that would have
24 been given to you as his home address?
25 A. Yes.

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Q. Okay. But there's nothing in the documents you do have that shows there was a call in between.
A. No.
Q. And again this was a gross misdemeanor
probation as opposed to a felony probation?
A. Yes.
Q. What was the underlying sentences that
was given that was suspended?
A. I believe it was one year.
Q. Which si the maximum for a gross misdemeanor.
A. Yes.
Q. Then you indicated that you had some
additional contact from Ms. Panos after the first phone call?
A. Yes.

18 Q. When was it that she came down and speak with you and your supervisor:'
A. June $15,1995$.
Q. And when was it that you filed your violation report?
A. The violation report I completed is dated June 30, 1995.
Q. And as of that date he still had not

## reported.

A. Yes. I mean no he had not reported.
Q. And so it was nearly two months after he was originally given the probation on April 27th that you filed your violation report.
A. Yes.
Q. As a condition of being on probation
in Clark County, is the person required to come in
and provide you with a your analysis?
A. We drug test as deemed necessary.
Q. Was there any requirement in his
conditions of probation that he submit to such
testing?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And if someone comes in and they test positive for a controlled subject
assistants while they're on probation, would that
prompt you then to file a violation report?
A. It just depends on the situation.
Q. Now, you indicated that sometime after
you filed the violation report that you went before
the judge and I believe you said that was on
August 1st of 1995?
A. Yes.
Q. And at that time the conditions of

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probation were modified.
A. Yes.
Q. And at some point in time you ran into Ms. Panos at the courthouse to your recollection.
A. Yes.
Q. You told her that the department was

7 recommending an inpatient program for 8 Mr. Chappell.
A. I believe so, yes.
Q. And by the department I mean the
department of parole and probation would come into
court and recommend to the judge this man needs
inpatient counseling for drug problems.
A. Yes.
Q. And that would have been the
recommendation of the department based on the information in your files.
A. Yes.
Q. And your supervisor was even involved
in the conversation with Ms. Panos, correct?
A. Yes. Not in court, no.
Q. Okay. But at your office.
A. Yes.
Q. And do your recommendations go through your supervisor when you make recommendations after
filing a violation report?
A. Yes.
Q. So would it be fair to assume your
supervisor had input into that recommendation that
Mr. Chappell receive inpatient drug treatment
counseling?
A. Well, actually the violation report
didn't recommend the inpatient. The Court did. We
recommended that he be revoked.
Q. You indicated earlier you told

Ms. Panos the department was recommending. Do you mean the Court was ordering it?
A. Yes.
Q. So the Court reviewed everything that
you gave them, all the information about
Mr. Chappell?
A. Yes.
Q. And it was the Court that recommended inpatient?
A. Yes.
Q. When the Court makes a recommendation,
how is it that -- Mr. Chappell was in custody on
August 1,1995 ; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. How does a person in custody -- when
the Court says you need inpatient drug treatment
counseling, how does he get to his inpatient drug
treatment counseling?
A. Well, I believe he was to remain in custody until he was on a waiting list and at that time officers would take a representative from the inpatient program to the jail took interview the person, the probationer or parolee to get them on the list for inpatient treatment.
Q. And after that point in time then
they're sent when a bed opens up to the inpatient
drug treatment program?
A. Yeah.
Q. Was there a particular program that was in place in 1995 that did the inpatient?
A. I believe it was EOB.
Q. Is it still EOB?
A. I don't know. MR. SCHIECK: Thank you, that's all I have, Your Honor.
(Whereupon Mr. Schieck
concluded his cross-examination
at 3:48 p.m.)
THE COURT: Ms. Weckerly. MS. WECKERLY: Two questions, Your

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Honor.
1

REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. Ma'am, the date he was reinstated on
probation in order to do the inpatient program,
that was August the 1st he went back to court on
that date?
A. Yes.
Q. And it's sometime after that that you
see Deborah Panos in court. Were you both there at
the courthouse? I mean you weren't there on a
particular case. You just ran into her?
A. Yes.
Q. And you recognized her from your prior meetings with her?
A. Yes.
Q. And that's when you advised her he would be doing a 90 -day program?
A. Yes.

MS. WECKERLY: Thank you.
(Whereupon Ms. Weckerly
concluded her redirect
examination at $3: 59$ p.m.)
THE COURT: Mr. Schieck.

RECROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. SCHIECK:
Q. Do you recall which court you ran into 4 her at?
A. I can't recall.
Q. Back in 1995 municipal court, Justice

Court and District Court were different places. Do you remember?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you remember which courthouse it was?
A. It was the old one, 300 Carson Street is it?

THE COURT: South Third Street.
MR. SCHIECK: Thank you. That's all I
have, Your Honor.
(Whereupon Mr. Schieck
concluded his
recross-examination at
4:00 p.m.)
MS. WECKERLY: Nothing else, Your
Honor.
THE COURT: Just a minute, ma'am.
THE COURT: Counsel approach.
(Whereupon, counsel approached

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1 violation report requesting a bench warrant.
THE COURT: All right. So is it your
testimony that on or around June 15, 1995, he was
already in custody on a charge and you did a
violation report putting a hold on him for the
charge he was in custody on?
THE WITNESS: I believe so. June 1, 1995, he was -- let me see. Yes. June 26th he was in custody.

THE COURT: Does it say there when he was arrested?

THE WITNESS: Let me look. June 26,
1995. Yes. Our hold was placed on the 27th. THE COURT: Okay. All right.
Ms. Weckerly do you have any questions based upon mine?

MS. WECKERLY: No, Your Honor. Thank
you. THE COURT: Mr. Schieck. MR. SCHIECK: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay.

RECROSS-EXAMINATION (further)
BY MR. SCHIECK:
Q. Just so I'm clear on that follow-up
question, you saw Deborah Panos on June 15, 1995,
with your supervisor in the office.
A. Yes.
Q. Correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And Mr. Chappell was out of custody at
that time and you didn't file your violation report at that time.
A. Right.
Q. He was arrested on June 26th and at that time the revocation hold was placed on him.
A. Yes.
Q. So you basically were waiting for him
to come into custody before you filed anything.
A. No. That was just the time frame that
it fell. I wasn't waiting for him to go to jail.
Q. Well, he was arrested on the 26 th and you put the hold on the 27th.
A. We didn't want -- we wanted a detainer on him so he couldn't leave.
Q. And then it was a couple days later after that before you filed the revocation, the violation report on June 30th.
A. Yes. MR. SCHIECK: Thank you. That's all I
have, Your Honor.
(Whereupon Mr. Schieck
concluded his further recross-examination at 3:53 p.m.)
THE COURT: Ms. Weckerly, anything?
REDIRECT EXAMINATION (further)
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. Just to be clear so he was out of
custody at the time she came to see you on the
15th?
A. Yes.

MS. WECKERLY: All right.
THE COURT: All right. Ms. Smith, you're excused. Thank you very much.
(Whereupon Charmaine Smith was excused from the witness stand at $3: 53$ p.m.)
THE COURT: Let's take a quick break now and we'll finish up before we finish at 5:00. We are going to take a recess. During this recess, it is your duty not to converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with the trial or to read, watch or listen to any report of
or commentary on the trial by any person connected
with the trial or by any medium of information, including, without limitation, newspaper, television, radio, and the internet, and you are not to form or express an opinion on any subject connected with this case until it is finally submitted to you, under instructions by me. We'll be in recess for hopefully about ten minutes.
(Whereupon a recess was taken at $3: 54 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. and the proceedings resumed at $4: 14 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.)
THE COURT: All right. We'll be back on the record in C131341, State of Nevada versus James Chappell. The record will reflect the presence of Mr. Chappell with his attorneys; State's attorneys. We're in the presence of the jury. The State may call their next witness. MS. WECKERLY: Thank you, Judge. Clair Mcguire.

CLAIR MCGUIRE,
having been first duly sworn to testify to the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth,
was examined and testified as follows:
THE CLERK: State and spell your name for the record.
the witness: Clair Mcguire, C-L-A-I-R
M-C-G-U-I-R-E.
DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. Ms. Mcguire, back in the 1990s, did you know a lady by the name of Deborah Panos?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. What city were you living in when you met her?
A. In Tucson, Arizona.
Q. An and what were the circumstances?

How did you meet her?
A. We met at work.
Q. Where were you two working at?
A. We were working in the city of Tucson
the basement of City Hall.
Q. And what kind of work were you doing?
A. Were we were data entry personnel.
Q. Okay. Did you two become friends after a while?
A. Yes, we did.
Q. And at that time did Deborah have
kids?
A. Yes, she had two.
Q. And did you have children at that
point?
A. I did.
Q. And what sort of things would you two
do together as friends?
A. We went to the circus. We went to the
park. We went to each others houses.
Q. Stuff with your children as well?
A. Yes, definitely.
Q. At some point later on did she have a third child?
A. Yes, she did.
Q. And that's her daughter Chantel?
A. Chantel.
Q. And after you met Deborah Panos, did
you ever meet someone by the name of James
Chappell?
A. Yes.
Q. And what were the circumstances under which you met him?
A. He was her boyfriend living at the

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apartment where she was living.
Q. So you met him through Debbie?
A. Yes.
Q. When you and Debbie were friends and
going to the Circus, the park and that sort of
6 thing, how often were you seeing each other?
A. We saw each other every day at work
and also after work. I would give her rides to
work and home a lot and also on the weekends so we
saw each other quite frequently.
Q. To your knowledge did she only much
the data input job at the city or was she ever
working some other jobs?
A. No. She always had two or three jobs.
Q. What other sort of places did she
work?
A. Gosh, I know after the city of Tucson
or she still stayed with the city of Tucson but she
went to become a 9-1-1 operator after the position
she was at with me.
Q. Okay. Did she ever work for entities other than the city?
A. Yes. She worked at Wal-Mart or

24 Kmart. I believe it was Wal-Mart and Sears. She
worked at quite a few places. I can't remember.

1 Q. Okay. So she was hard working, had a couple jobs.
A. Uh-huh.
Q. Is that yes?
A. Yes, it is.

6 Q. Lady in front of you is taking down
what we're saying so you can't nod or say uh-huh.
A. Okay.

9 Q. Okay. During the time that you knew Debbie, did you ever see signs that indicated that she was being abused?
A. Yes.
Q. What sort of things would you see?
A. I saw bruises but I also saw when he would push her or trip her walking nearby, when walking nearby in the house.
Q. Now, you mentioned two things. You mentioned you'd actually see the signs of abuses on Debbie's body.
Q. Where were they typically on her body?
A. She had them in various places on her arms, her face, on her head and her neck. cover them up?
A. Well, I saw tripping and pushing into
the wall or something as somebody he would walk by or she would walk by.
Q. Okay. Who are we talking about? Who is pushing or tripping somebody?
A. James was tripping Debbie.
Q. Okay. And who was pushing who into a wall?
A. James would push Debbie into the wall.
Q. And you witnessed that?
A. Yes.
Q. How many times did you see him do that sort of thing to her?
A. Numerous times maybe ten, 15 times while we were in Tucson.
Q. During that time period do you
remember whether or not James was working? Did he ever hold a job?
A. I only remember him having one job.

22 A. You said that -- and how long -- where
23 Q. Yob
24 was that, the one job?
25 A. At Bob's Big Boy restaurant. It's
pretty close to where they had lived.
Q. Okay. Do you know about how long he worked for that restaurant?
A. A very small amount of time.
Q. Like less than six months or --
A. Definitely. Less than a month.
Q. Okay. You mentioned that you worked for the city and then Debbie worked for the city and you guys were doing data input but then she moved on to be a 9-1-1 operator.
A. Yes.
Q. Did you stay in your data input job or did you move on as well?
A. I moved on as well. I worked for the fire department and then I worked for the court system.
Q. Okay. When you were working for the fire department or the court system, did you ever become aware of Debbie having to go to the hospital as a result of an injury?
A. Oh, yes. When I was at the fire department I would key in the paperwork from the personnel from the field. They would write up the paperwork and they will bring it into the office and I would type it up and I noticed her name at

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1 Q. Did there come a point in time when she moved from Tucson to Las Vegas?
A. Yes.
$4 \quad \mathrm{Q}$. And during the time period that she 5 moved, did you stay in contact with her?
6 A. Yes.
7 Q. And did you guys call each other on 8 the phone?
9 A. Yes, we called each other on the 10 phone.
Q. How often would you say you talked?
A. Several times a week.
Q. And were they long conversations?
A. Sometimes they were short depending on
the, you know, I had to go to work or she had to go to work but we definitely had lengthy
conversations.
Q. Okay. Did there come a point in time
where you ever started visiting her after she moved
to Las Vegas?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you recall when that was
approximately?
A. It was a few months after she left. I would say March probably.
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least three times on papers.
Q. Okay. And when you noticed her name three times on papers, what are these incidents that you're looking at? What are they documenting?
A. Injuries to her that she had sustained that they had to treat or that she had gone to the hospital.
Q. Okay. So medical injuries to Debbie?
A. Yes.
Q. Did there come a point in time when she left her job as a 9-1-1 operator in Tucson?
A. Yes.
Q. And do you know the circumstances why she left?
A. She said she had to leave because she was involved with James and that he was around quite often and because of her job she was not allowed to hang around with people who had any criminal record or things, bad things to do with the police department.
Q. Okay. So she was working for the police department. That's not a good situation for her to be working for the police department when he's everything negative contact.
A. Correct.

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1 Q. And so that would be March of 1995.
2 A. Yes.
3 Q. And did you go to her residence when
4 you came to visit?
5 A. Yes, I did.
6 Q. And was that a trailer or mobile home?
7 A. It was yeah, a mobile -- 1 guess
8 whatever you call it mobile home or a trailer.
$9 \quad$ Q. Did you stay with her at her
0 residence?
A. I did.
Q. And did you notice anything different
about how her residence in Las Vegas looked versus how her home in Tucson looked?
A. She didn't have very much furniture.
Q. Okay.
A. Basically.
Q. Did she say why?
A. She had said that James had taken it out of the house.
Q. Okay. He had taken some furniture out of the home?
A. Yes.
Q. Did she say what he did with it?
A. She said it just disappears, that he
 that he was using it to exchange for drugs or other -- she didn't really know what he was doing 'cause he wasn't at the house.
Q. Do you recall her discussing him taking anything besides furniture?
A. Yes, jackets from before I moved here, she had told me that he had taken their jackets.
Q. Whose jackets?
A. The kids. She had bought jackets for the kids.
Q. What were the circumstances of that?

Where did the jackets come from? Like had she just bought them?
A. Yes. She had just bought them.
Q. And what happened to them?
A. She said they just disappeared. They 8 still had the tags on them and everything. She didn't have the coats to take the kids to school or today care.
Q. As you were visiting her in March of 1995 did you notice anything different about how her face looked?
A. Yes. She had a scar on her nose she did not have when she was in Tucson.

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$1 \quad$ Q. Did there ever come a point in time when you moved to Las Vegas?
A. Yes.
Q. When was that approximately?
A. I moved in May, April or May I started
moving my stuff there and then in June the first
week of June I moved to Las Vegas with my daughter.
Q. Okay. When you say you moved your
stuff there, are you talking about to Debbie's
home?
A. Yes.
Q. And did you occupy one of the bedrooms in the home?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And you had your stuff there. What kind of stuff are we talking about?
A. Oh, I had all of my stuff. I had furniture, clothes, my daughter's toys, basically everything. I was just -- I had moved everything out of my house to her house. The only reason why I hadn't physically stayed there is because my daughter was still in school in Arizona.
Q. Were you ever kind of going back and forth between the two cities?
A. Yes.
A. Yes. One time I returned and all of my stuff had been searched through, all the boxes
were open. It was just -- it wasn't a complete
were open. It was just -- it wasn t a complete
mess in my room but I could definitely tell that
everything had been go through.
Every time I opened a box, it just
wasn't the way that I pack it and things were
opened and some things were missing.
Q. What kind of things were missing?
A. My daughter had a Jeep that she would drive around in. That was missing. I had jewelry missing and honestly I can't remember what else I had missing.
Q. Did you have a stereo missing?
A. I don't remember -- I had a stereo, a

TV and a VCR that was missing. I don't remember if
that was before I moved there or right after.
Q. Did you ever have a discussion with anyone about your missing property?
Q. Did you have a stereo at Debbie's railer?
A. I did.
Q. Did you ever return from Tucson and

$$
40
$$

Q. Okay. And so if you gave him a little more, money he'll go track down your TV or whatever?
A. He would bring it back.
Q. Did you give him more money?
A. No, I did not.
Q. During the time that you were living
with Debbie, to your knowledge did James Chappell
have a key to the residence?
A. I never remember him having a key.
Q. But you said he was able to get inside
the residence and get your property at least.
A. Well, yes.
Q. How did he get inside to your
knowledge?
A. He was staying there off and on so either he was already in the apart -- the trailer
or he would break in the trailer.
Q. Did Debbie ever change the locks on the windows and doors?
A. I don't recall if she did or not.
Q. Okay. Were you ever home with Debbie at a time in the trailer where James was trying to get in?
A. Yes.
Q. And how would she react to that? Was
it something that she was happy about?
A. No. She definitely wasn't happy about
it. She was frightened and did not want him to
come into the house.
Q. So it upset her?
A. Definitely
Q. How long or when was it do you think
that you stopped living with her at the trailer?
A. July, the end of July.
Q. Okay. And that would have been in 1995?
A. Yes.
Q. During the time that you were staying
there, did you ever have an encounter with James
when you were home by yourself in the trailer?
A. Yes, I did.
you?
A. She said that he was on the way to the house, that if she wasn't there, that he would rape me and he would burn the house down so that she did not have a house to come home to.
Q. And so why was she calling you?
A. To tell me the information because she said that he was probably on the way to the house.
Q. To warn you?
A. Yes.
Q. Did he come to the house and knock on the front door and you let him in?
A. No. I locked all the doors and windows in the house and then I was still on the phone with Debbie when I heard himı trying to come in so then I went into my bedroom and locked the door and stayed in the bedroom.
Q. When you said you heard him trying to come in the trailer, how was it that he was trying to get in? Where was it?
A. I don't know if he originally tried to come in through the door or not but he was trying to -- he was coming in through the window in the front.
Q. Would you describe that.
A. Okay. Debbie had called me and said that he had, I believe he had just returned, he had
just gotten out of jail and they were speaking over
the phone and he told her that she needed to come
home and she said she's not going to be coming
home. She was at a friend's house.
Q. Okay. Let me stop you there.
A. Yes.
Q. You were at Debbie's trailer and at
that time you were living there; is that right?
A. I was.
Q. Okay. Where was Debbie when you were having this conversation?
A. Debbie was at a friend's house.
Q. So she called you at her residence or
your residence?
A. Yes.
Q. And she said that James had just called her.
A. We used to have pagers then so 1
believe -- I don't know the circumstances of how,
you know, he had gotten in touch with her. She had just spoken with him.
25 Q. And what information did she relate to

And the window in the front, is a
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25
25

Page 90
window into which room?
A. Into Debbic's bedroom.
Q. So you heard that and then you went in
your own bedroom and locked the bedroom door?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. What happened after that?
A. I -- we had three-way calling at the
time and I called 9-1-1 and Debbie and the 9-1-1
operator kept asking me questions that I could say
yes or no to basically, and James came in and he
came into my door and he didn't break the door
down. I don't really know how he got in because I
did lock it but he came in and he kept asking me if
that was Debbie on the phone and if it was that he
wanted to talk to her, but I just didn't answer
until they, the 9-1-1 operator -- 9-1-1 operator
said that the police were at the door and they
could not come in because the door was locked.
Q. Were you scared?
A. Definitely.
Q. Was he upset when he was asking you if that was Debbie on the phone?
A. Yes, he was. I could tell he was
upset. He was pacing back from my room to the bathroom.
Q. Okay. And someone on the phone or the 9-1-1 operator tells you that officers are there but they can't get inside?
A. Yes.
Q. What did you do at that point?
A. Then I let him speak with Debbie on the phone and I gave him the phone and I went out and unlocked the door for the police officers. I
waited in the livingroom while they went into the bedroom and arrested him.
Q. Okay. After they arrested him, did
you ever go back in your room?
A. Yes. They brought him out into the
livingroom and then they brought me back into my bedroom.
Q. And was there anything different about your bedroom at that point?
A. Yes. There was a knife next to my bed.
Q. Had that knife been there before James was there?
A. No.
Q. Do you recall an incident that
occurred in June of 1995 where you summoned the police for Debbie?

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A. Yes.
Q. Can you describe that.
A. Yes. She -- I was sitting at the dining room table and she was sitting on the couch in the livingroom, in the front livingroom, and he was pacing back and forth in between the bedroom, her bedroom and the livingroom and kept asking her to come into the bedroom because he wanted to talk to her alone and she was very frightened.

She was crying and saying, you know, if he wants to say anything, just say it and, you know, what is wrong with you, why are you doing this and finally --
Q. Was he angry?
A. He was agitated. I have no idea. He wouldn't say anything at the time. He just kept telling her to come into the bedroom.
Q. But she seemed scared to you?
A. Definitely. She was crying.
Q. And she didn't want to go in the bedroom?
A. And then when she went into the bedroom, she told me to call 9-1-1 and when he came back out, she finally went into the bedroom with him and he closed the door. Somebody closed the
door.
Q. So there was a point when she went
into the bedroom that she asked you to call 9-1-1?
A. Uh-huh.

5 Q. Is that yes?
A. Yes.
Q. And there was a point where she

8 finally goes back in that bedroom with him?
A. Yes.
Q. And when she was back in the bedroom with him, could you hear anything?
A. No. I was on the phone with the 9-1-1
operator and I was trying to hear something at the door and I couldn't hear anything.
Q. Okay. But you called the police?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And did they come to the residence?
A. They did.
Q. Once they got there, were you the
person who let them inside the door?
A. I imagine. To be honest I can't remember.
Q. Okay. Did you go over to the door, the bedroom door where Debbie and James had gone inside?
Q. Yes.
A. I don't remember the location where I
was. The kids were there as well so they could have even opened the door. I could have opened -I'm not really sure.
Q. Well, do you remember Debbie or James coming out of the bedroom?
A. Yes, Debbie came out of the bedroom.
Q. And what did she look like?
A. She was very flushed, very red and she had told me that he had her pinned down. He was sitting on top of her chest area with her arms back
and his knees were on top of her elbows and he had a knife up against her throat.
Q. After the police got there, I assume they arrested James.
A. They did.
Q. And were all three children were home at the time?
A. Yes, they were.
Q. So he gets taken into custody and

Debbie told you what happened.
A. Yes. I don't remember if it was
right -- it was before they left that she had told me what happened.
Q. Did you and Debbie ever go back in the bedroom and find the knife?
A. The police did.
Q. The police found the knife he had had?
A. Yes. It was underneath her pillow.
Q. If you moved out of there I think you
said at the end of July of 1995 --
A. I believe it was.
Q. Okay. So that was about a month
before she was murdered?
A. Yeah.
Q. Were you in close contact with her during the last month of her life?
A. No.
Q. Okay. How did you learn about her murder?
A. On the news.
Q. Were you still living in Las Vegas?
A. I was.
Q. And it just came on the news one day, one morning.
A. Yes. My boyfriend was watching the news while we were getting ready for work and he

1 do that especially when --
MR. SCHIECK: I'm going to object,
Your Honor. This is nonresponsive now. THE COURT: I'll sustain the objection.

MS. WECKERLY: Let me ask you this.
Q. What was Debbie like as a person?
A. She was a fun person, a fun person to be around. Everybody loved being around her. She was definitely -- most of the time she was happy.
I mean people who would just meet her would not be
able to tell that, you know, anything was going on at home.
Q. And how was she towards her children?
A. She loved her kids. She did anything for her kids.
Q. She did anything for her kids?
A. Yes.

MS. WECKERLY: Thank you. I'll pass the witness.
(Whereupon Ms. Weckerly concluded her direct examination at 4:37 p.m.) THE COURT: Mr. Schieck or Mr. Patrick.
called me out to the livingroom and I saw Debbie or it was James picture.
Q. What was it like for you?
A. I was very frightened. I was crying
and I didn't go to work for a day or two. I just
couldn't believe it.
Q. Since that time how has her death
impacted you?
MR. SCHECK: r'll object, Your Honor, relevance grounds.
the court: Overruled. You can answer
the question.
THE WITNESS: Answer it?
THE COURT: You can answer, yes.
THE WITNESS: Are you asking about
myself personally?
MS. WECKERLY:
Q. Yeah.
A. Well, it was a very frightening
situation to go through and now looking back I just
can't believe that I was even involved in a
situation like that. I can't believe that anybody
could be in that situation for such a long period
of time. It was really hard and, you know, I
just -- I just don't understand how somebody could

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## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. Hi, Ms. Mcguire.
A. Hi.
Q. You testified at the previous trial in this matter.
A. I did.
Q. And did you have a chance to review that testimony before you came in today?
A. I did.
Q. The incident where you were talking on the phone to Debbie and she relayed some threats
that James allegedly made to you, can we talk about
that for a second?
A. Sure.
Q. James came, actually came to the
trailer that night.
A. Correct.
Q. And gained entry?
A. Yes.
Q. And came into your bedroom?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. At any time did he ever threaten you?
A. No.
knocked on the door.
Q. Okay. But in any event, somebody
knocked on the door. Debbie came out.
A. Yes.
Q. And then James was arrested.
A. Yes.
Q. Did Debbie talk to the police that night?
A. Yes, she did.
Q. Were you around when she was talking to them?
A. No, I wasn't.
Q. Did she tell you anything about her talking to the police?
A. Oh, gosh, I can't remember. I mean about the conversations that she had with the police?
Q. No, just about the whole incident.

About James pinning her down on the bed.
A. Yes, she told me about that.
Q. Okay. Did she talk to the police about that?
A. I don't know. I wasn't there.
Q. But she talked as to the police that night?
A. Yes.
Q. And you said that you tried to listen but you couldn't hear anything coming from the bedroom.
A. Yes.
Q. So there was no yelling going on.
A. No.
Q. I'm sorry. If I can go back just one
minute to that previous -- never mind.
So you called the police. We're back
at the incident where Debbie went in the bedroom.
I'm sorry.
You called the police.
A. Yes.
Q. And they arrived.
A. Yes.
Q. Now, did you knock on the bedroom door before or after the police arrived?
A. I don't really know.
Q. Okay. But it was you that knocked --
A. I cannot remember that.

22 Q. But you knocked on the door and Debbie 23 came out.
A. I don't remember. I don't recall if I had knocked on the door or if the police officers

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Q. He was asking you questions about Debbie and he wanted to talk to Debbie on the phone?
A. Yes.
Q. About but he never actually threatened you?
A. No.
Q. I think you said that after the please
came and you went back in your room there was a
knife on the floor?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you ever actually see James with that knife in his hand?
A. No.
Q. Did you tell the police about the
knife?
A. Well, they are the ones who told me about it. They saw it there.
Q. Did they take took that into evidence?
A. I don't recall.
Q. And then the incident where James came
over and asked Debbie to go in the bedroom --
A. Yes.
Q. -- and Debbie went into the bedroom
with James.
A. Yes, she did.
Q. Where had you gone to?
A. I went outside because the kids were outside and I was trying to keep them away from all 5 the commotion.
Q. Were you aware that that night Debbie
wrote out a handwritten statement to the police regarding that incident?
A. Was I aware that she did that?
Q. Yes.
A. No. I'm not aware of it.
Q. Okay. So you're not aware that when
she wrote out this handwritten incident to the police she mentioned nothing about being held down with a knife at her throat?
A. No.
Q. So you didn't know that she mentioned nothing about a knife to the police about this.
A. No.
Q. Now, I believe you said that you moved
in with Debbie about the first week of June.
A. Physically yes.
Q. Physically. That was ' 95 ?
A. Yes.
Q. And you stayed there until
approximately the end of July.
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A. Yes.
Q. Now, I'm sorry. Now, when Debbie
called you and told you that James had made threats
about you --
A. Uh-huh.
Q. -- where was she?
A. She was at a friend's house.
Q. Do you know what friend?
A. Lisa.
Q. Okay. So Lisa was not -- did Lisa
ever live in the trailer at the same time you did?
A. No. She didn't live there. She would stay there sometimes.
Q. Okay. So Lisa moved in after you had already moved out?
A. Possibly. I don't know because I
really didn't speak with Debbie too much after I
moved out.
Q. And I believe you testified that you
told people that it was fairly common for James to
come and go through the bedroom window into the trailer.
A. Yes.
Q. That was because he never had a key.
A. Yes.

MR. PATRICK: That's all I have, Your
Honor.
(Whereupon Mr. Patrick
concluded his cross-examination
at 4:42 p.m.)
THE COURT: Ms. Weckerly.
MS. WECKERLY: Thank you.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. You were asked a question about the
incident where James held a knife on Debbie and she
was in the bedroom and you were asked when you
knocked on the door whether it was before the
police arrived or after. Do you recall that?
A. Yes.
Q. Would looking at your testimony from
over ten years ago help you refresh your memory on
that issue?
A. On knocking on the door?
Q. On whether you knocked on the door
before the police arrived or after.
A. I could look at the testimony. I'm not sure.

MS. WECKERLY: This is page 67.
MR. PATRICK: I'm sorry, Pam.
MS. WECKERLY: 67.
Q. Did that refresh your memory as to whether the police had arrived before you decided to go knock on the door?
A. The police had -- I stated the police had arrived and then I knocked on the door.
Q. Okay. And so you probably told the two that the police were there at that point.
A. Yes.

MS. WECKERLY: Thank you.
(Whereupon Ms. Weckerly
concluded her redirect
examination at 4:43 p.m.)
THE COURT: Mr. Patrick.
mR. Patrick: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Just hold on one second, $\mathrm{ma}^{1} \mathrm{am}$.

Counsel approach, please.
(Whereupon, counsel approached the bench, and after a discussion outside the hearing of the court reporter, the
following proceedings took
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place:)
THE COURT: All right. Let me ask you
a question if I could, please, Ms. Mcguire. After
James' arrest, did you move out of Debbie's
apartment from fear for yourself or for other
potential bad situations occurring?
THE WITNESS: Both.
THE COURT: Both. Okay.
Ms. Weckerly,, do you have any questions based upon mine?

MS. WECKERLY: No. Thank you, judge.
the court: Mr. Patrick.
mR. PATRICK: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Thank you very much, Ms. Mcguire. You're excused. Step down, ma'am.
(Whereupon Clair Mcguire
was excused from the
witness stand at $4: 45 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.)
THE COURT: How long do you think the next witness might be?

MR. OWENS: Well, we have a couple now that we'd be reading testimony so we can take whatever we can get through. I mean the next one we intend to read the testimony of Paul Weidner.

THE COURT: Do you have copies of

## those transcripts?

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            MR. OWENS: Yes.
            THE COURT: Okay. Do you have a
4 reader?
            MR. OWENS: Your Honor, I think she
6 went out to get one. Let me see what happened.
                    Whereupon an unidentified male,
having been first duly sworn to faithfully and
accurately read the responses set forth in the
transcript did so as follows:
    THE COURT: All right. "Paul
Weidner," W-E-I-D-N-E-R, "having been first duly
sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and
nothing but the truth, testified and said as
follows:" Mr. Owens.
            MR. OWENS:
        Q. "Will you state your name, please?"
        A. "Paul Weidner."
            "Please spell your last name."
        A. "W-E-I-D-N-E-R."
        Q. "Is it Officer Paul Weidner?"
        A. "Detective."
        Q. "Detective Wiedner, what is your
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partner."
$6 \quad$ A. "Officer John Priebe."
7 Q. "Will you spell his name, please."
8 A. "I believe P-R-I-E-B-E."
Q. What happened after you arrived?
A. "We made contact with the victim. He stated that he had been assaulted. When we first arrived, we exited our vehicle. We encountered a subject that was standing at his front porch with his shotgun that turned out to be the victim of our crime."
Q. "You have just explained that he was standing on his front porch."
A. "Yes, I believe so."
Q. "You are referring to the front porch of his residence."
A. "Yes, 1705 South Washington Avenue."
Q. "Did you identify the victim by name?"
A. "His name of Kenneth Gay."
Q. "G-A-Y?"
A. "My partner and I had been sent into
the area regarding a disturbance in the 1700
block of South Washington."
Q. "Identify for the record your 5 partner."

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business or occupation?"
A. "I'm a homicide investigator with the city of Lansing Police Department, Lansing, Michigan."
Q. "How long have you been in law enforcement?"
A. " 24 years."
Q. "How long with the Lansing Police Department?"
A. "24 years."
Q. "Were you employed as either a detective or police officer with the Lansing Police Department on August the 18th, 1988?"
A. "Yes, I was."
Q. "What were your duties?"
A. "I was a uniform police officer at the time assigned to the crime suppression unit."
Q. "On August the 18th, 1998, at about 6:45 p.m., did you have occasion to respond to the 1700 block of South Washington Street in Lansing, Michigan?"
A. "Yes."
Q. "What was your reason for going to that location?"

2 Q. "Are you able to describe whether
3 Mr. Gay was armed in any fashion when you and 4 your partner, Officer Priebe, arrived?"
5 A. "According to my report it indicated 6 that Mr. Gay was armed with a shotgun." 7 Q. "Are you able to describe the demeanor 8 of the victim, Mr. Gay, at that time?" 9 A. "I recall that he was very upset. My 10 recollection is that there appeared to be a 11 lot of tension and the victim was very 12 upset."
13 Q. "Were there other subjects in the 14 area?"
A. Yes.
Q. "Did you have occasion to investigate the allegations made by Kenneth Gay?"
A. "We interviewed Mr. Gay and upon receiving his statement and information, we subsequently made an arrest on two individuals that evening for a assault." Q. "What individuals did you arrest that evening?"
A. "We arrested a James Montell Chappell and also a -- I believe his name was Harold

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Smith."
Q. "Did you obtain dates of birth for the two arrestees?"
A. "Yes, we did."
Q. "Let's start with Mr. Chappell, what was his date of birth?"
A. "According to my police report,

Mr. Chappell's date of birth was $12 / 27$ of '69."
Q. "What about the other subject, William Smith?"
A. "It's Harold Smith."
Q. "I'm sorry."
A. "His date of birth was $10 / 30$ of ' 66. ."
Q. "You mentioned that you interviewed the complaining witness, Mr. Gay?"
A. "Yes."
Q. "Did he tell you what occurred?"
A. "Yes, he did."
Q. "What did he tell you?"
A. "According to my report, Mr. Gay advised that he was coming home that etching in his vehicle. There is an alley that runs behind his house. He attempted to pull into the alley and encountered several subjects
back of Kenneth Gay?"
A. "Yes. He did receive some injury to the left side. There was an imprint of what appeared to be a brick on his shirt and also he sustained what appeared to be some bruising and some laceration."
Q. "Do you happen to recall what type of shirt Mr. Gay was wearing?"
A. "I believe it was a tee-shirt; a light colored tee-shirt to the best of my recollection."
Q. "Now is it your testimony that his report to you was that the individual, who threw the brick which hit him in the area on the back where he was injured, was James Chappell?"
A. "That is -- I'm referring to my police report and that's what my report reflects." Q. "Now, you've mentioned that the two subjects, Harold Smith and James Chappell, were arrested in connection with the incident?"
A. "That is correct."
Q. "On what charge?"
A. "Felonious assault."

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that were in the alley gelling and screaming at him. He stated to us that the subjects began pounding on his vehicle and a brick was thrown at his vehicle. He stated that he encountered these subjects after he got out of his vehicle and was struck in the back with what appeared to be a brick or a rock on the left side and he identified his assailant as Mr. Smith and Mr. Chappell."
Q. "Did the complaining witness, Mr. Gay, identify Harold Smith and James Chappell as individuals who had participated in the assault?"
A. "Yes. According to my report, he named them by name, that Smith and James Chappell had been involved in the assault." Q. "Did he say specifically whether anything, any object was thrown at him by James Chappell?"
A. "He stated according to my report that he also observed Mr. Chappell -- he was hit on the left side of his back with a brick and stated that the subject Chappell threw the brick."
Q. "Did you have occasion to examine the

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Q. "Did you have occasion to interview

Mr. Chappell, one of the arrestees, after you had commenced the investigation?"
A. "My partner, once we arrived at the station, read the accused his Miranda warnings and then did take a statement from him."
Q. "Did Mr. Chappell give a statement which was somewhat contradictory of the account given by the victim Kenneth Gay?"
A. "Somewhat."
Q. "What was the account provided by

Mr. Chappell?"
A. If "I may refer to my report."

MR. OWENS: "May he do so, Your Honor, to refresh his memory?"

THE COURT: "Yes."
MR. OWENS:
Q. "You may, sir."
A. "Yes, sir. According to the statement here written by Officer Priebe, it stated that Mr. Chappell told Officer Priebe that we were standing in the alley when the car started driving up the alley. It wasn't going very fast, but it didn't honk and while

I was getting out of the way, Harold yelled that he tried to run us over and so he threw a brick at the car as it went by. He didn't hit the car, but the white guy, complainant Gay, came out of his house with a baseball bat and under some derogatory statement made, if you'd like me to state those?"
Q. "What were those statements?"
A. "The victim stated, according to Mr. Chappell saying, 'Come on, you niggers, I'm not afraid of you.' Harold then threw a brick at the white guy and it knocked him down. The guy went into his house and Harold picked up the bat. The guy came onto the porch with a gun and one of the other guys threw a bottle at him, which hit him on the shoulder."
"He continues with the police arrived and that the guy who threw the bottle ran off between the houses. There were four of us and I don't know the other two guys that left. They were Harold's friends. The one that threw the bottle was described as a black male, six foot, heavy build with a red shirt and blue jeans and he stays on Elm
this occurred when again, please?"
A. "It occurred on August 18, 1988."
Q. "So that's what, almost eight, a little more than eight years ago?"
A. "That is correct."
Q. "Now, as far as what happened, you personally did not see anything, did you?"
A. "No, we did not."
Q. "All you did was talk to the victim and apparently a witness and apparently you talked to James?"
A. "Yes. Upon our arrival, we conducted an investigation and talked with the people that were there."
Q. "Do you recall if the victim -- can you describe the victim at all?"
A. "I just recall him being an older white male. He was -- I remember him specifically being very irate, very upset, but anything else except for the police report 1 could tell you his date of birth and so on."
Q. "And when you first saw him, he apparently had a shotgun out?"
A. "Yes."

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Street."
Q. "I take it, from your description of Mr. Chappell's statement, that except for acknowledging his presence, he didn't admit to any active participating in the felonious assault?"
A. "According to his statement, no."
Q. "However, as you examined your, report is it very clear that the victim, Mr. Gay, identified Chappell as one of the persons who had thrown and, in fact, hit him in the back with a brick?"
A. "Yes, it is."
Q. "Were you ever called upon to testify in court on this matter?"
A. "No."
Q. "Do you have a personal recollection now of the disposition of that charge?" A. "No, I do not. I have no idea what happened to the charge."

MR. OWENS: "That concludes direct,
Your Honor."
the Court: "Thank you. Cross."
MR. PATRICK:
Q. "Officer, going back to this date,

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Q. "And you learned, during the course of your talking to people, at one time he had a baseball bat out?"
A. "He -- yes, he did."
Q. "When you talked to him, he never admitted anything about calling these guys, 'Come on you bunch of niggers'?"
A. "If I could review my report quickly?"
Q. "Go ahead."
A. "No, I do not see anything in the report."
Q. "And based on his statement, he did not indicate any responsibility on his part for starting any of this, did he?"
A. "The only thing he indicated, according to the report, that he attempted to pull in the alley behind his house and he was confronted by several subjects in the alley."
Q. "When apparently you guys arrested Mr. Smith and Mr. Chappell; is that correct?"
A. Yes.
Q. "Now, Mr. Smith was not cooperative,

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was he?"
A. "According to the report, he was quite combative."
Q. "He didn't give you a statement?"
A. "No, he did not."
Q. "Was Mr. Chappell cooperative?"
A. "He gave us a statement."
Q. "He was more cooperative than

Mr. Smith?"
A. "Well, it would appear so according to the report."
Q. "And while he had not acknowledged throwing the brick, apparently the evidence is that both he and Smith both threw a brick at one point or another."
A. "Yes."
Q. "Do you recall who the other witness was that you interviewed who was not necessarily the victim?"
A. "I have a name on my police report by the name of Dennis -- I think it's Werebicky."
Q. "What did he say he observed?"
A. "If I may refer to my report?"
Q. "Go ahead."

THE COURT: That's the witness. THE WITNESS: "Okay. I see it. Is it a descriptor?" MR. PATRICK:
Q. "It has all the little numbers to fill in a report quickly. It says subject injury, how did your associate respond to that?"
A. "Let me find that modus operandi page. Means of attack?"
Q. "No, subject injury, down on the further right-hand side. This says the -Judge, may I approach?" THE COURT: "Yes." MR. PATRICK:
Q. "This is the sheet on Harold Lee Smith, this one here."
A. "Oh, okay. Let me see."
Q. "How did you fill that out or how did you and your associate fill that out?"
A. "It indicates no injury."
Q. "Now that is speaking of Mr. Gay, the one who was hit by the brick?"
A. "No, that's speaking of the
arrestec."
Q. "Oh, I see. That's probably Mr. Smith
A. "He stated that he was out and about walking his dog when he observed the victims drive down the alley and was attacked by the black males. The witness stated he stated two accused subjects, along with other subjects, started beating on the victim's vehicle and started throwing rocks at the vehicle. He also observed the victim being struck with the bricks and observed accused Smith throw a brick and strike the victim." Q. "He doesn't actually say he observed Mr. Chappell throw a brick?"
A. "That is correct."
Q. "If you could, Officer, refer if you

15 would to page 6 of your report, if you don't
16 mind, look down in the lower right-hand corner."
A. "Which would be page 6?"
Q. "Mine just says page 6 of and I don't have the last part of that. I think it's the one that has all the little blanks to fill in."
"May I approach, Judge?"
THE COURT: "Yes."
mR. Patrick: Okay. I see. Sorty.
then."
A. "Yes."
Q. "Okay. Do you know if Mr. Gay had to go to the hospital at all?"
A. "I do not recall."
Q. "Would you guys have put that in the report someplace if he had sustained serious injuries of any kind?"
A. "Yes. If we would have requested the Lansing Fire Department and Ambulance to arrive at the scene, it would be on the report. If he was seeking his own medical attention, it may not be."
Q. "But there is no indication on the report that you guys called an ambulance?"
A. "That is correct."
Q. "You've indicated that you don't know
exactly how this eventually got resolved; is
that correct?"
A. "You mean how the case was
adjudicated?"
Q. "Right."
A. "No. I have no idea."
Q. "Would it surprise you if I said there
was no judgment of conviction for a felony in
A. "One way or the other, it wouldn't because I have no idea."

MR. PATRICK: "Thank you. I have no further questions." MR. OWENS: "No redirect, Judge." THE wITNESS: Thank you. the court: All right. Thank you very much. All right. Ladies and gentlemen, we're going to take our evening recess. During this recess, it is your duty not to converse among yourselves or with anyone else on any subject connected with the trial or to read, watch or listen to any report of or commentary on the trial by any person connected with the trial or by any medium of information, including, without limitation, newspaper, television, radio, and the internet, and you are not to form or express an opinion on any subject connected with this case
until it is finally submitted to you, under
instructions by me.
We'll start back tomorrow at 9:00
o'clock. Okay.
(Whereupon the unidentified male was excused from the
witness stand at 5:01 p.m.)
(Whereupon, the jury retired from the courtroom and the following proceedings took place outside their presence:)
THE COURT: Anything outside the presence?

MS. WECKERLY: No, Judge. THE COURT: All right. Folks, I'll see you in the morning. Thank you.
(Whereupon the proceedings adjourned at 5:01 p.m.)

## REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

1
state of nevada
COUNTY OF CLARK)
I, Cheryl Gardner, RMR-RPR, CCR 230, do hereby certify that I took down in Stenotype all of the proceedings had in the before-entitled matter at the time and place indicated and that thereafter said shorthand notes were transcribed into typewriting by me and that the foregoing transcript constitutes a full, true and accurate record of the proceedings had.

In WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal of office in the County of Clark, State of Nevada, this MOnday of March. 2007.


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Pursuant to NR S 2938.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding transcript filed in District Court Case No. C131341 does not contain the social security number of any person.

Dated this $/ 6$ tray of March 2007.

Cheryl Gardner)



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## EXHIBIT 174

TRAN
CASE NO. C-131341
DEPT. NO. 3

StAte Of NEVADA,
Plaintiff,
REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF
PENALTY HEARING

JAMES M. CHAPEL,
Defendant.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE DOUGLAS HERNDON DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

MORNING SESSION
DATED: ERIDAY, MARCH 16, 2007

REPORTED BY: Sharon Howard, C.C.R. \#745


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LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 2007 9:00 A.M. PROCEEDINGS * * * * *

THE COURT: We're back on the record in C-131341, State of Nevada versus James Chappell.

The record will reflect the presence of Mr. Chappell, with his attorneys, the State's attorneys, in the presence of the jury.

We're going to continue on with the State's case in chief.

The State may call their next witness.
MR. OWENS: The State calls Tanya Hobson, your Honor.

THE CLERK: You do solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give in this action shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE CLERK: Please be seated. State and spell your name for the record.

THE WITNESS: My name is Tanya Hobson, $\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Y}-\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{N}$.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. OWENS:
Q. How are you currently employed?
A. I am a social worker and program manager for Catholic Charities.
Q. How long have you worked there?
A. 2-and-a-half years.
Q. Back in 1995 where were you working?
A. Safe Nest, a temporary shelter for domestic violence.
Q. Safe Nest?
A. Correct.
Q. When you say a temporary shelter for domestic violence, what does that mean?
A. Basically, it's a safe house for abused woman to come and stay while basically hiding from their abusers.
Q. Was there some series of initials that were used to describe where you work, or who you worked with TADV or something?
A. Temporary Assistance for Domestic Violence. It's an acronym.
Q. It's an acronym?
A. Correct.
Q. Was that an acronym for what you did?
A. Yes.
Q. You weren't working for any governmental agency?
A. No.
Q. But you were working with or in conjunction with a governmental agency and insisting with protective orders?
A. Correct.
Q. Can you take a moment and describe for us the process that you were using, why don't we stant by explaining what a protective order is?
A. A protective order is when a victim of domestic violence calls our hot line at the time and would like a protective order because the abuser has violated her or him in any type of way that infringes upon their physical body.
Q. So if you have some sort of report on that, how would that usually come into you?
A. Though our hot line. We have a crises hot line and the victim would call up.
Q. And after the victim would call you up, then you would do certain things?
A. Correct. We would take their statement, and after the statement was taken we would talk to them and tell them exactly what would be taking place with the protective order that they're requesting. And after that
we would send it off to the judge.
Q. So your contacts with these victims is usually over the phone?
A. Correct.
Q. But sometimes they come into your place there?
A. Correct.
Q. And you would fill out actually an application that was then sent to the court?
A. Correct.
Q. How would the victims find out about you to be able to know that they should call or come in?
A. We have a crises hot line. We have like a lot of little Posties all over the place. You find out at the hospital, jails, schools, bathrooms.
Q. So if a victim was injured to a point where they're taken to a hospital, there's a good probability that somebody would hand them your number to call?
A. Correct.
Q. And we're talking about victims of domestic violence?
A. Correct.
Q. What was the criteria you would use to determine if you had enough to apply for a protective order?
A.

Well, we took their statement. And we would take it in detail so we would have enough to describe what happened for the incident. So it was detailed information that the victim would give us in reference to what took place.
Q. What would you then do with that information?
A. After we spoke -- after I would tals with her, fill it out, then we would Fax it over to a judge that would be on call during that night. We had to wake him up in order to do the protective order, so -- then it was faxed. He knew it was on the way.
Q. So you fax the protective order application to the judge?
A. Correct.
Q. What happens next in the process?
A. The judge then signs it. And he will send us back a copy with the court date on it.
Q. What does that mean, with a court date?
A. The court date, meaning that the person filing the protective order had a court date that they would have to come and appear.
Q. It's usually just a couple of days away?
A. Right.
Q. And in order for them to extend that
protective order, they need to be present in cour=?
A. Correct.
Q. In the meantime, the order gets served on the perpetrator?
A. Correct.
Q. And he is supposed to be there too?
A. Correct.
Q. And they have a short period to protect his rights so he can have some say in the matter before the order is extended?
A. Correct.
Q. Would you typically go to those court proceedings?
A. Myself, no.
Q. Would you have somebody that would show up?
A. Not unless we were subpoenaed.
Q. Otherwise, you would tell the victim when they needed to be in court?
A. Right. They would have to call us, and we'd have to call back -- have them call back to get their court date.
Q. Who would take care of notifying the defendant?
A. Usually it would be -- it could have been
any one of the staff members that would have the protective order, and we tell them to call back. Our staff member would call back -- we're really -- we really stress that if one staff member didn't do it, the next would. So we make sure the person would know, but we'd also tell them to call back to get the court date.
Q. So you wanted to make sure something happened on that?
A. Correct.
Q. Now -- so, we're talking about two documents, the application and then the order?
A. Okay.

MR. OWENS: For the record the docament I'm referring to, Exhibits that were marked in the prior proceeding No. 81 and 82.

THE COURT: A11 right.
MR. OWENS: For the record I'll place
Exhibit No. 81 on the screen to your left there. Can you see that.

Let's zoom in a little bit.
BY MR. OWENS:
Q. Tell us what we're looking at here, sort of describe what this is.
A. That is a document that 1 filled out for the defendant -- for Debra.
Q. For Debra -- you have this Panof?
A. Correct.
Q. You don't know if it was Panos? You put an "F" there?
A. I put it there.
Q. If we scoot up a little bit there, what was the date of the incident?
A. $\quad 1 / 9 / 95$.
Q. January 9th, 1995?
A. Correct.
Q. What kinds of information is on this first sheet?
A. Her address, phone number, business number, the defendant, his date of birth, his address as well. Who he was to her, in this case it was a boyfriend.
Q. Okay. And you showed an address of 839 North Lamb, number 125, for Debra Panos?
A. Correct.
Q. Then there's some information down her that says what happened. Can you read that?
A. "Plaintiff and defendant were at home, the plaintiff was sleeping on the sofa when the defendant asked her to get up and --
Q. This is your writing, right?
A. I know. I don't have my glasses on.
Q. I'll zoom in a little bit here. It's kind of hard.
A. -- "asked her to get up."
Q. Let me bring it over to you.
A. Thank you.
Q. There you go.
A. Okay. "The plaintiff was sleeping on the sofa when the defendant asked her to get up. The plaintiff didn't hear him. The defendant hit the plaintiff in the face. The plaintiff then ran into the room. The defendant called all the -- called the ambulance and the defendant -- the plaintiff went to the hospital. The defendant was taken to jail."
Q. Okay. And the fact that he was in zail made serving him with notice of this a lot easier then trying to track him down?
A. Yes.
Q. And the next page on there, what kind of information is on that page?
A. It gives -- let's see. We're he is at, the Detention Center, to make sure he is there, the phone number, the fax number, the children and who would get -basically the custody of the children at the time, which would be the mother.
Q. So this order provides not only for the
protection of the person that was battered, but also protects the children, if there's any children involved?
A. Correct.
Q. And in this case we had three child=en?
A. Yes.
Q. What were the names that were listed there?
A. Chantelle, Anthony, and James.
Q. Then the next page.
A. It just shows that the above children to reside with the plaintiff for at least 6 months.
Q. Talks about her place of employment?
A. Talks about her place of employment. It was
G.E. Ordered defendant not to sell, destroy, or damage property. Then it gives the date, the plaintiff's name, my name, my signature, and the address which was a P.O. Box.
Q. This was shortly after the first of the year. Did you get the year wrong on it?
A. 1994, 1995.
Q. You meant to put 1995 as the date of the incident?
A. Correct.
Q. On the back of it there you just have some additional emergency protective order information. That's
about where you are going to send the documents and the location to people?
A. Correct.
Q. Let me take that back from you now. This is the application form. So this is what you faxed to the judge?
A. Yes.
Q. And then the judge reviewed this and then what happened?
A. After the judge reviews it he then sets a court date and he faxes over the client's court date.
Q. That would be the temporary protective order issued by fax?
A. Correct.
Q. We're going to look at that, Exhibit No. 82 now. This is a document connected with this application we were just looking at, right?
A. Yes.
Q. And it gives notice to the Detention Center?
A. Yes.
Q. And talks about the application and it sets a hearing date out?
A. Yes.
Q. And orders the defendant to refrain from
threatening, physically injury or harassing the vactim, and to stay away from the plaintiff's residence?
A. Correct.
Q. And stay away from the plaintiff's children during the term of the order; is that correct?
A. Correct.
Q. On the last page there's a hearing set up there for January 11st. So this would have been just a couple days later?
A. Correct.
Q. So the order went into affect once it was signed?
A. Yes.
Q. And then there would have been a hearing date. Do you know what happened at the hearing date?
A. The client didn't show up.
Q. The client didn't show up?
A. Correct.
Q. And what happens when -- and you say the client, this is the victim?
A. Victim.
Q. Is it unusual for the victim not to show up for that date?
A. It's more than typical.
Q. Why is that?
A. Because they have a -- some of the victims have a change of heart, feel that they might have talked with the abuser and he told them that he wasn't going to do anything anymore, that, you know, I love you, and we can work this out, and give me another chance type situation. Usually the victims fall for that.
Q. For whatever reason in this case Debbie Panos didn't show up for the court hearing, so what happened?
A. The protective order becomes void.
Q. If she had shown up at the hearing how long can this order last?
A. It could have been extended. I bel_eve that's up to the judge how long it can be extended.
Q. But typically thirty days, or up to ninety days in some situations?
A. Some cases.
Q. Does that sounds about right?
A. Sounds about right.
Q. It depends on the circumstances?
A. Correct.
Q. But in this case, there wasn't any time because nobody showed up?
A. Nobody showed up. MR. OWENS: That's all I have. THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Schieck or Mr. Patrick.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. Good morning.
A. Hi.
Q. Did you ever meet Ms. Panos?
A. No, I didn't.
Q. You only talked to her on the phone?
A. Only on the phone.
Q. How many times?
A. Once.
Q. She never called back?
A. I work the graveyard shift so she may have called during the evening.
Q. You never talked to her again?
A. I never talked to her again.
Q. Did she ever come into the Safe Nest where you worked?
A. Not that $I$ recall.
Q. Now the order that you filled out, like you said, that was in your handwriting?
A. Correct.
Q. And the full name of that document is an application for a temporary protective order, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And temporary means it's only good until. that court hearing?
A. Correct.
Q. Now, after somebody calls and you fill out that application, do you do any investigation into those allegations?
A. No. Just what they tell me.
Q. Do you try and contact the person that they want the order against and ask for their side of the story?
A. No, sir.
Q. Do you have any idea if the police would do that?
A. I have no idea on that.
Q. So basically this can be filled out by one party making whatever allegations over the phone?
A. Correct.
Q. Now, I believe Mr. Owens mentioned there was a hearing set up two days later on January 11?
A. Yes.
Q. And Ms. Panos didn't show up for that hearing?
A. No, she didn't.
Q. Therefore, the temporary protective order
was vacated?
A. Correct.
Q. And there was no further action taken?
A. Not that I know of.

MR. PATRICK: That's all I have.

THE COURT: Mr. Owens?
MR. OWENS: Nothing further.
THE COURT: No questions. Thank you very
much. You may step down. You are excused.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
THE COURT: State may call their next
witness.
MR. OWENS: We're going to take one out of order.

THE COURT: We're taking a witness out of order, ladies and gentlemen. We'll call somebody on the defense case in chief.

MR. PATRICK: We would call Dr. Lewis
Etcoff.
THE CLERK: You do solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give in this action shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God.

THE WITNESS: I do.
THE CLERK: State and spell your name for
the record.

THE WITNESS: Lewis Marvin Etcoff,
$\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{E}$.
DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. Good morning, Dr. Etcoff.
A. Good morning.
Q. Sir, how are you currently employed?
A. I am self-employed in private practice as a licensed psychologist in Las Vegas.
Q. How long have you been doing that'?
A. Since 1984.
Q. Could you give us a little idea abolit your educational background?
A. Yes.

I received bachelors and masters degrees from Brandise Uriversity in Massachusetts in 1973 and 1975, and my doctoral degree in clinical psychology from the University of Toledo in Toledo, Ohio in 1983.

Thereafter, I was in the United States Air Force where $I$ was trained in my internship as a clinical psychologist at Wright Paterson Air Force Base from 1983 to --'82 to '83.

And therefore was stationed here at Nellis Air Eorce Base, which is how I came to Las Vegas. I was
honorably discharged from the Air Force in '85, and have been here in private practice ever since -- and licensed.
Q. Can you give us an idea of what your professional experience is?
A. Probably until about 1988 or so, I did a typical practice that any psychologist just out of school would do, some psychotherapy, some testing, personality testing, $I Q$ testing, diagnostics.

I -- for awhile I was the chief psychologist at Montavista Hospital in about 1990 or so, and saw patients at Charter and Montavista.

At about that time I limited my practice just to assessments, meaning evaluations of adults and children and have -- haven't done any type of therapy ever since.

So my practice since about 1990, has strictly been in the area of psychological and neuropsychological evaluations in children, adolescents, and adults. Most of my practice has been clinical, meaning that someone would come to me with their child or themselves and say I've got these problems, what's wrong with me, do I need medicine, do you need therapy, how do you get better, and/or their children are having problems at school, they're inattentive or have communications problems or motor problems, or memory difficulties, or learning
disabilities.

And my expertise is in neuropsychology, which is how the brain processes information, and $I$ try to figure out why all of these people have problems. To that end, I see one person a day, Monday through Thursday, and spend most of the day with them, hours, and try to figure out what's wrong with them.

In the past $I$ did a bunch of evaluations in this area for the public defender's office, which is probably why I'm here today. And I also did several hundred child custody evaluations. I no longer do criminal or child custody evaluations, but still do personal injury evaluations, wherein someone is claiming emotional injuries, or cognitive injuries, or brain injuries as a result of an accident, and $I$ evaluate them to see where they have, in fact, been injured and theix injuries are a result of the accident or have other causes.
Q. Are you a member of any professional associations?
A. Yes. I'm a member of the American Psychological Association, and their divisions of forensic psychology and clinical neuropsychology.

I'm a member of the Nevada State Psychological Association, where $I$ have been past president and various
other offices.
I am an adjunct professor of psychology at UNLV over the past. And I have been training their Ph.D students for the past 8 years. They spend nine months to a year in my office, one or two of them at a time, and I teach them how to do what I do, so when they go off to their internships they're already pretty good at assessments.

And I'm a member of the National Academy of Neuropsychology and was recently elected a fellow in the National Academy of Neuropsychology.
Q. You practice both as a psychologist and a neuropsychologist?
A. Yes.
Q. What's the difference?
A. Most people who get their Ph. Ds are called doctor of psychology, or EDD, or doctor of education and become psychologists, and they are usually either clinical or counseling psychologists. They work with people who are mentally ill or people who are not so mentally ill, that need counseling.

My training, after my doctorate, before -- before and after my doctorate, was in how the brain influences behavior. And so I've taken a lot of extra course work in how the brain -- how brain damage can change someone's
functioning, so $I$ see people with strokes and brain tumors and head injuries and concussions and so forth.

So neuropsychology is a subset of clinical psychology where we're actually taking a look at brain dysfunction affects a human being.
Q. Have you done any work for the court system here in Clark County?
A. Yes.
Q. Could you explain that for us?
A. I think, as I previously mentioned, I was doing a lot of custody evaluations in the mid 90s. I was doing a lot of criminal forensic evaluations for the special public defender's office, and the public defender's office, and the Nevada appellate post-conviction project -- if I'm saying that correctly -- were $I$ would be part of a team of professionals trying to evaluate individuals who have either been convicted of murder or are on trial for murder to see what they were like, and what they were all about to help the jury decide, if they were found guilty, what their penalty should be, or what, you know, whether they should have the death penalty or be in prison without a chance of parole and such. Just explain to the jury what a person is like as a human being.
Q. Have you ever done any consulting work for
the Clark County School District?
A. Yes. They had me train two psychologists about 15 years ago. And on occasion $I$ get a case referred directly from the school district, especially if they are getting sued, and they want an expert to kind of determine whether they're on the hook for something they shouldn't have done or whether they're not.

But I don't have any direct relationship with them. And I hardly ever get direct referrals from their legal department. Most of the kids I see are just kids who come to me from pediatrician referrals or school teachers or principals.
Q. Now, during any of this with the school district or some of your other practice, have you had the opportunity to observe and evaluate dysfunctional families?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you had the opportunity to evaluate people with learning disabilities?
A. That's probably one of the -- maybe the major thing $I$ do. I see them several times a week.
Q. So when you worked for the school district or the family court system, basically those entities would ask you to provide an unbiased assessment of an individual or family situation?
A. Yes, exactly.
Q. And I think as you just mentioned you had quite a bit of experience dealing with people who have been charged with serious crimes?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you been qualified as an expert in courts in Las Vegas previously?
A. Yes, federal and district.
Q. Could you give us an idea of approximately how man times you've testified?
A. It would be a guesstimate of 30 or $\leq 0$ times altogether. That's a guesstimate.
Q. And all those times as an expert in psychology or neuropsychology?
A. Yes. That's over 20 years.
Q. Now approximately ten years ago now I guess it's been, you were asked to perform an evaluation on James?
A. Correct.
Q. Did you have an opportunity to perform that evaluation?
A. I did.
Q. Do you remember where the evaluation took place?
A. It was at my office, which was then in Las

Vegas on Decatur Boulevard.
Q. Do you remember about how long the evaluation lasted and it any tests or interviews were given?
A. It was probably, at least a half a day. I don't remember specifically from that long ago, but by looking at the report that I generated, I interviewed Mr. Chappell for two hours. He filled out an objective personality test in my office, which was scored and interpreted. And we also -- either someone on my staff at the time, or I administered an intelligence IQ test and an academic achievement test battery, because he had records -- it's important to know someone's intellectual function in cases such as this, and also to know whether they had learning disabilities that might affect how they perceive reality or what they feel about themselves.

I also, at the time, had reviewed records from the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department and volunteer statements of a Lisa -- Lisa Duran and letters from Debra Panos. And I also reviewed Mr. Chappell's Lansing, Michigan school records and special-ed records.
Q. Did you have an opportunity to interview anybody else besides Mr. Chappell or the documents you looked at?
A. No.
Q. Is that a common procedure for you to interview several people when you're just evaluating Mr. Chappell?
A. You want to, as a psychologist, you want if someone's mother, or brother, or sister, or wife, or someone who knows them well is around and you really want to get an outside opinion or a collateral opinion of what their functioning had been like. I do that all the time with people in civil cases. I want to know what the spouse thinks has been the cause of the accident, so to speak.

And undoubtedly asked, then Deputy Public Defender Brooks if anyone in his family was available or could they be brought to Las Vegas so that I could interview them, but that wasn't possible. So the only person I was able to interview at the time was Mr. Chappell.
Q. Were you able to get an accurate evaluation just by talking with Mr. Chappell?
A. As accurate as you can get. I believe -- I thought he was credible in what he told me.

MR. OWENS: I'll object to his opinions on credibility.

THE COURT: I'll sustain the objection and strike that statement.

THE WITNESS: He appeared honest when he
spoke.
MR. OWENS: Same objection.
THE COURT: I will sustained the objection
and strike that statement.
THE WITNESS: I don't know how to answer
the question.
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. You mentioned you had copies of school records from Michigan?
A. Yes.
Q. And letters that were -- had been written to Debbie?
A. I did at the time.
Q. Now have you had an opportunity to interview James or talk to James since that time?
A. No.
Q. Now, as a result of the documents you had and talking to James, were you able to produce a detailed forensic neuropsychological evaluation?
A. Yes.
Q. And did you a report as a result of that?
A. I did.
Q. And have you had a chance to review that report recently?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you have a copy of that with you today?
A. I do.
Q. And as we're going through this, would it help you to refer to that report to refresh your memory?
A. Yes.
Q. So you'll be referring to that report as we go through today?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, when you evaluated James back in '95, or '96, were you aware that he'd been charged with murder?
A. Yes.
Q. Who he was accused of killing was his girlfriend Debra Panos?
A. I knew that. Yes.
Q. You were aware that James was in custody?
A. Yes.
Q. And were you aware that James had a history of domestic violence regarding Ms. Panos?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you discuss this with James?
A. A little. I didn't ask him, given my report, every instance that it had ever occurred, but I knew there had been several. And we spoke briefly about one or two of the incidents, as I recall.
Q. Okay. Did you talk to James about an instance where Debbie's nose was broken?
A. I believe so, yes.
Q. Did you talk to him about an event where he had pinned Debbie down on a bed?
A. That also is something i recall.
Q. But you didn't go into minute detail of every time that he would slap her or hit her?
A. No, I didn't.
Q. But you were aware that there were several instances?
A. I believe so, yes.
Q. Was James forthcoming when he would talk to about these instances of domestic violence?
A. Yes.
Q. Did he answer all -- any and all of the questions you had regarding the domestic violence?
A. Yes.
Q. And this was all information you used when you did your report?
A. Correct.
Q. And did you and James discuss that he and Debbie had three children together?
A. We did discuss that.
Q. Did you have an opportunity to discliss James
and his childhood?
A. Yes.
Q. And at the time that you interviewed James he was the primary source of the information about his childhood?
A. Yes. But we also had the Michigan school records in which there were lots of information that substantiated or explained further what he had told me.
Q. What did you learn about James' father?
A. To the best of my recollection and having read this over this morning, James' father was sort of never in his life. I think he saw him a couple of times throughout the years. He just didn't have any involvement in James' life. I think his father had some criminal record and a lot of other behavioral and substance related problems, but that James, for all intents and purposes, didn't have a dad.
Q. Do you remember when James told you when the first time was he saw his father?
A. I believe he was ten, is my best recollection. If I'm wrong, just tell me what page and I'll go there.
Q. That's fine doctor.
A. Ten.
Q. Did James relate to a story about his father
asking him to help him with criminal endeavors?
A. Yes. I think on one occasion his father had asked him to rob a bank, which he decided he didn't -- was crazy and he had no intent on doing, and didn't, Erom what he told me.
Q. Did you talk to James about his mother?
A. Yes. His mother -- he didn't really have much of a recollection of her, because she died in a motor vehicle accident, to my best recollection, when he was about 2-and-a-half years old.
Q. Were you able to determine, if, at that time, James had a close relationship with his mother?
A. I believe -- you know, he probably -- no, I imagine he did. But I don't recall at this time whether, in fact, he did or -- and there was no obvious information available at that time when $I$ saw him that would tell me one way or another.
Q. Did he discuss with you how her death had affected him?
A. It affected him a lot, because he had to go live with his siblings and live with his grandmother, who turned out to be, I guess, a physically abusive woman, more so perhaps to his older siblings then to him, but there was a lot of physical abuse in the household.

It sounds as if his grandmother had been somewhat
neglectful. And certainly looking at school records, he was a psychological -- psychologically disturbed kid from early on, who had real difficulty forming attachments because he didn't have a dad, his mother died when he was 2-and-a-half, and his grandmother wasn't the grea=est. Although you have to give her credit for taking the kids in.
Q. Were you able to come to an opinion as to how adequate his grandmother was as a parent figu:e?
A. She didn't sound very adequate from the information $I$ had, but, again, I wasn't there. I can't tell you how good a parent she was.
Q. Did you talk about James' siblings?
A. If we talked about the siblings, it was just in passing. I don't recall anything in depth about the siblings that we spoke about.
Q. In reviewing the school records from Lansing, were you able to determine whether James had been placed in special education classes?
A. Yes, he had. And he was in special-ed classes very early on. In grade two, 1977, 1978 a social worker at Sexton High School had provided a history of the first couple of years of James' life, which I reprinted in the report.

And it reiterates when his mom died he and his
siblings spent much of the time at the grandmother's house. And the social worker had noted that the mother frequently visited the kids at grandmothers, and she was especially close to James. And her death was a very difficult adjustment for the kids, in particular, James.

And that he had no real contact with his dad, who was frequently in jail for drugs and other violations.

And at school, at that time, in grade two, he was moody, had trouble fitting in with other kids. He was easily distracted. He was late getting his work in. He needed to listen better. He wasn't applying himself. He was way behind in math, in particular, and disrup=ive in class and was assigned -- he was also wetting himself and sucking his fingers, which is indicative of a serious anxiety and possibly an attachment disorder. Kids in second grade tend not to do that. They out-grow zhose types of behaviors.

So he was not doing well, in any fashion, in school early on and needed a lot of extra services as a result.
Q. Now, if I could direct your attention to page 6, of your record. Looks like 1, 2 -- the third full paragraph down. James was evaluated in 4th grade by a social worker also?
A. Yes.
Q. And she looks like she was talking about his problems adjusting in school socially and academically?
A. Yes.
Q. Can you explain that?
A. She had said that he was in the 4 th grade functioning at about second grade level. And he wasn't playing with kids. He was just socially in a bad way. He did build a relationship with a new teacher, which was positive. But then she suddenly left, and the social worker said he regressed to his old behaviors of not talk to anyone.

So he was really in need of a strong compassionate adult figure to replace his parents, who he didn't have, and when he did find one in a teacher she left and he was back to just being sort of silent.

He was isolated. They isolated him to get his work done because he wasn't getting his work done. He had trouble adjusting to school socially and academically. She wrote, quote, "I feel he has a great deal of difficulty forming meaningful relationships, and $I$ recommend he be placed in a smaller classroom situation and should receive individual therapy outside of the school setting."

As a result he was classified as severely learning disabled and placed in SLD -- severely learning
disabled -- classroom in 1980, ' 81 , where he still had problems.
Q. Now in any of the records that you were able to review or talking to James did you come to a conclusion whether or not he was ever given that special
psychological care at that age?
A. Special psychological care?
Q. That therapy.
A. I didn't see any records that he was given therapy. There was nothing there that I recall r-ght now that he was given therapy.
Q. If you could turn to page 7. It looks like James was actually seen by a school psychologist when he was in high school. Could you explain what you learned about the evaluation that that psychologist did.
A. The school psychologist saw him when he was 16 years 9 months old. He is now in an emotionaliy handicapped classroom. This psychologist wrote, quote, "the extensive interview revealed a youngster who seems to feel he has little hope of succeeding in life, especially as it relates to academic achievement. He did not appear to have any coping skills to deal with problems he encounters and tries to endure whatever comes his way by first pointing action" -- I have know clue what that meant."
"He tends to withdraw and avoid when he encounters problems and often takes what appears to him be the easy way out."
"He hadn't made progress in the past several years, and they essentially -- the school psychologist said -- he has low self-concept, distrusts others, poor coping skills, low self-image, problem with coping skills, troubie completing assignments, and past problems of attendance -- problems with attendance and low motivation."

At that time he had a GPA -- grade point average of 0.65. And was ranked 584 out of 607 students. So essentially he was failing.
Q. Now, after reviewing these records from the social worker and a psychiatrist and talking in your evaluation of James, does all of this fit in?
A. Yes. It's consistent with my test results, which it should be. If he was like this and that was accurate, then if $I$ tested him when he's an adult all of this should be still obvious.
Q. Now, did you talk to James about his substance abuse -- drug use?
A. Yes.
Q. And do you remember about -- at about what age James became involved with drugs?
A. Thirteen or fourteen he began using marijuana -- or thereabouts. And up to 4 joints a day. Then at 18, he was introduced to rock cocaine, and he really started using a lot of cocaine rather reguáarly and became dependant on cocaine as a youngster.
Q. Now on page 7 of your report under the heading -- that first paragraph, substance abuse history, did James ever tell you about whether or not he would do drugs at home.
A. Yes, he did. Because there was no supervision and he could do it.
Q. And then I think as you just testified a minute ago that James became hooked on crack cocaine?
A. Yes.
Q. Could you -- is there a significance attached to James' drug use and specifically being addicted to crack?
A. Well, crack cocaine is a very dangerous substance. If you use it regularly there is a real good likelihood you'll get psychotic and have paranoid delusions and be really frazzled and up and have trouble sleeping. It's a really psychologically destructive drug, which makes you out of control of your behaviors and your thoughts and can make you actually think that things are real when, in fact, they're not. You can become psychotic
using it.
Q. I believe earlier you mentioned you or your staff administered some tests while James was at your place?
A. Correct.
Q. Now do you remember did you persona:ly administer the tests?
A. I don't remember. It's very possible at that time, since I had been training people who were getting advanced degrees that someone -- I was training someone at that time, and they were helping me and doing some of that. So that's very possible.
Q. Is that common for you to have associates administer these tests?
A. That is how -- yes. I have been doing that for 21 -- 15 to 21 years. Definitely.
Q. Was James given an IQ test?
A. He was.
Q. Can you describe that and what it's intended to show?
A. An IQ test is a person-to-person test in which you sit across the desk from someone and you measure their intellectual abilities.

Back then the test that was the most well-known, well-used was called the Wexler \& Jones Intelligence Scale

Revised, which has since been updated and renormed and standardized on a more modern population of people. Back then that was the appropriate IQ test.

And the IQ test was then divided into two different areas; verbal area, testing verbal language functioning, and performance area, which was measuring things like visual thinking and visual motor abilities. Putting together jigsaw puzzles and putting block designs together to make a pattern.

The IQ test comes out with a verbal IQ, a performance IQ, and a full-scale IQ.
Q. Can you give us the results, please.
A. James performed in the borderline range at the sixth percentile on his verbal IQ, with a verbal IQ score of 77. An average verbal IQ, literally at the population is one hundred. So if you have an IQ of one hundred, you are at the 50 percentile comparing you to everyone else in your age cohort in the United States.

Being at an $I Q$ of 77 , his verbal/intellectual abilities were lower then 94 out of a hundred people his age.

His performance IQ was 91, just within the average in the twenty-seventh percentile. Which means he thinks better in visual images and can do puzzles a lot better than he can think in words.

And finally when you put the two IQ scores together you have a full-scale IQ, which is the broadest measure of intellectual abilities, he was an IQ of 80, which is at the ninth percentile. Just in the low/average range. Meaning that his overall intellectual abilities were lower than ninty-one out of hundred people his age.

And his academic skills were low average in reading. Spelling, they were okay, given his life and all the troubles he had academically. But his math skills were terrible and measured in the first percentile. Worse than 99 out of a hundred people his age at a grade for equivalent.

So we can say he was learning disabled in math. And I also diagnosed him as having a mixed receptive expressive language disorder, which means he don't understand word concepts, or doesn't have the ability to think very well in words or express hirnself in words, as was evident on the verbal sub-test in the IQ test.

Where his vocabulary was measured at the fifth percentile, his practical reasoning skills were measured at the fifth percentile.

His basic fund of information, what he learned in life, was measured in the second percentile.

Arithmetic at the ninth percentile.

Abstract thinking at the twenty-fifth percentile.

So really, he thinks simplisticaliy, and people that think simplistically have a hard time problem solving, especially in stressful situations.
Q. Would it be fair to say that people in the population with a low verbal IQ, such as this, would be over-represented in our prison population?
A. They are for sure.
Q. Could you explain?
A. Well, it makes common sense. Not only is it a fact that if you gave IQ tests to the entire prison population in the United States there would be lo=s of people with really bad verbal IQs and probably really bad IQ scores period.

But the verbal IQ -- you know we think in words. We problem solve, we figure out what we do in certain situations, how to adapt to things by talking to ourselves or thinking in words. If you're word facility is bad and you can't think of how to -- what to do in a situation you're likelihood of doing the right thing or doing the best thing or adapting to situations that are challenging sinks.

And so it isn't uncommon for lots of people that end up in prison to be really lousy problem solvers and
when they're faced with something that they have to make a really smart decision about, they don't do such a good job doing it with those decisions. And if they also come from a terrible background, you put a couple of those variables together and that means they're over-represented in the prison population.
Q. Now would you say that the fact that James has this language deficit, does that have an affect on his ability to think things through rather then just act out, especially in a stressful situation?
A. That's what I'm saying.
Q. Did you administer then $I$ believe you said an academic achievement test?
A. Yes.
Q. Can you explain that to us a little bit?
A. Well, the reading test is $I$ would give you a list of words from very easy to nobody on the face of the earth has ever seen the word before and it's unlikely that you can -- synecdoche, is one of them. I don't even know what it is and I've been giving that test for years.

So you just listen to a person read increasingly complex words until they fail a certain number in a row, and that score, that raw score, is then put into a formula, because we've just tested several thousand adults and we know that you're reading at the twelfth percentile
at a 6 th grade level if you've gotten to this point.
The spelling test is, I would just say, spell cat, the cat crossed the street, cat, then the words would get increasingly difficult to words that no one in this room would ever spell correctly, unless that's what you do for a iiving. So that's how the spelling test goes.

The arithmetic test is a page where there is mixed addition, subtraction, simple/complex division, percentages, a little algebra, a little geometry and the person has ten minutes to complete as many of those arithmetic problems as possible and the number correctly completed is a raw score, which converts to a standard score, which converts to a grading and age equivalency so you can tell where they stand.
Q. It sounds like James can read and write better than he can verbalize or communicate?
A. Yes.
Q. How does that tie in with everything that we've been talking about his performance IQ?
A. Let me correct myself. Read and spell, writing is altogether more complex then spelling. But reading is not necessarily correlated very much to IQ. You can have a low $I Q$ and be a good reader, because reading is all about phonics and phonics is how the left temporal lobe of the brain processes sounds.

So if you are able to figure out in your brain that the sound "a" and the sound "i" are different, as they are, you'll be a good reader.

But if I say "a" and "i" and you can't tell the difference, you may be dyslexic or you'll be a less fluent reader.

So reading has nothing to do with intelligence. You can be very smart and be a terrible reader, or you can be very not so smart and be a normal reader.

So reading and language, although there is a correlation that people bad in language are sometimes bad in reading, and people bad in reading are sometimes bad in language, there's not a close correlation between the two. You can be one or the other also.
Q. Now I think we touched upon this before, but you were aware at the time you evaluated James that he was in custody?
A. Yes.
Q. That he had been in custody for quite awhile?
A. Months or -- yes.
Q. Did you know whether or not James had been through what we call preliminary hearing?
A. I believe he was. He had been through a preliminary hearing.
Q. And that he had been arraigned on tine charges?
A. Yes.
Q. And were you aware that the State actually already filed a notice to seek the death penalty at that time?
A. I believe -- I'm not sure I knew that at the time, but $I$ did know he was being charged with murder with a deadly weapon, so -- now I know that that would be sufficient for the State to ask for the death penalty.
Q. So would it be safe to say that James probably had a very good idea of the charges and the seriousness of what he was facing?
A. Yes.
Q. Now when a person is facing serious charges going to court they want to try and make themselves look as good as possible, would you agree with that?
A. To the court, they do. I'm sure to some degree if they're sent to a doctor they do, but you would be surprised how most of the people who have been sent to me aren't necessarily trying to make a good impression on me they're just trying to get some help and they're being themselves when they see me.

Sometimes they're making a bad impression and they don't know they're making a bad impression and their
behavior in my office is ruining their chances for me to help them, but they have clue. And other times they're behaving the way they are and they're helping themselves because I can see more about their personality characteristics and know that they're not evil people, for example.
Q. Would you think that -- would you say that people facing these serious charges when they tell their story they want their version to be as positive as possible?
A. Sure.
Q. Would that take a certain amount of sophistication?
A. The more sophisticated you are, the better you can do that, for sure. I mean, definitely. It does that some sophistication to put your best foot forward in front of whatever setting you're needing to look good in front of.
Q. Now from what you determined about James' low verbal $I Q$ and mental capacity, do you think, in your professional opinion, does he have the capacity to have that type of sophistication?
A. I don't think so. He certainly wasr't sophisticated when $I$ spoke with him. He's not the type of guy who could con the jury, or con the police. He's
just -- he's just who he is. And good and bad, I don't think he would be that sophisticated.

Could he lie, sure. You don't have to be that sophisticated to lie. But to concoct a story tha= made everyone think a certain way, less likely for him.
Q. Now did you perform any personality tests?
A. Yes.
Q. Which test did you perform?
A. The Milan Clinical Multi-Axial Inventory 2, MCMI 2.
Q. What is that test intended to measure or do?
A. It measures two, kind of, different areas. It gives a person -- it's a self-report inventory.

So it was like, I think then 150 statements that you would take by yourself, read the statement, and answer true or mostly true, or false or mostly false -- either true or false.

They might say I sleep well. And you'd say last two weeks, true. Or I'm usually unhappy, false, true. And you would do this a 150 times. And the test was normed on thousands of individuals, some of whom iad major depressions or anxiety disorders, or acting-out problems, or impulse problems, or all these different personality disorders. And you would compare your results from that
questionnaire or that test to the normative group on whom that test was built and developed.
Q. Now this test, does it have a built in mechanism to determine whether or not the person is being truthful when they take it?
A. It has what's called validity scales or validity indicators. That people can be inclined to present themselves really well, I really don't have any problems, and other times, depending on the situa=ion, if they really want help they'll come in and just complain about anything and everything to such a degree that it's not humanly possible that they have that many problems. That kind of cry for help or over-exaggeration is another way these validity scales pick that stuff out.

And then there are people who just kind of tell it like it is, and the validity scales shows that they are not defensive and they are not exaggerating.
Q. Now when James took this test, the validity scale, was it valid?
A. Yes.
Q. So it would be your opinion that Janes was being truthful when he took the test?
A. Yes. And we gave it to him on a tape recorder, because his reading wasn't that great and his language skills weren't that great, so I wanted to make
sure that he could hear a good human voice reading the questions to him, and the valjdity scales did sho'w that he was able to take the test and answer validly.
Q. Now, back in '95, '96 when you gave James this test, at that time was the test generally accepted as a valid method in your field?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you -- directing your attention to page 10, of your report -- were there any significant findings as a result of James being given that test?
A. Yes.
Q. Could you explain those to us?
A. Well, the test is divided into symptoms of major psychiatric disturbances, such as major depressive disorder symptoms, lesser depressive disorder symptoms, bad anxiety symptoms, mania, bipolar disorder symotoms, abuse symptoms, all of these kind of major acute psychiatric problem scales.

And then there are a larger number of personality disorder scales which measure how you perceive reality and react to things in an inflexible kind of way.

So there are all these different personality disorders -- that we'll probably not go into because it's a little too long -- but there are scales that measure abnormal personality characteristics and scales measuring
big depression, big substance abuse problems. Things like that.
Q. Did the test show anything about James needing to be dependant upon someone?
A. Yes. The test results indicated that he felt worthless, inadequate, guilt-ridden, sensitive to humiliation, which is, if you now think of what his school remarks were like even in 2 nd grade or 4 th grade, it's sort of the same thing now that he's grown up.

Low self-esteem, doesn't trust people, because he never had anyone to trust. Dependant, people become dependant when they don't feel competent, and they tend to latch onto other people who will take care of them because they don't have sufficient self-confidence not to become dependant.

So he was dependant. He was mistrustful. He was apprehensive. He was easily humiliated, shy, worthless, guilt-ridden, not a happy person.
Q. Did you ever come to an opinion if James had this attachment or dependency toward a particular person?
A. Well, it seemed pretty clear when I spoke to him about his relationship with Ms. Panos that he was very dependant on her and was -- this was the one person who had been in his life for ten years, even with the problems
that they had, they had children together, he depanded on her, and, yeah, he was extremely dependant on her. She was the major figure of support in his life.
Q. Okay doctor now if we could turn to page 11 of your report, you stated that James would feel persecuted, humiliated, and disparaged by others due to his low self-image and this feeling of being weak and ineffectual, will you explain that.
A. If you at base inside of yourself feel terrible about yourself, you feel like a fraud, then you're almost on the look out for other people seeing you that way, so that you're sort of programmed, since you don't have faith in yourself, you're sort of unconsciously thinking to yourself, everyone else is going to see this, they're going to see me as bad as I see me. And so you're aiways on the look out, and if someone, you know, criticizes you or doesn't say hello or yells at you whether are young or old, it sort of cuts to the core because inside of you you feel bad and rotten and that just is a reinforcements of everything you thought was go to happen when people got to know you. So it's a terrible kind of way to be, because not only do you dislike yourself but you are expecting the rest of the world to dislike you, and you're looking for them to dislike you and you're ready to pounce on them if they show any type

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

*     *         *             *                 *                     *                         *                             *                                 *                                     * 

JAMES MONTELL CHAPPELL, Appellant,
v.

WILLIAM GITTERE, et al.,

No. 77002
Electronically Filed
May 022019 09:02 a.m.
Elizabeth A. Brown
Clerk of Supreme Court
District Court Case No.
(Death Penalty Case)

Respondents.

## APPELLANT'S APPENDIX

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Appeal From
Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County The Honorable Valerie Adair, District Judge

RENE L. VALLADARES<br>Federal Public Defender<br>BRAD D. LEVENSON<br>Assistant Federal Public Defender<br>Nevada Bar No. 13804<br>Brad_Levenson@fd.org<br>SCOTT WISNIEWSKI<br>Assistant Federal Public Defender<br>Nevada Bar No. 144415<br>Scott_Wisniewski@fd.org<br>ELLESSE HENDERSON<br>Nevada Bar No. 14674C<br>Ellesse_Henderson@fd.org<br>411 E. Bonneville, Suite 250<br>Las Vegas, Nevada 89101<br>(702) 388-6577<br>Attorneys for Appellant

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## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that this document was filed electronically with the Nevada Supreme Court on the 2nd day of May, 2019. Electronic Service of the foregoing Appellant's Appendix shall be made in accordance with the Master Service List as follows:

Steve S. Owens

Chief Deputy District Attorney
motions@clarkcountyda.com
Eileen.davis@clarkcountyda.com
/s/ Sara Jelinek
An Employee of the
Federal Public Defender
District of Nevada

C131341 3/14/07
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## EXHIBIT 172

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TRAN
CASE NO. C-131341
DEPT. NO. 3
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# ORIGINAL 

Cud mine```C.NCL CONA:B5PUTYDISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
State of nevada,
Plaintiff, vs.
JAMES M. CHAPPELL,
Defendant.
BEFORE THE HONORABLE DOUGLAS HERNDON DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
MORNING SESSION DATED: THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 2007
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PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: Anything outside the presence?
MR. OWENS: No, your Honor.
MR. SCHIECK: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: On the record in C-131341, State of Nevada versus James Chappell. The recorc will reflect the presence of Mr . Chappell with his attorneys, and the State's attorneys, outside the presence of the jury.

Last night I read back through at some statutes pulled out of the case you talked about, Mr. Schieck, Sherman vs. State, 114 Nevada 998, as well as a couple other cases -- Milton, 111 Nevada 900; Zane Floyd, 118 Nevada 156; Kaczmarek 120 Nevada 314 -- just looking at cases that dealt with penalty hearing issues and things of that nature.

I think that the normal statute that deals
with sentencing hearings, normal sentencing hearing, it talks about family members giving victim impact testimony or relatives, also provides for the fact the court is not restricted from considering other reliable, relevant evidence.

So I think that that can be interpreted as, hey, you can consider whatever relevant eviderce you think is necessary to make an appropriate sentencing determination and that might include victim impact evidence outside the family.

But more importantly, the statute that governs first degree murder cases in penalty hearings, 175.522 specifically supercedes 176.015 .

And as the Sherman case kind of outlines, it's up to the court to decide what's admissible at a penalty hearing in terms of aggravating and mitigating evidence as to the offence, the defendant, or the victim. All three of those things are specifically delineated.

Just from a general proposition, this is something that's really peculiar to Las Vegas. You have a lot of folks that live here and they don't have other family that lives here, so to the extent their death has an impact on this community, it's really through the close friends they have and co-workers, or in the way Mr. Owens referred yesterday, maybe it's teachers, coaches, and things of that nature that can provide some victim impact testimony as well.

So I think it's appropriate to have the testimony that's been provided so far. And to the extent there are other folks that have similar things, I would

help you God.
THE WITNESS: I do.

THE CLERK: Be seated. State and spell your name for the record.

THE WITNESS: First name is Paul, Osuch, $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{U}-\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{H}$.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. How are you employed, sir?
A. With the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department.
Q. Are you a detective?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. How were you employed back in September of 1995?
A. At that time I was assigned to property crimes detail with the Metropolitan Police Department, detective bureau.
Q. On that date were you dispatched to a location on Bonanza Road?
A. Prior to my transfer?
Q. Yes.
A. Yes. I worked uniform before that. I was a uniformed patrol officer for the northeast area. I was dispatched to a Lucky store located at Lamb and Bonanza.
Q. Okay. And do you recall the nature of the call or why you were dispatched to that location?
A. It was a shoplifting call.
Q. You said it was at a Lucky store?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. When you got there had the store security officers already had someone in custody?
A. Yes, they did.
Q. And do you recall what you first did when you met up with the security officers and the suspect they had in custody?
A. Usually on a shoplifting call it's nothing really to get excited about. You just find out what you have, what they took, and hopefully -- if they ascertain any kind of identification at all. A lot of times you hope they do most of the work for you, make your job a little more easier. And they just advised they had one in custody for shoplifting and had some items outside the security office that he shoplifted.
Q. And what were those items that were shoplifted, if you recall, generally?
A. I believe candy, bubble gum. I believe a bottle of liquor. I couldn't recall which kind. That's what stands out.
Q. Okay. And did the store security officers
advise you, or did you ask the person who was in custody what their name was?
A. During when we were writing out the citation, I was in the same room with the shoplifter, and I asked him if he had any ID, which he stated he didn't. Then I asked, could you give me your name, date of birth, and soch (sic), so I can at least start my citation and do a records check.

At that time, before they had cel.l phones, I had to call in on a land-line through our records department.

He gave me the name Marnell or Morrell.
Q. Ivory Morrell?
A. Yes, ma'am. With the date of birth and his soch (sic). I ran his records and found no history of him whatsoever in the system with that name and date of birth.
Q. When you were responding, this was September 1st of 1995?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Prior to your coming on duty that day or right when you came on duty that day had you been briefed about a homicide which had occurred at the Ballerina Mobile Home Park?
A. Yes, we had. I was assigned to a day shift unit under Sergeant Bill Yates. Our shift started at 6:45
a.m. -- in the morning. And the night before a situation
-- homicide happened at the mobile home park up ir our area of command, pretty much my patrol district. He gave us a brief general description of the vehicle we were looking for and the suspect information.
Q. Were you a also given the victim's rame, Debra Panos?
A. Not at that time. No, I wasn't.
Q. So you arrived at the Lucky store. You're given this name Ivory Morrell, and you try to establish whether or not there's any history associated with that name, correct?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. What happened after you did that?
A. I continued to try to ask what his name was. There was no way $I$ could find anything about this guy in the nationwide system, local system. Usually, if you have a shoplifter once, they -- it's usually not the fjrst time they've done it.

I just went fishing, just went looking. There was a paraphernalia also that wasn't -- it wasn't in his custody, but it was with the items on that tray outside the office.

Not knowing that $I$ could identify this guy at the scene, I was going to continue to issue him a citation for
the shoplifting, but the paraphernalia charge -- there was a glass tube, which people use to ingest crack cocaine, any kind of stuff that they can inhale -- $I$ was going to take him to the city jail, book him on that charge, and this way at least we can get a fingerprint check.

It wasn't done as quickly back then as it is now, but at least try to get identification on him.
Q. Because -- did he have any identification on him?
A. No.
Q. Just gave you a name?
A. Yes.
Q. At the time, I think you mentioned that normally on a petty larceny, someone is issued a citation. Can you explain that for the jury?
A. They -- it's a misdemeanor citation, pretty much what you get in a traffic ticket. You go there. It's a misdemeanor crime. It's my discretion whether to arrest or to issue a citation. On a petit larceny, he was an adult, which means it's actually a citizen's arrest, so I just -- I write out the information, fill out the citation, list the items that was taken issue him a court date.

We had a guideline back then, usually it was a month down the line that he was issued a court date. I
have him sign a citation, not admitting guilt, only a promise to appear on that date and time for his court appearance.
Q. So a shoplifter typically isn't taken into custody. They're just given a citation to appear in court?
A. The majority of the time, yes, ma'am.
Q. But as you were responding on this particular incident, because you had questions about identification and that sort of thing, your decision was to try to arrest on the paraphernalia?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. What happened in terms of what you did next. Did you speak with the suspect?
A. I was trying to just get his name, but he was pretty adamant it was who he said he was. Of course, the interview --

THE REPORTER: (Requests the witness speak more slowly.)

MR. OWENS: Your Honor, could we have the court's indulgence. The equipment wasn't hooked up and we are going to need it in a moment.

THE COURT: Could you heip with that.
THE LAAW CLERK: Absolutely.
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. Sir, I believe you were explaining that you had a verbal interaction with the suspect?
A. Being that we are in a room about the size of, maybe, the stand up here and where the young lady in front of me is, maybe a little bigger, you kind of start interacting with people. And just for the information $I$ had before, I had a black male fitting the description with me, I just through it out there. I said, any idea, you know, maybe tell me what happened up the street at the Ballerina Mobile Home Park.
Q. So he fit the description of the horricide suspect?
A. Generally, yes, ma'am.
Q. So you just sort of --
A. Threw it out there. Nothing ventured nothing gained. At that time his demeanor started -- he got nervous. He got a little bit antsy in the seat. He was getting very fidgety. I should note at this time he was in handcuffs, because he was going to go to city jail on the paraphernalia charge.

He just, instead of being laid back like he was in the beginning, he now got very, very nervous.
Q. So prior to your mentioning the Ballerina Mobile Home Park he seemed relaxed not nervous?
A. Very relax.
Q. The demeanor changed after you mentioned that location?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. What happened after that?
A. I still -- I advised him I was going to take him to jail on the paraphernalia charge. It would be my arrest. I was still going to issue a citation for the petit larceny. That was already completed. And he asked me if $I$ could give him a break, I said, no breaks. I really didn't know who $I$ had in front of me.
Q. When he was asking you to give him a break --
A. Not to go to jail.
Q. Okay.
A. I still didn't know who $I$ had in frent of me. There was no way that I could identify this guy. And I figured going to the city jail, that's where the jurisdiction would have been within the city, I was going to take him to jail.
Q. Okay. Was there ever a point when you moved to a different part of the room to confer with one of the security officers?
A. To finish up my crime report, I had to step out. They had a little tray table on wheels that they had their stuff on. I went out there. I had to list the
items, list the price. Anything under $\$ 250.00$ is a misdemeanor, so I have to put that on the citation.

While I was outside I noticed, not a struggle, but a little disturbance going on on the inside. There was a young lady -- I can't remember her name -- security officer kind of in front of the gentleman that we had in the office. And $I$ went in and she was going, he was just fidgeting around, and she went down and she picked up something underneath his chair. I said what was that.

Well, I thought maybe he was trying to discard dope, narcotics. That's usually what would happen if I turn my back, they try to get rid of whatever.

In this case it wasn't dope or narcotics, it was four cards and they happened to be social security cards.
Q. When you looked at those social sectirity cards, did that connect to anything for you?
A. That's very strange that somebody would have social security cards on them, not of his own idertity. Identity theft wasn't quite the issue then as it is now. I just sat there and went, better make a phone call.

My Sergeant Bill Yates, who briefed us earlier that day, had more information then $I$ had at the beginring of our shift. I called him and said do you happen, by chance, to have the name of the victim, and he mentioned
it was Panos.

I said, well, I have four social security cards with the last name Panos on them with individual first names.
Q. I take it he didn't have a social security card with the name Ivory Morrell on it?
A. No.
Q. These were all four different names. All Panos. So you called your sergeant to ask the victim's name on the homicide?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. What were you told?
A. That Panos was, indeed, the victim cf a homicide. I said I think I have a little more then a shoplifting now. My next notification was to our homicide detail.
Q. Did the homicide detectives respond to the Lucky store?
A. Yes, they did.
Q. At that point were they in charge of the suspect?
A. Our protocol is at that point we have a ranking detective on scene, it's his case. So I just lay back in the background, if they needed someone to protect the crime scene, that would be me. I wanted to make sure
nobody enters the crime scene that didn't need to be there, that would be me. It wasn't actually a crime scene, but we did have the suspect there so we treated it as such.
Q. Do you recognize the man that was detained that day in the courtroom today?
A. Yes, ma'am. At the defendant's table.
Q. Is he on the side --
A. Black male wearing a sweater, shirt, tie, and glasses.

MS. WECKERLY: May the record reflect the witness has identified the Defendant.

THE COURT: The record will so reflect. MS. WECKERLY: Thank you.

BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. Sir, I'm showing you State Exhibit 55. Do you recognize those items?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. They're associated with the incident you were just speaking about?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. Can you describe for the members of the jury what's depicted in the photograph?
A. All right. Well, a set of car keys.

Obviously to a vehicle.

THE COURT: Can you move the photo a little to the left.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
A couple of cylindrical tubes. Trat was gojng to be my paraphernalia charge. Looks like a pill. Couldn't tell you what it was. Maybe another tube or something. If it's hollow, then he can ingest drigs. A lighter.

Part of a -- I'm going to assume it's a coat hanger, which would be like -- used as a pipe cleaner to clean out the tube that they were going to ingest their narcotic. And a top copy of a social security card.
Q. I'm showing you State's Exhibit 49. Is that how the defendant appeared on the date he was taken into custody on shoplifting?
A. Yes, ma'am.

MS. WECKERLY: I'll pass the witness, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Schieck or Mr. Patrick.
MR. SCHIECK: Thank you, your Honor.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. SCHIECK:
Q. Is it Officer Osuch?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Officer Osuch, iet me show you agairi what
has been marked a State's Exhibit 55. There is a black item. It's kind of cut off in the photograph. Was that associated with this arrest, or is that just --
A. I couldn't tell you, sir. I don't know what that might be.
Q. So we can disregard that as anything you recall being involved with this situation?
A. They had it out there for a reason, but I couldn't tell you what it is.
Q. And if I might, you referred to one cylinder that would be this -- this is the first one?
A. That looks more hallow. The darker color one, if it's hollow, that would be used also. But from this photo you can't tell.
Q. And the pill we see in the photograph, you don't recall whether that was aspirin or --
A. I couldn't tell you what it was, no.
Q. He wasn't booked on -- or you weren't consider booking him on possession of any narcotics?
A. No, sir.
Q. So is it fair to say that it probably wasn't a controlled substance or you would have included that in the charges?
A. It probably could have been. Let's say it is for argument sake. But for one pill, I wouldn't waste
the court's time or my time booking in one item for one pill.
Q. And these items were already out when you got there?
A. No, sir.
Q. You don't know what pockets they came out of?
A. No, sir.
Q. You said at one point you looked back while you were filling out your report and you noticed kind of a skirmish going on in the room where the defendant was at?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you associate that later or was that associated later with anything to do with the social security cards?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. These items weren't laid out previous to that incident?
A. Well, obviously the social security card wasn't, sir, no.
Q. Okay. And did you pat-down the individual looking for weapons or anything of that nature?
A. Upon arrival, yes, sir, I did.
Q. You didn't find any weapons?
A. No, sir, I didn't.
Q. Other then the fact that the individual was not giving you a correct name, he wasn't struggling or uncooperative with you?
A. No, sin, not at all.
Q. And back -- we talk like it's a hundred years ago -- but back then, it's 1995, did you have the ability to -- from your location -- check his records or look at his scope or determine when he'd been released from custody or anything of that nature?
A. No, sir. If I had a computer operating that day, I had it in the car. But I'm not going to go out to the car to do -- and leave him alone. Once I get there, he's in my custody.
Q. And you didn't have any information, at least at that point, that would have allowed you to access your computer and find out anything anyway?
A. No, sir.
Q. Of the items that were there, to your knowledge, those were all the items the defendant had on him at the time of the shoplift?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. There was no money found?
A. No, sir. Not that I recall. If there wasn't anything in impound, he had none.
Q. Back in 1995 when you were called down on a shoplifting incident like -- similar to this one, did you have the discretion at that time to consider charging the individual with burglary if you felt he entered with the intent to commit a crime? Did you ever charge burglaries as opposed to petty larceny?
A. Only if the price of the items shoplifted exceeded the grand larceny limit, which is $\$ 250.00$.
Q. As you sit here today, you don't recall what items were included in the items that were trying to be shoplifted?
A. I couldn't give you a verbatim list, no, sir.
Q. You recall there was at least one bottle of liquor?
A. I remember liquor, candy, gum. Something sweet.
Q. When I say a bottle of liquor, I'm referring to a harder liquor as opposed to a bottle of beer?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you recall the size of the bottle?
A. A liter.
Q. A pretty good size bottle of liquor?
A. Something that could be hidden in pants.

Yes, sir.

MR. SCHIECK: That's all I have.
THE COURT: MS. WECKERLY.

MS. WECKERLY: No, thank you.

THE COURT: No questions from the jurors.
Detective Osuch, I appreciate your time.
THE WITNESS: Thank you, your Honor.
THE COURT: The State may call it's next
witness.

MS. WECKERLY: We're going to call. Dina

Freeman.

THE COURT: Thank you.
THE CLERK: You do solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give in this action shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God.

THE WITNESS: I do.
THE CLERK: Be seated. State and spell your name for the record.

THE WITNESS: My first name is Dina, D-I-N-A. My last name is Richardson, $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{N}$.

DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. OWENS:
Q. You were formerly Freeman?
A. Yes.
Q. You are employed at the police department in Tucson, Arizona?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. How long have you worked there?
A. 23-and-a-half years.
Q. 23-and-a-half years?
A. Yes.
Q. What kind of job are you doing for the police department in Tucson?
A. Currently $I$ am their training supervisor.
Q. What areas of the department are you trained in?
A. I'm a trained 911 call taker and dispatcher.
Q. 911 call taker and dispatcher, is that pretty much what you've done throughout your career with the police department?
A. Yes.
Q. What's the difference between a 911 operator and a dispatcher in your department there?
A. Our 911 call takers take 911 calls from citizens. And our dispatchers talk only to police officers.
Q. That was how you met the victim in this case, Debbie Panos?
A. Yes.
Q. How long did you know her back arourid 1995, how long had you known her?
A. Around 5 or 6 years.
Q. What was her job in the police department?
A. $\quad$ She was one of our 911 call takers.
Q. So you had been working there for some period of time before she started working there?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you develop a relationship with her?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And what was the reason she moved to Tucson there?
A. The reason she moved to Tucson.
Q. Yes.
A. She told me that her step father add emphysema really bad and so her step father and her mom moved to Arizona and she wanted to move to Arizona to be with her mom.
Q. Where was she from?
A. Lansing, Michigan.
Q. What was her living situation at the time you met her?
A. At the time $I$ met her she lived in an apartment.
Q. Did she have children?
A. Yes. She had two at the time I met her. Then she had a daughter during the time $I$ knew her.
Q. If you could, would you describe for us the relationship that you had and developed with Debbie over the time you knew her?
A. Initially it started out as a workirg relationship. And as time progressed we became pretty good friends.
Q. What would you do together?
A. We'd go to dinner, to movies. She'd come to my house. We'd just hang out, shop. We even took a vacation together once.
Q. How often would you see her?
A. Well, I saw her every day at work. But there was a time -- prior to her moving to Vegas, she was at my house every day.
Q. How was it that you found out about her murder?
A. The department -- the Tucson Police Department sent an officer out to my house to contact me and told me that she had been murdered. And to be aware if I hear any noises or anything, because they hac not located the suspect. And there was a possibility that he could be on his way to Tucson looking for me or her
mother.
Q. You or Debbie's mother?
A. Yes.
Q. So the police were concerned about your safety?
A. Yes.
Q. Was it a short time after that you heard he had been apprehended or caught in Las Vegas?
A. Yes.
Q. How did you know the defendant, Mr.

Chappell?
A. I met him through Debbie.
Q. Did you meet him early on in your relationship with Debbie?
A. Yes. He would be sitting in the parking lot at our job to pick her up quite a bit. That's when she introduced me to him. I saw him at the kids' birthday parties.
Q. Did you spend time with him?
A. Not directly, no, other than at the birthday parties.
Q. So the time you were with Debbie, it was just Debbie?
A. Yes.
Q. What can you tell us about the defendant and
his lifestyle at the time?
A. Um, like I said, I didn't know him personally directly. I knew he called my house a lot. I was aware that he didn't work, because of the times he would call my house throughout the day, if Debbie was there. And I just knew what she told me.
Q. What was that?
A. I also knew more than that, because I worked at the police department so I knew what occurred when he was detained by police officers.
Q. You would hear about it?
A. Yes.
Q. We'll come back to that in just a minute. You mentioned that he would call your house looking for Debbie?
A. Yes.
Q. What was your assessment of that relationship, based upon what you saw?
A. My perception of it was he pretty much ran the relationship.
Q. He seemed to be a controlling indivjdual?
A. Yes.
Q. What do you base that on?
A. I base that on pretty much what he wanted her to do is what she did. What he wanted her to buy is
what she bought.
Q. And you said you didn't know him to work or have a job?
A. Not that I was aware of.
Q. She worked at the police department. Did she have any other jobs?
A. I remember her working at a Sears. I don't know if it was a call center or something to that affect.
Q. You know how long she worked there?
A. I truly don't remember.
Q. Was that at the same time she was working for the police department?
A. Yes.
Q. You mentioned you took a trip with fer one time?
A. Yes.
Q. Where did you go?
A. We went to San Diego.
Q. Who went on the trip?
A. It was myself, my daughter, Debbie, and another person that we worked with by the name of Rosemary Pecheco, and another person named Angela Jackson.
Q. How long were you down there in San Diego?
A. It was three or four days. I can't remember
exactly.
Q. You made some purchases?
A. Yes we did. Debbie bought a lot of T-shirts for herself, her children, and also for James.
Q. What happened with the T-shirts?
A. When she got back home after she got home from work she told me that he had sold them all.
Q. When was it you became aware of the physical injuries that Debbie received? How did you find out about that?
A. Well, they where on her face so when she would come to work, or on her arms, or on her neck.
Q. How long had you known her before ycu started noticing those things?
A. It was immediately after she startec work. It was talk around the office, so to speak.
Q. Did she try to cover up the injuries?
A. She did, with make-up.
Q. Where would they appear?
A. Usually on her face, her neck, or her arms.
Q. When you say her arms, what part do you mean?
A. Anywhere from here, to there. From the top of her arm to the bottom, below her elbow.
Q. What was the frequency in which you would see these bruisers and injuries?
A. Wow, often. Several times a month.
Q. Was it awhile before you were able to find out the facts behind how she was getting hurt like that?
A. Yes. It was probably about three or four months after I met her, when her and I started to talk.
Q. What did you find out?
A. She told me that she was being assaulted by her boyfriend.
Q. That is Mr. Chappell?
A. Yes.
Q. What did she tell you about that?
A. She told me that usually he would be high on drugs or wanting to be high on drugs, and if she didn't give him money or keys to her car, that they would end up in an argue and he would assault her.
Q. Did you have some conversations with her about what she could do, did you try to give her advise? How did that -- those conversations progress?
A. Um, I didn't give her advise per se. I would tell her only what I wouldn't tolerate. And I suggested that she contact our department psychologist, who I know she did go to counseling.
Q. Did you notice any change in her based upon
the department counselor that she saw?
A. Not really.
Q. I would like to ask you about several specific instances and telephone calls that you had received or other situations you were aware of. There was one incident in ' 94 where she called you from a store?
A. Yes.
Q. Tell us what that was about?
A. She called my house about 2:00 in the morning, crying. Told me that she was at the grocery store at 22 nd and Country Club. She asked me if $I$ could come get her. I told her, no, because I couldn't leave my daughter alone at home.

I asked her what she was doing there, and she told me that James had driven her out there so that she could cash this check and the store refused to cash the check and that he had left her.

So she was stranded there. I asked her where her kids were. She told me they were home alone. I told her she needed to go back in that store, explain to that manger what was going on, and be honest with him. Tell him the truth. And she did that.

The manager then cashed her check. She called me back and told me that she would take a cab to my house to drop her money off. She got to my house around 3:00. She
dropped off her money and told me she was going home to her kids and she would talk to me later. And she did.

She told me that she needed to leave her money with me because if she went home with the money he would beat her up, and she needed to go to bed because she had to go to work in the morning.
Q. You remember the first phone call that you received from her that was during a fight?
A. No. I received a lot of them, so I couldn't tell you when the first one was.
Q. There is a particular one sometime in 1994, maybe the first half of the year, where you could hear the defendant's voice in the background?
A. Yes.
Q. He was making some kind of threat, do you remember that?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. What was that -- what happened there?
A. Um, he had just gotten back from Michigan. He had been there for a couple of months at that time. From what Debbie told me was that her older son had mentioned to him about some guy that she went out on a date with, and I could hear the defendant in the background calling her names. He was calling her bitches, sluts, whores and everything. And he told her that he
didn't care what she did, but she could not fuck around in front of his children or he would kill her.
Q. Is a what he said that he would kill her?
A. Yes. He said he would kill her ass, is what he said, actually.
Q. About August of 1994, there was a phone call where you also heard some demands or threats?
A. Yes. She called me from Vegas.
Q. Before the Vegas phone call. There was a phone call in August of 194 , that would have been $\exists$ couple of months before she went to Las Vegas?
A. Yes. She was still in Tucson.
Q. What did you hear there?
A. She told me he wanted some money or he wanted to take the car. She was trying to talk to me on the phone. I could hear him in the background. He told her that he wanted the car or he wanted some money or he was go to do an O.J. Simpson on her ass.
Q. What kind of tone was he using? What did he sound like through the phone?
A. He sounded angry to me. His voice was elevated.
Q. Who was he talking to?
A. He was talking to Debbie.
Q. Then you mentioned a minute ago that she did
make a move to Las Vegas?
A. Yes, she did.
Q. How did that come about?
A. She told me that she was going to move here and she wanted to have a new start. She felt like if she brought him here with her that he wouldn't know anyone, therefore, he would get off the drugs and they would live happily ever after.
Q. So your sense of it was she was trying to help him out?
A. Yes, she was.
Q. After she came to Las Vegas you had a telephone call around Thanksgiving time?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. What happened during that phone call?
A. She called me and told me that she had made a Thanksgiving dinner. They were arguing, and he wanted her car keys. And I heard him say give me the car keys Debbie, or I'm going to do an O.J. Simpson on your ass.
Q. So it was the same thing you had heard essentially before?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you hear other voices in the background?
A. I heard the children in the background.
Q. What happened with these phone calls that you received? How long were you on the phone and how did they end?
A. Usually, it would end, I'd say Debbie, just give him the keys, then you don't have to worry about it. And usually she would. And there -- shortly thereafter, we'd get off the phone. She did have her children there, so usually our conversations lasted an hour or two.
Q. You were trying to be a friend to her?
A. Yes.
Q. Trying the help her make decisions that would protect her?
A. Yes.
Q. You talked to her about going to counseling?
A. Yes.
Q. You also offered to have her come stay in your home?
A. Yes.
Q. What happened there?
A. She would come often. As I said, she would come to my house ever day. She'd spend the night. She would get up, she would go home, and then she'd go to work the next day. Sometimes she wouldn't spend the night. And other times she would.
Q. You said that there were things you would hear around the police department because you both worked there, and you were aware of James and his activities. Tell us about that.
A. Well, they would do traffic stops. And there was a time or two where I was the dispatcher. They would run his name. There was a time or two that I remember he had a warrant where he was arrested. And it was usually in what is considered a high drug activity area. And he would be in Debbie's car.
Q. When you came down to testify we asked you to bring a packet of information from the police department -- Tucson Police Department, with you?
A. Yes.
Q. These were certified documents of the arrests and criminal history of the defendant down in Tucson?
A. Yes. It was sealed. I didn't open it.
Q. That's your understanding of what that was?
A. Yes, that's my understanding of that.
Q. This included some incidents that you are aware of that you are talking about?
A. Yes.
Q. And that included domestic violence as well
as narcotics?
A. Yes, I would think so.
Q. Had you encouraged Debbie to contact the police during these incidents?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. What was the result?
A. Sometimes she would, other times she wouldn't.
Q. So besides the packet you brought down, there were a lot of other instances that she didn't call the police?
A. Yes.
Q. So there wouldn't have ben a record for those?
A. No.
Q. What was the impact of her death on yourself and the other people at work with you there at the police department?

MR. SCHIECK: Your Honor, I have an objection to relevance. Especially her testifying to the impact on other persons.

MR. OWENS: I'm referring to other friends and people she had --

THE COURT: Let's confine it to Ms.
Freeman -- or Ms. Richardson, excuse me.

MR. OWENS: All right.
THE WITNESS: It was devastating for me. I had day-to-day contact with her. We were friends. I mean, you know, I loved her, so it had a big impact. I talked with our department psychologist about it. It was devastating. It was devastating for my daughter. She kept this postcard all of these years that Debbie sent to her. It was an impact. BY MR. OWENS:
Q. Does she still have the postcard?
A. $\quad$ She still has it today.
Q. Is there something that the department did to assist you?
A. Yes. The department assisted me. I also went to -- I went to a session alone and I attended a session with my work group. And we called it a debriefing where people got together and we got to talk about our feelings. I was a part of that.
Q. How many people attended that?
A. About 40 .
Q. People that were affected by the death?
A. Yes.
Q. What else?
A. We have a portrait that's hanging in our building in our briefing room that's in her honor.
Q. Was she well-liked down there?
A. She was.
Q. What kind of person was she?
A. Debbie was a very giving, kind person. She would give you the shirt off her back, if she could. MR. OWENS: That's all I have. THE COURT: Mr. Schieck or Mr. Patrick. CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. Ms. Richardson --
A. Yes.
Q. -- good morning. Back ten years ago you testified in the previous trial?
A. Yes.
Q. Prior to that you'd given a recorded statement to the police?
A. Las Vegas police, yes, I did.
Q. Did you have a chance to review that statement or the testimony that you gave?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Now it sounds like you have worked for the Tucson Police Department for a very long time?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. The whole time you've worked with them it' been either as a dispatcher or 911?
A. Yes.
Q. So during the course of your employment you've heard people calling in with complaints about domestic violence?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. And you're aware how dangerous domestic violence incidences can be?
A. Yes.
Q. And that sometimes people can be killed in domestic violence incidents?
A. Yes.
Q. So you would never underestimate a comestic violence call as a 911 operator or dispatcher?
A. No.
Q. Now, you testified that Debbie made several calls to you regarding actions that James was doing that could be classified as domestic violence?
A. Yes.
Q. But after any of those calls, did you ever call the police?
A. No, I did not.
Q. Did you ever talk to James on the telephone?
A. No, not directly, except for when he called my house and I would give her the phone.

| 1 | Q. But he would leave messages on your phone at |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | home? |
| 3 | A. Yes. |
| 4 | Q. And some of the messages would include |
| 5 | things like, I love you Debbie, please come home? |
| 6 | A. Yes. |
| 7 | Q. You mentioned that you saw James in person |
| 8 | at some birthday parties? |
| 9 | A. Yes. |
| 10 | Q. That was with his and Debbie's children? |
| 11 | A. Yes. |
| 12 | Q. Any parties involving your daughter? |
| 13 | A. Yes. He did attend a party that involved my |
| 14 | daughter. |
| 15 | Q. And did -- you and Debbie obviously talked |
| 16 | about James' drug problem? |
| 17 | A. Yes, we did. |
| 18 | Q. And I believe you told Las Vegas Police |
| 19 | Department it seemed like James was more violent when he |
| 20 | was on drugs? |
| 21. | A. That is what she told me, yes. |
| 22 | Q. And you testified that you don't remember if |
| 23 | James ever worked in Tucson? |
| 24 | A. Yes. I don't. |
| 25 | Q. But it is possible that he had jobs in |

Tucson?
A. Yes, it's possible.
Q. And Debbie's parents, they lived in Tucson also?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you meet them?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you ever talk to them about James?
A. I talked to Debbie's mother about him.
Q. What was Debbie's mother feelings towards

James?
A. I don't know. She never really showed any feelings towards James one way or the other. Her concern in our conversation was Debbie.
Q. Now, you testified that at one point James had moved back to Tucson -- or moved back the Michigan?
A. Yes.
Q. Then he came back?
A. Yes.
Q. Are you aware of the circumstances regarding James coming back to Tucson?
A. No, I'm not.
Q. Debbie never talked to you about those?
A. No.
Q. So you wouldn't know that Debbie paid for

James to move back to Tucson from Lansing?
A. I didn't know that.
Q. Or that Debbie never told you that she bought concert tickets to induce James to move back?
A. No, she didn't.
Q. Were you aware that when James was in

Michigan, Debbie flew back and visited him?
A. No, I do not.
Q. That in fact during that visit she got pregnant with one of their children?
A. No, I did not know that.
Q. When you went to San Diego on that trip, did you take -- did you all take your children with you?
A. The only person that took their children was me.
Q. Debbie didn't bring her three kids?
A. Debbie did not bring her children.
Q. Did she have two or three at that time?
A. She had two, I believe -- maybe three. She might have had three. And the other lady also had four. None of them brought their children. I only had one daughter that was older than their children that was more suitable to travel with us.
Q. Do you know where Debbie and James' kids were during that trip?
A. With James.

MR. SCHIECK: Court's indulgence. That's all I have.

THE COURT: Anything further, Mr. Owens.
MR. OWENS: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Ms. Richardson, thank you for your testimony. You may step down.

MR. OWENS: Plaintiff may call their next
witness.
MS. WECKERLY: May we approach?
THE COURT: Sure.
(Discussion held at the bench.)
THE COURT: Ms. Richardson, grab a seat real quick.

Quick question: To your knowledge did
Debbie ever call 911?
I'm assuming you are talking about Tucson, correct?

IMPANEIED JUROR: Yes.
THE COURT: Did Debbie ever call 911 in Tucson during their arguments with James.

THE WITNESS: Yes.
THE COURT: Mr. Owens, any questions based upon mine.

MR. OWENS: No. There's another jury
question.
Grab that for me. Mr. Patrick do you have nay questions based upon mine?

MR. PATRICK: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.
Counsel approach.
(Discussion held at the bench.)
THE COURT: One more question. Did Debbie mention to you how often James was high and if he did drugs around her or the children?

THE WITNESS: Yes, she did.
THE COURT: What did she say in that regard.

THE WITNESS: She told me that he came home high and was arguing with her, and the kids were there. Ancl that's what occurred on some of the phone calls we had.

THE COURT: Mr. Owens, anything.
MR. OWENS: There's one more.
THE COURT: When it's time, I need them all at once. You can't keep asking based on what somebody else asks.

Counsel approach, please.
THE COURT: Any questions based on those?
MR. OWENS: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Patrick.
MR. PATRICK: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Thank you.
Counsel approach.
(Discussion held at the bench.)
THE COURT: When Debbie would come and
stay at your home do you know where her children were? THE WITNESS: They were with James. THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Owens anything. MR. OWENS: No.

THE COURT: Mr. Patrick.
MR. PATRICK: No.

THE COURT: Thank you very much. You are excused, ma'am.

Ladies and gentlemen, we'll take a recess before we get to the next witness.

JURY ADMONITION
During the recess, ladies and gentlemen, you are admonished not to converse among yourselves or with anyone else, including, without limitation, the lawyers, parties and witnesses, on any subject connected with this trial, or any other case referred to during it, or read, watch, or listen to any report of or commentary on the trial, or any person connected with this trial, or any such other case by any medium of information
including, without limitation, newspapers, television, internet or radio.

You are further admonished not to form or express any opinion on any subject connected with this trial until the case is finally submitted to you.

We'll be in recess for a few minutes.
Thank you.
(Brief recess taken.)
THE COURT: Back on the record in
A-131341, State of Nevada versus James Chappell.
The record will reflect the preserce of Mr. Chappell with his attorneys, the State's attorneys, in the presence of our jury.

Ladies and gentlemen, we're going to call a witness out of order in the defense case in chief.

Mr. Schieck.
MR. PATRICK: Thank you, your Honor. We call Dr. William Danton.

THE CLERK: You do solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give in this action shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth so help you God.

THE WITNESS: I do.
THE CLERK: Be seated. State and spell your name for the record.

THE WITNESS: William Danton,
$\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{N}$.
DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. Good morning, Dr. Danton.
A. Good morning.
Q. Could you explain to us how you're currently employed?
A. Yes. I'm in private practice in clinical psychology. I also teach for the University of Nevada School of Medicine in Reno.
Q. How long have you been doing this?
A. Since 1975 I have been teaching at the University. I was a chief of health at the Mental Health Hospital -- VA Hospital in Reno. I retired four years ago.
Q. Could you give us an idea of your educational background?
A. Yes. Undergraduate degrees from California State University at Northridge, graduate degree in clinical psychology form University of Houston, Houston, Texas.
Q. You mentioned that you were in charge of the program at the VA Hospital?
A. Correct.
Q. Could you kind of give us a little more information on your professional experience?
A. Sure. Well, specific to this case, back in the 80s, I got involved in VA's problem with violent patients and developed a program and establish a behavioral emergency committee for dealing with individuals that -- patients that were problematic in the hospital setting.

Started teaching at the medical school, medical students on how to deal with those kinds of issues.

Produced some media for the VA, regional ecucation videos on violence and suicide. And I've done an anger management group at the VA. I did an anger management group at the VA for fifteen years, primarily domestic violence referrals from the courts.

And in my private practice now, I continue to work with children's protective services. I do parentel fitness evaluations, and many of those are domestic violence cases.
Q. Are you a member of any professional organizations?
A. I'm a member of the American Psychological Association. Also I'm board certified from the American Board of Professional Psychology.
Q. And have you been published in any fournals
or written any books?
A. Yes.
Q. Explain a few of those, briefly.
A. Most of my research is in the area of comparing medication treatment of anxiety, depression with psychotherapies. And I've done a number of lectures however in the area of violent patient, issues of anxiety, stress control that sort of thing.
Q. And you're licensed in Nevada?
A. Nevada and California.
Q. And California. And I believe you also
mentioned that you were a professor at UNR?
A. Yes.
Q. Is that in the school of psychology or the School of medicine?
A. School of medicine.
Q. What kind of subjects do you teach?
A. Violence is my main lecture. I also lecture on hypnosis -- medical hypnosis.
Q. And right. Now your practice is in clinical psychology?
A. Correct.
Q. Could you kind of explain a little about what that entails?
A. Sure. Private practice, clinical
psychology, most of the people that we see are for anxiety and depression, also issues of domestic violence, both victims and perpetuators. That's been most of my practice.
Q. Have you had the opportunity to observe and evaluate individuals with learning disabilities?
A. To a limited degree. I'm not a neuropsychologist. I didn't do a lot of that work, but I do evaluate.
Q. But you have with individuals regarding domestic violence?
A. I have.
Q. And you've had -- have you had a chance to evaluate individuals that have been charged with serious crimes?
A. Yes.
Q. Now have you been previously qualified as an expert in a court of law in Nevada?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know which courts?
A. Washoe County.
Q. Do you have an estimate as to maybe how many
times?
A. Probably say maybe ten to fifteen times. Some of those are custody cases, child custody cases.
Q. Now, Dr. Danton, we -- I asked you to come and testify today. And I provided you some materials before you came down last night?
A. Yes.
Q. What materials were available for you to review for this case?
A. It was a review of facts of the case, and a report by Dr. Etcough (ph) a neuropsychologist.
Q. And did you have the opportunity to talk with James?
A. I did.
Q. When was that?
A. Last night. I talked to him for about 2 hours.
Q. Did you talk to him at all about the report that you had from Dr. Etcough (ph)?
A. Tendentially. I didn't directly address that.
Q. Dr. Danton, let's start by, if you could explain to the jury what the circle of domestic violence is and how that works?
A. Although there's a fair amount of dispute about that, that's a bit of the loaded question. But, typically as it's understood there is an escalation to violence as coercive power, trying to control a situation,
or have power, that's usually followed by a period of apology and remorse, and where the parties reconcile, and then the abuse starts over again with whatever dynamic is feeding that.
Q. In a typical domestic violence relationship, which party would be controlling the finances or the money in the relationship?
A. Well, that is one of questions that we teach medical students in primary care to ask, is who controls the finances. And that's a fairly critical question that identifies an abusive relationship.
Q. Who typically controls that?
A. Typically the abuser in the relatiorship.
Q. Now we talked this morning about the motorcycle syndrome. Could you explain that to the jury.
A. Sure. This is actually a concept that was proposed by an analyst some years ago, but it has a lot of explanatory power $I$ think for what happens in some relationships.

The -- what he wrote about was that -- and this is particularly prevalent in young girls. They may have a cold or distant relationship with their fathers, if their fathers aren't emotionally available. And they want love and attention, but they get to a point where they just give up trying to get that and say, to heck with it, I'm
not going to try.
And the issue then the denial results in ar, unconscious need being established where there is a need for love and approval, but it's not consciously recognized.

So the result of that and why it is called the motorcycle syndrome, is that they made seek out cold, distant men, paradoxically, because it is a need to need it, not a need to have it.

So what happens then in that sort of relationship is young girls may hang out with motorcycle gangs, for example, where they're treated very, very poorly, but they're compelled to keep trying to convert these guys or make them into nice guys and make them love them.

The part of this that makes it a syndrome is if one of those men ever should convert and say, gosh, she really is a nice woman and I really love her and I want to be with her, she may become the rejector at that poirıt.

Because it's not a need for love and affection, it's a need to need it. So that sometimes explairs these cycles in relationships that don't seem to make ary sense to the rest of us, where somebody says that they really want love and affection, but when they get it, they go the other direction.
Q. And is any of this -- did you see any of
this in -- from talking to James in his relationship with Debbie?
A. Well, it is James' contention that their relationship started that way, that he wasn't particularly interested and had to be kind of coaxed into it. But then he became extremely dependant on her as the relationship progressed.
Q. Okay. Now how would drugs or drug use fit into all of this?
A. Well, to make sense of that you have to go back to his personality characteristics. In Dr. Etcough diagnosed him at a borderline personality. These are individuals who have great instability in relationships. They're extremely sensitive to abandonment. Ofter have abandonment in their early histories. So that is a big issue for them.

And sometimes you see in with that kind of pain people medicate with drugs intentionally or unintentionally, but they feel more comfortable when they're high or drunk or whatever.

So am I getting back to the original question.
Q. You're doing fine. Would -- and in general cases or James case, would drugs maybe be used to control emotions?
A. Yes.
Q. Could you explain, maybe in James -.- well you know about James, how that would work?
A. Just the threat of abandonment or loss could be so intense for him -- as to other emotions as well, not necessarily just that one-- that he would be prone to using drugs to zone out.
Q. Would these emotions, would they be more acute if he was sober?
A. Yes.
Q. So this is maybe an escape mechanism?
A. Yes. A poor coping skill.
Q. And we talked a little about, I think you had five -- a list of five reasons why an abused person would go back into abusive relationship or stay in a abusive relationship. Explain those to us.
A. I think I was talking about why sex may have occurred with those reasons, but, you know, the most frequent reason that I hear from people -- and we're all curious about why people stay in these relationship, and probably everyone in the courtroom has at least an acquaintance that stayed in a relationship that wasn't good for them.

Why do people do that. And the most frequent reason that they give me is because I love him or her. And I don't know what that means always. Sometimes I
think it truly is sort of love the abuser, hate the abuse kind of thing. So that's one reason why people give that they stay in these relationships.

I think it's deeper dynamics though. I try to describe that with the motorcycle syndrome. I never did examine Debbie Panos, so I don't know if that was the nature from her perspective. I just have what James told me.

Do you want me to go into the reasons?
Q. Yes, please.
A. All right. These are questions I ask myself about why she might be willing to have sex with h:-m under these circumstances, and the ones I came up with --- number one was, reconciliation or forgiveness, which is what $I$ just described where somebody feels that they are in love with somebody and that they really want the relationship to work and they haven't given up on it yet.

That doesn't fit terribly well in this case for me, but it was one hypothesis.

The second one was guilty. That she had had relationships with other men and felt guilty about that and wanted to somehow apologize for that to him.

The third was appeasement. That she felt threatened by his presence and wanted to appease him to decrease the threat of the situation, and therefore, went
ahead with offering sex.
The fourth was learned helplessness.
That's a psychological concept some people think explains human depression. These experiments go back to a man named Selicman, who put dogs in -- shut them in boxes and shocked them. It's a pretty cruel thing to do, but the experiment showed that after awhile the dog would stop trying to escape from the chamber. And even if you open the door to allow the dog to escape, it wouldn't try anymore. And he thought that that was a model for depression.

So a possibility is that there was learned helplessness that she simply didn't feel like, what's the difference, what can $I$ do, other than this.

The only issue about that is if there were affairs with other men, that doesn't fit well with that hypothesis.

Of course the other hypothesis is forced. He forced her to have sex.
Q. After talking with James, I think you touched on this, but in your professional opinion what is the most likely of those choices?
A. Given the information I have, I think guilt appeasement makes the most sense.
Q. In Dr. Etcough's report it mentions that he
gave James an IQ test?
A. Yes.
Q. And can you -- I know you didn't give the test, but from Dr. Etcough's report, what opinions do you get from those IQ tests?
A. He tested at 80, I think, which is a very low end of the low normal range of intelligence. A couple of standard deviations down. So that suggests that his ability to reason and perhaps verbal skills ability to verbally reason with another person or not very good.
Q. Would this characterize James as somebody who would be willing to sit down and talk things over?
A. He would probably get frustrated trying to do that.
Q. And from talking to James and knowing that he had this, how does this kind of fit in with the sexual relationship between James and Debbie?
A. Well, according to James that was typically how they reconciled after they had spats -- fights.
Q. Would be to make up by having sex?
A. They had a good physical relationship, but a very poor communication relationship.
Q. Does that fit in with what you know about James?
A. Yes.
Q. What can you tell us about James? You touched on this a littie bit, can you expand about James' fear of abandonment?
A. He lost his mother I think when he was two. Didn't have a father figure. His grandmother, although she was there for them, had lots of kids to take care of and was into corporal punishment. So he didn't have any male role models in the household.

So all of that kind of stacks the cards. An early loss like that, it has to do with the establishment of trust versus mistrust. That in very young children, you know, as they're bonding to their mother, that normally happens at 18 months to 2 years, and things can go wrong with that where the mother is not there anymore $a^{-1}$ of $a$ sudden. And the result of that is abandonment anxiety, which is a reoccurrence of the same kind of anxiety you see in children that age that go into overwhelming fits of rage or overwhelming fits of despair.

Anyway, theoretically what happens in borderline personality is that there's a problem with that bond at an early age, trust never gets established, and the person becomes very dependant on external anchors to feel okay. The anchor outside has to sooth them because they're not capable of soothing themselves on the inside. They don't have that ability.
Q. All of this, would that make James more of a dependant personality type, do you think?
A. In this case, yes.
Q. Did -- now if, as you said, after talking to James you kind of came to the conclusion that James and Debbie had more of a physical then a verbal relationship, is that correct to characterize it that way?
A. That's his contention, yes.
Q. And that sex would be used as a way to maybe placate James or make things better, or could you kind of explain what you learned about that from James?
A. Just what you said, that he would -- they would use sex as a way of soothing things.
Q. Would it be your opinion that Debbie could use sex to calm James down if he was angry?
A. Yes.
Q. Would it be your opinion that she would do that voluntarily?
A. Well, that depends on what you mean by voluntarily. But if what you mean by that is if there was no immediate coercive threat, meaning he wasn't saying do this or this is going to happen, and we draw the line on somebody responding to an implied threat, I worry about this guy getting upset with me, so I'm going to have sex with him, then $I$ would say that it would be voluntary.
Q. And this would probably work better than trying to sit down and rationally discuss it or talk it out?
A. Yes.

MR. PATRICK: Court's indulgence.
THE COURT: Okay.
MR. PATRiCK: That's all I have. Thank you, doctor.

THE COURT: MS. Weckeriy.
MS. WECKERLY: Thank you.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. You mentioned the items that you reviewed in preparation for your testimony?
A. Yes.
Q. I believe you said you reviewed a summary of facts of the case?
A. Yes.
Q. Who was that prepared by?
A. That was prepared by the opposing attorneys, defendant's attorney.
Q. Was that a -- something that they had written themselves or was that police reports and that sort of thing?
A. It was their summary of facts.
Q. Have you read any police reports in this case?
A. No.
Q. Any witness statements?
A. I have not.
Q. And the other thing you -- did you read the autopsy report?
A. No.
Q. Have you reviewed the autopsy photos?
A. No.
Q. Have you reviewed any of the prior incident domestic violence reports?
A. No.
Q. And the other thing I think you said you reviewed was Dr. Etcough's report?
A. Correct.
Q. And I believe he, in his report, indicates that he interviewed the defendant?
A. Yes.
Q. You mentioned that you met with the Defendant and that was the last -- last night that you met with him?
A. Yes.
Q. That was for about 2 hours?
A. Correct.
Q. Have you ever met with him prior to that?
A. Never.
Q. Had you interviewed him by phone prior to that?
A. No.
Q. So you only meeting with him, as you sit here now, was the 2 hour meeting last night?
A. That's correct.
Q. You mentioned that there's sort of a cycle of domestic violence generaliy speaking?
A. Yes.
Q. And that starts with someone being abusive or coercive or trying to control another person?
A. Well, it's a cycle of violence. Where it starts is debatable, but you could start anywhere on that circle.
Q. Would you agree that until there's an act of violence --
A. It would require that.
Q. So it starts with someone being abusive to another person?
A. Correct.
Q. Perhaps there is a period where they are not abusive, and the abuse starts up again?
A. Yes.
Q. In your preparation for your testimony, you talked about domestic violence in general. Did you review any of the witness statements that describe the history of the relationship between the defendant and Debra Panos?
A. No.
Q. Did you review any reports at all that discussed prior incidence of domestic violence and how they occurred over a certain time period?
A. No. Just what he described to me.
Q. What the Defendant told you?
A. Correct.
Q. And you didn't review anything else to see if what he was telling you was accurate?
A. I haven't had time to do that. I saw him last night at 10:00 o'clock.
Q. So it's possible you received information that may more or may not be accurate?
A. Yes.
Q. You mentioned that some young women have the motorcycle syndrome?
A. Yes.
Q. I guess this is a way -- or sort of what they do is hook up with men that are mean to them?
A. Yes, or distant. More to the point distant or cold. Not emotionally there for them.
Q. And the reason -- or the basis for that is they have some sort tenuous connection to their father?
A. Typically they have a poor emotional bond with their father early on. Not just women, by the way, there are men.
Q. You mentioned that it's Mr. Chappell's contention that Debra Panos was like this?
A. No. It's his contention that early in the relationship he was more distant, and that he then came to want to be with her more, that he became more dependant on her, that that role reversed over time.
Q. Is he the one with the syndrome, or is she the one with the syndrome?
A. He is the one with the borderline personality. So it's sort of a perfect storm. Because he is going to be sensitive to abandonment, so when she is moving away from him he's going to panic about that and want to pull her back in. But when he does that and becomes dependant, she'll want to push him away. If indeed that's the case with her.
Q. That was sort of my question. Did you ever interview her family members to find out what her childhood was like?
A. No.
Q. Did you interview her friends to find out
what her other relationships were like?
A. I have not.
Q. Did you ever review any of her school records, try to get psychological reports, or even sort of first-hand acts from friends about how she viewed things?
A. No. And that's why I'm saying I'm rot making a diagnosis of her here, because $I$ haven't interviewed her. It's just a hypothesis.
Q. You said in a typical domestic violence relationship typically it's the abuser who controls the finances?
A. Typically.
Q. Would you agree with me that there is a difference between being the wage earner and controlling where the money is spent?
A. Yes.
Q. And it's possible to force money out of someone who's actually earning it?
A. Yes.
Q. So then you're the one in control, even though you're out making money?
A. What I'm talking about is in many domestic violence relationships it is pathonumonic for the person who is the abuser, since their issue is one of control, to
try to control everything, including what happens to all the money in the relationship. I don't have any opinion about whether she did that or not. Again I didn't: interview her.
Q. Would returning items of furniture or selling property that belonged to either Debra Panos or her children in order to get money for himself be a way of controlling money in that relationship?
A. It would -- I suppose it would depend on the intent. If it was to buy drugs, no. If it way to control her and what she did and what she could do, yes.
Q. It's a means of controlling the situation, isn't it?
A. I'm not clear.
Q. It's a means of Mr. Chappell deciding how things are going to be played out in that relationship, a way of him controlling Debra Panos because she didn't have control over her own money?
A. If there was a method to that, where, you know, she would bring home money put it in a bank account and he would take money, or consistently sell property just to control the relationship, I would agree with that. But if the primary intent was to buy drugs, that might be a different intent.
Q. You mentioned that controlled substances are
a means for people to feel better and sort of medicate themselves into a sense of calm or something of trat nature?
A. Yes.
Q. That would be true for people who are outside of domestic violence relationships, would it not?
A. Yes.
Q. A lot of people use drugs and they're not abusive?
A. True.
Q. So that's not necessarily a unique diagnosis in this situation?
A. No.
Q. You talked to Mr. Patrick about the ways that sex could occur, consensually, in this situation?
A. Well, the ways that it might have occurred in this situation.
Q. And that the first one you mentioned is because the victim loves the abuser?
A. Yes.
Q. And that would assume that the victim wasn't over the relationship. I assume some domestic violence victims decide to leave relationships and don't want to be involved with the person anymore?
A. I tell patients love isn't necessarily a good reason to be in a relationship, or to be married. Because it can be based on all the wrong reasons. So she could still -- or anybody could still love somebociy and decide not to be in the relationship anymore.
Q. And that person could also decide that they don't want to have sex with that person?
A. Yes.
Q. You also said that another possible reason is for guilt or unfaith -- guilt because they fell they have been unfaithful to the person?
A. Yes.
Q. And than you said it's a way to appease or decrease a threat?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Those seem like to same thing to me. Can you explain the difference?
A. Guilty, a feeling of having done something that wronged this person and wanting to make that up to them. Appeasement, in terms of wanting to decrease the fighting or the threat value of the situation. So I see them as different motives.
Q. And in your estimation you think that this situation, based on what you heard from the Defendant, not reading the police report, not talking to her friends, and
not reviewing the autopsy photos or anything else, falls into one of these two categories?
A. That made the most sense.
Q. Did the defendant give you or speak to you about what happened on any of the prior incidence of domestic violence?
A. Yes.
Q. What did he explain happened during the time that he broke Debbie Panos' nose?
A. I believe that was the incident where he threw a cup at her.
Q. What did he say he did?
A. He said that he walked out of the kitchen, they were arguing, that he threw a cup at her and turned around and walked back into the kitchen.
Q. What did he say the argument was about?
A. I don't remember.
Q. Did you ask him at all what it was about and you don't remember, or did he not offer an explanation?
A. More a matter of having a limited amount of time and wanting to -- I wanted to ask him about previous incidents of domestic violence just to get the nature of what those were.
Q. So they had an argument and he threw a cup at her and somehow her nose got broken?
A. It was broken. But I think there was a laceration he described also. He said he then called 911.
Q. He said he called 911?
A. Yes.
Q. And did he say where he was when 911 came to assist Debra Panos?
A. Again, I didn't go into that in great detail.
Q. Did he say that she was lying out on a gurney while he sat inside watching television?
A. No.
Q. So I guess that issue, or that one incident wasn't resolved with sex, it was resolved because the police came, right?
A. Well, it sounds like it was resolved because she was taken to the hospital.
Q. Right. Right. It wasn't deescalated by some sort of sexual encounter?
A. Right.
Q. How about the incident, did he describe an incident where he had choked Debra Panos enough to leave finger marks on her neck?
A. I believe he did mention that.
Q. And what did he say was the issue on that
occasion?
A. I don't recall.
Q. Did he mention whether or not the police responded on that occasion?
A. I -- all I remember is that there were like four incidents of domestic violence. He described in some detail the cup incident, and this other incident, and a couple of incidence in Tucson where he lost control.
Q. Did he mention and incident where he threw her on a bed, got on top of her and held a knife to her neck?
A. I believe he did.
Q. What did he say that was about?
A. He didn't.
Q. Would that have been important in your analysis of the dynamics of the relationship?
A. Well, if I had time to get into that it might be important, but as it was I was just trying to get a summary of the domestic violence incidents that occurred.
Q. Did he say how that incident resolved itself?
A. No.
Q. Do you know whether or not the police responded to the trailer on that occasion to assist

Debbie?
A. I don't.
Q. Would it surprise you that they did respond. They were called by a friend of hers and the officers responded?
A. No.
Q. So that's another instance where she didn't use sex to deescalate a situation or appease him, instead she wanted the police called?
A. She called the police?
Q. She asked a friends to call the police, and they responded. So that would be different than I'm going to have sex and make everything okay, would it not?
A. Right.
Q. Okay. You mentioned that there were some results of $I Q$ testing that you read about in Dr. Etcough's report?
A. Yes.
Q. You didn't perform any independent testing of your own, did you?
A. No.
Q. Those are based on his findings alone?
A. Yes.
Q. Nothing new has been done?
A. No.
Q. Did he describe to you what occurred on the day that he stabbed Debra Panos to death?
A. Yes.
Q. What did he say happened?
A. May I refer to my notes?
Q. Sure.
A. I'd asked questions about what happened on that day, and he said that there had been some kind of mix up with probation. That he was supposed to have been remanded, I guess, to substance abuse treatment program, and instead was released on his on recognizance.
Q. Did he tell you about that mix up, what it was exactly?
A. That is all, what $I$ just said.
Q. He just said it was a mix up. He didn't say that he promised to report somewhere by $1: 00$ ' clock and he didn't?
A. No.
Q. No. He didn't say that. Okay. What happened next, according to him?
A. That he went to a friend's house after he left the jail. The friends had been incarcerated and wasn't there. He drank two large beers. That he called the house and she wasn't there.
Q. Did he say he called the house from the
friend's house or somewhere else?
A. He did not say.
Q. Okay.
A. That he called the house and thought she wasn't there. That he went over there, and he didn't have a key and was used to getting into the trailer though a broken window.
Q. When he said he got in through a broken window, did he explain why that was the case?
A. He said he didn't have a key, and he didn't believe she was there.
Q. Did he say she didn't want him to have a key, and she didn't want to let him in the house?
A. He did not.
Q. Okay. Did he say that was a normal way or just the way he was allowed to come in the house?
A. That's what was described to me.
Q. That was just sort of -- she didn't want him to have a key, but somehow, in her mind, it was fine if he'd keep coming in through the window?
A. I don't know.
Q. What happened -- what did he say happened next?
A. That he climbed through the window and she was there, that she met him there.
Q. What was her reaction, according to the Defendant when she saw him climbing through the window?
A. She helped him in through the window and according to him she was not wide-eyed with surprise or anything.
Q. $\quad$ She seemed happy to see him, did he say that?
A. He didn't say happy.
Q. Not wide-eyed, not surprised, not scared?
A. That's all he told me was she was not like frightened or wide-eyed to have him coming through the window.
Q. You didn't review the testimony of someone by the name of Mike Pollard, did you?
A. No.
Q. Would it surprise you that shortly before Debbie Panos arrived home she was shaking and in a ball on this person's couch at the prospect of the Defendant being out of custody or upon learning he was out of custody?
A. Would that --
Q. Would that surprise you that that's been described as what occurred in this case, that once she learned he was out of custody she was extremely fearful and shaking?
A. Well, I hadn't heard that before.
Q. That's quite a bit different, wouldr't you agree, then just acknowledging that he's climbed through a window?
A. Yes.
Q. What did he say happen next?
A. That he came in and began to argue with her about her seeing other men.
Q. And what did he say? How did he argue with her?
A. That he asked about these male acquaintances and that she was -- his description was, she was elusive with me, that she wouldn't be pinned down about whether or not there was anything going on. She sort of denied there was any physical relationship going on with the other men.
Q. So she answered him, but not with conveying information?
A. Which in his mind made him more agitated because he strongly suspected something was going on and wasn't hearing that.
Q. What room did he say this was occurring in?
A. He didn't.
Q. What did he say happened next?
A. That she started talking about the children,
that she came over and put her arm around him and started talking about let's do this, and let's do that, trat we need --
Q. When you say let's do this and let's do that, what are you talking about?
A. Well, like get the kids and --
Q. So she was suggesting to him -- according to the Defendant -- let's both leave here together and go get those kids?
A. The picture $I$ got was she was trying to say, look, this is going to be all right. Let's talk about this, let's talk about that.
Q. That's what he told you?
A. Yes. That she put her arm around him and according to him initiated sex, that she started kissing him and she initiated the contact.
Q. And somehow, although he was concerned that she was seeing other people and that she had been vague about whether she was seeing other people, he responded to this, her initiation of sex?
A. Well, again, this hinges on the idea that this was an MO in this relationship, that this is how this worked.
Q. And that's based on what the Defendant told you?
A. Based on what the Defendant said.
Q. Go ahead.
A. So at any rate -- let's see, so -- yeah, exactly. He said that the relationship had been repeatedly healed by physical attraction. They weren't good communicators.
Q. Did he give an example of any time that occurred ever, that the relationship was healed by sex rather then the police being called or her runninc to a friend's house?
A. My sense was that that was ongoing in this relationship.
Q. So he never gave a specific instance ever in the whole two hours of this was a fight --
A. We weren't talking about this specifically for the whole two hours. But in the time I asked him that, he didn't give me an example.
Q. That's sort of the critical issue?
A. It became a critical issue, yeah.
Q. So $I$ think we left off where he's telling you that she is initiated sex with him?
A. He goes on to describe that she suggested his favorite sexual position, that he became suspicious that she had had sex earlier.
Q. Why was he suspicious?
A. In the report it says, because of the condition of her vagina and the smell.
Q. So he said that he perceived a difference based on senses?
A. Based on his senses. So he stops having sex with her, and she offers fellatio, which she then completes.
Q. Can I stop you there. If he's so upset and so prone to be upset about her being unfaithful, why wasn't there an outburst or some discussion or something right when he discovered that there was physical evidence of her being unfaithful?
A. I think there was in the sense that he stopped having vaginal intercourse with her.
Q. And you said they started having oral sex?
A. Again, if it goes back, it hinges or this idea that this is how she chronically appeased him in these situations where he would get upset.
Q. Did he mention whether or not during or right after he discovered or thought he discoverec that he felt different to him during sex that he had his hands on her throat?
A. Did he say that to me?
Q. Yes.
A. No.
Q. He didn't talk about that. Did he talk about ever doing that during this encounter?
A. During this encounter, no.
Q. Never talked about having his hands on her throat holding her down on the couch?
A. No.
Q. Keep going.
A. All right. So he went to the bathroom to clean up, and she was on the phone calling the day care center at that point.
Q. Did he say why she was calling the day care center?
A. To arrange to pick up the children.
Q. Did he say whether or not she was asking the day care worker for help?
A. He didn't.
Q. Didn't talk about that, her whispering, please, help me.
A. No. They -- he was still upset and arguing, and I guess Debbie asked the person at day care to call her back. And when she called back it's my understanding that the scene was calm, that there wasn't active arguing, or she didn't hear arguing at that point.
Q. And according to the Defendant were things calm then?
A. He was still upset.
Q. So was he calm, or not calm? What does that mean?
A. I guess that means he's not calm.
Q. How was me not calm. Is he yelling at her?

Is he throwing things at her? Is he hurting her?
A. I don't know the answer to that.
Q. Did you ask him about that? If he's still upset did you ask him how was it that you were displaying to Debbie Panos you were upset about her potentially being with someone else?
A. I asked him to describe for me what happened. This was his description of what happered.
Q. And he didn't give you any details about how he might have been upset or how he was displaying his dissatisfaction with her?
A. Other than to say that he continued to be upset with her, no.
Q. Then what did he say after he -- I think you said he had oral. -- she asked him if she could give him oral sex, but then he's still upset afterwards when she is calling the day care.

What happened next?
A. Then what he told me was that they left to go pick up the kids, and when they got in the car he
noticed that things were askew. The car had been messed up. There were beer cans in the car. And there was -- he didn't tell me this, this was in the report that $J$. received. What he told me was he found a sexually explicit letter.
Q. What did he say happened with the letter?
A. He went into a range.
Q. So he said he read the letter, then what happened?
A. He recalls dragging her back into the house, throwing her down inside the front door.
Q. When he was dragging her back in the house, how did he get her out of the car?
A. I don't know.
Q. Did you ask him?
A. No.
Q. So somehow he told you he dragged her back in the house. Did they go in the front door or the side door?
A. I believe it was the front door at the time. I didn't know there was a side door.
Q. There's two doors into the house. Cne is sort of the back door or porch area. One is the front door to the trailer. And he didn't say?
A. No.
Q. Did you ask him?
A. No.
Q. What did he say happened after he was back in the house?
A. That he through her down on the floor. That he blacked-out, he doesn't remember what happened after that. And when he nicked him or cut himself that somehow brought him back to the scene, and than he remembers looking down and seeing her in a pool of blood.
Q. Let me get this straight. He remembers leaving $P \& P$, under a mix up. And he remembers going to a friend's house he went to. And he remembers drinking a beer there. And then he remembers going -- that rie made a phone call to see Debbie. You remembered that. Then he remembers going through a window into the trailer where Debbie was. And that she discovered him and was rot upset to see him.
A. Yes.
Q. And that they had some discussion and then there was a sexual encounter, he remembered all of that.
A. Yes.
Q. He remembered that she asked if she could give him oral sex?
A. Yes.

Q. And then he remembers that there was two
. Correct.
Q. And he remembered that the two mutually decided that they were going to leave and go to day care. He remembered that.
A. Yes.
Q. And he remembered getting in the car?
A. Yes.
Q. And he remembered he saw a note tha= upset
him?
A. Yes.
Q. And he remembered that he got Debra Panos back inside the house?
A. Yes.
Q. But he doesn't remember how he killed her?
A. Yes.
Q. That was his statement to you?
A. Yes.
Q. But then he remembers right after she's laying there dead. Did he mention to you how many times he stabbed her?
A. No.
Q. Did he mention to you where he got the knife
that he used to stab her with?
A. No.
Q. Did he mention to you that he cleaned himself up in a bathroom inside the trailer after he stabbed her. Did he remember that?
A. I believe he did say something about cleaning himself up later at this -- when he was taking the bicycle back. He made a statement about, as he was describing this, that $I$ remembered I had to take the bicycle back because they would be pissed.
Q. So he remembered that detail too?
A. Yes. Which seems odd.
Q. Yes, I agree with you there.
A. Yeah.
Q. Did he mention to you how Debra got a really large contusion or bruise or her ear?
A. No.
Q. Did he mention to you how she got an abrasion on her chin?
A. No.
Q. Did he mention to you how she got bruises all up and down her arms?
A. No.
Q. How about the bruise on her leg?
A. No.
Q. How the stab wounds hit her groin area?
A. No.
Q. How about a stab would to her on her stomach?
A. He didn't mention any of those things.
Q. And just his statement, I don't remember any of that?
A. Yes.
Q. So that's the part where he blacks out?
A. I had another murder case where $I$ was an expert where that same thing happened, so it does happen.
Q. That's a common thing?
A. Not common, but it happens. Certainly it happens with war veterans as well, they black out.
Q. You mentioned that he said what he did after, or he wakes up or come out of the blackness and notices that Debra Panos is in front of him and she's been injured. Did he mention whether or not he got on the phone to call for assistance for her?
A. No.
Q. That had to be pretty shocking to see her in that condition, right, this person he supposedly cared about?
A. Yes.
Q. Did he mention whether he ran for help, a next door trailer at all and tried to give her any kind of assistance?
A. I believe he said he didn't.
Q. Because she was obviously injured and he didn't know how it happened, right?
A. Well, I think he knew he had done i:. He was on top of her and there was blood all over him.
Q. What did he say he did after that?
A. He said that he went to ride the bicycle and it had a flat tire, and so he couldn't take it back. And I believe he put the bicycle in the trunk of -- I believe it's her car, and than drove back over to take the bicycle to his friend's house.
Q. Did he say where he got the car keys from?
A. No.
Q. So he leaves in her car. He can remember that?
A. Yes.
Q. Where did he go?
A. Back to take the bicycle back to the people he had taken it from.
Q. Then what did he do?
A. He was in a panic. He saw that there was blood on the steering wheel. There was blood in the car.

He couldn't believe --
Q. He said there was blood inside the car?
A. I believe he did.
Q. On the steering wheel and where else?
A. Just around the inside of the car.
Q. A lot of blood?
A. He said there was quite a bit of blood.
Q. Okay.
A. And that he was surprised when the friends came out when he was going to give them the bicycle that they didn't notice that. That he found a rag and got moisture from the ground and wiped off the bicycle and returned it to them.
Q. He got moisture from the ground?
A. A pool of water that was nearby.
Q. Like an actual swimming pool?
A. I'm sure it's probably a puddle of water
from the driveway or what have you.
Q. Then what did he do?
A. Wiped off the bicycle. He said that he -let me refresh his memory here. He was sobbing.
Q. Did he mention that he rented her car out to people at the apartment complex to make a little money for himself that night?
A. He did mention that he went to the apartment
complex where he knew there to be an abandoned apartment and that he got some drugs and alcohol. He didn't say how he accomplished that. And that he sat there and sried most of the night, realizing what happened.
Q. Not before he negotiated the rental of her car?
A. Well, again, that may have been the behavior on his part to acquire drugs to stop all of this.
Q. And the actually shoplifted a couple of items that night and went door to door selling them and negotiated about the price, not withstanding all this grief he had?
A. Yes.

MS. WECKERLY: Court's indulgence,
pìease.
THE COURT: Okay.
MS. WECKERLY: Nothing further.
THE COURT: Mr. Patrick.
REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. Doctor, you did ask James about his previous history of domestic violence with Debbie?
A. I did.
Q. He was -- was he very forthcoming as to these events?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you have any reason to believe that he would not be telling you any specific events of domestic violence?
A. In fact he volunteered an event from his youth during that questioning.
Q. Now, as -- you didn't have a very long talk with James. You didn't have a chance to perform any tests. The test performed by Dr. Etcough, they would be more of what we call a neuropsych?
A. Correct.
Q. That is not what you do anyway?
A. Correct.
Q. Reviewing Dr. Etcough's report before you talked to James, was what he told you last night consistent with what Dr. Etcough mentioned he told him?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you find any inconsistencies between the two?
A. Just in a couple of items which were probably just inadvertent omissions. Like why he was in jail for example. One report says something to the affect he was there for shoplifting, and another report says he was there for domestic violence. And apparently he was there for both. So that sort of thing. But other than
that, I didn't find anything.
Q. So you asked James about what you thought were perceived inconsistencies?
A. Yes.
Q. And he was forthcoming and explaining them to you?
A. He was.
Q. Now the day of the stabbing, it sounds like James -- the first thing he did when he got out of custody was go find drugs or alcohol or whatever?
A. Yes.

MS. WECKERIY: Objection. The witness said he went to go have a beer.

MR. PATRICK: Well, alcohol is a drug.
'THE COURT: Well, there's a distinction
between drugs and alcohol.
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. He went to get a couple large beers?
A. Yes.
Q. That fits in his whole drug-dependant personality?
A. Yes.
Q. It would be, as you testified that's what he does to alleviate pain?
A. Yes.
Q. Then I believe Ms. Weckerly asked you about any specific instances where Debbie would use sex to placate James instead of being involved in a domestic violence incident?
A. Yes.
Q. And you were aware they had three kids?
A. Yes.
Q. So it was very possible that those three times sex was used instead of domestic violence?

MS. WECKERLY: Objection. Calls for speculation.

MR. PATRICK: It calls for an opinion, your Honor.

THE COURT: I'İ sustain the objection. It does call for speculation. BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. Were you aware if Debbie was ever pregnant besides those three times?
A. According to James, she was pregnant six times.
Q. Now also Ms. Weckerly went into great pains about every minute little detail of what happened the day James got out of custody. Was it your intent -- you -we'd already told you that James had been convicted of the murder, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. So we weren't asking anything about the actual murder because that's not what we're here for today.

MS. WECKERLY: Objection, leading.
THE COURT: Well, I'm going to overrule the objection. You can answer the question.

THE WITNESS: No, I was told to basically
look at the nature of their relationship and form an opinion about that based on the information $I$ was given and my interview with James.

BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. So was it important to you to know every minute detail of what happened at that point in $t$ ime?
A. I believe that it had been stipulated that he had killed her.
Q. So you weren't asking James for every minute details of the killing?
A. Correct.
Q. Now, the story that James gave you about when he came in through the window, and there was some discussion, some sex, more discussion, more sex. That really fits into our whole domestic violence circle about the appeasement and the fact that Debbie and James would use sex instead of talking to solve problems?

MS. WECKERLY: Objection, leading.
THE COURT: I'll sustained the objection at this point.

MR. PATRICK: You may answer.
THE COURT: No.
THE WITNESS: No I may not.
MR. PATRICK: My fault.
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. You testified that James had a low IQ?
A. Yes.
Q. And because of that they had a physical relationship?
A. Well, they didn't have a relationship based on good verbal communication, so it was more physical, yes.
Q. And would -- what -- how James described the actions between the two of them when he came in the window, does that make sense to you?

MS. WECKERLY: Objection, vague.
MR. PATRICK: All right.
THE COURT: Rephrase that.
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. As you explained the relationship of using sex instead of words to solve their differences, did what James describe to you that happened when he came in
through that window, is that consistent with your --
A. It's consistent with the rest of the data I have, yes.
Q. Now, you were starting to answer a question about people blacking out and a lot of work that you have done with the veterans?
A. Yes.
Q. Would you like to finish that and tell us about that other case, your work with veterans?

MS. WECKERLY: Objection, relevance. THE COURT: I'll sustain the objection as to bringing in the issue of another case. I don't know exactly what you are going into with regard to veterans. You can ask another question. BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. Could you describe the condition of the fact that James blacked-out and doesn't remember everything that happened that day?
A. How would that make sense psychologically speaking?
Q. Yes.
A. Disassociation, which is common in traumatic instances such as war, other kinds of trauma. Without going into details about another case, there -- I was involved in one where a person had no memory of the
crime.
MS. WECKERLY: Your Honor, I'd object at this point in time.

THE COURT: I don't want you to go into describing other cases about things. Describe what applies to Mr. Chappell and what your opinion is.

THE WITNESS: All right.
So I'm familiar with disassociation working with a number of people who have been through traumatic situations, war, and so forth, where sometimes they don't remember. In fact, that is one of the diagnostic criteria for post traumatic stress is that they may have memories of events that happened. BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. Is that necessarily a conscious decision or not conscious decision?
A. There is a difference between suppression and repression.

Suppression is where someone says $I$ don't want to think about that, so I'm not going to think about it. I'll put it out of my mind.

Repression is thought to be an unconscious mechanism that happens to a person. They don't intentionally forget it it just isn't there because they can't stand having the idea in their mind.
Q. What do you know about James in your opinion, which would describe him?
A. It would be more likely that it would be repression on his part.
Q. Then after the killing of Debbie, James went and found drugs?
A. Correct.
Q. Now, going back to using drugs as a way to escape the pain and reality, is that -- do you find that consistent with James' personality?
A. Yes.
Q. Is it -- would you say that he would do whatever it would take to find money to buy drugs?
A. I don't know how far he would go, but the records suggest that he would go pretty far.
Q. And that's not surprising to you?
A. No.

MR. PATRICK: That's all, your Honor. THE COURT: Ms. Weckerly. MS. WECKERLY: Thank you, your Horior. RECROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. You read Dr. Etcough's report?
A. Yes.
Q. You agreed with his findings and his
analysis?
A. Yes.
Q. Are you aware that he has also testified in this case about this sort of timing of memory loss or suppressing the exact time of the murder is an easy way out for people to explain their actions?
A. It certainly could be.
Q. And it could indicate that the person is not being entirely candid?
A. Yes.
Q. And it could also indicate that they're selectively remembering things for their own benefit?
A. Yes.
Q. And that could be occurring in this case, as well?
A. Yes.
Q. In your conversations with the Deferdant?
A. Yes.

MS. WECKERLY: Thank you.
THE COURT: Mr. Patrick, anything
further.
MR. PATRICK: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Thank you.
Hold on, sir. All right. Grab those,
please, sir.

Counsel approach.
(Discussion held at the bench.)
THE COURT: First off, in your opinion do you think that Mr. Chappell blacked-out?

If you have enough information to answer take question.

THE WITNESS: I would be more on the side that they did, because I don't believe that he's sophisticated enough to have constructed the rest of the story that he told me about that time, about -- tinere was a consistency to what he said that fits with that.

Although I have to, in ali honesty, I don't have enough data to conclusively say he blacked-out. There is testing that could be done that might eszablish that, but I haven't done it.

THE COURT: Secondly, in this style of relationship is it possible that sex would be used to heal the relationship after the police were called on domestic violence?

THE WITNESS: Absolutely. That is a pretty frequent occurrence.

THE COURT: Thirdly, did Mr. Chappell mention whether or not Debbie was alive or dead after the black-out?

THE WITNESS: He -- his words were: she
was -- I knew he was very, very badly injured. That sounded like denial to me.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Patrick, do you have any questions based on mine?

MR. PATRICK: No, your Honor.
THE COURT: Ms. Weckerly.
MS. WECKERLY: Just one.
BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. You're aware that Dr. Etcough testified that is was his opinion that the Defendant did remember what he did?
A. No.
Q. He was asked --

MR. SCHIECK: Objection, your Honor. This is outside the facts of evidence of this point. Dr. Etcough will be here.

MS. WECKERLY: Well, he was asked if he reviewed that.

THE COURT: Overruled. Answer the question. BY MS. WECKERLY:
Q. He was asked in a prior proceeding by the prosecutor, "but you're also aware of the opinion that to some extent he probably did remember what he did?

And the answer on page 66 from Dr. Etcough's
testimony was, yes.
A. Yes.
Q. So he did say that?
A. In his opinion, yes.

MS. WECKERLY: Thank you.
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. There was nothing there that specifically said he remembered what -- that he didn't black-out, just that he may have not remembered -- what -- he remembered -- James did tell you he remembered a great deal about that day, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. So what -- that question doesn't necessarily relate to what we're talking about those black-outs?
A. Sorry.

THE COURT: Which question are you
referring to?
BY MR. PATRICK:
Q. Ms. Weckerly was making the point that what Dr. Etcough said was that James didn't black-out, but you don't know -- we need to read the rest of the testimony for you to make --
A. To my knowledge no tests were done that might specifically speak to that question. So he was expressing an opinion not necessarily based on testing
results. This kind of trauma is horrible under any circumstances. When a perpetrator might realize what they've done, I don't imagine anyone would want to remember having committed that act.

So the question is is this person intentionally putting this out of his mine, I just don't want to remember this, or is this just something that makes it all go away. Does the person go into a dissociative state during the actually killing, and then come back to their senses again.

Again, that doesn't take away responsibility for the death, but it may mean that they're not able to report the events that occurred during the actual stabbing and so forth.
Q. As a licensed psychologist, is your opinion exact same of every other licensed psychologist that you know?
A. No.

MR. PATRICK: Thank you. That's all I
have.

MS. WECKERLY: Nothing else.

THE COURT: Doctor, I appreciate your
time. You're excused.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
THE COURT: We'll go ahead and take a
lunch recess.
JURY ADMONITION
During the recess, ladies and gentlemen, you are admonished not to converse among yourselves or with anyone else, including, without limitation, the lawyers, parties and witnesses, on any subject connected with this trial, or any other case referred to during it, or read, watch, or listen to any report of or commentary on the trial, or any person connected with this trial, or any such other case by any medium of information including, without limitation, newspapers, televi:sion, internet or radio.

You are further admonished not to form or express any opinion on any subject connected with this trial until the case is finally submitted to you.

We'll be in recess. Be back at 2:15 and we'li get started.

Thank you.
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## AFFIRMATION

PURSUANT TO NR 239B. 030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the proceeding 2 state $v$. Chap pall filed in District Court Case No. ( -131.341,

$1 /$
Does not contain the social security number of any person.
_ Contains the social security number of a person as required by:
(A) NAC 656.350
-or-
(B) For the administration of a public program or for an application for a federal or state grant.

$3 / 15 / 07$
Sharon Howard, CCR \#745

## EXHIBIT 173

DEPT. NO. III
LAS VEGAS, CLARK COUNTY, NV, THURS. MAR 15, 2007
2:39 p.m.
-oOo-

THE COURT: All right. Folks, welcome
:moman - ORICINAL
$\begin{array}{lc}3 & \\ 4 & \\ 5 & \text { State of nevada, } \\ 6 & \text { Plaintiff, } \\ 7 & \text { va. } \\ 8 & \text { JAMES M. chappel } \\ 9 & \text { Defendant. } \\ 10 & -!!\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lc}3 & \\ 4 & \\ 5 & \text { state of nevada, } \\ 6 & \text { Plaintiff, } \\ 7 & \text { va. } \\ 8 & \text { James M. charpel } \\ 9 & \text { Defendant. } \\ 10 & \text { F!! }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lc}3 & \\ 4 & \\ 5 & \text { state of nevada, } \\ 6 & \text { Plaintiff, } \\ 7 & \text { va. } \\ 8 & \text { JAMES M. chappell } \\ 9 & \text { Defendant. } \\ 10 & -\quad ?!\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lc}3 & \\ 4 & \\ 5 & \text { state of nevada, } \\ 6 & \text { Plaintiff, } \\ 7 & \text { va. } \\ 8 & \text { James M. chappell } \\ 9 & \text { Defendant. } \\ 10 & -1!\end{array}$
-1! -

CASE No. C131341
sTATE OF NEVADA
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
av Cunal Danurc
BEFORE THE HON. CAROL DOAGMOUJEPUT
THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 2007
2:39 p.m.
APPEARANCES:
For the State: CHRIS J. OWENS, Esq.
Chief Deputy District
Attorney
PAM WECKERLY, ESQ
Deputy District Attorney
For the Defendant: David m. SChIECK, ESQ
DAVID M. SCHIECK, ESQ.
CLARK W. PATRICK, ESQ.
Special Public Defenders
CLARK W. PATRICK, ESQ.
Special Public Defenders
Reported by: CHERYL GARDNER, RNR-RPR
CCR NO. 230
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$\rightarrow \rightarrow$
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areas?
A. Yes. I'm board certified in anatomic and forensic pathology.
Q. Okay. And what is forensic pathology?
A. Forensic pathology is a subspecialty
of medicine focused on the investigation and
examination and understanding of sudden and
unexpected death.
Q. And how long have you been board
certified in forensic pathology?
A. I was board certified in 1986.
Q. So over 20 years now?
A. Yes.
Q. And as in your position as medical
examiner for the state of Utah, what are your duties?
A. The main duty I have is to work as a forensic pathologist examining people whose deaths
fall under the jurisdiction of the medical
examiner's office in coming to a conclusion about
how they died.
Q. And have you been called upon to
testify in courts of law concerning the areas as a
pathologist in forensic pathology?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. On approximately how many occasions?
A. Several hundred.
Q. And in what jurisdictions?
A. Mostly in Utah but I've testified
around the west, so Nevada, Arizona, California,
Wyoming, Florida, a number of different
jurisdictions.
Q. And so we're clear, even though you're employed by the state of Utah as the Utah state medical examiner, you're allowed to do private contract cases.
A. Yes. I take vacation time and work privately on some cases.
Q. And that's allowed in your employment?
A. Yes.
Q. And you in fact were contacted or retained by our office with respect to the case of James Chappell.
A. That's correct.
Q. Were you provided with certain information?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Can you tell the ladies and gentlemen of the jury what you were provided to 25 review with respect to this case.

1 A. Certainly. I was given an autopsy report concerning the examination of Deborah Panos. I also received investigative reports from the Clark County Coroner's Office. I reviewed photographs taken of Ms. Panos's body at the scene of death as well as at the autopsy; a transcript of testimony of the doctor who did the autopsy on Ms. Panos at trial as well as transcripts of closing arguments by the prosecution and defense in the original trial.
Q. And were you offered the opportunity to view anything else you felt necessary to review by our office?
A. For the question that I was asked to answer I didn't think I needed anything more, no.
Q. And what question were you asked to answer?
A. The question I was specifically asked to consider was whether there was any evidence that would support the State's contention that the victim was sexually assaulted during her killing.
Q. And you indicated that you had
reviewed the autopsy report, reports from the coroner's office, as well as crime scene and autopsy photographs.

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In making that review, were you able to determine whether or not a cause of death was determined?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And what was the cause of death based on those reports?
A. It was very clear that Ms. Panos died as a result of multiple stab wounds.
Q. And you did not obviously perform the autopsy.
A. No, I did not.
Q. You're basing your opinions solely
upon what you've been provided in the report of the previous pathologist.
A. That is correct.
Q. In forming your opinion, what factors
did you take into account on the question that was posed to you?
A. The information that I considered was first a finding of DNA material from the suspect recovered from the vagina of the victim. I also considered the autopsy report and specifically any descriptions of the vaginal area, the perineum, or the anal region. I also considered the autopsy photographs of the victim's body and the injuries
depicted there.
Q. In reviewing those items, did you find any physical evidence that would support sexual
assault during the course of the homicide?
A. No.
Q. Did you note an absence of any such
findings?
A. Yes.
Q. What findings would you normally be looking for in making such an assessment?
A. The things you would look for first, is there any direct trauma on the vagina, the perineum, or the anus, and in this case there was neither a description of any such injuries nor documentation of that injuries photograph -- such injuries photographically.

I would also look for any evidence of injuries in areas that might be damaged if the person was trying to gain access to the vagina or anus, so scratches on the inner surfaces of the thighs, something on the buttocks like they would be pulled apart. I saw, again, saw no evidence of any such injury.
Q. Are you familiar with Dr. Sheldon Green and his work?

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A. Yes.
Q. Do you have an opinion as to the
thoroughness of his work?
A. He is an experienced and competent
forensic pathologist.
Q. Did his report denote any such
findings?
A. No.
Q. If such findings were present, would
it be something that a competent pathologist would note in his report?
A. Certainly.
Q. Is it something that's likely to be missed during an autopsy done by a competent pathologist?
A. I would hope not.
Q. When you say you would hope not, is there a protocol?
A. Any murder victim, female murder victim, you are certainly going to want to look at
those areas of the body to see if there is any
evidence that would support such a contention.
That would be very standard practice for any
experienced and competent pathologist.
Q. In addition to the autopsy photographs
and the findings from the autopsy, you said you also reviewed crime scene photographs, photographs taken prior to the autopsy.
A. That is correct.

5 Q. Was the victim depicted in those photographs?
A. Yes. I saw a number of photographs
that showed Ms. Panos's body at the scene of death.
Q. Anything about those photographs that factor into the opinion that you've rendered to the question asked?
A. Yes.
Q. And what is that?
A. The photographs of the victim at the
scene show her lying on her back on the floor with
bloodstains around her. She is completely
clothed. She has a top on. She has her pants on.
The only thing which seems to have been taken off
the body is she is not wearing shoes.
The clothing is on her in a way that is what you would describe as conventional like somebody who would normally dress would appear if they were lying there.
Q. Did you note the presence or absence of any knife markings or wounds to the body that
corresponded to the clothing?
A. Yes.
Q. And what did you note in that respect?
A. The pants and underpants had a stab wound in the right groin region and there was a
surrounding bloodstain corresponding to that stab
wound. This injury to the clothing is directly
over an area of stabbing injury on the body.
Q. Okay. What does that indicate?
A. That would indicate that the pants
were worn again in a conventional fashion. They
were not twisted so that they were pulled out of
normal position. They were present, pulled up
around the waist when the stab wound was inflicted
in the groin region.
Q. Were you able to form an opinion from the items that you reviewed as to whether or not
the stab wounds appeared to be contemporaneous in
nature?
A. All of the injuries that were
described in Dr. Greens's report as well as
photographically appear to be fresh injuries. None
of them in his report appear to be post-mortem injuries so that somebody was killed, some time
went by, and then another injury was inflicted.

