	•	101
1	A	Not really, no.
2	Q	Had Mr. Thomas said anything to you that
3	made you pre	tty sure that there was going to be a
4	robbery?	
5	A	No.
6	Q	So you say that you waited at the back
7	door?	
8	A	Yes.
9	Q	Did someone come out?
10	A	Yes.
11	Q	Tell us what happened.
12	A	While we was sitting there, a guy walked
13	out and Marl	o and him started talking.
14	Q	Do you know how long they talked?
15	A	No.
16	Q	Did you learn why this person had come
17	out of the r	estaurant?
18	A	Yes.
19	Q	Why?
20	A	He had slippers on. He didn't have work
21	shoes on.	
22	Q	So he had to go change shoes?
23	A	Yes.
24	Q	Did the man say that he was coming back?
25	A	Yes.

Did you know the manager?

Page: 172

25

		103
1	A	No.
2	Q	Had you ever seen him before?
3	A	No.
4	Q	What happened after the manager let you
5	and Marlo c	ome into the office?
6	A	Marlo took the phone from him, hung it up
7	and pulled	out a gun.
8	Q	He pulled out which gun?
9	A	The .32.
10	Q	What did he do with the gun when he
11	pulled it o	ut?
12	A	He just he kept it in his hand.
13	Q	Did he point the barrel of the gun in any
14	particular	direction?
15	A	He just pulled it out, just like he was
16	careless wi	th it, I mean.
17	Q	Did Marlo Thomas say anything to the
18	manager?	
19	A	He told him to open the safe.
20	Q	Did he have the gun out when he said
21	that?	
22	A	Yes.
23	Q	What did the manager do?
24	A	Opened the safe.
25	Q	You saw him do that?

Page:	17	13

		104
1	A	Yes.
2	Q	After the manager began to open the safe,
3	what happene	d?
4	A	Marlo gave me the gun. Said I'll be
5	back.	
6	Q	Did you take the gun?
7	A	Yes.
8	Q	Is this still the .32 caliber handgun?
9	A	Yes.
10	Q	Did Marlo Thomas tell you what to do with
11	the gun?	
12	A	No, not that I remember.
13	Q	He didn't give you any instructions?
14	A	He told me to get the money.
15	Q	Did you get the money?
16	A	Yes.
17	Q	Who did you get the money from?
18	A	The manager.
19	Q	Were you holding the gun at the time that
20	you got the	money?
21	A	Yes.
22	٥	Was the gun placed into any type of
23	containers -	- what was the money I'm sorry.
24	A	What was the money in?
25	Q	Was the money placed by the manager into
	i e	

25

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		106
1	A	I don't know.
2	Q	Why don't you know?
3	A	Because I left.
4	Q	When you left, you mean you left the
5	office?	
6	A	Yes.
7	Q	Did you have the three bank bags and the
8	money with y	ou at that time?
9	A	Yes.
10	Q	Did you still have the gun?
11	A	Yes.
12	Q	Did you pay attention to what the manager
13	did after yo	ou left?
14	A	No.
15	Q	Did you try to harm the manager in any
16	way?	
17	A	No.
18	Q	You knew the gun was loaded; is that
19	correct?	
20	A	Yes.
21	Q	You had seen Marlo Thomas load the gun
22	out of the o	car?
23	A	Yes.
24	Q	Did you try to use the gun?
25	A	No.

		107
1	Q	Besides holding it, did you attempt to
2	pull the tri	gger and shoot anyone inside the Lone
3	Star?	
4	A	No.
5	Q	So when you left the office, where did
6	Aon do.	
7	A	I walked out the door, and I went towards
8	the back doo	r,
9	Q	Towards the same door that you had come
10	in?	
11	A	Yes.
12	Q	As you walked in that direction, did you
13	see or hear	anyone?
14	A	Seen Marlo.
15	Q	Where was Marlo?
16	A	He was fighting with a guy.
17	Q	You said fighting with a guy?
18	A	Yes.
19	Q	Describe what you saw Marlo doing?
20	A	Punching him.
21	Q	He what?
22	A	He was punching him.
23	Q	Where was the guy who was being punched
24	by Marlo?	
25	A	On the floor.

Could you tell if Marlo Thomas had

Page: 178

22

23

24

25

Α

Α

anything in his hand?

Yes.

No.

		109
1	Q	How close were you?
2	A	I don't know.
3	Ω	What did you do when you saw this
4	happening?	
5	A	Called Marlo.
6	Q	What do you mean you called Marlo?
7	A	Called him. Said his name.
8	Q	You called out his name?
9	A	Yes.
10	Q	When you did that, did he seem to hear
11	you?	
12	A	Huh?
13	Q	When you called out his name, did he seem
14	to hear?	
15	A	Yes.
16	Q	What did he do?
17	A	He got up. The guy let him go. He got
18	up.	
19	Q	He got off the guy?
20	A	He wasn't really on him.
21	ð	What do you mean that he got up? Where
22	was he?	
23	A	On the ground with the guy.
24	Q	So he got up. Did he come to where you
25	were?	
	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Page: 179_____

			110
A		Yes.	
Q		Did you notice what the guy who was on	
the floor	dio	1?	
A		He kicked him and got up.	
Q		Who kicked who?	
A		The guy kicked Marlo.	
Q		And then he got up?	
A		Yes.	
Q		Where did the guy go?	
A		He ran through a hall.	
Q		After he ran through the hall, did you	
see where	e he	went?	
A		No.	
Q		Could you tell if he was injured?	
A		No.	
٥		Did Marlo then walk over to where you	
were?			
A		Yes.	
Q		Did you have a conversation with him?	
A		Sort of.	
Q		What was this sort of conversation that	
you had?			
A		It was he asked me where was the manage	r
at.			
Q		What did you say?	
	the floor A Q A Q see where A Q were? A Q you had? A at.	the floor did A Q A Q A Q see where he A Q were? A Q you had? A	Q Did you notice what the guy who was on the floor did? A He kicked him and got up. Q Who kicked who? A The guy kicked Marlo. Q And then he got up? A Yes. Q Where did the guy go? A He ran through a hall. Q After he ran through the hall, did you see where he went? A No. Q Could you tell if he was injured? A No. Q Did Marlo then walk over to where you were? A Yes. Q Did you have a conversation with him? A Sort of. Q What was this sort of conversation that you had? A It was he asked me where was the manage at.

		_
1	A	I don't know.
2	Q ,	Was that the truth?
3	A	Yes.
4	Q	Did you still have three bank bags and
5	the gun?	
6	A	Yes.
7	Q	What did you do with the money and the
8	gun?	
9	A	I took the money out to the car, and I
10	handed the gu	n to Marlo.
11	Q	When Marlo asked you where the manager
12	was and you s	aid I don't know, what did he say or do?
13	A .	He stuttered. I mean like he didn't know
14	which way to	go.
15	Q	So what way did he go?
16	A	Towards the front.
17	Q	He walked towards the front?
18	A	Yes.
19	Q	Did you go on out?
20	A	Yes.
21	Q	Did you know at that point that any
22	persons had b	een seriously hurt?
23	A	No.
24	Q	Had you heard anyone while you were
25	inside the Lo	ne Star Restaurant?

		-
		113
1	Q	What did Marlo tell her?
2	A	He said he said he killed a guy.
3	Q	He said that he killed a guy?
4	A	Yes, and I let I let the manager get
5	away.	
6	Q	Who said that you let the manager get
7	away?	
8	A	Marlo.
9	Q	You explained what he meant by that?
10	A	That I don't really know. He just
11	said I let h	im get away.
12	٥	Was Marlo Thomas angry at that time?
13	A	Not at me.
14	Q	Had he ever told you what he expected you
15	to do to the	manager?
16	A	He just he thought he thought I was
17	going to do	something.
18	Q	You said that he thought that you were
19	going to do	what?
20	A	Shoot the manager.
21	Q	Did you have a chance to see the clothing
22	of Marlo Tho	mas when he came out to the car?
23	A	Excuse me?
24	Q	Did you see the clothing of Marlo Thomas

when he came out to the car?

25

•		114
1	A	I wasn't paying attention.
2	Q	You didn't notice any blood?
3	A	When we got back to his aunt's.
4	Q	Did you notice blood then?
5	A	Yes.
6	Q	What did you notice?
7	A	There was blood on his clothes.
8	Q	Where on his clothes?
9	A	On his shorts.
10	Q	You said that he told your sister he
11	killed a guy	?
12	A	Yes.
13	Q	Did he say that he got in a fight with a
14	second guy?	
15	A	Yes.
16	Q	Did he tell you what he used to kill the
17	guy and in th	ne fight with the other guy?
18	A	Yes.
19	Q	What did he say that he used?
20	A	A knife.
21	Q	Did he tell you, you and your sister
22	where he got	the knife?
23	A	No.
24	Q	Did he describe the knife?
25	A	No.
1		

				115
1		Q	Did you ever see the knife?	113
2		A	Yes.	
3		Q	Where were you when you saw the knife?	
4		A	In the car.	
5		Q	In the car going back to his aunt's	
6	pláce?			
7		A	Yes.	
8		Q	Who had the knife when you saw it?	
9		A	Marlo.	
10		Q	Was there blood on the knife?	
11		A	Yes.	
12		Q	On what part of the knife?	
13		A	The blade.	
14		Q	Describe the knife.	
15		A	I only seen the blade.	
16		Q	About how long was the blade?	
17		A	I can't remember.	
18		Q	Were you ever given a knife?	
19		A	Yes.	
20		Q	When?	
21		A	At his aunt's.	
22		Q	After you got back there?	
23		A	Yes.	
24		Q	Were you told what to do with the knife	7
25		A	Yes.	

____ Page: 185

Q A	By whom?
A	
	Marlo.
Q	What did Marlo tell you to do with the
knife?	
A	To throw it as far as I can out in the
desert.	
Q	Did you do that?
A	Yes.
Q	Do you know what happened to Marlo's
clothes, the	shorts that had blood on them?
A	I didn't then.
Q	You say that you didn't then?
A	Yes.
Q	Did he ever tell you what happened to
them?	
A	Yes.
Q	What did he tell you?
A	They were thrown out in the desert.
٥	You testified that while you were still
inside the Lo	one Star you gave the gun back to Marlo?
A	Yes,
Q	Do you know what happened to the gun?
А	Yes.
o	What did happen to the gun?
A	It was thrown out in the desert with the
	A desert. Q A Q clothes, the A Q them? A Q inside the L A Q A

	11/
1	rest of the stuff.
2	Q You said that you carried
3	A Wait. It was given to his aunt.
4	Q Do you know what she did with it?
5	A No.
6	Q You said that you carried the three bank
7	bags out to the car?
8	A Yes.
9	Q What happened to the bags and the money?
10	A I don't know what happened to the bags.
11	The money was put in a pillowcase.
12	Q Who put the money in a pillowcase?
13	A I don't know.
14	Q How do you know that the money was placed
15	in the pillowcase?
16	A Because I seen it in the pillowcase in
17	the living room.
18	Q In whose living room?
19	A His aunt's, Marlo's aunt's.
20	Q Did there come a time when you and your
21	sister and Marlo left Las Vegas?
22	A Yes.
23	Q About when was that?
24	A I don't know.
25	Q How long after you had been to the Lone

_____ Page: <u>187</u>___

			118
1	Star was it?		
2	A	I don't know. Probably about 9:00.	
3	Q	Probably about 9:00 you say?	
4	A	Yes.	
5	Q	Was there any conversation as you left	
6	Las Vegas ab	out the police or being spotted by	
7	someone?		
8	A	Excuse me?	
9	Q	Was there any conversation about the	
10	police as yo	u left Las Vegas?	
11	A	Said if not about the police. We	
12	would probab	ly be caught like within a week or	
13	something.		
14	Q	Did anyone attempt to drop down out of	
15	sight as the	car was leaving town?	
16	A	Yes.	
17	Q	Who?	
18	A	Me.	
19	Q	Who was driving the car?	
20	A	Angela Thomas.	
21	Q	Do you know where the money was at at	
22	that time?		
23	A	Yes.	
24	Q	Where?	
25	A	In the trunk.	

1	Q	Still in the pillowcase?
2	A	I believe so.
3	Q	Who put the money in the trunk?
4	A	Angela.
5	Q	Did Marlo ever explain why he killed
٤	someone?	
7	A	Excuse me?
8	Q	You told us earlier that Marlo said that
9	he killed a	guy and he got in a fight with a second
10	guy. Did he	explain why that happened?
11	A	Why it happened?
12	Q	Yes.
13	A	I don't know why it happened.
14	Q	Did he explain to you why it happened?
15	A	Why he killed the two guys?
16	Q	Yes.
17	A	No, he didn't.
18	Q	Did he ever say anything about being
19	concerned th	at there wouldn't be any witnesses?
20	A	Yes.
21	Q	When did he say that?
22	A	In the car he said if you commit a crime
23	you're not s	upposed to leave no witnesses.
24		MR. HARMON: Thank you. I'll pass the
25	witness, you	r Honor.

1	THE COURT: Cross.
2	MR. LaPORTA: Thank you, your Honor.
3	
4	<u>CROSS-EXAMINATION</u>
5	BY MR. LaPORTA:
6	Q Kenya, when you were with Marlo, from the
7	time that you drove from Hawthorne to the next morning
8	just outside the Lone Star, is that not correct, were
9	you with him the whole time pretty much?
10	A Yes.
11	Q During that time there was no discussion
12	about robbing anyplace or anyone, was there?
13	A No.
14	Q Let me take you to the moments when you
15	were just outside the Lone Star that morning. There
16	was no conversation about robbing the place or anyone
17	inside, was there?
18	A No.
19	Q As you were just about to walk into the
20	Lone Star, there was no conversation that you were
21	going to go in and rob the place or anyone in there,
22	was there?
23	A No.
24	Q After you had approached the manager's
25	office, who knocked on the door?

	121
1	A Marlo.
5	Q The manager opens the door?
3	A Yes.
4	Q And you characterized the weapon, the
5	production of the weapon, as you used the words, I
6	believe I'm quoting you correctly, it fell out?
7	A What fell out?
8	Q The gun. That's what I heard you say.
9	Am I right or am I wrong?
10	A The gun fell out.
11	Q The gun sort of fell out?
12	A I didn't see him. I didn't see the gun
13	come out at all. I just seen it when it was outside.
14	Q So you didn't see who had the gun?
15	A Marlo.
16	Q And you never saw him pull the gun out?
17	A No.
18	Q You just at some point it was in his
19	hand?
20	A Yes.
21	Q How long were you in there before he
22	handed you the weapon?
23	A I don't know.
24	Q Can you estimate? Was it a few seconds,
25	five minutes.

Page: 19<u>1</u>

	122
1	A Two, three minutes.
2	Q He did tell you, though, if I heard you
3	correctly, that he wanted to go there that morning to
4	get his job back; is that not right?
5	A Yes.
6	Q As far as you knew, that's why he went
7	there?
8	A Yes.
9	Q You know, I noticed this morning that you
10	signed a plea agreement, is that not correct?
11	A Yes.
12	Q And you also signed a second document; is
13	that not correct?
14	A Yes.
15	Q And that document was an agreement to
16	testify; is that not correct?
17	A Yes.
18	Q You talked to your attorney about that?
19	A Yes.
20	Q Did you talk to anybody else?
21	A About signing the agreement?
22	Q Uh-huh.
23	A No.
24	Q Did you talk to your mother?
25	A She gave me advice.

			123
1		Q	This morning?
2		A	No.
3		Q	Your mother didn't meet with you just a
4	little	while	ago this afternoon?
5		A	Yes. That had nothing to do with me
6	signing	3 ·	
7		Q	Did you meet with the detectives who
8	invest	igated	this case regarding your testimony here
9	today?		
10		A	About two-and-a-half months ago.
11		Q	Did you talk to them after that?
12		A	No. Yes. When they was taking my blood,
13	but it	had no	othing to do with this.
14		Q	Did you talk to anybody from the district
15	attorne	ey's o:	ffice about this agreement and your
16	testimo	ony to	day?
17		A	No.
18		Q	Have you ever talked to Mr. Harmon?
19	}	A	Yes.
20		Q	How many times have you talked to Mr.
21	Harmon	₹	
22		A	Once.
23		Q	And when was that time?
24		A	Couple weeks ago.
25		Q	Can you tell us where it took place?

	124
1	A In his office.
2	Q And what did you talk about?
3	A The case.
4	Q Who else was there with you other than
5	Mr. Harmon?
6	A My attorney.
7	Q Was there anybody else there?
8	A No.
9	Q Watching you personally watching you
10	this morning, your attorney and prior to this
11	afternoon session, it appeared to me that you were
12	having some difficulties this morning and this
13	afternoon. Do you feel like your arm has been twisted
14	to give this testimony today? I want an honest
15	answer.
16	A Not really. Didn't no one make me do it.
17	Not really. I mean, I had advice but didn't no one
18	force me to.
19	Q Outside of this plea bargain that you
20	entered into where the State's agreed to dismiss all
21	charges, including the murder charges, with the
22	exception of the robbery, were you made any other
23	promises?
24	A No.
25	Q The police make you any promises?

		125
1	A	No.
2	Q	District attorney's office make you any
3	promises?	
4	A	No.
5	Q	You testified that you saw Marlo fighting
6	with one of	the two victims on the floor. Do you
7	remember wha	t that victim looked like?
8	A	No.
9	Q	Is it not your testimony also that while
10	they were fi	ghting you didn't see any weapons,
11	specifically	a knife?
12	A	No.
13	Q	That victim, when Marlo pulled away, got
14	up?	
15	A	Yes.
16	Q	And what did he do?
17	A	He ran through a hall.
18	Q	And disappeared from your sight?
19	A	Yes.
20	Q	Did you ever see him again?
21	A	No.
22	Q	About how much time between when Marlo
23	left the man	ager's office and gave you the money until
24	you next saw	Marlo?
25	A	Couple seconds. Thirty seconds.

Page: 195____

		4	126
1	Q About 30 s	econds?	
2	2 A Yes.		
3	Q So it's yo	ur testimony that about 30	
4	seconds went by from th	e time Marlo handed you the	
5	gun, told you to get th	e money, and when you next saw	
6	6 him, which was when he	was fighting on the floor?	
7	7 A Yes.		
8	8 Q That's cor	rect? That's correct?	
9	9 A Yes.		
10	Q Excuse me?		
11	1 A Excuse me.	I didn't mean that was 30	
12	2 seconds. I don't know	how long that was.	
13	Q You don't	know how long that was?	
14	4 A Between wh	en he left the office and I	
15	5 came out the office. I	don't know how long that was.	
16	6 Q Well, coul	d you was it a minute, was	
17	7 it five minutes?		
18	8 A I don't re	member at all.	
19	Q Well, let'	s talk about what happened	
20	0 during the time you had	the gun.	
21	1 A Yes.		
22	Q You held t	he gun on the manager. You	
23	pointed the gun at the	manager, correct?	
24	4 A I don't re	member.	
25	5 Q You had th	e gun, correct?	
	1		

		127
1	A.	Yes, I had the gun.
2	Q	What was the manager doing while you had
3	the gun on ye	ou?
4	A	Getting the money.
5	Q	Was the safe already opened when Marlo
6	left?	
7	A	No.
8	Q	Had the manager started to open the safe
9	before Marlo	left?
10	A	Yes,
11	Q	What kind of safe was it? Was it a key,
12	a combination	n?
13	А	Combination.
14	Q	When Marlo left, what was the manager
15	doing right	at that moment, do you recall?
16	A	Getting the money. Right when he left?
17	Q	Right when he left.
18	A	He was still twisting the thing.
19	Q	Okay. Now, it took him about how long
20	after Marlo	left to take the top off the safe?
21	A	The top?
22	Q	The lid. To open the safe?
23	A	I don't know.
24	Q	A few seconds?
25	A	Yes.
	F .	

			128
1	Q	C	ouple minutes?
2	A	F	ew seconds.
3	Q	F	ew seconds. And once the manager opened
4	it up, wh	hat di	d he do?
5	A	s	tarted putting the money in bank bags.
6	Q	A	bout how long did it take him to put all
7	the money	y in t	he bank bags?
8	A	A	bout a minute, two minutes.
9	Q	T	he money was all the money was
10	located :	in the	safe?
11	A	Y	es.
12	٥	D	id he have to go anywhere else? Did he
13	go search	hing a	nywhere else for any money?
14	A	N	o.
15	Q	S	o his concentration was on the money in
16	that safe	e?	
17	A	Y	es.
18	Q	Ħ	e never opened any drawers to any desks
19	or looked	d anywi	here else for money?
20	A	N	o.
21	Q	Ş	o now he's put all the money in the safe
22	in the ba	ank ba	g; is that correct?
23	A	Y	es.
24	٥	D	oes he hand it to you?
25	A	Y	es.

_____Page: 198

1	Q	After he hands it to you, what happens?
2	A	Well, I told him to sit in the chair.
3	Q	What do you do?
4	A	Leave.
5	Q	So it doesn't sound like there was a
6	whole lot of	wasted effort here, a whole lot of time
7	searching fo	r things. He pretty much got into the
8	safe, got th	e money out, put it in the bank bags,
9	handed it to	you and out the door he went?
10	A	Yes.
11	Q	Did he have to search inside the safe for
12	the money or	was it right there?
13	A	It was right there.
14	Q	How much time do you think that it took?
15		MR. STEFFEN: Objection, your Honor.
16	That's been	asked and answered.
17		THE COURT: Sustained.
18	BY MR. LaPOR	TA:
19	Q	You went outside through the door that
20	you original	ly entered through; is that not correct?
21	A	That's correct.
22	Q	Was Marlo outside waiting for you when
23	you walked o	ut there?
24	A	No.
25	Q	When did you next see Marlo after you

...___ Page: 199 _____

				130
1	exited t	chat d	loor?	
2	P	A	When I turned around.	
3	C	2	Turned around?	
4	A	A	Yes.	
5	C	2	After exiting the door?	
6	A	Ą	Yes.	
7	Ç	2	How many feet approximately how far	
8	did you	go fr	om that door to outside before you	
9	turned a	around	?	
10	A	¥.	Twenty, thirty feet maybe.	
11	C	2	And you turned around?	
12	A	A	Yes.	
13	C	ð	And where was Marlo when you turned	
14	around?			
15	2	Ą	Walking out the door.	
16			MR. LaPORTA: Court's indulgence.	
17	BY MR. I	LaPORT	'A :	
18	C	2	Did Marlo go straight to the car after	
19	you saw	him w	alking out the back door?	
20	A	Ą	Yes.	
21	Ç	5	Did you go straight to the car?	
22	4	A	Yes.	
23	Ç	5	Did you get into the car?	
24	A	A.	Yeş.	
25	C	2	Front, back?	

Did you give a recorded statement to the

Page: 201

25

1	police?
2	A Yes.
3	MR. HARMON: May I approach the witness,
4	your Honor.
5	THE COURT: Yes.
6	BY MR. HARMON:
7	Q I'm showing you quite a lengthy
8	statement, Mr. Hall. Have you had a chance to read
9	this before?
10	A Not all of it.
11	Q Does it appear to be a copy of the
12	statement you gave to a Highway Patrolman named David
13	Bailey?
14	A Yes.
15	Q Were you interviewed by Trooper Bailey in
16	Hawthorne, Nevada?
17	A Yes.
18	Q Was this after your arrest?
19	A Yes.
20	Q I want to direct your attention to an
21	answer at the bottom of the page.
22	THE COURT: What page are you on?
23	MR. HARMON: Unfortunately, they are not
24	numbered. It looks like, counsel and your Honor, the
25	fifth page.

Į	133
BY MR. HARMO	
o	Would you read that, Mr. Hall, to
yourself ove	r to the top of what is probably the sixth
page.	
A	Start right here?
Q	To yourself.
A	To myself?
Q	Yes. Just as quickly as you can.
	Is that an answer that you gave to
Trooper Davi	d Bailey
A	Yes.
Q	when he interviewed you?
A	Yes.
Q	Was it a truthful answer?
A	Truthful, yes. Could be.
Q	You say yes, it could be?
A	Yes. I don't remember right now.
Q	Was this the answer and let's go right
up to the pr	evious answer. We walked over to the
restaurant I	guess. Is that what you said?
A	Yes.
Q	Question by Trooper Bailey, and did what?
And did you	answer we went at first he knocked on
the back doo	r. Well, and this guy came out. Right.
	yourself over page. A Q A Q Trooper Davi A Q A Q A Q up to the prestaurant I A Q And did you

And he was all talking to him and stuff. And he told

..... Page: 203

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the guy that he's supposed to be talking to some guy about his job.

And then the guy left and he said he was coming back, and Marlo went in there. And 'cause the guy said let him in. He went in there. He asked where some guy was at. He went back there into an office and he knocked on the door, and the guy let him in.

And Marlo started shoving him up against the desk. And I thought he was like choking him with the phone. But I think that the guy was on the phone and he was hanging it up. And then he told the guy to open up the safe.

He put the gun in my hand, and he told me to get the money and shoot the guy in the back of the head when I leave like that.

A Yes.

1.0

- Q Is that what you said?
- A It might have been. But I meant for him, when I said that, that's what he was telling me what I was supposed to do in the car. He didn't tell me to do that when I was in the office.
- Q So you're saying that when Marlo Thomas told you that you were supposed to shoot the guy in the back of the head, that that wasn't inside the

MARCIA J. LEONARD, CCR NO. 204, RPR

____ Page: 204

*	rescaurant:
2	A It was in the car.
3	Q That happened out in the car after it
4	happened?
5	A Yes.
6	Q And that's what he told you then that you
7	were supposed to have shot the guy in the back of the
8	head?
9	A Yes.
10	Q Now, previously you were asked if there
11	was any conversation on the way to Hawthorne from Las
12	Vegas. Did Mr. Thomas ever tell you what you were to
13	say or how you were to act if you were arrested?
14	A No. He just said the cops were going to
15	interrogate me.
16	Q Did he ever suggest in any way that you
17	ought to take the blame for what had happened?
18	A No. He just said if I did then I would
19	probably get out in 20 years.
20	Q Because why, because you were younger?
21	A Yes. I'm a juvenile.
22	Q Did Mr. Thomas in the car after this
23	happened ever say how it occurred that one of the
24	victims was in the restroom?
25	A In the restroom?
	I control of the cont

				730
1		Q	Yes.	
2		A	He said he told him he had to talk to	
3	him.			
4		Q	When did he tell you that?	
5		A	In the car.	
6		Q	And so after it happened, he explained	
7	how one	e of t	he persons got back into the men's	
8	restro	om.		
9		A	Excuse me?	
10		Q	After this happened in the car, is that	
11	when Mi	r. Tho	mas explained to you and your sister how	
12	one of	the v	ictims got back into the men's restroom?	
13		A	Yes.	
14		Q	What did he say that he did to get the	
15	person	to co	me back to the restroom?	
16		A	He told him that he had to talk to him.	
17		Q	Is that what you told Trooper Bailey?	
18		A	I believe so.	
19		Q	Do you see the answer, and I am really	
20	sorry,	couns	el, the pages aren't numbered.	
21			MR. LaPORTA: Well, your Honor, just for	r
22	some ho	ouseke	eping purposes, I have many things from	
23	Mineral	l Coun	ty and law enforcement agencies in that	
24	area, l	out I	do not have a copy of this. If I could	
25	review	this	for a moment before I recross, and then :	if

	}
1	the D.A.'s office will provide me with a copy.
2	MR. HARMON: We certainly will, your
3	Honor. I thought that he had it.
4	MR. LaPORTA: I've gone through
5	everything, and I have everything else, but I just
6	don't have this.
7	THE COURT: That's fine.
8	BY MR. HARMON:
9	Q Do you see the answer right here, Mr.
10	Hall, near the bottom of this page, which has been
11	paper clipped. Does that appear to be an answer that
12	you gave to the Highway Patrolman?
13	A Yes.
14	Q Now, you mention up above that about how
15	long Marlo was gone when he gave you the gun and he
16	left?
17	A Yes.
18	Q Do you see this answer, question, how
19	long was Marlo gone? And did you answer for about
20	about two to five minutes. I don't know. I don't
21	know for exact. I don't know.
22	A Yes.
23	Q Now, do you say that after you got in the
24	car there was a conversation?

A Sort of. Not between me and Marlo.

Page: 207

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1	Q Was there this question by Patrolman
2	Bailey, where did he say that he had went? And did
3	you give this answer, he said he went in the back and
4	he told he told one of the guys to come in the
5	bathroom. He got to talk to him. He said he started
6	stabbing him. And then he started stabbing that guy,
7	and he said the guy dropped. And then he tried to
8	call the other guy back there. And the guy said the
9	guy didn't come back there. The guy came around the
10	corner, and Marlo said he stabbed him in his heart and
11	that was it. And when I walked out, he was hitting
12	him.
13	Is that what you said?
14	A Yes.
15	Q Was that the truth?
16	A I believe so, yes.
17	Q Is everything that you have told us this
18	afternoon in court the truth to the best of your
19	recollection?
20	A Yes.
21	Q You understand the importance of this
22	hearing?
23	A Yes.
24	Q You understand it's important to you, to
25	family members, to the State and to the defendant, Mr.

__<u>Page</u>: 208

1	Thomas?
2	A Yes.
3	MR. HARMON: Thank you. That's all, your
4	Honor. Do you want
5	MR. LaPORTA: Just a couple of minutes
6	just to review this. It won't take long.
7	THE COURT: And before you leave, Mr.
8	Harmon, if it's all right, we'll have a copy of that
9	made.
10	MR. HARMON: That particular copy is
11	marked, but I may even have additional copies here
12	with me.
13	THE COURT: That's fine. Okay.
14	MR. LaPORTA: May I use this?
15	MR. HARMON: Sure.
16	MR. LaPORTA: Thank you.
17	
18	RECROSS-EXAMINATION
19	BY MR. LaPORTA:
20	Q Kenya, you made this statement to a
21	Trooper Bailey for the Nevada Highway Patrol; is that
22	not correct?
23	A Which statement?
24	Q This statement that Mr. Harmon just went
25	through with you?

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1	A	Yes,	
2	0	Okay. Do you remember who was there at	
3	the time?		
4	A	No.	
5	Q	Was there just Trooper Bailey?	
6	A	No, there was I remember some of the	
7	people, but l	don't remember all of them.	
8	Q	Okay. Well, about how many people were	
9	there?		
10	A	Ten.	
11	Q	About ten people?	
12	A	Yes.	
13	Q	A little scary, wasn't it?	
14	А	At first.	
15	Q	All ten of them have uniforms on?	
16	A	One of them was a probation officer.	
17	Couple of the	em had uniforms. The other ones were	
18	wearing stree	et clothes, badges.	
19	Q	Did they have badges?	
20	A	Yes.	
21	Q	Guns?	
22	A	I can't remember.	
23	Q	During this interview, Kenya, didn't	
24	anybody sugge	est to you that any of these answers that	:
25	you gave, in	particular about shooting the manager in	1

ı			
1	the back of the head?		
2	A Did anyone suggest that I give them to		
3	them? No, they said		
4	Q Anybody force you to give these answers?		
5	A No. Just back in Hawthorne if I said		
6	that, and if I had said different, the guys would		
7	think that I would be lying so		
8	Q Why did you say it?		
9	A Huh?		
10	Q Why did you say		
11	A Back in Hawthorne. Because I was trying		
12	to tell them what was said in Hawthorne. I was		
13	getting mixed up.		
14	Q Was it the truth?		
15	A That's what was said in the car. It		
16	wasn't said in the office.		
17	Q You didn't get mixed up?		
18	A What?		
19	Q You didn't get mixed up while they were		
20	asking you all these questions?		
21	A Maybe.		
22	Q Do you feel like they confused you a		
23	little bit?		
24	A Sometimes.		
25	Q Did you feel like there were certain		

Page: 211 _____

1	answers that they wanted you to give so you gave those		
2	to them?		
3	A I don't know. Never thought of it.		
4	Q Well, I'm asking you now. In your mind,		
5	do you think at the time that they were looking for		
6	certain answers and pushing you to give them and you		
7	just gave them to them at that time?		
8	MR. HARMON: I object to the form of the		
9	question. Now it's irrelevant.		
10	THE COURT: Sustained.		
11	MR. HARMON: He said that he never		
12	thought of it up until now.		
13	THE COURT: Sustained.		
14	MR. LaPORTA: No further questions, your		
15	Honor.		
16	MR. HARMON: Nothing further.		
17	THE COURT: All right. Mr. Moskowitz and		
18	Mr. Harmon and Mr. Steffen, if you would approach the		
19	bench, and Mr. LaPorta, you can come, too.		
20			
21	(At the bench discussion, off the record.)		
22	OFF GHO TOCOLATI		
23	THE COURT: Go ahead and take him.		
24	MR. HARMON: Your Honor, that will		
25	conclude the State's case for the preliminary hearing.		

Before I rest, I would only want to address the Criminal Complaint.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HARMON: The Court had alerted us at the time that we broke for lunch and indeed Count VII is duplications of Count VI. I actually had earlier noticed that and I will point out to the Court and counsel that because there is no evidence that Mr. Gianakes was enticed or lured to come back into the restroom. In fact, that isn't where he was killed. We are abandoning Count VII. It should have identified Gianakes as the victim. It didn't. Instead it listed again Mr. Dixon. However, we're not pursuing that count in any event.

THE COURT: Okay.

 $$\operatorname{MR}$$, HARMON: The State does rest, your Honor.

THE COURT: It's your opportunity now,

Mr. LaPorta, to present any evidence and discuss the

constitutional nature of the defendant taking the

stand if he so desires.

MR. LaPORTA: Your Honor, I have talked to my client about his right to testify at this preliminary hearing. He will follow my advice and not do so. The defense has no other witnesses. We will

MARCIA J. LEONARD, CCR NO. 204, RPR

1 rest.

THE COURT: Argument?

3 MR. HARMON: State waives opening 4 argument.

5 MR. LaPORTA: Your Honor, I have some 6 argument on Count VI. I will submit it on the rest.

But I ask this Court to take note as to victim, Carl Dixon, that I don't believe that there was any evidence that shows that Mr. Dixon was feloniously held against his will, was seized, confined, or kidnaped with the intent to hold him against his will for the purpose of committing a robbery.

Judge, I don't see where there was any evidence in any of the testimony that would support that charge. Therefore, I would ask the Court to dismiss Count No. VI. And I will submit it on the other counts, your Honor.

THE COURT: Argument.

MR. HARMON: Your Honor, as the Court knows, NRS 200.310 defines kidnaping, and it doesn't always just limit it to a forcible seizure. As the Court knows, the language reads every person who shall willfully seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoyed, abduct, conceal, kidnap or carry away any person by

MARCIA J. LEONARD, CCR NO. 204, RPR

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any means whatever.

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Your Honor, it's our position, and the photographs show exactly the series, 1 through 4 show exactly where Mr. Dixon was found. He's on his back. He was killed in the men's restroom. The manager said that his duties were in the prep area. The manager, Mr. Oddo, explained what the duties were.

The last witness has testified that one of the victims went to the restroom and, in fact, the defendant tried to get the other one back there but he didn't come. And he got him back there. But there is no description at that point in the testimony given by Mr. Hall of any type of argument or struggle. His testimony is that when the man came back he was stabbed.

Your Honor, we feel for the purpose of this hearing that that fits the definition of kidnap. They were in there to commit a robbery. They had already held up the manager in the office. The younger accomplice had been left with the gun.

And what seems quite obvious, it may not be the only inference, but the most reasonable inference is Mr. Thomas left young Mr. Hall with the gun because he was going to go out and eliminate the witnesses. And the way he tried to do it was to

MARCIA J. LEONARD, CCR NO. 204, RPR

entice or decoy or lure both of them into the men's restroom.

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It worked in the case of Carl Dixon. And that's where Dixon was killed. It certainly enhanced the danger to Carl Dixon that he was enticed to go into the men's restroom. It didn't work with Mr. Gianakes. So we urge the Court to hold the defendant to answer on the first six counts.

MR. LaPORTA: Briefly, your Honor, in answer to Mr. Harmon's arguments, unless it slipped by me, I didn't hear any evidence as to how Mr. Dixon ended up in that bathroom. In particular, any evidence that Mr. Thomas somehow inveigled, enticed or decoyed him back into that bathroom, and in particular, for the purpose of holding or detaining him for the purpose of committing the robbery. I mean, the record is void in that area from what I heard coming from that witness stand. Therefore, I'll renew our motion to dismiss Count VI.

THE COURT: It's troublesome to the Court, as well. But the charge to this Court is slight, even marginal evidence. I think that there is enough evidence for a bind over in that.

The other charges, there is not even slight or marginal, but overwhelming evidence, in the

MARCIA J. LEONARD, CCR NO. 204, RPR

_____ Page: 216

1 Court's opinion, that this crime was committed. 2 Mr. Thomas, you'll stand. 3 Mr. Thomas, the State has shown that the crime of conspiracy to commit murder and/or robbery, 5 robbery, murder with use of deadly weapon, two counts, robbery with use of deadly weapon, burglary while in 6 7 possession of firearm, and first degree kidnaping were В committed, and you committed said crimes, you are bound over to the Eighth Judicial District Court, 9 State of Nevada, in and for the County of Clark. 10 The next appearance date is --11 12 THE CLERK: July 16th, 9:00 o'clock, 13 Department IX. MR. LaPORTA: Your Honor, I will be out 14 of the jurisdiction on that date. I will be gone from 1.5 the 11th through the 22nd. 1.6 THE CLERK: July 8th, 9:00 o'clock, 17 Department VI. Excuse me, District Court VI. 18 THE COURT: What is the bail status of 19 20 this defendant? Do you know what bail is set at? I show that bail hasn't been set, and I set it at no 21 bail. Perhaps we should set bail. 22 MR. HARMON: Well, I don't concur that we 23 need to set bail. I understand that the Court is 24

MARCIA J. LEONARD, CCR NO. 204, RPR

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going to exercise its sound discretion, but my

Page: 217

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position is that the bail chapter of 178.484 makes it very clear that where the charge is murder of the first degree, and if the proof is evident or the presumption great, then the accused is not entitled for bail.

THE COURT: Well, my concern, Mr. Harmon, is this. I don't want a judge to look at this and say you messed up, we're going to reset bail or we're going to set a low bail because I agree with you.

By far, Mr. Thomas is the most dangerous criminal I have ever faced as a defense counsel.

You think it's funny if you like, Mr.

Thomas, but as a former public defender and former prosecutor, I can tell you that this is the most gruesome murder that I have seen.

THE DEFENDANT: Well, I would like to object to that because it wasn't murder.

THE COURT: I have seen -- It's not your opportunity to speak now, Mr. Thomas. It's now my turn to speak in this courtroom.

This is probably the most brutal and cold-hearted heartless murder that I've seen in 13 years. I think that, Mr. Thomas, you represent the greatest threat to our citizens than I have ever seen. And now that I have heard all of the evidence and the

MARCIA J. LEONARD, CCR NO. 204, RPR

1	preliminary hearing, perhaps I should set a bail
2	amount.
3	MR. LaPORTA: Judge, may I make a
4	suggestion here.
5	THE COURT: No. No, I have made my mind
6	up.
7	Mr. Thomas by his actions has affected
8	the lives of the Dixons, the Gianakes and even his
9	nephew, Mr. Hall, and their family. No one's lives
10	are ever going to be able to be put back in order
11	because of your actions. I am going to set cash bail
12	of one million dollars cash only each count.
13	MR. HARMON: One million as to each
14	count?
15	THE COURT: One million each count, cash
16	only. But I want communicated to the judges that
17	having heard all of this evidence, that I am setting
18	that bail, not just after sliding by with no bail
19	situation.
20	MR. HARMON: Thank you, Judge.
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	* * * * *

1	ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript of	150
2	proceedings.	
3	Moun Dans	
4	Moun & alless	
5	Marcia J. Leonard, RPR, CCR No. 204	
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EXHIBIT 126

EXHIBIT 126

ORIGINAL

1	1 — 11 — 11 — 11 — 11 — 11 — 11 — 11 —
2	STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY
3	Nevada Bar #000477 Jul. 2 3 09 PM '96 200 S. Third Street
	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155
4	(702) 433-4711
5	I.A. 7-8-96 DISTRICT COURT
6	9:00 A.M. CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
7	STPD
8	THE STATE OF NEVADA,
9	Plaintiff,
10	-vs- Case No. C 136862 Dept. No. VI
11	MARLO THOMAS,) Docket B aka Marlow Demitrius Thomas.
12	#1060797
13	Defendant.
14	INFORMATION
15	STATE OF NEVADA)
16	COUNTY OF CLARK
17	STEWART L. BELL, District Attorney within and for the County of Clark, State of Nevada, in
18	the name and by the authority of the State of Nevada, informs the Court:
19	That MARLO THOMAS aka Marlow Demitrius Thomas, the Defendant above named, having
20	committed the crimes of CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT MURDER AND/OR ROBBERY (Felony -
21	NRS 200.010, 200.030, 200.380, 193.480); MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON
22	(OPEN) (Felony - NRS 200.010, 200.030, 193.165); ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY
23	WEAPON (Felony - NRS 200.380, 193.165); BURGLARY WHILE IN POSSESSION OF A
24	FIREARM (Felony - NRS 205.060); FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY
25	WEAPON (Felony - NRS 200.310, 200.320, 193.165), on or between April 14, 1996, and April 15,
26	1996, within the County of Clark, State of Nevada, contrary to the form, force and effect of statutes in
27	such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Nevada,
28	///
	(CEST)
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l	CE46

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COUNT I - CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT MURDER AND/OR ROBBERY

Defendants did, on or between April 14, 1996, and April 15, 1996, then and there meet with each other and between themselves, and each of them with the other, wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously conspire to commit a crime, to-wit: murder and/or robbery, and in furtherance of said conspiracy, Defendants did commit the acts as set forth in Counts II, III, and IV, said acts being incorporated by this reference as though fully set forth herein.

COUNT II - MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (OPEN MURDER)

Defendants did, on or about April 15, 1996, then and there wilfully, feloniously, without authority of law, and with premeditation and deliberation, and with malice aforethought, kill CARL DIXON, a human being, by stabbing said CARL DIXON about the body with use of a deadly weapon, to-wit: a knife, the defendants being responsible under the following theories of criminal liability, to-wit: 1) premeditation: 2) felony murder during the perpetration or the attempted perpetration of the crime of robbery as set forth in Count IV; 3) by the defendants either directly committing the offense of murder and/or robbery, or aiding or abetting the commission of murder and/or robbery in the following manner, to-wit: both defendants confronting restaurant manger, VINCENT ODDO, with a firearm or with firearms and Defendant KENYA KEITA HALL, also Kenya Love, taking money from VINCENT ODDO while Defendant MARLO THOMAS, aka Marlow Demitrius Thomas, confronted restaurant employees CARL DIXON and MATTHEW GIANAKES to facilitate the taking of the money and thereafter Defendant MARLO THOMAS, aka Marlow Demitrius Thomas, stabbing CARL DIXON and MATTHEW GIANAKES with a knife resulting in their deaths; each defendant being vicariously liable as members of a conspiracy to commit murder and/or robbery.

<u>COUNT III</u> - MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (OPEN MURDER)

Defendants did, on or about April 15, 1996, then and there wilfully, feloniously, without authority of law, and with premeditation and deliberation, and with malice aforethought, kill, MATTHEW GIANAKIS, a human being, by stabbing said MATTHEW GIANAKIS about the body with use of a deadly weapon, to-wit: a knife, the defendants being responsible under the following theories of criminal liability, to-wit: 1) premeditation: 2) felony murder during the perpetration or the attempted perpetration of the crime of robbery as set forth in Count IV; 3) by the defendants either directly

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committing the offense of murder and/or robbery, or aiding or abetting the commission of murder and/or robbery in the following manner, to-wit: both defendants confronting restaurant manger, VINCENT ODDO, with a firearm or with firearms and Defendant KENYA KEITA HALL, aka Kenya Love, taking money from VINCENT ODDO while Defendant MARLO THOMAS, aka Marlow Demitrius Thomas, confronted restaurant employees CARL DIXON and MATTHEW GIANAKES to facilitate the taking of the money and thereafter Defendant MARLO THOMAS, aka Marlow Demitrius Thomas, stabbing CARL DIXON and MATTHEW GIANAKES with a knife resulting in their deaths; each defendant being vicariously liable as members of a conspiracy to commit murder and/or robbery.

COUNT IV - ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

Defendants did, on or about April 15, 1996, then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously take personal property, to-wit: lawful money of the United States, from the person of VINCENT ODDO, or in his presence, by means of force or violence, or fear of injury to, and without the consent and against the will of the said VINCENT ODDO, said Defendants using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime; the defendants acting in concert with one another and the defendants directly commission of said crime; the defendants acting in concert with one another and the defendants directly commission of said crime; the defendants acting in concert with one another and the defendants directly commission, encouraging, hiring, commanding, inducing, or otherwise procuring each other to pommit the acts constituting the offense, as evidenced by the conduct of the defendants before, during, and after the offense, wherein both defendants confronted restaurant manger VINCENT ODDO with a firearm or with firearms and Defendant KENYA KEITA HALL, aka Kenya Love, taking money from VINCENT ODDO while Defendant MARLO THOMAS, aka Marlow Demitrius Thomas, disabled two restaurant employees, thereby facilitating the taking of, and absconding with, the money; each Defendant being vicariously liable as members of a conspiracy to commit robbery.

COUNT V - BURGLARY WHILE IN POSSESSION OF A FIREARM

Defendants did, on or about April 15, 1996, then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously enter, while in possession of a firearm, with intent to commit larceny and/or robbery and/or murder and or some other felony, that certain building occupied by LONE STAR STEAKHOUSE, located at 3131 North Rainbow, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada.

-3-

COUNT VI - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

Defendants did, on or about April 15, 1996, wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away CARL DIXON, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said CARL DIXON, against his will, and without his consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or murder and/or for the purpose of inflicting substantial bodily harm, said Defendants using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm and/or a knife, during the commission of said crime; the defendants acting in concert with one another and the defendants directly committing the acts constituting the offense and/or the defendants aiding or abetting each other and/or the defendants directly or indirectly counseling, encouraging, hiring, commanding, inducing, or otherwise procuring each other to commit the acts constituting the offense, as evidenced by the conduct of the defendants before, during, and after the offense, wherein Defendant MARLO THOMAS, aka Marlow Demitrius Thomas, confined, or held, or detained CARL DIXON in the restroom of the Lone Star Steakhouse, \$131 North Rainbow, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada, while Defendant KENYA KEITA HALL, aka Kenya Love, was in the manager's office forcefully taking money from the restaurant manager, VINCENT ODDO; each defendant being vicariously liable as members of a conspiracy to commit murder and/or restbery angle or kidnapping.

STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477

MELVYN T. HARMON

Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #000862

-4-

1	The names of witnesses known to the District Attorney's Office at the time of filing this		
2	Information are as follows:		
	ALVA, E. CORONER'S OFFICE LAS VEGAS, NV	ERRICHETTO, LINDA LVMPD #1471 CRIME LAB	
	BAILEY, DAVE NHP # HAWTHORNE, NV	EULOW, MERCY AMBULANCE LAS VEGAS, NV	
	BAKER, SHERRY ADDRESS UNKNOWN LAS VEGAS, NV	FITZ, DANISE 1900 W. SAHARA LAS VEGAS, NV	
	BAKER, SUSAN R.N. UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER LAS VEGAS, NV	FORTE, JOE NLVPD # DETECTIVE	
	BOUCHER, MARY 9428 TALL WOOD LANE LAS VEGAS, NV	GARNESS, D. LVMPD # K-9	
	LVMPD #1339	GIANAKIS, ALEXANDER 9448 MAST DR. LAS VEGAS, NV	
	BUTCHER, BRIAN ADDRESS UNKNOWN LAS VEGAS, NV	GOLBART, G. RABBI LAS VEGAS, NV	
	CABRALES, AL LVMPD #2045 CRIME LAB	GREEN, SHELDON CORONER'S OFFICE LAS VEGAS, NV	
	COOK, TERRY LVMPD #2545 CRIME LAB	HALL, DENISE 432 F STREET #A HAWTHORNE, NV	
21 22	CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS REBEL STATION LAS VEGAS, NV	HALL, KENYA DETENTION CENTER LAS VEGAS, NV	
ŀ	CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS LONE STAR STEAKHOUSE WICHITA, KANSAS	HANSELL, R. LVMPD #5054 CRIME LAB	
25 26	DAUGENBAUGH, A. CORONER'S OFFICE LAS VEGAS, NV	HAWK, M. LVMPD #4130 FSD	
27 28	DIXON, FRED 4709 TENNESSEE WALKER NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV	HEMMES, STEPHEN 5040 EL CAPITAN AVE. LAS VEGAS, NV	

Page: 58

-5-

1	HOFERER, ROBERT MINERAL COUNTY S.O.	MANNING, K. LVMPD #2434
2	HAWTHORNE, NV	HOMICIDE
3	HUDSON, DAVID DUANE ADDRESS UNKNOWN	MATTHEWS, M. LVMPD #3607
4	LAS VEGAS, NV	FSD
5	JORDAN, ROBERT CORONER'S OFFICE	MAYO, T. LVMPD #593
6	LAS VEGAS, NV	CRIME LAB
7	JUNGE, S. LVMPD #	MCCLARY, Y. LVMPD #2923
8	K-9	CRIME LAB
9	KALANI, TRAUMA INTERVENTION PROGRAM	MCCRACKEN, DEBBIE LVMPD #2542
10	REPRESENTATIVE	CRIME LAB
11	KINGSLEY, VERNON 9426 TALL WOOD LANE	MESINAR, D. LVMPD #842
	LAS VEGAS, NV	HOMICIDE
	LEFEVER, PHYLLIS 7134 PLEASANT VIEW AVE	MILBRANT, L. CORONER'S OFFICE
	LAS VEGAS, NV	LAS VEGAS, NV
	LEWIS, DAVE MINERAL COUNTY S.O. HAWTHORNE, NV	MYERS, M. ENGINE 9
	HAWTHORNE, NV	FIRE DEPT.
-	LEWIS, JOHN - TROOPER MINERAL COUNTY S.O.	NASH, CHARLES 2701 N. RAINBOW #14-2068
18	HAWTHORNE, NV	LAS VEGAS, NV
	LEWIS, JOHN - SGT. MINERAL COUNTY S.O.	NASH, EMMA 2505 CARTIER ST.
	HAWTHORNE, NV	NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV
21	LIGHT, D. CORONER'S OFFICE	OBERHANSLI, SANDY MINERAL COUNTY JPO
22	LAS VEGAS, NV	HAWTHORNE, NV
	LONG, MERCY AMBULANCE LAS VEGAS, NV	ODDO, VINCENT 8057 REVOLVER AVE. LAS VEGAS, NV
25	LOVE-THOMAS, ANGELA	PETERSON, D.
26	432 F STREET #A HAWTHORNE, NV	LVMPD #4034 CRIME LAB
27	LUNA, MARY RUTH	POND, D.
28	LVMPD #175	LVMPD #3791 FSD
	CRIME LAB	1317



RUFFINO, D. LVMPD #1502 CRIME LAB

SEXTON, MICHAEL MINERAL COUNTY S.O. HAWTHORNE, NV

SMITH, SHARON #432045 2619 SHERWOOD #13 LAS VEGAS, NV

SMITH, EDWARD MINERAL COUNTY S.O. HAWTHORNE, NV

SMITH, BARBARA 2505 CARTIER ST. NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV

SNARR, CARL MINERAL COUNTY S.O. HAWTHORNE, NV

SONTAG, SIDNEY 7100 PIRATES COVE #2046 LAS VEGAS, NV

SPINOSA, L. LVMPD #2186 HOMICIDE

SPOOR, M. LVMPD #3856 CRIME LAB

STUBBS, S. LVMPD #2064 FSD

TATE, M.D. UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER LAS VEGAS, NV

THACKER, JAMES 3605 ARGINIS LAS VEGAS, NV

DA#96F07190A/B/kjh LVMPD DR#9604150488 CONSP MURDER/ROBB;MURDER W/WPN;ROBB W/WPN;BURG W/WPN; 1° KIDNAP W/WPN - F (TK2) THOMAS, S. DAVIS MORTUARY LAS VEGAS, NV

TONEY, D. LVMPD #4502 FSD

TRUE, CAROLYN (R.N.) DETENTION CENTER LAS VEGAS, NV

VAN VALKENBURG, GLENN 3651 N. RANCHO #11-134 LAS VEGAS, NV

VAN VALKENBURG, CAROL 3651 N. RANCHO #11-134 LAS VEGAS, NV

WHITSON, J. DAVIS MORTUARY LAS VEGAS, NV

BECIL WENDY 4650 W OAKEY #1191 LAS VEGAS, NV 89102

HANSELL, RICHARD LVMPD #5054 (LAB)

HOWE, WILLIAM 2240 STATZ #C NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV

DUBRUTZ, NLVPD #341

STALEY, RICHARD LVMPD #1686

CHENEYWORTH, DONALD 4361 HELAMAN AVE LAS VEGAS, NV

BARFUSS, CATHY BROADWAY SECURITY 4300 MEADOWS LANE LAS VEGAS, NV

JOHN T. STEFFEN, ESQ. OR DESIGNEE 530 S. FOURTH STREET LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

-7-

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EXHIBIT 127

EXHIBIT 127

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NOTICE OF INTENT TO SEEK DEATH PENALTY

COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, through STEWART L. BELL, Clark County District Attorney, by and through MELVYN T. HARMON, Chief Deputy District Attorney, pursuant to NRS 175.552 and NRS 200.033 and declares its intention to seek the death penalty at a penalty hearing. Furthermore, the State of Nevada discloses that it will present evidence of the following aggravating circumstances:

- 1. The murder was committed by a person who was previously convicted of a felony involving the use or threat of violence to the person of another, to-wit: Attempt Robbery, Case No. C96794, Eighth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada in and for the County of Clark. [See NRS 200.033(2)] The evidence of this aggravating circumstance will consist of documentary proof and/or testimony concerning prior convictions.
- The murder was committed by a person who was previously convicted of a felony involving the use or threat of violence to the person of another, to-wit: Battery With Substantial Bodily Harm, Case

CEST

No. C134709, Eighth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada in and for the County of Clark. [See NRS 200.033(2)] The evidence of this aggravating circumstance will consist of documentary proof and/or testimony concerning prior convictions.

- 3. The murder was committed while the person was engaged in the commission of or an attempt to commit any Burglary. [NRS 200.033(4)] The evidence of this aggravating circumstance will consist of testimony and physical evidence arising out of the aggravated nature of the offense itself.
- 4. The murder was committed while the person was engaged in the commission of or an attempt to commit any Robbery. [NRS 200.033(4)] The evidence of this aggravating circumstance will consist of testimony and physical evidence arising out of the aggravated nature of the offense itself.
- 5. The murder was committed to avoid or prevent a lawful arrest. [NRS 200.033(5)] The evidence of this aggravating circumstance will consist of testimony and physical evidence arising out of the aggravated nature of the offense itself.
- 6. The Defendant has, in the immediate proceeding, been convicted of more than one offense of murder in the first or second degree. [NRS 200.033(10)] The evidence of this aggravating circumstance will consist of testimony and physical evidence arising out of the aggravated nature of the offense itself.

DATED this Aday of July, 1996.

Respectfully submitted,

STEWART L. BELL District Attorney Nevada Bar #000477

Chief Deputy District Attorney

Nevada Bar #000862

RECEIPT OF COPY RECEIPT OF COPY of the above and foregoing NOTICE OF INTENT TO SEEK DEATH PENALTY is hereby acknowledged this day of July, 1996. STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT 309 S. Third Street #401 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 -3h:\death\thomas.int\kjh

EXHIBIT 128

EXHIBIT 128

ORIGINAL FILED DISTRICT COURT 1997 OCT -9 P 2 37. CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 2 Goretta Laco 3 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 4 Plaintiff, 5 vs. Case No. C136862 Dept. No. III 6 MARLO THOMAS, Docket No. "E" 7 Defendant. 8 BEFORE THE HONORABLE JOSEPH PAVLIKOWSKI, DISTRICT JUDGE 9 JULY 10, 1996, 9:00 A.M. 10 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 11 12 APPEARANCES: 13 For the Plaintiff: M. HARMON, ESQ. DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY 14 15 For the Defendant: P. LAPORTA, ESQ. DEPUTY PUBLIC DEFENDER 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 CEAA REPORTED BY: JAMES A. HELLESO, C.C.R. NO. 15 25

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LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, JULY 10, 1996, 9:00 A.M.

THE COURT: State of Nevada v. Marlo Thomas, case number C136862.

Mr. Harmon representing the State -- where did LaPorta go? Mr. LaPorta appearing with the defendant. Is your name Marlo Thomas?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: What is happening?

MR. LAPORTA: Your Honor, this is on for a trial

setting. I have discussed today --

THE COURT: Just a second, please.

Do you have a copy of the information, Mr. LaPorta?

MR. LAPORTA: Yes, your Honor, I do.

THE COURT: Mr. Thomas, is that your true name on the information?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you waive the reading of the information and the filing of a list of witnesses, Mr. LaPorta?

MR. LAPORTA: Yes, sir, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Thomas, do you waive those rights?

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THE DEFENDANT: Say that again. THE COURT: Do you waive the reading of this information and list of witnesses? THE DEFENDANT: I ain't seen no witnesses on MR. LAPORTA: Judge, this morning I gave him a THE COURT: Well, two pages, 5, 6 and 7 contains THE DEFENDANT: I ain't never seen it. THE COURT: Well, you will get a copy. But you don't want this read to you at this time? THE DEFENDANT: Say that again? THE COURT: You don't want this read to you? THE DEFENDANT: No. No. THE COURT: And you attended a preliminary THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Tell me what are your pleas to the counts contained in this information, Counts I, II, III, THE DEFENDANT: Not guilty.

THE COURT: You are entitled to a trial within sixty days, Mr. Thomas. Do you waive or invoke that

EXHIBIT 129

EXHIBIT 129

ORIGINAL

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 94 '97

THE STATE OF NEVADA

VB.

Plaintiff

Let CLENK NO. C136862

DEPT. NO. VI DOCKET NO. "B"

MARLO DEMETRIUS THOMAS

Transcript of

Defendant

Proceedings

BEFORE THE HONORABLE JOSEPH T. BONAVENTURE, DISTRICT JUDGE

JURY TRIAL - DAY 1 MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1997 VOLUME I

APPEARANCES:

For the State:

DAVID P. SCHWARTZ, ESQ. Chief Deputy District Attorney DAVID J. J. ROGER, ESQ. Chief Deputy District Attorney

For Defendant Thomas

LEE ELIZABETH McMAHON, Esq.

PETER R. LaPORTA

Deputy Public Defender

COURT REPORTER:

TRANSCRIPTION BY:

ROBERT MINTUN District Court NORTHWEST TRANSCRIPTS, INC.

Las Vegas Division

P.O. Box 35257 Las Vegas, Nevada 89133-5257 (702) 658-9626

CE09

Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording, transcript produced by transcription service.

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1997 1 2 (Court is called to order) (Prospective jurors present) 3 THE COURT: All right, this is the time set for trial in Criminal Case Number Cl36862, State of Nevada versus Marlo Thomas. Let the record show the presence of the defendant, Marlo Thomas. Where is Mr. Thomas? THE DEFENDANT: Right here, sir. 8 THE COURT: All right. Represented by his 10 attorneys, Mr. -- Ms. Lee McMahon and Mr. Pete LaPorta. And also let the record show the presence of the State of Nevada 11 12 represented by attorneys David Roger and David Schwartz. Is the State ready to proceed? 13 14 MR. ROGER: The State's ready, Your Honor. THE COURT: Is the defense ready to proceed? 15 MR. LaPORTA: Yes, Your Honor. 16 17 THE COURT: All right, the clerk will call the role of the jury panel members. When you hear your name just say 18 here or present so we know you're here. 19 20 THE CLERK: Constance Brickson? PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: Present. 21 22 THE CLERK: Garald Liske. 23 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Here. THE CLERK: Holly Bell. 24

PROSPECTIVE JUROR BELL: Here.

25

1 THE CLERK: Writa Foster. 2 PROSPECTIVE JUROR FOSTER: Here. 3 THE CLERK: Danny Wood. 4 PROSPECTIVE JUROR WOOD: Here. THE CLERK: Roderick MacKenzie. 5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR MACKENZIE: Here. 6 7 THE CLERK: Melissa Jaime. 8 PROSPECTIVE JUROR JAIME: Here. THE CLERK: Norman Lizotte. 9 10 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LIZOTTE: Here. 11 THE CLERK: David DeLacy. PROSPECTIVE JUROR DELACY: Here. 12 THE CLERK: Cindy Miller. 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR MILLER: Here. 14 15 THE CLERK: Angela McCall. PROSPECTIVE JUROR McCALL: Here. 16 THE CLERK: Leslie Koran. 17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR KORAN: Here. 18 19 THE CLERK: Joseph Hannigan. PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Here. 20 THE CLERK: Frederick Schneiter. 21 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: Here. 22 23 THE CLERK: Marie Desiderio. PROSPECTIVE JUROR DESIDERIO: Here. 24 25 THE CLERK: Sharyn Brown.

I-3

PROSPECTIVE JUROR BROWN: Here. 1 THE CLERK: Fellton Cross. 2 PROSPECTIVE JUROR CROSS: Here. 3 THE CLERK: Patsy Grannan. 4 PROSPECTIVE JUROR GRANNAN: Here. 5 THE CLERK: Chin Farrell. 6 7 PROSPECTIVE JUROR FARRELL: Here. 8 THE CLERK: Craig Watral. PROSPECTIVE JUROR WATRAL: Here. 9 10 THE CLERK: John Corter. 11 PROSPECTIVE JUROR CORTEZ: Here. THE CLERK: Paige Evans. Paige Evans. 12 13 Linda Piiparinen. PROSPECTIVE JUROR PIIPARINEN: Here. 14 15 THE CLERK: Willie Luster. PROSPECTIVE JUROR LUSTER: Here. 16 17 THE CLERK: Deborah Smith. PROSPECTIVE JUROR SMITH: Here. 18 THE CLERK: Esther Cordova. 19 20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR CORDOVA: Here. 21 THE CLERK: Bradley Parker. PROSPECTIVE JUROR PARKER: Here 22 THE CLERK: Charles Nelson. 23 PROSPECTIVE JUROR NELSON: Here. 24 THE CLERK: Raymond Thayer. 25

I-4

PROSPECTIVE JUROR THAYER: Here. 1 THE CLERK: Rosalinda Ortiz. 2 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ORTIZ: Here. 3 THE CLERK: Lavina Lovitt. Lavina Lovitt. William Layton. 5 6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LAYTON: Here. THE CLERK: Charles Evarts. Charles Evarts. Maryann Rees. 8 PROSPECTIVE JUROR REES: Here. 9 10 THE CLERK: Vincent Benoit. PROSPECTIVE JUROR BENOIT: Here. 11 12 THE CLERK: Michael Boeckle. PROSPECTIVE JUROR BOECKLE: Here. 13 THE CLERK: Jason Champoli. Jason Champoli. 14 Donna Hunter. Donna Hunter. 15 Marilyn Worob. PROSPECTIVE JUROR WOROB: Here. 17 THE CLERK: Clara Hoover. 18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HOOVER: Here. 19 THE CLERK: Frankie Sheppard. 20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SHEPPARD: Here. 21 THE CLERK: Sandra Lane. 22 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LANE: Here. 23 THE CLERK: Charles Casper. 24 PROSPECTIVE JUROR CASPER: Here. 25

I-5

1 THE CLERK: Sylvia Weber. 2 PROSPECTIVE JUROR WEBER: Here. 3 THE CLERK: Gladys Howard. 4 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HOWARD: Here. 5 THE CLERK: William Tiu. 6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR TIU: Here. 7 THE CLERK: Kevin Evans. 8 PROSPECTIVE JUROR EVANS: Here. 9 THE CLERK: Doris Stuart. 10 PROSPECTIVE JUROR STUART: Here. 11 THE CLERK: David Kelker. PROSPECTIVE JUROR KELKER: Here. 12 THE CLERK: Jacqueline Bell. 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR BELL: Here. 14 THE CLERK: Jan Spivey. Jan Spivey. 15 16 Valerie Patronelli. PROSPECTIVE JUROR PATRONELLI: Here. 17 THE CLERK: Carl Blackmore. Carl Blackmore. 18 19 Eugene Steffek. PROSPECTIVE JUROR STEFFEK: Here. 20 THE CLERK: Sharon Teichman. 21 PROSPECTIVE JUROR TEICHMAN: Here. 22 THE CLERK: James Lewis. 23 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LEWIS: Here. 24 THE CLERK: Roger Pankewicz. 25

I-6

PROSPECTIVE JUROR PANKEWICZ: Here. THE CLERK: Paul Natale. Paul Natale. 3 Louis Mizzoni. PROSPECTIVE JUROR MIZZONI: Here. 5 THE CLERK: Mercedes Cerice-Ortiz. PROSPECTIVE JUROR CERICE-ORTIZ: Here. 6 THE CLERK: Barbara Wilson. 7 PROSPECTIVE JUROR WILSON: Here. 8 THE CLERK: Mary Ann Eagleton. Mary Eagleton. 9 Sofia Fox. 10 PROSPECTIVE JUROR FOX: Here. 11 THE CLERK: Florence McIntyre. Florence McIntyre. 12 13 David Coleman. PROSPECTIVE JUROR COLEMAN: Here. 14 THE CLERK: Fred Cook. 15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR COOK: Here. THE CLERK: Michelle O'Hala. 17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR O'HALA: Here. 18 THE CLERK: Fay Butler. 19 PROSPECTIVE JUROR BUTLER: Here. 20 THE CLERK: Cindy Read. 21 PROSPECTIVE JUROR READ: Here. 22 THE CLERK: Rhonda Woodard. 23 PROSPECTIVE JUROR WOODARD: Here. 24 THE CLERK: Joy Farris. 25

PROSPECTIVE JUROR FARRIS: Here. 1 2 THE CLERK: Ralph Puckett. PROSPECTIVE JUROR PUCKETT: Here. 3 THE CLERK: Linda Smith. 4 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SMITH: Here. 5 6 THE CLERK: Gary Beeler. 7 PROSPECTIVE JUROR BEELER: Here. THE CLERK: Ricky Watson. 8 PROSPECTIVE JUROR WATSON: Here. 9 10 THE CLERK: George Gomez. 11 PROSPECTIVE JUROR GOMEZ: Here. 12 THE CLERK: George Miner. PROSPECTIVE JUROR MINER: Here. 13 THE CLERK: Tina Mayers. 14 15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR MAYERS: Here. THE CLERK: Edward Hoover. 16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HOOVER: Here. 17 THE CLERK: Stephen Conway. 18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR CONWAY: Here. 19 20 THE CLERK: Eli Perich. 21 PROSPECTIVE JUROR PERICH: Here. THE CLERK: Aaron Lawrence. 22 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LAWRENCE: Here. 23 THE CLERK: Sharon Jones. 24 PROSPECTIVE JUROR JONES: Here. 25

THE CLERK: Krista Melton. Krista Melton. 1 2 Robert Moore. PROSPECTIVE JUROR MOORE: Here. 3 THE CLERK: Thomas Kramer. 4 5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR KRAMER: Here. 6 THE CLERK: Dwayne Garrett. PROSPECTIVE JUROR GARRETT: Present. 7 THE CLERK: Betty Teh. 8 PROSPECTIVE JUROR TEH: Here. 9 10 THE CLERK: Dianna Curtis. 11 PROSPECTIVE JUROR CUTIS: Here. 12 THE CLERK: Mark Larson. 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LARSON: Here. 14 THE CLERK: Marchelle Levin, Levin. PROSPECTIVE JUROR LEVIN: Here. 15 THE CLERK: Robert Tedrow. 16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR TEDROW: Here. 17 THE CLERK: F. J. Lennox. 18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LENNOX: Here. 19 THE CLERK: Eileen Buza. 20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR BUZA: Here. 21 THE CLERK: Terry Bunnell. 22 PROSPECTIVE JUROR BUNNELL: Here. 23 THE CLERK: Pamela Wilson. 24 25 PROSPECTIVE JUROR WILSON: Here.

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The second secon

THE CLERK: William Harrison. William Harrison. 1 2 Tamer Zaki. Tamer Zaki. 3 Thomas Mozingo. 4 PROSPECTIVE JUROR MOZINGO: Here. 5 THE CLERK: Donald Dixon. 6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR DIXON: Here. 7 THE CLERK: Richard Popham. PROSPECTIVE JUROR POPHAM: Here. 8 9 THE CLERK: Linda Linden. 10 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LINDEN: Here. 11 THE CLERK: Sharon Gehrke. Sharon Gehrke. 12 Michael Foulke. 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR FOULKE: Here. THE CLERK: Misako McKibben. 14 15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR MCKIBBEN: Here. THE CLERK: James Miller. 16 17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR MILLER: Here. THE CLERK: Angie Campbell. Angie Campbell. 18 19 Marrio Harper. 20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HARPER: Here. THE CLERK: Val Klemm. 21 PROSPECTIVE JUROR KLEMM: Here. 22 23 THE CLERK: Mohammad Zamanian. PROSPECTIVE JUROR ZAMANIAN: Here. 24 THE CLERK: Chandra Morris. 25 I-10

1		PROSPECTIVE JUROR MORRIS: Here.
2		THE CLERK: Eleanor Leavitt-Moore. Eleanor Leavitt-
3	Moore.	
4		Johnnie Jones.
5		PROSPECTIVE JUROR JONES: Here.
6		THE CLERK: Samuel Branum.
7		PROSPECTIVE JUROR BRANUM: Here.
8		THE CLERK: Shirley McNeilis.
9		PROSPECTIVE JUROR MCNEILIS: Here.
10		THE CLERK: Richard Chaniliere.
11		PROSPECTIVE JUROR CHANILIERE: Here.
12		THE CLERK: Gwendolyn Baron.
13		PROSPECTIVE JUROR BARON: Here.
14		THE CLERK: Victoria Elford.
15		PROSPECTIVE JUROR ELFORD: Here.
16		THE CLERK: Norman Rowland.
17		PROSPECTIVE JUROR ROWLAND: Here.
18		THE CLERK: Pilar Steelsmith. Pilar Steelsmith.
19		Roger Goodsell.
20		PROSPECTIVE JUROR GOODSELL: Here.
21		THE CLERK: Carl Cole. Carl Cole.
22		Jeffrey Sandersfeld.
23		PROSPECTIVE JUROR SANDERSFELD: Here.
24		THE CLERK: Kenneth Konops.
25		PROSPECTIVE JUROR KONOPS: Here.
		I-11

THE CLERK: John Diaz. 1 2 PROSPECTIVE JUROR DIAZ: Here. 3 THE CLERK: Jason Tollefson. Jason Tollefson. PROSPECTIVE JUROR TOLLEFSON: Here. 4 5 THE CLERK: Debra Kleppetsch. Debra Kleppetsch. 6 Connie Medina. 7 PROSPECTIVE JUROR MEDINA: Here. 8 THE CLERK: Carolyn Smith. PROSPECTIVE JUROR SMITH: Here. 9 10 THE CLERK: Paul Bolen. 11 PROSPECTIVE JUROR BOLEN: Here. 12 THE CLERK: Valinda Waber. 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR WABER: Here. THE CLERK: Anna Lien. Anna Lien. 14 15 Roger Sims. PROSPECTIVE JUROR SIMS: Here. 16 THE CLERK: Shelley Gremmels. 17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR GREMMELS: Here. 18 THE CLERK: Edward Paetsch. 19 PROSPECTIVE JUROR PAETSCH: Here. 20 21 THE CLERK: Samantha Jones. PROSPECTIVE JUROR JONES: Here. 22 THE COURT: All right. Will counsel stipulate we 23 24 may proceed the absence of those who have failed to appear in 25 state?

 MR. ROGER: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. LaPORTA: Yes, Your Honor.

MS. McMAHON: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, thank you. The clerk has drawn twelve names from the panel and put them on -- in the jury box and I'd like the clerk now to swear in everybody, all the prospective jurors. Everybody please stand up, raise your right hand and be sworn.

PROSPECTIVE JURORS ARE SWORN

THE COURT: All right, on behalf of the State I would like the State briefly to state the nature of this case to the prospective jurors and indicate the names of the witnesses that you might call. Ladies and gentlemen, please be cognizant of the possible witnesses that the State might call. They're going to name a whole bunch of people. They might not call everybody, but they're going to name a whole bunch of people, and I'm going to ask you if you know any of these witnesses.

Mr. Roger on behalf of the State?

MR. ROGER: Thank you. Good morning ladies and gentlemen, my name is David Roger; I'm a prosecutor with the Clark County District Attorney's Office, and Mr. David Schwartz will be presenting this case to you as well.

This is the case of State of Nevada versus Marlo
Thomas. This involves a number of different charges that

arose out of the -- an incident that occurred on April 15th, 1996 at the Lone Star Steakhouse located at Cheyenne and Rainbow.

В

 The charges are conspiracy to commit murder and/or robbery; two counts of murder with use of a deadly weapon.

Matthew Gianakis is one victim, Carl Dixon is another.

Robbery with the use of a deadly weapon, and the manager of the steakhouse is Vincent Oddo, O-D-D-O. Burglary while in possession of a firearm; a first degree kidnapping with use of a deadly weapon.

The witnesses who may be called in this case are as follows: E. Alva of the Coroner's Office; Dave Bailey, Nevada Highway Patrol; Shirley Baker; Susan Baker, a nurse at UMC; Mary Boucher; Mike Bryant, Detective, homicide; Brian Butcher; Al Cabrales, a criminalist; Terry Cook, a serologist; Custodian of Records, Rebel Station; Custodian of Records, Lone Star Steakhouse; A. Daugenbaugh, Coroner's Office; Fred Dixon, the victim's father; Linda Errichetto; Paramedic Eulow from Mercy; Danise Fitz; Joe Forte, Detective, North Las Vegas Police Department; D. Garness, an officer; Alexander Gianakis; G. Golbart; Sheldon Green, Chief Medical Examiner; Denise Hall; Kenya Hall; Richard Hansell, a fingerprint examiner; M. Hawk, officer; Stephen Hemmes; Robert Hoferer, Mineral County Sheriff's Office; David Hudson; Robert Jordan, Deputy Medical Examiner; S. Junge, K-9 Officer; Kalani, trauma room

intervention UMC; Vernon Kingsley; Phyllis LeFever; Dave Lewis; a John Lewis; John -- Sergeant John Lewis; D. Light, of Coroner's Office; Mercy Medic, Long; Angela Love-Thomas; Mary Ruth Luna; Kevin Manning, Sergeant of Homicide; Milt Matthews of Metro Police; Terry Mayo, crime lab; Yolanda McClary, criminalist; Debbie McCracken, crime lab; Detective David Mesinar, Homicide; Lori Milbrant, Coroner's Office; M. Myers, Fire Department; Charles Nash; Emma Nash; Sandy Oberhansli; Vincent Oddo; D. Peterson, crime lab; D. Pond, Metro; Dave Ruffino, criminalist; Michael Sexton, Mineral County Sheriff's Office; Sharon Smith; Edward Smith; Barbara Smith; Carl Snarr;, Sidney Sontag; Larry Spinosa, Lieutenant Homicide; Monte Spoor, criminalist; S. Stubbs, Police Department; Dr. Tate, UMC; James Thacker; S. Thomas; D. Toney, Metropolitan Police Department; Carolyn True, nurse; Glenn Van Valkenburg; Carol Van Valkenburg; J. Whitson; Wendy Cecil; Richard Hansell; William Howe; Officer Dubrutz; Richard Staley; Donald Cheneyworth; Kathy Barfuss; Doug Halbeck; Stanley Hyt; Raymond Martinez; A-L-K-A-R-E-E-M Alkareem Hanifa H-A-N-I-F-A; Officer Cooper; Officer Koehler; Officer Schultz; Charles Hank, Metro; Norm Jahn, formerly of Metro; Kevin Johnson, Metro; Precilia Beltran; Officer Holly; Ed Burgess; Alyse Hill; Norma Price; Michael Compton; Loletha Jackson; Pamela Davis; Michael Rodriguez; Robin Cotton [phonetic], Cellmark; Glenn Stockton or John Stefan, and that's the end of it.

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Thank you.

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THE COURT: All right, thank you. Mr. LaPorta or Ms. McMahon, you want to add anything, introduce yourselves again and your client?

MR. LaPORTA: Thank you, Judge. Good morning everybody. My name is Peter LaPorta. I'm a deputy in the Nevada State Public Defender's Office. This is my co-counsel right here, Lee McMahon. She's also a deputy in the State Public Defender's Office. And this is our client Mr. Marlo Thomas.

Our list of potential witnesses at this state are in a state of flux, so I really -- rather than tell you who they are, who -- people we may never call, I'll refrain from doing so at this time.

Thank you very much.

MS. McMAHON: Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. LaPorta.

Ladies and gentlemen, I'm going to ask a few questions of the jury panel as a whole. When -- if any of you have any affirmative answer just please raise your hand, state your Jury ID number and name and briefly -- any of you -- any of you acquainted with the defendant in this case, Marlo Thomas? Or the defendant's attorneys, Mr. Pete LaPorta?

Yes?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR LEVIN: No, I know Lee McMahon.

THE COURT: All right, or the attorneys in this case for the defense, Mr. Peter LaPorta, or Mr. [sic] Lee McMahon? All right, just state your name and your Jury ID Number.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR LEVIN: Juror #396, Marchelle

Penny Levin.

THE COURT: And do you -- who are you acquainted with?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR LEVIN: I'm acquainted with several of them. I know Ms. McMahon. I haven't seen her in many years, but I know her.

THE COURT: All right.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR LEVIN: I'm a reporter, I know a lot of people on the witness list.

THE COURT: Oh, a reporter for who?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR LEVIN: I was covering crime for the Sun newspaper and I'm with Showbiz Magazine for the --

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Anybody else? Any of you acquainted with the Deputy District Attorneys assigned to handle this case, Mr. David Roger or Mr. David Schwartz, or any of the potential witnesses that Mr. Roger mentioned that he might call, again there's a full list, he's not going to call everybody, but let's start -- anybody in the back? No. All right, over here, just -- where -- anybody in the back? Stand up, state your name and your Jury ID Number

Stand up, state your name and your Jury ID Number and indicate to us who you know and the attorneys will jot

that down, please. 1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR FOX: Sofia Fox, Number 367. My 2 husband's a police officer. A lot of the police officers that 3 4 you mentioned, I've been at several functions with them. 5 THE COURT: Okay. PROSPECTIVE JUROR FOX: I don't know if that's good 6 7 enough. 8 THE COURT: Well, we're just trying to get information now. Thank you very much. 9 Anybody else in the back? Yes, state your name your 10 11 Jury ID Number. PROSPECTIVE JUROR HOWARD: Gladys Howard, 348. I 12 think I heard him say Emma Nash. I have an Emma Nash that's a 13 neighbor of mine. Who's one house between us. I don't know if that the same one. 15 16 THE COURT: All right, thank you. Anybody else in 17 the back? No? Hear your name, sir? 18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR MACKENZIE: 306, Roderick 19 Mackenzie. I work for Metro. I've been employed with them 20 for thirteen years and I know most of the officers on this 21 case. 22 THE COURT: Are you a civil employee? PROSPECTIVE JUROR MACKENZIE: Civil employee at the 23 24 911 building. 25 THE COURT: All right. Anybody else? I-18

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 PROSPECTIVE JUROR WILSON: I work there too.

THE COURT: State your name and your Jury ID Number.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR WILSON: It's Number 603 and I'm

Pamela Wilson and I'm a 911 operator.

THE COURT: All right.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR WILSON: So I've probably talked to some of the officers on the phone or radio, but I don't know them personally.

THE COURT: All right. Anybody else? No. Anybody think you might have read or heard about this in the newspaper or television, radio? All right, there's quite a few. All right. Okay.

The case, ladies and gentlemen, it's not going to be a month long trial or two months; this should be, and I'm going to give you an estimate, the way I work and the way the attorneys, who are all professional attorneys work, we work hard, take a few breaks and start -- try to start early, we should be done in one week and a half. I figure about seven or eight working days, so it's not going to be a real lengthy trial, ladies and gentlemen, that's what I'm estimating, give or take a day or two. So that's the length of trial.

What we're going to do now is, we're going to proceed to pick a completely fair and impartial jury, both to the State of Nevada and to the defendant, and it's called Voir Dire. We do that by asking a series of questions.

I get sick of myself repeating these questions myself, but you're going to hear it a lot and we'll do the best we can, and as quickly as possible to get a jury that's completely fair and impartial, both to the State of Nevada and to the defendant. And I'm going to ask each jury -- each juror separately some questions. The attorneys have a right to ask questions to follow up, and we'll proceed from there.

I don't want to pry into your personal affairs, and I'm sure the attorneys don't want to pry into your personal affairs, but we have to do that to convince ourselves that we have a completely fair and impartial jury.

Saying that, ladies and gentlemen, I'd like our bailiff, Hank, will take the -- I don't want to keep you standing up, I think it's proper for you to go in the other courtroom; it's empty, and relax, and Hank will show you where to go and you'll have breaks and we'll call you when we need to. So we'll be at ease until the jury that is standing are escorted to the other courtroom.

(Pause in proceedings)

THE COURT: All right, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Judge Joe Bonaventure. This is Department Number VI. We have, of course, you've met Hank, our bailiff. This is Robert, he's the Court Recorder. Now everything you say and anything anybody says is recorded, so we can't have some hmm-hmm, uh-huh, uh-huh, we have to say yes or no, keep our voices

1 up, and -- 'cause everything has to be taken down. We have 2 our -- Jean, who's our Court Clerk, who will read the 3 information to you when we're done. She's our clerk, she handles all the paperwork. Now, saying that, let's get right to it. Your name 5 6 is Constance Erickson? PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: Yes, sir. 7 THE COURT: And how long have you been in Las Vegas? В PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: I live in Mesquite, 9 about a year and a half now. 10 THE COURT: All right. 11 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: I used to live in Las 12 Vegas quite some time ago though. THE COURT: All right. And then so you moved from 14 Las Vegas, is that correct? 15 16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: No, I moved --THE COURT: Well, what's some time ago? You said 17 you lived in Las Vegas. 18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: Right. 19 THE COURT: And you decided to move away. 20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: Right. 21 THE COURT: Where did you move to? 22 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: Montana. 23 THE COURT: Well, what did you do in Montana as far 24 as work is concerned? 1-21

and service elements of the

PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: We bought a business. 1 2 THE COURT: What type of business? PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: Garbage business. 3 THE COURT: All right. Then you decided to move 5 back to Clark County here or whatever? PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: Right. And then we did 7 some traveling, worked out of the country and moved back to 8 Montana. 9 THE COURT: All right. 10 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: Bought another business. 11 12 THE COURT: What type of business did you buy then? PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: We owned a bar and 13 grill and a little mini mall. 14 THE COURT: All right, then you sold that? 15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: Yes. 16 17 THE COURT: And you decided to come back to Clark 18 County? PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: Yes. 19 THE COURT: No more traveling, that's it. 20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: Nope, that's it. 21 22 THE COURT: All right. Are you retired now, sort 23 of? PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: I'm not, my husband is 24 retired, medically retired. 25

THE COURT: All right, and you still work here? PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: I still work, yes. 2 THE COURT: What do you do for a living now? 3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: I manage the Watchman Store up in Mesquite, in the Rancho Mesquite Casino. 6 THE COURT: Okay. And of course you're married and your husband worked in all these businesses with you --PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: Right. 8 THE COURT: -- but now he's retired, he doesn't work 9 10 -- he's not medically fit to work, is that correct? PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: Right, mm-hmm. 11 12 THE COURT: Any children? PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: I have three children; 13 two boys and a girl. 14 THE COURT: And then when I ask children, I just 15 immediately say -- any old enough to work, just tell me what 16 they do for a living. Three children? 17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: Yes. 18 THE COURT: What do they do for a living? 19 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: My -- both sons are 20 self-employed, my daughter, right now, is unemployed. 21 THE COURT: Okay, well, how are they self-employed? 22 What do they do? 23 24 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: My one son is a 25 mechanic.

THE COURT: All right. 1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: My other son, he just 2 3 got out of the bar and grill with us; we just sold it. THE COURT: Okay. PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: And he's kind of an 5 artist. He's making bows. 7 THE COURT: Okay. Have you ever been in the military? 9 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: No, sir. 10 THE COURT: Are you acquainted with anybody in law enforcement? 11 12 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: Not here in Clark 13 County, no. 14 THE COURT: In Montana? 15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: No, I have a nephew by 16 marriage that's a police officer. 17 THE COURT: Where? PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: In Salt Lake City. 18 THE COURT: All right, anybody else in law 19 enforcement? 20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: No. 21 22 THE COURT: I always follow up the question with 23 regarding, are you acquainted with anybody in law enforcement, with the important question, and you have to take this as law, 24 that you're not to give greater weight or lesser weight to a 25 I-24

police officer's testimony simply because they are a police officer. You understand that? PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: Mm-hmm. 3 THE COURT: You're to judge each witness, give it 5 the evidence -- give it the weight you deem you ought to give any witness. You understand that? But just because they're a police officer, you're not to give greater weight or lesser 7 weight --PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: Right. 9 THE COURT: -- simply because they're a police 10 officer. All right? 11 Would you abide by my rule of law in that case? 12 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: I think so. 13 THE COURT: All right. Have you ever been a victim 15 of a crime? PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: What kind of crime? 16 THE COURT: Well, again, people say, yeah, my house 17 was broken into, I got my car stolen, that type of thing, or 18 any other crime. I was mugged, or whatever it is. Yeah, not 19 a big -- I just want to know, have you ever been the victim of 20 a crime? I guess that's no. I mean, don't you know if you've 21 been the victim of a crime? You don't remember? 22 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: Not personally, no. 23 THE COURT: Okay. Have any of -- you or your family 24 or close family ever been a victim of a crime? No, all right, 25

thank you, ma'am. 1 Have you or any members of your family or close 3 friends ever been arrested for a crime? PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: No. 5 THE COURT: Okay. Have you ever served on a jury 6 before? 7 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: My son, I'm sorry. В THE COURT: Okay. PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: My middle son. 9 10 THE COURT: Your middle son. What was he arrested 11 for? PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: For drugs. 12 THE COURT: All right. How old was he? Was he a 13 teenager or was he an adult? 14 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: He was twenty. 15 16 THE COURT: And where was that? What state was he arrested in? 17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: In Montana. 18 THE COURT: All right. And what happened; what were 19 the results of that charge? PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: They put him in a 21 22 rehab. THE COURT: Oh, is he okay now, I mean, everything's 23 24 fine? 25 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: Yes. I-26

THE COURT: All right, that's good. I'm glad to hear that. The fact that you had a son that had that problem, now, you know, knock on wood, he's getting better, that's not going to affect your deliberation in this case, is it? PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: No, sir. THE COURT: All right. Have you ever served on a 6 7 jury before? PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: No, sir. В THE COURT: All right. You know at the conclusion 9 of this case I'm going to instruct you as what the law is on 10 this particular case. You understand that? 11 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: Mm-hmm. 12 THE COURT: All right. And it would be a violation 13 of your oath as a juror not to follow my instructions of law. 14 Okay? So could you promise me that you're going to follow my 15 instructions of law? 16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: I believe so. 17 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 18 Mr. Marlo Thomas is here by what we call an 19 information. The clerk, if you're picked as a juror, will 20 read to you that information. It's a mere charging document 21 and it's not evidence. You understand this? 22 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: Yes, sir. 23 THE COURT: All right. And Mr. Thomas sits here, 24 under the law, presumed to be innocent. Do you understand 25

that? 1 2 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: Yes, sir. 3 THE COURT: If you had to take a vote right now, whether he was guilty or innocent, you'd have to vote not guilty because you didn't hear any evidence. You understand that? He's presumed to be innocent, okay? PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: Yes. а THE COURT: That State of Nevada has the burden of proving Mr. Marlo Thomas guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. 9 10 Okay? 11 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Okay. Is there any reason then as far 12 as the questions I've asked you so far that you couldn't be a 13 completely fair and impartial juror? 14 15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: I believe I could be fair and impartial, but I don't believe that mentally I'm 16 capable of sitting through this jury and handling the stress 17 of the -- I don't --18 19 THE COURT: Do you have any problem? I mean, or is 20 that -- you just feel that --21 PROSPECTIVE JUROR ERICKSON: No, sir, I -- I've had a -- I've been hospitalized twice in the mental facility. 22 23 I've put myself in twice. And I just don't feel that I would be a good person to be sitting here. I don't know -- I have a 24 25 lot of my own demons I have to take care of.

THE COURT: State want to say anything or? 2 MR. SCHWARTZ: No, Your Honor. MR. LaPORTA: No, Your Honor, we have no problem. 3 THE COURT: Any objection we excuse her? If she has 4 those problems we -- 'cause I could tell she's a little 5 nervous now and I thought it was my raising my voice, but I 6 quess that -- why don't you report back to Room 1013, all 7 right? And tell the Commissioner I excuse you. ₿ Clerk, will call another prospective juror? 9 THE CLERK: Joseph Hannigan? 10 THE COURT: Please take that same seat, sir. 11 Sir, how long have you been in Las Vegas? 12 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: About four years. 13 THE COURT: Where did you come from? 14 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Boston. 15 THE COURT: And what did you do in Boston as far as 16 employment is concerned? 17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: I was a florist. 18 THE COURT: All right. What do you do here now? 19 You moved here four years ago, what type of work do you do? 20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Right now I'm working 21 for a wholesale florist. 22 THE COURT: Okay, are you married? 23 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Does your wife work? 25

PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Yes, sir. 1 THE COURT: What does she do? 2 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: She works as a 3 4 telemarketer for Bonanza Beverage. 5 THE COURT: Okay. Children? PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Yes, both married. 6 7 THE COURT: What do they do for a living? PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: One is a computer 9 salesperson and the other is a salesperson at the Dog Imports 10 [phonetic]. 11 THE COURT: All right. Have you ever been in the military? 12 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: No, sir. THE COURT: Are you acquainted with anybody in law 14 enforcement? 15 16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Not here; in Boston, 17 yes. 18 THE COURT: Okay, friends or just --19 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Just friends. 20 THE COURT: Okay. PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: A casual acquaintance. 21 22 THE COURT: Casual acquaintances. Is the fact that you have casual acquaintances in law enforcement in Boston, 23 it's not going to affect your jury deliberation in this case? 24 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: No, sir. 25

THE COURT: You're not to give greater weight or 1 2 lesser weight to a police officer's testimony simply because they're police officers, do you understand that? 3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: I understand. 4 THE COURT: All right. Have you ever been the 5 victim of a crime? 6 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Yes. 7 THE COURT: What was that? 8 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: I had a business in 9 Boston back in 1960 and we were held up. THE COURT: All right, so some person or persons 11 12 came in? PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Persons, yeah. 13 THE COURT: Did they have any weapons? 14 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: No, they didn't show 15 16 any. THE COURT: All right, they just said, give me your 17 money and you gave them your money and that was -- did you 18 ever have to testify in court? PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: No, they never caught 20 21 THE COURT: All right. The fact that that incident 22 happened, that's not going to affect your deliberation in this case, is it? You're not going to hold that against the State 24 of Nevada because the authorities didn't catch them, are you?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Oh, no. 1 2 THE COURT: And you're not going to hold that against the defendant because of that you -- in 1960 that you 3 | had that incident, are you? PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: No. sir. 5 THE COURT: All right. Have you or anyone closely 6 7 associated with you ever been arrested for a crime? 8 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Yes, sir. 9 THE COURT: Who was that? PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: I was arrested for 10 11 setting up and promoting a lottery. 12 THE COURT: In a --PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: In Massachusetts. 13 THE COURT: In Massachusetts. Was that a 14 15 misdemeanor, felony? PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: No, it was a felony. 16 17 THE COURT: Well, what happened? What were the results? 18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Found innocent of all 19 20 charges. 21 THE COURT: You went through a trial? PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Yes, sir. 22 THE COURT: All right. The fact that you had that 23 24 unfortunate incident, that's not going to affect your deliberations in this case, is it? 25

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: No.

THE COURT: Okay. Did you ever serve on a jury before?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: No, sir.

THE COURT: Are you going to be able to follow my instructions?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Oh, yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right. That's the sort of the personal background I'll go into everyone with. But the second thing I'd like to talk to you about, and I'm sure you've all answered these questionnaires regarding your -- the death penalty aspect of this case. As you know the State has filed a notice of intent to the death penalty. That basically means this case, then, could be two phases. One would be the trial phase, and if needed, one will be the penalty phase.

At the trial phase you're to determine whether or not the defendant is guilty and if you find him guilty of first degree murder, then we go into the penalty phase. You understand that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: At the penalty phase you'll have three options; life with the possibility of parole; life without the possibility of the parole, or the death penalty. That's the options that the jury would have if, and only if, it goes into the penalty phase. You understand that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Yes, sir. 1 2 THE COURT: This case doesn't have to go into the 3 penalty phase, it's up to the jury. If, and only if, the jury finds the defendant guilty of first degree murder, then it goes into the penalty phase. You understand that? 5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Yes, sir. 6 7 THE COURT: All right. Do you have any problems with at least considering all three options in this particular 9 case? PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: I don't think so, sir. 10 11 THE COURT: All right. Any reason then you couldn't 12 be a fair and impartial juror in this case? 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: I think I could be. THE COURT: Thank you very much. 14 15 The State pass for cause or questions? MR. SCHWARTZ: We pass for cause, Your Honor. 16 17 THE COURT: Thank you very much. Defense, pass for cause or questions? 18 19 MR. LaPORTA: I have some questions. 20 THE COURT: Sure. 21 MR. LaPORTA: Good morning, Mr. Hannigan. How are 22 you? 23 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Good morning. Fine, thank you. 24 25 MR. LaPORTA: Good. Mr. Hannigan, in your I-34

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questionnaire in the section on your attitudes towards the death penalty, you answered some questions and I want to make sure that we're absolutely clear on this, because this is important to all the parties that are involved here in this matter.

You stated that you felt you were unsure -- this is in question 91. It's asking you to consider background information as to death -- death without, as to life in prison without, and life in prison with the possibility of parole. You answered all three as you were unsure as to whether you would consider background information. Can you explain that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: I don't think I was really sure about what you meant by background information.

MR. LaPORTA: Well, let me just spell that out to you --

PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Okay.

MR. LaPORTA: -- just to clear that up. Considering things like the defendant's background, his academic background, his mental and physical health background, his family background, and in addition to that, you know, his criminal background and things of that nature.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Right. I would probably have to say that I would -- I would -- have -- would consider it.

MR. LaPORTA: You would consider, and you would

consider all those areas? PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Have to, I guess, yes.

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MR. LaPORTA: All right. Now, you recognize that we won't get to a penalty phase unless Mr. Thomas is convicted of first degree murder?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: I understand that.

MR. LaPORTA: And by definition, first degree murder, the jury has to find that Mr. Thomas intended to do exactly what he did, or that the State says he did, which is two homicides. You understand that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Yes, sir.

MR. LaPORTA: Or that he was -- committed a felony while the two homicides occurred. You understand that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Yes, sir.

MR. LaPORTA: Now, considering that, okay, that you would have to have found that he intended to do exactly what the State alleges he did. Murder. Do you believe in your mind that you could consider all three possible sentences here, or punishments; death, life without, and life with, in that -- after having come to that conclusion?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Yes, I think I could.

MR. LaPORTA: So you believe that in your mind there 23 are situations where somebody could be convicted of having 24 committed two homicides intentionally and you would consider equally life with the possibility of parole?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Yes, sir. 1 MR. LaPORTA: Okay. You also stated in your questionnaire that, Question 99, Section B., a defendant --3 and I don't mean to embarrass you or anyone else in this situation, but there are just -- these are questions that we need to inquire into. A defendant in a criminal trial should be required to prove his or her innocence. PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Yeah, you know, I --MR. LaPORTA: Now you say you strongly agreed with 9 that. 10 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: I think when I was 11 reading that I misunderstood the question because everyone 12 really is innocent until proven guilty. And I was -- my mind 13 was wandering, I think. MR. LaPORTA: Okay. You understand that that's the 15 State's burden here? 16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Yes. 17 MR. LaPORTA: That the defense has absolutely no 18 19 burden? PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Yes, sir. 20 MR. LaPORTA: All right, and you will not hold it 21 against Mr. Thomas if he does not take the witness stand? You 22 understand that's his right? 23 PROSPECTIVE JUROR HANNIGAN: Yes. 24 MR. LaPORTA: I have no further questions, Your

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   Honor. Pass for cause.
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             THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. LaPorta.
             Mr. Liske.
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              PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Mm-hmm. Liske.
              THE COURT: How long you been in Las Vegas?
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              PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Six years.
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              THE COURT: Where did you come from?
              PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: I grew up in Reno.
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              THE COURT: All right, what did you do in Reno
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   before you left as far as employment?
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              PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: I worked in beer
12 wholesale, Moore Distributing.
              THE COURT: All right. What do you do here now?
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              PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: I work in beer and liquor
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   wholesale.
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              THE COURT: What is it?
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              PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Beer and liquor wholesale.
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              THE COURT: Okay. Are you married?
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              PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Uh-huh.
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              THE COURT: Does your wife work?
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              PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: No, she does not.
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22
              THE COURT: Children?
              PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Uh-huh, ages one and
23
24
   three.
25
              THE COURT: Have you ever been in the military?
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PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: No. THE COURT: Are you acquainted with anybody in law 2 3 enforcement? PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Uh-huh, just friends. 4 THE COURT: Here in town? 5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Mm-hmm. 6 THE COURT: Did you say yes or no, sir? You can't 7 say -- remember I said you can't mm-hmm, uh-huh, ah-ah, hey-8 hey, you know, you got to say yes or no. All right? 9 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Yes. 10 THE COURT: All right. The fact that you're 11 acquainted with some people in law enforcement, that's not 12 going to affect your deliberation in this case, is that 13 correct? 14 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: No. 15 THE COURT: And you know you're not to give greater 16 weight or lesser weight to a police officer's testimony simply 17 because they're a police officers. Do you understand that? 18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Yes, I do. 19 THE COURT: Okay. Have you ever been a victim of a 20 21 crime? PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Yes. 22 THE COURT: What type of crime? 23 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Car burglary, breaking in 24 to stereos. 25

THE COURT: How long ago was that? 1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Eight, nine years ago. 2 3 THE COURT: In Reno? PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: No, in California. THE COURT: In California. All right, did they ever 5 6 catch the individuals? 7 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: No. THE COURT: You never had to testify in court or 8 anything? 9 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: No. 10 THE COURT: And that's not going to affect your 11 deliberation, is it? 12 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: No. THE COURT: Okay. Have you or anyone closely 14 associated with you ever been arrested for a crime? 15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: No. 16 17 THE COURT: You ever serve on a jury before? PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Uh-uh, no. 18 THE COURT: Will you be able to follow my 19 20 instructions? PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Yes. 21 22 THE COURT: All right. The -- as I indicated, and I'll say that a few times throughout, not to everybody, but you know the information Mr. Marlo Thomas is brought here on 25 -- it's a charging document, it's called an information. You I-40

understand that? 1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Yes. 2 THE COURT: And the information is a mere accusation 3 and not evidence. Do you understand that? 4 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Yes. 5 THE COURT: A defendant in any criminal case in the 6 whole United States, any defendant is presumed to be innocent 7 until proven guilty. You understand that? 8 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Yes. 9 THE COURT: And the State has the burden of proving 10 the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. Do you 11 understand that? 12 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Yes. 13 THE COURT: Did you ever serve on a jury before? 14 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: No. 15 THE COURT: All right. In this case, it could 16 possibly, because this is a -- the State has seen fit to a 17 notice of intent to file a death penalty, if you are selected 18 as a juror the case might be divided into two phases. You understand that? 20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Yes. 21 THE COURT: Phase one, first the jury will determine 22 if the defendant is guilty and punishment will not be considered that time. You understand that? PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Yes. 25

THE COURT: Second, if the -- if the jury finds the defendant guilty of first degree murder, then the law of this State requires that the jury set the punishment. Do you understand that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Yes.

THE COURT: At the time the Court will set a penalty

THE COURT: At the time the Court will set a penalty phase, only if the jury finds the defendant guilty of first degree murder. You understand that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Yes.

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 THE COURT: If the jury finds a lesser charge or if the jury finds not guilty, we don't go into the penalty phase. You understand that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Yes.

THE COURT: At the penalty phase there's three possible forms of punishment that the jury may consider. The three possible punishments are the imposition of the death penalty, life in prison without the possibility of parole and life in prison with the possibility of parole. You understand that?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Yes.

THE COURT: And in your present state of mind, can you vote -- could you, in other words, keep an open mind and could you consider each option? Each of those three options?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: I think so.

THE COURT: Okay. Is there any reason you couldn't

I-42

be a completely fair and impartial juror in this case? PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: No. THE COURT: Thank you very much, sir. 3 Questions or pass for cause? MR. ROGER: Pass for cause, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Thank you. Questions or pass for cause, 6 Ms. McMahon? MS. McMAHON: Thank you, Your Honor. I have a few 8 questions. 9 Good morning. 10 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Morning. 11 MS. McMAHON: I've reviewed your questionnaire and 12 apparently because of the nature of your management position your employees make deliveries there. PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: That's correct. 15 MS. McMAHON: So you obviously heard about an event 16 and the consequences. Is that correct? 17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: That's correct. 18 MS. McMAHON: What -- I'm specifically going to ask 19 you about that. The question asked, whether because of the 20 information or exposure you had formed an opinion and the 21 options available to you were either a yes or a no, and you 22 wrote in not sure. Having sat here this morning and listened 23 to the Judge, do you feel that you can make a determination as to guilt or innocence based on the testimony and evidence

I-43

that's presented to you here in Court, or in fact are you going to be influenced by the statements or opinions or expressions of the employees you supervise? 3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: I'm still not sure. I mean I think I could say I wouldn't be influenced, but I do 5 6 know some of the people that work there. I do have employees 7 that have gone in there, and we set the grand opening party when the account opened. It's not a big customer, but we did 8 9 get to know a few people there. I don't know any of the people in the individual case, but I know other employees 10 11 there. MS. McMAHON: Let me phrase it to you this way then. 12 13 If you were sitting where my client Marlo Thomas is sitting 14 today, would you want someone with your exposure and the things that you've heard or discussed, sitting in judgment on 15 you? Do you feel that it would be fair? 16 17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: No. MS. McMAHON: Your Honor, on that basis I'd request 18 the Court recuse the juror for cause. 19 20 THE COURT: Mr. Roger? 21 MR. ROGER: May I ask a few questions? 22 THE COURT: Yes. 23 MR. ROGER: Good morning. 24 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Morning.

MR. ROGER: You understand that jury duty is a very

I-44

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important obligation? 1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Mm-hmm, yes, I do. 2 MR. ROGER: Do you feel that you're up to that 3 obligation? 4 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Yes. 5 MR. ROGER: You understand that the Court will 6 instruct you on what the law is? 7 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Yes, sir. В MR. ROGER: Are you willing to follow the Court's 9 instructions? 10 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Yes. 11 MR. ROGER: Now, each of us bring into this 12 courtroom our own everyday experience, and perhaps we know the 13 Lone Star Restaurant, maybe we've eaten there before, but your 14 calling is a higher one. You have to listen to the witnesses 15 and determine their credibility. Are you willing to do that? PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: I think so. 17 MR. ROGER: Are you willing to set aside any of the 18 personal experiences that you may have and judge this case, based upon the evidence that you hear in court and the instructions that the Court gives you? 21 PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: I'm still not sure. 22 MR. ROGER: If the Court were to tell you that that 23 is in fact your obligation and you are to take an oath, are 24 you willing to abide by that oath? 25

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Yeah, I would try my best. MR. ROGER: Okay. You did not know either one of the victims?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: No, I don't think I knew them.

MR. ROGER: Do you have any personal contact with people at the Lone Star?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Only when I'm working with my sales staff. If I'm working with my sales staff we deal with the bar manager or the general manager.

MR. ROGER: How often do you personally have 12 experience, not your sales staff, but you personally.

PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Personally, myself, 14 probably four or five times a year.

MR. ROGER: Now the fact that you may go there four 16 or five times a year, could you set that aside, and listen to the evidence and abide by your oath as a juror?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: I'm still not sure.

MR. ROGER: Why aren't you sure?

PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: I'm just not sure because 21 I know some of the people that were there and worked there. I 22 don't know, just because we opened that account. We had a lot 23 of talk in the office when this thing happened. I heard a lot of stuff, so for me to totally put it out of mind that would 25 be very difficult.

I-46

MR. ROGER: But we're not telling you to put it out of your mind, we're telling you to set it -- set it aside. PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: Right. I understand that. 3 MR. ROGER: You're saying that you're not sure that you can do that? PROSPECTIVE JUROR LISKE: No, I'm not. 7 MR. ROGER: No further questions, Judge. MS. McMAHON: Your Honor, I renew my motion then to 8 recuse Mr. Liske for cause. 9 THE COURT: All right, report back to Room 1013, 10 sir. The clerk can call another prospective juror. 11 THE CLERK: Frederick Schneiter. 12 THE COURT: Take that same seat Mr. Schneiter. 13 How long you been in Las Vegas, sir? 14 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: About five years. 15 THE COURT: Where did you come from? 16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNBITER: From California. 17 THE COURT: Well, what did you do in California as 18 far as work? 19 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: I worked for a 20 21 computer micrographics company. THE COURT: Now what do you do here now? 22 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: I'm an electrician for 23 24 a company called Mass Technology. THE COURT: All right. Are you married? 25 I-47

PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: Yes, I am. 1 2 THE COURT: Does your wife work? 3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: Yes. THE COURT: Where does she work? 4 5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: She works at Wells 6 Fargo Bank. 7 THE COURT: Children? 8 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: Yes, I have seven 9 daughters. 10 THE COURT: God bless. PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: Yeah, thank you. 11 THE COURT: Happy father's day. 12 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: Thank you. 13 THE COURT: Any of them that are old enough to work 14 15 or --PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: Yes, my oldest one is 16 twenty-five, and she works at Valley Hospital. The next one 17 18 down is twenty-four, a student. The next one down is -- let's see what is it -- she's twenty-one, she's a student and a retail clerk. The next one down, retail clerk and student. Next one down a student in high school, next one down a 22 student in high school, next one down a student --THE COURT: That's good enough. Seven daughters? 23 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: Yes. 24 25 THE COURT: No man children? I-48

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: Nope. Just me. I've got two grand kids --THE COURT: Keep trying. 3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: -- ones a male. 4 THE COURT: My father had four daughters and then he had four sons right after that, so keep -- I don't to keep trying, but it happens, you know. PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: No, no. 8 THE COURT: All right. Have you ever been in the 9 military? 10 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: No. 11 THE COURT: Are you acquainted with anybody in law 12 enforcement? 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: Yes. 14 THE COURT: Who is that? 15 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: My cousin works for 16 the D.E.A., prosecuting side here in Las Vegas. 17 THE COURT: Is that federal? 18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: Yes. 19 THE COURT: All right. What's his name? 20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: Tom Green. 21 THE COURT: Oh, is he a lawyer? 22 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: Yes. 23 THE COURT: All right. The fact that Tom Green is 24 25 your cousin, it's not going to affect your deliberations in I-49

this case is it? 1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: No. THE COURT: You're not to give greater weight or 3 4 lesser weight and I know, he's probably a police officer, 5 peace officer, I guess, but anybody in law enforcement, you're not to give greater weight to a police officer's testimony or lesser weight, just so the same fact that just because they're a police officer. You understand that? 9 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: Mm-hmm. THE COURT: All right. Have you ever been the 10 victim of a crime? 11 12 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: Yes. THE COURT: What was that? 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: Household burglary and 14 15 auto theft. THE COURT: When did that occur, the household 16 17 burglary? 18 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: Both of them were back in about '86 --19 20 THE COURT: They ever catch anybody? 21 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: -- and the car was in '90. No. 22 THE COURT: Never had to appear in court? 23 24 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: No. THE COURT: That's going to affect your 25 I-50

deliberations in this case? 1 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: No. 2 3 THE COURT: All right. Have you or anyone closely associated with you ever been arrested for a crime? 4 5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: My brother for a DUI. THE COURT: Here in town? 6 7 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: No, in Oregon. THE COURT: A misdemeanor? PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: I think so. 9 THE COURT: What are the results of it? 10 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: Probation plus rehab. 11 THE COURT: All right. And that's not going to 12 affect your deliberation, is it? 13 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: No. 14 THE COURT: You don't hold that against the State of 15 Nevada because they prosecuted him? 16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: No. 17 THE COURT: All right. Have you ever served on a 18 19 jury before? PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: Yes, I have. 20 THE COURT: How many times? PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: Once in California. 22 It was a civil case. THE COURT: All right, it was a civil case, you were 24 picked as a juror? 25 I-51

PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: Yes. 2 THE COURT: Were you picked as foreman? 3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: Yes. THE COURT: Without telling me what the verdict was, did your jury reach a verdict? 5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: Yes. 6 7 THE COURT: All right. So you know a little about -- I'm going to instruct you as to what the law is on this В 9 particular case at the conclusion? PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: Yes. 10 11 THE COURT: You're going to follow my instructions? 12 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: Yes. THE COURT: And again the two phase thing, if it 13 goes into two phases, the first phase you're to determine 14 whether or not the defendant is guilty. You understand that? 15 16 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: Yes. 17 THE COURT: If you determine, and only if you find 18 him guilty of first degree murder, then the second phase kicks 19 in, which is the penalty phase. You understand that? 20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR SCHNEITER: Yes. THE COURT: And at that time the jury hears further 21 22 evidence and instructions and you're to choose the punishment 23 on this case, life with the possibility of parole, life 24 without the possibility of parole, or imposition of the death 25 penalty. Do you understand that? I-52

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

* * * * * * * * *

MARLO THOMAS,

No. 77345

Appellant,

v.

District Court Case No. 96C136862-1

Electronically Filed Jun 14 2019 03:05 p.m.

Elizabeth A. Brown

Clerk of Supreme Court

WILLIAM GITTERE, et al.,

(Death Penalty Case)

Respondents.

APPELLANT'S APPENDIX

Volume 21 of 35

Appeal from Order Dismissing Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County The Honorable Stefany Miley, District Judge

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INDEX

VOLUME		DOCUMENT	PAGE			
35	Case	e Appeal Statement, <i>Thomas v. Gittere</i> , Dist	rict Court,			
	Clar	k County, Nevada Case No. 96C136862-1				
	(Octo	ober 30, 2018)	8617-8619			
35	Decision and Order, <i>State v. Thomas</i> , District Court, Clark County, Nevada Case No. C136862					
		tember 27, 2018)	8590-8599			
34	Thor	Exhibits in Support of Motion for Evidentiary Hearing (List), <i>Thomas v. Filson</i> , District Court, Clark County, Nevada Case No. 96C136862-1 (June 8, 2018)				
	EYH	IIBTS				
34	1.	Order for Evidentiary Hearing, <i>McConnell Nevada,</i> Second Judicial District Court Ca CR02P1938 (August 30, 2013)	se No.			
34	2.	Order of Reversal and Remand, <i>Gutierrez Nevada</i> , Nevada Supreme Court Case No. (September 19, 2012)	53506,			
34	3.	Order, Vanisi v. McDaniel, et al., Second J District Court Case No. CR98P0516 (March 21, 2012)				
34	4.	Order Setting Evidentiary Hearing, <i>Rhyne McDaniel</i> , <i>et al.</i> , Fourth Judicial District O. No. CV-HC-08-673 (August 27, 2009)	Court Case			
34-35	5.	Reporter's Transcript of Argument/Decisio Nevada v. Greene, Eighth Judicial District No. C124806 (June 5, 2009)	Court Case			

<u>VOLUME</u>		DOCUMENT	<u>PAGE</u>
35	6.	Recorder's Transcript of Hearing re: Defended Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, <i>State of Floyd</i> , Eighth Judicial District Court Case C159897 (December 13, 2007)	of Nevada v. No.
35	7.	Order, Casillas-Gutierrez v. LeGrand, et a. Judicial District Court Case No. CR08-098 (August 26, 2014)	5
35	8.	Transcript of Hearing Defendant's Pro Se I Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction), S Response and Countermotion to Dismiss D Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-C State of Nevada v. Reberger, Eighth Judici Court Case No. C098213	Petition for State's efendant's onviction), al District
35	9.	Minutes, State of Nevada v. Homick, Eight District Court Case No. 86-C-074385-C (Ju	ne 5, 2009)
32	to Co Clar	bits in Support of Motion and Notice of Motonduct Discovery (List), <i>Thomas v. Filson</i> , Dk County, Nevada Case No. 96C136862-1 e 8, 2018)	istrict Court,
32	EXH A.	IBTS Proposed Subpoena Duces Tecum to the Cl District Attorney	•
32	В.	Proposed Subpoena Duces Tecum to the La Metropolitan Police Department, Homicide	
32	С.	Proposed Subpoena Duces Tecum to the La Metropolitan Police Department, Criminal Bureau	istics

VOLUME		<u>DOCUMENT</u>	PAGE
32	D.	Proposed Subpoena Duces Tecum to the Las Metropolitan Police Department, Patrol	
32-33	E.	Proposed Subpoena Duces Tecum to the Las Metropolitan Police Department, Technical Division.	Services
33	F.	Proposed Subpoena Duces Tecum to the Las Metropolitan Police Department, Confidenti Informant	al
33	G.	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Services Division, Proposed Subpoena Duces	s Tecum to
33	H.	Proposed Subpoena Duces Tecum to the Cla Detention Center-Business Accounts	rk County
33	I.	Proposed Subpoena Duces Tecum to the Cla Detention Center-Classification	
33	J.	Deposition of Former Clark County District Gary Guymon, <i>Witter v. E.K. McDaniel</i> , Uni District Court Case No. CV-S-01-1034 (February 11, 2005)	ited States
33	K.	Proposed Subpoena Duces Tecum to the Fed Bureau of Investigation, Record Information/Dissemination Section	
33	L.	Proposed Subpoena Duces Tecum to the New Department of Corrections regarding Bobby (deceased)	L. Lewis
33	M.	Proposed Subpoena Duces Tecum to the Las Metropolitan Police Department, Criminal F	History

VOLUME	<u>!</u>	<u>DOCUMENT</u>	PAGE
33	N.	Proposed Subpoena Duces Tecum to the C Coroner-Medical Examiner	
33	О.	Proposed Subpoena Duces Tecum to Jury Commissioner, Eighth Judicial District Co	
33	P.	Proposed Subpoena Duces Tecum to the North of Continuing Legal Education	
33	Q.	Declaration of Katrina Davidson (June 7,	
33	R.	Proposed Subpoena Duces Tecum to the C Comptroller	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
33	S.	Order Regarding Remaining Discovery Iss <i>McDaniel</i> , U.S.D.C., Case No. CV-N-00-01 HDM(RAM) (September 24, 2002)	sues, <i>Doyle v.</i> .01-
33	Т.	Homick v. McDaniel, U.S. District Court (N-99-0299, Order regarding Remaining Dissues (September 1, 2004)	iscovery
33-34	U.	State v. Jimenez, Case No. C77955, Eight District Court, Recorder's Transcript re: E Hearing (excerpt) (April 19, 1993)	Evidentiary
34	V.	State v. Bailey, Case No. C129217, Eighth District Court, Reporter's Transcript of Pr (July 30, 1996)	\mathbf{r}
34	W.	State v. Rippo, Case No. C106784, Eighth District Court, Reporter's Transcript of Pr (February 8, 1996)	roceedings
34	X.	Order Regarding Discovery, <i>Paine v. McL</i> CV-S-00-1082-KJD(PAL) (September 27, 2002)	

VOLUME		DOCUMENT	<u>PAGE</u>
34	Υ.	Order Regarding Discovery, <i>Riley v. McD</i> . N-01-0096-DWH(VPC) (September 30, 2002)	
		(September 50, 2002)	0301-0319
34	Z.	Order Regarding Discovery, <i>McNelton v. L.</i> No. CV-S-00-284-LRH(LRL)	McDaniel,
		(September 30, 2002)	8376-8398
34	AA.	Washoe County, excerpt of discovery prov Williams v. McDaniel, Case No. CV-S-98-	56PMP (LRL)
34		1. Declaration of Becky L. Hansen dated 2002)	_
34		2. Jury selection, discovery obtained from the Washoe County District Attorney i Federal Subpoena Duces Tecum on Ap in <i>Williams v. McDaniel</i> , Case No. CV- 56PMP(LRL), Bates No. 1619	n the Office of n response to ril 23, 1999 ·S-98-
34		3. Letter from Garry H. Hatlestad, Chief Deputy, Office of the Washoe County I Attorney to Assistant Federal Public I Rebecca Blaskey, dated May 13, 1999.	District Defender
4	Hab Cour	abits In Support of Petition for Writ of eas Corpus (list) <i>Thomas v. Filson</i> , District onty, Nevada Case No. C96C136862-1, ober 20, 2017)	
	EXH	IIBIT	
4	1.	Judgment of Conviction, <i>State v. Thoma</i> C136862, District Court, Clark County (August 27, 1997)	
4	2.	Amended Judgment of Conviction, State Case No. C136862, District Court, Clark (September 16, 1997)	County

<u>VOLUME</u>		DOCUMENT	PAGE
4	3.	Opening Brief, <i>Thomas v. State</i> , Case No. the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada (February 4, 1998)	ı
4	4.	Appellant's Reply Brief, <i>Thomas v. State</i> , 31019, In the Supreme Court of the State (October 7, 1998)	of Nevada
4-5	5.	Opinion, <i>Thomas v. State</i> , Case No. 31019 Supreme Court of the State of Nevada (November 25, 1998	
5	6.	Appellant Marlo Thomas' Petition for Reh Thomas v. State, Case No. 31019, In the S Court of the State of Nevada (December 11, 1998)	Supreme
5	7.	Order Denying Rehearing, <i>Thomas v. Sta</i> 31019, In the Supreme Court of the State (February 4, 1999)	of Nevada
5	8.	Petition for Writ of Certiorari, <i>Thomas v.</i> No. 98-9250, In the Supreme Court of the States (May 4, 1999)	United
5	9.	Opinion, <i>Thomas v. State</i> , Case No. 98-92 Supreme Court of the United States (October 4, 1999)	50, In the
5	10.	Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, <i>Thom</i> Case No. C136862, District Court, Clark (January 6, 2000)	nas v. State, County
5	11.	Supplemental Petition for Writ of Habeas (Post Conviction) and Points and Authori Support Thereof, <i>Thomas v. State</i> , Case N District Court, Clark County	ties in

<u>VOLUME</u>		DOCUMENT	PAGE
		(July 16, 2001)	1065-1142
5	12.	Findings of Fact Conclusions of Law and County (September 6, 2002)	urt, Clark
5	13.	Opening Brief, <i>Thomas v. State</i> , Case No. the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada (April 3, 2003)	
5-6	14.	Reply Brief, <i>Thomas v. State</i> , Case No. 40 Supreme Court of the State of Nevada (September 10, 2003)	
6	15.	Opinion, <i>Thomas v. State</i> , Case No. 40248 Supreme Court of the State of Nevada (February 10, 2004)	
6	16.	Judgment of Conviction, State v. Thomas, C136862, District Court, Clark County (November 28, 2005)	
6	17.	Appellant's Opening Brief, <i>Thomas v. State</i> 46509, In the Supreme Court in the State (June 1, 2006)	of Nevada
6	18.	Appellant's Reply Brief, <i>Thomas v. State</i> , 46509, In the Supreme Court of the State (October 24, 2006)	of Nevada
6	19.	Opinion, <i>Thomas v. State</i> , Case No. 46509 Supreme Court of the State of Nevada (December 28, 2006)	
6	20.	Petition for Rehearing and Motion to Recu Clerk Clark County District Attorney's Of Further Involvement in the Case, <i>Thomas</i>	fice from

VOLUME		<u>DOCUMENT</u>	PAGE
		Case No. 46509, In the Supreme Cou Nevada (March 27, 2007)	
6	21.	Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (and Motion for Appointment of Court Warden, Case No. C136862, District County (March 6, 2008)	nsel, <i>Thomas v.</i> Court, Clark
6	22.	Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (<i>Thomas v. Warden</i> , Case No. C13686 Court, Clark County (July 12, 2010)	62, District
6	23.	Supplemental Petition for Writ of Ha (Post-Conviction), <i>Thomas v. Warder</i> C136862, District Court, Clark Court (March 31, 2014)	n, Case No.
6-7	24.	Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law State v. Thomas, Case No. C136862 Clark County (May 30, 2014)	District Court,
7	25.	Appellant's Opening Brief, <i>State v. 7</i> 65916, In the Supreme Court of the S (November 4, 2014)	State of Nevada
7	26.	Order of Affirmation, <i>Thomas v. Sta</i> 65916, In the Supreme Court of the S (July 22, 2016)	State of Nevada
7	27.	Petition for Rehearing, <i>Thomas v. St</i> 65916, In the Supreme Court of the S (August 9, 2016)	State of Nevada
7	28.	Order Denying Rehearing, <i>Thomas</i> (65916, In the Supreme Court of the Suprember 22, 2016)	State of Nevada

<u>VOLUME</u>		DOCUMENT	<u>PAGE</u>
7	29.	Defendant's Motion to Strike State's Notice to Seek Death Penalty Because the Proceed Case is Unconstitutional, <i>State v. Chappe</i> C131341, District Court, Clark County (July 23, 1996)	lure in this ell, Case No.
7	30.	Verdict Forms, <i>State v. Powell</i> , Case No. On District Court, Clark County (November 15, 2000)	
7	31.	Minutes, <i>State v. Strohmeyer</i> , Case No. C District Court, Clark County (September 8, 1998)	
7	32.	Verdict Forms, State v. Rodriguez, Case N District Court, Clark County (May 7, 1996)	ŕ
7	33.	Verdict Forms, <i>State v. Daniels</i> , Case No. District Court, Clark County (November 1, 1995)	
7	34.	Declaration of Andrew Williams (May 25, 2017)	1606-1610
7	35.	Declaration of Antionette Thomas (June 2, 2017)	1611-1613
7	36.	Declaration of Charles Nash (June 19, 2017)	1614-1617
7	37.	Declaration of Darrell Thomas (July 19, 2017)	1618-1625
7	38.	Declaration of David Hudson (May 24, 2017)	1626-1630
7	39.	Declaration of James A. Treanor	

VOLUME		DOCUMENT	<u>PAGE</u>
		(May 22, 2017)	1631-1633
7	40.	Declaration of Kareem Hunt (June 19, 2017)	1634-1636
7	41.	Declaration of Linda McGilbra (May 24, 2017)	1637-1639
7	42.	Declaration of Paul Hardwick, Sr. (May 24, 2017)	1640-1643
7	43.	Declaration of Peter LaPorta (July 2011)	1644-1651
7	44.	Declaration of Shirley Nash (May 24, 2017)	1652-1656
7	45.	Declaration of Ty'yivri Glover (June 18, 2017)	1657-1659
7	46.	Declaration of Virgie Robinson (May 25, 2017)	1660-1663
7	47.	Certification Hearing Report, <i>In the Matter Thomas, Marlo Demitrius,</i> District Court, Division Case No. J29999 (February 8, 1990)	Juvenile
7-8	48.	Marlo Thomas Various Juvenile Records	1687-1938
8	49.	Marlo Thomas Various School Records	1939-1990
8	50.	Operation School Bell, Dressing Children 8) in Clark County Schools	
8	51.	Photograph of Georgia Thomas and Sister	s

<u>VOLUME</u>		DOCUMENT	PAGE
			1999-2000
9	52.	Photograph of TJ and JT Thomas	2001-2002
9	53.	Draft Memo: Georgia Thomas Interview of James Green (January 21, 2010)	•
9	54.	Investigative Memorandum, Interview of Georgia Ann Thomas conducted by Tena S (October 5, 2011)	S. Francis
9	55.	Criminal File, <i>State v. Bobby Lewis</i> , Distr Clark County, Nevada Case No. C65500	
9-10	56.	Criminal File, <i>State v. Darrell Bernard Th</i> District Court, Clark County, Nevada Cas C147517	e No.
10	57.	Bobby Lewis Police Records	2391-2409
10	58.	Declaration of Annie Outland (June 27, 2017)	2410-2414
10	59.	Declaration of Bobby Gronauer (June 27, 2017)	2415-2417
10-12	60.	Larry Thomas Criminal File	2418-2859
12	61.	Georgia Ann Thomas School Records	2860-2862
12	62.	Declaration of Johnny Hudson (June 29, 2017)	2863-2868
12	63.	Declaration of Matthew Young (July 3, 2017)	2869-2876
12	64.	Photography of TJ Thomas (younger)	2877-2878

<u>VOLUME</u>		DOCUMENT	<u>PAGE</u>
12	65.	Marlo Thomas Excerpted Prison Records	2879-2916
12-13	66.	American Bar Association Guidelines for the Appointment and Performance of Defense a Death Penalty Cases (1989)	Counsel in
13	67.	American Bar Association Guidelines for to Appointed and Performance of Defense Co Death Penalty Cases (Revised Edition Feb 2003)	ounsel in oruary
13	68.	Supplementary Guidelines for the Mitigat Function of Defense Teams in Death Pena (June 15, 2008)	alty Cases
13	69.	Department of Health and Human Service Certificate of Death, Georgia Ann Thomas (December 22, 2015)	8
13-14	70.	State of Nevada Department of Health, W Rehabilitation, Certificate of Live Birth, N Demetrius Thomas (November 6, 1972)	Marlo
14	71.	Instructions to the Jury (Guilt Phase), Standard V. Marlo Thomas, District Court, County, Nevada Case No. C136862 (June 18, 1997)	Clark
14	72.	Instructions to the Jury (Penalty Phase), <i>Nevada v. Marlo Thomas,</i> District Court, County, Nevada Case No. C136862 (November 2, 2005)	Clark
14	73.	Correspondence to Gary Taylor and Danie dated June 13, 2008, enclosing redacted co	_

VOLUME		<u>DOCUMENT</u>	PAGE
14	74.	Confidential Execution Manual (Revise 2007)	3321-3340 ncluding
14	75.	The American Board and Anesthesiolog Anesthesiologists and Capital Punishm American Medical Association Policy E- Punishment	ent (4/2/10); 2.06 Capital
14-15	76.	Order, In the Matter of the Review of Is Concerning Representation of Indigent Criminal and Juvenile Delinquency Cas Supreme Court of the State of Nevada A (October 16, 2008)	Defendants in ses, In the ADKT No. 411
15	77.	"Justice by the people", Jury Improveme Commission, Report of the Supreme Co (October 2002)	urt of Nevada
15-16	78.	1977 Nevada Log., 59th Sess., Senate Ju Committee, Minutes of Meeting (October 2002)	-
16	79.	Darrell Thomas Clark County School D	
16	80.	Information, State of Nevada v. Angela District Court, Clark County, Nevada C C121962 (August 8, 1994)	Case No.
16	81.	Judgment of Conviction, State of Nevad Colleen Love, District Court, Clark Cou Case No. C121962X (March 25, 1998)	nty, Nevada
16	82.	U.S. Census Bureau, Profile of General Characteristics: 200	

VOLUME		DOCUMENT	<u>PAGE</u>
16	83.	2010 Census Interactive Population Search Clark County	
16	84.	Editorial: Jury Pools are Shallow, The Las (November 1, 2005)	
16	85.	The Jury's Still Out, The Las Vegas Sun, & Pordum (October 30, 2005)	
16	86.	Editorial: Question of Fairness Lingers, Tl Vegas Sun (November 8, 2005)	
16	87.	Declaration of Adele Basye (June 29, 2017)	3768-3772
	Seate	ed Jurors:	
16	88.	Jury Questionnaire (Janet Cunningham), Marlo Thomas, District Court, Clark Court Case No. C136862	nty, Nevada
16	89.	Jury Questionnaire (Janet Jones), <i>State v. Thomas</i> , District Court, Clark County, New No. C136862	vada Case
16	90.	Jury Questionnaire (Don McIntosh), State Thomas, District Court, Clark County, Ne No. C136862	vada Case
16	91.	Jury Questionnaire (Connie Kaczmarek), A Marlo Thomas, District Court, Clark Court Case No. C136862	nty, Nevada
16	92.	Jury Questionnaire (Rosa Belch), <i>State v. Thomas</i> , District Court, Clark County, New No. C136862	vada Case

VOLUME		<u>DOCUMENT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
16	93.	Jury Questionnaire (Philip Adona), S Thomas, District Court, Clark County No. C136862	y, Nevada Case
16	94.	Jury Questionnaire (Adele Basye), St Thomas, District Court, Clark County No. C136862	y, Nevada Case
16	95.	Jury Questionnaire (Jill McGrath), S Thomas, District Court, Clark County No. C136862	y, Nevada Case
16	96.	Jury Questionnaire (Ceasar Elpidio), <i>Thomas,</i> District Court, Clark County No. C136862	y, Nevada Case
16	97.	Jury Questionnaire (Loretta Gillis), S. Thomas, District Court, Clark County, No. C136862	y, Nevada Case
16	98.	Jury Questionnaire (Joseph Delia), S Thomas, District Court, Clark County No. C136862	y, Nevada Case
16	99.	Jury Questionnaire (Christina Shave <i>Marlo Thomas</i> , District Court, Clark Case No. C136862	County, Nevada
	Jury	Alternates:	
16	100.	Jury Questionnaire (Herbert Rice), S Thomas, District Court, Clark County No. C136862	y, Nevada Case
16	101.	Jury Questionnaire (Tamara Chiangi Thomas, District Court, Clark County No. C136862	y, Nevada Case

<u>VOLUME</u> <u>DOCUMENT</u> <u>PAGE</u>

Non-Seated Jurors:

16-20	102.	Jury Questionnaires of the remaining un-seated jurors, <i>State v. Marlo Thomas,</i> District Court, Clark County, Nevada Case No. C1368623916-4781
20	103.	Investigative Memorandum, Interview of Witness Rebecca Thomas conducted by Tena S. Francis (October 25, 2011)
20	104.	Itemized Statement of Earnings, Social Security Administration Earnings Record Information, Marlo Thomas
20	105.	Home Going Celebration for Bobby Lewis (January 23, 2012)
20	106.	Division of Child & Family Services, Caliente Youth Center Program Information4798-4801
20	107.	Declaration of Jerome Dyer (July 14, 2011)4802-4804
20	108.	Investigation of Nevada Youth Training Center, Department of Justice, Signed by Ralph F. Boyd, Jr., Assistant Attorney General (Conducted February 11- 13, 2002)
20	109.	Photograph of Darrell and Georgia Thomas4812-4813
20	110.	Photograph of Georgia Thomas' Casket
20	111.	Photograph of Larry Thomas4816-4817
20	112.	Photograph of Marlo Thomas as an adolescent

VOLUME		DOCUMENT	<u>PAGE</u>
20	113.	Photograph of Marlo Thomas as a child	4820-4821
20	114.	Matthew G. Young Criminal File	4826-4962
20	115.	Sentencing Agreement, State v. Evans, Di Court, Clark County, Nevada Case No. C1 (February 4, 2004)	16071
20	116.	Photograph of Georgia Thomas	4969-4970
20	117.	Photograph of TJ Thomas	4971-4972
20	118.	Photograph of Darrell Thomas	4973-4974
20	119.	The Greater Philadelphia Church of God is Annual Report, Darrell Thomas, Domestic Corporation, File No. E0389782012-8 (July 24, 2012)	Non-Profit
20	120.	Special Verdict, <i>State v. Ducksworth, Jr.,</i> Court, Clark County, Nevada Case No. C1 (October 28, 1993)	08501
20	121.	Correspondence from David Schieck to Da Albregts with Mitigating Factors Prelimin Checklist (June 2, 2005)	ary
20-21	122.	Getting it Right: Life History Investigation Foundation for a Reliable Mental Health A authored by Richard G. Dudley, Jr., Pame Leonard (June 15, 2008)	Assessment, la Blume
21	123.	Criminal Complaint, <i>State v. Thomas</i> , Just Las Vegas Township, Clark County, Nevac 96F07190A-B (April 22, 1996)	da Case No.

VOLUME		<u>DOCUMENT</u>	PAGE
21	124.	Appearances-Hearing, State v. Thoracourt, Las Vegas Township, Clark Case No. 96F07190A	County, Nevada
21	125.	Reporter's Transcript of Preliminar, v. Thomas, Justice Court, Las Vega County Nevada Case No. 96F07190 (June 27, 1996)	s Township, Clark A
21	126.	Information, State v. Thomas, Distr County, Nevada Case No. C136862 (July 2, 1996)	,
21	127.	Notice of Intent to Seek Death Pena Thomas, District Court, Clark Court No. C136862 (July 3, 1996)	nty, Nevada Case
21	128.	Reporter's Transcript of Proceeding <i>Thomas</i> , District Court, Clark Court, No. C136862 (July 10, 1996)	ity, Nevada Case
21-22	129.	Jury Trial-Day 1, Volume I, <i>State v</i> Court, Clark County, Nevada Case (June 16, 1997)	No. C136862
22	130.	Jury Trial-Day 1, Volume II, State of District Court, Clark County, Nevac C136862 (June 16, 1997)	da Case No.
22-23	131.	Jury Trial-Day 3, Volume IV, <i>State</i> District Court, Clark County, Nevac C136862 (June 18, 1997)	da Case No.
23-24	132.	Jury Trial-Penalty Phase Day 1, Sta District Court, Clark County, Neva C136862 (June 23, 1997)	da Case No.

VOLUME		<u>DOCUMENT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
24	133.	Jury Trial-Penalty Phase Day 2, <i>State v.</i> District Court, Clark County, Nevada Ca C136862 (June 25, 1997)	se No.
24	134.	Verdicts (Guilt), <i>State v. Thomas</i> , Distric Clark County, Nevada Case No. C136862 (June 18, 1997)	2
24	135.	Verdicts (Penalty), <i>State v. Thomas</i> , Dist Clark County, Nevada Case No. C136862 (June 25, 1997)	2
24	136.	Special Verdicts (Penalty), <i>State v. Thom</i> Court, Clark County, Nevada Case No. C (June 25, 1997)	136862
24	137.	Remittitur, <i>Thomas v. State</i> , In the Suprethe State of Nevada Case No. 31019 (November 4, 1999)	
24	138.	Remittitur, <i>Thomas v. State</i> , In the Suprethe State of Nevada Case No. 40248 (March 11, 2004)	
24-25	139.	Reporter's Transcript of Penalty Hearing <i>Thomas</i> , District Court, Clark County, No. C136862 (November 1, 2005)	evada Case
25-26	140.	Reporter's Transcript of Penalty Hearing <i>Thomas</i> , District Court, Clark County, No. C136862 (November 2, 2005)	evada Case
26	141.	Special Verdict, <i>State v. Thomas</i> , District Clark County, Nevada Case No. C136862 (November 2, 2005)	}

<u>VOLUME</u>		DOCUMENT	<u>PAGE</u>
26	142.	Order Denying Motion, <i>Thomas v. State</i> , Supreme Court of the State of Nevada, Ca 46509 (June 29, 2007)	ise No.
26	143.	Correspondence Regarding Order Denying for Writ of Certiorari, <i>Thomas v. Nevada</i> , Court of the United States Case No. 06-10 (January 14, 2008)	Supreme 0347
26	144.	Remittitur, <i>Thomas v. State</i> , In the Supre State of Nevada, Case No. 65916 (October 27, 2016)	
26	145.	National Sex Offender Registry for Larry Thomas (June 6, 2017)	
26	146.	W-4 Employee's Withholding Allowance C Marlo Thomas (February 1996)	
26	147.	Nevada Department of Public Safety, Nev Offender Registry for Bobby Lewis	
26	148.	Correspondence from Thomas F. Kinsora, Peter La Porta (June 30, 1997)	
26	149.	Correspondence from Lee Elizabeth McMa Marlo Thomas (May 15, 1997)	
26	150.	Correspondence from Lee Elizabeth McMa Marlo Thomas (May 27, 1997)	
26	151.	Statements related to Precilian Beltran	6292-6308
26	152.	Declaration of Julia Ann Williams (July 28, 2017)	6309-6312
26	153.	Declaration of Tony Thomas, Jr.	

VOLUME		DOCUMENT	PAGE
		(July 25, 2017)	6313-6320
26	154.	Declaration of Rebecca Thomas (July 21, 2017)	6321-6323
26	155.	Declaration of Paul Hardwick, Jr. (July 17, 2017)	6324-6327
26	156.	Photograph Paul Hardwick, Jr	6328-6329
26	157.	Declaration of Walter Mackie (July 13, 2017)	6330-6334
26	158.	Declaration of Katrina Davidson (July 18, 2017)	6335-6336
26	159.	State's Trial Exhibit 86, Certification Order Matter of Marlo Demetrius Thomas, Distributed Division, Clark County Nevada County 129999 (September 17, 1990)	ict Court, ase No.
26	160.	State's Trial Exhibit 85, Juvenile Petitions Matter of Marlo Demetrius Thomas, Distri Juvenile Division, Clark County, Nevada (J29999	ict Court, Case No.
26	161.	State's Trial Exhibit 87, Pre-Sentence Rep Demetrius Thomas, Department of Parole Probation (November 20, 1990)	and
26	162.	State's Trial Exhibit 102, Pre-Sentence Re Demetrius Thomas, Department of Motor and Public Safety, Division of Parole and E (May 20, 1996)	Vehicles Probation
26	163.	State's Exhibit 108, Incident Report, North Police Department Event No. 84-5789 (July 6, 1984)	_

VOLUME		<u>DOCUMENT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
26	164.	Declaration of Daniel J. Albregts (July 18, 2017)	6411-6414
26	165.	Declaration of Janet Diane Cunningham (July 18, 2017)	6415-6418
26	166.	Declaration of Philip Adona (July 18, 2017)	6419-6421
26	167.	Declaration of Maribel Yanez (July 19, 2017)	6422-6426
26	168.	Certificate of Death, Elizabeth McMahon (August 12, 2008)	6427-6428
26	169.	Certificate of Death, Peter R La Porta (July 5, 2014)	6429-6430
26	170.	"Temporary Judge Faces State Sanctions", Sun (March 15, 2004)	
26	171.	"State Defender's Office in Turmoil as LaP Ousted", by Bill Gang, Las Vegas Sun (October 2, 1996)	
26	172.	Criminal Court Minutes, State v. Thomas, 96-C-136862-C	
26	173.	Research re: Alcohol Effects on a Fetus	6475-6486
26	174.	Declaration of Cassondrus Ragsdale (July 21, 2017)	6487-6490
26-27	175.	Jury Composition Preliminary Sturdy, Eig Judicial District Court, Clark County, Nev Prepared by John S. DeWitt, Ph.D. (August 1992)	ada,

<u>VOLUME</u>		DOCUMENT	<u>PAGE</u>
27	176.	Correspondence from Jordan Savage to Thomas (September 23, 1996)	
27	177.	Opposition to Renewed Motion for Leav Discovery, <i>Sherman v. Baker</i> , In the U District Court for the District of Nevad 2:02-cv-1349-LRH-LRL (January 26, 2)	nited States a, Case No.
27	178.	Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings re Call, <i>State v. Williams</i> , District Court, Nevada Case No. C124422 (May 8, 201	Clark County,
27	179.	Handwritten Notes, Gregory Leonard (October 12, 1995)	
27	180.	Neuropsychological Assessment of Mar Thomas F. Kinsora, Ph.D. (June 9, 199	
27	181.	Declaration of Amy B. Nguyen (July 23, 2017)	6596-6633
27	182.	Declaration of David Schieck, Gregory Case (July 16, 2007)	
27	183.	Declaration of Richard G. Dudley, Jr., 2017) (CV attached as Exhibit A)	
27	184.	Declaration of Nancy Lemcke, Patrick (July 8, 2011)	
27	185.	Declaration of Nancy Lemcke, Donald (October 26, 2005)	
27-28	186.	Deconstructing Antisocial Personality Psychopathy: A Guidelines-Based Appr Prejudicial Psychiatric Labels, by Kath and Sean D. O'Brien	roach to lleen Wayland

VOLUME		DOCUMENT	PAGE
28	187.	Declaration of Don McIntosh (July 22, 2017)	6779-6785
28	188.	Interoffice Memorandum from Jerry to Petre: Emma Nash (June 2, 1997)	
28	189.	Interoffice Memorandum from Jerry to Perre: Charles Nash (June 5, 1997)	
28	190.	Interoffice Memorandum from Jerry to Perre: Mary Resendez (June 13, 1997)	
28	191.	Interoffice Memorandum from Jerry to Perre: Linda Overby (June 14, 1997)	
28	192.	Interoffice Memorandum from Jerry to Perre: Thomas Jackson (July 8, 1997)	
28	193.	Motion to Dismiss Counsel and/or Appoint Counsel (Pro-Se), <i>State v. Thomas</i> , Distric Clark County, Nevada Case No. C136862 (September 4, 1996)	t Court,
28	194.	Correspondence from David M. Schieck to Thomas (April 12, 2004)	
28	195.	Declaration of Connie Kaxmarek (July 22, 2017)	6812-6817
28	196.	Declaration of Roy Shupe (June 21, 2017)	6818-6821
28	197.	"Judge out of order, ethics claims say", by Skolnik, Las Vegas Sun (April 27, 2007)	

VOLUME		DOCUMENT	PAGE
28	198.	"Mabey takes heat for attending his paties of inauguration", by John L. Smith, Las V Review Journal (January 5, 2007)	egas
28	199.	Declaration of Everlyn Brown Grace (July 25, 2017)	6890-6835
28	200.	Declaration of Ceasar Elpidio (July 26, 2017)	6836-6838
28	201.	Criminal File, <i>State v. John Thomas, Jr.,</i> Eighth Judicial District Court of the State in and for the County of Clark, Case No. Co.	e of Nevada C61187
28	202.	Bobby Lewis Police Photo	6881-6882
28	203.	Photograph of Bobby Lewis	6883-6884
28	204.	Photograph of Georgia Thomas	6885-6886
28	205.	Declaration of Thomas F. Kinsora, Ph.D. (2014)(CV attached as Exhibit A)	•
28	206.	Neuropsychological Evaluation of Marlo T Joan W. Mayfield, PhD. (July 27, 2017)(C as Exhibit A)	V attached
28	207.	"Mayor shakes up housing board", Las Ve (June 17, 2003)	_
28	208.	Declaration of Roseann Pecora (June, 2017)	6947-6950
28	209.	Declaration of Annie Stringer (July 28, 2017)	6951-6956
28	210.	Declaration of David M. Schieck	

VOLUME		DOCUMENT	<u>PAGE</u>
		(July 28, 2017)	6957-6958
28	211.	Correspondence from David M. Schieck to Thomas Kinsora (April 5, 2004)	
28	212.	Order Approving Issuance of Public Remarkable Discipline of Peter LaPorta, In the Supremble State of Nevada, Case No. 29452 (August 29, 1997)	me Court of
28	213.	Notice of Evidence in Support of Aggravate Circumstances, <i>State v. Thomas</i> , District Clark County, Nevada Case No. C136862 (September 23, 2005)	Court,
28	214.	Ancestry.com results	6969-6975
28	215.	Correspondence from Steven S. Owens to I Fiedler (November 3, 2016)	
28	216.	Correspondence from Heidi Parry Stern to Davidson (December 29, 2016)	
28	217.	Correspondence from Charlotte Bible to K Davidson (November 10, 2016)	
28	218.	Declaration of Katrina Davidson (July 31, 2017)	6992-6994
28	219.	Jury, <i>State v. Thomas,</i> District Court, Clar Nevada Case No. C136862 (October 31, 2005)	
28	220.	Declaration of Tammy R. Smith (October 20, 2016)	6997-7000
29	221.	Marlo Thomas Residential Chronology	7001-7003

<u>VOLUME</u>		DOCUMENT	<u>PAGE</u>
29	222.	Agreement to Testify, <i>State v. Hall, &</i> Las Vegas Township, Clark County, 96F01790B (June 27, 1996)	Nevada Case No.
29	223.	"A Blighted Las Vegas Community is into a Model Neighborhood", U.S. De Housing and Urban Living (August 27, 2002)	epartment of
29	224.	Social History and Narrative (July 2, 2017)	7010-7062
29	225.	Fountain Praise Ministry Annual Re Thomas, Sr., Domestic Non-Profit Co No. C5-221-1994 (April 6, 1994)	orporation, File
29	226.	Declaration of Cynthia Thomas (August 1, 2017)	7065-7068
29	227.	Declaration of Denise Hall (August 28, 2017)	7069-7072
29	228.	Declaration of Jordan Savage (August 23, 2017)	7073-7077
29	229.	Declaration of Shirley Beatrice Thon (August 10, 2017)	
29	230.	Billing Records for Daniel Albregts, Thomas, District Court Case No. C1 (June 6, 2005)	36862
29	231.	Billing Records for David M. Schieck <i>Thomas,</i> District Court, Case No. C1 (July 8, 2004)	36862
29	232.	Itemized Statement of Earnings, Soc Administration, Georgia A. Thomas	eial Security

<u>VOLUME</u>		DOCUMENT	<u>PAGE</u>
		(September 8, 2017)	7105-7111
29	233.	Louisiana School Census, Family Field Re Bobby Lewis	
29	234.	Criminal Records for Bobby Lewis, Sixth of District Court, Parish of Madison, Case N	o. 11969
29	235.	Criminal Records for Bobby Lewis, Sixth of District Court, Parish of Madison, Case N	o. 11965
29	236.	Declaration of Christopher Milian (October 10, 2017)	7140-7145
29	237.	Declaration of Jonathan H. Mack, Psy.D. (October 12, 2017)	7146-7148
29	238.	Declaration of Joseph Hannigan (September 13, 2017)	7149-7153
29	239.	Declaration of Claytee White (October 13, 2017)	7154-7158
29	240.	"Woman in salon-related shooting to be pa Vegas Sun (February 25, 1997)	
29	241.	Order Regarding Sanctions, Denying Motor Dismiss, and Imposing Additional Sanction Whipple v. Second Judicial District Court Beth Luna (Real Parties in Interest), In the Court of the State of Nevada, Case No. 68 (June 23, 2016)	on, <i>Brett O.</i> e and K. ne Supreme 668
29	242.	Order Approving Conditional Guilty Plea In the Matter of Discipline of Brett O. Wh	_

VOLUME	DOCUMENT	PAGE
	No. 6168, In the Supreme Court of the Sta Nevada, Case No. 70951 (December 21, 2016)	
29-30	243. Angela Thomas Southern Nevada Mental Services Records	
30	244. Declaration of Brett O. Whipple (October 16, 2017)	7436-7438
30	245. Declaration of Angela Colleen Thomas (October 17, 2017)	7439-7448
30	246. Declaration of Kenya Hall (October 19, 2017)	7449-7452
30	247. Declaration of Sharyn Brown (October 19, 2017)	7453-7455
31	Exhibits in Support of Reply to Response (List); County, Nevada Case No. 96C136862-1 (June 4, 2018)	Court, Clark
	EXHIBITS	
31	248. Request for Funds for Investigative Assistant Thomas, District Court, Clark County, Neva No. C136862C (November 9, 2009)	ada Case
31	249. Recorder's Transcript Re: Filing of Brief, St. Thomas, District Court, Clark County, Nevs. No. C136862 (November 9, 2009)	ada Case
31-32	250. Response to Request for Funds for Investiga Assistance, <i>State v. Thomas</i> , District Court County, Nevada Case No. C136862 (December 8, 2009)	, Clark

VOLUME	<u>!</u> <u>!</u>	DOCUMENT	PAGE
32	251.	Recorder's Transcript re: Status Check: De Request for Investigative Assistance-State's Brief/Opposition, <i>State v. Thomas,</i> District Clark County, Nevada Case No. C136862 (January 19, 2010)	s Court,
32	252.	Reply to the Response to the Request for F Investigative Assistance, <i>State v. Thomas</i> , Court, Clark County, Nevada Case No. C13 (December 28, 2009)	District 36862
32	253.	Jury Composition Preliminary Study, Eigh District Court, Clark County Nevada, Prep Nevada Appellate and Post-Conviction Pro S. DeWitt, Ph.D.	eared for ject by John
32	254.	Jury Improvement Commission Report of t Supreme Court of Nevada, (October 2002)	
32	255.	Register of Actions, Minutes, <i>State v. Thor.</i> Court, Clark County, Nevada Case No. C13 (January 7, 2009)	36862
1-2	Dist	Trial-Day 2, Volume III, <i>State v. Thomas</i> , rict Court, Clark County, Nevada Case No. (e 17, 1997)	
34	Thor	on and Notice of Motion for Evidentiary Heamas v. Filson, District Court, Clark County, No. 96C136862-1(June 8, 2018)	Nevada
32	Thoi	on and Notice of Motion for Leave to Conduction of Variation, District Court, Clark County, No. 96C136862-1 (June 8, 2018)	Nevada

VOLUME	DOCUMENT	<u>PAGE</u>
2	Minutes, <i>State v. Thomas</i> , District Court, Clark Nevada Case No. C136862, (September 26, 2001)	• ,
3	Minutes, <i>State v. Thomas</i> , District Court, Clark Nevada Case No. C136862, (March 7, 2011)	• ,
3	Minutes, <i>State v. Thomas</i> , District Court, Clark Nevada Case No. C136862, (March 11, 2011)	•
35	Notice of Appeal, <i>Thomas v. Gittere</i> , District Cou County, Nevada Case No. 96C136862-1 (October 30, 2018)	
35	Notice of Entry of Order, <i>Thomas v. State</i> , Distri Clark County, Nevada Case No. 96C136862-1 (October 1, 2018)	
30	Notice Resetting Date and Time of Hearing, <i>State Thomas</i> , District Court, Clark County, Nevada C C136862-1 (December 1, 2017)	Case No. 96-
35	Notice Resetting Date and Time of Hearing, <i>State Thomas</i> , District Court, Clark County, Nevada C C136862-1 (July 24, 2018)	Case No. 96-
35	Opposition to Motions for Discovery and for Evid Hearing, <i>State v. Thomas</i> , District Court, Clark Nevada Case No. 96C136862-1 (July 9, 2018)	County,
3-4	Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction), <i>Thomas v. Filson</i> , District Courty, Nevada Case No. C96C136862-1 (October 20, 2017)	
30	Recorder's Transcript of Hearing: Defendant's Pr Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Convict	

v. Thomas, District Court, Clark County, Nevada Case No. Recorder's Transcript Re: Calendar Call, State v. Thomas, 1 District Court, Clark County, Nevada Case No. C136862, 1 Recorder's Transcript Re: Defendant's Motion to Reset Trial Date, State v. Thomas, District Court, Clark County, Nevada Case No. C136862, (January 29, 1997).....8-15 35 Recorder's Transcript of Hearing: Defendant's Pro Per Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) Defendant's Motion for Leave to Conduct Discovery Defendant's Motion for Evidentiary Hearing, State v. Thomas, District Court, Clark County, Nevada Case No. 1 Recorder's Transcript Re: Status Check: Re: Re-Set Trial Date, State v. Thomas, District Court, Clark County, Nevada Case No. C136862, (February 7, 1997)......16-18 35 Reply to Opposition to Motion to Dismiss, State v. Thomas, District Court, Clark County, Nevada Case No. 96C136862-1 C196420 (July 9, 2018)8544-8562 Reply to Opposition to Motions for Discovery and For 35 Evidentiary Hearing, Thomas v. Gittere, District Court, Clark County, Nevada Case No. 96C136862-1 31 Reply to Response; Opposition to Motion to Dismiss, *Thomas* v. Filson, District Court, Clark County, Nevada Case No. 2 Reporter's Transcript of All Pending Motions, State v. Thomas, District Court, Clark County, Nevada Case No.

DOCUMENT

PAGE

VOLUME

VOLUME	DOCUMENT	PAGE
2	Reporter's Transcript of Appointment of Counsel, <i>Thomas</i> , District Court, Clark County, Nevada C C136862, (March 29, 2004)	ase No.
2	Reporter's Transcript of Argument and Decision, <i>Thomas</i> , District Court, Clark County, Nevada C C136862, (August 21, 2002)	ase No.
2	Reporter's Transcript of Evidentiary Hearing, St. Thomas, District Court, Clark County, Nevada C C136862, (January 22, 2002)	ase No.
2	Reporter's Transcript of Evidentiary Hearing, Vo State v. Thomas, District Court, Clark County, N No. C136862, (March 15, 2002)	evada Case
2	Reporter's Transcript of Penalty Hearing, <i>State</i> v. District Court, Clark County, Nevada Case No. C (October 31, 2005)	136862,
2-3	Reporter's Transcript of Penalty Hearing, <i>State</i> v. District Court, Clark County, Nevada Case No. C (November 3, 2005)	136862,
3	Reporter's Transcript of Penalty Hearing, <i>State</i> v. District Court, Clark County, Nevada Case No. C. (November 4, 2005)	136862,
1	Reporter's Transcript of Proceedings Taken Before Honorable Joseph T. Bonaventure District Judge <i>Thomas</i> , District Court, Clark County, Nevada C C136862, (October 2, 1996)	, <i>State v.</i> ase No.
30-31	State's Response to Third Amended Petition for V Habeas Corpus and Motion to Dismiss, <i>State v. T</i> District Court, Clark County, Nevada Case No. 9 (March 26, 2018)	<i>Thomas</i> , 6C136862-1

31	Stipulation and Order to Modify Briefing	Schedule, Thomas
	v. Filson, District Court, Clark County, N	levada Case No.
	96C136862-1 (May 23, 2018)	7529-7531

PAGE

DOCUMENT

VOLUME

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that this document was filed electronically with the Nevada Supreme Court on June 14, 2019. Electronic Service of the foregoing APPELLANT'S APPENDIX shall be made in accordance with the Master Service List as follows:

Steven S. Owens Chief Deputy District Attorney

/s/ Jeremy Kip

An Employee of the Federal Public Defender, District of Nevada 2008]

LIFE HISTORY INVESTIGATION

967

genetic history, patterns and effects of familial medical conditions,²⁸ and vulnerability to mental illness as well as exposure to substance abuse, poverty,²⁹ environmental toxins³⁰ and other factors that may have negatively influenced the health of the defendant and his family.³¹

Mitigation specialists must be familiar with the signs and symptoms of various mental illnesses, they must be vigilant in identifying specific signs and symptoms of mental illness(es) in a particular client, and they must bring this information to the attention of counsel in order to identify problems that need further exploration by a mental health expert.

Compiling a life history includes understanding the broader environment that affects the client and this requires gathering records and asking questions regarding culture, ³² class, race and ethnicity, national origin, gender identity, sexuality, spirituality, and other factors that affect the client's individual identity and group allegiances. This is not a tangential inquiry. Rather, how a person perceives himself and his place in the world affects his motivation and understanding of his own conduct, status, interpersonal relationships, safety, honor, and obligations.³³ Identity profoundly affects how medical and mental illnesses are described and experienced by an individual and his community.³⁴ It is necessary to understand what the client, his family,

^{28.} Daniel J. Wattendorf & Donald W. Hadley, Family History: The Three-Generation Pedigree, 72 AM. FAM. PHYSICIAN 441, 447 (2005).

^{29.} See J. Lawrence Aber, Neil G. Bennett, Dalton C. Conley & Jiali Li, The Effects of Poverty on Child Health and Development, 18 ANN. REV. Pub. HEALTH 463, 478 (1997).

^{30.} For information about toxic substances and their effects, see the website for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, at http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov.

^{31.} For articles on the topic of conducting comprehensive life history investigations in capital cases, see Leonard, *supra* note 14, at 1145-50; Leonard & Blume, *supra* note 20, at 64-65, and Stetler, *supra* note 14, at 1-4.

^{32.} See Scharlette Holdman & Christopher Seeds, Cultural Competence in Capital Mitigation, 36 HOFSTRA L. REV. 883 passim (2008); see also Sean D. O'Brien, When Life Depends On It: Supplementary Guidelines for the Mitigation Function of Defense Teams in Death Penalty Cases, 36 HOFSTRA L. REV. 693, 753-55 (2008). Too often, "culture" is simplified and mistakenly "located in patterns of action and customs" rather than appreciated as a complex and ever-changing force. Elizabeth A. Carpenter-Song, Megan Nordquest Schwallie & Jeffrey Longhofer, Cultural Competence Reexamined: Critique and Directions for the Future, 58 PSYCHIATRIC SERVS. 1362, 1364 (2007). Rather, culture is "a dynamic process of shared meanings, located in and emerging from interactions between individuals." Id.

For a helpful theoretical discussion about the significance and components of identity, see
 VERN NEUFELD REDEKOP, FROM VIOLENCE TO BLESSING 31-60 (2002).

^{34.} For a thorough explanation of how medical conditions are perceived in the Hmong culture and insight into misunderstanding of non-mainstream belief systems by American institutions, see ANNE FADIMAN, THE SPIRIT CATCHES YOU AND YOU FALL DOWN: A HMONG CHILD, HER AMERICAN DOCTORS, AND THE COLLISION OF TWO CULTURES (1997).

968

HOFSTRA LAW REVIEW

[Vol. 36:963

and his community considers behavioral norms in order to accurately interpret data that is gathered through observation, records, and interviews.³⁵ How others perceive an individual and his place in the world adds an additional layer of complexity to understanding the nature and magnitude of psychosocial stressors he encounters. The failure of mental health systems to accommodate cultural needs and responses helps explain why many capital clients have medical and mental conditions that were not identified prior to their arrest. As Dr. David Satcher, the Surgeon General of the United States, said in 2001: "Cultural misunderstandings between patient and clinician, clinician bias, and the fragmentation of mental health services deter minorities from accessing and utilizing care and prevent them from receiving appropriate care."

1. Conducting Life History Interviews

The purposes of life history interviews are to collect data, establish a relationship, and develop an understanding of the client and his milieu.³⁷ Preparation is the most important factor that determines whether a life history interview is productive. Reviewing relevant documents, communicating with the defense team, and determining the purpose of an interview are critical steps in preparing for an interview. During an interview, it is important to be fully attentive—to put aside your personal worries, assumptions, and biases—and to listen deeply to the person being interviewed.³⁸ Judging and placating are also barriers to deep listening and establishing a relationship with life history witnesses. Most often, general, clearly worded and open-ended questions render the most valuable information in a life history investigation, but narrow

^{35.} The importance of culture in diagnosing and treating mental health issues is widely recognized among healthcare providers. For a discussion of cultural competence in mental health care, see Carpenter-Song et al., supra note 32, at 1362-64.

^{36.} U.S. DEP'T OF HEALTH & HUM. SERVS., MENTAL HEALTH: CULTURE, RACE, AND ETHNICITY—A SUPPLEMENT TO MENTAL HEALTH: A REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL 25 (2001), available at http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/mentalhealth/cre/sma-01-3613.pdf.

^{37.} The growing study of life histories uses research methods that overlap with the basic skills needed for life history interviews in the context of mitigation. See, e.g., Foley Center for the Study of Lives at Northwestern University, http://www.sesp.northwestern.edu/foley (last visited Mar. 27, 2008); Center for the Study of Lives at the University of Southern Maine, http://www.usm.maine.edu/cehd/csl/index.htm (last visited Mar. 27, 2008); Henry A. Murray Archive: A Center for the Study of Lives, http://www.murray.harvard.edu/frontpage (last visited Mar. 27, 2008).

^{38.} For a discussion of deep listening, see Listening Generously, The Medicine of Rachel Naomi Remen, http://speakingoffaith.publicradio.org/programs/listeninggenerously/index.shtml (last visited Mar. 27, 2008).

DUDLEY,PSP

20081

LIFE HISTORY INVESTIGATION

969

questions are sometimes needed to pinpoint life history information (for example, place of birth, names of schools, contact information for relatives). Often, follow-up questions are needed to clarify the content and meaning of information derived from interviews and records.

A mitigation specialist conducts a series of in-depth interviews with the defendant. This allows the mitigation specialist to observe, over time, the defendant's gait, mental state, affect regulation, memory, comprehension of writing and speech, adaptation to incarceration, capacity to form interpersonal relationships, and remorse. Such insight is invaluable to the defense team, and it provides data that is significant to the assessments of the mental health experts. Further, if a defendant's mental illness presents difficulties between the defense team and the client, observations, data, and insight acquired by the mitigation specialist will inform mental health experts, who are then able to provide practical advice that allows the defense team to work constructively with the defendant, while understanding the limitations the mental health issue places on his ability to assist them.

It is common for family members to emphasize positive information about the defendant. Often, they do not understand why it is necessary to delve into painful aspects of their lives or look at their family's history three generations back. They need the time and respect of the mitigation specialist if they are to comprehend the process of a capital trial and the critical nature of life history information. It is common for physical, emotional, and/or sexual trauma in the lives of the client and his family members to come to light during life history investigations. Revealing trauma can be re-traumatizing and this process must not be rushed or minimized.⁴¹

Mitigation specialists typically conduct multiple interviews of the defendants' immediate family members, both in individual and group settings, and establish trusting relationships with them. These

^{39.} Ethnographic techniques of observation are useful to the mitigation specialists. For a description of these techniques, see JAMES P. SPRADLEY, PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION (1980), and JAMES P. SPRADLEY, THE ETHNOGRAPHIC INTERVIEW (1979).

^{40.} For additional guidance in working with persons suffering from serious mental illness, see XAVIER AMADOR, I AM NOT SICK I DON'T NEED HELP! (2000). For advice on working with persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities, see AM. ASS'N ON MENTAL RETARDATION, MENTAL RETARDATION: DEFINITION, CLASSIFICATION, AND SYSTEMS OF SUPPORTS 145-68 (10th ed. 2002). For guidance regarding interviewing persons with mental illness, see SHAWN CHRISTOPHER SHEA, PSYCHIATRIC INTERVIEWING: THE ART OF UNDERSTANDING (2d ed. 1998).

^{41.} For a more thorough understanding of the nature and course of trauma, see JUDITH LEWIS HERMAN, TRAUMA AND RECOVERY (2d ed. 1997). For information and resources regarding trauma, see International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies, http://www.istss.org/index.cfm (last visited Mar. 27, 2008).

970

HOFSTRA LAW REVIEW

[Vol. 36:963

relationships provide a deeper understanding of a client's family milieu, as well as facilitate access to vital family history information. ⁴² Special care should be taken to identify family members whose mental illness is or was similar to that of the defendant and alert the mental health expert, who will likely want to talk to these family members and carefully review their mental health records himself.

It takes time for family members to understand the nature of a sentencing phase in a capital trial and the important role they may have in developing mitigating evidence, including meeting with mental health experts. Due to their close association to an accused murderer, numerous family members of capital clients report psychological and social consequences such as shame, shunning by co-workers, alienation from their support systems and religious community, debilitating depression, and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder ("PTSD") -like symptoms. This tumult can cause family members to miss work or perhaps even become unable to work and spiral into financial distress. As a result, the mental, emotional, cognitive, and financial abilities of family members to work with the defense team may be hampered. This is especially true in cases of intra-family murder, when family members are grieving the loss of loved ones to sudden, traumatic death and at the same time dealing with their profoundly conflicted feelings toward the accused.

Important knowledge and insight into the defendant, his family members, and their setting can come from neighbors, teachers, spiritual leaders, medical and counseling service providers, social workers, former attorneys, probation officers, and employers. It is necessary to locate and interview all people who have interacted with the defendant over time or at a critical time in the course of his life. 46 They hold

^{42.} The work of oral historians can be instructive for mitigation specialists. They combine interview techniques with analysis and storytelling. For an excellent example of oral history techniques used to tell the story of a Southern black family, see DIANNE SWANN-WRIGHT, A WAY OUT OF NO WAY: CLAIMING FAMILY AND FREEDOM IN THE NEW SOUTH 107-26 (2002).

^{43.} Sarah Elizabeth Richards, How to Humanize a Killer, SALON, June 7, 2006, http://www.salon.com/mwt/feature/2006/06/07/mitigation_specialists/.

^{44.} Elizabeth Beck, Brenda Sims Blackwell, Pamela Blume Leonard & Michael Mears, Seeking Sanctuary: Interviews with Family Members of Capital Defendants, 88 CORNELL L. REV. 382, 405-13 (2003); see ELIZABETH BECK, SARAH BRITTO & ARLENE ANDREWS, IN THE SHADOW OF DEATH: RESTORATIVE JUSTICE AND DEATH ROW FAMILIES 114-35 (2007).

^{45.} For an understanding of the many challenges to persons faced with sudden, multiple, or traumatic death, see THERESE A. RANDO, TREATMENT OF COMPLICATED MOURNING 553-610 (1993).

^{46.} For an example of how non-family witnesses provide mitigating evidence, see Alex Kotlowitz, In the Face of Death, N.Y. TIMES MAG., July 6, 2003, at 32, 37, 38, 46 (describing

20081

LIFE HISTORY INVESTIGATION

971

firsthand information about the defendant as well as knowledge of adverse environmental conditions such as lead poisoning, toxic farm or industrial substances, or other serious health risks; for example, substandard housing that resulted in respiratory problems, insects or vermin that created medical problems, or major safety hazards that resulted in physical injuries.

It is necessary to find people who are aware of harmful psychosocial stressors in the community such as violence, drugs, specific crises such as riots or other traumatic events in the community, sub-standard schools and inadequate health services, migration and immigration issues, and how these stressors affected the well-being of the neighborhood.⁴⁷

Life history interviews provide first hand accounts of the client's life and anecdotal insight into the people and circumstances that influenced him, both negatively and positively. Interviews make it possible for the defense team, defense experts, and, ultimately, the fact-finder, to see the defendant through the lens of people who know him as a person rather than solely as a criminal.⁴⁸

2. Acquiring Life History Records

The mitigation specialist is required to seek and analyze copies of every record related to mitigating circumstances and rebutting the prosecution's case in aggravation. This means gathering all documents, including photographs, videos, and memorabilia, related to the defendant. While there is no checklist, this includes records related to births and deaths in the family, school (particularly special education), religious training, participation in sports and recreation, medical and mental health history and treatment, substance abuse history and treatment, psychological evaluations and treatment, social services, juvenile and adult criminal charges, military service, incarceration, immigration, and toxic environmental factors. Collection and analysis of life history records often confirm the recollections of witnesses as well as point to additional witnesses to interview.

mitigation efforts by defense attorneys who, in addition to family members, called teachers and foster parents of the defendant, and the high school coach of the defendant's stepbrother, to testify).

^{47.} For an understanding of how community well-being affects individuals, see NAT'L RES. COUNCIL & INST. OF MED., FROM NEURONS TO NEIGHBORHOODS: THE SCIENCE OF EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT 328-36 (Jack P. Shonkoff & Deborah A. Phillips eds., 2000).

^{48.} John H. Blume, Sheri Lynn Johnson & Scott E. Sundby, Competent Capital Representation: The Necessity of Knowing and Heeding What Jurors Tell Us About Mitigation, 36 HOFSTRA L. REV. 1035, 1040 (2008); William J. Bowers, The Capital Jury Project: Rationale, Design and Preview of Early Findings, 70 IND. L.J. 1043 (1995).

DUDLEY,PSP

972

HOFSTRA LAW REVIEW

[Vol. 36:963

In cases where medical or mental health or substance abuse issues are present or suspected, it is necessary to review records related to the defendant's siblings, parents, and grandparents, and even farther back until no additional records can be located or no useful information is found. As the net is deepened, it must also be widened to include cousins, aunts, and uncles with substance abuse or medical or mental health problems.⁴⁹

Numerous medical conditions affect behavior and there is a wide range of general medical conditions with mental symptoms that are the direct physiological consequence of the general medical condition. These are described and summarized in the current *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* in the section titled "Mental Disorders Due to a General Medical Condition." This is yet another reason why it is imperative to gather records about the physical health history of the client and his biologically related family members. In many cases, it will be necessary to have a physician examine the client as well as engage an additional evaluator who is trained to identify mental symptoms that arise due to a general medical condition.

B. Organizing and Interpreting Life History Information for Use by Mental Health Experts

Just as observation, gathering records, and conducting interviews are ongoing activities, organizing and interpreting this data are continuous processes. A strong caution is needed regarding documentation. Mitigation specialists are expected to have a good understanding of the law regarding attorney-client privilege prior to producing any document. However, it is the duty of counsel to have a keen awareness of the relevant law. With one eye on preserving the attorney-client privilege and the other on insuring that any work product material created within the defense camp retains its confidentiality unless deliberately waived, counsel is responsible for determining what analytical tools should be utilized by the defense team.

^{49.} For discussions about the importance and process of gathering life history records, see Blume & Leonard, supra note 20, at 64-65, John H. Blume & Pamela Blume Leonard, Part 1: Principles of Developing and Presenting Evidence of Mental Retardation, CHAMPION, May 2002, at 58, 60-61 (May 2002), and ANDREWS, supra note 26, at 73-94.

^{50.} AM. PSYCHIATRIC ASS'N, DIAGNOSTIC AND STATISTICAL MANUAL OF MENTAL DISORDERS 181-90 (4th rev. ed. 2000) [hereinafter DSM-IV-TR]. This section of the DSM-IV is not exhaustive and there are many more medical conditions and medications that affect behavior. See id. at 13-26.

2008]

LIFE HISTORY INVESTIGATION

973

Often the most basic organizing tool is a life history chronology, which contains brief references to all significant documented events in the life of the client and his family, going back at least three generations.⁵¹ During the construction of a life history chronology, trends, patterns of behavior, causal factors, behavior that lies outside the developmental, social, and cultural norms for his age, and onset of mental, medical, and developmental vulnerabilities will emerge. For example, records indicating that the client's mother drank alcohol during her early teenage years would lead the mitigation specialist to question the mother, her family, and friends regarding her history of alcohol use, particularly whether she drank during pregnancy. To test and corroborate the responses, the mitigation specialist would gather the mother's school records, medical records, especially pre-natal and post-natal health care records, all mental health and substance abuse treatment records, the client's birth records, pediatric records (which may reflect slow growth and development of the client during childhood), school records (which may indicate social and academic problems as well as psychological evaluations), and social service or child protection agency records (which may contain references to the mother's drinking). Additional interviews would follow, focusing on family members, neighbors, coworkers, caregivers of the mother and the client who might have information about the mother's use of alcohol during pregnancy and the effects this had on the client. All of this information might give rise to a theory that the client suffers from Fetal Alcohol Syndrome,⁵² which, in turn, would lead to further evaluation by an appropriate mental health expert. All these steps are absolutely necessary for an accurate and reliable diagnosis by the expert evaluator.

Mitigation specialists compile various lists and charts summarizing the data they collect. Typical tabulations related to the clients and his family might include medications and hospitalizations, references to mother's pre-natal consumption of alcohol or other toxins, family disruptions and re-locations, periods of client stability and productivity, employment, significant anniversaries of loss, results of psychological evaluations, positive friends and influences, triggers for extreme emotional reactions, and disciplinary reports while incarcerated.

^{51.} Wattendorf & Hadley, supra note 28, at 441.

^{52.} See FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME: DIAGNOSIS, EPIDEMIOLOGY, PREVENTION, AND TREATMENT 63-81 (Kathleen Stratton, Cynthia Howe & Frederick Battaglia eds., 1996); cf. Schriro v. Landrigan, 127 S. Ct. 1933, 1943-44 (2007).

974

HOFSTRA LAW REVIEW

[Vol. 36:963

Useful graphic tools are genograms (often called "family trees") and ecological charts ("ecomaps"). Genograms are especially useful in introducing clients' intergenerational family history to mental health experts. Ecological charts map forces in the broader environment, such as neighborhood, institutions, and societal conditions that affected the client's relationships and social resources. While genograms and ecomaps have long been used by social workers, they are gaining traction in medical care and medical care research. When used together, these tools enhance researchers' understanding of personal, family, and social relationships. 55

Mitigation specialists remain in frequent contact with defense counsel, use good judgment and initiative in independently following investigative leads, and work closely with other members of the defense team in thoroughly exploring the client's life history. The defense team—particularly the mitigation specialist—anticipates that mental health experts, once they have begun the assessment process, will identify further records and interviews for mitigation specialists to pursue and suggest additional methods of organizing the accumulating life history data.

III. THE ROLE OF MENTAL HEALTH EXPERTS IN CAPITAL LITIGATION

As in all criminal proceedings, decisions about whether and when to engage a mental health expert are in the hands of counsel, who must consider the client's mental state at every stage of the criminal proceedings. ⁵⁶ As a general rule, it is never appropriate to expect a mental health expert to deliver a comprehensive mental health

^{53.} ANDREWS, *supra* note 26, at 160-67; RITA DEMARIA, GERALD WEEKS & LARRY HOF, FOCUSED GENOGRAMS: INTERGENERATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF INDIVIDUALS, COUPLES, AND FAMILIES 3-23 (1999); MONICA MCGOLDRICK, RANDY GERSON & SYLVIA SHELLENBERGER, GENOGRAMS: ASSESSMENT AND INTERVENTION 13-61 (2d ed. 1999). Numerous weistes offer freirals for computer-generated programs to make genograms. For assistance in creating ecological charts illustrating the broader setting of the client in family, neighborhood, small groups, organization, community, and society, see ANDREWS, *supra* note 26, at 179-81.

^{54.} ANDREWS, supra note 26, at 102-03.

^{55.} Gwen R. Rempel, Anne Neufeld & Kaysi Eastlick Kushner, Interactive Use of Genograms and Ecomaps in Family Caregiving Research, 13 J. FAM. NURSING 403, 408 (2007). See generally Wiggins v. Smith, 539 U.S. 510, 516, 524 (2003) (finding trial counsel performed inadequately at mitigation phase on consideration of the "elaborate social history report" presented in post-conviction proceedings by an expert social worker who "chronicled petitioner's bleak life history" through the integrated use of "state social services, medical, and school records, as well as interviews with petitioner and numerous family members").

ABA GUIDELINES, supra note 11, at Guideline 10.1, commentary; see also id. at Guideline 4.1, commentary.

2008]

LIFE HISTORY INVESTIGATION

975

assessment of the client until the life history investigation is complete. However, questions about competency to stand trial or to waive any rights, criminal responsibility, and insanity depend upon the mental state of the client at a specific time and the input of mental health experts may be needed to resolve these issues. Further, it is often valuable for a mental health expert to assess a client who is clearly exhibiting signs and symptoms of psychosis. Psychotic episodes are just that-episodic-and the severity of symptoms therefore wax and wane. The mental health expert's direct observation of a client in the throes of a florid psychotic episode or other acute deteriorated mental state can be invaluable in establishing mental health conditions.⁵⁷ But such an assessment would only represent a part of the data to be gathered for mitigation. Addressing an acute circumstance and formulating a mitigation narrative are different endeavors. For example, if, when he is arrested, the client suffers from mental illness so serious that it interferes with the ability of counsel to defend him, it would be prudent to engage a mental health expert to make preliminary observations and assist counsel to understand the condition. Then, after the life history investigation is complete, the expert would return to conclude a comprehensive assessment of the client. Proceeding in this fashion allows the mitigation specialist to help counsel frame the referral questions for the expert.

All too often, defense teams permit premature and inappropriate mental health evaluations to take place. Sometimes this includes needless and potentially harmful psychological testing. For example, unless the client has, or may have, a mental condition that relies on intelligence test scores, it is unnecessary to engage an expert to conduct such testing. Counsel should never allow a mental health assessment to take the place of a comprehensive life history investigation. Like brain imaging, psychological testing of any kind must always be approached with caution—never unless needed, always with full knowledge of its limitations, and in any event only after the mental health professional who has been carefully selected by counsel to do the testing has been thoroughly prepared with the background information necessary to make the testing meaningful.

In capital litigation, an accurate and reliable life history investigation is the foundation for developing and presenting pivotal mental health issues. Research has shown repeatedly that well-documented and effectively presented mental health evidence has a

^{57.} Some examples of acute deteriorated mental states are an acute toxin-related organic brain syndrome, an acute episode of amnesia, and a post-traumatic almost catatonic state.

976

6/15/2008 5:21:11 PM

HOFSTRA LAW REVIEW

[Vol. 36:963

positive impact on capital jurors.⁵⁸ Therefore, the qualifications, experience, and credibility of mental health experts are critically important when selecting an expert. Competent mitigation specialists are versed in various specialties of mental health, and they assist attorneys in identifying the area(s) of mental health expertise needed in a particular case as well as advise counsel regarding the suitability of a specific mental health expert.

It is up to counsel to define the purpose of a mental health evaluation, discuss the purpose and scope of the assessment with the expert, explore biases and vulnerabilities of the expert, and conclude that the expert is suited to the case before engaging him. ⁵⁹ Given the potentially infinite breadth of evidence admissible in mitigation, counsel must define the purpose of the evaluation. In addition to areas of inquiry such as competency, insanity, mental retardation, and statutory mitigating factors, counsel may ask the expert to address what impact a particular trauma had on the client's everyday functioning, what mental disabilities run in the family, or what forces shaped the client in his developmental years. Issues of fees, terms of payment, and expert availability should also be raised by counsel before hiring an expert of any sort.

Testifying mental health experts, counsel, and the mitigation specialist work together to ensure that the expert's findings are supported by credible evidence, the testimony is comprehensible to the fact finder, everything the expert writes and says is integrated with other evidence presented by the defense, and all of their opinions and testimony relate to the comprehensive mitigation themes put forward by the defense. This way, the development of mitigation themes is substantiated by a variety of evidence, including the findings of the mental health experts, rather than counsel seeking an expert to support the theories and themes of defense. Further, a social history which uncovers compelling first-hand or documentary evidence of the client's symptoms which predates the offense can enable the defense team to persuasively counter charges of malingering or recent fabrication of mental illness.

^{58.} Blume et al., supra note 48, at 1038; Stephen P. Garvey, Aggravation and Mitigation in Capital Cases: What Do Jurors Think?, 98 COLUM. L. REV. 1538, 1561-66 (1998).

^{59.} It is critical for counsel and the mitigation specialist to investigate current standards of practice in any specialty or sub-specialty relevant to developing and presenting mitigating evidence.

For advice on how to accomplish these goals, see Blume & Leonard, supra note 20, at 69-70.

20081

LIFE HISTORY INVESTIGATION

977

The mitigation specialist monitors and correlates life history data and keeps the defense team and mental health experts aware of information that supports, conflicts, or appears to conflict with emerging mitigation themes. For example, it is not unusual for persons with mental retardation to have a GED, hold a job, or marry. Therefore, a defense mental health expert in the assessment of adaptive skills of persons with mental retardation needs to be prepared to show that these ordinary acts do not rule out a diagnosis of mental retardation.⁶¹

Expert witnesses for the defense face an uphill battle in gaining the trust of jurors, 62 so counsel, with assistance from the mitigation specialist, must make certain that mental health experts engage jurors by using language that is understood by everyday people. Every document relied upon by the expert must be scrutinized by counsel. Most importantly, when mental health issues are raised in mitigation, the expert must be able to credibly explain to jurors and fact-finders how mental health issues relate to their difficult task of determining an appropriate punishment in the wake of a terrible crime. Further, if the defense has a copy of a report prepared by a prosecution mental health expert, it should be provided to the mental health expert for the defense, along with any underlying data and documents on which the prosecution expert relied. In addition, counsel must consult with mental health experts regarding likely attacks the prosecution will make on the defense mental health expert through cross-examination or testimony of opposing experts. 63 No expert witness for the defense wants to be surprised on the stand by information defense counsel withheld or failed to provide. Such an omission wrecks the credibility of the defense as well as that of the witness.

A. Qualifications of Mental Health Experts

Most often, capital defense teams seek mental health experts who have experience in courtroom settings where, unlike in clinical practice, the prosecutor, jurors, judge, and media will scrutinize their findings and opinions. However, counsel must not rely solely on an expert's prior forensic experience when selecting a mental health expert. Experts who work solely in the forensic setting may keep their composure during

^{61.} For an excellent documentary film that illuminates the strengths as well as vulnerabilities of Larry Selman, an adult man with mental retardation, see THE COLLECTOR OF BEDFORD STREET (Welcome Change Productions 2002). Information about Larry Selman and the film is available online at http://thecollectorofbedfordstreet.com. See also infra note 73 and accompanying text.

^{62.} See Blume et al., supra note 48, at 1042.

^{63.} ABA GUIDELINES, supra note 11, at Guideline 1.1, commentary.

978

HOFSTRA LAW REVIEW

[Vol. 36:963

testimony but they may risk losing clinical sharpness in their field. Forensic specialists tend to focus on narrow legal questions, such as competency and insanity, and are trained to be suspicious of malingering inmates or civil litigants who stand to gain financially from demonstrating disability. Clinicians, on the other hand, are healers who embrace empathy in order to build therapeutic alliances with their patients. As a result, many of the most appropriate experts in capital cases are experts who have the empathy and understanding of clinicians plus the communication skills of teachers. Defense teams need to look at an expert's clinical training, current experience, and earned expertise in his field.⁶⁴

An important qualification of mental health experts in capital trials is ethno-cultural competence. Institutions in general, and the field of mental health in particular, have been slow to recognize the needs and perspectives of non-white, non-mainstream patients.⁶⁵ Research shows that race and culture come into play when jurors decide a capital defendant's sentence,⁶⁶ so capital defense teams cannot afford to make this mistake. The defense team needs to consider the following factors when determining whether the expert is ethno-culturally competent to evaluate the defendant:

- Does he understand the ethno-cultural context of the information gathered?
- Can the expert effectively engage, communicate with, and form a working-relationship with a person of the defendant's ethno-cultural group and sub-groups to which the client may relate such as religious denomination, sexual orientation, gang, or drug culture?
- Does he have the capacity to integrate what we know about the impact of ethnicity and culture on human behavior into what we know about the behavioral sciences?
- Does the expert employ ethno-culturally appropriate theories and empirical data when rendering opinions?

^{64.} Holdman & Seeds, supra note 32, at 902-03.

^{65.} U.S. DEP'T OF HEALTH & HUM. SERVS., supra note 36, at 9.

^{66.} Blume et al., supra note 48, at 1056-57.

20081

LIFE HISTORY INVESTIGATION

979

Sometimes the fruits of a comprehensive life history investigation are best understood and conveyed by two or more experts. The nature and causes of the defendant's mental health difficulties might require the use of multiple or non-traditional experts. Anyone who has been hospitalized or has experienced a major illness in the last decade recognizes that assembling a team of correlated specialists is the norm in medical practice. This is also true in a number of mental health disorders.

For example, when mental retardation is at issue, the needed experts might include, among others, a neuropsychologist who specializes in administering intelligence testing to people with mental retardation, a social worker who is qualified to assess adaptive skills, a school psychologist who is an expert in special education, a pediatrician who specializes in developmental disorders, and a toxicologist who specializes in the effects of lead poisoning.⁶⁷

It is particularly important to seek out medical and mental health care providers who evaluated the defendant prior to his entry into the criminal justice system. A common tactic of the state is to attack defense mental health issues as fabricated excuses for the client's criminal behavior. Therefore, mental health conditions that pre-existed his crime are more credible than newly diagnosed conditions. Life history documents and lay witnesses provide additional depth of understanding about the pre-existing condition and add to the credibility of the claim.

It is common for defense teams to call upon pediatricians; neuropsychologists; school psychologists; social workers; psychopharmacologists; endocrinologists, who understand the effects of medical disorders on behavior; geneticists, who can assess the physical traits of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome; neurologists and neurosurgeons, who understand the effects of nerve and brain diseases; and radiologists or other experts in the interpretation of various types of scans and images, 68 experts in child neglect, child sexual abuse and other types of childhood psychological or physical trauma, the impact of environmental factors on childhood growth and development, or substance abuse.

^{67.} Am. ASS'N ON MENTAL RETARDATION, supra note 40, at 51-96.

^{68.} See Blume et al., supra note 48, at 1042-43 (discussing the use of neuroimaging by the defense team). As indicated in the text, supra, counsel should be cautious about requesting any kind of testing or imaging regarding brain function. Many mental illnesses are not apparent in brain scans, images, or tests. Counsel who are behaving in accordance with professional standards will go forward only after consulting with experts who are specifically knowledgeable about structural and functional abnormalities of the brain and who have been fully briefed with the background information necessary to make a reasoned decision.

DUDLEY PSP

980

HOFSTRA LAW REVIEW

[Vol. 36:963

Mitigation specialists must be familiar with all these areas of expertise, have access to resource materials on these subjects, and be prepared to assist counsel and expert witnesses in these areas. Further, they must be familiar with the potential contributions of experts such as culture brokers, ⁶⁹ anthropologists, public health officials, sociologists and criminologists, and community leaders who can support the testimony of mental health experts and contribute to the strength of the mitigation case.

B. The Mental Health Assessment Process

The mental health assessment process involves at least four steps and often the various steps must be repeated to incorporate newly found information.

1. Gather Accurate and Reliable Data

In any mental health assessment, the expert's direct examination of the client is a primary source of information. Forensic evaluations rely upon multiple sources of information, some of which are provided to the expert by the parties, both defense and prosecution. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary for all forensic mental health experts to insure the accuracy of all the information upon which they rely. This is especially true in light of the adversarial nature of litigation and the necessary concerns about the defendant faking mental health symptoms or malingering regarding mental health matters. Another concern is the possibility that the defendant's mental health issues may distort his reporting. For example, it is well documented that persons with mental retardation often try to hide their cognitive deficits⁷⁰ and, by definition, persons with fixed delusions will have a distorted perception of events related to those delusional beliefs. Moreover, persons with serious mental health disorders often have little insight into their illness and inmates may hide their symptoms because mental illness increases the vulnerability of incarceration.71

^{69.} A culture broker is a service provider who is able to advocate for the needs of persons from other cultures. What Is a Culture Broker? Providing Culturally Competent Services to Foreign-Born Persons with Disabilities, DISABILITY WORLD, Mar.-Apr. 2001, http://www.disabilityworld.org/03-04_01 news/culture.shtml.

Blume & Leonard, supra note 49, at 61; James W. Ellis & Ruth A. Luckasson, Mentally Retarded Criminal Defendants, 53 GEO. WASH. L. REV. 414, 430-31 (1985).

^{71.} ROBERT B. EDGERTON, THE CLOAK OF COMPETENCE: STIGMA IN THE LIVES OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED 145-71 (1967).

LIFE HISTORY INVESTIGATION

20081

70

6/15/2008 5:21:11 PM

Further, it is necessary for the mental health expert to assure the completeness of the information he relies upon. For example, the defendant often cannot remember important events from his early childhood and he may be unable to recall subsequent traumatic experiences. It is customary for the mental health expert to rely upon the mitigation specialist to provide additional sources of life history data gathered from records and interviews and it is imperative that the expert corroborate this information independently before he relies on it. For example, consider a client who has suffered the trauma of sexual abuse as a child but is unwilling or unable to recall the sexual abuse⁷² although another relative, who was sexually abused by the same person at the same time, reported that they were both sexually abused. In this example, the mitigation specialist would have conducted interviews and reviewed documents related to the sexual abuse, alerted counsel and the mental health expert, and worked to provide safety and respect for the client during these inquiries.

The expert will need to review documents related to the crime and investigation, including crime scene reports, confessions on paper and film, statements by witnesses who observed the defendant before, during, and after the crime, media reports pertaining to the demeanor of the defendant before and after arrest, and relevant investigative reports because the nature or quality or both of the person's behavior might be indicative of mental illness. For example, during the course of the crime the client might be saying things that are clearly paranoid and even consistent with other paranoid writings left by the client and paranoid beliefs shared with others long before the crime. Conversely, the nature and quality of the person's behavior might appear to be inconsistent with the findings of the mental health expert, who should be familiar with such reports and address the apparent inconsistency. For example, fact finders may erroneously assume that persons with mental retardation do not marry, have a family or meaningful relationships, or work.⁷³

^{72.} For a more thorough understanding of the effects of trauma on a life history investigation, see Kathleen Wayland, *The Importance of Recognizing Trauma Throughout Capital Mitigation Investigations and Presentations*, 36 HOFSTRA L. REV. 923 (2008).

^{73.} See supra note 61 and accompanying text. The documentary film LIFESTYLES OF THE POOR AND UNKNOWN: INSIDE THE HEARTS AND MINDS OF A DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED COUPLE (Nansona Productions 2003), offers insight into the complex lives of Marni and Kris Jamieson. Information about the film is available online at http://www.nansonaproductions.com/lifestyles.asp. The story of Donna and Ricardo Thornton's struggle to marry and have a child was aired on 60 Minutes: The Unusual Parents (CBS television broadcast Feb. 16, 1986). Information about The Unusual Parents is available at http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/1999/09/21/60II/main63082.shtml. Their story was the basis for a movie titled Profoundly Normal (CBS television broadcast Feb. 9, 2003). For insight into spiritual

DUDLEY.PSP 6/15/2008 5:21:11 PM

HOFSTRA LAW REVIEW

[Vol. 36:963

2. Determine the Meaning of Data

982

Mental health experts determine the meaning of the data they have acquired by applying their clinical knowledge and skills combined with their ethno-cultural competency to analyze the context in which significant events occurred in the defendant's life as well as how the client's thoughts, feelings and behaviors were evidenced. Analysis would include asking and answering questions about all aspects of the defendant's life history. Here are some examples of the kinds of questions mental health clinicians frequently pose as they determine the meaning of data they have acquired:

- Were the defendant's childhood experiences normal experiences of childhood for similarly placed children?
- Did he experience more frequent or more severe stressful or traumatic events than other children growing up in similar situations?
- Were the thoughts, feelings, and behaviors of the defendant following the death of his brother evidence of a normal grieving process, complicated bereavement, or were they an episode of depression and, if so, how severe was the depression?
- Is the defendant expressing a commonly held belief of similarly placed individuals, an unusually strongly held belief, or a delusional belief?

A reliable life history investigation is an invaluable resource in addressing questions about the significance and meaning of data acquired by the mental health expert. The mitigation specialist should expect to be called on to locate additional records, witnesses, or research regarding particular ethno-cultural influences and societal conditions that influenced the defendant in order to insure the reliability of the expert's analysis of life history data.

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lives of people with mental retardation, see the website for L'Arche, a worldwide network of faith-based communities where people with and without mental disabilities live, which is available at http://www.larcheusa.org. Audio files of L'Arche: A Community of Brokenness and Beauty (PBS radio broadcast Aug. 2, 2007) are available at http://speakingoffaith.publicradio.org/programs/larche/index.shtml.

DUDLEY, PSP

6/15/2008 5:21:11 PM

2008] LIFE HISTORY INVESTIGATION

983

The mental health expert must consider the defendant's behavior against an appropriate "norm" for similarly placed individuals. Therefore, part of the mitigation specialist's work is to establish the boundaries of normative behaviors, beliefs, and levels of functioning for individuals from the same background as the defendant; learn whether family members and others considered the defendant to be like other similarly placed individuals; ask how those outside of the defendant's family regarded the family's level of functioning; and gather observations from a variety of people in the defendant's sphere about the nature and causes of watershed events that may have had a significant impact on the defendant.

3. Render an Expert Opinion

The mental health expert must determine how to best describe the defendant and express his opinion using methods that are commonly accepted and terms that are commonly understood within his profession.

In clinical practice settings, mental health professionals are often required to render a diagnosis based on whether the person exhibits symptoms that correlate to listed symptoms for a mental disorder in the current Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. A Such a diagnosis is most useful as a means for one mental health professional to indicate to another mental health professional that a patient is exhibiting a particular cluster of symptoms. While handy as shorthand between colleagues, this method offers little insight into the cause of the diagnosed condition or the lived experience of the person who is diagnosed, including capital defendants.

A deeper understanding of the subject is rendered through a psychodynamic formulation, which takes into account influences in a subject's life that contributed to his mental state, considers how environmental and personality factors are relevant to analyzing the subject's symptoms, and considers how all these influences interacted with the person's genetic, temperamental, and biological makeup. ⁷⁶ For example, using attachment theory, a commonly accepted theory of human behavior, a mental health expert might describe the long-term

^{74.} See DSM-IV-TR, supra note 50, at 13-26.

^{75.} A further limitation of the DSM is that few people actually receive mental health care and many people only receive primary medical care where physicians generally do not use the DSM. David A. Katerndahl, Anne C. Larme, Raymond F. Palmer & Nancy Amodei, Reflections on DSM Classification and Its Utility in Primary Care: Case Studies in "Mental Disorders," 7 PRIMARY CARE COMPANION J. CLINICAL PSYCHIATRY 91, 97-98 (2005).

COMPREHENSIVE TEXTBOOK OF PSYCHIATRY 9, 255 (Harold I. Kaplan & Benjamin J. Sadock eds., 5th ed. 1989).

984

6/15/2008 5:21:11 PM

HOFSTRA LAW REVIEW

[Vol. 36:963

consequences of being raised by a parent who was psychologically and emotionally unavailable to the defendant as a result of the parent's severe depression or drug addiction. A mental health expert might also employ research on the impact of various factors on human growth and development to explain how certain traumatic injuries to the defendant's brain, or exposure to certain chemical toxins, or certain chronic medical conditions resulted in cognitive deficits or behavioral difficulties. In another case, a mental health expert might use research that has clearly demonstrated the effects of a particular drug of abuse on human behavior to explain the behavior of a defendant who was addicted to the drug, or had ingested large quantities of the drug, or both. Conversely, a mental health expert might explain how a defendant's inability to comply with a prescribed medication regimen resulted in a recurrence of the hallucinations, delusions and/or other thought process difficulties that led to his criminal behavior.

The work of the mitigation specialist is a critical support to the mental health expert who must accurately diagnose and explain the defendant's behavior using accepted empirical data and/or theories of human behavior. To reach a reliable and credible opinion, it is critical to select appropriate research that is based on a cohort of people who are most like the defendant. Therefore, considerable information about the defendant is required in order to match him with the cohort of people studied; or equally important, to differentiate him from the cohort of people studied. The mental health expert should be aware of, and prepared to counter, data that is mismatched to the defendant, because an opposing expert may rely on it.

Until the life history investigation is complete, the mental health expert can render only a preliminary diagnosis or a differential diagnosis based on the incomplete information available to him. When life history information is incomplete, the mental health expert must request further life history investigation to gather the information necessary to reach a credible and firm diagnosis.

Render an Opinion on the Legal Question Presented to the Expert

Rendering a diagnosis or a psychodynamic formulation is virtually never a sufficient response to the legal question(s) presented to a mental health expert who testifies. Although supplemental experts might only be asked to render or confirm a specific diagnosis, at least one of the mental health experts will need to then link that diagnosis to the legal questions posed. To render an opinion on the legal question, mental

6/15/2008 5:21:11 PM

2008]

LIFE HISTORY INVESTIGATION

985

health experts apply their clinical knowledge and skills as well as research commonly accepted in their field to address a variety of legal questions. Some examples of legal questions commonly confronting mental health experts in capital proceedings are:

- How does this type of mental health difficulty explain or contribute to the behavior of this defendant, especially as it relates to the crime?
- What is the course of this type of mental health difficulty? How do we know that the defendant was affected by the difficulty at the time of the crime?
- How do the defendant's multiple mental health difficulties interact with each other to result in the type of behavior evidenced by the defendant?
- Does the defendant suffer from mental health difficulties that the decision-maker might find mitigating even though they did not directly lead to the defendant's criminal behavior?
- Why was the defendant not treated for these mental health conditions before he was charged with this crime?
- If the defendant was never successfully treated for his mental health difficulties, does he still require, and is he still likely to benefit from treatment? And if so, is appropriate treatment available in a prison setting?
- How will the defendant's mental illness impact his ability to adjust to life in prison, including whether he is at risk of harming himself or others, and will treatment improve his ability to adjust to life in prison?

IV. INTEGRATING THE MENTAL HEALTH EXPERT INTO THE WORK OF THE LEGAL TEAM

Mental health experts rely heavily on mitigation specialists to provide accurate and comprehensive research and life history data about the defendant. However, throughout the preparation of the case, a

986

HOFSTRA LAW REVIEW

[Vol. 36:963

consulting expert (who in most cases should be a different individual than the one who will eventually testify) should confer with the entire defense team, especially counsel. This interaction serves to keep the attorneys abreast of developing theories in regard to mental health issues and affords the opportunity for the mental health expert to educate the entire defense team about emerging diagnoses and theories, alert them about still-needed investigation, and advise them about effectively communicating with a mentally ill defendant.

There are two extremely important functions of the mitigation specialist during this stage. The first is to guide counsel and the expert away from infatuation with and reliance on a diagnosis. An effective case for life gives fact finders an overall narrative that takes into account the crime, the defendant's broad life history, and how his frailties and experiences are related to the crime. A diagnosis does none of these things but it does offer the state an opportunity for cross-examination that steers the fact finder away from the comprehensive defense theory of mitigation. Second, the mitigation specialist makes certain that counsel and the mental health expert are fully familiar with the life history records. It is common for defense experts to be cross examined on details of the life history, particularly how a certain record seems to conflict with the expert's conclusion. Such damage to the defense presentation can be avoided by a thorough analysis of the records by the mitigation specialist, counsel, and the expert, discussions among them about any potentially problematic records, and a strategy to account for those records on direct and cross-examination.

During this process, it is essential for all mental health experts, whether they are consulting or testifying or doing both, to build a relationship with the attorney who will conduct the direct examination of the testifying expert and, potentially, the cross-examination of an opposing expert. This relationship is vital to the testifying expert's capacity to understand the client comprehensively, persuasively convey his findings to the fact finder, effectively answer legal questions posed to him in regard to his findings, and adequately respond to challenges during cross examination.⁷⁷

It is counsel's responsibility to establish clearly the terms of the relationship between the defense team and the mental health expert(s), including fees, discovery issues, and the form in which information is conveyed between the various members of the defense team. Even

^{77.} See SUPPLEMENTARY GUIDELINES, supra note 15, at Guideline 5.1(D); ABA GUIDELINES, supra note 11, at Guideline 1.1, commentary.

987

2008] LIFE HISTORY INVESTIGATION

though the mental health expert will also do so, counsel must convey to the defendant that the mental health expert is not there to treat the defendant and the usual confidentiality between doctor and patient does not apply.⁷⁸ This is important because the mental health expert is

ethically required to disclose this information to the client who, if he hears it first from the expert, is likely to feel inhibited in his responses.

Counsel is responsible for informing the expert(s) of all of the relevant legal issues and questions related to both phases of the trial. It is also the attorney's responsibility to develop the legal strategy in which the expert's opinions will be presented. This includes decisions about whether to present mental health evidence during the first phase of the trial, hold all testimony regarding mental health issues until the punishment phase, or begin to introduce evidence to support mental health findings during the guilt phase as an introduction to the mitigation phase. ⁷⁹ It is also up to the attorneys to be certain that any evidence they have uncovered that conflicts with the opinion or intended testimony of the expert, or that might be used to impeach his findings, be revealed to the expert. After all, the ultimate responsibility for developing and presenting an effective defense always lies with counsel. ⁸⁰

V. CONCLUSION

The history of mental health experts in the courtroom parallels the efforts of lay, legal, and scientific minds to comprehend human frailty. At least since 1505, courts have considered mental derangement a defense and doctors have testified on behalf of mad patients when they were charged in a criminal offense. Historian Nigel Walker traces the first occurrence of a medical expert witness in an English courtroom to the murder trial of Earl Ferrers in 1760. Let was common to support a defendant's mental derangement defense by showing the same such

^{78.} See GARY B. MELTON ET AL., PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATIONS FOR THE COURTS: A HANDBOOK FOR MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AND LAWYERS 93-95 (3d ed. 2007) (although this book specifically addresses the role of psychologists, it is applicable generally to mental health experts).

^{79.} See ABA GUIDELINES, supra note 11, at Guideline 10.11, commentary.

^{80.} SUPPLEMENTARY GUIDELINES, supra note 15, at Introduction ("The duty to investigate, develop and pursue avenues relevant to mitigation of the offense or penalty, and to effectively communicate the fruits of those efforts to the decision-makers, rests upon defense counsel."); ABA GUIDELINES, supra note 11, at Guideline 10.4(B); Stetler, supra note 12, at 63.

^{81.} Joel Peter Eigen, Lesion of the Will: Medical Resolve and Criminal Responsibility in Victorian Insanity Trials, 33 LAW & SOC'Y REV. 425, 427 (1999).

^{82.} Id. (citing 1 NIGEL WALKER, CRIME AND INSANITY IN ENGLAND: THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE 25 (1968)).

DUDLEY,PSP

988

6/15/2008 5:21:11 PM

HOFSTRA LAW REVIEW

[Vol. 36:963

defect in a relative. Dr. John Monro, physician to Bethlem Hospital, was called to recount that he had seen the Earl's mad uncle, who was confined at Bethlem, twice a week for years. In an unusual departure, Dr. Monro's testimony expanded beyond his observations of the defendant's uncle to comments on the nature of lunacy and how a hypothetical lunatic might behave. By 1843, when Dr. Edward Thomas Monro—the fourth generation Monro to serve at Bethlem Hospital testified on behalf of Daniel M'Naughten, it was not unusual for a detached medical expert to opine regarding the criminal responsibility of a defendant he had not attended and had interviewed only briefly. Unfortunately, cursory "drive-by" evaluations of the sort acceptable in Victorian England still occur, but never on a case where counsel is effective, the mitigation specialist is diligent, and the expert is competent.

Before and after expert medical witnesses became commonplace in courtrooms, family members and other people who associated with a defendant who had a mental defect were called to recount the aberrations they had witnessed. As historian Michael MacDonald wrote, "insanity has been defined by experts but discovered by laymen." And, we would add, suffered by defendants and their victims.

The primary duty of a mitigation specialist is to discover the lived experience of a defendant and the people who knew him, then organize the information into a life history that defense counsel, courts, expert witnesses, jurors, and, ultimately, the client's life will depend upon. Mental health experts have the responsibility of identifying and explaining the client's mental state and how that affected his behavior. When the fruits of an accurate and reliable life history investigation are married with the knowledge and skill of competent mental health experts, defense counsel is equipped to present an effective case in mitigation and defend it against attacks from the prosecution.

^{83.} Frank R. Freemon, The Origin of the Medical Expert Witness: The Insanity of Edward Oxford, 22 J. LEGAL MED. 349, 355-56 (2001).

^{84.} Id. at 372.

^{85.} Id. at 373.

^{86.} MICHAEL MACDONALD, MYSTICAL BEDLAM: MADNESS, ANXIETY, AND HEALING IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY ENGLAND 113 (1983); Eigen, supra note 81, at 428.

EXHIBIT 123

EXHIBIT 123

JUSTICE COURT, LAS VEGAS TOWNSHIP CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff. CASE NO. 96F07190A-B

-vsMARLO THOMAS, aka
Marlow Demitrius Thomas, #1060797
KENYA KEITA HALL, #1225894, aka
Kenya Love

Defendants.

CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

The Defendants above named having committed the crimes of CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT MURDER AND/OR ROBBERY (Felony - NRS 200.010, 200.030, 200.380 193.480); MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (OPEN MURDER) (Felony - NRS 200.010, 200.030, 193.165); ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Felony - NRS 200.380, 193.165); BURGLARY WHILE IN POSSESSION OF A FIREARM (Felony - NRS 205.060), and FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Felony - NRS (Felony - NRS 200.310, 200.320, 193.165) in the manner following, to-wit: That the said Defendants, on or between April 14, 1996, and April 15, 1996, at and within the County of Clark, State of Nevada,

COUNT I - CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT MURDER AND/OR ROBBERY

Defendants did, on or between April 14, 1996, and April 15, 1996, then and there meet with each other and between themselves, and each of them with the other, wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously conspire to commit a crime, to-wit: murder and/or robbery, and in furtherance of said conspiracy, Defendants did commit the acts as set forth in Counts II, III, and IV, said acts being incorporated by this reference as though fully set forth herein.

COUNT II - MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (OPEN MURDER)

Defendants did, on or about April 15, 1996, then and there wilfully, feloniously, without authority of law, and with premeditation and deliberation, and with malice aforethought, kill

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CARL DIXON, a human being, by stabbing said CARL DIXON about the body with use of a deadly weapon, to-wit: a knife, the defendants being responsible under the following theories of criminal liability, to-wit: 1) premeditation: 2) felony murder during the perpetration or the attempted perpetration of the crime of robbery as set forth in Count IV; 3) by the defendants either directly committing the offense of murder and/or robbery, or aiding or abetting the commission of murder and/or robbery in the following manner, to-wit: both defendants confronting restaurant manger, VINCENT ODDO, with a firearm or with firearms and Defendant KENYA KEITA HALL, aka Kenya Love, taking money from VINCENT ODDO while Defendant MARLO THOMAS, aka Marlow Demitrius Thomas, confronted restaurant employees CARL DIXON and MATTHEW GIANAKES to facilitate the taking of the money and thereafter Defendant MARLO THOMAS, aka Marlow Demitrius Thomas, stabbing CARL DIXON and MATTHEW GIANAKES with a knife resulting in their deaths; each defendant being vicariously liable as members of a conspiracy to commit murder and/or robbery.

<u>COUNT III</u> - MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (OPEN MURDER)

Defendants did, on or about April 15, 1996, then and there wilfully, feloniously, without authority of law, and with premeditation and deliberation, and with malice aforethought, kill, MATTHEW GIANAKIS, a human being, by stabbing said MATTHEW GIANAKIS about the body with use of a deadly weapon, to-wit: a knife, the defendants being responsible under the following theories of criminal liability, to-wit: 1) premeditation: 2) felony murder during the perpetration or the attempted perpetration of the crime of robbery as set forth in Count IV; 3) by the defendants either directly committing the offense of murder and/or robbery, or aiding or abetting the commission of murder and/or robbery in the following manner, to-wit: both defendants confronting restaurant manger, VINCENT ODDO, with a firearm or with firearms and Defendant KENYA KEITA HALL, aka Kenya Love, taking money from VINCENT ODDO while Defendant MARLO THOMAS, aka Marlow Demitrius Thomas, confronted restaurant employees CARL DIXON and MATTHEW GIANAKES to facilitate the taking of the money and thereafter Defendant MARLO THOMAS, aka Marlow Demitrius Thomas, stabbing CARL DIXON and MATTHEW GIANAKES with a knife resulting in their deaths; each defendant

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being vicariously liable as members of a conspiracy to commit murder and/or robbery.

COUNT IV - ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

Defendants did, on or about April 15, 1996, then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously take personal property, to-wit: lawful money of the United States, from the person of VINCENT ODDO, or in his presence, by means of force or violence, or fear of injury to, and without the consent and against the will of the said VINCENT ODDO, said Defendants using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime; the defendants acting in concert with one another and the defendants directly committing the acts constituting the offense and/or the defendants aiding or abetting each other and/or the defendants directly or indirectly counseling, encouraging, hiring, commanding, inducing, or otherwise procuring each other to commit the acts constituting the offense, as evidenced by the conduct of the defendants before, during, and after the offense, wherein both defendants confronted restaurant manger VINCENT ODDO with a firearm or with firearms and Defendant KENYA KEITA HALL, aka Kenya Love, taking money from VINCENT ODDO while Defendant MARLO THOMAS, aka Marlow Demitrius Thomas, disabled two restaurant employees, thereby facilitating the taking of, and absconding with, the money; each Defendant being vicariously liable as members of a conspiracy to commit robbery.

COUNT Y - BURGLARY WHILE IN POSSESSION OF A FIREARM

Defendants did, on or about April 15, 1996, then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously enter, while in possession of a firearm, with intent to commit larceny and/or robbery and/or murder and or some other felony, that certain building occupied by LONE STAR STEAKHOUSE, located at 3131 North Rainbow, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada.

<u>COUNT VI</u> - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

Defendants did, on or about April 15, 1996, wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away CARL DIXON, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said CARL DIXON, against his will, and without his consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or murder and/or for the purpose of inflicting substantial bodily harm, said Defendants using a deadly weapon,

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to-wit: a firearm and/or a knife, during the commission of said crime; the defendants acting in concert with one another and the defendants directly committing the acts constituting the offense and/or the defendants aiding or abetting each other and/or the defendants directly or indirectly counseling, encouraging, hiring, commanding, inducing, or otherwise procuring each other to commit the acts constituting the offense, as evidenced by the conduct of the defendants before, during, and after the offense, wherein Defendant MARLO THOMAS, aka Marlow Demitrius Thomas, confined, or held, or detained CARL DIXON in the restroom of the Lone Star Steakhouse, 3131 North Rainbow, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada, while Defendant KENYA KEITA HALL, aka Kenya Love, was in the manager's office forcefully taking money from the restaurant manager, VINCENT ODDO; each definedant being vicariously liable as members of a conspiracy to commit murder and/or robbery and/or kidnapping.

COUNT VII - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

Defendants did, on or about April 15, 1996, wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away CARL DIXON, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said CARL DIXON, against his will, and without his consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or murder and/or for the purpose of inflicting substantial bodily harm, said Defendants using a deadly weapon, to-wit: a firearm and/or a knife, during the commission of said crime; the defendants acting in concert with one another and the defendants directly committing the acts constituting the offense and/or the defendants aiding or abetting each other and/or the defendants directly or indirectly counseling, encouraging, hiring, commanding, inducing, or otherwise procuring each other to commit the acts constituting the offense, as evidenced by the conduct of the defendants before, during, and after the offense, wherein Defendant MARLO THOMAS, aka Marlow Demitrius Thomas, confined, or held, or detained CARL DIXON in the restroom of the Lone Star Steakhouse, 3131 North Rainbow, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada, while Defendant KENYA KEITA HALL, aka Kenya Love, was in the manager's office forcefully taking money from the restaurant manager, VINCENT ODDO; each defendant being vicariously liable as members of a conspiracy to commit murder and/or robbery and/or kidnapping.

MThomas-8JDC02857	
8 0 1 · . 1.	All of which is contrary to the form, force and effect of Statutes in such cases made and
8 2 2	provided and against the peace and dignity of the State of Nevada. Said Complainant makes this
C828 3	declaration subject to the penalty of perjury.
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27	96F07190A-B/jgw LVMPD EV#9604150488 CONSP; MURDER W/DW; RWDW; BURG - F
28	(TK2)
	-5-

EXHIBIT 124

EXHIBIT 124

Iustice Court, Las Vegas (Munship

	CASE NO	. <u>96F07190A</u>
	STATE VS. THOMAS, MARLO	
	CHARGE MURDER WITH DEADLY WEAPON - 2 COUNTS	
	BAILBABERY WITH DEADLY WEAPON	
DATE, JUDGE OFFICERS OF		
COURT PRESENT	APPEARANCES — HEARING	CONTINUED TO:
APRIL 19, 1996 D.E. SMITH R. BLOXHAM, DA M. LECNIARD, CR M. KRAUS, CLK	TIME SET FOR 48 HOUR HEARING DEFENDANT PRESENT IN COURT *IN CUSTODY* DEFENDANT ADVISED OF CHARGES OF ARREST AND RIGHTS COURT FINDS PROBABLE CAUSE FOR ARREST BAIL SET: MURDER WITH DEADLY WEAPON - 2 COUNTS: NO BAIL ROBBERY WITH DEADLY WEAPON: 20,000/40,000 STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE TO BE NOTIFIED TO BE PRESENT/ NOTIFIED/fp CONTINUED FOR STATUS CHECK ON FILING OF COMPLAINT	4-23-96 8:00 #2
	DEFENDANT REMANDED TO THE CUSTODY OF THE SHERIFF	fp
APRIL 22, 1996	CRIMINAL COMPLAINT FILED (COMSPIRACY TO COMMIT MURDER AND/OR ROBBERY, MURDER WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (OPEN MURDER) - 2 COUNTS, ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON, BURGLARY WHILE IN POSSESSION OF A BIREARM, FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON - 2 COUNTS)	No.
PRIL 23, 1996 D. SMITH L. HAMILL, DA P. LAPORTA, SPD M. LEONARD, CR	INITIAL ARRAIGNMENT DEFENDANT PRESENT IN COURT *IN CUSTODY* COUNTS 2,3,4 DEFENDANT ADVISED/WAIVES P/H SET	6/27/96 9:00 #2
M. KRAUS, CLK	DEFENDANT REMANDED TO THE CUSTODY OF THE SHERIFF	MRK
4-24-96	MEDIA REQUEST AND ORDER ALLOWING CAMERAS IN THE COURTROOM FIL	ED meb
JC-1 (Criminal) Rev. 32/85		

EXHIBIT 125

EXHIBIT 125

REPORTED BY: Marcia Leonard, RPR, CCR No. 204

_____ Page: 71

23

24

				2
1		INDEX		į
2	State's Witnesses	:	Page	
3	ROBERT JORDAN, M.		_	
4	Direct examination Cross-examination		7 20	
5	STEVEN HEMMES			
6	Direct examination Cross-examination		24 37	
7	VINCENT ODDO			
	Direct examination		46	
8	Cross-examination		70	
9		ion by Mr. Harmon:	78 80	
9	Redross-examinati	on by Mr. LaPorta:	80	
10	KENYA HALL			
	Direct examination		85	
1 1	Cross-examination		120	
1.0		ion by Mr. Harmon:	131	
12	Recross-examination	on by Mr. LaPorta:	139	
13		EXHIBITS		
14	STATE'S	MARKED	ADMITTED	
	1 (Photograp		70	
15	2 (Photograp)		70	
	3 (Photograp)		70	
16	4 (Photograp		70	
	5 (Photograp		10	
17	6 (Photograp		10	
3.0	7 (Photograp		10	
18	8 (Photograp		10	
10	9 (Photograp		10	
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CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA, JUNE 27, 1996, 9:00 A.M.

THE COURT: 96F7190A, Marlo Thomas. Mr. Thomas not present. Well, what do you want to say on the record?

MR. LaPORTA: He doesn't need to be present for this for what I'm about to say at this point in time.

Obviously, this plea bargain comes as a surprise to me this morning. This was a co-defendant, still is a co-defendant. The State's going to offer him -- his testimony against my client, Mr. Thomas. Obviously, there is a plea bargain that has been struck.

The only discovery that I have received from any statements that he has made to the district attorney or Metropolitan Police Department were the original statements that he had made. I have received nothing in the past two or three weeks when I suspect that this deal was cut.

What I'm asking for, Judge, is a short continuance or at least a continuance for that portion of Mr. Hall's testimony until such time as I can make the proper, make the proper motions for discovery,

MARCIA J. LEONARD, CCR NO. 204, RPR

_____ Page: 73

review some files, any possible testimony or statements that he's made.

In addition to that, there may be some potential or possible motions that I may wish to file that regard his testimony.

THE COURT: Well, you know, if I was a betting man, I suspect that there were -- there are no written statements at this point.

MR. HARMON: You would have won that wager, your Honor. The only written statement -
THE COURT: See, I worked with Mr. Harmon

for -- I worked for him actually for nine years.

MR. HARMON: I think with is better.

The only written statement is the one that counsel has, which was taken by Trooper Bally in the Hawthorne area. I have conducted a conference, a prehearing conference with the defendant, witness, Mr. Hall, but that was not recorded. We did not depart from our usual practice in pretrialing witnesses.

Your Honor, the entire terms of the plea agreement are set forth in the documents we just filed. We wanted to make sure that the defense would have those available before they begin their cross-examination. It's not complicated.

So in the best scenario of the State, I

MARCIA J. LEONARD, CCR NO. 204, RPR

..... Page: 74

would urge that we proceed with the complete preliminary hearing. If the Court is inclined, however, to give counsel additional time for Mr. Hall, I would certainly urge the Court to let us put on the remainder of the hearing.

THE COURT: Well, I think that would be

THE COURT: Well, I think that would be my ruling is to start the preliminary hearing. If after the State has rested their case in chief, then if you feel like you need a continuance, you can make a motion then and I will decide. I will continue your motion, but we're going to proceed to preliminary hearing.

MR. LaPORTA: That's fine, your Honor.

THE COURT: So we can transport him. It will take about five minutes. I have a long distance call to make. It will be five minutes to get him up here, and I will be right back.

(Recess.)

THE COURT: Back in session. 96F7190B, or A, State of Nevada versus Marlo Thomas.

23 : State's ready?

MR. HARMON: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Call your first witness.

MARCIA J. LEONARD, CCR NO. 204, RPR

..... Page: 75

1	MR. HARMON: Robert Jordan.
2	THE COURT: Remaining witnesses in this
3	matter will please wait in the hall. Do not discuss
4	your testimony amongst yourselves. You'll be called
5	in the order that Mr. Harmon will come get you.
6	MR. HARMON: Perhaps you should repeat
7	that again. Any witnesses who are subpoensed must now
8	leave the courtroom.
9	THE COURT: All witnesses subpoenaed in
10	the Thomas and the Hall matter will please wait in the
11	hall.
12	THE CLERK: Do you solemnly swear the
13	testimony which you are about to give shall be the
14	truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so
15	help you God?
16	THE WITNESS: I do.
17	THE CLERK: Please state your full name
18	and spell your full name for the record.
19	THE WITNESS: Dr. Robert Jordan,
20	J-O-R-D-A-N.
21	
22	ROBERT JORDAN, M.D.,
23	having been first duly sworn, testified as follows:
24	

Page: 76

7 1 DIRECT EXAMINATION 2 BY MR. HARMON: 3 Dr. Jordan, what is your business or 4 profession? I'm a physician specializing in forensic 5 Α 6 pathology. 7 Are you an assistant medical examiner in Clark County, State of Nevada? 8 Α 9 Yes. 10 MR. HARMON: Your Honor and counsel, for 11 the purpose of this hearing, will the defense stipulate that Dr. Jordan is a physician specializing 12 in forensic pathology? 13 MR. LaPORTA: Yes, your Honor. The 14 defense will stipulate to that. 15 THE COURT: Okay. 16 BY MR. HARMON: 17 18 Dr. Jordan, I want to direct your attention to April the 15th, 1996. On that date were 19 you present and involved in two autopsy examinations? 20 Α Yes. 21 Where did they occur? 22 At the office of the coroner, Medical 23

MARCIA J. LEONARD, CCR NO. 204, RPR

Were the persons upon whom the

..... Page: 77

Examiner of Clark County.

24

1	examinations were performed identified to you as Carl
2	Dixon and Matthew Gianakes?
3	A Yes.
4	Q When did the examinations begin?
5	A The examination on Carl Dixon began at
6	1530, which is 3:30 in the afternoon. The examination
7	of Matthew Gianakes began at 1700, which is
8	approximately 4:00 o'clock.
9	Q Were any law enforcement personnel
10	present during the examinations performed on Carl
11	Dixon and Matthew Gianakes?
12	A Yes.
13	Q What law enforcement?
14	A Detectives Manning, Messinar, and crime
15	scene analyst Peterson.
16	Q Regarding the autopsy on Carl Dixon,
17	which began at 3:30 p.m. on April the 15th, 1996, did
18	you personally perform the autopsy?
19	A No, sir.
20	Q Who did?
21	A Dr. Sheldon Green.
22	Q Is Dr. Sheldon Green the chief medical
23	examiner in Clark County?
24	A Yes.
25	Q Were you present throughout the autopsy
	1

1	examination performed upon Carl Dixon?
2	A I was.
3	Q Did you witness and participate in the
4	findings in connection with that autopsy?
5	A Yes.
6	MR. HARMON: Your Honor, may we have the
7	Court's indulgence?
8	THE COURT: Yes.
9	MR. HARMON: May I approach the witness,
10	Judge?
11	THE COURT: Yes.
12	BY MR. HARMON:
13	Q Dr. Jordan, I'm showing you a series of
14	photographs. They have been marked as Proposed
15	Exhibits 5 through 16. Will you go through the
16	pictures, and after having done so, will you tell us
17	if you recognize the person depicted?
18	A State's Exhibits 5 through 16 are
19	photographs of the decedent, Carl Dixon, whose autopsy
20	I attended and participated in on July correction,
21	on April 15th, and assigned our session number 961627.
22	Q Dr. Jordan, are the photographs, Proposed
23	Exhibits 5 through 16, true and accurate
24	representations of the appearance and condition of

Carl Dixon as you witnessed on April the 15th, 1996?

Page: 79

1	A	They are.
2		MR. HARMON: Your Honor, the State offers
3	Proposed Exhi	bits 5 through 16.
4		MR. LaPORTA: No objection, your Honor.
5		THE COURT: They will be admitted.
6		
7		(State's Exhibits 5 through 16 admitted into evidence.)
8		admitted into evidence.
9	BY MR. HARMON	1 :
10	Q	Dr. Jordan, was an external examination
11	performed upo	on the victim portrayed in Exhibit 5
12	through 16?	
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	Did that include weighing and measuring
15	the body?	
16	А	It did.
17	Q	What was determined in that regard?
18	A	Carl Dixon was 69 inches in length and he
19	weighed 210 r	pounds.
20	Q	When you say 69 inches, does that
21	translate int	to five feet nine inches?
22	A	Yes, sir.
23	Q	Regarding the remainder of the external
24	examination,	what were the significant findings?
25	A	There were no signs of natural disease.

The decedent had suffered numerous stab wounds to his body, which appeared to be concentrated on the left side of the anterior chest and abdomen. There were a total of 19 stab wounds from the plane of the shoulder to the hip, which ranged in size from very superficial puncture or stab wounds to ones which measured three inches in length. We could not tell at the time whether -- how many or all of them penetrated into the chest or abdomen.

In addition, there were three stab wounds on the right side of the chest and abdomen. And a total of 15 what we call defensive wounds predominantly on the left arm and forearm as well as the right hand. These were -- all of the wounds were randomly oriented. They were both vertical or horizontal or a combination and many of which obviously went into the body cavities.

- Q Dr. Jordan, was an internal examination also performed on the body of Carl Dixon?
 - A Yes.

R

- Q What was the nature of that phase of the autopsy and the significant finding?
- A On opening the chest and abdomen, we found that six of the stab wounds to the chest penetrated the thorax -- excuse me, into the lungs as

MARCIA J. LEONARD, CCR NO. 204, RPR

.... ... Page: 81

1	well as the heart and major vessels. Two of the
2	wounds to the lower part of the body penetrated the
3	abdominal cavity and severed some of the loops of the
4	small bowel. The stab wounds to the extremities were
5	superficially dissected and did not appear to
6	traumatize any major vessels or nerves.
7	Q As a result of both the external and
8	internal examinations performed on Carl Dixon, was an
9	opinion formed regarding the cause of death of the
10	victim depicted in Exhibits 5 through 16?
11	A It was Dr. Green's opinion, as well as
12	mine, that Carl Dixon died as a result of multiple
13	stab wounds to the chest and abdomen.
14	Q In the opinion of yourself and Dr. Green,
15	was death as a result of natural cause or disease
16	process?
17	A No.
18	Q Was every vital organ of the decedent
19	examined?
20	A Yes.
21	Q Was an opinion formed regarding whether
22	this was an accidental death?
23	A Yes.
24	Q What is your opinion?
25	A That it was not accidental.

	1.3
1	Q In your opinion, was it self-inflicted?
2	A No, sir.
3	Q What is your opinion regarding the manner
4	of death?
5	A That Carl Dixon died as a result of a
6	homicide.
7	Q What is your definition of homicide?
8	A The killing of one human being by
9	another.
10	Q Do you have an opinion as to whether the
11	various stab wounds that you have described on the
12	body were inflicted contemporaneously?
13	A They were.
14	Q What do you mean they
15	contemporaneously
16	A In the same time frame. Not separately
17	and at different time intervals. It would be
18	difficult to say how long a time, but they were
19	inflicted within the same time frame.
20	Q In your opinion, how quickly after the
21	infliction of the contemporaneous stab wounds would
22	the victim have lost consciousness?
23	A Fairly rapidly. The wounds to the aorta,
24	the great vessels, pulmonary aorta and heart would
25	produce fairly rapid insanguination.

1	Q Do you have an opinion how quickly death
2	would have occurred?
3	A There is no scientific evidence which
4	helps us in determining how long it takes for an
5	individual traumatized in this way to die. Estimates
6	vary anywhere from 20 seconds to a minute, depending
7	on where the blood is coming from and what cavities it
8	involves.
9	Q Twenty seconds to a minute after the stab
10	wounds were inflicted?
11	A Yes, sir.
12	Q Do you have an opinion regarding what
13	type of instrument was responsible for the stab wounds
14	you observed to the body of Carl Dixon?
15	A Yes, sir.
16	Q What is your opinion?
17	A Probably a single-edged weapon, quite
18	sharp and pointed.
19	Q Consistent with a knife?
20	A Yes.
21	Q Dr. Jordan, when did the autopsy
22	examination begin upon the second victim, Matthew
23	Gianakes?
24	A At 1700 on the same date, April 15th.
25	Q That would be 5:00 o'clock p.m.?

	13
1	A Yes, sir.
2	Q Did you personally perform the autopsy
3	examination upon Matthew Gianakes?
4	A I did.
5	Q Was there an external examination?
б	A Yes, sir.
7	Q In connection with that phase of the
8	autopsy, was Mr. Gianakes weighed and measured?
9	A Yes, sir.
10	Q What were your findings?
11	A Measured five feet one inch in height.
12	Weighed a 192 pounds.
13	Q Was his body examined for evidence of
14	injury?
15	A Yes, sir.
16	Q What were your significant findings?
17	A Matthew Gianakes had received extensive
18	medical and surgical intervention. The surgeons had
19	performed a median stenotomy, which is an incision of
20	the chest, anterior chest, from the level of the
21	collarbone to where the ribs flare out.
22	In addition, they had done a left
23	thoracotomy, which is an incision on the left side of
24	the chest to examine the lungs and heart. And in
25	addition, he had a stab wound to the left chest, which

was not surgically produced. As well as a stab wound 1 to the left back. 2 MR. HARMON: May I approach the witness 3 again, your Honor? 4 5 THE COURT: Yes. BY MR. HARMON: 6 7 Dr. Jordan, I'm showing you Proposed Exhibits 17 through 20. Will you look at those 8 photographs and then tell us if these are pictures 9 taken of the decedent, Matthew Gianakes, upon whom you 10 performed an autopsy examination on April the 15th, 11 12 1996, commencing at about 5:00 p.m.? Α Exhibits 20, 17, 18, and 19 are 13 photographs of the decedent, Matthew Gianakes, upon whom I performed an autopsy and assigned our session 15 number 961626. 16 Do the photographs in that series truly 17 and accurately portray his appearance and condition at 18 the time of your autopsy? 19 Α 20 They do. MR. HARMON: Your Honor, the State offers 21 Proposed Exhibits 17 through 20. 22 MR. LaPORTA: No objection. 23 THE COURT: They will be admitted. 24 25 MR. HARMON: Thank you.

MARCIA J. LEONARD, CCR NO. 204, RPR

_____Page: 86

	1
1	(State's Exhibits 17 through 20 admitted into evidence.)
2	
3	BY MR. HARMON:
4	Q Dr. Jordan, did you also perform an
5	internal examination upon victim Gianakes who was
б	depicted in Exhibits 17 through 20?
7	A Yes.
8	Q Describe the nature of that examination
9	and any significant findings?
10	A Examination of the chest revealed that
11	the stab wound to the left side penetrated into the
12	heart, which had been sutured by the surgeons in an
13	attempt to stop the hemorrhage. The stab wound to the
14	left back penetrated the left lung, which was also
15	sutured. Other than the trauma created by the stab
16	wound, the only significant findings was the trauma
17	created by the surgeons.
18	Q As a result of both the external and
19	internal examinations performed during your autopsy,
20	did you form an opinion regarding the cause of death
21	of Matthew Gianakes?
22	A Yes, sir.
23	Q What is your opinion?

A That Matthew Gianakes died of two stab

Page: 87

wounds to the chest and the back.

24

1	Q Do you have an opinion as to whether
2	death was the result of any natural cause or disease
3	process?
4	A It was not.
5	Q Did you examine each vital organ in the
6	body of Mr. Gianakes?
7	A Yes.
8	Q In your opinion, was it an accidental
9	death?
10	A No, sir.
11	Q In your opinion, was it self-inflicted?
12	A No, sir.
13	Q What is your opinion regarding the manner
14	of death of Matthew Gianakes?
15	A My opinion is Matthew Gianakes died as a
16	result of a homicide.
17	Q Do you have an opinion about whether the
18	stab wounds to his chest and his back were
19	contemporaneous?
20	A Yes, sir, I think that they were.
21	Q Do you have any opinion as to how quickly
22	Mr. Gianakes would have lost consciousness?
23	A His survival was probably measured
24	accurately by the surgical team which operated on him.
25	Without medical intervention, a wound to the left

..... Page: 88

ventricle of the heart could be fatal within 45 2 seconds. 3 Do you have an opinion as to how quickly he would have died after the wounds were inflicted? 4 The unusual thing about stab wounds to 5 this location, the left ventricle of the heart and the 6 lung, is that the bleeding is internal rather than 7 bleeding out through a large defect. Or the lining of Я the lung closes off so that most of the blood is 10 inside, not outside, and many times these individuals particularly with stab wounds to the left ventricle, 11 which is quite thick, are capable of fairly prolonged 12 survival and unusual activity as was the case here. 13 Without medical attention, I would say 1.4 that he could not have survived for more than five, 15 ten minutes. 16 Doctor, did you form an opinion regarding 17 18 the type of instrument that was used in inflicting the stab wounds that you have described? 19 20 Α Yes, sir. What is your opinion? 21 A single-bladed -- a single-edged blade, 22 23 fairly long with a sharp point, probably a knife. 24 Were the stab wounds that you observed to 25 the body of Mr. Gianakes consistent with multiple stab

MARCIA J. LEONARD, CCR NO. 204, RPR

1	wounds that you observed to the body of Carl Dixon?
2	A Yes, sir.
3	Q In your opinion, could it have been the
4	same instrument, most probably a knife?
5	A Yes, sir.
6	MR. HARMON: Thank you. That concludes
7	direct, your Honor.
8	THE COURT: Thank you. Cross.
9	MR. LaPORTA: Thank you.
10	
11	<u>CROSS-EXAMINATION</u>
12	BY MR. LaPORTA:
13	Q Dr. Jordan, in your you did testify
14	that you did an external examination as to victim
15	Dixon. And during that external examination, you
16	noted a number of stab wounds, defensive and
17	otherwise. During that external examination, did you
18	notice on the victim Dixon any abrasions, contusions,
19	anything of that nature outside of the stab wounds?
20	A No, sir.
21	Q You didn't notice no abrasions or
22	contusions to the facial head area, scalp area?
23	A No, not that I recall.
24	Q To the torso area?
25	A No, sir.

Page: 90 _____

1	Q To any of the appendages?
2	A The diagnostic protocol prepared by Dr.
3	Green does not list any of that type of trauma in the
4	examination on the external.
5	Q And you didn't personally witness that?
6	A I looked at the remains, and I didn't see
7	anything obvious.
8	Q As to victim Gianakes, you did the
9	external examination on that victim?
10	A Yes, sir.
11	Q That's what you testified to. Outside of
12	the stab wounds that you observed externally, did you
13	notice as to that victim as to whether or not there
14	were any abrasions or contusions to the face or scalp
15	or head area of the victim?
16	A None that I recall, sir.
17	Q Do you recall if there were any to the
18	torso area, contusions or abrasions to the torso, the
19	chest and abdominal area?
20	A No, sir.
21	Q To the back?
22	A No.
23	Q To any of the appendages?
24	A No, sir.
25	Q As to victim Gianakes, it's your

_____Page: 91

1	testimony during direct there were no defensive
2	wounds?
3	A That is correct.
4	Q In your external examination or internal
5	examination for that matter, was there any evidence of
6	a struggle?
7	A None that I could determine.
8	Q In your examination of victim Dixon, you
9	noted that there were numerous stab wounds, some of
10	which penetrated into the chest and abdominal area.
11	Were you able to form an opinion as to you were
12	able to form an opinion that this was a single-edged
13	sharp instrument consistent with a knife.
14	Do you have an opinion as to the possible
15	length of this knife in terms of the blade?
16	A In my opinion, the weapon would have to
17	have a blade at least three inches long and possibly
18	longer. I don't believe it was a penknife. It was a
19	weapon larger than that.
20	Q When you say a penknife, you mean that
21	knife that's foldable?
22	A A little pocketknife.
23	Q A little pocketknife?
24	A Yes, sir.
25	Q As to victim Gianakes, you also did the

	43
1	external well, you did the external and internal
2	examination there and observed two stab wounds stating
3	during direct testimony that the wounds were inflicted
4	by a single-edged instrument consistent with a knife.
5	Do you have an opinion as to how long the
6	blade on that knife possibly was?
7	A At least three inches and probably
8	larger.
9	Q Not a penknife once again?
10	A That is correct.
11	MR. LaPORTA: I have no further
12	questions, your Honor.
13	THE COURT: Anything further by the
14	State?
15	MR. HARMON: No redirect, your Honor.
16	THE WITNESS: Mr. Harmon, may I correct
17	the record on one measurement here I made.
18	MR. HARMON: May he, Judge?
19	THE COURT: Well, you see, Mr. Harmon.
20	Never mind. Yes, please.
21	THE WITNESS: I listed the height of
22	Matthew Gianakes was 71 inches and translated falsely
23	to five feet one inch. It is not five feet one inch.
24	It is five feet eleven inches.
25	THE COURT: Thank you, Doctor.

	24
1	May the doctor be excused by both
2	parties?
3	MR. HARMON: Yes, your Honor.
4	THE COURT: Mr. LaPorta, may the doctor
5	be excused?
6	MR. LaPORTA: Yes, sir.
7	THE COURT: Call your next witness,
8	please.
9	MR. HARMON: Steven Hemmes.
10	THE CLERK: Do you solemnly swear the
11	testimony which you are about to give shall be the
12	truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so
13	help you God?
14	THE WITNESS: I do.
15	THE CLERK: Please state your full name
16	and spell your full name for the record.
17	THE WITNESS: Steven Hemmes, H-E-M-M-E-S.
18	
19	STEVEN HEMMES,
20	having been first duly sworn, testified as follows:
21	
22	DIRECT EXAMINATION
23	BY MR. HARMON:
24	Q Mr. Hemmes, how old are you, sir?
25	A Twenty-two.

What were the nature of your duties?

I was dishwasher and a prep cook and the

Monday morning, April the 15th, 1996. On that date,

were you employed at the Lone Star Restaurant?

Yes, I was.

Page: 95

21

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23

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1	saute cook as well.
2	Q What was the location of the Lone Star
3	Restaurant or Steakhouse that you worked at on April
4	the 15th, 1996?
5	A 3131 North Rainbow.
6	Q Is that at the intersection of Cheyenne
7	Avenue and Rainbow Boulevard?
8	A Yes, it is.
9	Q Is that location in Las Vegas, Clark
10	County, Nevada?
11	A Yes, it is.
12	Q What time did you arrive at the Lone Star
13	Restaurant that Monday morning, April the 15th?
14	A 7:50 a.m.
15	Q What was your reason for arriving that
16	early?
17	A I was trying to get there so I can go
18	home. I was wearing sandals, so I just tried to get
19	the day off.
20	Q When you arrived at 7:50 a.m., did you go
21	into the restaurant?
22	A Yes, I did.
23	Q Did you contact a manager who was there?
24	A Yes, I did.
25	Q Which manager did you speak with?
1	

_____ Page: 96 ...____.

			27
1	А	Vince.	
2	Q	What's Vince's last name?	
3	A	I'm not sure. I didn't pay attention.	
4	Q	You know him as Vince?	
5	A	Yes.	
6	Q	As a result of the conversation with the	he
7	manager w	ho was on duty, Vince, did you have occasi	on
8	to leave	the restaurant?	
9	A	Yes, I did.	
10	Q	Why were you leaving?	
11	A	To go home and change shoes.	
12	Q	Were you going to get the day off or d	id
13	you have	to come back?	
14	А	No, I had to come back.	
15	Q	But you did need to change into some	
16	other sho	es besides the sandals?	
17	A	Yes, I did.	
18	Q	About what time did you leave the Lone	
19	Star?		
20	А	About 7:55.	
21	Ω	So you had been there about five minut	es?
22	A	Yes.	
23	Q	What door did you take when you left?	
24	A	I took the north door.	
25	Q	Was that a rear door?	

Page: 97____

1	A	Yes, it is.
2	Q	When you left by the rear door, were you
3	the only per	son leaving the inside of the business at
4	that time?	
5	А	Yes, I was.
6	Q	As you left, did you encounter persons on
7	the outside?	
8	A	Yes, I did.
9	Q	Describe what happened.
10	A	I was Vince sent me home. I came
11	walking out	of the back door, and that's when I ran
12	into Marlo a	nd his other friend that was with him.
13	Q	You said that's when you ran into Marlo
14	and his othe	r friend who was with him. Did you know
15	Marlo prior	to this?
16	A	Yes, I did.
17	Q	How is it that you knew Marlo?
18	A	I had worked with him one time.
19	Q	You had worked with him what?
20	A	One time.
21	Q	One time where?
22	A	At Lone Star.
23	Q	At this same location, 3131 Rainbow
24	Boulevard?	
25	A	Yes.
	¢	

1	Q To your knowledge, did Marlo work for a
2	short period of time at the Lone Star Steakhouse?
3	A Yes.
4	Q Will you point to the person you have
5	referred to as Marlo if you see that individual in the
6	courtroom?
7	A Right there.
8	Q Describe some article of clothing he's
9	wearing?
10	A He is wearing CCDC outfit right there
11	with the shackles, orange socks.
12	MR. HARMON: Your Honor, may the record
13	show that the witness has pointed to and described the
14	defendant, Marlo Thomas?
15	THE COURT: It will.
16	MR. HARMON: Thank you.
17	BY MR. HARMON:
18	Q How sure are you that one of the two
19	people you saw at about 7:55 a.m. on April the 15th,
20	1996, when you left a rear door of the Lone Star
21	Steakhouse was the defendant, Mr. Thomas?
22	A I'm very positive. A hundred percent.
23	Q Had you seen this person who was with Mr.
24	Thomas before?
25	A No, I have not.

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	J V
1	Q Are you able to describe that person?
2	A I can describe him now.
3	Q Describe him, please.
4	A He's black male, skinny. Has more like a
5	round sort of haircut and brown eyes. That's it.
6	Q I didn't catch the last thing that you
7	said.
8	A Brown eyes.
9	Q Do you have an estimate regarding his
10	height?
11	A I would say he's between five eight and
12	síx foot.
13	Q What about the age? Do you have an
14	estimate of the age of the person who was with Mr.
15	Thomas?
16	A Maybe between 14 and 16.
17	Q Did you have any conversation with either
18	of these persons when you came out the back door of
19	the restaurant?
20	A Yes, I did.
21	Q Describe the conversation which occurred.
22	A I had not seen Marlo for some time. I
23	asked him what he had been up to, what's he doing now.
24	And he just said he was there I asked him what he
25	was doing here. He said he was there trying to get

his old job back. He asked who was the manager at the 1 2 time. I told him Vince was. He asked if Brian still 3 worked there. I told him yes, and cut the conversation short. 4 He asked me -- I told him I had to go 5 home. He asked me how long I was going to be. I said 6 about 20 minutes. He said he would be there when I 7 got back, and he wasn't. 8 Will you estimate about how long the 9 conversation lasted that you have just referred to? 10 Maybe about seven minutes. 11 During the conversation, did you see 12 either Marlo Thomas, the defendant, or the other 13 individual to be in possession of any type of weapon? 14 No, I did not. 15 Α Did you notice anything unusual about 16 their behavior during the perhaps seven-minute 17 18 conversation that you had? No, I did not. 19 What about the other person? Did he say 20 anything during the conversation? 21 Α No. 22 Was your conversation limited solely to 23 what you said and what the defendant, Mr. Thomas, 24 25 said?

MARCIA J. LEONARD, CCR NO. 204, RPR

1	A Yes.
2	Q Now, you mentioned that he asked who the
3	manager was who was on duty?
4	A Yes, he did.
5	Q When you told him it was Vince, did Mr.
6	Thomas have any reaction to this?
7	A He called Vince a dickhead.
8	Q A dickhead?
9	A Yes, he did.
10	Q What happened after your conversation was
11	over, that is what did you do?
12	A I just took off and went home to go get
13	my shoes.
14	Q When you left, where were the defendant,
15	Mr. Thomas, and this other young man that he was with?
16	A They were walking from the door that I
17	had just came out of, the north rear door, to the
18	no, it was the west door. I'm sorry. They were
19	walking to the north door.
20	Q So you're correcting your testimony. You
21	say that you went out the west door?
22	A Yes, I went out the west door. And then
23	they came out the they were out the west door and
24	then they went around to the north door.
25	Q Did you see them walking in that

			33
1	direction as	you left?	
2	А	Yes.	
3	Q	Still in the rear area of the Lone Star	
4	Steakhouse?		
5	A	Yes.	
6	Q	When you left, did you know whether any	
7	other employe	ees were at the business besides Vince,	
8	the manager?		
9	A	Yes. Me and Vince had let Matt in.	
10	Q	What is Matt's last name?	
11	A	Gianakes.	
12	Q	So you personally saw Matt Gianakes come	
13	into the bus	iness that morning?	
14	A	Yes.	
15	Q	Do you know if anyone else was there?	
16	A	I didn't see anybody.	
17	Q	Did you know Carl Dixon?	
18	A	Yes, I do.	
19	Q	But you didn't see Carl Dixon that	
20	morning?		
21	A	No, I didn't.	
22	٥	How long were you gone once you left the	
23	business to	change shoes?	
24	A	I was gone from 8:00 o'clock a.m. to 8:20	i
25	p.m a.m.	. Excuse me.	

		34	ł
1	Q You said	from 8:00 o'clock a.m. until	
2	when?		
3	A 8:20 a.m		
4	Q So you're	e saying that you said that you	
5	would be gone 20 minu	tes and that's about how long	
6	that you were gone?		
7	A (Witness	nods head.)	
8	Q You have	to answer out loud.	
9	A Yes. So:	rry.	
10	Q Did you	have a wristwatch or some	
11	timepiece that you los	cked at?	
12	A No, I die	d not.	
13	Q How do yo	ou know it was about 20 minutes?	
14	A It takes	about eight minutes to get to	
15	Lone Star to my house	, and then figure about the other	
16	to just to run down th	here and grab other four to	
17	run down there and gra	ab my shoes.	
18	Q Is 8:00	to 8:20 a.m. exact or is that	
19	your best estimate?		
20	A That's m	y best estimate.	
21	Q What hap	pened when you got back?	
22	A I arrive	d to a police officer holding a	
23	gun to my head.		
24	Q Where die	d that occur in relation to the	
25	Lone Star?		

	35
1	A To the same door that I had came out, the
2	west door. The west rear door that I met Marlo at.
3	Q You mean you were trying to go in?
4	A Yeah.
5	Q Were the doors locked?
6	A Yes, they were.
7	Q How did you get in originally when you
8	got there
9	A I rang the doorbell.
10	Q about ten minutes to eight?
11	A I rang the doorbell.
12	Q Had You rung the doorbell when you were
13	greeted by the police officer?
14	A No, I didn't have a chance.
15	Q Did you later learn that there had been
16	violent crimes committed at the Lone Star Steakhouse?
17	A Yes, I did.
18	Q I take it from your testimony you didn't
19	witness any criminal conduct which occurred that
20	morning?
21	A No, I did not.
22	Q Did you see your former co-worker, Marlo
23	Thomas, anywhere in the area outside of the restaurant
24	when you came back at about 8:20 a.m.?
25	A No, I did not.

	36
1	Q How long did you remain at the scene?
2	A I remained there until maybe about 12:30,
3	my best estimate.
4	Q Did you ever have a chance to go inside?
5	A No.
6	Q From perhaps 8:20 until 12:30 in the
7	afternoon, did you ever see Marlo Thomas?
8	A No, I did not.
9	Q Is it correct that he had told you that
10	he would be there when you got back?
11	A Yes.
12	Q To the best of your knowledge, was he
13	still there.
14	A No, he was not.
15	Q Did you ever see this young fellow that
16	Mr. Thomas was with during the perhaps four hours that
17	you remained outside of the Lone Star?
18	A No, I did not.
19	MR. HARMON: Thank you. That concludes
20	direct, your Honor.
21	THE COURT: Cross.
22	MR. LaPORTA: Thank you.
23	
24	
25	

37 1 CROSS-EXAMINATION 2 BY MR. LaPORTA: Mr. Hemmes, you were wearing sandals that 3 morning when you arrived to work; is that not correct? 4 Α That is correct. 5 Can you describe the weather that 6 morning? 7 It was sunny. There was a slight breeze. 8 That was it. 9 10 Q Temperature? I don't know. I was in a hurry. I 11 didn't want to be late. 12 Well, I assume that, correct me if I'm 13 wrong, if you were wearing sandals, then it was a 14 pleasant day. It wasn't cold? 15 Well, no, because I wear sandals no 16 A 17 matter how it is. I just wear socks with them. 18 Q Were you wearing a coat? No, I was not. 19 20 Q What were you wearing on your upper body? Α I was wearing my Lone Star shirt. 21 Q Which is what, a t-shirt? 22 Yes, it's a t-shirt. 23 Ά 24 Q Colored shirt?

MARCIA J. LEONARD, CCR NO. 204, RPR

It's a t-shirt.

25

Α

Page: 107 ______

1	Q It's a t-shirt. When you greeted when
2	you first saw Mr. Thomas and the second individual,
3	what were they wearing?
4	A Marlo was wearing a black shirt, white
5	shorts, white socks with black shoes.
6	Q The shirt, was it a t-shirt or colored?
7	A T-shirt.
В	Q Was the clothing tight fitting?
9	A No.
10	Q You said during your direct you didn't
11	personally see any weapons on any of the the two
12	individuals that you greeted, Mr. Thomas and the
13	second individual; is that not correct?
14	A That's correct.
15	Q Isn't it true that during your
16	seven-minute conversation with Mr. Thomas that he told
17	you that he was there to see if he could get his old
18	job back?
19	A Yes, that is true.
20	Q I'm sorry, what was that? Your answer to
21	that question is yes?
22	A Yes, that is true.
23	Q How long I'm speaking specifically
24	about the time on the job how long had you known
25	Mr. Thomas?

1	A Well, like I said, I had worked with him
2	one day.
3	Q Just one day?
4	A Just one day I have worked with him. I
5	have came in on my shift. I used to work the nights
6	when he was getting off of his shift. So we would say
7	what's up to each other then. And next thing I know
8	he got fired. I still knew who he was, but I never
9	remained in contact with him.
10	Q So you didn't know Mr. Thomas before that
11	one day; is that not correct?
12	A That's correct.
13	Q And you didn't know Mr. Thomas and you
14	worked with him that one day, and you had very little
15	contact with him that one day?
16	A Yes, that's correct.
17	Q Okay. What was his duties?
18	A He was a dishwasher, daytime DMO,
19	Q What were your duties that day?
20	A That day I was the expo.
21	Q What is that?
22	A That's where the person sends the food
23	out of the window if it's cooked properly.
24	Q And the two job classifications, the two
25	jobs, is there much room for interaction between the

1	two?
2	A No, not unless I'm actually running
3	dishes that we messed up on down to him to wash.
4	Q Did you do that that day that you worked
5	with him?
6	A I had went and talked to him in our slow
7	period. Whenever we were getting busy, I never went
8	and had contact with him.
9	Q Your conversation the morning that you
10	met him, the morning of the incident, lasted,
11	according to your direct testimony, seven minutes?
12	A Correct.
13	Q How long had you known the victim, Dixon,
14	in this particular case?
15	A I have known him for maybe about two
16	weeks before the incident occurred.
17	Q Can you describe the circumstances that
18	you first met Mr. Dixon?
19	A Yes. It's when I first switched over to
20	the daytime DMO.
21	Q So you had no prior relationship with Mr.
22	Dixon before that day on the job?
23	A That's correct.
24	Q And you worked with him for about two
25	weeks?

		41
1	A	Yes.
2	Q	Can you describe your relationship with
3	Mr. Dixon?	
4	A	We had me, him and Matthew had a
5	Q	I'm just asking about Mr. Dixon.
6	A	Well, this is concerning all of us
7	because it wa	s all our plans. We had planned on going
8	over to the S	alsa every time
9	Q	What I'm asking you is, can you describe
10	your relation	ship, was it friendly?
11	A	Yeah, it was fun.
12	Q	Did you socialize with him?
13	A	Yes, we did.
14	Q	And this began after that first day that
15	you met him o	n the job?
16	A	Yeah.
17	Q	How about Mr. Gianakes, your relationship
18	with him was?	
19	A	Fine. Friendly. Totally fine.
20	Q	Good friends?
21	A	Yes.
22	Q	You socialized with him?
23	A	Yes.
24	Q	And can you describe the circumstances
25	that you firs	t met Mr. Gianakes?

Page: 112

I don't know.

25

			43
1	Q	You don't recall?	
2	A	I don't recall.	
3	Q	Had he ever expressed to you any hatred	
4	or animosity	towards Mr. Thomas?	
5	А	No,	
6	Q	Did you know him as socializing with Mr.	
7	Thomas?		
8	A	No, I did not. I didn't even know that	
9	he knew him.		
10	Q	Now, as to the second individual in this	
11	case, Mr. Di:	kon, you had a friendly relationship with	
12	him and you :	socialized with him?	
13	A	Yes.	
14	Q	During that relationship, had you ever	
15	personally w	itnessed a temper?	
16	А	No.	
17	Q	No violent acts?	
18	A	No.	
19	Q	Was he a hothead in your opinion?	
20	A	No.	
21	Ω	The day that you had worked, the one day	
22	that you had	worked with Mr. Thomas, was Mr. Dixon at	
23	work that da	y?	
24	A	I can't recall that one either.	
25	Q	If you have any personal knowledge of	

1	this, I would ask you to answer it, and I don't want
2	you to speculate.
3	Did Mr. Thomas and Mr. Dixon have a
4	relationship outside of the restaurant?
5	A I have known that they knew each other.
6	I was aware of that.
7	Q So Mr. Dixon and Mr. Thomas did know each
8	other from somewhere other than the restaurant to the
9	best of your knowledge?
10	A Yes, to my knowledge.
11	Q Only if you know, and I ask you not to
12	speculate, do you know from where they knew each
13	other?
14	A No, I don't know.
15	Q Did you know for a fact as to whether or
16	not they socialized?
17	A Yes, I got to say yes.
18	Q So it's your testimony that Mr. Dixon and
19	Mr. Thomas did know each other from places other than
20	the work site and did have a relationship that
21	extended beyond the workplace?
22	A Yes.
23	Q And to the best of your knowledge, they
24	did socialize?
25	A To the best of my knowledge.

____ Page: 114

	10
1	MR. LaPORTA: Court's indulgence.
2	Your Honor, I have no further questions
3	of this witness.
4	THE COURT: Anything further by the
5	State?
6	MR. HARMON: No redirect, your Honor.
7	THE COURT: He may be excused?
8	MR. HARMON: Yes.
9	MR. LaPORTA: Yes.
10	THE COURT: Call your next witness.
11	MR. HARMON: Vincent Oddo.
12	THE CLERK: Do you solemnly swear the
13	testimony which you are about to give shall be the
14	truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so
15	help you God?
16	THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.
17	THE CLERK: Please state your full name
18	and spell your full name for the record.
19	THE WITNESS: Vincent Oddo, O-D-D-O.
20	
21	VINCENT ODDO,
22	having been first duly sworn, testified as follows:
23	
24	
25	1111

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1 DIRECT EXAMINATION 2 BY MR. HARMON: Mr. Oddo, how old are you? Q Α Twenty-seven. 4 5 Q Do you live in the Las Vegas area? 6 7 Q How long have you lived in this community? 8 Α Two-and-a-half years. 10 Are you employed? Q Α Yes. 11 1.2 Q Where do you work? Lone Star Steakhouse. 13 How long have you been employed at the 14 Lone Star Steakhouse? 15 Since January of '96. 16 Α I want to direct your attention to April 17 18 the 15th, 1996. On that date were you also employed at the Lone Star Steakhouse? 19 Yes. 20 At which restaurant, sir? 21 3131 North Rainbow. 22 Don't speak too quickly. The court 23 reporter has to take everything down. Is that 24 25 understood, Mr. Oddo?

MARCIA J. LEONARD, CCR NO. 204, RPR

			47
1	A	Yes.	
2	Q	You said 3131 North Rainbow?	
3	A	Correct.	
4	Q	That is in Las Vegas, Nevada?	
5	A	Right on it's on the corner of	
6	Cheyenne and	Rainbow.	
7	Q	At what time did you report to the	
8	business on	April the 15th?	
9	A	About 7:00, 7:15.	
10	Q	You said 7:00 to 7:15.	
11	A	Correct.	
12	Q	Is that in the morning?	
13	A	Correct.	
14	Q	When were the business hours? That is	
15	when was the	Lone Star open to the public that day?	
16	A	We open up at 11:00, and we close at	
17	10:00 at nig	ht.	
18	Q	11:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m.?	
19	A	Correct.	
20	Q	So how did it happen that you had to get	
21	there at 7:0	0 or 7:15 in the morning?	
22	A	I'm a kitchen manager and I arrive right	
23	about 7:00 o	'clock every morning. It was a Monday	
24	morning so 7	:00 o'clock is about the normal time that	
25	I arrive at	work.	
	a contract of the contract of		

1	Q What types of things had to be
2	accomplished at the Lone Star before it opens for
3	business at 11:00 a.m.?
4	A I need to perform my responsibilities
5	when my employees arrive around 8:00 o'clock, and we
6	prepare the food for daytime and nighttime for the
7	operation of the restaurant.
8	Q When you got to the restaurant between
9	7:00 and 7:15 in the morning, were any other persons
10	there?
11	A No.
12	Q After your arrival, did other employees
13	also get there?
14	A At around 8:00 o'clock.
15	Q What other employees?
16	A Carl Dixon and Matt Gianakes and Steve
17	Hemmes, I believe his last name is, how you pronounce
18	it.
19	Q When Mr. Hemmes arrived, did you have
20	some conversation with him?
21	A Yeah. He showed up with flip-flops, and
22	I had to send him home because it wasn't proper attire
23	to work with flip-flops.
24	Q Flip-flops means what, sandals?
25	A Sandals, correct.

	49
1	Q So you have indicated that you sent him
2	home?
3	A Yes.
4	Q For what purpose?
5	A Not having the proper attire for working
6	conditions.
7	Q Was he supposed to come back?
8	A Yes.
9	Q What did you send him home to do
10	specifically?
11	A To change his shoes and then come back to
12	work.
13	Q Do you have a best estimate of about what
14	time it would have been when you sent Mr. Hemmes home
15	to change shoes?
16	A Right about 8:00 o'clock. Anywhere give
17	or take five or ten minutes, about five of eight, 8:00
18	o'clock.
19	Q Once Mr. Hemmes left to go home, besides
20	yourself, how many other persons were at the Lone Star
21	Steakhouse?
22	A My two employees, Carl Dixon and Matt
23	Gianakes.
24	Q Do you know what they were doing at about
25	8:00 o'clock in the morning?

Page: 119____

1	A Well, they do their own routine. They
2	clock in and they got their aprons and stuff on, and
3	they look at the prep list and they do their normal
4	routine. They don't need much direction. They were
5	good employees. So they just do the normal routine.
6	I don't know exactly specifically what
7	they were doing, but just their normal business as far
8	as taking care of business.
9	Q You said that you were the kitchen
10	manager. I take it that you were their immediate
11	supervisor?
12	A Correct.
13	Q When you speak of them doing their normal
14	duties after getting their aprons on and getting
15	squared away, where inside the restaurant would they
16	perform their normal duties?
17	A In the back half of the restaurant called
18	our prep area. It's back by the cooler and back by
19	the back door.
20	Q Where is that from the men's restroom?
21	A From the men's restroom?
22	Q Yes. I'm sorry, restroom?
23	A It's sort of right in back of it, but
24	it's over to the left a little bit.
25	Q What is the approximate distance as you

Page: 120____

1	walk between the prep area and the men's restroom?
2	A Approximately 50 feet or so, 50, 75 feet,
3	depending which way that you take.
4	Q Was there a shorter route to take than 50
5	to 75 feet?
6	A No, but there is several ways to get to
7	the restroom, but most common way is 50 to 75 feet.
8	Q What were you doing at about 8:00 o'clock
9	in the morning on Monday, April the 15th, 1996?
10	A I was what they called trimming
11	tenderloins. They are filets that we have in the
12	restaurant, and I was back by the meat table trimming
13	tenderloins.
14	Q Did there come a time when you went into
15	the office area?
16	A Yeah. Right around 8:00 o'clock I order
17	fish. So at 8:00 o'clock I was in the office so
18	that's where I was about 8:00 o'clock.
19	Q Were you by yourself in the office?
20	A Yes.
21	Q Did there come a time when you became
22	aware that persons were a person or persons were
23	outside of the office?
24	A I never knew anybody was outside of the
25	office until somebody knocked on the door.

Page: 121 ____

1	Q So you did hear someone knock?
2	A Yeah. As soon as someone knocked on the
3	door, that's when I opened the door then, and then the
4	gentleman turned, came his hand came around the
5	door and pointed a gun right to my face.
6	Q When you heard the knock, what did you
7	think?
8	A I just thought it was your regular
9	employees because every day people knock on the door,
10	and it's just a regular routine, normal routine to
11	just open the door.
12	Q So you described being aware that there
13	were two other regular employees on the premises?
14	A Right. At that particular time, I only
15	knew that Carl and Matt were on duty or in the
16	restaurant.
17	Q But did you conclude that it was probably
18	either Carl Dixon or Matt Gianakes who had knocked?
19	A Yes.
20	Q You said that you opened the door to the
21	office?
22	A Correct.
23	Q And at that moment, what were you
24	describing about a gun?
25	A As soon as they knocked on the door, I

opened the door and I was on the phone, and I just saw 1 a hand come around with a gun in it, and then 2 obviously I knew it wasn't Matt or Carl. 3 What happened after the hand came around 5 and you saw a gun? A I hung up the phone, and I was just back 6 7 in my chair. And at that particular time, I don't know -- I don't remember what was said. But my next 8 action was to get on my knees and go down to the safe. 9 At that particular time, I didn't see anybody else but 10 the one gentleman who -- or the one big stocky guy who 11 first opened the door or knocked on the door. 12 So you said there was a knock on the door 13 Q 14 and you opened the door. And then you saw the hand come around with a gun? 15 Α 16 Correct. Where was the gun pointed? 17 0 Α At my face. 18 How close was the gun to your face? 19 Three or four inches. 20 Q Which side of your face? 21 22 Α Right in the middle of my face. Shortly after that, did you see who was 23 holding the gun? 24 Α Yeah. 25

MARCIA J. LEONARD, CCR NO. 204, RPR

Page: 123

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1	Q And you're saying that first you were
2	unaware a second person was there?
3	A Correct.
4	Q Describe the person who you saw holding
5	the gun?
6	A Gentleman sitting right there with his
7	feet crossed next to the attorney on the right.
8	Q Describe an article of clothing the
و	individual was wearing that you have pointed at. Not
10	referring to then, I'm talking about this morning in
11	court.
12	A He's wearing a blue shirt or I don't know
13	what you call it, but kind of V-neck all the way down
14	to his chest.
15	MR. HARMON: Your Honor, may the record
16	show that the witness has identified the defendant,
17	Marlo Thomas?
18	THE COURT: It will.
19	MR. HARMON: Thank you.
20	BY MR. HARMON:
21	Q You indicate that you didn't remember for
22	sure what was said?
23	A No, I don't remember.
24	Q What was the effect upon you when you saw
25	the gun pointed within four inches of your face?
	ł

	A OUST SHOCK.
2	Q Did you become excited?
3	A I don't know. I was very shocked. I
4	obviously didn't know what to do. I just did what he
5	told me to do.
6	Q Now, after all this happened, did you
7	give a statement to the police?
8	A Yes.
ا و	Q Did you attempt to fully cooperate with
10	the police?
11	A Yes.
12	Q You said, although you didn't remember
13	for sure what was said, the next thing that you did
14	was go to the safe?
15	A Correct.
16	Q Have you ever said in your statement to
17	the police that you were told by the person with the
18	gun give me all your money?
19	A Again, it was at a point to where I
20	wasn't really sure what he said. I think I remember
21	he said something having to do with money or the safe.
22	And that's what made me lead to go down to the safe.
23	Q Now, my question was, have you said to
24	the police in your statement that the person who had
25	the gun said give me all your money?
i	

1	A Yeah, I said that.
2	Q Was that your best effort to describe to
3	the police officers what type of conversation was
4	going on?
5	A Yeah, similar to it.
6	Q Similar to it?
7	A Again, yes. That's exactly what I said
8	to the officer.
9	THE COURT: Mr. LaPorta, would you ask
10	your client not to make facial gestures. It's not
11	helping his case in any manner.
12	BY MR. HARMON:
13	Q Had you intended, Mr. Oddo, to go to the
14	safe in the office before you encountered the
15	defendant, Mr. Thomas, with the gun?
16	A I'm sorry, can you repeat that?
17	Q Well, you said that you were on the
18	telephone when there was a knock on the door?
19	A Right.
20	Q Had you intended to go right over to the
21	safe on your own?
22	A No.
23	Q Why did you go to the safe?
24	A He No. 1, he had a gun to my head.
25	Number 2, apparently whatever he told me to do had to

1	do something with the safe. So that's the reason that
2	I went toward the safe.
3	Q So when you got to the safe, what
4	happened?
5	A At that particular time, I was on my
6	knees opening the safe. And they they, meaning the
7	two individuals, they had to make a switch because
8	when I turned around I saw another young kid with the
9	gun and no longer saw the bigger gentleman.
10	Q The defendant whom you have identified in
11	court?
12	A Correct.
13	Q You didn't see him anymore?
14	A No. He left the office, went did
15	whatever he was going to do.
16	Q Did you see him leave?
17	A No.
18	Q But you're saying that you were at the
19	safe. You turned around and you see the younger
20	person?
21	A Correct.
22	Q Did he have a gun at that time?
23	A Correct.
24	Q Was the gun exposed so you could see it?
25	A Yes.

1	Q Was it pointed in any particular
2	direction?
3	A Right at me.
4	Q How close was the younger gentleman to
5	you when you had the gun pointed at you?
6	A Six feet. Five, six feet.
7	Q What part of your body was it pointed at?
8	A Well, when I am assuming when I was
9	down opening the safe it was pointed toward my back.
10	When I was standing up, it was pointed toward my
11	stomach.
12	Q I'm not asking you to make any
13	assumption. I'm asking you when you turned and you
14	actually see that he's there with the gun where was it
15	pointed at that time?
16	A Towards my chest.
17	Q Could you tell that it was the same gun
18	that the defendant, Mr. Thomas, had pointed at your
19	face or whether it was a separate gun?
20	A I couldn't tell whether it was the same
21	gun or not, but it was a gun.
22	Q A handgun?
23	A Correct.
24	Q Could it have been a different gun?
25	A Possibly.

1	Q Could it have been the same gun?
2	A Possibly.
3	Q What happened at that time?
4	A At that time I just kind of started
5	talking to the younger kid, asking him what else he
6	wanted, what else do you want. I gave him as much
7	money as I could possibly find, again asking him what
8	else do you want. What else do you want. He wasn't
9	really sure what he wanted or what to ask for next. I
10	just gave him everything I possibly could.
1.1	Q What do you mean that the younger kid
12	wasn't really sure what he wanted or what to ask for
13	next?
14	A Just what I could get out of it by asking
15	him what else do you want, what else do you want. You
16	know, he was unclear as far as what he wanted. He
17	just was kind of like kind of give me it all, you
18	know.
19	Q Give it all to me?
20	A Basically.
21	Q Prior to turning around and being aware
22	that the younger kid was in the office also, had you
23	heard any type of conversation between the defendant,
24	Mr. Thomas, and someone else?
25	A No.

Page: 129 _____

ı	Q Do you know how much money was that you				
2	gave the second man?				
3	A Approximately \$7,000.				
4	Q Was that lawful money of the United				
5	States?				
6	A Yes.				
7	Q Was it your money, or did it belong to				
8	the Lone Star Steakhouse?				
9	A Technically, it's the Lone Star's. But				
10	yes, it was my money as far as being responsible for				
11	it. But				
12	Q As the kitchen manager on duty, you had				
13	responsibility for money that was there?				
14	A Sure.				
15	Q Where did you get the money which				
16	approximated \$7,000?				
17	A I saw a piece of paper that had a				
18	detailed outline of exactly what was missing.				
19	Q That isn't quite my question. Where that				
20	morning, April the 15th, 1996, did you acquire the				
21	money?				
22	A Where did I acquire it from?				
23	Q Yes.				
24	A From inside the safe.				
25	Q All of it from inside the safe?				

Page:	130		
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)
1	A Correct.
2	Q Was it currency, coins or both?
3	A Both.
4	Q Do you have any recollection of the
5	denominations that you gave to the younger kid?
6	A Yeah.
7	Q What types of denomination?
8	A Hundreds, fifties, twenties, tens, coin.
9	Q Did you just pass the coins and the
10	money, the currency, to him, or was it put into some
11	type of bag?
12	A Everything was put in the Bank of America
13	bag.
14	Q Single bag or several bags?
15	A I believe that there were two bags.
16	Q You say that you believe.
17	A The statement that I gave to the
18	officers, I believe, was two bags. So yeah, two bags.
19	Q Where did the Bank of America bags come
20	from? Were they in the office or were they brought
21	there by either Mr. Thomas or the younger man?
22	A They were inside the safe. They were not
23	brought by either one of the gentlemen.
24	Q How did it happen that you put the money
25	in the Bank of America bags?

Page: 131 _____

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1	A Just took the money out of the drawers
2	that we had the money in in the safe and put the money
3	in the bags.
4	Q Did you give us the color of the bags?
5	A Blue bags.
6	Q What did you do once the money was inside
7	the two blue bags?
8	A Handed the money to the younger gentleman
9	who had the gun.
10	Q Did he take the money?
11	A Yes.
12	Q Was there any further conversation at
13	that time between you and him?
14	A No.
15	Q Did you know that person?
16	A No.
17	Q Had you ever seen the younger man?
18	A No.
19	Q What happened then?
20	A At that particular time, we both exited
21	the office.
22	Q Together?
23	A Yes. We both left the office together,
24	and at that particular time, I started hearing Matt
25	screaming no, no, no, stop, stop. That type of

1	reaction from Matt. And at that point, I didn't know			
2	what to do or what to think.			
3	And at that particular time, while we			
4	were walking out of the office, the younger kid just			
5	totally ignored me, walked towards the back of the			
6	restaurant. And then I just took off and took or made			
7	a left-hand turn and took off through the front of the			
8	restaurant.			
9	Q Where did you run to when you got to the			
10	outside of the restaurant?			
11	A Once I left the outside of the			
12	restaurant, I went across the street to Albertson's,			
13	Q What was your reason for going to			
14	Albertson's?			
15	A To call 9-1-1.			
16	Q Did you locate a telephone or did you			
17	call 9-1-1?			
18	A Uh-huh.			
19	Q Did you speak with a 9-1-1 operator?			
20	A Eventually, yes.			
21	Q What do you mean eventually?			
22	A I was put on hold for about two minutes.			
23	Q Did you after about two minutes speak			
24	with an operator and explain that something was			
25	happening at the Lone Star Steakhouse?			

	Page	:	133
v			

1	A Yes, sir.			
2	Q Did you give the operator information			
3	regarding the location?			
4	A Correct.			
5	Q You mentioned that when you came out of			
6	the office area and you left at the same time, is that			
7	your testimony, as this younger man to whom you had			
8	given the bags of money?			
9	A Uh-huh. Correct.			
10	Q Did he still have the gun out?			
11	A No. I didn't really focus on the gun			
12	anymore. I don't know. I don't know where he put the			
13	gun. But once we exited the doors together, I no			
14	longer saw the gun.			
15	Q You say that he then walked off and just			
16	ignored you to another part of the restaurant?			
17	A He walked towards the back of the			
18	restaurant, towards the prep area.			
19	Q When he walked towards the prep area, did			
20	he still have the bags of money?			
21	A I would assume so, yes.			
22	Q To your knowledge, was the money, which			
23	you approximate as being \$7,000, ever recovered by the			
24	Lone Star Restaurant?			
25	A I don't know.			

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1	Q Did you give the money to this younger			
2	man in the two blue bank bags freely and voluntarily?			
3	A Yes.			
4	Q Why?			
5	A Because he had a gun. And obviously he			
6	was there for one reason and that was for the robbery.			
7	So there was nothing else to do besides give him the			
8	money.			
9	Q Except for the gun, would you have			
10	surrendered thousands of dollars belonging to the Lone			
11	Star which were in your care to a stranger?			
12	A That's a tough that's a tough answer.			
13	I don't know.			
14	Q Tough question?			
15	A I mean			
16	Q Well, you're the kitchen manager, aren't			
17	you?			
18	A Sure am.			
19	Q You said that you were in charge of the			
20	money?			
21	A Sure am.			
22	Q Are you going to give it to anybody who			
23	walks in off the street?			
24	A No.			
25	Q So were you affected by the presence of			

1	the gun?				
2	A Sure.				
3	Q Did you know whether the gun was loaded				
4	or unloaded?				
5	A No.				
6	Q What did you assume?				
7	A It was loaded.				
8	Q Were you in fear of your safety?				
9	A Sure.				
10	Q As you walked out, you said that you				
11	heard Matt?				
12	A Correct. I heard Matt while we were				
13	leaving the door, the office door, I heard Matt				
14	screaming no, no, no, stop, stop, stop.				
15	Q Did you definitely recognize the screams				
16	as those of Matthew Gianakes?				
17	A Yes.				
18	Q From what part of the restaurant were the				
19	screams coming from?				
20	A From the back of the restaurant in the				
21	prep area.				
22	Q In the area where he would have been				
23	carrying out his ordinary responsibility?				
24	A Correct.				
25	Q Did you see Carl Dixon at that time?				

Page: 136 _____

1	A No.
2	Q Do you have any way of knowing exactly
3	where Carl Dixon was?
4	A No.
5	Q Did you see the other man, the defendant,
6	Mr. Thomas, when you walked out of the office area
7	with the person who had the money and you heard
8	Matthew Gianakes screaming?
9	A No.
10	Q Did you know at that time where Mr.
11	Thomas was?
12	A I assume in the back of the restaurant.
13	Q But you didn't actually see it?
14	A No.
15	MR. HARMON: May I have the Court's
16	indulgence.
17	Your Honor, may I approach the witness
18	again?
19	THE COURT: Yes.
20	BY MR. HARMON:
21	Q I'm showing you, Mr. Oddo, State's
22	Exhibit No. 6. Do you recognize who is shown in that
23	photograph?
24	A Carl Dixon.
25	Q I'm also showing you Exhibit No. 18. Do

1	you recognize that person?
2	A Matthew Gianakes.
3	Q Are the persons depicted in Exhibits 6
4	and 18 the two employees whom you have previously
5	described in your testimony as Carl Dixon and Matthew
6	Gianakes?
7	A Correct.
8	Q When you mentioned hearing Matthew
9	Gianakes scream, were you referring to the same person
10	depicted in Exhibit No. 18?
LI	A Correct.
12	MR. HARMON: May I again approach the
13	witness, Judge.
L 4	THE COURT: Yes.
1.5	BY MR. HARMON:
1.6	Q I'm showing you also, sir, Proposed
17	Exhibits 1 through 4. Would you look at those
18	pictures? Do you recognize the place where the
19	pictures were taken?
20	A Yes.
21	Q What is the business depicted in the
22	photographs, Proposed Exhibits 1 through 4?
23	A The business is Lone Star Steakhouse.
2 4	Q At 3131 North Rainbow?
25	A North Rainbow.
	1

Page: 138____

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1	Q Was that the business where the things
2	happened that you have been describing in your
3	testimony on April the 15th, 1996?
4	A Correct.
5	Q Does the first photograph depict the
6	front of the Lone Star Steakhouse?
7	A Yes.
8	Q Is there a Rebel Station located just to
9	the side of the Lone Star Steakhouse?
10	A Yes.
11	Q Is part of that depicted in Proposed
12	Exhibit 2?
13	A Yes.
14	Q Regarding Proposed Exhibits 3 and 4, does
15	that depict the men's restroom area of the Lone Star
16	Steakhouse?
17	A Yes.
18	Q And do you recognize the individual who
19	is depicted on the floor of the men's restroom?
20	A Yes.
21	Q Who is that person?
22	A Carl Dixon.
23	MR. HARMON: Your Honor, the State offers
24	Proposed Exhibits 1 through 4.
25	MR. LaPORTA: No objection, your Honor.

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1		THE COURT: They will be admitted.
2		
3		(State's Exhibits 1 through 4 admitted into evidence.)
4		admitted into evidence.
5		MR. HARMON: That concludes direct,
6	your Honor.	
7		THE COURT: Cross.
8		MR. LaPORTA: Thank you.
9		
10		CROSS EXAMINATION
11	BY MR. LaPOI	RTA:
12	Q	Mr. Oddo, there came a knock at the door,
13	according to	your direct testimony, you open that door
14	as a routine	matter thinking that it was a fellow
15	employee; is	that not correct?
16	A	Correct.
17	Q	How many guns did you see?
18	А	One.
19	Q	You said that you saw the gun come around
20	the corner of	r around the door; is that not correct?
21	А	Correct.
22	Q	You eventually saw who was holding that
23	gun, did you	not?
24	A	Correct.
25	Q	Who was holding that gun?

<u>Page: 140</u>

A gentleman by the name of Darren. I'm

Page: 141

sorry, not Darren, Darryl.

24

25

1	Q Do you know Darryl's last name?
2	A Not off the top of my head, no.
3	Q Do you know why he was fired?
4	A He what we call no-call, no-showed for a
5	shift. I believe it was two shifts.
6	Q If you worked with him for a week, are we
7	to assume that he worked the day shift when you
8	worked?
9	A At that particular time, I was the
10	assistant kitchen manager, so my duties were generally
11	at nighttime. I just happened to open the restaurant
12	that morning because this was Darryl's day off.
13	Q Do you were you Mr. Thomas' direct
14	supervisor during this week?
15	A No, not really. It was more towards
16	Darryl who was the kitchen manager full time.
17	Q Outside of that week at the restaurant,
18	did you have a relationship with Mr. Thomas?
19	A No.
20	Q Had you personally ever had any problems
21	at work with Mr. Thomas?
22	A No.
23	Q When Mr. Thomas and the second
24	individual, when you first saw them that morning after
25	you opened the door, at that time you had testified

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1	that you saw one gun, one handgun, that Mr. Thomas was
2	holding. Did you see Mr. Thomas have on his person
3	any knives?
4	A No, and I couldn't tell.
5	Q Did you see the second individual, was he
6	in possession of any knives, to the best of your
7	knowledge?
8	A No.
9	Q The bathroom that was testified to during
10	your direct testimony that's near the prep area, is
11	that an employee only bathroom or public and employee?
12	A Public and employee.
13	Q Is that right off the prep area?
14	A No. It's considered into the front of
15	the house, and you have to exit the back of the house
16	to get to the front of the house, so it's not
17	considered the prep area, no.
18	Q About how many feet would you say that
19	bathroom is where, I believe it was, Mr. Dixon was
20	found?
21	A Correct.
22	Q About how many feet is that from the prep
23	area where he had been working?
24	A I said about 50 to 75 feet.
25	Q Fifty to seventy-five feet?
	1

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1	A It could be an approximate. I could be
2	wrong.
3	Q About how long would it take you to work
4	from that prep area to the bathroom?
5	A Twenty seconds, depending on what part of
6	the prep area you were at.
7	Q Prep area that big?
8	A It's pretty much the width of the
9	restaurant.
10	Q During your direct testimony, you were
11	pretty sure about the fact that there was a knock at
12	the door and that you opened the door and that you saw
13	a handgun come around the door and that you saw Mr.
14	Thomas holding that gun. And then the next thing that
15	you recall vividly is being on your knees at the safe.
16	You seem to equivocate as to what you
17	actually heard or didn't hear Mr. Thomas or the second
18	individual say. Now, were you guessing?
19	A Guessing, no.
20	Q So it's your testimony that you actually
21	heard them say what?
22	A That I don't know. But he said something
23	in a manner to go down to the safe. Whether I
24	don't know exactly what he said. So you're right, I
25	was quessing.

1	Q So you don't know if you were ordered to
2	give them any money or not?
3	A True. Correct.
4	Q It is safe to say because you saw the gun
5	you were assuming that they wanted money?
6	A No.
7	Q Why not?
8	A First of all, I didn't know what they
9	were doing there. Number 2, I mean, he had a gun. I
10	mean, he had to say something in order for me to go
11	down to the safe. I just wouldn't go down there
12	voluntarily and give them all the money in the safe.
13	Q What I'm asking is, did you assume that
14	they wanted money because you saw the gun?
15	A Yes.
16	Q Or did you go down on your knees at the
17	safe because you actually were following a directive
18	or a demand of them?
19	A Correct.
20	Q So your testimony is you assume that they
21	wanted the money?
22	A True.
23	Q As to victim Dixon, how long had you
24	known him?
25	A Probably about three months,

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1	three-and-a-	half months.	
2	Q	About three-and-a-half months. And can	
3	you describe	the circumstances when you first met Mr.	
4	Dixon?		
5	Α	Describe to you the circumstances?	
6	Q	Yeah. I mean, was it at work?	
7	A	It was at work. He was an employee that	
8	came back to	work for us, and he was a prep cook for	
9	us.		
10	Q	So he had worked for you once before?	
11	A	Not me, no. But the Lone Star, yes.	
12	Q	Did you socialize with Mr. Dixon outside	
13	of work?		
14	А	No.	
15	Q	You testified that you were his direct	
16	supervisor?		
17	А	Correct.	
18	Q	So you had quite a bit of interaction	
19	with Mr. Dix	on at work?	
20	A	Yes.	
21	Q	Was Mr. Dixon a person who lost his	
22	patience eas	ily?	
23	A	No.	
24	Q	Would you describe him as a hothead?	
25	A	No.	

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	77
1	Q Had you ever witnessed any violent acts
2	of his while at work?
3	A No.
4	Q Had you ever personally witnessed any
5	violent threats?
6	A No.
7	Q How would you characterize Mr. Dixon in
8	terms of his work?
9	A Very consistent worker. Always did what
10	he was told. Never had a problem as far as what we
11	asked him to do. He's on time. Always did the job.
12	Q As to the victim in this case Gianakes,
13	how long had you known Mr. Gianakes?
14	A It wasn't long. Maybe a month,
15	month-and-a-half, maybe.
16	Q Can you describe the circumstances that
17	you first met Mr. Gianakes?
18	A I interviewed him and then he got hired.
19	Q You personally hired him?
20	A I don't remember if it was myself or
21	Darryl.
22	Q Were you Mr. Gianakes' direct supervisor?
23	A Yes.
24	Q Can you describe Mr. Gianakes as an
25	employee?

1	A Excellent employee. Always showed up on
2	time. Worked hard. Did what he was told. I never
3	had a problem. Enjoyed his work. Worked hard.
4	Q Had you ever personally witnessed Mr.
5	Gianakes commit any violent acts in your presence?
6	A No.
7	Q Did he ever lose his patience in front of
8	you?
9	A No.
10	Q Would you generally characterize him as a
11	hothead?
12	A No.
13	MR. LaPORTA: I have no further
14	questions, your Honor.
15	THE COURT: Anything further by the
16	State?
17	MR. HARMON: Just a couple of questions,
18	your Honor, if I may.
19	
20	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
21	BY MR. HARMON:
22	Q Mr. Oddo, do you know how the defendant
23	and the younger man got into the Lone Star Steakhouse
24	that morning, April the 15th, 1996?
25	A No.

<u>Page: 148</u>

1	Q You didn't let them into the restaurant?
2	A No. I was in the office.
3	Q I take it that you don't know whether
4	they were let in by one of the other employees, either
5	Carl Dixon or Matthew Gianakes?
6	A I don't know that.
7	Q You were asked on cross-examination if
8	you assumed when the gun was pointed at you by the
او	defendant that he wanted money.
10	A I assumed that.
11	Q However, in addition to the assumption,
12	was something said about money that caused you to go
13	to the safe?
14	A That I don't remember.
15	Q Do you have the copy of the statement
16	that you gave the police with you at the witness
17	stand?
18	A Not at the witness stand. It's in the
19	courtroom.
20	MR. HARMON: May I approach the witness?
21	BY MR. HARMON:
22	Q I want to direct you, Mr. Oddo, to page 3
23	of your statement. I would like you to look at the
24	last question and answer on page 3.
25	A Uh-huh.

1	Q Will you read that to yourself?
2	A Okay.
3	Q Does that accurately reflect an answer
4	you gave to the homicide detectives who interviewed
5	you at the time you gave a recorded statement on April
6	the 15th, 1996, at 9:18 in the morning?
7	A Yes.
8	Q Was this very shortly after this event
9	had occurred?
10	A Yes.
11	Q Now, at that time at the bottom of page 3
12	were you asked this question, it was a gun. Okay.
13	What did he say to you? And did you answer, said
14	you mean, he said give me all your money.
15	Something I honestly I really can't remember
16	what he told me. But obviously it had to do with
17	money because that was the next step I did was get the
18	money.
19	Now, was that the answer that you gave?
20	A Correct.
21	Q Was that correct information?
22	A To the best of my knowledge.
23	MR. HARMON: Thank you. That's all, your
24	Honor.
25	THE COURT: Anything further, Mr.

Page: 150 ...

1	LaPorta?	1
2	MR. LaPORTA: Just briefly.	
3		
4	RECROSS-EXAMINATION	
5	BY MR. LaPORTA:	
6	Q As to that interview that took place	
7	approximately one hour after this incident	
8	A Yes.	
9	Q You were still pretty excited then, were	
10	you not?	
11	A Sure.	
12	Q Quite anxious?	
13	A Sure.	
14	Q Facts still jumbled in your head?	
15	A No.	
16	Q You've had some time to think about it	
17	since then, have you not?	
18	A It was about an hour afterwards.	
19	Q I mean, since then. Since the incident,	
20	and this morning, you have had some time to sort the	
21	facts out, have you not?	
22	A Sure.	
23	MR. LaPORTA: No further questions, your	
24	Honor.	
25	THE COURT: Mr. Harmon?	

Page:	151	

1	MR. HARMON: Nothing further, Judge.
2	THE COURT: Thank you. You can step
3	down.
4	Can he be excused?
5	MR. HARMON: Yes.
6	MR, LaPORTA: Yea, sir.
7	THE COURT: All right. It's quarter to
8	12:00. How many more witnesses does the State have?
9	MR. HARMON: In all, probably only one
10	other witness. That would be Kenya Hall.
11	THE COURT: We'll be in recess. I have a
12	1:00 o'clock calendar, but we'll do this prelim. We
13	can either start in one hour or 1:00 o'clock, so you
14	tell me when.
15	MR. HARMON: 1:00 o'clock is fine with
16	the State, your Honor.
17	MR. LaPORTA: That's fine, Judge.
18	
19	(Recess)
20	
21	THE COURT: 96F7190A, State of Nevada
22	versus Marlo Thomas. Resumption of preliminary
23	hearing. It looks like all parties are present.
24	Call your next witness.
25	MR. HARMON: Kenya Hall.

MR. STEFFEN: Prior to Mr. Hall taking the stand, we would like to make a motion to exclude any videotaping of his testimony. I believe that he's a 15-year-old juvenile.

1.3

THE COURT: I told him that they couldn't videotape his testimony.

MR. LaPORTA: Additionally, if any witnesses that are here now, if you could make the pitch to them.

THE COURT: Remaining witnesses, if there are witnesses here, will have to wait in the hall either if you have testified or haven't. If you're subpoensed on the Thomas matter, you have to go out in the hall.

There are so many people I am not sure who is a witness and who is not. So you guys have to police that. One of the things that I would like to say before we get started is this may be an emotion-packed continuation of the prelim. I expect no outbursts from anyone in this courtroom or the courtroom will be cleared. This may be stuff --

THE CLERK: Stand up, please. Do you solemnly swear the testimony which you are about to give shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

MARCIA J. LEONARD, CCR NO. 204, RPR

..... Page: 153.___.

	84
1	THE WITNESS: Yes.
2	THE CLERK: Please state your full name
3	and spell your full name for the record.
4	
5	KENYA HALL,
6	having been first duly sworm, testified as follows:
7	
8	THE WITNESS: Where is my lawyer? First
9	I want to see my lawyer.
10	THE COURT: Who are you looking for?
11	THE WITNESS: My lawyer.
12	THE COURT: If you want to come up here
13	and sit, he would feel more comfortable if you are up
14	here by him.
15	THE COURT: Is there any objection to
16	that?
17	MR. LaPORTA: Judge, I am going to object
18	to him standing next to him, your Honor. I want this
19	witness's testimony. I don't want the attorney
20	coaching him.
21	THE COURT: Objection overruled. Don't
22	coach him.
23	What we'll do is this He's
24	representing this guy, Mr. LaPorta, not the State.

MR. STEFFEN: Could we meet? Can we have

Page: 154

25

1	a side bar? Thanks.
2	
3	(At the bench discussion,
4	off the record.)
5	
6	THE COURT: Would you take this young man
7	outside in the hall and be with him, and his attorney
8	wants to talk to him for just a second. Go out here.
9	DEFENDANT THOMAS: I wish to speak
10	MALE SPEAKER: Your Honor, he would like
11	to talk to his mother.
12	THE COURT: Yes, get his mom.
13	Is Mr. Hall's mother here? Come up.
14	This witness wants to talk. Is there any
15	objection? He wants to talk to his mother.
16	DEFENDANT THOMAS: Yeah, she can talk.
17	THE COURT: Gee, thanks. Come up. Would
18	you come up? Your son is out there.
19	MR. HARMON: May I leave the courtroom,
20	your Honor?
21	THE COURT: Absolutely. We are in a
22	pause in the proceedings.
23	
24	(Recess.)
25	
	t e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e

Page: 155__

1	THE COURT: This is a resumption of
2	96F7190A, State of Nevada versus Marlo Thomas. Let's
3	get started.
4	Mr. Hall has been sworn in. Go ahead.
5	
6	DIRECT EXAMINATION
7	BY MR. HARMON:
8	Q State your name, please?
9	A Kenya Hall.
10	MR. HARMON: Perhaps, your Honor, we
11	could have the microphone turned just a little bit.
12	BY MR. HARMON:
13	Q Can you spell your first name for the
14	record?
15	A K-E-N-Y-A. H-A-L-L.
16	Q Mr. Hall, how old are you?
17	A Fifteen.
18	Q What is your date of birth?
19	A 2-19-81.
20	Q Other than the temporary residence in the
21	Clark County Detention center, where do you live, sir?
22	A Hawthorne, Nevada.
23	Q How long have you lived in Hawthorne,
24	Nevada?
25	A Eight years.

	87
1	Q Do you know the defendant in this action,
2	Marlo Thomas?
3	A Yes.
4	Q Do you see him in the courtroom?
5	A Yes.
6	Q Will you point to him and describe
7	something that he's wearing in court?
8	THE COURT: Just describe it, if you
9	will.
10	THE WITNESS: Blue shirt, blue pants.
11	THE COURT: Is he the person sitting next
12	to the lawyer with the tie right there in front of
13	you?
14	THE WITNESS: Yes.
15	THE COURT: Record will reflect that he
16	identified the defendant.
17	MR. HARMON: Thank you, your Honor.
18	BY MR. HARMON:
19	Q How is it that you know Marlo Thomas?
20	A He's my sister's husband.
21	Q What's your sister's name?
22	A Angela Thomas.
23	Q Mr. Hall, I want to direct your attention
24	to April the 14th, of 1996, a Sunday. On that day did
25	you travel from Hawthorne, Nevada, to Las Vegas,

Page: 157____

		88
1	Nevada, with	your sister, Angela Thomas?
2	A	Yes.
3	Q	And with the defendant, Marlo Thomas?
4	А	Yes.
5	Q	Did you use an automobile?
6	A	Yes.
7	Q	Describe the car, please?
8	A	1991 Mitsubishi Mirage.
و	Q	Whose car was it?
10	A	My mother's.
11	Q	What is your mother's name?
12	А	Denise Hall.
13	Q	You said Denise Hall?
14	A	Yes.
15	Q	Will you spell your mother's first name?
16	A	D-E-N-I-S-E.
17	Q	Who drove the car from Tonopah excuse
18	me, from Haw	thorne to Las Vegas?
19	A	Angela Thomas.
20	Q	Angela Thomas, your sister?
21	А	Yes.
22	Q	Was anyone else in the car? Did anyone
23	else make the	trip with you besides the defendant, Mr.
24	Thomas, and	your sister?

Page: 158 ______

No.

24

25

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			89
1		Q	Did you get to Las Vegas that evening?
2		A	Yes.
3		Q	Sunday, April the 14th?
4		A	Yeş.
5		Q	Where did you stay that night?
6		A	At his aunt's.
7		Q	You say at his aunt's. Whose?
8		A	Marlo.
9		Q	At Marlo Thomas's aunt's place?
10		A	Yes.
11		Q	Did you know his aunt prior to that
12	evening	g?	
13		A	No.
14		Q	Do you remember about what time you got
15	up the	next	morning?
16		A	About 6:00.
17		Q	After you had been up for a while, did
18	you go	somew	here?
19		Α	Yes.
20		Q	Who did you leave with?
21		A	Angela Thomas and Marlo Thomas.
22		Q	Did you ride in a car?
23		A	Yes.
24		Q	Which car?
25		A	A 1991 Mitsubishi Mirage.

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1	Q	Your mother, Denise Hall's, car?
2	A	Yes.
3	Q	The same car that you had traveled from
4	Hawthorne to	Las Vegas?
5	A	Yes.
6	Q	Who drove the car that Monday morning,
7	April the 15	th, 1996?
8	A	Angela Thomas.
9	Q	Where did you go, Mr. Hall?
10	A	Huh?
11	Q	Where did you go?
12	A	To a gas station.
13	Q	Was gas put into the car?
14	A	Yes.
15	Q	After the gas station, did you go to the
16	location of	a Lone Star Steakhouse?
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	Would you estimate about what time you
19	arrived ther	e?
20	A	7:30. I don't know.
21	Q	Perhaps 7:30 in the morning?
22	A	Yes.
23	Q	Is that simply an estimate by you?
24	A	Yes.
25	Q	Did you know why you had gone to the Lone
	İ	

Page: 160 _____

1.	Star Steakhouse?
2	A Sort of.
3	Q What does sort of mean?
4	A The reason I was told we was going there
5	wasn't the reason that we was there.
6	MR. LaPORTA: Your Honor, I'm sorry, but
7	I'm having trouble understanding a lot of what he
8	says. Could you ask him to move closer to the mike.
9	THE COURT: Speak up a little bit.
10	THE WITNESS: Because the reason we went
11	there wasn't the reason that I was told we was there.
12	BY MR. HARMON:
13	Q Let's start with what you were told.
14	Were you given a reason for going to the steakhouse?
15	A Yes.
16	Q Who gave you a reason for going there
17	originally?
18	A Marlo Thomas.
19	Q The defendant, Marlo Thomas?
20	A Yes.
21	Q What did he tell you at first was the
22	reason for going there?
23	A To get his job back.
24	Q To get his job back?
25	A Yes.

		92
1	Q	When you got to the location of the Lone
2	Star Steakho	use, is that still what you were thinking?
3	A	Yeah.
4	Q	What was the answer?
5	A	Yes.
6	Q	What happened after you got to the area
7	where the re	staurant was located?
8	A	What do you mean, what happened?
9	Q	Was your sister, Angela Thomas, still
10	driving?	
11	A	Yes.
12	Q	Did she pull into a shopping area?
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	Did she at some point stop the car?
15	A	Yes.
16	Q	Tell us what happened there?
17	A	After that?
18	Q	Yes.
19	A	Sat there for a while, and we was just
20	watching.	
21	Q	You were just watching you said?
22	A	Looking at the Lone Star, and then my
23	sister was t	old to drive over to the store.
24	Q	Who told her to drive over to a store?
25	A	Marlo Thomas.
	İ	

Page: 162____

1	Q Had there been any conversation while the								
2	three of you sat in the car just watching the								
3	restaurant?								
4	A Yes.								
5	Q What was the conversation that you								
6	remember?								
7	A It was conversation about a white van								
8	that was driving around the parking lot and went to								
9	the Lone Star, and about money and stuff, about the								
10	white van making a pickup.								
11	Q What did Mr. Thomas say about the white								
12	van and money?								
13	A They do a pickup every day of the week,								
14	and they do a pickup every Monday morning for the								
15	weekend and stuff.								
16	Q Are you saying that there actually was a								
17	white van in the area of the restaurant?								
18	A Yes.								
19	Q Were you able to see where the white van								
20	stopped, if it stopped at all?								
21	A Yes.								
22	Q Where did it stop?								
23	A At the Lone Star parking lot.								
24	Q Did you see people get out?								
25	A Yes.								

Page: 164

relation to the store?

25

1	A	95 On the side of the store.
2	Q	Was she using the pay phone?
3	A	Yes.
4	Q	What happened while your sister was on
5	the telepho	one?
6	A	Me and Marlo got out.
7	Q	Why did you get out?
8	A	Huh?
9	Q	Why did you get out of the car?
10	A	Go in the Lone Star.
11	Q	Whose idea was it to go into the Lone
12	Star?	
13	A	Marlo's.
14	Q	Did you have any interest in going into
15	the Lone St	car Restaurant that morning?
16	A	Not for a reason.
17	Q	Was it your idea to go along with the
18	defendant a	and your sister to the Lone Star Restaurant?
19	A	Yes.
20	Q	You wanted to go with them?
21	A	Yes.
22	Q	Did you want to go into the restaurant?
23	A	Yes.
24	Q	Why?
25	A	I didn't want to sit in the car. There

1	was nothing else to do.
2	Q So did you and Mr. Thomas proceed to go
3	inside of the restaurant?
4	A I didn't hear you, I didn't understand.
5	Q Well, you said that the two of you got
6	out and that was for the purpose of going inside to
7	the Lone Star?
8	A Yes.
9	Q Did you go inside?
10	A Yes.
11	Q Was a weapon of any kind taken into the
12	restaurant?
13	A Not when we first got out. Well, into
14	it, yes.
15	Q You may not when you first got out?
16	A Yes.
17	Q What happened after you got out and
18	before you had actually entered the restaurant?
19	A Yes. Before. We got out of the car and
20	we started walking around the front of the Lone Star,
21	and there was a delivery truck. And Marlo said
22	something, turn around. We went back to the car, and
23	he got in the car and he started loading the gun
24	and
25	Q You saw him get into the car and start to

			97
1	load a gun?		
2	A	Yes.	
3	Q	Did you know that he had the gun that	
4	morning?		
5	A	I knew it was in the car.	
6	Q	Where in the car was it?	
7	A	The glove compartment.	
8	Q	Whose gun was it?	
9	A	Marlo's.	
10	Q	Who?	
11	A	Marlo's.	
12	Q	Marlo's, the defendant?	
13	A	Yes.	
14	Q	What kind of gun was it?	
15	A	A .32,	
16	Q	Did you have a gun?	
17	A	No.	
18	Q	You say that you actually saw Marlo	
19	Thomas loadi	ng the .32 gun?	
20	A	Yes.	
21	Q	Where was he when he was loading it?	
22	A	In the car.	
23	Q	Did he get completely back into the car?	
24	A	No.	
2 5	Q	Was he sitting on the seat?	

Page: 167______

	98
1	A He was sitting on the seat, but his leg
2	was outside the door.
3	Q With the door open?
4	A Yes.
5	Q You mentioned that a delivery truck had
6	pulled up and Marlo said something.
7	A Yes.
8	Q That was as the two of you were walking
9	toward the Lone Star?
10	A Yes.
11	Q What did he say to you when the delivery
12	truck pulled up?
13	A He didn't say it to me.
14	Q Excuse me?
15	A He didn't say nothing to me. He said it
16	to himself.
17	Q He said what?
18	A He said it to himself.
19	Q Did you could you tell what he said to
20	himself?
21	A Yes.
22	Q What did he say to himself?
23	A Shit.
24	Q Did you see what the delivery truck did
25	when it pulled up?

			99
1	A	No. I just seen it there.	
2	Q	But it was after it pulled up that he	
3	went back an	d you say got the gun out of the glove	
4	box?		
5	A	Yes.	
6	Q	Loaded the gun?	
7	A	Huh?	
8	Q	Loaded the gun?	
9	A	Yes.	
10	Q	With bullets?	
11	A	Yes.	
12	Q	What happened then?	
13	A	He said come on. We went back to the	
14	Lone Star.		
15	Q	Did you then go up to a door of the Lone	
16	Star Restaur	ant?	
17	A	Yes.	
18	Q	Do you remember what door you went to?	
19	A	Yes.	
20	Q	Which door?	
21	A	The back door.	
22	Q	Did Mr. Thomas still have the gun?	
23	A	Yes.	
24	Q	The .32 caliber gun that he had loaded?	
25	A	Yes.	

Page:	169	

		100
1	Q Did you have a weapon of any kind?	
2	A No.	
3	Q Did you have a knife?	
4	A No.	
5	Q Did Mr. Thomas have a knife as far	as you
6	knew?	
7	A No.	
8	Q At the point that you arrived at a	back
9	door, did anyone knock or ring a doorbell or say	-
10	anything?	
11	A No, we just sat there for a while.	
12	Q You just sat there for a while?	
13	A Yes.	
14	Q Up to that point, had Mr. Thomas sa	.id
15	anything about his purpose for going to the Lone	Star
16	that was different than trying to get his job ba	ck?
17	A Not that day.	
18	Q Did you know at the time you waited	ı
19	outside the door that there was going to be a ro	bbery?
20	A Pretty much.	
21	Q Why did you pretty much know that t	here
22	was going to be a robbery?	
23	A Because he had the gun.	
24	Q Is that the only reason that you	
25	concluded that?	

Page:	170	 	
Page:	170	 	