IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

* * * * * * * * * *

SIAOSI VANISI,

Appellant,

Supreme Court No Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

vs.

WILLIAM GITTERE, WARDEN, and AARON FORD, ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR THE STATE OF NEVADA. District Court No. 98CR0516

Respondents.

APPELLANT'S APPENDIX

Appeal from Order Denying Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction) Second Judicial District Court, Washoe County The Honorable Connie J. Steinheimer

> RENE L. VALLADARES Federal Public Defender

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28	149.	Declaration of Steven Kelly April 6, 2011AA05941 – AA05943
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28	151.	Declaration of Josh Iveson April 6, 2011AA05947 – AA05949
28	152.	Declaration of Luisa Finau April 7, 2011AA05950 – AA05955
28	153.	Declaration of Leanna Morris April 7, 2011AA05956 – AA05960
28	155.	Declaration of Maile (Miles) Kinikini April 7, 2011AA05961 – AA05966
28	156.	Declaration of Nancy Chiladez April 11, 2011
28-29	159.	Transcript of Proceedings, Trial Volume 1, State of Nevada v. Vanisi, Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 January 11, 1999

29-31	160.	Transcript of Proceedings, Trial Volume 2, State of Nevada v. Vanisi, Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 January 12, 1999
31	163.	Neuropsychological and Psychological Evaluation of Siaosi Vanisi, Dr. Jonathan Mack April 18, 2011
31-32	164.	Independent Medical Examination in the Field of Psychiatry, Dr. Siale 'Alo Foliaki April 18, 2011
32	172.	Motion for Change of Venue, <i>State of Nevada v. Vanisi</i> , Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 July 15, 1998
32	173.	Declaration of Herbert Duzant's Interview with Tongan Solicitor General, 'Aminiasi Kefu April 17, 2011
32	175.	Order Denying Rehearing, Appeal from Denial of Post-Conviction Petition, <i>Vanisi vs. State of Nevada</i> , Nevada Supreme Court, Case No. 50607 June 22, 2010
32	178.	Declaration of Thomas Qualls April 15, 2011AA06707 – AA06708
32	179.	Declaration of Walter Fey April 18, 2011AA06709 – AA06711
32	180.	Declaration of Stephen Gregory April 17, 2011AA06712 – AA06714
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32	183.	San Bruno Police Department Criminal Report No. 89-0030
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32	186.	Notice of Intent to Seek Death Penalty, State of Nevada v. Vanisi, Second Judicial
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32	187.	Judgment, State of Nevada v. Vanisi, Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 November 22, 1999
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32	195.	Declaration of Herbert Duzant's Interview of Juror Richard Tower
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32	196.	Declaration of Herbert Duzant's Interview of Juror Nettie Horner
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32	197.	Declaration of Herbert Duzant's Interview of Juror Bonnie James
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32	198. Declaration of Herbert Duzant's Interview of Juror Robert Buck April 18, 2011AA06753 – AA06755
12	Remittitur, <i>Vanisi v. State of Nevada, et al.</i> , Nevada Supreme Court, Case No. 35249
	November 27, 2001
15	Remittitur, <i>Vanisi v. State of Nevada, et al.</i> , Nevada Supreme Court, Case No. 50607
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35	Remittitur, <i>Vanisi v. State of Nevada, et al.</i> , Nevada Supreme Court, Case No. 65774
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12	Reply in Support of Motion to Withdraw as Counsel of Record, <i>State of Nevada v. Vanisi</i> , Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 December 27, 2002
39	Reply to Opposition to Motion for Leave to File Supplement to Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, Vanisi v. State of Nevada, et al., Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 October 15, 2018
36	Reply to Opposition to Motion to Disqualify the Washoe County District Attorney's Office, <i>Vanisi v. State of Nevada, et al.</i> , Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 July 27, 2018
	EXHIBITS
36	1. Response to Motion for a Protective Order, <i>Vanisi v.</i> State of Nevada, et al., Second Judicial District Court

	of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 March 9, 2005AA07640 – AA07652
36	2. Letter from Scott W. Edwards to Steve Gregory re Vanisi post-conviction petition. March 19, 2002
36	3. Supplemental Response to Motion for a Protective Order, <i>State of Nevada v. Vanisi</i> , Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 March 16, 2005
36	4. Appellant's Appendix, Volume 1, Table of Contents, Vanisi v. State of Nevada, Nevada Supreme Court, Case No. 50607 August 22, 2008
36	5. Facsimile from Scott W. Edwards to Jeremy Bosler
35	April 5, 2002
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35	1. Petitioner's Waiver of Appearance (and attached Declaration of Siaosi Vanisi), April 9, 2018
13	Reply to Response to Motion for Stay of Post-Conviction Habeas Corpus Proceedings and for Transfer of Petitioner to Lakes Crossing for Psychological Evaluation and treatment (Hearing Requested), <i>State of Nevada v.</i> <i>Vanisi</i> . Second Judicial District Court of Nevada.

	Case No. CR98-0516 November 17, 2004AA02609 – AA02613
36	Reply to State's Response to Petitioner's Suggestion of Incompetence and Motion for Evaluation, <i>Vanisi v. State of Nevada, et al.</i> , Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 August 6, 2018
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36	1. Declaration of Randolph M. Fiedler August 6, 2018 AA07682 – AA07684
36	Request from Defendant, <i>State of Nevada v. Vanisi</i> , Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 July 24, 2018
32	Response to Opposition to Motion to Dismiss Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Post-Conviction), State of Nevada v. Vanisi, Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 October 7, 2011
36	Response to Vanisi's Suggestion of Incompetency and Motion for Evaluation, <i>State of Nevada v. Vanisi</i> , Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 July 30, 2018
35	State's Opposition to Motion for Reconsideration and Objection to Petitioner's Waiver of Attendance at Evidentiary Hearing, <i>State of Nevada v. Vanisi</i> , Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 April 11, 2018

EXHIBIT

	1. Declaration of Donald Southworth, <i>Vanisi v. State of Nevada, et al.</i> , Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 April 11, 2018
36	State's Sur-Reply to Vanisi's Motion to Disqualify the Washoe County District Attorney's Office, <i>Vanisi v. State of Nevada, et al.</i> , Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 August 31, 2018
	EXHIBIT
36	1. Transcript of Proceedings – Status Hearing, <i>Vanisi v. State of Nevada</i> , Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 July 1, 2002
36	Suggestion of Incompetency and Motion for Evaluation, State of Nevada v. Vanisi, Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 July 25, 2018
37	Transcript of Proceedings – Competency for Petitioner to Waive Evidentiary Hearing, <i>State of Nevada v. Vanisi</i> , Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 September 24, 2018
37-38	Transcript of Proceedings – Report on Psychiatric Evaluation, <i>State of Nevada v. Vanisi</i> , Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 September 24, 2018

13	Transcript of Proceedings – Conference Call – In Chambers, State of Nevada v. Vanisi, Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516
	February 5, 2003
35	Transcript of Proceedings – Conference Call, <i>State</i> of Nevada v. Vanisi, Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 May 10, 2018
34	Transcript of Proceedings – Decision (Telephonic), <i>Vanisi v.</i> State of Nevada, et al., Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 March 4, 2014
12	Transcript of Proceedings – In Chambers Hearing & Hearing Setting Execution Date, <i>Vanisi v. State of Nevada, et al.</i> , Second Judicial District of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 January 18, 2002
13	Transcript of Proceedings – In Chambers Hearing, Vanisi v. State of Nevada, et al., Second Judicial District of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 January 19, 2005
13	Transcript of Proceedings – In Chambers Hearing, Vanisi v. State of Nevada., et al., Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 January 24, 2005
35	Transcript of Proceedings – Oral Arguments, <i>State</i> of Nevada v. Vanisi, Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 May 30, 2018

38	Transcript of Proceedings – Oral Arguments, <i>State of Nevada v. Vanisi</i> , Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516
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32-33	Transcript of Proceedings - Petition for Post-Conviction (Day One), State of Nevada v. Vanisi, Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 December 5, 2013
	EXHIBITS Admitted December 5, 2013
33	199. Letter from Aminiask Kefu November 15, 2011AA06967 – AA06969
33	201. Billing Records-Thomas Qualls, Esq. Various Dates
33	214. Memorandum to File from MP March 22, 2002
33	Transcript of Proceedings - Petition for Post-Conviction (Day Two), <i>State of Nevada v. Vanisi</i> , Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 December 6, 2013
	EXHIBITS Admitted December 6, 2013
33	200. Declaration of Scott Edwards, Esq. November 8, 2013
33	224. Letter to Scott Edwards, Esq. from Michael Pescetta, Esq. January 30, 2003

12-13	Transcript of Proceedings – Post-Conviction, <i>State of Nevada v. Vanisi</i> , Second Judicial District	
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13	Transcript of Proceedings – Post-Conviction, State of Nevada v. Vanisi, Second Judicial District	
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37-38	Transcript of Proceedings – Report on Psychiatric	
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13-14	Transcript of Proceedings – Report on Psychiatric	
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36-37	Transcript of Proceedings – Status Conference, <i>State of Nevada v. Vanisi</i> , Second Judicial District Court of		
	Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516		
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3-5	Transcript of Proceedings – Trial V Nevada v. Vanisi, Second Judicial Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516		
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1-2	Transcript of Proceedings – Trial V Nevada v. Vanisi, Second Judicial Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 January 13, 1999	District Court of	
6-7	Transcript of Proceedings – Trial V Nevada v. Vanisi, Second Judicial Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 September 22, 1999	District Court of	
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7	Transcript of Proceedings – Trial V Nevada v. Vanisi, Second Judicial Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 September 23, 1999	District Court of	

3	Transcript of Proceedings, Trial Volume 5, <i>State of Nevada v. Vanisi</i> , Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516
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7-8	Transcript of Proceedings, Trial Volume 5, <i>State of Nevada v. Vanisi,</i> Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 September 24, 1999
8	Transcript of Proceedings – Trial Volume 6, <i>State of Nevada v. Vanisi</i> , Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 September 27, 1999
8-9	Transcript of Proceedings – Trial Volume 7, <i>State of Nevada v. Vanisi</i> , Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 September 28, 1999
9	Transcript of Proceedings – Trial Volume 8, <i>State of Nevada v. Vanisi</i> , Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 September 30, 1999
9-10	Transcript of Proceedings – Trial Volume 9, <i>State of Nevada v. Vanisi</i> , Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 October 1, 1999
10-11	Transcript of Proceedings – Trial Volume 10, <i>State of Nevada v. Vanisi</i> , Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 October 4, 1999

11-12	Transcript of Proceedings – Trial Volume 11, <i>State of Nevada v. Vanisi</i> , Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516
	October 5, 1999
12	Transcript of Proceedings – Trial Volume 12, <i>State of Nevada v. Vanisi</i> , Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516
	October 6, 1999

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that this document was filed electronically with the Nevada Supreme Court on the 26th day of September, 2019. Electronic Service of the foregoing Appellant's Appendix shall be made in accordance with the Master Service List as follows:

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in the continued participation by that lawyer's office.

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Here, the public perception of the Public Defender's Office who represents the indigent being represented in their own interest by the prosecutor's office who prosecutes the indigents in this County, that satisfies that test, Your Honor. And I understand right now we are dealing with inferences, and we don't have a solid factual basis for this, and that is why we requested an evidentiary hearing, because there was contact in 2002 and in 2018 potentially during that sixteen year period between members of Mr. Vanisi's trial team and the District Attorney's Office, and there is this shroud of apparent understanding at least by his post conviction counsel that the District Attorney's Office represented members of the Public Defender's Office. And without us hearing from those individuals and Your Honor being able to make an assessment what in fact took place, what the understanding was, whether there was a disqualifying conflict of interest is why we renew our request for an evidentiary hearing on that matter, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. State.

MS. NOBLE: Thank you, Your Honor. I first want to begin by pointing this Court to the Order of Affirmance from 2010 by the Nevada Supreme Court. And that was 04-20-2010, the last post conviction appeal. Vanisi had moved for a

protective order preventing disclosure of this type of information to the District Attorney's Office. The Nevada Supreme Court said, I am quoting: "Vanisi expressly waived his attorney-client privilege as it related to his representation at trial." That is on page 3 and 4 of that Order.

Part of the State's argument here is that is the law of the case. But even if it wasn't, we have our Nevada statute that tells us when a Petitioner alleges ineffective assistance of counsel, he's put on notice he's waiving attorney-client privilege. That's 34.735. Our case law underscores that consensus in Molina versus State. I know the Court's aware of that case. We also have Nevada Rule of Professional Conduct 1.6B5: A lawyer can reveal information in order to respond to allegations from a former client. We observed in our Opposition and in our Sur Reply that the Federal Public Defender's Office, these attorneys, filed many documents including it SCR 250 Memo which goes into every privilege and confidential manner under the sun and made it a matter of public record. When that happens, that is a waiver.

Now it is very interesting it was not until their Reply that counsel decided to unearth or bring a fifteen year old or sixteen year old hearing from 2002. It was a status hearing. We attached to our Sur Reply the entire transcript.

What that transcript makes very clear is that Mr. Edwards was having difficulty getting documentation that he needed to prepare for an upcoming hearing with the Court. He asked Mr. McCarthy for assistance. Mr. McCarthy obliged.

Mr. McCarthy says on the record: "I gave it to Scott Edwards. It is about an hour. I haven't read it." That is what happened in 2002. But even so, the Federal Public Defenders themselves ended up filing that memorandum anyway. Now we are trying to split hairs in the motion practice between confidential communication and attorney-client privilege.

Confidential communication and right to that is part of the attorney-client privilege. Molina makes very clear by filing this Petition, Mr. Vanisi has waived attorney-client privilege. It is that privilege that protects the confidential communication.

Now this fifteen year old or sixteen year old
hearing only came up after we have our State Bar's Ethics and
Professional Responsibility standing committee expressly
reject the ABA opinion that was not binding in the State
contrary to our statutes and contrary to our case law. That
was nonetheless the subject of attack of unethical conduct on
the part of my office. And we strenuously object to that. It
is very improper, and at this point it has become a harassing
litigation tactic that is a pattern by the Federal Public

Defenders. The Nevada opinion is not binding on this Court, true. But I would ask this Court to decline their invitation to reject well-established Nevada statutory law, to reject our case law and to reject to the Nevada Supreme Court's previous finding in its Order of Affirmance in 2010 and to instead adopt a standard that is not the law of Nevada. And to not find that my office, by contacting former counsel and persons who worked on the case, to talk to them about the subject of mitigation, the narrow scope of this hearing, that is not unethical. That is part of our job. There has been no law in Nevada or any court that says that we cannot do this.

And so with that, Your Honor, I will submit it. But I would say this appears, in the State's view, to be a dilatory tactic.

THE COURT: The only thing I would like you to address that you haven't is the allegation --

MS. NOBLE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- at some point the Public Defender believed that the District Attorney's Office was representing them. I know you made the comment about securing the document for Mr. Picker or Mr. Edwards and Mr. McCarthy's limited involvement there. But the argument as we heard today from the Federal Public Defender is that somehow there is a relationship between the Washoe County District Attorney's

Office and the Washoe County Public Defender's Office that implies that the people in the Public Defender's Office think they were "represented" by the County prosecutor's office.

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MS. NOBLE: Thank you, Your Honor. The entire transcript expressly refutes that assertion. It is Mr. Picker who was not a member of the Federal Public Defender's Office who was frustrated with Mr. Specchio, what he felt was Mr. Specchio's failure to give him documents in a timely manner. It was Mr. Picker who makes that statement, because he's trying to connect Mr. McCarthy to this situation in which documents are not being turned over, and he wants more time for a hearing. So one lone attorney's statements who is not affiliated with the Washoe County Public Defender's Office that we represent that office is not enough to establish that. That is simply not the case. Mr. Bosler understands that. I don't know what conversation he had with Ms. Calderon, but I would be very interested to see during the trial, I am sorry, during the evidentiary hearing on the Petition whether that is accurate, because we have had several other representations made about stuff Ms. Calderon said that have proven to be inaccurate in our conversations with her. So we have never indicated we represent the Public Defender's Office. Mr. McCarthy expressly disavowed that on the record. should be the end of the hunt. This is sixteen years old. Ιf

it is such a concern, why has it not been raised before? And it doesn't affect these proceedings. Thank you.

THE COURT: Counsel.

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MS. DIAMOND: Your Honor, to be candid with the Court, we are preparing for litigation and preparing to address the motion and our Reply to the Motion to Disqualify. When we looked more into this issue, we found the transcript, found the waiver, made the factual representation to the Court what we had discovered. That is why it is being brought to the Court's attention now. We started looking into this issue when we found out about the outreach efforts that took place in 2018. Initially, the State made some representations I would submit support the need for an evidentiary hearing on this matter. If Ms. Calderon indicated things to the State that undermines our position, that is information we would like to know about, and we would like the Court to know about what Ms. Calderon is representing, because it is something that was represented to us that we represented to you. is a critical matter. It is relevant to these proceedings, because if the District Attorneys are laboring under a sixteen year conflict of interest, they simply cannot represent the State in this matter. They also represent members or former members of the Public Defenders Office. Again, Mr. Bosler understands he's not represented by the District Attorney's

Office, I don't see that in the record anywhere. If that is a representation Mr. Bosler made to opposing counsel, that is something that needs to be explored in an evidentiary hearing. Mr. Picker's motivation in pointing out or trying to link Mr. McCarthy to the Public Defender's Office, again we don't know that without hearing from Mr. Picker. It all sounds like factual disputes that need to be fleshed out in an evidentiary hearing.

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Your Honor, there wasn't a change of tactic. It was adding additional support to a situation that seemed to be getting more serious as time went on, and we looked into it more. We do not agree that the recent opinion, the Ethics opinion that came out after this contact was made changes the impropriety we allege regarding the contact at the time that was made, because at the time that was made, an interpretation of the Nevada Rules of Ethics had been made in the Shepard case in this district. And the Court in this district said that was an accurate reflection of the law. So that is what we were basing our motion on, and that is what was described as a court in this district as an accurate representation of law at the time these representations and outreach was made to the trial team. None of this is made in bad faith. simply made to make sure this hearing goes toward protecting Mr. Vanisi's rights.

Your Honor, there are many factual disputes here, things we just don't know about. It is a serious allegation. We know it is a serious allegation and absolutely not made frivolously that the public interest in a District Attorney's Office representing a Public Defenders Office or that spectre being held out there hanging over this case is the very reason that the Nevada Supreme Court, which is not something that happens in many states, gives a method for disqualifying opposing counsel for an ethical violation. And that is something this Court should want to hear from. I understand most of the people we want to hear from are local to this area. We have the whole month of October. The Court could set a time this could be addressed before we move into the substantive hearing. So, Your Honor, this is a problem hanging over this case right now, and it needs factual dispute and representation from one side or the other that disputes each other. Those are factual disputes this Court should resolve by hearing from the witnesses concerned.

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THE COURT: The Court has had an opportunity to review the oral motion to disqualify the Washoe County

District Attorney's Office from the hearing that is scheduled in October. I understand from your argument and some of your pleadings that the Federal Public Defender on behalf of Mr. Vanisi is asking for something broader, asking for the

Washoe County District Attorney's Office to be recused from their representation of the State in all proceedings around Mr. Vanisi's. However, there are some problems with that. I don't think this is the appropriate timing or appropriate pleading to raise that issue. The matter has been returned from the Nevada Supreme Court for a limited purpose. We have that limited purpose set. The Nevada Supreme Court is going to have to rule on my ruling on that limited hearing that it was returned for before the case will be sufficient where you can start raising additional issues.

In addition, the Motion to Disqualify can just as easily be raised at the Nevada Supreme Court, or raised after the evidentiary hearing. So for purpose of setting a hearing prior to our evidentiary hearing that has been scheduled, I am going to deny that request.

I am going to at this time find also that the basis of that denial is there was no ethical violation on the part of the Washoe County District Attorney's Office and their communication with the trial team to investigate the ineffective assistance of counsel claim in the narrow area that we are talking about, mitigation, before the hearing that is scheduled in October. So I am specifically making a finding there was no ethical violation and no basis to disqualify.

Now embedded in your Reply and perhaps more argument

today is a request separate and apart from any activity on the part of the Washoe County District Attorney's Office as it prepared for this hearing or the hearing coming up in October to disqualify them because of a representation of the Public Defender's Office. At this time, I think that you have not supported that allegation and that motion sufficient to even get an evidentiary hearing. As you said, the witness are all local. There is no reason you can't do some investigation and be prepared for such an argument in the future. It isn't all about just throwing something at the wall and make some sort of allegation and think you're entitled to an evidentiary hearing and a delay of the hearing that this matter is required by the Supreme Court's return.

So that is not to say in the future you can't litigate the issue whether or not they represented, the Washoe County District Attorney, represented the Washoe County Public Defender back in 2002. I am not saying you can't raise that issue. I'm saying it is not timely now to raise it and not appropriate to be raised at this time based on the evidence that you have provided to me, the allegations. There is too much supposition, too much guesswork. There is lots more you could do to investigate that claim prior to it being raised that would be more appropriate.

I also think it is a claim that may well be raised

later if this matter continues and you to go a Federal court.

You could certainly raise it in the Federal court again. I

mean anything that happens in the future you can raise that.

But you're going to have to flesh it out more completely

before I would provide you a hearing on the issue of

disqualification based on representation.

So I am going to ask the State prepare an order with regard to the disqualification for inappropriate contact. I do adopt the discussion of the Nevada Rules of Professional Contact committee as well as noting the statutory requirement and ability to investigate the ineffective assistance of counsel claim when it is raised pursuant to Chapter 34. Prepare such a decision for the Court and provide it to the Federal Public Defender before submitting it to me.

MS. NOBLE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Okay. Let's talk about notice of witnesses. We'll start there. I did see that the Federal Public Defender thinks we can get this done in two weeks rather than four; is that correct?

MR. FIEDLER: Yes, but that was when we were thinking we would be doing depositions. So I think, if we could leave that open until we have had a chance to address the logistics of getting the live testimony.

THE COURT: So you can make a decision what you want

to do?

2 MR. FIEDLER: Yes, please.

THE COURT: What I would like to do, we are currently set for every Monday, October 1st, October 8th, October 15th, October 22. Those weeks Monday and through the following week. We have a specific witness who has been scheduled to testify, Crystal Calderon, on October 4th at 10:00 a.m. is that correct?

MS. NOBLE: Yes, Your Honor, that's correct.

THE COURT: So what I would ask is if you need to move things around or you think you need less than a full four weeks, I ask you not set anything else for the first week of October. That would be the week we would drop off if we drop a week off. Even though we have Crystal Calderon on the Thursday, I don't want anything else set.

MR. FIEDLER: One of the witnesses we intend to call also needs to be during that first week.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. FIEDLER: We will try to have that witness on October 4th, but I would need to go back and look at that witness' specific calendar.

THE COURT: Who is that?

MR. FIEDLER: Pat Fager, Your Honor.

THE COURT: When did you think they would be

available?

MR. FIEDLER: Our recollection is the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of October.

THE COURT: Were the days they were available?

MR. FIEDLER: The days they were available. The whole rest of the month is not available.

THE COURT: Okay. Hopefully, I don't know how long you think Crystal Calderon's testimony will take.

MS. NOBLE: Your Honor, from the State's perspective, it would take about half a day or less. But I'm not sure what Mr. Fiedler thinks.

MR. FIEDLER: We would expect something similar, but with that said, I still think we could probably squeeze Pat Fager in October 4th. Before I officially take that position, I would like to reviewing everything we were planning.

THE COURT: That would be my preference if you can do that. If you can't, we can't.

Okay. The next issue really here is whether or not we are going to do a competency evaluation on Mr. Vanisi and whether or not he can waive the hearing. He's already, while in my opinion there was no allegation he wasn't competent at the hearing where he waived his appearance at the hearing set in October, so we have that, his personal waiver, but we now have some communication directly to the Court, to the District

Attorney's Office and I am assuming to his counsel indicating that he wants to waive the hearing completely even though it was returned by the Supreme Court for that limited purpose to have that hearing. And part and parcel of that is the Federal Public Defender's Office's request for a competency evaluation. Mr. Fiedler, is this your motion?

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MR. FIEDLER: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor. By design, Nevada law sets a low bar for when a competency evaluation is required. There are good policy reasons for this. I am not a mental health expert, and the law governing competency evaluations recognizes the fact I am not qualified to determine whether Mr. Vanisi is competent or not. So the Court's task here is to evaluate one question, that question is is there evidence, assuming it is true, that raises a reasonable doubt about Mr. Vanisi's competency. What that requires is for this Court to look at the available evidence supporting reasonable doubt, assume that evidence is true and then decide whether that is a sufficient amount of evidence to support there is a doubt about Mr. Vanisi's competency. this Court does not do at this stage is weigh the contradicting evidence. That happens later when this Court, after having Mr. Vanisi evaluated, this Court weighs and determines for itself whether Mr. Vanisi's is competent to proceed. But we are not there yet. For now we are just at

the threshold question whether an evaluation is required.

The evidence supporting a reasonable doubt about Mr. Vanisi's competence is two fold: First we have two experts' reports included in the Petition filed in this case, Dr. Mack and Dr. Foliaki. Both concluded Mr. Vanisi suffers from schizoaffective disorder, a mental illness disorder that Dr. Mack categorized as extreme mental illness. Dr. Foliaki noted Mr. Vanisi's schizoaffective disorder greatly impairs his cognitive and emotional behavioral control. And Dr. Foliaki questioned whether Mr. Vanisi has ever been competent, whether he could rationally communicate with counsel at the time he wrote his report.

Second, we have my personal observations of
Mr. Vanisi which I include in the Declaration filed with this
Court. Mr. Vanisi's mental health has been an ongoing concern
in our representation of him in this case. He has ups and
downs. Historically these fluctuations occurred over a long
period time. Recently, they have been occurring much faster,
gotten to the point where lately when I speak with
Mr. Vanisi's or meet with Mr. Vanisi, I don't know if I am
going to be meeting high energy Mr. Vanisi or low energy
Mr. Vanisi's. When he's low energy Mr. Vanisi, I encounter
someone who has slurred speech, moves slowly. And when I have
met with Mr. Vanisi's who has high energy, he talks so fast

that he can't get the words out, and he repeats himself multiple times. In between visits or phone calls he will switch from being high energy or low energy. Additionally, when I visited with Mr. Vanisi in May, the case worker, the NNCC case worker indicated Mr. Vanisi was going to go before the forced medication panel to determine whether he needed to continue with the medication. These reasons by themselves support reasonable doubt about Mr. Vanisi's competency. But additionally, as I indicated in my Declaration, Mr. Vanisi's delusions about this case made me question our ability to rationally communicate with each other.

More importantly, I believe Mr. Vanisi's mental condition substantially is affecting his capacity to appreciate his position and make a rational choice about whether to continue with the claim in this case. Specifically, Mr. Vanisi has delusional belief and certainty of obtaining guilt phase relief that is preventing him from appreciating the very real danger of execution that follows from him waiving this hearing. On that basis, Your Honor, we request you order Mr. Vanisi be evaluated for competency.

THE COURT: Just a minute, Mr. Vanisi. I will let you talk in a few minutes. The record should reflect
Mr. Vanisi raised his hand to get my attention right after argument of counsel.

THE COURT: Ms. Noble or Mr. Picker.

MR. PLATER: Thank you.

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THE COURT: Mr. Plater not Mr. Picker.

MR. PLATER: There is a conflict there, Judge.

THE COURT: It was just in my brain I guess.

MR. PLATER: Judge, what is the purpose of this request for a competency hearing? You didn't hear it, did So ask yourself is the request that he be evaluated to determine whether the waiver that we anticipate might be coming is proffered, or is it to delay the proceedings so that we can continue the Habeas proceeding at some future time when he becomes competent? We haven't determined what the basis of the request is. I would submit, Judge, that if we are talking about competency to go forward with a Habeas proceeding, he doesn't have to be competent. That is supported by the United States Supreme Court case of Ryan versus Gonzales. to the case, Your Honor, is 133 Supreme Court 696, Ryan versus Gonzales decided in 2013. Justice Thomas of the majority essentially said a Habeas Petitioner -- granted it is a Federal Habeas Petitioner -- contesting a State conviction on a death penalty case does not have to be competent during the Habeas proceeding itself. The Court reasons while a Habeas Petitioner has a right to counsel under the Sixth Amendment, the right to counsel does not involve a right to competency,

because that is under the due process clause. They are two different things. And so what they were arguing is the right to have the effective assistance of Habeas counsel to be able to communicate to gather strategy and understand the proceedings. That is not implicated, because that falls under the Sixth Amendment. But competency falls under the due process clause.

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We need to figure out what he wants this for. I would suggest that the Court canvass Mr. Vanisi and ask him what did you mean by the letters you have been sending to the Court. I find it strange and curious these representations that are given by counsel that suggest that Mr. Vanisi needs to be evaluated for competency, he refers -- I don't know what the Court has received. We have received a Declaration by Mr. Fiedler. I don't know if Mr. Fiedler filed anything else ex parte or under seal, or whether his Declaration is the only thing. But this is really curious, Judge. If you read his Declaration, you see that Mr. Fiedler asserts to this Court that he has had issues regarding Mr. Vanisi's competency for the last six months. And he made this Declaration I believe in August. So these concerns allegedly go all the way back to February. And yet on May 30th Mr. Vanisi, when you canvassed him, was competent at least as far as Mr. Fiedler represented to the Court, at least impliedly, right? I mean Mr. Fiedler at

the end of May when he says in his Declaration he has had concerns about Mr. Vanisi all during the scope of the last six months tells the Court essentially my client is competent and now apparently sometime between May and August he has developed some other belief that would challenge or question Mr. Vanisi's competency, and he doesn't tell us. It is just this broad range assertions that he has always been concerned.

But what the Court needs to ask itself is when did, according to Mr. Fiedler, because he's the basis of this request, essentially, when did Mr. Fiedler, on what particular day, did he have fear regarding Mr. Vanisi's competency.

Because, again, he filed the motion for the hearing the very same day we filed a motion to have a hearing regarding whether he wanted to waive the hearing. I mean that is really coincidental, Judge. All of a sudden you say you have had concerns for the last six months, and when we want to know whether he really wants to waive the hearing on the very same day, I've got a question about his competency now, excuse me, I find that a little coincidental.

Now these other experts he relied on, these are people he knew about the entire time he's filed this Petition. I think those Affidavits were filed with the Petition. So if those doctors had concerns, apparently Mr. Fiedler wasn't so concerned at any time up until he filed the motion for

evidentiary hearing the same day we filed our motion, that Mr. Vanisi had any problems with his competency.

So what I would like to do at this point, Judge, is I think the Court should have a conversation with Mr. Vanisi, ask him what does he want to do. You can rely on your own observations and answers to your questions about Mr. Vanisi's competency as well, and whether he's competent to waive this hearing if that is indeed what he wants to do.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. FIEDLER: If I could just make a couple of points in response. First I would like to compliment Mr. Plater on his very stirring impression of me. But I would like to be very clear right now that we are worried about Mr. Vanisi's competency as it relates to this waiver. In that regard, it matters what Mr. Vanisi needs to be competent for. If Mr. Vanisi is going to waive this hearing, he needs to be competent under the Reys versus Payton standard which requires that, excuse me, Your Honor, the defendant have capacity to appreciate his position to make a rational choice with respect to continuing or abandoning further litigation, or, on the other hand, whether he's suffering from mental disease disorder which may substantially affect his capacity. Reys v. Payton, 384 U.S. 312.

So I want to be clear, this is not about delaying

the proceeding. We are moving forward preparing for this hearing, expecting it to go forward. However, we feel Mr. Vanisi, at least there is enough of a doubt as to Mr. Vanisi's competency, as to his ability to enter this waiver.

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Mr. Plater made a lot of point regarding this Court's canvass of Mr. Vanisi on May 30th and the fact I did not raise any competency concerns at that time. Again, I would reiterate it matters what Mr. Vanisi's needs to be competent for. At that time, he was waiving his right to be present at a hearing where he would still have counsel present to represent his interests. But, additionally, competency is fluid. And this universe where we are dealing with a client who suffers from mental health issues, it is very difficult, and we have to make very difficult decisions about when and if to evaluate Mr. Vanisi for competency. On May 30th we did not feel we were there. But taking everything together with the fact Mr. Vanisi has indicated an interest in waiving this hearing, we feel that is enough to give us a question about Mr. Vanisi's competency.

THE COURT: Okay. I have a question for you, counsel.

MR. FIEDLER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: When I read what you have filed and when

I listened to what you argue, it seemed to me that you felt the competency issue really wasn't was Mr. Vanisi competent to make a decision to waive a hearing that, in your opinion, could result in him ultimately receiving, actually having the death penalty. Because if he waives his last chance at the Nevada Supreme Court, he waives that hearing, there is nothing pending at the Nevada Supreme Court left or at that point very little for him to contest, and he's one step closer to execution. And what you argued was that he has an unfound or unsupported delusion of his receiving some other benefit for relief from his conviction. Are you not putting your own belief system at odds with Mr. Vanisi's belief system and saying he must be incompetent because he doesn't agree with the way you are looking at the case?

MR. FIEDLER: Well, Your Honor, if it were only a disagreement, then we wouldn't be here today. But it is much more than a disagreement. One, we have this history of mental health problem that is documented. And, two, it is not just a disagreement about, you know, the best path forward. This is a delusional belief about the guilt phase, claims that he is making. It is difficult, if not impossible, for me to convey to Mr. Vanisi the seriousness of waiving the hearing in this case and what that means for his chances of getting penalty phase relief some day. So the short answer to your question

is this is much more than a disagreement. 1 2 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Vanisi, how are you 3 doing today? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Doing good, Judge. How you doing? 5 I am fine. I have been noticing you THE COURT: have been taking some notes down. 6 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. THE COURT: You paid attention to what is happening 8 9 in this day's hearing? 10 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. Yes. 11 THE COURT: All right. You want to talk to me, 12 right? 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. Well are we talking about the competency evaluation? 14 15 THE COURT: Yes, we can talk about that first. THE DEFENDANT: We can talk about that first. I 16 17 want, you should shoot down my lawyers' request for competency 18 evaluation. Every time I do something contrary to their 19 wishes, they want me evaluated. I have been evaluated a 20 couple of times before, before today. You remember those 21 times, right? 22 THE COURT: Yes. 23 THE DEFENDANT: I think twice, two other times that 24 I can remember. Because I said something contrary to what my

1 lawyers were thinking, they wanted a competency evaluation.

You granted those evaluations, correct?

THE COURT: Yes.

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THE DEFENDANT: I passed those competency evaluations, right? Well today I am doing something contrary to their line of thinking, their belief system and they want me to be evaluated. Judge, the doctor i going to ask if I am oriented to time. I am oriented to time. They are going to ask if I am oriented to place. I am oriented to place. I know where I am. Am I oriented to date. I know this September 5. Am I oriented to -- can I assist my attorney. I can assist my attorney. We have disagreements. That is what a healthy client, attorney-client privilege is all about is having disagreements. And do I understand the proceedings against I understand the proceedings against me, and I understand that I have the death penalty hanging over my head, and I understand that. And so what my counselor has said, what he said earlier about low energy, high energy, Judge, I am human. Sometimes I have low energy and I've got to make a phone call. I am low energy, lack of food. I am exercising. I am carrying on with my life. My energy, sometimes I receive a good report, high energy. So he's fabricating about like me talking loud and repeating myself over and over. I don't repeat myself over and over. Depending how the conversation goes, I

might have to restate a few things again to them over and over again depending how the conversation goes. But they are making me out to look like I am mentally incompetent. That I have a history of mental incompetency. I don't have a history. I mean they want to present that as mitigating evidence I have a history of mental health problems. But you should shoot down their request for the reasons I stated today. I am oriented to place. I am oriented to time. I know I can assist my attorney. Especially on speaking, sometimes when I am speaking about lawyer stuff, legal stuff, it is hard for me to say the right word, because I am unfamiliar with the jargon, so I don't speak fluently. So that is why I have to sometimes pause, make sure I state the right things in order for them to understand. And I am aware of the proceedings against me.

So if I were to see a doctor again, I am quite sure they would find me competent. It would be a waste of resources, a waste of time on the Court's behalf if I were to see a doctor again. But if you want me to be evaluated, then I will cooperate with that.

That is all I have to say about the competency evaluation, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, what I think I understand is --

THE DEFENDANT: Oh, one more thing.

THE COURT: What?

THE DEFENDANT: Personal observations of me in court. I have been coming to your court, plus your observations of me would determine whether I am crazy. I am am not crazy. Competent or not competent. Your observation of me in court, I am responsive to you. When you tell me to sit down, I sit down. When you tell me not -- When we talk, you talk to me, I am responsive to your commands and your questioning. So your observations of me alone should determine that, you know, whether I should be evaluated or not evaluated.

THE COURT: Okay. It seems to me that most of this evaluation and competency issue is whether or not you are really competent to waive a very significant right that you have right now to have an evidentiary hearing on the ineffective assistance of counsel claim, whether they put on enough mitigation at your trial. That is really what the question is for me. So it is not, although the motion has been raised initially as a broad request for competency, I am more concerned with the issue of whether or not you can completely understand what a waiver of the hearing we have already got scheduled is and you have already been allowed to waive going to. So, really, it shouldn't have any impact on you,

personally, if you have that hearing, because you are not going to be there. So that is what is important to me. And I understand that you wrote a letter to the Court saying you wanted to waive that hearing.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And so my question for myself is are you competent to make that decision. And that is not just about assisting your attorneys. It is about understanding what that waiver really means for your case.

Now what your lawyer has told me is that you don't understand that. Now you heard me ask him are you sure it is that he doesn't understand it or is it that you think he doesn't understand it or do you think he doesn't understand it because he disagrees with you, lawyer, your opinion. Do you want to tell me why you think it is so important to waive this hearing?

THE DEFENDANT: Well --

MR. FIEDLER: Your Honor, if I may.

MR. PLATER: Your Honor I object. Mr. Fiedler has now interrupted a canvass. I ask the Court to ask Mr. Fiedler to sit down. I can't see.

THE COURT: You can move back if you want.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ FIEDLER: I was just going to ask perhaps we could do this ex-parte.

THE DEFENDANT: I am fine. I am not going to say anything confidential.

THE COURT: Okay. I don't want you to tell me what your lawyers have said to you.

THE DEFENDANT: It is nothing to preclude the District Attorneys from hearing. There is no confidential. It is just a conversation we are having about the tactics I want to employ.

THE COURT: You want to tell me the reason is a tactical decision you have made about what is best for your case?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. That's simply what it is.

THE COURT: Don't tell me the basis of that tactic.

know, they are just doing some things in my appeal I have asked them not to do. I have asked them to cease and desist from pursuing that. They haven't been listening to me on that. And they are wanting to go ahead and pursue this evidentiary hearing. I told them I don't want an evidentiary hearing, any guilt phase penalty claim issues, but they are doing it anyway against my wishes. I have been hijacked. I thought I was the captain of the ship making decisions on what I think and what I feel is best for my appeal. But they have a mind of their own that they want to force on me, want to put

on me to go with that evidentiary hearing. I don't want an evidentiary hearing. I don't want a competency evaluation, and I don't want that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: I don't feel I should be evaluated again, because you can ask me the same things that the doctor would ask and you would get the same answer and you can make that determination on your own.

THE COURT: Thank you. You may be seated.

Either counsel can answer this question: When was the last time Mr. Vanisi received a competency evaluation?

MR. FIEDLER: It would have been in 2005 unless the Court wants to count the expert reports we provided with the current Petition which were filed in 2011.

THE COURT: No, I was thinking Lakes Crossing evaluation. Back in 2005?

MR. FIEDLER: I am reasonably confident it was 2005 pursuant to prior counsel's Rohan motion.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Vanisi appears to be very competent. He's articulate as always, but also addressing the Court in realtime with real concerns, clearly appears to be competent to make his own decisions. And for whatever reason, he said the magic word that he wants to waive the hearing because he isn't believing the strategy, or he wants to take

his appeal another way.

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A defendant has the right to manage his own case and that right is significant, and the courts have given defendant's a great deal of deference to individuals, and we see it throughout the self-representation litigation about when the court can determine whether or not a person is competent to waive counsel. The problem I have in this instance isn't that I feel there is very good evidence he's incompetent or that I think that the Federal Public Defender really made a good faith showing that this is something new or unique. The problem I have is if I accept his, Mr. Vanisi's, waiver of the hearing without a current evaluation, that an appellate court will tell me, Judge, you shouldn't have done it that way. You should have had a current evaluation. I see no need for a current evaluation unless we are relating it to Mr. Vanisi's request to waive his right to have this hearing that is scheduled in October. That is the only basis. not think there is a need for him to be competent to proceed with the hearing. He has counsel. I don't think there is any basis to ask for a competency hearing to proceed with the hearing. The only question is whether or not he can competently waive his right to have the hearing.

With that said, since Mr. Vanisi is serious he really wants me to waive his hearing, right, Mr. Vanisi's?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And because I believe he has a right to waive that hearing if he is competent, I am not going to grant his request until a competency evaluation is conducted for the sole purpose of determining whether or not he's competent to waive his right to have a hearing. And then if he's competent and he tells us he wants to waive it still, then that is his choice and I would be glad to have oral argument on that again, counsel, with him present if he would like to be heard again. But what we have to be aware of is that I see this hearing as a significant hearing for his future, positive or negative. It could go either way. And he has told me that he believes strategically it is not in his best interest to do that. That is his right and his call. It is not counsel's call as long as he's competent.

Now if he's not competent, it is counsel's call and the appellate court. So the request to waive the hearing Mr. Vanisi made is stayed pending the outcome of an evaluation. And until I rule on that motion, the hearing is going forward. So until we get the competency evaluation, everything is still going forward as currently scheduled. What I am saying, I am only staying a ruling on Mr. Vanisi's request. Mr. Vanisi, you said you would go get another evaluation. I appreciate that. I am going to need that,

because I need those doctors to tell me yes, Judge, your impression that Mr. Vanisi is competent to make this decision is true, and then I am going to let you make your decision.

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: One more thing. Well there is another matter I want to take up before in court. I don't know if we are ready to take up that matter right now or should I wait?

THE COURT: Well, it kind of depends what the matter is, have you told your lawyer what you wanted to bring up?

MR. FIEDLER: If I may have the Court's indulgence.

MR. FIEDLER: I think this is an appropriate thing for the Court to hear.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

THE DEFENDANT: Well, in case I want to represent myself at the evidentiary hearing. I know I read a few case laws on Habeas Corpus proceedings. They said I don't have a right to represent myself, but it is up to the judge. They say it is up to the judge to make that discretion, and I have here a case here out of the Fifth Circuit that they allowed, they allowed the defendant to represent himself. 278 USC subsection 6054. Under the ruling, they allowed him to represent himself. That is out of the Fifth Circuit. It is an

unpublished Opinion, but I read the case, but there has not been a case that allows Habeas Corpus to represent myself. It is up to you, Judge. I am kind of like hoping it would appeal to your kindness, graciousness to allow me to represent myself if the evidentiary hearing were to take place. That's all I have got to say about that.

THE COURT: Okay. We'll wait and see. Let's wait and see what happens. We have some other things we have to decide, make sure your competent. If you're competent, maybe you won't have a hearing. But then if you do have the hearing and I don't accept your waiver of the hearing for whatever reason, I don't know what that would be if you're competent, we'll broach the issue of you representing yourself, okay? We have to go through a couple of steps.

THE DEFENDANT: When do you think I would have this competency evaluation?

THE COURT: That is the next question. The clerk has notified me we are going to need the State to fashion the proposed order, because it is so different than our normal order which is for purposes of trial and the competency evaluation for purposes of competency to waive his right to have the hearing. Then the next question is one or two evaluations? Normally on a preliminary competency we use one evaluation. But if anybody thinks we need two evaluators, we

can order that. Do you have an opinion on that?

MR. FIEDLER: Perhaps unsurprisingly, Your Honor, we request it be two evaluations.

MS. NOBLE: State has no opposition to that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The next question.

THE DEFENDANT: I have one more question.

THE COURT: Wait a second. I am talking now, right?

The next question is can we get Lake's Crossing to where

Mr. Vanisi's is to do it? I think that would be our order

that they conduct the evaluation there, and I hope they can go

to him. If they can't, they will transport him to them.

MS. NOBLE: Your Honor I would just suggest, if I may, if we are going to do it, if we can get it done quickly, it might be best while he's still up here in Washoe County. I will go immediately back to the office to start making inquiries.

THE COURT: We don't know about the Warden's transportation issues. We believe he's just up here on a day pass, but we don't know.

MR. FIEDLER: Your Honor, if I could make a representation. Mr. Vanisi is also indicating if the evidentiary hearing moves forward, he would like to be present for it.

THE COURT: He doesn't want to waive his appearance after all?

MR. FIEDLER: Correct.

THE COURT: If he's competent to make that decision, then that is great. Otherwise, it doesn't matter. He can change his mind obviously at any time. So we'll just notify the Warden he has to be at all appearances.

MR. FIEDLER: The reason I bring it up, I understand the Court has limited control whether Mr. Vanisi is transported. If he is essentially going to be here anyway for the hearing, perhaps he could just stay. It is easier.

THE COURT: I have no idea if that would work. I understand Mr. Vanisi the last time you thought you were going back to Ely right away and you didn't. So everyone made their best guess. But I have no control over what the Warden does in that regard about your transport and where you are housed. I can order that you remain in the Washoe County Jail pending hearings. So it is possible that if you come to Washoe County for the hearings, you could stay here so your attorneys can have access to you. It is possible the Warden would do that and the Sheriff would take you. I just don't know what is going to happen.

Now you wanted to say something else.

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. I don't want to go to Washoe

County. I don't want to stay in Washoe County. I want to stay at NNCC. As far as since you have no control how they do transportation, I will take it up with the case worker. I spoke to her yesterday and indicated to her I might stay a little bit longer. She said that was all right. Speaking to you today, I can talk to her about staying at NNCC until the competency hearing.

THE COURT: I think that is really important so you can get that done quickly. If the hearing takes place, the hearing we are talking about the Supreme Court ordered in October, if that hearing takes place, that is when I have a feeling you may not stay at NNCC if you want to be present for that hearing. You may well be transferred to Washoe County and have to stay in Washoe County for the duration because the Warden usually does not transport people back and forth every day.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay.

THE COURT: So you can talk to your social worker about that.

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. I feel, I feel, I feel the case worker will work with me as far as staying but leave it up, leave it up -- I prefer not to go to Washoe, leave it up to the corrections, NNCC, to decide. If they move me back to Ely, they will just move me to Ely, and I will just come back

if there is an evidentiary hearing. I will work it out with the case worker as far as my staying here.

THE COURT: Okay. You know the hearing is going to go on for two or three weeks?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.

THE COURT: For those two or three weeks, where do you think you would stay if you are here for the hearing?

THE DEFENDANT: Well I would like to stay at NNCC. If you have no control over it, I guess I will go to Washoe, is that what you're indicating.

THE COURT: That is what I think will happen. I don't know for sure, but your case worker will give some more insight into that. They will have a better idea, but rarely have I seen the Warden be willing to transport someone back and forth every day. I know Carson is not too far.

THE DEFENDANT: That's fine. I am fine.

THE COURT: When you make your decision whether or not you want to still waive appearing at your hearing, you will know all the facts.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay. Thank you.

THE COURT: So what we are going to do now is we have a couple of other things. We need to set a return date on the psyche evals. The clerk will give the dates for the return and hearing.

THE CLERK: September 24th at 10:00 a.m. which is a Monday. We are going to ask Lakes Crossing to have the reports to us by September 20th. Ms. Noble if you could put those dates in the order so that we have it.

MS. NOBLE: Certainly, Ms. Clerk.

THE COURT: The hearing will be on the 24th beginning at 10:00 a.m. Once we have the results, we'll decide where we are going to go with regard to the waiver of the hearing, waiver of the appearance, all of that by Mr. Vanisi. But counsel should be aware, if you disagree with the findings that you get the 20th, you notify the doctors immediately to be here on the 24th, because that will be the date for the hearing and your ability to traverse and cross-examine the doctors on their findings. We'll have the hearing at that date. Of course, if you have no objection to what their findings are or the basis to cross-examine, the hearing will be complete and we'll move directly into Mr. Vanisi's request.

MR. PLATER: Your Honor, I don't know if you have any appetite for this, however, I am a little confused what Mr. Vanisi wants. Does he want a hearing? Does he not? Does he want to represent himself or waive the hearing? We heard different things today. I know you want to evaluate his competency before you get to some of those ultimate findings.

I think if you would ask him to clarify exactly what he wants in terms of a hearing and representing himself.

THE COURT: What I heard him say wasn't in conflict. What I heard him say is he doesn't want to have a hearing, but if I don't grant his request to not have a hearing, he wants to represent himself. If I don't let him represent himself, at the very least he wants to be present for the hearing. Is that right, Mr. Vanisi?

THE DEFENDANT: That is correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: That is what I thought he was saying. So it made sense to me.

MR. PLATER: If he is not competent he can't very well represent himself.

THE COURT: No. That is why we have to start with the competency issue and move forward. If he is not competent, he will go forward with counsel representing him because he's not competent to waive and he's not competent to represent himself. If he is competent, we have to deal with those other issues, whether it is a valid waiver, knowingly and intelligently giving up his right to have that hearing.

MR. PLATER: And, Your Honor the consequences of the waiver. We haven't canvassed him on that. I know you will get to that if necessary.

THE COURT: I will. And counsel will have a chance

to make sure I do it adequately, because I am sure both counsel are very concerned about that. Where I sit now, we have to know if he's competent and have to do the canvass on the waiver. If I deny his waiver, then he wants to represent himself, I have to do a canvass with regard to representing himself which Mr. Vanisi and I did twenty some years ago.

That was the subject of appeals. It has gone a long way up and down the keyboard. So I better re-read what I wrote and decided then and think about Mr. Vanisi argument, what he may say to me in that canvass. If I deny his request to represent himself, he still will be able to be present.

So the only other thing, I think there was one other thing, that was about the Federal Public Defender has indicated they will accept rough draft transcripts instead of certified daily transcripts, and I understand you will accept it but I am not sure you can waive that requirement.

THE COURT REPORTER: May I say something? I won't do it without an order from the Supreme Court.

MR. FIEDLER: Okay. Understood, Your Honor. Understood, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Was there something special about the rough draft that you somehow withheld?

MR. FIEDLER: Well, Your Honor, after we had the first couple of hearings, we received a bill for those

transcripts. That is sort of what started our concern about the certified daily copies. We have communicated with Sunshine Litigation that we didn't understand we were supposed to be paying for the transcripts. So our indication we are willing to take a rough daily transcript is just to lower the expense related to the transcript.

THE COURT: I see. Don't you have some request into the the Chief Judge to cover expenses, some of your expenses?

MR. FIEDLER: Yes, Your Honor, but we did not understand this was something Mr. Vanisi, the Federal Public Defender was responsible for. If the Court would like, we can amend that request to an amount for the transcripts.

THE COURT: The statute requires that the court reporter prepare an original plus one. The question is that plus one, where does it go? Does it go to the State? Does it go to the defense, and who pays for it. It might be plus two now maybe in death penalty. So we pay for the transcript and the court reporter has to prepare that. If there is an issue, we'll kind of do some research in the clerk's office with the Court Administrator about the transcripts. My experience is that because the Supreme Court requires daily certified transcript to be prepared and provided to counsel, that we have never had a problem with an indigent defendant's transcript being prepared and provided to them. I will check

on that and see. But I don't think you can waive it.

MR. FIEDLER: Understood, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Did you have an opinion, Ms. Noble?

MR. NOBLE: No. I do have one other housekeeping

matter, that is why I am squirming in my seat.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

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MS. NOBLE: We indicated, Your Honor, that in our pre-hearing memorandum I have some concerns about the late notice of witnesses by the Federal Public Defender. Court was very clear in its Order notice of witnesses needed to be filed by June 11th. So before that date, we got 39 witnesses noticed from the Federal Public Defenders Office, and it is my understanding three of those are expert witnesses, but we don't have any reports or other information regarding those folks. Particularly a neuropsychologist. I don't know if he examined Mr. Vanisi or is going to. I ask we be able to get a copy of that report. Further, I would note for the Court that we have gotten two supplemental notices of witnesses since then and one is as recently as August 30th. This hearing is rapidly approaching, and the continuing failure to comply with the Court's Order is going to prejudice the State in our ability to be prepared. I would just ask that, number one, any expert opinions or evaluations or reports be provided to the State timely, and that be a

standing order. And, two, that after the State, absent extraordinary circumstances and a demonstration as to why no further notice of witnesses or supplemental notice be accepted by the Federal Public Defender's Office, the State's following the rules and the Federal Public Defender should need to as well.

THE COURT: Counsel.

MR. FIEDLER: As to the supplemental notice of witnesses, Your Honor, as we move forward, we have been refining this claim, working out what witnesses we need to call. As we moved forward, we noticed additional witness we do need. We noticed them to the Court.

THE COURT: Really, is that the way you would respond in front of Judge Du? If you had a Pretrial order she told you you violated or were accused of violating the timing, would you stand up and say well, you know, we are just getting ready as we go. Or do you make a good faith representation to her that in fact you have done something special and unique and you had to disclose it late? Just because you are in State court doesn't mean my rulings and my orders mean something less than what you are used in Federal court. I practiced in Federal court. I know you don't just stand up and say we are getting ready for a hearing, Your Honor. You give at least a good reason. So that is not acceptable. Are

you ready for the hearing? Have you prepared? Are you ready to go? Do you know which witnesses you are going to call?

MR. FIEDLER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Today are you ready? You are not going to have anymore; is that correct?

MR. FIEDLER: We'll not have anymore, Your Honor.

THE COURT: What about the expert reports?

MR. FIEDLER: The expert reports, there is a little bit of confusion. I though I e-mailed Ms. Noble and Mr. Plater, I may be mistaken about that, who the experts were. Two of the experts are going to be relying on the same report already filed with this Petition. I believe I e-mailed Ms. Noble and Mr. Plater last week indicating we will make the formal expert disclosures on September 10th or 21 days before the hearing begins.

earlier time for the formal expert disclosures, so I can see why you might think you have until the 21 days before trial to disclose. You understand that rebuttal experts then, if you don't disclose until 21 days before, will be a significantly shorter period of time before the hearing for your preparation. But that is what you choose to do?

MR. FIEDLER: Understood, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Anything else for today?

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                MS. NOBLE: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
 2
                THE COURT: Anything else, counsel?
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                MR. FIEDLER: No, Your Honor.
 4
                THE COURT: I know it has been a hard day for you.
 5
      I hope that it doesn't discourage you from coming back. I
      promise I will check on the transcript issue for you and also
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 7
      encourage you to work out the IT issues so we are sure all
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      that is ready to go. Now we have a hearing set for the 24th at
      10:00 a.m. That is for return of the psychiatric evaluations
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      on competency and the time that you would have to traverse
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      those findings. So be sure to have a doctor here if you want
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      to traverse the findings. That is the day we have and the
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      time. Once those findings, I make a ruling on that, the
14
      remainder of the time that we have which is the remainder of
15
      the day if necessary will deal with Mr. Vanisi's request if we
      can. Okay.
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                All right, Mr. Vanisi, we'll see you back on the
      24th.
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19
                                Thank you, Your Honor.
                THE DEFENDANT:
20
                THE COURT: Court is in recess.
21
                (Whereupon, the proceedings were concluded.)
22
                                  --000--
23
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1	STATE OF NEVADA,)
2	COUNTY OF WASHOE.)
3	I, Judith Ann Schonlau, Official Reporter of the
4	Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and
5	for the County of Washoe, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:
6	That as such reporter I was present in Department
7	No. 4 of the above-entitled court on Wednesday, September 5,
8	2018 at the hour of 10:00 a.m. of said day and that I then and
9	there took verbatim stenotype notes of the proceedings had in
10	the matter of THE STATE OF NEVADA vs. SIAOSI VANISI, Case
11	Number CR98-0516.
12	That the foregoing transcript, consisting of pages
13	numbered 1-57 inclusive, is a full, true and correct
14	transcription of my said stenotypy notes, so taken as
15	aforesaid, and is a full, true and correct statement of the
16	proceedings had and testimony given upon the trial of the
17	above-entitled action to the best of my knowledge, skill and
18	ability.
19	DATED: At Reno, Nevada this 5th day of September, 2018.
20	
21	
22	<u>/s/ Judith Ann Schonlau</u> JUDITH ANN SCHONLAU CSR #18
23	JUDIIR ANN SCHUNLAU CSR #18
24	

FILED
Electronically
CR98-0516
2018-09-06 09:39:49 AM
Jacqueline Bryant
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 6865732

CODE

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

SIAOSI VANISI,

VS.

Petitioner.

Case No. CR98-0516

Dept. No. 4

WILLIAM GITTERE, Warden, et. al.,
Respondents.

ORDER FOR EXPEDITED PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATIONS

Pursuant to the Nevada Supreme Court's Order issued September 28, 2017, this Court has scheduled an evidentiary hearing to determine whether or not Petitioner's trial counsel were ineffective during the penalty phase regarding the subject of mitigation. That evidentiary hearing is scheduled to begin on October 1, 2018.

On September 5, 2018, Petitioner appeared with his counsel, the Federal Public Defender, for a status hearing in this matter. During the hearing, Petitioner expressed to the Court that he wishes to waive the upcoming evidentiary hearing altogether. Petitioner further indicated that the Federal Public Defender's pursuit of the scheduled evidentiary hearing is contrary to Petitioner's wishes. Petitioner articulated his position cogently, and appeared to understand the serious nature of his request to waive the scheduled evidentiary hearing. However, the Court finds that it is

appropriate that Petitioner be evaluated and the Court to make findings regarding his competency prior to accepting Petitioner's waiver. <u>Calambro v District Court</u>, 114 Nev. 961 (1998).

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Petitioner be examined by two psychiatrists, two psychologists or one psychiatrist and one psychologist employed by Lake's Crossing Center, for the purpose of determining:

- 1. Whether Petitioner has the capacity to appreciate his position and make a rational choice with respect to waiving the scheduled evidentiary hearing; or
- 2. Whether Petitioner has such a mental disease, disorder, or defect that his capacity to make that decision might be substantially affected.

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED that both examinations be conducted at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center.

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED that the results of said examinations be made known to this Court, to the District Attorney of Washoe County and to the Federal Public Defender, **no later than September 20, 2018**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that both evaluators shall ensure they are available to appear in Department 4 on September 24, 2018 at 10:00 am for a hearing regarding the evaluations, unless their appearance is waived by counsel.

Dated this _____ day of September, 2018.

Connie J. Steinheimes DISTRICT JUDGE

FILED
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CR98-0516
2018-09-17 10:47:11 AM
Jacqueline Bryant
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 6882337

CODE No. 3060

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

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

* * *

SIAOSI VANISI,

Petitioner,

v.

WILLIAM GITTERE, Warden, et. al.,

Respondent.

Case No. CR98-0516

Dept. No. 4

ORDER DENYING MOTION TO DISQUALIFY

The Court has read and considered 1) Petitioner's Motion to Disqualify the Washoe County District Attorney's Office and supporting exhibits, filed June 29, 2018; 2) the State's Opposition to Motion to Disqualify and supporting exhibits, filed July 9, 2018; 3) Petitioner's Reply to Opposition to Motion to Disqualify the Washoe County District Attorney's Office and supporting exhibits, filed July 27, 2018; and 4) the State's Sur-Reply to Motion to Disqualify the Washoe County District Attorney's Office, and supporting exhibit, filed August 31, 2018. The Court heard oral argument from the parties regarding the matter on September 5, 2018. Having considered the pleadings, the oral arguments, and relevant portions of the record, the Court denies the Motion.

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Through counsel, Petitioner alleges that the Washoe County District Attorney's Office (WCDA) should be disqualified from these proceedings. Petitioner argues that disqualification is proper because members of the WCDA had "improper contact" with members of the Petitioner's trial team in 2018. Petitioner also asserts that a 2002 transcript further supports disqualification based on an alleged conflict of interest, and urges this Court to either disqualify the WCDA or hold an evidentiary hearing to determine the nature and extent of the State's violations, and to determine the harm suffered by Petitioner.

1. The State's Contact With Former Counsel and Former Investigators Did Not Constitute an Ethical Violation.

In support of his argument that the State acted unethically by contacting former members of Petitioner's defense team, Petitioner relies upon American Bar Association (ABA) Model Rule of Professional Conduct 1.6, Nevada Rule of Professional Conduct Rule 1.6, and the ABA Standing Committee on Ethics and Professional Responsibility's Formal Opinion 10-456. He contends that the Washoe County Public Defender's Office (WCPD) and its former employees continue to be bound by a duty not to disclose confidential information to the WCDA. Petitioner also alleges that the WCDA failed to follow proper discovery procedures by informally interviewing former Washoe County Public Defender Jeremy Bosler, and former Washoe County Public Defender Jeremy Bosler, and former Washoe County Public Defender Investigators Crystal Calderon-Bright and Evo Novak.

The WCDA does not dispute that in preparation for the evidentiary hearing scheduled to commence October 1, 2018, it interviewed Bosler, Calderon-Bright, and Novak, and obtained information that was previously subject to attorney client privilege and/or confidential in nature. However, the WCDA argues that Petitioner has waived his right to attorney-client privilege and confidentiality by filing the first and second petitions for writ of habeas corpus. The WCDA maintains that its conduct was consistent with Nevada statutes and case law, as well as a recent opinion issued by the Nevada State Bar's Standing Committee on Ethics and

Professional Responsibility. The WCDA also observes that through current counsel, Petitioner caused numerous documents previously subject to privilege and confidentiality to become a matter of public record, including a memorandum completed pursuant to SCR 250 and various documents, emails, and memoranda that were previously part of the WCPD's internal files. The Court is persuaded by the State's arguments.

Upon filing a petition, a petitioner alleging ineffective assistance of counsel declares, under penalty of perjury, that the allegations of ineffective assistance are true to the best of his or her knowledge. NRS 34.735 (23). NRS 34.735 (6) also specifically advises petitioners that if they allege ineffective assistance of counsel, "that claim will operate to waive the attorney-client privilege for the proceeding in which you claim your counsel was ineffective." Where a habeas petitioner raises a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, he waives the attorney-client privilege as to communications with his allegedly ineffective lawyer relating to the claims. *Molina v. State*, 120 Nev. 185, 87 P.3d 533 (2004). The same rule has long existed in the federal courts, that where a habeas petitioner raises a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, he waives the attorney-client privilege as to all communications with his allegedly ineffective lawyer. *Bittaker v. Woodford*, 331 F.3d 715, 716 (9th Cir. 2003).

The WCDA's position is also supported by Nevada Rule of Professional Conduct 1.6(b)(5), which provides that a lawyer may reveal information relating to the representation of a client to the extent the lawyer reasonably believes necessary to respond to allegations in any proceeding concerning the lawyer's representation of the client. The plain language of NRPC 1.6(b)(5) also allows for an attorney to communicate regarding allegations of ineffective assistance of counsel. Moreover, on July 2, 2018, the Nevada State Bar's Standing Committee (hereafter "the Committee") on Ethics and Professional Responsibility issued Formal Opinion 55, which expressly rejected the ABA Opinion 10-456. In so doing, the Committee noted that it joined numerous other jurisdictions in finding that ABA Formal Opinion 10-456 is contrary to judicial economy and maintaining fairness in the judicial process. *Id.*

While the Court understands that Formal Opinion 55 is not binding upon this Court, the Court finds it to be persuasive authority. The Court declines Petitioner's invitation to reject Formal Opinion 55 in favor of the extra-jurisdictional authorities cited by Petitioner.

The WCDA does not dispute that it interviewed Mr. Bosler, Ms. Calderon-Bright, and Mr. Novak regarding matters relevant to mitigation strategy. Thus, the Court finds an evidentiary hearing is unnecessary. The Court finds that the WCDA's efforts to obtain information from the trial team regarding allegations in the petition do not constitute an ethical violation.

2. Petitioner Has Not Alleged Facts Supporting Disqualification.

Petitioner also alleges in his Reply that the WCDA should be disqualified from these proceedings because there is an indication that the WCDA previously represented the WCPD in connection with Petitioner's first petition for writ of habeas corpus. In support of this assertion, he cites the transcript of a July 1, 2002 status hearing, as well as a note written upon a drafted waiver of attorney-client privilege. The WCDA denies this assertion, and observes that the record does not support Petitioner's argument.

During the 2002 status hearing, Petitioner's former post-conviction counsel Marc Picker, who was not a member of the WCPD, explained to this Court that he was having difficulty obtaining the entire trial file during informal discovery. Mr. Picker then referred to the WCPD as the State's client. Former Deputy District Attorney Terry McCarthy promptly corrected Mr. Picker's assumption, reminding the Court and counsel that the WCDA did not represent the WCPD. Transcript of July 1, 2002 Status Hearing, 7:6-25.

This Court finds that Petitioner's assertion that the WCDA should be disqualified to be based upon supposition and guesswork. Petitioner has not alleged facts that would establish a specifically identifiable impropriety occurred, and the record and undisputed facts do not support a finding that the likelihood of public suspicion outweighs the interests that will be served by the WCDA's continued participation in Petitioner's post-conviction proceedings. See Cronin v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court, In and For County of Clark, 105 Nev. 635, 641, 781 P.2d

1150 (1989). The Court does not hold, however, that the issue cannot be raised again in future proceedings, should Petitioner develop some additional factual basis supporting his position.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Motion to Disqualify the Washoe County District Attorney's Office is denied.

DATED this 14 day of September, 2018.

Connie J. Steinheimen DISTRICT JUDGE

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE 1 I certify that I am an employee of the SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT of the 2 STATE OF NEVADA, COUNTY OF WASHOE; that on the 17th day of 3 2018, I filed the attached document with 4 the Clerk of the Court. 5 I further certify that I transmitted a true and correct copy of the foregoing document 6 by the method(s) noted below: 7 Personal delivery to the following: [NONE] 8 Electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court, using the eFlex system which 9 constitutes effective service for all eFiled documents pursuant to the efile User Agreement: 10 Jennifer Noble, Esq. 11 Chief Deputy District Attorney 12 Randolph Fiedler, Esq. Assistant Federal Public Defender 13 Transmitted document to the Second Judicial District Court mailing system 14 in a sealed envelope for postage and certified mailing with the United States Postal Service in Reno, Nevada: [NONE] 15 16 17 18 Placed a true copy in a sealed envelope for service via: 19 Reno/Carson Messenger Service - [NONE] Federal Express or other overnight delivery service - [NONE] 20 Inter-Office Mail - [NONE] 21 day of _\ 22 2018. 23 24 25 26 27 28

Court Ordered Evaluation, State of Nevada v. Vanisi, Second Judicial District Court of Nevada, Case No. CR98-0516 September 19, 2018.....

FILED UNDER SEAL

<u>AA07792 - AA07829 ARE UNDER SEAL</u>

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2	JUDITH ANN SCHONLAU					
3	CCR #18					
4	75 COURT STREET					
5	RENO, NEVADA					
6						
7	IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA					
8	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE					
9	BEFORE THE HONORABLE CONNIE J. STEINHEIMER, DISTRICT JUDGE					
10	-000-					
11	THE STATE OF NEVADA,)					
12	Plaintiff,)					
13	vs.) CASE NO. CR98-0516					
14) DEPARTMENT NO. 4 SIAOSI VANISI,					
15	Defendant.)					
16	······································					
17	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS					
18	COMPETENCY FOR PETITIONER TO WAIVE EVIDENTIARY HEARING					
19	MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 2018, 10:00 A.M.					
20	Reno, Nevada					
21						
22	Reported By: JUDITH ANN SCHONLAU, CCR #18					
23	NEVADA-CALIFORNIA CERTIFIED; REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL REPORTER Computer-aided Transcription					
24						

A P P E A R A N C E S FOR THE PLAINTIFF: OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY BY: JOSEPH R. PLATER, III, ESQ. JENNIFER P. NOBLE, ESQ. DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS 1 S. SIERRA STREET RENO, NEVADA 89520 FOR THE DEFENDANT: OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER EY: RANDOLPH FIEDLER, ESQ. SCOTT WISNIEWSKI, ESQ. ASSISTANT FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDERS 411 E. BONNEVILLE AVENUE, SUITE 250 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101		
BY: JOSEPH R. PLATER, III, ESQ. JENNIFER P. NOBLE, ESQ. DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS 1 S. SIERRA STREET RENO, NEVADA 89520 FOR THE DEFENDANT: OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER BY: RANDOLPH FIEDLER, ESQ. SCOTT WISNIEWSKI, ESQ. ASSISTANT FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDERS 411 E. BONNEVILLE AVENUE, SUITE 250 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101	1	APPEARANCES
JENNIFER P. NOBLE, ESQ. DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS 1 S. SIERRA STREET RENO, NEVADA 89520 FOR THE DEFENDANT: OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER BY: RANDOLPH FIEDLER, ESQ. SCOTT WISNIEWSKI, ESQ. ASSISTANT FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDERS 411 E. BONNEVILLE AVENUE, SUITE 250 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	2	FOR THE PLAINTIFF: OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS 1 S. SIERRA STREET RENO, NEVADA 89520 8 9 10 FOR THE DEFENDANT: OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER BY: RANDOLPH FIEDLER, ESQ. SCOTT WISNIEWSKI, ESQ. ASSISTANT FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDERS 411 E. BONNEVILLE AVENUE, SUITE 250 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	3	BY: JOSEPH R. PLATER, III, ESQ.
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RENO, NEVADA 89520 RENO,	5	DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS
8 9 10 FOR THE DEFENDANT: OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER 11 BY: RANDOLPH FIEDLER, ESQ. 12 SCOTT WISNIEWSKI, ESQ. 13 ASSISTANT FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDERS 14 411 E. BONNEVILLE AVENUE, SUITE 250 15 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	6	1 S. SIERRA STREET
9 FOR THE DEFENDANT: OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER BY: RANDOLPH FIEDLER, ESQ. SCOTT WISNIEWSKI, ESQ. ASSISTANT FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDERS 411 E. BONNEVILLE AVENUE, SUITE 250 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	7	RENO, NEVADA 89520
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BY: RANDOLPH FIEDLER, ESQ. SCOTT WISNIEWSKI, ESQ. ASSISTANT FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDERS 411 E. BONNEVILLE AVENUE, SUITE 250 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	9	
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3	<u>WITNESSES</u> :		DIRECT	CROSS	REDIRECT	RECROSS
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1	RENO, NEVADA; MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 2018; 10:00 A.M.
2	-000-
3	THE COURT: Thank you. Please be seated. We would
4	like to have everyone make their appearance for the record
5	starting with the State.
6	MS. NOBLE: Thank you. Jenny Noble on behalf of the
7	State.
8	MR. PLATER: Joe Plater. Thank you, Your Honor
9	MR. FIEDLER: Randy Fiedler on behalf of Mr. Vanisi.
10	MR. WISNIEWSKI: Scott Wisniewski on behalf of
11	Mr. Vanisi.
12	THE COURT: And Mr. Vanisi is present. Good
13	morning.
14	THE DEFENDANT: Good morning.
15	THE COURT: Counsel, we have a lot of names that
16	have access to the file that may be no longer representing
17	Mr. Vanisi. We want to kind of clean that record up, so we
18	are going to start there, just because I keep forgetting to
19	ask you about it.
20	We currently have Franny Forsman still on the record
21	here. She's no longer the Public Defender, correct?
22	MR. FIEDLER: That's correct, Your Honor.
23	THE COURT: She's retired. Do you want me to have
24	the clerk remove her?

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MR. FIEDLER: Yes. I apologize we didn't already
1
      take care of this.
 2
                THE COURT: We have Gary Taylor.
 3
 4
                MR. FIEDLER: We can also remove him from the case.
 5
                THE COURT: C. Benjamin Scroggins.
                MR. FIEDLER: We can remove him, please.
 6
                THE COURT: We have Tiffani Hurst.
 7
 8
                MR. FIEDLER: We can remove her too, please.
                THE COURT: Rene Valladares.
 9
                MR. FIEDLER: If we could keep him on.
10
11
                THE COURT: And Scott Wisniewski. And Joanne
      Diamond.
12
1.3
                MR. FIEDLER: Correct.
14
                THE COURT: They should stay?
15
                MR. FIEDLER: Both of them should stay.
16
                THE COURT: We will leave four Public Defender's for
      Mr. Vanisi on the record and the others will be removed.
17
18
                MR. FIEDLER: Thank you, Your Honor.
19
                THE COURT: You're welcome. Now we need to proceed
20
      with the hearing. I do have reports from Dr. Zuchowski and
21
      Dr. Moulton. Counsel, have you had an opportunity to review
      these reports?
22
23
                MR. FIEDLER: Yes, Your Honor.
24
                MS. NOBLE: The State has, Your Honor.
                                                       Thank you.
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1	THE COURT: Now does either the State or the defense
2	wish to traverse those findings?
3	MR. FIEDLER: The defense would, Your Honor.
4	THE COURT: Okay. So you have witnesses here?
5	MR. FIEDLER: Yes, Your Honor.
6	THE COURT: Go ahead and call your first witness.
7	MR. FIEDLER: We'll call Dr. Zuchowski.
8	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Sir, please come
9	forward and be sworn.
10	MR. FIEDLER: Your Honor, could we have the
11	Exclusionary Rule?
12	THE COURT: Any objection?
13	MS. NOBLE: The State doesn't have an objection.
14	Normally, with experts, we let them remain.
15	THE COURT: So I suspect they know of each other's
16	reports already since they both work and have access to the
17	records at Lake's Crossing, but if you would like to exclude
18	Dr. Moulton from this examination, I will allow it.
19	MR. FIEDLER: We would, please.
20	THE COURT: Okay. We will ask Dr. Moulton to step
21	outside. Thank you. You may inquire.
22	MR. FIEDLER: Your Honor, may I have permission to
23	cross-examine Dr. Zuchowski?
24	THE COURT: You want to lead him?

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MR. FIEDLER: Yes, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT:
                              I don't know. What is the basis for
 3
      that?
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                MR. FIEDLER: Just because we intend to challenge
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      Dr. Zuchowski's findings, and so I thought I would start by
      asking permission to cross-examine. I can direct if the Court
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      feels that is not appropriate.
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                MR. PLATER: Normally you would allow on direct
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      examination cross-examination of a witness who is deemed to be
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      aligned with a certain party or hostile for a certain party.
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      I don't see there has been any indication of that at this
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      point.
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                THE COURT: And I would, if it did appear the
      witness was biased against you, I would allow it, but at this
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      point, I don't see that, so just proceed.
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                MR. FIEDLER: Thank you, Your Honor.
                THE COURT: You're welcome.
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1	STEVEN ZUCHOWSKI
2	Called as a witness, having been first duly sworn,
3	took the witness stand and testified as follows:
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5	DIRECT EXAMINATION
6	BY MR FIEDLER:
7	Q Doctor Zuchowski, could you state and spell your
8	name for the record?
9	A Steven with a "v". Z-U-C-H-O-W-S-K-I. Please
10	apologize for my voice. I am losing it or lost it.
11	Q Would you mind briefly describing your professional
12	background for the Court?
13	A Yes. I am adult psychiatrist. I graduated in 1999,
14	then I did additional forensic psychiatry training. I
15	graduated from that in 2001, spent some time on the faculty at
16	Case Western Reserve University and moved to Reno to the
17	University of Nevada in 2004. I am an associate professor at
18	the University of Nevada Reno, and I do my clinical work at
19	Lake's Crossing Center.
20	Q How long have you been doing clinical work at Lake's
21	Crossing?
22	A Since 2004.
23	Q How long have you been an associate professor for
24	the University of Nevada Reno?

- A About five years.
 - Q Okay. When you received the-- Do you recall receiving a referral question in this case?
 - A Say that again?
 - Q Do you recall receiving a referral question in this case?
- A Yes.

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- Q When you received the referral question, were you aware that you would be working with someone else on the evaluation?
- A Yes. Both Dr. Moulton and I were told at the same time we were going to be asked to do the evaluation.
- Q How did you approach, after receiving the referral question, how did you approach sort of how you were going to evaluate Mr. Vanisi?
- A Well, simply by looking at the referral question, the three questions as I sort of parsed them out to, and then reviewing whatever records we had available. And that is the old reports from the time around his trial to the more recent reports from 2011, I believe, and whatever other collateral information we had.
- Q In terms of the question, what did you understand that that question required you to evaluate?
- 24 A Well, I guess I would simply quote the question and

say that you asked us -- Your Honor asked us to evaluate whether he understood and appreciated his position, and whether he was able to make a rational waiver of the evidentiary hearing. And, thirdly, whether his mental illness impacted that ability to make a rational waiver.

Q And after reviewing the records, what was the next step after that?

A Interview.

Q An interview. And did you, before coming into the interview, did you already have an idea of how you were going to structure it?

A Not really. My style is mostly conversation. In other words, I don't, in this kind of evaluation, we don't have a pre-ordained set of questions that we ask. Most of what we do is competence to stand trial, and we do have somewhat pre-ordained set of questions we ask in that. That is a little more structured of an interview. This was a lot more conversational and essentially, for lack of a better term chatting about these questions with Mr. Vanisi.

Q You said in the early part of your answer "this kind of evaluation." What did you mean by that?

A Well, these specific referral questions. So in other words, we didn't use the normal competency to stand trial type battery we would normally use, although we asked many of those

same questions along the way. For instance, if he understood his position. He was able to talk about his charge. His conviction. His sentence and so on.

Q So when you received this kind of referral question, you just mean a referral question that is different from like the competency to stand trial?

A Yes. Basically, a competency to waive a hearing.

Q Okay. Did you discuss with Dr. Moulton how you were going to approach the evaluation?

A We may have discussed it slightly. Not a whole lot. We did agree we weren't going to go through the battery of competency to stand trial questions. He has his own set of questions, and I have mine, and neither of us were going to ask those questions. Other than that, I don't think we really had any strategy. We were just going to have conversation with Mr. Vanisi.

Q Could you explain your decision not to do any standardized questions, or do your regular questions?

A Well, the regular questions, many of them are irrelevant. Things like -- things like what is the definition of probation. What is the job of the Public Defender. What is the job of the District Attorney. What is the job of a witness. Those we did, again, touch upon those in our conversation to some extent, but that wasn't the core of our

questioning.

Q And other than agreeing that you were not going to use any of your standard questions, did you discuss anything else with Dr. Moulton beforehand?

A Very little. I don't have specific recollection of -- We drove down together, and so I don't have specific recollection of any strategizing or figuring out how we would approach this other than we both sort of agreed we would sit down and let the conversation flow.

Q Could you explain your decision to discuss the evaluation with Dr. Moulton?

A Yeah. Well that was kind of the direction we received from our boss. We would go down together in a State car and both see Mr. Vanisi at the same time.

Q And aside from your boss instructing you, were there any other reasons for the two of you to evaluate Mr. Vanisi together?

A I mean there is an issue of sort of I guess I would say expediency being we were under somewhat of a time crunch and, also, for the convenience of Mr. Vanisi not to have to sit there two hours and answer very similar kinds of questions twice.

- Q When you said your boss, who is this?
- A Tom Durante.

Q To go back a little bit, were there any clinical reasons to conduct the evaluation together?

A Other than his comfort. In other words, we do this at Lake's Crossing where we have three evaluators. If we do them serially, by the time you get to the third, the person can become annoyed with answering the same questions over and over again. We sometimes try to combine examiners simply to prevent that person from becoming annoyed with all the questions.

Q So when you arrived at the prison, could you describe what you saw when you walked into the interview room?

A Well, he wasn't, Mr. Vanisi wasn't there. Do you want me to describe the room, itself?

Q Yes, please.

A It as an examining room, medical examining room. It had one of the medical examining tables, couple of desks, couple of chairs, a sink. Well lit. Very few people around. It was just fairly abandoned and isolated.

Q Was anyone else in the room when you entered it?

A Well, the correctional officer let us into the room. No, no one was in the room at the time.

Q When they brought Mr. Vanisi in, would you describe Mr. Vanisi?

A Yes. Mr. Vanisi came apparently willingly with two

- 1 correctional officers. He was wearing shorts, sandals,
- 2 T-shirt. He had similar to how he looks right now with close
- 3 | shaved head, hair, his glasses. Minimal beard growth. Calm.
- 4 Friendly.

- O Was he restrained?
- A He was.
- 7 Q What kind of restraints?
- 8 A Well, unfortunately, I don't know the terms so much.
- 9 At some point during the interview they added a set of
- 10 restraints probably just to go according to policy. There was
- no reason in his behavior that suggested that. But I believe
- 12 he came in with I think what they call belly chains. And I
- 13 believe they added leg chains after a certain amount of time.
- 14 In fact, it was Mr. Vanisi who said, "Hey, would you like to
- put those on me?" Because the officer was sitting holding
- 16 them, kind of waiting for an opportunity to put them on. I
- 17 assumed it was simply a matter of policy.
- 18 Q Just to be clear, belly chains, you mean chains that
- 19 go around the torso and then also handcuff the wrists to the
- 20 torso chain?
- 21 A I believe that is the kind he was wearing. I don't
- 22 know for sure.
- 23 Q After he came in, what did Mr. Vanisi do?
- A Well, he sat down initially on the examining table

propped back up so it was fairly up right, but it turned out 1 that wasn't going to be very comfortable with a longer 2 interview. His feet were not touching the ground, he would be 3 dangling. So we moved him to a chair, just a regular chair, 4 5 office-type chair which the correctional officers facilitated. Then he did indicate a few minutes into the interview he was 6 chilly. One of the offers got him a jacket from outside and 7 8 draped it over his shoulders. 9 How long before they brought leg chains to put on 10 him? 11 I would guess 15 or 20 minutes. 12 So do you recall if that was before or after he 13 indicated he was cold? I think it was after he indicated he was cold. 14 Did he have a writing utensil? 15 16 I don't recall seeing a writing utensil. 17 No paper? 0 18 Not that I know of. Α 19 Then after Mr. Vanisi sat down, who else was in the 20 room? There were two other correctional officers, one 21 sitting next to Mr. Vanisi and one sitting in the doorway. 22 23 Did they stay during the evaluation?

They did.

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Q Did anyone else come in or out during the evaluation?

A There was a, who I presumed was a supervisor, who popped in briefly for maybe a minute or two and then left. I am assuming. I don't recall the rank, but I think he had extra stripes.

- Q Did that person interrupt the evaluation in anyway?
- A No, not really.

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- Q Did the guards have weapons during the evaluation?
- A I don't think so. I didn't notice any.
- Q In terms of the interview, itself, did you and Dr. Moulton discuss whether one was going to sort of lead the interview or anything like that?

A We didn't. We normally do if we do an interview together. In this case, we didn't discuss that. I believe I asked the first question. After introductions, we gave him the usual what we call our informed consent to say this is the purpose of the interview. Here is who is going to be receiving the reports. And then I believe at that point I jumped in and simply asked him why are you wanting to waive the Nevada evidentiary hearing.

- Q Did you sort of lead the discussion with Mr. Vanisi?
- A Well, I would say that I led the beginning of the discussion, so maybe the first 20 minutes. But Dr. Moulton was

a full participant. There were times when he led his desired line of questioning. Again, I almost hate to characterize it as a line of questioning. It was more of a conversation. If Dr. Moulton was curious about some response, he might engage Mr. Vanisi in a 15 minute dialog about it while I stayed silent. Kind of that is how it worked overall.

- Q And you took notes on the conversation?
- A Yes.

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- Q Those are the notes that you provided with the court?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Could you describe for us schizoaffective disorder?
- A Yes. Schizoaffective disorder is somewhat like a combination of schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. So in other words, a person, untreated, a person would remain to appear to have a schizophrenic type illness essentially all the time with some waxing and waning. But they would continue to have psychotic beliefs and continue to have perhaps hallucinations. That is untreated. Then, according to the current definition, a large proportion of their illness, of their life history, is also interrupted by mood episodes. So they get mania. They get depression. Not everyone gets both. But if we call somebody schizoaffective bipolar type, they have a chronic psychotic condition that runs more or less

continually unless treated. And then they have a significant component of their illness that is characterized by mania or major depression. Or there is also something called mixed state which is sort of a combination of the two.

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Q And could you describe some of the traits or could you describe mania?

Α Yes. Mania is a hyper energized state for many people. For most people, a person may not need to sleep. That is different from insomnia where a person wants to sleep and can't. But this is a person that doesn't need to sleep. In this state, they are energized maybe after a half hour nap. They are often impulsive. They can be silly. They can be extra gregarious, so boundaries between them and other people may go down. In other words, they would hug somebody they wouldn't otherwise hug or shouldn't hug. Very talkative. Sometimes racing thoughts, racing speech, pressured speech which means it is very difficult to interrupt them. And most importantly is the tendency to engage in risky behavior. So a person might, with mania, might out of character for themselves, might drive recklessly, might use drugs, might have unprotected sex, might spend money they don't have. Start businesses, three different businesses a day. So they engage in risky behavior. That is financially risk, physical risk and so on.

Q Did you evaluate Mr. Vanisi to determine whether he suffers from mania?

A Well, while we saw him in those two hours, he was not suffering from mania. There was no evidence of that at all. However, reading the records, there was suggestion of repeated episodes that seem to reflect the history of mania.

Q Now would waiving a substantive right that increases the chance of execution, would that qualify as risky behavior?

A It certainly could qualify as risky behavior. Mania is a cluster of symptoms. If somebody is making a decision we consider risky, that wouldn't even raise the question of mania for us. They would have to have several of the other symptoms besides that.

- Q Is high self-esteem a symptom of mania?
- 15 A Yes, it can be.
 - Q Is grandiosity a symptom of mania?
- 17 A Yes.

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Q Would overstating one's chance of success on appeal, a specific example, would that be an example of high self-esteem or grandiosity?

A I mean it could be. I looked at it more as an optimistic attitude as opposed to grandiosity. Grandiosity tends to imply the person is out of touch with reality. They are delusionally grandiose. And what I mean by that, they

cross over into a complete fantasy land. They believe they are the Chairman of Microsoft, have billions of dollars at their disposal. Perhaps they are Jesus or God, other things that are clearly delusional. So I would say that I didn't actually, overall I didn't find Mr. Vanisi to appear to have an inflated self-esteem when I met with him. He actually seemed quite humble and quite easy to work with.

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People that are grandiose from mania or even inflated self-esteem from mania, they don't take well to questions given to them. In other words, why do you think that? Don't you think you're being unrealistic? That kind of stuff triggers a person to become angry and lash out, who are you to question me. None of that with Mr. Vanisi.

Q Now you indicated that part of schizoaffective disorder was schizophrenia. Would you go into more detail?

A Yes. Schizophrenia is a chronic psychotic illness that affects about one percent of the population. It involves the potential for hallucinations which are the perceptional disturbances in any domain, visual, auditory, tactile and so on. Also the person could have delusions which are fixed false beliefs. They could be paranoid delusions which would be they are being harmed or being targeted for harm. They could be grandiose delusions as we already described. They could have delusions of reference which means somebody, according to how

their food is arranged on a tray, they receive a message from that that is important to them somehow in forming their life. They can have thought broadcasting which is the sense their thoughts are being heard by others. And also suffer from thought insertion, feeling like someone else has inserted foreign thoughts into their own mind.

There is also negative symptoms which include relative lack of emotional expression. Some degree of social isolation and social disconnectiveness between them and other people.

Q Could you explain, before we were talking about grandiosity as relates to mania, and is that different from grandiose delusions as it relates to schizophrenia?

A No. You can't necessarily tell the difference in the moment. In other words, you would have to look at the person longitudinally using old records. If you happen to have the person, repeated contact with the person, you could tell the difference. But the type of grandiose delusion could look exactly the same, whether it be part of schizophrenia or mania or schizoaffective disorder.

- Q And you reached a diagnosis in this case?
- A I did.

- Q What was the diagnosis?
- 24 A It was schizoaffective bipolar type.

Q Can you explain what "bipolar type" means?

- A It means that the person has suffered both with periods of mania as well as periods of depression.
- Q Can you talk a little bit about depression as part of the bipolar aspect just generally, please?

A Yes. Depression is obviously a sad mood. A person is hoping things, whose interest in things, may become suicidal, may begin to wish they would die even if they are not frankly suicidal. Often can't sleep or sleeps too much. Often lose their appetite or on the opposite they would eat more. Their concentration is reduced. Often times energy is reduced. And in the course of life history of somebody with bipolar disorder, and I would include schizoaffective bipolar type depression is much more disabling for the average individual, and they spend more time in a depressed state than they do in a manic state statistically speaking.

- Q Would you say that is the case with Mr. Vanisi?
- A I don't know. My review of the records suggested that he-- that people tended to -- tended to document more when he was in a manic state, an apparent manic state and perhaps less of a tendency to document long passages when he was in a depressed state. There were periods where he clearly was depressed, experienced suicidal ideation. So I would say actually, based on the records alone, there seems to be more

- evidence of mania than there is long periods of depression.
- Q And to backtrack a little bit, you are a psychiatrist?
 - A That's correct.

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- Q Would you explain to us the difference between a psychiatrist and a psychologist?
- A Yes. A psychiatrist goes to medical school, earns either an MD or OD degree, then goes on to specialized training in psychiatry which takes about four years for adult psychiatry, an additional two years for child psychiatry, and in my case, an additional one year for forensic psychiatry. We prescribe medication, order tests, everything the medical doctor does plus expertise in psychopharmacology and mental illness.
- Q As part of this evaluation, did you receive Mr. Vanisi's medical reports?
- 17 A Yes, I did.
- 18 Q Did you review those records?
- 19 A I did.
- Q Would you mind describing Mr. Vanisi's medication regimen?
- A Actually, I wrote in my report. May I refer to my report or would you like it from memory?
- 24 O Yes?

A I can't remember if I included it in there. Well, it looks like I didn't. I will have to go from memory. I know he's received Haldol Decanoate which is a long acting intramuscular antipsychotic. It is given about once every four weeks. I believe his dose is 100 milligrams. As I recall, he was also on Abilify, 20 milligrams. He was also receiving insulin for his diabetes as well as a couple of oral hypoglycemic medicines, oral medicines for his diabetes. He's on -- Sorry, I can't remember the others.

Q You will have to forgive me. I don't have a medical degree. Would you mind telling what Cogentin is?

A Cogentin is something commonly prescribed to reduce the side effects of a medicine like Haldol. Haldol can cause muscle stiffness, muscle cramps, shaking almost like Parkinsons disease. It is often given to remedy those side effects.

Q Is that the most likely reason Cogentin is being given to Mr. Vanisi?

A Yes, by far.

Q You indicated 100 milligrams of Haldol every four weeks. Is that a high dose, low dose, normal?

A I consider that to be a relatively low dose. I have multiple patients on 200 to 400 milligrams per month of Haldol Decanoate. That seems to be what is required to keep them

stable and in remission. One hundred milligrams is the maximum starting dose. So in other words, the initial injection can be 100 milligrams or less. So often what we do would be give 100 milligrams, and then in a week give another hundred milligrams, then stabilize the person on let's say 200 milligrams a month.

Q You mentioned Abilify. Could you describe again what that is for?

A Abilify has multiple uses. It is what is considered a second generation antipsychotic. It also is approved for augmentation of antidepressants. So in other words, if someone has a partial response to an antidepressant, they can be prescribed Abilify to boot the effectiveness of the antidepressant. It is also considered a mood stabilizer. Somebody who has mania can benefit from Abilify or a medicine like it.

Q Could you explain to us why a person would need both Abilify and Haldol?

A Well, there is a variety of reasons why somebody might. One is that they had partial effectiveness to Haldol, then they were augmented with Abilify to get the full effectiveness in terms of controlling the psychotic thinking.

There is also the possibility it was being used as an antidepressant. Its antidepressant qualities were being

tapped on.

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Thirdly, it could be being used as a mood stabilizer to try to reduce any tendency towards mania or depression.

This is somewhat of an off-label use, but there is this—
there is papers written about using Abilify to help reduce
people's sedation and flatness that sometimes comes with

Haldol. Haldol is a very potent medicine. Sometimes it causes
people to move slowly and to kind of look flat in terms of how
much range of motion or expression they have. So there is the
idea Abilify can sometimes reverse some of that for people
because it has a different reaction.

- Q Would you mind telling us what Trazodone is?
- A Trazodone started off as an antidepressant and fell out of favor because antidepressant doses made people too sleepy. It fell into favor as a sleep aid that is non-habit forming, nonaddicting, and we use it in relatively low doses that are a subtherapeutic in terms of being an antidepressant dosage, but they are effective at helping people sleep.
- Q To backtrack a little bit, do you know why
 Mr. Vanisi, himself, would need both Haldol and Abilify?
- A I do not.
- Q Do you recall if Mr. Vanisi is receiving Trazodone?
- 23 A I do recall it being in his records. I can't 24 remember if it is in his current regimen or taking it

currently. 1 2 Would reviewing his medical records refresh your recollection? 3 MR. FIEDLER: May I approach? 5 THE COURT: We are looking at the medical records 6 7 that were supplied by the prison? 8 MR. FIEDLER: I brought copies if that would help. 9 I have two copies, though. 10 THE COURT: Okay. That is fine. The Court has the 11 originals in evidence, so go ahead and share the copies and 12 we'll get the originals up here as soon as we can. MR. FIEDLER: If I could have the Court's indulgence. 1.3 14 THE COURT: You need to give a copy to the witness. 15 MR. FIEDLER: Oh, yes. Sorry. 16 BY MR. FIEDLER: 17 Unfortunately, I did not flag everyone's copies. 18 These are not numbered by page, but in the physician's orders 19 which is the number three maybe a quarter of an inch into the 20 documents. 21 Yes. I found the physician's orders 2017. The first page of the physician's orders has a bunch 22 23 of medications listed. MR. PLATER: Can we hold on until we find it? 24

don't know where he's at. 1 2 MR. FIEDLER: I thought he found it. THE COURT: The witness found it but counsel hasn't. 3 4 MS. NOBLE: We are a little slower on the uptake, 5 Your Honor. Apologize. THE WITNESS: Are you referring to the page that is 6 7 dated at the top left 7-27-18? When you say first, they are 8 in reverse order. BY MR. FIEDLER: 9 10 I did say first. What I meant was a couple pages 11 in. It says 5-2-18 at the top left corner? 12 Α I have that page. 13 Q And under --THE COURT: Wait a second. 14 15 MR. PLATER: We are still looking. Thank you, 16 Judge. 17 MS. NOBLE: Mr. Fiedler, can you show me where it is? 18 Thank you very much. Thank you very much, counsel. Thank you, Your Honor. 19 20 THE COURT: Go ahead. BY MR. FIEDLER: 21 So the entry dated June 13, 2018, does that refresh 22 23 your recollection? 24 Yes, it does, although that is June. I don't know

that means he's currently taking that.

- Q Okay. Could you explain to us what -- Would you mind telling us what Tegretol is?
- A Yes, Tegretol is an antiseizure medication used for people with bipolar disorder as a mood stabilizer.
- Q Do you have any reason to believe Mr. Vanisi is no longer taking Tegretol?
- A Well, you could actually -- I think It is in the record somewhere where his more current medications are.
- Q Would reviewing the more recent records refresh your recollection?
- A It may take a while. What I use primarily are what is called the medication administration records which are kind of, it looks like a piece of graph paper and has a bunch of initials on it. Admittedly, the records were a bit haphazard in how they were organized, but I think I was able to locate it.
 - Q For the record, this would be divider number 11?
- A They don't necessarily go in order, so it becomes a bit challenging to find the ones. I found July of 2018. That is just for his insulin. I did find July of 2018 for all of his other, it appears to be all of his psychotropic medicine. This looks like a graph paper dated in the upper right-hand corner 7-2018, upper left-hand corner the first drug

Aripiprazole which is Abilify. I don't believe I saw August or 1 anything beyond that in these files. 2 MR. PLATER: Counsel, could you help us again? 3 4 Sorry, Judge. 5 MR. FIEDLER: I apologize, Your Honor. THE COURT: What might be helpful is if counsel for 6 7 the State would take your set and give them to the doctor. He 8 might be able to find them much quicker. Nobody can find where 9 you're looking. Thank you, Mr. Plater. MR. PLATER: Thank you. Thank you, Judge. 10 11 THE COURT: Mr. Fiedler, do you have the right page? MR. FIEDLER: Yes. 12 13 THE COURT: Now everyone is on the same page. 14 ahead. 15 BY MR. FIEDLER: 16 Do these records indicate whether Mr. Vanisi is 17 receiving Trazodone? 18 This record goes to the end of July 2018 and 19 indicates that he took it each night except for three or four nights where it is indicated by "R" refused to take it. 20 I apologize if I already asked you this, what is 21 Trazodone for? 22 23 It is almost certainly prescribed for Mr. Vanisi for

sleep. It has pretty much fallen out of favor as an

antidepressant. This dose of 100 milligrams, that is subtherapeutic for an antidepressant, but exactly what we use for sedation at nighttime.

- Q Why would Mr. Vanisi need to be sedated at nighttime?
 - A Just to help him sleep.

- Q Does he need help to sleep related to his sort of schizoaffective disorder or his other mental health issues?
- A I don't know the answer to that. I didn't specifically ask him those questions related to his sleep. I can tell you we prescribe it to people with schizoaffective and without. People that just have transient insomnia or chronic insomnia. One reason we like it, it is not habit forming. A person can stop taking it whenever they want to. Often times in hospital settings we would write this order as as needed so the person didn't have to refuse but only get it when they asked for it. I understand in some settings it is more difficult for somebody to ask for an as needed medication in certain settings, so it is often as needed medication though.
 - Q Can you tell us what Tegretol is?
- A Tegretol was initially approved as an antiseizure medication. But then it was discovered to also have some mood stabilizing properties, so we use for people who have bipolar

disorder or schizoaffective bipolar type.

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- Q Based on the records, do you recall if Mr. Vanisi is receiving Tegretol?
- A I see he's receiving it twice a day through the month of July with a couple of unexplained little blanks. I don't know what that means when they don't have it at all. Usually, if it is refusal, they put a circle and the "R". There are a couple of little blanks. I don't know what they are. For the most part, he's taken it every day in the month of July.
 - Q Could you tell us which one of these words is Tegretol?
 - A Oh, Carbamazepine, the last one.
- Q Could you explain what Vistaril is?
 - A Yes. Vistaril is an antihistamine not very different than Benadryl. We often use it as, again, nonaddicting medicine for anxiety. So it's a relatively mild anxiety medication. It basically takes the edge off anxiety. No risk for habit forming, no addiction risk.
 - Q Do the records indicate Mr. Vanisi is taking Vistaril?
- 22 A They do.
- Q Could you indicate which of these is Vistaril?
- 24 A The second from the bottom. Hydroxyzine is the

generic name.

- Q Is there anything you can tell us based on this combination of medication?
 - A Well, just commentary?
 - Q Yes, please?

A It is not an unusual combination. I have a number of patients on similar combinations of medication. We tend to treat the overall illness with a medicine like Haldol, and then we augment with other things as needed. So if somebody is having chronic problems sleeping, that could be for various reasons, thin mattress, noisy environment or whatever, we would add Trazodone. If they were having some depressive symptoms, we might add Abilify. Similarly with the others, if somebody is complaining of feeling anxious during the day, we might offer them something like Vistaril to help with their anxiety.

- Q Now if someone did not suffer from schizoaffective disorder, took all these medications, what would be the likely result?
- A That would be pretty speculative. I would never prescribe these to somebody who I didn't think suffered from schizoaffective disorder. I did, somewhere in the records, someone referred to that these were -- well, he had been treated previously with massive dosages of multiple

antipsychotics. I can't really say what a person without the disorder how they would react to this.

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Q What about someone with a disorder who suddenly stopped all these medications?

A Well, statistically there is a high risk of relapse. The relapse would be about 20 percent per month. So in other words, when you look at a large population of people that stop their medication, there is about a 20 percent chance per month that they're going to have a relapse. So in other words, they don't necessarily instantly relapse, but within the first six or eight months within the first year it becomes fairly likely they are going to have a relapse of illness.

Q Now, I am sorry, did the medical records also indicate something about Mr. Vanisi's June Haldol dose?

A Yes. There was some confusion I gathered about whether he had received -- First of all he received his July dose, and then I don't think they resolved the confusion about June, whether he had received his June dose. So I saw a clear evidence that he was administered the dose of Haldol in May. Then I saw it in July, but I never saw any notation to indicate that he was given it in June of 2018.

Q If someone were to miss their monthly dosage of Haldol and they needed it, what would be the likely result?

A Well, what you end up with is a gradual lessening of

the blood level of the drug. So you're trying to maintain a certain level of drug in the person's blood. And that is dependent upon the monthly injection. And so if you imagine it as a relatively flat line for somebody who is taking it monthly, a month interruption would cause a downward deviation in the blood level, not necessarily down to zero, but somewhat of a deviation downwards. And so you might expect their therapeutic, their efficacy of the medicine would decrease in the aftermath.

Q What kind of difficulty would that person experience?

A Well, it could be -- it could be, if they are prone to hallucinations, they might start having hallucinations. If they are prone to delusions, they might start having those delusions re-emerge. If they are prone to mania, they might start to develop symptoms of early mania.

Q Would those -- Would you expect those difficulties to impair a defendant's ability to work with his attorney?

A They could. That --

MR. PLATER: Wait a minute. Hold on. I object.

That goes to trial competency, assisting counsel. That is not relevant to what we are here for.

THE COURT: What is the relevance, counsel?

MR. FIEDLER: I am just trying to parse out what the

possible consequence of Mr. Vanisi missing his Haldol dosage and how the interaction with his attorneys might be impacted with regard to that, specifically with an eye towards his attorneys advising him about potential consequences or his ability to understand those potential consequences.

THE COURT: If your question goes to missing one month of the Haldol, if that would affect the way that he looks at what his lawyers say, I will allow that question. The way he perceives what the lawyers are saying to him, I will allow that question.

MR. FIEDLER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE WITNESS: It is possible that it could. So a single missed dose could cause a deviation, a deviation in how he's doing, a change in his mental status such he would be more difficult to work with. That he would become more symptomatic.

Now generally speaking, if you simply make up for it, in other words I don't necessarily mean double up the dose, I mean just get back on tract, the person should re-stabilize and there should be no long term effect.

During the period of instability --

THE COURT: Are you okay, Mr. Vanisi?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. In June, I did take my shot in June.

THE COURT: Okay. We'll get to that. Thank you. 1 But you are all right? You are feeling all right? 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. 3 4 THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead. 5 BY MR. FIEDLER: I am sorry, I forget where I was. During the period of instability, would the defendant have trouble understanding 7 8 the advice of counsel? MR. PLATER: Your Honor, that question is now 9 apparently irrelevant according to what Mr. Vanisi just told 10 11 us. THE COURT: No, it isn't testimony, counsel, but I 12 take what he said literal. He said he took it, and the 13 records are ambiguous. We have gotten into it. You have 14 15 gotten enough in there to establish your argument, but I think 16 beyond that it would be irrelevant. 17 MR. FIEDLER: Thank you, Your Honor. 18 MR. WISNIEWSKI: You're excellent, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Long time. 20 BY MR. FIEDLER: In the records, you reviewed, were there indications 21 of whether Mr. Vanisi has ever wished to end his course of 22 23 forced medication? 24 Yes. There were repeated references to that in the

months prior to July. I remember one entry in particular where Dr. Lee basically had to give Mr. Vanisi a bit of a pep talk, come on, let's keep this going, you are doing well, let's do it, and he did agree to take it. That may have been this May.

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And then there was talk of that again at the end of July I believe where he indicated he would prefer not to take the injection in particular. He references pain at the injection site which is a fairly common complaint of people. Haldol Decanoate, the drug is suspended in a fairly thick oil, and it can be somewhat a painful injection at the time. I did see those references in the record.

Q Did the record indicate whether he was still under forced medication?

A As far as I know he is. Well, he mentioned it during the direct interview with him, one of the reasons he stayed at NNCC was to have a forced medication panel because that is where Dr. Lee was. Dr. Lee now has another title.

Q Could you speak generally as to why individuals might wish to stop taking their medication?

MR. PLATER: Objection Judge. We are getting -- First of all, that is really broad?

THE COURT: I will sustain.

MR. FIEDLER: I will rephrase, Your Honor.

BY MR. FIEDLER:

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Q Could you explain generally why individuals who are being forced medicated for mental health medication might wish to stop the medication?

MR. PLATER: I object. As of this point there is no indication he has stopped taking the medication.

THE COURT: I don't know what the relevance is of your question.

MR. FIEDLER: The question is not whether he stopped forced medication. The relevance is insofar as Mr. Vanisi's refusing to take medication, and that is related to his denial about his mental health status, that is relevant as to what is motivating his desire to waive this hearing.

THE COURT: First, we don't have any evidence he has not been taking his medicine, so he's on it. What is the relevance of what happens when people are on medication with this illness?

MR. FIEDLER: I am sorry, I misstated the question.

I am trying to ask why would someone who is being forced

medicated want to stop being forced medicated which the record

indicated he has indicated before he wants to stop.

THE COURT: What is the relevance of that to today's hearing?

MR. FIEDLER: The relevance is it could be evidence

he's in denial about his mental health issues and he's in

denial about his mental health issues could be motivating his

waiver and also his denial of his mental health issues could,

itself, be motivated by his mental health issues.

THE COURT: It is really speculative unless the doctor can answer. I am sorry, it seems very speculative unless you have some information that you know the answer to that somehow makes it relevant. I don't see it.

MR. FIEDLER: I will move on, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay.

BY MR. FIEDLER:

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- Q Your report, in your report did you offer an opinion about the frequency of dosage for Haldol?
- A Yes, I did.
- Q Would you mind expressing that for us?
 - A Yes. I was careful not to make these treatment recommendations, but I did note that some of my patients require to receive their Haldol Decanoate injection on an every third week basis. If we notice a pattern of getting in that final week before their next injection, if they get a little disorganized in their thinking or a little more agitated or a little more oppositional, it could be a sign their body is metabolizing the medication more quickly than

average. Four weeks is really an average based upon giving it to thousands of people. Whereas an individual may have particularly efficient enzymes to break the medicine down, so they may break it down in three weeks or three and a half weeks as opposed to four weeks.

I would say it goes the other direction, too.

Somebody could get by with five weeks if possible. Sometimes it is a very difficult determination to make. It is only when you see the person over the course of six or eight months do you realize. And sometimes family will report this that, yeah, I noticed in the three days before their next injection they become a little more restless, little more difficult to deal with. So it is possible that there would be some benefit in a slightly more frequent injection.

Q If he were in fact metabolizing the Haldol more frequently than the average, would that interfere in his ability to work with counsel or talk to counsel about his case and decide whether to make certain decisions?

MR. PLATER: I don't think that is relevant whether he can talk with his lawyers about how to proceed with the case. We are here to decide whether his decisions are rationally based on his mental health condition right now.

MR. FIEDLER: I will rephrase, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

BY MR. FIEDLER:

Q If Mr. Vanisi were metabolizing his Haldol more quickly than the average person, would that interfere with his ability to make a rational choice?

MR. PLATER: Objection. We have no documentation or evidence how Mr. Vanisi metabolizes this medication.

THE COURT: It is speculative. We have an expert on the stand.

THE WITNESS: It is possible in the few days before the next injection, Mr. Vanisi could become more difficult to work with. I wouldn't necessarily say it becomes impossible to work, it usually in my experience with this sort of situation, we are sort of using a hypothetical, not really saying this is necessarily Mr. Vanisi's situation, my experience is it is relatively subtle. It is a family member who might say the person is more irritable in those three days or something like that, not that they are becoming psychotic necessarily in those three days.

Q Moving on, you spoke to Mr. Vanisi and he indicated to you his Federal Public Defenders simply want to get him off death row?

A Yes.

Q Did he indicate whether -- Did he indicate the status of his guilt phase claims?

- A He seemed to imply that they were, that his guilt
 phase claims and State appeals were finished. In other words,
 that they were not successful.
 - Q Did he indicate anything about their status in Federal court?
 - A He did not. He was looking forward to getting them heard in Federal Court.
 - Q You also indicate in your report Mr. Vanisi stated he read a number of Federal court decisions?
 - A Yes.

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- Q Could you tell us a little more about that?
- A I didn't probe him for which decisions. One of his reasons for feeling optimistic is he had read decisions that reversed, that found reversible error in the guilt phase of somebody's trial, and that the person was granted a new trial by the Federal Court.
- Q Did he indicate how he was similarly situated to these other defendants?
 - A Just that they were also convicted of murder and sentenced to death.
 - Q Did you-- did he-- I am sorry. Did you talk at all about the procedural requirements of raising a successful claim in Federal court?
- 24 A Since I don't understand your question, I don't

think we did discuss it.

- Q Okay. Did he say anything about the Federal Statute of Limitations?
- A He did not. He indicated that he was in a hurry to get his case to Federal court, but we did not talk about a Federal Statute of Limitations.
 - Q Did he talk about Federal procedural default?
- A No.

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- Q Did he talk about the Federal statute that governs, requires deference to State court decisions? Did he mention that at all?
- A No.
- Q Did he mention-- He said something about his claims in State court. Could you elaborate a little bit more on that?
- A Well, my understanding was from him that the current issue was a penalty phase issue. In other words, that the judge could order a new penalty phase based upon ineffective assistance of counsel, and that that was the remaining State appeal that was afforded to him.
- Q So did he say anything about the fact his guilt phase claims have already been denied in State court?
- A He didn't say those exact words. That was clearly implied with our conversation.
- Q Did you discuss at all why he thought his chance in

Federal court might be better in Federal court than State court?

A We did. At that point, it seemed to be invading what he would rather not talk about. That was, for instance, the details of the offense. And he respectfully declined to discuss the details of the offense with us. We didn't pressure him on that. Does that answer your question? I'm sorry.

- Q Yes. Thank you. Did Mr. Vanisi indicate his chances in Federal court were excellent?
- A Yes, that's what he said.
- Q But then he later downgraded that assessment to hopeful?
- A Yes.

- Q Did you ask him any questions about having his appeals denied in Federal court?
- A Yes. I asked him if he thought that that was possible, and he said yes.
 - Q Did you talk at all about how the vast majority of Federal Habeas petitioners lose?
 - A Yes. I phrased it as the appeals process being an uphill battle, and I thought he was being overly optimistic about his chances. He sort of took that in. He didn't argue with me. And he was able to entertain the possibility that he

is wrong and that they might, the Federal appeals might not go any better than the State appeals have gone.

- Q I would like to backtrack a little bit and talk about mania. Is one of the examples of manic behavior overactive activity?
 - A Yes. Increased goal directed activity.

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- Q Is it possible that writing the Court or writing opposing counsel would be an example of overactive, over goal activity?
- A Well, it would have to be -- Anything is possible. Generally, when we see what we refer to as hypergraphia, in other words writing excessively, a person will generate many hundreds of pages, often times very difficult to follow. You know, kind of twisting ideas and a whole series of things that are very difficult to follow. So we do see hypergraphia in mania. And I saw reference to a 32 page document that

 Mr. Vanisi at one point produced. I didn't see that document. I don't know if I would characterize it. People that are in the midst of a legal case often do produce long documents. I don't know if that is indicative of him having written it during mania.
- Q When you reviewed the records, you noted that the prison officials noted changes in Mr. Vanisi's mental status. Could you talk a little bit more about that?

- A Are you referring to the end of July?
- 2 Q Yes?

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- A Yes, there was indications that Mr. Vanisi was becoming more difficult to redirect. Some of it was barely legible, but I think they were talking about him having trouble processing words and believing that the phone was his phone. That he was becoming more difficult during that period of time.
- Q Do you recall if there was also a reference to increased paranoia?
 - A There was.
- Q You also talked to Mr. Vanisi about how he would feel about his waiver if the State of Nevada started to execute individuals again?
 - A Yes.
- Q Did you talk about the fact his waiver would be effectively permanent, that he could not undo his waiver?
- A I don't think we talked specifically about that, although I think it was implied in our conversation that he realized this could be his last shot of getting off death row and getting his death penalty reversed. So in that sense, yes, we did discuss that this is it. This could be it. This could be your last chance, and that if the State starts executing people again, then it may be too late. Now we didn't

1	specifically have that conversation around that topic. We had
2	it in other ways where he was pretty clear he knew this could
3	be his only shot.
4	Q Did you talk about whether Vanisi wanted to die?
5	A We did.
6	MR. FIEDLER: No further questions, Your Honor.
7	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Counsel for the State.
8	Is that you, Mr. Plater?
9	MR. PLATER: Yeah. Thank you, Your Honor.
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11	CROSS-EXAMINATION
12	BY MR. PLATER:
13	Q Doctor Zuchowski, I understand you graduated in
14	1999?
15	A Yes, from residency.
16	Q What medical school did you graduate from?
17	A From the Medical College of Ohio now called the
18	University of Toledo College of Medicine.
19	Q What year was that?
20	A 1994.
21	Q 1994 you graduated from med school, University of
22	Ohio?
23	A Yes.
24	Q You finished your residency in 1999?

1 Α That's correct. 2 Then you went on and did another two year specialty? It was one year additional training. I delayed a 3 Α 4 year before started that training. 5 All right. In 2001 you had further special 6 training? 7 That's correct. Α 8 What did it involve again? 9 Well, it was forensic psychiatry, so it was, we took 10 a couple of law classes with Case Western Reserve students. 11 We went through landmark cases in mental health law. We saw patients, defendants for competency to stand trial for not 12 13 quilty by reason of insanity, violence Risk Assessment. had time in the juvenile system. Just basically a very broad 14 15 overview of mental health and the law. 16 So this additional one credit or training was 17 completed at Case Western University? 18 Α Yes. 19 I believe it is in Cleveland? 20 That's correct. Α In Ohio? 21 22 Α Yes.

Okay. After that, you became an associate professor

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at UNR?

1 First I became an assistant professor at Case 2 Western and spent about three years as an assistant professor at Case Western. Then I moved to the University of Nevada to 3 become their adult psychiatry training director. That was 5 kind of the reason for the move primarily was to take the job of Training Director. I did that for several years and all 6 7 the while practicing at Lake's Crossing Center. 8 Okay. Then you became an associate professor at UNR 9 five years ago? 10 Α Approximately five years ago. 2013, '14? 11 0 12 Α Yes. Since 2004 you have been at Lake's Crossing? 13 14 Yes. 15 Practicing as a psychiatrist? 16 Yes. 17 You have seen a number of patients since that time I 0 18 take it? 19 Yes. Α 20 Do you have any idea how many? I would have to say it is in the thousands. 21 Of those thousands, have you evaluated any of those 22

Most of them for competency purposes.

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for competency purposes?

How many would you say you have done in the last 14 1 2 years? 3 I would just guess around a thousand competency evaluations. 5 That is normally for competency to stand trial as I understand it? 7 That's correct. Α 8 Have you testified before as an expert? 9 Yes. 10 Where have you done that? Washoe County. Clark county. Federal court in Reno. 11 Various rural counties. I can't remember all of them. Out in 12 13 Ely, Elko. How many times do you recall that you testified as 14 15 an expert? 16 One hundred or more. 17 Hundred or more? Have you testified in front of 18 Judge Steinheimer before? 19 Yes, I believe I have. 20 Have you always been accepted as an expert when you give your testimony? 21 2.2 Yes. Α 23 Have you ever been denied as an expert? 24 Α No.

Okay. So in this case, you were asked to resolve a 1 particular question regarding Mr. Vanisi's competency, 2 correct? 3 Α Yes. 5 I think you broke that question down into three parts; is that correct? 6 7 Α Yes. 8 So you were asked to decide whether Mr. Vanisi had the capacity to appreciate his position, right? 9 10 Yes. 11 And to make rational choice and whether he had the 12 capacity to make a rational choice with respect to waiving his penalty hearing or post conviction Habeas hearing, right? 13 14 Yes. 15 Okay. You were also asked to decide whether he had 16 any mental disease, defect, disorder that would affect that 17 capacity to make that decision; is that correct? 18 Yes. Α 19 What was your ultimate opinion? 20 My ultimate opinion was that Mr. Vanisi at the time I saw him on September 10th of this year, that he was able to 21 appreciate his position. That he was able to make a rational 22 23 choice with respect to waiving the hearing. And that his

mental illness was in remission, and that it did not affect

his ability to engage in this process and make a rational choice.

- Q Just to make sure I understand, the three things you looked at were whether he had capacity, number one, and two, whether he made a rational choice, and three, whether any type of mental disease or disorder affected that capacity?
 - A Yes, in a nutshell.
- Q You acknowledge he has been diagnosed with some type of mental illness, disease, disorder or defect, right?
 - A Yes.

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- Q What are those mental health disorders that he has been diagnosed with?
- A Well, he's been diagnosed with a variety of different things. I think the most relevant is the schizoaffective disorder bipolar type. From review of the records and history he provided, I agreed with.
- Q Now do any of those things such as schizoaffective disorder bipolar type, did any of those affect his ability for capacity to appreciate his position and rationally make a decision with regard to waiving his post conviction hearings in this case?
- 22 A No.
- Q Was that opinion -- Well, that opinion was based on a number of things, right?

1 Α Yes. 2 Your interview with Mr. Vanisi? Yes. 3 Α You reviewed all the medical records; is that 5 correct? Α Yes. 7 There were a number of other evaluations by other 8 doctors as well you reviewed, right? 9 I did. 10 In fact, there were like, well, you listed them in 11 your report, right? 12 Yes. Hundreds of pages. 13 You looked at all of those? I did. 14 Α 15 You read them? 16 Yes. 17 You considered them when you made your final 18 conclusion in this case? 19 Α Yes. You looked at the Declarations of Mr. Fiedler? 20 21 Yes. 22 I think his name is misspelled in your report, but 23 no matter. You looked at a transcript from one of the 24 hearings in this case?

1 Α Yes. You looked at some correspondence from Mr. Vanisi? 2 Yes. 3 Α Those were dated you say in your report July 20th 5 and August 13th of this year. Were those, do you recall, correspondence Mr. Vanisi sent to the Court? 6 Yes, I believe that is correct. 7 Α 8 You reviewed also prison kites and all the mental and medical records? 9 10 Yes. 11 When you say you reviewed those things, you read the entirety of all those things you listed? 12 1.3 That's correct. You took them into consideration in forming your 14 15 opinion today? 16 Α Yes. 17 When you went down to talk to Mr. Vanisi, you 18 indicated you went into a medical room type of facility? 19 It was an examining room. 20 Okay. Initially, he was only handcuffed to a belly chain; is that correct? 21 That is my recollection. I couldn't say that 2.2 23 absolutely for certain, but I believe that was the case. 24 Did he have one of his hands free or were both hands

- 1 handcuffed, do you recall?
 - A I don't believe he had either of his hands free.
- 3 Q Were both cuffed to the belly chain as you recall?
 - A As far as I know.
 - Q That went on the first 20 minutes of the interview?
 - A Yes.

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- Q Then it changed. He was given an additional set of restraints?
 - A I believe they added leg restraints.
- Q Did Mr. Vanisi object at that time?
- A No, he didn't.
- Q Did he appear more uncomfortable after the second set of restraints than before?
 - A No. I think I mentioned it was his suggestion to the correctional officer, "Do you want to put those on me now," because he saw him standing there.
 - Q You're testifying as though he expected to get a second set of restraints on his legs?
 - A We didn't discuss it. My feeling was, my sense was he knew the policy, knew that was coming. And that he had been walked over from another, from a bit away, another area of the prison, and I am assuming the policy was once he was seated, he was supposed to get back into the leg irons.
- Q Did the restraints Mr. Vanisi was put under, did

- 1 that, in your opinion -- Let me ask it like this: Did his restraints affect the way you would interpret the results of 2 your interview with him? 3
 - They did not seem to in the slightest.
 - Didn't affect, in your perception, didn't affect the way he was speaking, responding or answering your questions?
 - That's correct. Α
 - I would assume you would have noted that or made some objection to the prison guard if that had been the case?
 - Yes. If we noticed a change at that point, we would have noted it and asked for some kind of accommodation so we could be more comfortable.
 - How long did the interview take?
- 14 Two hours.

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- 15 And you said that you didn't necessarily ask all the questions that you normally ask during a competency 17 examination, right?
- 18 That's correct.
- 19 But you used a number of the same questions, right?
- 20 Yes. Α
- Tell us what some of those questions were? 21
- 22 Well, I started off, it was just a simple why do you Α 23 want to do this? Why do you want to waive this evidentiary 24
 - hearing? I think the follow-up to that was -- He answered the

question, and the follow-up to that was why not just go forward? Why not take a shot? What's there to lose? He was able to explain himself in a way I thought was not based on mental illness. There may be, I outlined in my report, there may by an element of optimism, perhaps overly optimistic.

There may be some hopeful thinking if you want to put it that way. But it did not flow from any delusion that I could detect.

Q Were the questions you asked Mr. Vanisi the sort or variety that a psychiatrist in your position would normally ask in his profession in determining competency regarding the question that was presented to you?

A Yes. Essentially, what we are trying to do is understand his ability to weigh the pros and cons for his decision, to see that the consequences may be severe. Is he able to accept that and discuss it in a reality based way.

Also, on the other hand, advantages, what does he see as the advantages of his decision, and is he able to describe those in a non-delusional reality based way.

- Q In fact, one of the first things he told you during the interview was his decision to forego this evidentiary hearing was "tactical"?
 - A Yes.

Q How did you interpret that term?

A Well, I took it to mean strategic. That was his preferred strategy to move his case, his appeals into Federal court as quickly as possible and not be tied up in State court any longer.

- Q The reason he wanted to move to Federal court, he wants to challenge the underlying conviction as well as the death sentence; is that true?
 - A That's true.

- Q He can't get that in the State court system as the case is presently situated?
- A That was my understanding, and I believe his understanding as well.
 - Q Did you feel his explanation was accurate?
- A Yes. As much as -- I am obviously limited in knowledge of the death penalty appeals process, but he seemed to be articulating himself well and seemed to be not basing his decisions upon any delusional ideas or delusional optimism. Choosing perhaps to focus on the more hopeful aspects of his chances versus the more pessimistic viewpoint.
- Q And because he felt it would be more beneficial for his case to move in the Federal court system, of course you wanted to explore what the basis for that belief was, right, because there could be a completely irrational delusional belief?

1 Α Yes. So you asked him why he thought his case would be 2 more beneficial to be in the Federal court system, right? 3 Yes. 5 And he told you that several Federal Public Defenders told him he had a good shot at getting the old 6 conviction reversed, right? 7 8 Α That's correct. Because you took notes, handwritten notes during the 9 10 interview, right? 11 Yes. Α 12 Would you say they were contemporaneous or maybe you 1.3 did it afterwards? 14 No, they were contemporaneous. 15 You attached those notes to your report? 16 Yes. 17 You make mention Mr. Bruschetta or the Federal 18 Public Defender's Office had told Mr. Vanisi, according to 19 Mr. Vanisi, his case had reversible error. Do you recall 20 that? 21 I don't believe I mentioned any specific name, but I did say he said that one of his Federal Public Defender's had 22 23 told him they thought there was reversible error.

I want to see if I can refresh your recollection.

Would you take your report again? 1 2 Uh-huh. Α And go to your handwritten notes? 3 I don't have a copy of my handwritten notes. Sorry 5 about that. Oh, okay. Do you recall saying in your handwritten 7 notes Mr. Fiedler, one of his current lawyers said that 8 Mr. Vanisi had a good chance? 9 I don't recall saying it with a specific Public Defender he was referring to. 10 11 0 Okay. MR. PLATER: Your Honor, may I approach? 12 13 THE COURT: You may. Show counsel. BY MR. PLATER: 14 15 So, Dr. Zuchowski, I have handed you one page of 16 your handwritten notes. Would you look at the bottom of the 17 particular page I gave you? 18 Yes. I see where I did mention in my notes a 19 specific name of a Federal Public Defender. 20 Does one of those names look like the name 21 Bruschetta? 22 Α Yes. 23 The one below is Mr. Fiedler's name? 24 Α Randy.

- Q Can you tell us what you wrote in your notes, according to Mr. Vanisi, those lawyers told him?
- A Yes. Mr. Bruschetta, if I am saying that correctly, said reversible error, and Randy said pretty good.
 - Q How did you interpret Mr. Vanisi's remarks to you about what those lawyers had said to him?
 - A They had instilled some hope in him.
 - Q Regarding what?
- 9 A Chances in Federal court.
- 10 Q In terms of getting his conviction reversed?
- 11 A Yes.

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- 12 Q Not just the penalty, itself?
- 13 A Yes.
 - Q So did you find, assuming what Mr. Vanisi told you was true, did you find that a reasonable explanation why he might not go for State proceedings and want to proceed in Federal court?
- 18 A Yes.
- 20 You found that wasn't necessarily the result of the a delusion or some type of mental disorder, mental health problem or defect?
- A No. That is correct. I mean we often find people
 that may make decisions that we don't fully understand or
 agree with, but in their shoes it seems to be the best choice

for them. If that is not flowing from a delusion or mental illness, then, generally speaking, we see that as a competent choice.

- Q Mr. Vanisi expressed awareness or knowledge that he could lose his case both in the State system and the Federal system and be subject to being executed some day, right?
 - A That's correct.

- Q And he could lose everything and he might face execution?
- A That's correct. That is what distinguishes his decision making and reasoning from someone who is delusional. As a rule, people that are delusional don't have that flexibility to be able to entertain the chance they are wrong and the chance this is not going to turn out the way they hoped. So he's able to be flexible and acknowledge that this may not go the way he thinks it is going to go or hopes it is going to go.
- Q The way I read your report is that, when he acknowledged that awareness he could be executed, he decided that that was a chance he was willing to take, right?
 - A That's correct.
- Q And part of the reason was that even if he lost all of his cases in the State and Federal system, he didn't think the State of Nevada would necessarily execute him right away?

- 1 A That's correct or ever.
- 2 Q Could be years from now?
 - A Yes.

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- Q Did you find that to be a rational benefit that

 Mr. Vanisi saw in waiving his State post conviction

 proceedings and go to Federal court?
 - A I found it to be he was being consistent with his value system and his experience of prison for the last 20 years. I found it to be consistent internally within him and not flowing from any delusional idea.
 - Q You don't have any evidence that defendants on death row are necessarily executed swiftly? I mean within a year or two of their conviction, do you?
- 14 A Correct.
- Q What he told you seems to be kind of accurate?
- 16 A It does.
- Q According to at least your public awareness and knowledge of capital litigation, would that be correct?
- 19 A Yes.
 - Q Really, that is another additional rational reason he had, it doesn't stem from some kind of mental defect or delusion?
- 23 A Correct.
- Q He did tell you that he is kind of comfortable on

death row, right?

A Yes.

Q He's learned to adjust, and he did acknowledge if he had a life sentence as opposed to a death sentence, he would return to general population and there might be some benefits to that, right?

A Yes.

Q But he was willing to forego those benefits because he was comfortable with the situation?

A My impression was that was also internally consistent with his value system and what his experience has been in prison to date. We talked about some of the advantages that could be afforded him if he were in general population, and he acknowledged them and even said he would do okay if that were the case in general population, but he didn't value those so much he was willing to change his decision.

Q When he said a lot of times these capital cases are tied up for years and that's one of the reasons why he didn't think he would be executed in the near future, he did admit he didn't know how long that delay could be; is that true?

A That's correct. I think we were actually referring to the delay if he were to be granted a new penalty phase at State court and then the potential for appeals of that

decision, and that he didn't know how long that delay would be.

- Q In other words, what you are saying is he told you that regardless of the outcome in State court regarding his penalty hearing, whether he won or lost, one of the parties in the litigation would appeal, so his case would still be tied up in the State court system for years even if this Court granted him a new penalty hearing?
 - A That was his concern.
- Q All the additional years are part of his decision wanting to go to the Federal system right now?
 - A Yes.

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- Q You told him at that point he was being maybe overly "pessimistic"?
- A My impression was he was, if I can review my report, he was given numbers like ten to fifteen years, and my layman's view of that sounded like he was overly pessimistic it would actually take ten to fifteen years to sort out the State court Habeas.
- Q When he told you that he had a number of Federal decisions that he was relying on in forming his decision, first he told he thought he had an excellent chance of the Federal court system overturning his conviction, right?
- 24 A Yes.

But he modified that later and said it was only 1 2 hopeful he would prevail in Federal court, right? 3 Α Correct. And you then responded back to him and said, well, 5 look, anything is possible in the Federal court system. other words, implying he might lose straight across on every 6 7 issue, right? 8 Α Yes. Then he said "Anything is possible." Right? 9 10 Α Yes. Wouldn't that indicate to you he was fully aware of 11 Q all the particulars, all the different options that might 12 occur in his case in Federal court? 13 14 Yes. 15 Would you agree he didn't necessarily think he was 16 guaranteed to win in the Federal court? 17 No. He made that very clear he knew he was not Α 18 quaranteed. 19 Did he tell you he didn't see much difference from 20 life on death row and life imprisonment without possibility of 21 parole? Yes, he did. 22 Α 23 Did he explain why? Well, he sees them both as being in prison and 24

that's not his preference. He also at that point referenced
that he feels fairly comfortable on death row, and he feels
safe. It is not that bad. And it is not what he prefers,
obviously, but the idea of going into the general population

just was a bit of sort of limited value to him.

Q Do you remember this quote when he said: "But I really don't want to linger in prison for the rest of my life?"

A Yes.

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- Q Did he explain to you what he meant by that?
- A Well, that to him -- that to him, a life sentence without possibility of parole wouldn't -- wouldn't bring him any advantage, that he would still linger in prison for the rest of his life.
- Q Did you think that that comment was the result of suicidal ideation?
- A No.
- Q Did you think it was the result of some type of delusional tool, defect or mental illness?
 - A No.
 - Q It was just an expression of what he felt his present circumstances were like in prison; is that correct?
- 23 A Yes.
- Q He did express, I believe, a belief in an afterlife?

- 1 A Yes, he did.
 - Q You noted that in your report. He thought he would go to some type of spirit world then be resurrected at some point?
 - A Yes.

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- Q And you didn't feel that was necessarily a result of delusional thinking or mental illness, right?
- A No, I didn't think it was at all. I thought it was very consistent with his beliefs and apparently his long-standing beliefs.
 - Q A lot of Christian faiths believe that type of doctrinational tenant?
- 13 A Yes.
 - Q You didn't see -- All right. You asked him whether he thought he had any special influence or power over the Federal court if this case ended up in the Federal system, right?
- 18 A Yes.
- 19 Q What did he say about that?
 - A Well, he laughed and he answered with a strong no, and then he proceeded to say he wouldn't be in the situation he's in now if he had any special influence with the courts.
- Q I assume you asked that question, because you wanted to find out if his desire to get into Federal court was the

result of some type of delusional thinking he had on his part? 1 2 Correct. Α So you found his answer completely consistent with 3 4 somebody who is competent to waive his evidentiary hearing in 5 this case? Yes. Α 7 You asked him why he thought a new trial would have 8 a different outcome, right? 9 Yes. Α 10 I think what he told you was he wanted to testify 11 and explain to a jury of his peers what happened on the date of the murder, right? 12 13 That's correct. Then when you asked him for more specific detail, he 14 15 said, " I don't want to tell you that on advice of my counsel?" 16 17 Α Yes. 18 Do you find that to be a rational response on his 19 part? 20 I find that rational and self-protective. 21 You found Mr. Vanisi was alert, cooperative and easily engaged in conversation with you? 22 23 Α Yes. 24 0 He was attentive?

A Yes.

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Q You didn't find his attention wavered, or I should say wavered or modulated?

A That's correct.

Q Your interview was completed without any breaks?

A Yes.

Q Was that consistent with somebody who had the ability or capacity to waive an evidentiary hearing with full understanding of his consequences?

A It is consistent with somebody who is able to attend a two hour meeting that could be considered stressful circumstances, and us trying to challenge his thinking. He was able to maintain his composure, not appear particularly anxious or distressed in any way.

Q Did Dr. Mouton's presence and participation in the interview affect any of the questions that you asked or your conclusions that you derived from the interview?

A Well, the answer to your first part of the question is that I think, yes. I mean there is, we sort of play off each other as interviewers. So in other words, I ask a line of questions. Then Dr. Moulton gets curious about some answer, and he asks follow-up questions and back and forth. So there is that interplay where maybe I wouldn't have thought to ask every question he asked and vice versa. I don't think it had

any affect on the conclusion of my report.

- Q We should get more to the point. Did you and Dr. Moulton compare notes afterwards and decide to arrive at your conclusion in your report based on a conversation with him afterwards? Maybe that is not a good question.
- A Well, we did not collaborate on our opinions in any way. We didn't come to any kind of agreement we were finding any certain direction.
- Q So you arrived at the conclusion of your report independent of what Dr. Moulton did in his report and his conclusions?
- 12 A Yes.

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- Q Mr. Vanisi's grooming and hygiene appeared normal to you?
- 15 A Yes.
- 16 Q He looked clean, right?
- 17 A Yes.
- 18 Q No body odor; is that correct?
- 19 A Correct.
 - Q Not tearful? Tell us what this means "His affect is a full range and appropriate to content?"
- A Well, one of the characteristics of untreated

 schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder is that the person's

 affect, which is the range of emotional expression, usually

you can see it in a person's face, is first of all consistent 1 2 with what they are talking about. They are appropriately serious when the topic is serious. Are they able to then make 3 use of sense of humor and laugh when something is funny. 4 5 Mr. Vanisi demonstrated all of those things. He was able to have a variety of different emotional expressions, mostly 6 7 serious given the serious nature of the conversation. But 8 then we had several moments of humor, and he demonstrated his ability to laugh appropriately and find humor in things. 9 10

- Q In fact, you noted that in your report he demonstrated a sense of humor?
- A Yes.

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- Q You say his mood appeared euthymic?
- 14 A Euthymic.
- 15 Q I don't know the word. Neutral?
 - A Yeah. Basically it means like normal mood. Kind of not euphoric, not despondent, just somewhere in the middle.
 - Q The way a mentally healthy individual should be?
 - A Yes.
 - Q You said his thought processes were linear and goal directed?
- 22 A Yes.
 - Q You were asked whether being goal directed can be a symptom of being manic I think, because that is true, right?

A Well just to specify, excessively goal directed. So in other words, doing many things to an excessive level.

Hopefully, goal directed is generally speaking normal. But excessively goal directed, engaged in multiple goal directed activities like starting multiple businesses in a day, something like that.

Q You didn't find his answers as being goal directed were excessive?

A No.

Q What do you mean by his thought processes were linear?

A Well, they were easy to follow. Basically, when he would answer a question, he wouldn't drift off on a tangent. He wouldn't take a long time to get around to the answer. He would, in a fairly linear way, answer the question.

Q So is that related to the comment that his thought processes did not have tangential thinking?

A Yes.

Q In other words, they logically flowed?

A That's correct. The way we judge it is how easy is it to follow the person. If we can follow them fairly easily most of the time, we consider that to be linear goal directed and organized. Everyone has trouble occasionally maybe following somebody's line of thought, but a person that has

untreated mental illness like schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder can have a thought disorder where it is impossible to follow their line of thinking.

- Q There were loose associations?
- A That's correct.
- Q That is why I think you say he answered questions appropriately and succinctly?
 - A Yes.
 - Q His speech was normal in rate, volume, articulation?
- 10 A Yes.

- Q Was not slurred. What did you mean by that?
- A Slurred is a characteristic of manic speech. It is very difficult to interrupt someone. They have a constant flow of words, and even with talking and raising your hand and saying stop, the person will continue talking. He didn't have that.
 - Q Okay. He denied hallucinations, right?
- 18 A Correct.
 - Q You said there was no evidence of internal stimulation. What do you mean by that?
 - A That usually refers to listening behavior. In other words, if a person is hearing a voice, they may at some point during the interview look up at the corner of the room, act as if they are hearing an intercom or something. And you can

see that behavior in a person. Likewise with visual hallucinations you may see them glance at something they are perceiving or misperceiving in the room. There was none of that with Mr. Vanisi.

O No delusions?

- A I didn't detect any delusions.
- Q There was no evidence of delusions. When you reviewed the medical records, did you see any -- Did you see any notation in the medical records he currently has hallucinations, any type or evidence of delusions?
- A No. The most recent concern was the end of July 2018 when he had what seemed to be a brief period of what was described as increased paranoia. Exactly what that means is unclear. It is a fairly brief notation, but it is there from late July of 2018.
 - Q You don't know what the symptoms were then?
- A Only what was described in the notes.
 - Q Which was what, do you recall?
- A More difficult to redirect. More paranoid. Trouble with processing words is what I was able to interpret from the handwritten notes. And this notation that he believed the phone was his alone or something like that.
- Q The phone?
- 24 A The telephone.

You didn't find any of those symptoms evidenced when 1 2 you interviewed him, did you? Α No. 3 In fact, you found him pretty engaging, easy to talk 5 to? Yes. Α 7 You didn't find him resistant in any of your 8 questions? 9 The only point of resistance was when we asked him to get into the details of the offense and he declined. 10 11 Because of what his lawyer had advised him to do? That's correct. 12 Α 1.3 You didn't find it difficult to direct him to certain subject areas? 14 15 No. 16 So there was a notation -- What you are saying, 17 there is a notation in the medical records at the end of July 18 he was experiencing paranoia. It was difficult to direct him 19 and his words were, I forget the word you used? 20 He was having trouble processing words is how I interpreted the notes. 21 2.2 Are there any medical records from August or 23 September? 24 I don't believe we got any from August or September.

- 1 Q There was -- You testified he was -- There was an interruption in the regimen of Haldol?
 - A Haldol. Well, it is unclear. Mr. Vanisi says he got his injection. The records may be incomplete or inaccurate. It is not documented in the records I reviewed that he received his June injection.
 - Q But he did receive an injection in July, July 3rd right?
 - A That is correct.
 - Q Don't the records indicate that he is no longer resisting medication?
 - A Well --

- Q He's cooperating with receiving the Haldol?
- A As far as I know, yes. As far as he told me, he's willing to continue on the regimen. And I don't know the medical records reflected that. I don't know if they are recent enough to reflect his most recent attitude towards his medicine.
- Q Well, I mean because there is notation in the medical records this Haldol, at least at some point, is forced, it is forced medication?
- A Well, yes. I believe in Mr. Vanisi's case he knows he has a forced medication protocol in place, so he takes it voluntarily in a sense. I mean he takes it. They don't have

to hold him down and inject him against his will, but he knows 1 2 if he refused it, there would be that potential. I want to tie this into what you wrote on top 3 Yeah. 4 of page 6 of your report. 5 MR. PLATER: Your Honor, these reports are part of the Court record, correct? 6 7 They were filed in. THE COURT: Yes. 8 MR. PLATER: Can we assume they are admitted for purposes of evidence in this hearing? 9 10 THE COURT: They are the basis for this hearing, 11 yes. They are admitted for the Court's consideration. 12 MR. PLATER: All right. 1.3 THE COURT: Including the notes. 14 MR. PLATER: Right. 15 BY MR. PLATER: 16 Doctor, on the top of page 6, you said Vanisi had 17 some pain at the injection site where he receives his long 18 acting antipsychotic injection. That refers to the injection 19 of Haldol, right? 20 That's correct. Then you said he denied resisting or attempting to 21 refuse the injection, right? 22 23 Α Yes.

On top of that paragraph, you said he acknowledged

the need for medication, and that they have been very helpful 1 to him, correct? 2 3 Α Yes. Okay. So when we say he's under forced medication, 5 is it accurate to say he's under a court order or he's under an order to receive this type of drug, but he doesn't 6 7 necessarily physically -- he doesn't necessarily physically 8 resist receiving the drug? That's correct. 9 10 Q Okay. THE COURT: Counsel, we are about at our two hour 11 12 mark, so we can take a recess and keep going. Doctor, I know 13 you had some place you needed to be later. THE WITNESS: Yes, at 1:00 o'clock. 14 15 THE COURT: Let's take a 15 minute recess and we'll 16 be back on the record in 15 minutes. 17 MR. PLATER: My understanding is when we finish with Dr. Zuchowski, we are going to take a lunch break? 18 19 THE COURT: Yes. MR. PLATER: So we can release Mr. Moulton? 20 THE COURT: Until after lunch. 21 22 MR. PLATER: I think that is what he prefers. 23 THE COURT: We are going to switch court reporters, 24 and I said I believe we would be finished with this doctor no

later than 1:00 o'clock but perhaps 12:30 was my hope so we 1 2 could take lunch from 12:30 to 1:30. That was my hope. Court Reporter will be back at 1:30 knowing she may have to 3 4 wait a half hour if we don't break until 1:00 o'clock 5 approximately. Does that help doctor? DR. MOULTON: Very helpful. Thank you. 6 7 THE COURT: Thank you. 8 (Short recess taken.) BY MR. PLATER: 9 10 Am I saying your name correctly, Zuchowski? 11 Yes. 12 Doctor, on page 6 of your report you noted that 1.3 Mr. Vanisi was a low risk of harm to himself and in this setting at that time he's a low risk of harm to others. Why 14 15 did you put that in your report? 16 Well, it is something we always do as a psychiatrist 17 to assess whether someone is at increased risk of suicide or 18 violence, and I found no evidence that he was, in the setting 19 he was in, that he was at risk, increased risk of suicide or 20 violence. That would be relevant to his mental health about 21 22 whether he's incapable of rationally making the decision to 23 forego his State Habeas proceedings, right?

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Yes.

1	Q	You did look for evidence of feigning or concealing
2	symptoms;	is that correct?
3	A	Yes.
4	Q	There was no evidence of that?
5	A	That's correct.
6	Q	Okay. Did he know Well, did he know what he had
7	been initially charged with?	
8	A	I am sorry, would you repeat that?
9	Q	Did he know he had been charged and convicted of
10	murder?	
11	A	Yes.
12	Q	Did he know what the sentence was?
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	He knew he was under a sentence of death?
15	A	Yes.
16	Q	He knew he was on death row?
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	Knew what death meant?
19	A	Yes.
20	Q	What was that?
21	A	Cessation of bodily functions and end of
22	consciousness as we know it.	
23	Q	And he knew if he pursued the State Habeas
24	proceedings, this might be his only chance he would have to	

- vacate his death penalty; is that correct?
- 2 A That's correct.
 - Q He's willing to take that risk?
 - A Yes.

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- Q Okay. I won't go through your analysis as to subsection two about whether he had the ability to make a rational choice, because I think we covered that except for number four on top of page 7 you noted that he was able to acknowledge getting his sentence changed to life imprisonment would preclude him from receiving the death penalty; is that correct?
- 12 A Yes.
 - Q Even though he acknowledged that he was willing to take that risk, he didn't think the State of Nevada would carry out the death penalty on him?
 - A That's correct.
 - Q We had talked about the fact Mr. Vanisi had told you that some of his Federal Public Defenders told him he had a good chance in Federal court to have his conviction reversed.

 Do you remember that?
 - A Yes.
 - Q If he had -- If he had been wrong about his interpretation of what his lawyer told him, would that affect your analysis of whether he made a rational choice to pursue

State proceedings and go to Federal court?

A Well, in short I think not. That it wouldn't impact his rationality. I think there may be -- We all are prone to selectively remembering certain things that are -- that bring us hope and bring us a feeling of positivity and optimism, so it is possible that he remembers that particular positive comment. But not all the tempering evidence or tempering advise that would say, well, you have a chance, but it is not that great, so I don't think it means it is irrational. I just think it is a very human tendency to remember certain things with more emphasis than others.

- Q He was oriented to time, place?
- 13 A Yes, he was.
- O What is the other one?
- 15 A Person.
- 16 Q While you were speaking to him?
- 17 A Yes.

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- Q Do you know what his educational level was?
- 19 A I believe he's 12th grade. High school graduate.
 - Q Do you know what his ability to read and write is?
 - A As far as I can tell, he has no trouble writing. I didn't test his ability to read. I am assuming he can read.
- 23 O You read some of his kites --
- 24 A Yes.

-- while he was in prison? Would you agree with me 1 2 they seem coherent? Yes. 3 Α Well written? He's articulate. All the spelling is 5 correct as far as you recall? I don't recall the spelling one way or the other, 6 7 but I recall that he did write a number of kites. 8 He didn't report hearing any voices? Correct. 9 That is part of the possible symptoms of 10 11 schizophrenia; is that correct? 12 Α Yes. 13 You noted that he was sleeping well. At least he told you that, I believe? 14 15 Yes. 16 He told you, is it correct, he was sleeping eight 17 hours a night? 18 I would have to refer back to my report to know the 19 number of hours, but I don't see where I specifically said 20 that, but he denied issues with sleeping, trouble with 21 sleeping. Do you remember a statement in your written notes 22 23 that Mr. Vanisi noted that the Federal Public Defender had 24 accused him of being delusional, and the reason, according to

Mr. Vanisi, that they wanted him to pursue his State post 1 2 conviction remedies is their office is all about getting people off death row? 3 4 Yes. Α 5 What can you tell us about that type of statement? What significance does it have? 6 7 Well, Mr. Vanisi felt like the Federal Public 8 Defender had one goal in mind, that was to get the death penalty reversed, and that they weren't necessarily taking 9 10 into consideration other factors that are important to him. 11 Such as we have discussed, getting his conviction 12 reversed? That's correct. And the idea of lingering in prison 1.3 14 doesn't sound like any kind of a reward to him. 15 Did he talk to you or did he mention that he didn't 16 think he would get a sentence of life with the possibility of 17 parole? 18 He didn't think that was possible. 19 In other words, the note was in your notes: 20 won't give me parole." Do you remember that? 21 That's correct. Α Did he use that as a justification as well for 22

getting out of the State system and wanting to go into the

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Federal system?

- A Yes. He didn't think parole was a possibility.
- Q In other words, his thinking is, even if he gets a new penalty hearing with new mitigating evidence, he's never going to get a better sentence than life without possibility of parole?
 - A That was his perception.
 - Q He didn't see that as any particular benefit?
- A No.

- Q The two other officers that were in the interview room with you, they didn't participate, did they, in the interview?
- A I wouldn't say they participated in the interview, but at one point when we were talking about the advantages of being in the general population, they did chime in with some ideas. They talked about vocational training, educational training and other things that they have available to the general population. So at that point, they did chime in with that information I found helpful, because I don't personally know all the possibilities.
- Q You referred to some of those programs in your report?
- 22 A Yes.
- Q Mr. Vanisi was aware he could take advantage of some of those things if he went into general population?

A Yes.

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- Q He still wasn't interested necessarily in going into general population?
 - A That's correct.
- Q Did that participation influence the way you perceived Mr. Vanisi's answers to you or the conclusion you derived from the interview?
- A No, not at all. They provided some information we didn't have, what sort of programs that are available to inmates that could enhance the quality of their life.
- Q Did you ask Mr. Vanisi everything you wanted to go over meaning you had Dr. Moulton there, too, and he was asking questions. Did that preclude you from going over any area you saw you wanted to with Mr. Vanisi?
 - A No, not at all.
- Q You talked about all these different drugs

 Mr. Vanisi is taking or has taken. Did you consider all the

 drugs that he was taking or he's taken in terms of arriving at

 your conclusion regarding his mental status in this case?
 - A I am not sure I understand the question.
- Q So we talked about some of the different drugs he's taking like Abilify, Cogentin, Trazodone, Haldol, Vistaril?
- 23 A Yes.
- Q I take it it is not unusual for somebody in his

position, Mr. Vanisi's position, to be taking all of these things at different times or all at the same time?

- A Yes, it is not unusual.
- Q I mean as a psychiatrist, tell me if I am wrong, when you diagnose a person with mental illness, sometimes you are prescribing a medication, then you come back and you see how that medication is interacting with your patient in terms of whether it is working or not, right?
 - A Correct.

- Q And sometimes you will modify the regimen of prescriptions you are giving to a patient, right?
- A I would say that is the majority of the time we modify things along the way.
- Q Even if you are giving an antidepressant to a patient like Haldol, like you explained, you will modify that at times, the regimen, and give him perhaps in addition to Haldol other prescriptions to either boost the affect of Haldol or maybe to counteract some of the symptoms that the patient is experiencing?
 - A Yes.
- Q So, my word, sometimes they are receiving a cocktail of prescriptions, right?
- 23 A Yes.
- Q Assuming he was receiving all these things, does

that affect any of your determinations in this case? 1 2 In fact, I think the medicines have him in a good place in remission. 3 4 Does Mr. Vanisi understand this particular 5 proceeding in this State court situation is his best chance for relief of the death penalty? 6 7 I would say no, he doesn't think it is his best 8 chance. He realizes it might be his only chance, but I think he thinks his case is going to be seen more favorably in the 9 Federal court, and he may in fact be granted a new trial. So I 10 11 would say he doesn't necessarily think it is his best chance, 12 but he rationally understands that it could be his only 1.3 chance. 14 MR. PLATER: That is all I have. Thank you. 15 THE COURT: Okay. 16 MR. FIEDLER: I WILL be quick, Your Honor. 17 18 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 19 BY MR. FIEDLER: 20 Doctor Zuchowski, will you say a little more about the guards when they chimed in and tell us what was going on 21 during the interview at that time? 22 23 Well, I was asking Mr. Vanisi about the advantages, 24 potential advantages of being in the general population versus

on death row, and I must have sounded a little puzzled, because I wasn't sure exactly what was available to inmates in terms of training programs, educational programs. And one of the correctional officers basically chimed in and said here's what we have in the institution and talked about vocational, laundry and also educational opportunities.

- Q So can you describe where everyone is in the room?
- A Yes. Mr. Vanisi was sitting right in front of the examining table. There was an officer to his right within about arms length sitting at a desk kind of turned around towards Mr. Vanisi. I was directly across from Vanisi. Dr. Moulton was to my left, and then a second correctional officer was basically in the doorway of the examining room.
- Q And so the one correctional officer at the desk is seated?
- A Yes.

- Q The one over by the door was?
- 18 A He was also seated as I recall.
 - Q Did someone ask the question or did they just spontaneously chime in?
 - A I can't remember if they just offered that spontaneously or if perhaps I glanced in their direction and they took that as a question. I can't remember how that exactly happened.

- Q You were asked some questions about Mr. Vanisi's indication that he has reversible error in his case. Did you take any steps to verify Mr. Bruschetta or one of his attorneys said that?
 - A No, I did not.
- Q You were also asked some questions, this is on the second page of your report, Mr. Vanisi had indicated his decision was tactical?
 - A Yes.

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- Q You asked him to elaborate. Can you repeat again what exactly did he say when he elaborated?
- A Well, more or less I summarized it in my report in that he, his main focus is getting a new trial, new guilt phase trial, a whole new trial, and that he didn't think that this -- the time cost of this next step in getting a new penalty phase was worth it. That the delay was too potentially long, and meanwhile he would be lingering in prison, and he wouldn't have his day in Federal court for a long time to come.
- Q So you also write that, I will quote: "It was clear he understood the difference between the guilt phase of the trial and penalty phase of the trial." Can you explain how it was clear he understood that?
- A Well, he used the terms accurately as far as I know.

He was able to describe that his guilt was not -- the guilt

phase of his trial was not currently being considered in the

State appeals. In other words, it had already been disposed of

unfavorably to him, and that what he was looking for-- looking

for in this potential hearing was a new penalty phase which

would -- could get his death sentence overturned.

MR. FIEDLER: No further questions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything further?

MR. PLATER: No. Oh, wait, wait, wait.

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RECROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. PLATER:

Q I take it this information that the guards gave either you or to Mr. Vanisi was actually helpful to you in terms of helping you decide whether Mr. Vanisi really understands all the consequences of waiving this State proceeding?

A That's correct. Their input made our conversation less abstract and more concrete. In other words, we were able to actually hear from them what is available to people in general population as opposed to just speculating and throwing ideas out.

Q Some of those things the officers told you were some of the specific programs available to Mr. Vanisi?

1	A Correct.
2	MR. PLATER: Thank you.
3	THE COURT: Did you have anything else?
4	MR. FIEDLER: Nothing else.
5	THE COURT: May the doctor be excused? Thank you,
6	sir, you may step down. You are excused.
7	(Witness excused.)
8	THE COURT: Okay, counsel, we will be in recess
9	until 1:45. That will give you a little bit of time to get
10	something to eat, Mr. Vanisi.
11	Court's in recess.
12	MR. WISNIEWSKI: Your Honor, will the courtroom be
13	open?
14	THE COURT: No. We usually lock the courtroom.
15	MR. WISNIEWSKI: So we can leave our stuff here?
16	THE COURT: Yes.
17	(Whereupon, the proceedings were concluded.)
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1	State OF NEVADA,)							
2	COUNTY OF WASHOE.)							
3	I, Judith Ann Schonlau, Official Reporter of the							
4	Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and							
5	for the County of Washoe, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:							
6	That as such reporter I was present in Department							
7	No. 4 of the above-entitled court on Monday, September 24,							
8	2018 at the hour of 10:00 a.m. of said day and that I then and							
9	there took verbatim stenotype notes of the proceedings had in							
10	the matter of THE STATE OF NEVADA vs. SIAOSI VANISI, Case							
11	Number CR98-0516.							
12	That the foregoing transcript, consisting of pages							
13	numbered 1-95 inclusive, is a full, true and correct							
14	transcription of my said stenotypy notes, so taken as							
15	aforesaid, and is a full, true and correct statement of the							
16	proceedings had and testimony given upon the trial of the							
17	above-entitled action to the best of my knowledge, skill and							
18	ability.							
19	DATED: At Reno, Nevada this 24th day of September, 2018.							
20								
21								
22	/s/ Judith Ann Schonlau							
23	JUDITH ANN SCHONLAU CSR #18							
24								

1 4185 2 3 IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT 4 STATE OF NEVADA, COUNTY OF WASHOE 5 THE HONORABLE CONNIE J. STEINHEIMER, DISTRICT JUDGE 6 7 STATE OF NEVADA, Dept. No. 4 8 Case CR98-0516 Plaintiff, 9 V. 10 SIAOSI VANISI, 11 Defendant. 12 Pages 1 to 109, inclusive. 13 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 14 REPORT PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION Monday, September 24, 2018 15 APPEARANCES: 16 JENNIFER P. NOBLE, DDA FOR THE PLAINTIFF: 17 JOSEPH R. PLATER, III, DDA 1 So. Sierra St., So. Tower 18 Reno, NV 89502 19 FOR THE DEFENDANT: SCOTT WISNIEWSKI, FPD RANDOLPH FIEDLER, FPD 2.0 411 E. Bonneville Ave Las Vegas, NV 89101 21 22 Christina Amundson, CCR #641 REPORTED BY: 23 Litigation Services, 323.3411 24

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1 RENO, NEVADA -- MONDAY 9/24/18 -- 1:48 P.M. 2 -000-3 THE COURT: Thank you. Please be seated. 4 Counsel, call your next witness. 5 MR. WISNIEWSKI: Thank you, your Honor. We 6 would call Dr. Moulton. 7 (Witness sworn.) THE COURT: Go ahead. 8 9 DIRECT EXAMINATION 10 BY MR. WISNIEWSKI: 11 Q. Good afternoon, Doctor. 12 Α. Hello. Would you please state and spell your name 13 for the record. 14 A. John Moulton, M-o-u-l-t-o-n. 15 16 Q. Okay. And you are a psychologist? 17 That's correct. Α. Can you briefly describe the differences 18 19 between psychology and psychiatry? 20 Α. Sure. Psychologists are trained in 21 university and psychiatrists are physicians that go 22 to medical school and they prescribe medication and 23 we don't. 24 Q. How does your practice differ generally?

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- A. One person prescribes medicine. We -depends on what role we're talking about for
 psychologists. Psychologists do talk therapy or do
 evaluations. Psychologists also do testing when
 necessary.
 - Q. Okay. Sort of like data testing?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And that's not something that psychiatrists normally do?
 - A. Not usually.
 - Q. What is forensic psychology?
- A. Well, it's the interface between this profession and the law. We are asked to do very specific evaluations to address legal questions for the court.
 - Q. Okay. And what's clinical psychology?
- A. Well, it's all of that applied to treatment.
 - Q. Uh-huh.
 - A. Psychological science.
 - Q. Okay. "All of that" being?
- A. Being psychopathology, treatment-driven research.
 - Q. Okay. What area do you practice in?

- A. I'm a forensic psychologist.
- Q. Oh, okay. Do you have any clinical work that you're currently --
- A. Yes. I was trained as a clinical psychologist. So a forensic psychologist would first be trained as clinicians because you need that information, you need that background in order to do those evaluations, but this is a step beyond that.
- Q. Okay. So you began your career as a clinical psychologist, and now is it fair to say that all of your work is forensic or do you still have some clinical practice?
 - A. No. All of my work is forensic.
- Q. Okay. How long have you been doing forensic work?
 - A. Well, for the last three years at Lakes.
 - Q. Okay.

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- A. Well, August was my three-year anniversary. And then prior to that I worked in the prison system both in California and in Nevada, although that's not that's not what I would call typically forensic work. It's correctional psychology is a different branch of the discipline.
 - Q. Got you. So for the last three years,

then, you've been exclusively forensic?

A. That's correct.

- Q. And did you obtain any kind of special training in order to do this forensic work or is it all experiential?
- A. It's both. Every two years I go to the workshops, a series of workshops put on by the Academy of Forensic Psychology and then reading.
- Q. And I don't know if this term really applies to a psychologist who is a Ph.D as opposed to an M.D., but is there any kind of residency in forensic psychology or is it mostly just gained through on-the-job learning?
- A. I think that mostly depends on the examiner in question.
- Q. Did you go through any kind of advanced formal training, like a residency?
 - A. No, I did not.
- Q. Okay. So in your current work as a forensic psychologist you said, I believe earlier, that it's the interface between psychology and the law, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. How much of that work involved determining

- a criminal defendant's competency to stand trial?
 - A. Most of it.

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- Q. Most of it?
- A. So in the -- I don't know if you're interested in this.
 - Q. I'm interested in everything.
- A. Okay. Well, in the times I've worked at Lakes Crossing, we do a number of different evaluations. We do risk assessment evaluations when those are requested by public defenders. We do risk assessment evaluations to determine whether a person who's been found permanently incompetent needs to be housed in a forensic facility, but the lion's share of the work is evaluations of adjudicative competence
 - Q. Okay.
- A. -- and I've done 350 of those in the time I've been at Lakes.
- Q. Okay. Have you ever conducted an evaluation like this one where you're being asked to determine someone's competency to waive a hearing?
 - A. This is the first one.
- Q. Okay. When you're conducting those competency-to-stand trial evaluations, you're

looking for certain things. What are they?

A. Well, we're always looking first to see whether there is a threshold clinical condition. So what we mean by that is a serious mental illness, an intellectual disability or a dementia. It has to be something that has been empirically shown to negatively impact a person's adjudicative abilities.

It's not enough to have one of those conditions. You also have to be able to demonstrate a clear nexus between that condition and whatever it is that the person is expected to do.

- Q. All right. And when you're engaged in that sort of testing, do you ever perform -- when you're making that type of determination, do you ever perform any testing using standardized testing instruments?
 - A. Only if it's necessary.
 - Q. Who determines when it's necessary?
 - A. I do.

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- Q. How do you make that determination?
- A. Well, so, I would say that in a forensic arena there are only two times that I would ever do psychological testing. The first is if there is a genuine question about a person's clinical state,

their condition, the psychiatrist can't quite figure out what's going on and psychological testing might help shine a light on that.

The other time is when there's some concern about an examinee's response to us. So if they're malingering, then you would do objective testing in order to assess that.

- O. Uh-huh.
- A. Now, the test doesn't answer that question. The test only tells you how the person's responding and whether there's any distortion. Whether they're malingering is a clinical determination based on consideration of other data.
- Q. So in the ordinary course of your practice, then, you don't find it necessary to do standardized testing most of the time.
- A. Actually, that's -- well, that depends. I do a fair amount of testing at Lakes, actually.
- Q. In your criminal competency-to-stand trial evaluations?
- A. Yes. But, again, only under those conditions that I mentioned.
- Q. Okay. That's because you either are not certain what the threshold condition is or you

- A. That's correct.
- Q. Oh, okay. And you didn't perform the testing here, correct?
 - A. No, I did not.
- Q. Okay. So did neither of those issues present themselves to you?
- A. I do not believe that Mr. Vanisi is malingering and I don't question that Mr. Vanisi has a serious mental illness.
- Q. Because in your report you do indicate that you're not certain which disease he has and that's not important to you.
- A. No. Because the presence of that condition does not answer the question.
- Q. Uh-huh. Does the character of the condition that someone may be suffering from ever determine what you're looking for in your forensic interviews?
- A. Can you rephrase that, or is it -- I'm not really sure what you're getting at?
- Q. Certainly. So, you know, when you say that the exact character of the underlying condition is not very relevant, I imagine -- well, first of all,

is that a universal statement or is that merely applying to the difference between schizo effective disorder with bipolar presentation or bipolar disorder?

- A. Right. So when I say that, I'm specifically referring to when we're talking about those conditions that have been associated with incompetence, so that's the major psychoses, intellectual disability, dementia, bipolar illness.
- Q. Okay. So in making your determination, were you -- are you assuming that Mr. Vanisi suffers from either schizo effective or bipolar disorder and it's immaterial to you which one it is?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Now, you also note that there are multiple past diagnoses of Mr. Vanisi, each of which is somewhat incomplete, correct?
 - A. Where are you getting that.
 - Q. From your report, page two.
- A. Okay. Well, yes. I notice that over the years that he's been evaluated there has been this disagreement.
- Q. But you note that each of these evaluations is somewhat incomplete.

What more would you have liked to see in prior evaluations?

A. Well, I don't know that I said they were incomplete as much as I said I thought there were issues with all of them.

If you look at the early reports, they claim that Mr. Vanisi was malingering, and I don't feel that what was documented in those evaluations said that at all.

Q. Okay.

- A. Now, I can't say whether it wasn't true either, but you need a —— and there's no specific set of tests to determine that. But you need more than one data point and, similarly, in the later evaluations, they said he was not and never had been, I don't think you can say that these are present—state evaluations. Malingering is present state, competence is present state.
- Q. Okay. Now, you said you need multiple data points. Can you expand on that a little bit.
- A. Well, to be somewhat colloquial, we've all heard the saying, "One swallow doesn't make a summary." You don't generalize from a single instance. You need multiple data points.

So personally I like to have at least six that show a person's feigning before I entertain the idea that they're malingering. That's just -- but other examiners say no, I have three really strong data points and I'm convinced, so you will find variation among examiners.

- Q. Okay. But, now, in making a determination of competence, do you also need those multiple data points?
- A. Well, sure. It's not -- it's not based on any one answer to a question in an interview.
- Q. Okay. So when you conducted the forensic interview here, do you consider each separate answer a different data point that you're relying upon?
 - A. Well, I don't look at it that concretely.
- Q. Okay. So what are the multiple data points that you relied upon in coming to your conclusion that Mr. Vanisi is competent?
- A. Well, his demonstrating his ability to appreciate his situation. And, again, I acknowledge that he has a mental illness but I don't see evidence that that mental illness is active to the degree that it would render him unfit. So, you know, on that basis alone I would say he's

competent.

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- Q. I see. So, you know, I still think I'm a little bit confused. What is a data point?
- A. Well, when we're talking about testing, I'm talking about the results of that one test as one data point, but you could look at each item as a test as a data point. There are multiple ways to think about this.
- Q. And as a psychologist are there any standards that govern what should be considered a data point in your area of practice?
- A. I don't know that there's standards that govern what specifically should be a data point. I mean, I'm not really sure that I follow the question.
- Q. Well, is it left up to the individual examiner to determine whether something is or is not a data point that they can rely upon in drafting their opinion?
- A. Well, within reason. I mean, you know, some of the records that we received were about Mr. Vanisi's medical issues. That I don't consider a relevant data point for these evaluations, as an example.

Q. Sure. Why is that?

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- A. Because they don't speak to the mental illness.
- Q. Okay. So back to, sort of, my original question, then, what data points did you rely upon that you found relevant for making your determination here?
 - A. His response to the interview -- responses.
- Q. Okay. So was that one data point or multiple data points?
- A. Well, it's multiple data points. It's the sum total of the interview. You can look at it that way.
- Q. Okay. So the sum total of the interview constitutes a multiple points of data.
 - A. I would say so.
- Q. Oh, okay. Separate from the forensic interview, was there any other data points you relied upon in coming to your conclusion?
 - A. Well, the NDOC records are more current.
- Q. Uh-huh. How do they impact your conclusion that you reached?
- A. Well, I should say this: Those records had not been provided by the time that we went to do the

interview so those were reviewed after the report was largely written, but they did not change my opinion. They, if anything, strengthened the opinion.

Q. Okay. Let's take this a little bit chronologically, then. So at the time that you were initially crafting your opinion, you had as your data points the forensic interview.

At the time that you came to your conclusion and began drafting this report, were there any other data points independent of the forensic interview that you relied upon in reaching your decision?

- A. No.
- Q. Okay. And you subsequently received Mr. Vanisi's Department of Corrections records, his medical records, and you said that they, if anything, strengthened your conclusion.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Which specific areas did you rely upon that strengthened your conclusion?
- A. Well, there's a progress note that I referred to dated July $31^{\rm st}$.
 - Q. And what page are you referring to in

your--

- A. Page three.
- Q. Okay.
- A. But it was also clear that he was due for that injection on that day and, apparently, they didn't know that. It seemed, based on these records, that if he's not treated in a timely manner, he starts to become symptomatic.
 - O. I see.
- A. But the amount of symptoms that were documented in those records -- and, mind you, it's not a lot of detailed documentation in those records -- wouldn't suggest that he would be so impaired or symptomatic that he would be unfit.
- Q. Okay. Let me ask you about this

 July 31st progress note, because what I have

 written here -- and you can correct me if I'm wrong

 -- from your report is a progress note dated

 July 31st, 2018, described him as paranoid with

 sightly pressured speech on his return to Ely State

 Prison. A followup progress note confirmed the last
 injection had been given on July 3rd, 2018.

Is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. What about that strengthened your opinion that Mr. Vanisi was competent?

A. Well, it doesn't say that he was so impaired or so symptomatic that his decision-making capacity would be affected, in my opinion.

- Q. Okay. So the fact that -- was this progress note -- do you know if it was written by a medical or non-medical professional?
- A. I don't recall. I wanna say it was a nurse but I can't swear to that.
- Q. Okay. So this progress note describing him as paranoid with slightly pressured speech, because it did not go on to say that he was actively psychotic to you, that is sufficient support to strengthen your conclusion?
- A. Well, yes. There has to be -- look, there has to be obvious impairment due to a threshold condition. This is not enough, in my opinion.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. And I would just say, again, getting back to it's a present-state evaluation, he was not in this state on the day that we saw him.
- Q. Okay. Certainly. And that's what I'm getting back to again, but you'd previously

indicated that on the date of the examination you relied just on the forensic interview, right?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. Obviously, your observations as well.
- A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. Now, when conducting this forensic interview, you conducted that with Dr. Zuchowski?
- A. That's correct. Actually, Dr. Zuchowski asked the lion's share of the questions.
- Q. Oh, okay. If you could estimate, how much was his questioning and how much was yours?
- A. You know, I really don't know but I would say he asked more than three-fourths of the questions. Maybe more.
 - Q. Okay. Was there -- oh, sorry. Go ahead.
- A. No. And there's a reason for that. If we see people in a panel, rather than have two different examiners pursuing two different trains of thought and derailing the whole process, we let one person take the lead. Sometimes I do it. When Dr. Zuchowski and I do an evaluation at the hospital, sometimes I do and sometimes he does it.
- Q. Did you and he decide beforehand who would take the lead?

A. No.

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- Q. Okay. You just went in there and whoever spoke first --
- A. Well, I mean, I don't know. I think Dr. Zuchowski tends to be a little less formal than I do and he started asking the questions and ...
 - Q. All right.
 - A. There's no rhyme or reason to that.
- Q. Sure. Now, with these type of panel interviews, I get the feeling that is something you do in the ordinary course of your practice.
- A. Well, we do it sometimes. We don't do it

 -- I wouldn't say we do it a lot. I can't give you
 an exact number. It's always done for the
 convenience of the person being examined. Some
 people just can't tolerate going through the same
 questions multiple times.

In Mr. Vanisi's case, because we had to travel to Carson City to see him at the jail, it made sense that we would do a panel --

- Q. Okay.
- A. -- rather than make two trips.
- Q. Okay. You said you can't give an exact number. Can you give an estimate of how often you

conduct these type of panel interviews?

- A. I really can't. I mean, I wanna say approximately 10 percent but I cannot swear to that with any kind of precision.
- Q. I understand. And is that something that, you know, within your knowledge, obviously, only a certain number of Lakes Crossing doctors do or to your knowledge do all of you --
 - A. No. All of them do it --
 - Q. Okay.

- A. -- from time to time.
- Q. Are there any standards promulgated by Lakes Crossing to determine when it is and is not appropriate to conduct a panel interview that you know of?
- A. Not that I know of. That's left up to the examiners.
- Q. Okay. Have you ever been directed by -- is his name Mr. Durants -- whether to conduct or not conduct a panel interview?
 - A. He does not decide that.
- Q. Oh, okay. That's up to the individual examiners.
 - A. It's up to the examiners.

- Q. Okay. Now, when you conducted this panel interview, can you describe the setting?
- A. Yes. It took place in the medical treatment room in the housing unit at in NNCC.
 - Q. All right.

- A. Do you want me to say where people were sitting?
 - Q. Actually, I do. Thank you.
- A. Okay. So, Dr. Zuchowski was sitting over here, I was sitting next to the desk, and then Mr. Vanisi was sitting on -- I don't know what they call that, the examination table where they have the paper come down and he was sitting up (indicating).
 - Q. Okay. Was anyone else in the room?
 - A. There were two correctional officers.
- Q. Okay. When you interview an in-custody individual, is it common for correctional officers to be in the room?
- A. I don't often interview people in prison.

 This is the first time I've interviewed somebody in the prison at -- since I've been at Lakes Crossing.
 - Q. In three years?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. They're usually transported to Lakes

Crossing for an interview?

- A. We don't usually see them coming from the prison. This is an unusual evaluation --
 - Q. Oh, I see, okay.
- A. -- because most of the evaluations we do are pre=adjudication. This is well post-adjudication.
- Q. I see. So this is the first time you've conducted an evaluation of a prisoner as opposed to someone who may be being held pretrial.
- A. Well, I wouldn't say it's the first time
 I've conducted an evaluation of a prisoner because I
 did that all those years I worked in the prison
 system.

But in this -- since I've been at Lakes, this is the first time I've been to a prison to do an evaluation.

- Q. Okay.
- A. Although I'm going tomorrow.
- Q. Oh. Well, as of today 100 percent of the time the COs sit in with you.
- A. As of today, and my guess is it'll be the same.
 - Q. Okay. These two COs, did they participate

in the interview at all?

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- A. I wouldn't say they participated. One person asked a question and I can't remember his name.
- Q. Okay. One of the correctional officers asked a question?
 - A. Uh-huh.
 - Q. Do you remember what the question was?
 - A. I don't.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. Because I don't rely on that for my opinion.
- Q. Sure. Do you remember what it pertained to?
 - A. Actually, I don't?
 - Q. Okay.
- A. Again, I don't -- I don't give weight to that. I mean, I may seek information from custody staff about how a person's doing but -- no disrespect to custody.
- Q. No, certainly. They've got a tough job to do.
- So, do you remember whether this question was something that was prompted by yourself, Dr.

- A. I really can't remember.
- Q. Okay. But in any event, you said you didn't take it into account in formulating your opinion.
 - A. No.

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- Q. Based on your observations, did Mr. Vanisi react to this question.
- A. Yeah. He engaged with the officer but I can't remember what he said.
 - Q. Okay. But they had a conversation?
 - A. Very briefly.
- Q. Okay. All right. Now, you said sometimes you will -- and correct me if I'm paraphrasing wrong -- but sometimes you actually will have discussions with corrections staff to learn about an inmate?
- A. Yeah. I wouldn't call it a discussion.

 That sort of implies that it's a two-way street. I get information from people in a facility about how a person's been doing.
 - Q. Okay. Did you do that here?
 - A. No.

Q. Why not?

- A. Because Mr. Vanisi presented in such a remarkably -- I don't know -- competent manner. I mean, you know, if I have concerns or if it's what I would call a borderline case, then I'm more likely to seek that information, but in this case I didn't see any reason to do that.
- Q. Okay. Have you ever had your opinion changed in any previous case by speaking with corrections staff?
 - A. No.
- Q. Okay. Now, you do note that a competency determination is, to some extent, a snapshot in time.
 - A. Absolutely. Absolutely.
- Q. Okay. And so if Mr. Vanisi, you know, according to your evaluation, he was competent on September 10th.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Do you have any basis, then, to say that he's competent right now?
- A. No, I don't have any basis to say he is or he isn't.
 - Q. Right.