IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

Case No. 83796

DONTE JOHNSON, Petitioner, Electronically Filed May 27 2022 06:05 p.m. Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

v.

STATE OF NEVADA, *et al.*, Respondent.

Appeal From Clark County District Court Eighth Judicial District, Clark County The Honorable Jacqueline M. Bluth, District Judge (Dist. Ct. No. A-19-789336-W)

APPELLANT'S APPENDIX

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 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ This transcript was not filed with the District Court nor is it under seal.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on May 27, 2022, I electronically filed the foregoing Appendix with the Nevada Supreme Court by using the appellate electronic filing system. The following participants in the case will be served by the electronic filing system:

Alexander G. Chen Chief Deputy District Attorney Clark County District Attorney's Office

/s/ Celina Moore

Celina Moore An employee of the Federal Public Defender's Office

didn't tell him the witnesses he was scary, they told me 2 that. Ace Hart said he left Everman because 3 4 he was worried. He didn't like it. He wanted him to 5 leave. 6 There was also I think some talk about 7 Sikia's drug dealing and that making him smart. hear Mr. Daskas tell you you have balance sheet and 8 quarterlies, you file taxes and now it is complicated stuff 9 10 MR. DASKAS: I don't recall arguing that. 11 THE COURT: Sustained. 12 MR. CHRISTIANSEN: Sophisticated business. 13 your common sense. 14 How much brains does it really take if 15 that's all you have ever seen? 16 Let's talk about the law a little bit. 17 The statement that Sikia gave the police ultimately you 18 folks are entitled to decide and you are actually called 19 upon to decide in jury instruction number 47. I believe it 20 21 is 47. My numbers might be one or two off, is whether the statement was voluntarily given. That was a question for 22 the jury. 23 And the State has an obligation to show 24

that beyond a reasonable doubt that the statement was

75

Use

voluntarily given.

If you -- it says right here -- "if the evidence in the case leaves the jury with a reasonable doubt as to whether an admission or confession was voluntarily made, then the jury should disregard it." Okay. So that's your job.

And this first big paragraph is how when you -- what you apply to the facts you heard in this case to decide to yourselves was it voluntarily made. And you are free to read it and offer your own definitions and discussions with each other as to what some of these phrases mean.

And then you are free to remember the taped confession, the taped confession, the taped statement of Sikia Smith.

I think we all said it was eighteen minutes is the right number, eighteen minutes where the tape was on, where Detective Buczek, and at the end I think Detective Thowsen, were questioning Sikia, were leading the conversation.

And Dr. Bittker even had to agree with me when I said "who led the conversation you read" as he got done reviewing the taped statement. And he didn't want to agree with me much that day.

But, he did side when police turned the

tape recorder the and how to steer getting him read believe I order voluntarily give they somehow did threatened him a ment. That's no Buczek said that about the mental said that on the good detectives,

tape recorder the questions were asked and then turned off and how to steer that conversation, how to steer this kid.

And they spent twenty-four minutes getting him ready to take a statement.

And so the last thing you need to believe I order to decide whether the statement wasn't voluntarily given is that the police are somehow evil and they somehow did something bad and coerced this kid and threatened him and stood on him while he gave his statement. That's not the law.

Okay. Both the detectives, Thowsen and Buczek said that they didn't know or really even think about the mental abilities of Sikia Smith. Both of them said that on the stand from here and they are being candid, good detectives, honest policemen.

And what was their job on that day on September 8, 1998? Their job was to get a confession.

They had a statement. They already had one statement. Remember they already talked to Red. That's one of the detectives told us.

And he even told us that before he turned the tape on he told that to Sikia.

Imagine something like this: "Sikia, we already got Red's version. We know you were not the shooter. Why don't you go on and give it up." That's a

reasonable inference you are entitled to draw.

You are entitled to think about how they prepped Sikia and "prep" is a good word, and I think the detectives both candidly told you that they do that, they prep, they get a version of events from a witness or a suspect and then in their mind they decide how they want to go through to get it out in logical fashion.

So, when there is a transcript made and when everybody has a chance to read it, it makes sense; they don't want people jumping back and forth.

I think Detective Thowsen sometimes he lacks chronological order. And that's what they did. That's their job to lead that conversation.

Anybody that's got children knows how hard it is to lead a third grader. And I would submit there has not been one doctor who took the stand in this courtroom in the last two weeks who characterized Sikia's intellect as anything more than a third grader.

You ever tried to lead a third grader through a conversation? Have you ever done it? It's not real tough.

I mean, I was able to lead doctors through conversations, decide what questions to ask them, decide how to phrase the question. Much like the detectives.

confession.

Sometimes I even decided how to finish the answer.

Now, I am no saying they finished it from a yes to a no but they steered it. They decided how to ask things and how to get what they wanted because they know the law. They are good cops. Good detectives. Smart guys.

They know and they knew back then what they had to get to support a case.

They started out with goal much like Dr. Bittker. They started out with a goal -- remember Dr.

it.

The police officers had a goal: Get a

Bittker? He said his goal was to find Sikia knew right

from wrong. That was the goal, not whether but to go find

Imagine the scenario, in twenty-four minutes we don't have a tape where a version of events comes out that doesn't jive with the version the police officers already know and for a second do you think they let that version go that way or do they say, "come on, Sikia, just not giving it up right. We know this is how it happened."

Imagine doing that to a third grader. Pretty soon you get them buying off on exactly what you

want.

Okay. And I want you to look at this instruction when you go back. You get to determine whether it was a voluntarily made statement.

The law says if it appears from the evidence of the case that a confession or admission would not have been made, but for some harm or offer or promise of immunity from prosecution, Sikia, if you give it up we will probably go easy on you.

Does that sound too out of line? Leniency and punishment? This is going to go a lot easier on you, Sikia, if you get in line and give it up like we know it went down.

Or other reward.

And now, remember, one other thing. This isn't the average high school graduate in their mind deciding whether there has been offers of leniency, immunity, punishments or rewards given. This is a third grader -- a third grader deciding that in his mind before he complies and gives a very, very -- I am trying to think of the right word -- perfect statement. It is so perfect it borderlines on the unbelievable. State's witnesses bear that out.

Remember Dr. Green? Dr. Green, in response to I think Mr. Guymon's question says -- and this

1 is gruesome and nobody likes to talk about it but it is 2 what happened. 3 Dr. Green says -- Mr. Guymon asks him, 4 "Doc, after one of these boys were shot would they have wiggled around for a few minutes?" Because that's in the 5 Remember, that's in the statement. It is 6 confession. right at the end. Look for it when you turn it on. 7 The police got Sikia to say these people wiggled around. Some of the victims were wiggling 9 after Donte shot them or one of them. 10 And I know this is callous, but the 11 facts are that that's impossible. Medically impossible. 12 That's what Dr. Green told you. 13 MR. GUYMON: Judge, I am going to object. He said 14 their bodies would have a spasm or a reaction, a jolt is 15 his quote. 16 MR. CHRISTIANSEN: My recollection is Mr. Guymon 17 said -- asked the doctor, "would these bodies potentially 18 wiggle around for minutes?" 19 MR. GUYMON: Judge, I am going to object. 20 MR. CHRISTIANSEN: That's my recollection. 21 THE COURT: No, he didn't ask that. 22 MR. CHRISTIANSEN: Those are the State's wit-23 24 nesses.

Dr. Green by himself proved to you, I

would submit, that this confession was not knowingly, voluntarily, intelligently made.

And here is the law right here. And it is your job to read it and decide whether a third grader what he was doing when he went along with the leading questions when he let the police answer some of his statements and he gave that statement of September the 8th.

And in probably a four by five concrete room at the detention center were two experienced and really smart homicide detectives.

And a couple of things that I point out and submit way in favor of it wasn't a voluntary confession, one, the lack of waiver.

The detective said, "well, Sikia read the waiver of rights card." But the detective, Detective Buczek candidly admitted in this case he forgot to put it on, you know, the tape and you won't hear it on the tape. Play the tape, listen to the tape. It is not there.

But, it was there on the 26th. It was there. And Detective Buczek said, "well, I breached my own habit or code or policy." That's one place. And another thing that kind of weights against Sikia really understanding what was going on and voluntarily talking on his own volition that day is what's been submitted into evidence by the State. It is the right or the consent to

1	search card.
2	Look on the card. It is one of the
3	exhibits.
4	Court's indulgence.
5	It is defendant's Exhibit C. You guys
6	get this to go back to the room with you.
7	Look at the bottom half of it where it
8	is the consent to search card.
9	And there is a spot where it says "I,"
10	and you will notice it says Sikia Smith signs it.
11	But then who has to write in Sikia's
12	name for him? Who had to fill out this card? That was the
13	detective. I think it was Detective Thowsen, Tom Thowsen.
14	He was bright enough that they weren't
15	concerned about his intellect but he couldn't fill his own
16	card out.
17	It says "I, Sikia Smith, give you a
18	right to take my blood"
19	MR. DASKAS: Judge, I am going to object. There
20	is no testimony he couldn't fill out the card. It was
21	their practice to fill it out and have the suspect sign it.
22	THE COURT: Sustained.
23	MR. CHRISTIANSEN: If you take the statement and
24	you set it aside, what other evidence do you have in this
25	case? About Sikia's knowing involvement?

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He told LaShaun after the fact what had happened, and I think the words were once they got there something had starting going wrong. He told the doctors similar things to that. A number of doctors. And this is a guy who is not very consistent in terms of remembering data and specifics and everything else. But that is consistent throughout the doctors. That is uncontroverted. There is a law called the conspiracy law, and Mr. Daskas talked to you about that. And he focused on a middle part of it, the act of one is the act of all. That I think is jury instruction number 13, and he's got it here somewhere. But it wasn't until I objected and asked for the whole thing to come in that this portion which is imperative in this case was read to you. Every conspirator is legally responsible for an act of a co-conspirator that follows as one of the probable and natural consequences of the object of the conspiracy. And it says "even though it was not

intended as a part of the original plan and even if it was

not present at the time of the commission of such acts."

So, for Sikia to be guilty of any
conspiracy or any of the acts that the conspiracy was
intended to achieve, he had to understand the natural and
probable consequence
MR. DASKAS: That's not the law.
MR. CHRISTIANSEN: It is a jury instruction.
MR. DASKAS: The instruction is that the end
result is natural and probable cause, not that he under-
stands it.
THE COURT: Sustained.
MR. CHRISTIANSEN: Clearly Sikia had to understand
and have the requisite intent to commit the underlying acts
to make him culpable for the conspiracy.
And that gets us into his mindset, his
knowing.
What did he know that is vital to the
defense in this case? It is something you need to con-
sider.
Instruction 20 talks about the con-
spiracy to commit homicide and the conspiracy under the
felony rule that Mr. Daskas talked to you about.
And the important parts of that that I
would focus your attention on is this word right here

"knowingly and dangerously," okay, where the purpose of a

conspiracy is to knowingly commit a dangerous felony.

Knowingly and dangerous.

Not much different than a natural and probable consequence. The ability to in the abstract understand what's going to happen.

Every doctor that took this stand said Sikia is flat, one dimensional. I take that back. Dr. Bittker didn't say that. He wouldn't get into that with me.

Dr. Sapp and Dr. Colosimo both testified that Sikia doesn't understand things in the abstract.
He doesn't understand the natural and probable consequences
of his actions and doesn't knowingly a lot of times do
stuff like you and I do things.

A third grader -- how does a third grader know right from wrong? Because mom or dad has told him or they see mom or dad do things.

Dr. Sapp explained to you that without those types of role models or instruction at that impressionable age with somebody with limited intellect, who is flat and one dimensional, you don't understand. You don't know something is dangerous.

You don't understand the natural and probable consequences. You just don't get it that way.

That's the facts. You just don't get it that way.

Like it or not, it is just like a third grader. When does a third grader know something they are doing for the first time may result in harm. It is when you go off the jump on your little bicycle and you fall flat on your face, that jump was too big, I shouldn't have done that, and I am not going to do it again. That's when you know.

Sikia is not a kid on a bike. He is a kid that grew up in a crack house -- to a crack-addicted mom, that he was taken by CBS when he was eight years old.

And I point out to you that none of the State's doctors got up on the stand and said back in August of 1998 "I can tell you people how this kid's mind worked." None of them did that.

All of them got up and said when I interviewed him months after the fact, he knew -- he knew what happened was wrong. He knew. The State's doctors said that.

Well, of course he knows now. But how did his mind think about it then? Did he formulate deliberate, premeditate intent?

Did he understand the natural and probable consequences of going to that house that somebody was going to die?

I would submit that the doctors we have

put up, Dr. Sapp who has examined hundreds of African-American kids like Sikia and Dr. Colosimo are more credible than the State's doctors. And that's for you to decide and their opinion needs to be taken into consideration.

The State didn't put anybody up that knew about the PCP. Dr. Mortillaro clearly didn't know about it.

And we when asked about it he agreed that it is a frontal lobe damage that inhibits the way you process information, the way you think about the natural and probable consequences of what you are going to do.

It is a disassociative drug.

In short, Dr. Kinsora talked about it. He said in clinical studies he's seen what it does to people.

And nothing the State has put on here has shown to any degree of certainty, any degree of certainty how that PCP that is uncontroverted this kid ingested on the night in question affected his ability to rationally think and to understand the natural and probable consequences of what he does.

This isn't cute like lawyer words.

This is the law. You have to be able to do that.

And if you can't do it, you can't be criminally culpable.

Mr. Daskas' recollection of Dr. Kinsora said Sikia was as high as any other night. I recall him saying he was extra high that night according to what Sikia told him but that the ingestion of the drugs were the same as on other days.

I thought Dr. Kinsora said that he was extra high. That is something for you to consider.

The State has shown you the felony murder instruction and gone over it with you pretty thoroughly.

But, I would like to show you what's been offered as an instruction as an alternative and talk to you about it.

And that's instruction 42. And it is the second-degree felony murder instruction.

In the first-degree murder instruction remember I told you that they, the State has to show beyond a reasonable doubt that Sikia had the subjective -- that this kid had the ability to formulate the intent to commit the underlying crimes understanding the natural and probable consequences of what he does.

MR. DASKAS: Judge, I am going to object again. He does not need to understand the natural and probable consequences. The question is whether the end result was a natural and probable consequence.

THE COURT: Rephrase it. You can read the instructions for yourselves.

MR. CHRISTIANSEN: That is a subjective standard as to Sikia. This instruction is a little bit different.

MR. GUYMON: I am going to object.

MR. DASKAS: Objection.

THE COURT: That is not there, Mr. Christiansen.

They can read the instruction. Don't misstate the instructions in final argument, please.

MR. CHRISTIANSEN: I apologize, Judge, if I did that.

This instruction says the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought but without a deliberately formed and premeditated intent to kill is murder of the second degree when the killing results from an unlawful act the natural consequences of which are dangerous to life which act is intentionally performed by a person who knows that his conduct endangers the life of another even though the person has not specifically formed an intention to kill. Not specifically formed an intention to kill.

There is nothing in this case that shows that there was a specific intention to kill on the part of Sikia.

This is a standard that you can apply

to the facts of this case as a lesser included offense of first-degree murder under the felony murder rule as Mr.

Daskas and I have both talked about it to you.

To find Sikia guilty of the second degree you don't have to show that he deliberately formed and premeditated intent. You need not find that in this particular case.

The police on the day they questioned Sikia weren't concerned about his I.Q. And today as we sit here the State has asked you to not be concerned about his I.Q.

Don't be concerned about holding mentally retarded, mildly mentally retarded individual who

Don't be concerned about holding mentally retarded, mildly mentally retarded individual who doesn't think like you and me or part of the dominant society like Dr. Mortillaro put it.

The message of the State, don't be concerned about that and hold him responsible because Deko is an evil, scary kid that murdered these four boys at Terra Linda.

You have a hard job. I hope you deliberate and give yourself the opportunity to afford this entire process of the weight it deserves.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{Mr.}}$ Sgro now has the opportunity to talk to you a little bit.

And I thank you for your time.

1 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Christiansen. 2 Mr. Sgro? 3 MR. SGRO: May I proceed, your Honor? 4 THE COURT: Yes. SGRO: Only two more to go, ladies and 5 6 gentlemen. 7 Ladies and gentlemen, you have heard a lot about countability in this case. You heard an opening 8 9 statement that talked about accountability. You heard a closing statement by Mr. Daskas that talked about being 10 11 accountable. ask you to hold everybody And Ι 12 accountable in this case including to the extent that 13 14 representations are made in this case about what the evidence showed what the evidence didn't show. 15 What the opening statement given to you 16 by Mr. Guymon showed, he said it was kind of like a road 17 map or a guide or a table of contents of what the State 18 estimated that the evidence was going to prove to you. 19 I would ask you to keep in mind the 20 comments Mr. Daskas made about he's borderline intellectual 21 functioning or however he characterized it and remind you 22 of the following statement. 23 You may conclude from the evidence 24 despite what psychiatrists or psychologists come into this 25

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court and say that Sikia Smith is not a bright young man academically; that he may be mildly mentally retarded; that he may not have done well in school; he is not a college graduate, not even a high school graduate.

That's what Mr. Guymon told you the evidence was going to show nine days ago or seven days ago.

Today, Mr. Daskas abandoned that position and he in all candor just argued a little too hard in this case because he represented things to you that did not get borne out in this case.

The way this case breaks down, ladies and gentlemen, at least from how we have viewed it is somewhat complex in some counts and somewhat easy in others.

If you recall the instructions that

If you recall the instructions that were read to you in the counts that were charged in this case, you have some counts that involve what is called a specific intent. Okay.

And instruction 27 defines what a specific intent is as more than general intent to commit the act.

In other words, we have certain levels of intent in our system depending on what the charge is.

And we have what's called a general intent and we have what's called a specific intent which

requires more or a higher standard.

It requires more thought process in it because it requires not only the act such as breaking and entering into a home like a burglary, it also requires the added element of intent to do something else after you have gone into this home.

Now, Counts VII through X and Count XI through XIV, okay. Count I is burglary, Count VII through X are kidnaping and Counts XI through XIV are murder.

And XI through XIV in terms of firstdegree murder, not felony murder rule, all would involve a specific intent element.

It appears therefore that your analysis when you get back to the jury room can be divided into specific intent crimes which appears to be the most easiest to resolve because we have been talking about the most fundamental ability a human person is supposed to have and that is the ability to distinguish between right and wrong.

Burglary and kidnaping and first-degree murder on a non-felony murder rule basis require even more than that.

It should be fairly simple, therefore, to resolve Counts I and VII through X with verdicts of not guilty because they involve the highest standard of intent we know in our system.

In terms of what the evidence showed in this particular case, I turn immediately to the doctors. And I ask you to contemplate whether or not this is psychobabble or whether or not this is somewhat of a legitimate science.

You were all asked in voir dire whether you could follow the law regardless of sympathy and prejudice you may have.

And you were all asked if you were comfortable assessing credibility and you all indicated you could do all those things.

Dr. Bittker and Dr. Mortillaro were called by the State to tell you about Sikia Smith's mental functioning.

Dr. Bittker and Dr. Mortillaro conflicted on significant areas in their testimony from who was the most qualified to make the determination to whether Sikia Smith was mildly mentally retarded.

If you recall, Dr. Bittker in his report said Sikia Smith is mildly mentally retarded.

Dr. Mortillaro disagreed with that.

And I would point out something interesting. Dr. Mortillaro said 75 percent of the times he testifies for defense or for the defense and 25 percent of the time he testifies for the State.

You have just heard in a closing statement and you may well hear it in rebuttal about how credentialed Dr. Mortillaro is about the fact he is the president of the Board of Psychology and numerous other things.

Now, imagine what the argument would be by the same two prosecutors if Dr. Mortillaro in this case had gone to the 75 percent of the defense. Would they still be as willing to embrace his credentials as they are today?

And that is pivotal in terms of assessing who is more credible.

Is Dr. Mortillaro an individual who simply goes where the money goes? Ask yourself that question.

He obviously doesn't have any affinity for a cause or any strong beliefs or whatever. Whoever hires him that's who he testifies for.

Ask yourselves with regard to Dr. Sapp and Dr. Colosimo what they testified to in terms of the I.O.

Remember, no one disputes the fact the defendant a 73 I.Q. in this case.

No one disputes the fact that the DSM 4 is not a cookbook which was a term that was thrown

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1	around.
2	The only difference of opinion that has
3	existed in this case in terms of whether or not Sikia Smith
4	is mildly mentally retarded or worse is the subjective
5	interpretation of objective data.
6	In its most simplest form that's what
7	it gets down to.
8	And think about this. Sikia Smith is
9	in trial. He has been in trial for eight days and he has
10	a doctor, Dr. Mortillaro see him one day or two days before
11	his trial is over.
12	Sikia Smith, just like you all did,
13	heard opening statement. He heard Dr. Colosimo come in and
14	say he was mildly mentally retarded.
15	He heard all sorts of things about the
16	idiot defense, if you will.
17	He heard himself being described as an
18	idiot.
19	And yet, after Dr. Mortillaro goes and
20	speaks with him he tries to do math problems. He tried to
21	read.
22	And the very fact that he tried to read
23	is used against him in this courtroom before you all.
24	And I ask you, what speaks more to the
25	fact that he doesn't fully appreciate the consequences of

his actions than when he provides the very testimony the State relies on and they will now tell you he knows -- they now tell you he knows right from wrong.

Come on, if the guy was street smart.

Come on, if the guy was street smart, if he had this sophistication or he's that willing and dealing drug dealer and he knew all this stuff out there on the street and could take care of himself, wouldn't concern number one be to act as mentally retarded as he could? Wouldn't he say to Dr. Mortillaro when Dr. Mortillaro says touch your head? Wouldn't he grab his chest? Wouldn't he stick his arm in the air? Wouldn't he add 4 plus 8 as 17 instead of 12?

He didn't do that. And, in fact, not one doctor came in here and told you that he ever faked anything.

To the contrary, he cooperated.

MR. DASKAS: I will object to that, Judge. The results of the MMPI suggests that he falsely claimed psychological problems and that's the testimony.

MR. SGRO: The MMPI results said he falsely claimed or alternatively couldn't read the questions.

There was an invalid profile in the MMPI if you recall this chart of five questions that Mr. Daskas would show five out of 370 or 390 questions and they were true false questions.

The testimony was that there were different possibilities as to why the MMPI was invalid.

And in an abundance of caution, all the possibilities were thrown out.

Of course, Mr. Daskas says well it had to be because it was deceitful.

Other doctors said the range of possibilities also includes the fact that he couldn't read, therefore he couldn't understand, therefore marking true and false was of no consequence because he couldn't understand the question.

And in terms of the DSM 4, you heard about this chart that exists in the book where the break-off for mentally retarded individuals is 69 and below.

You heard that he has an I.Q. of 73 and there is a two point differential according to Dr. Mortillaro. Fifteen point upward addition that needs to be made according to Dr. Bittker.

And you heard about the ceiling in terms of what Dr. Sapp told you.

I asked Dr. Mortillaro not being a psychologist, can you just get the number and go to the book and tell what somebody is? And he said "no."

In fact, the very next page of that same book says that a psychologist has to bring his or her

experience to the table with the I.Q. to make an assessment of where that person is.

And no matter how many times the doctors reiterated the fact it is not a cookbook, the State insists that 73 means he is not mildly mentally retarded.

But they don't have a doctor who said that. It is not in the chart.

Dr. Mortillaro was asked about the term "idiot." An idiot has been defined for you in the jury instructions as someone who has a -- who is destitute of mind at birth. That's instruction 48.

A person of weak and feeble mind from birth as rendering him incapable of knowing right from wrong or, and here is the part the State has never addressed in the statement I have heard them tell you or even if you know right from wrong because you have such a weak mind you have no willpower to resist. Okay. That's the complete definition.

And I would urge you regardless of what you have heard any lawyer say, go back if you refer to n instruction and you have the concerns about it, read the whole thing. Read the whole thing.

You saw the experience we had in trial of the State handing doctors a report and asking them to read half a sentence.

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So, please go back and read the whole thing if you are concerned about a particular instruction.

Dr. Mortillaro interestingly enough was asked a very specific question by Mr. Guymon. "Why in your opinion does Sikia not fall within this definition?" And the answer "you would see a lot of acting out behavior. You would see a lot of violence. See a lot of self-gratification. It is not unusual for those individuals to be extremely promiscuous sexually."

Those three reasons, ladies and gentlemen, are Dr. Mortillaro's reasons why Sikia Smith does not fall within this definition.

Every one of those three reasons has been demonstrated to you.

He was described by Dr. Bittker as someone who would be prone to violence.

It was Mr. Daskas who kept throwing those five true and false questions and talk about antisocial behavior about being aggressive.

Remember that it was Dr. Bittker who said indulging in drugs is a manifestation of someone seeking out self-gratification.

It is in evidence that Sikia Smith at nineteen years old has three children already. And that appears to go along the line with extremely promiscuous.

1	Mortillaro who was retained two days
2	ago to go spend an hour and a half with Sikia and come into
3	court is the only one who disagrees with the fact that
4	Sikia Smith cannot fully appreciate the consequences of his
5	actions.
6	Even Dr. Bittker says he cannot fully
7	appreciate the consequences of his actions.
8	Now, he tried to explain that here in
9	court.
10	Dr. Sapp said the same thing, so did
11	Dr. Colosimo. Dr. Mortillaro says it is not true.
12	Dr. Mortillaro is the only one who says
13	that he's not mildly mentally retarded. Every other doctor
14	including Dr. Bittker indicated he was.
15	Dr much was made about Dr. Sapp
16	never being called as a prosecution witness.
17	You will recall Dr. Bittker has never
18	worked for a defendant in the city of Las Vegas.
19	You will recall him testifying that
20	he's never found an African-American male to be incompe-
21	tent.
22	He has never found an African-American
23	male to be retarded.
24	Recall that testimony when you think
25	what bias exists in this case.

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You also heard, as Mr. Christiansen pointed out, that he was given a directive. Go find what evidence there is to show Sikia Smith can prove between right and wrong as opposed to go find out whether there is

Ladies and gentlemen, that's a critical

You will also receive an instruction which was read to you yesterday. And we call this the voluntary intoxication instruction.

And essentially -- and it is instruc-

Essentially this instruction stands for the proposition, and again, like it or not, if you drink alcohol, if you ingest drugs and it affects your state of mind, it provides consideration in terms of whether or not a person had an intent and an ability to form an intent to perform a specific act.

And it seems somewhat ironic -- and we are in the confines of a courtroom and the white walls and everything and we are supposed to recognize certain things, but it is no easy thing to argue to you that the fact that a person commits a crime by ingesting an illegal drug provides an excuse to another crime.

It may appear to you to make no sense.

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In fact, you heard much in the voir dire process about whether or not someone who takes drugs whether or not that's an excuse, whether they should still be held accountable.

But, you know what? We all live under a system that says that even if you commit a crime by taking the drugs, it still has to be considered in terms of intent.

Like it or not, ladies and gentlemen, you heard uncontroverted testimony about PCP use.

Even the State's witnesses, Dr. Bittker and Mortillaro, told you about the incredible effects of PCP, that it is a disassociative drug and that it makes you have out-of-body experiences, it causes you to do things

And it is something relevant for your consideration when you go back into the jury room in determining the extent to which the use of PCP would affect someone who already has an overall low mental capability.

you wouldn't normally do including violent behavior.

And if you recall the doctors when you assess credibility and what to attach in their testimony, remember Dr. Mortillaro when he said, "well, we all have value systems."

And I asked him, "well, where do we get that?" And he said "well, dominant American." I just

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it.

And then he tried to equate dominant America to Sikia Smith. And I asked him is someone who grows up with a mom who is addicted to crack, whose dad is in prison and who has no recollection of from birth to age eight and was born a crack baby, who has organic brain damage, is that dominant America? And then he finally admitted that his dominant America is white suburbia. Imagine that? This is a man who got paid to testify that he knew right from wrong based on his evaluations of white suburbia. How, ladies and gentlemen, is that relevant to Sikia Smith? And he had no idea about his background. And he indicates another reason Sikia Smith isn't an idiot is because if he would have been an idiot he would have been institutionalized. We would be going on a field trip out in the desert. Who is there to recognize Sikia Smith had these mental difficulties to put him in an institution? It presupposes there is a responsible adult who recognizes the symptoms and does something about

couldn't believe he said that. Dominant America.

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And Dr. Mortillaro's tunnel vision did not allow him to get out of that.

The evidence which is in this record before you that shows that he had problems from birth are as follows:

"He had attention deficit disorder." All the doctors agreed that it either comes from birth or that it could come from birth.

He had had a crack cocaine addicted mother and she also was doing PCP. All the doctors agreed that that would be something that would affect the person at birth.

He had organic brain damage. All the doctors except for Dr. Mortillaro who said it could, all other doctors said that's something that does come from birth.

And he had a detachment disorder which all the doctors indicated is something that exists from birth.

We are asked to bring our common sense into the courtroom.

And I ask you, based on what you have heard today, is Sikia Smith operating at a third grade level where third graders do math, third graders read, third graders communicate and many of you have had kids all

know there is a limited ability there to their kids or his doing Windows.

Remember the question about interest

Remember the question about interest and computers? And I ask you to use your common sense. Is the text in a third grade math book the same as what you are going to find in Windows?

And that's why I asked you when we first started this case out or I told you that probably the most difficult thing you would have to do is judge Sikia Smith as he thinks, not as how you all would think, because you have to take into context his mental infirmities, his mental capabilities.

Mr. Daskas indicates to you we are not concerned with I.Q. This is psycho babble. Which experts should you rely on? And that sort of thing.

And then he tells you what the good things our Dr. Sapp said versus the bad so believe what Dr. Sapp told you but don't believe that.

You know, ladies and gentlemen, the time will now be yours to make an assessment in terms of who to believe.

And the fact of the matter is, that we do have to consider whether or not he had the intent to do the crimes with which he's been charged. Instruction 49 is the last one I will refer you to.

And it instructs you that you are to consider whether Sikia Smith had substantially reduced mental capacity due to mental illness, mental defect, intoxication or any other cause.

And you are to consider whether this diminished capacity had an effect on his ability to form n intent.

Between Mr. Christiansen and I we have

referred you to six or seven different instructions that all talk about intent.

So it is obviously something that the Judge felt appropriate in instructing you about and --

MR. GUYMON: Your Honor, it is governed by the law, not whether you feel it is appropriate. We are governed by the law.

MR. SGRO: We are governed by the law not about what Mr. Daskas' comments about what's appropriate for you to consider and not what's appropriate for you to consider.

And I will leave you with the following hypothetical situation.

You are instructed that in terms of the State meeting their burden of proof beyond a reasonable doubt that you must feel enough of an abiding feeling or conviction such as would govern you in the more weighty affairs of life.

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The weighty affairs of life have been interpreted by different people to mean different things. 2 3 It could be putting relative in a rest 4 home would be a big decision. It may be buying your new dream home 5 after you just got married. 6 Whether or not to have children. 7 are big decisions. 8 And the comfort level you would feel in 9 making one of those sorts of decisions is supposed to be 10 the comfort level you feel in terms of attaining or 11 determining whether or not there is a reasonable doubt. 12 If you don't get to that comfort level 13 that you determine, then it is your duty to return a 14 verdict of not guilty as to each and every crime. 15 I will leave you with the following 16 hypothetical situation which deals with buying a home which 17 for some people is a weighty decision. 18 When you get into the home you notice 19 some problems with the foundation. You notice problems or 20 what appears to you to be problems in different structures 21 that appear to you to be a little misplaced. 22 And when you arrive on the scene of the 23 home you are encountered by a real estate agent. 24

real estate agent's name is Dr. Bittker.

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And this

These

And you say to him, "Dr. Bittker, I notice some problems here with the structure."

And he tells you, "listen, you have already asked me that. Move along. I already answered that question."

And he acted the same way he did here on the witness stand and say, "Dr. Bittker, can you tell me whether or not I am going to be okay in this place?"

And he tells you I have already given you my opinion. My opinion I have already told you that you are going to be fine. Just move along."

On the other side you have Dr. Sapp who you ask, "what his experience is in homes like this?" And he tells you "I have seen hundreds of homes like this and you would be okay in this one because of these following reasons."

And Dr. Mortillaro comes in and you ask him "what do you think?" And he probably would respond, "well, that depends on who is paying me what side should I take."

Now, as simple as an example as it is, I think it drives the point home. You have a very serious task to undertake in this case, and that is an assessment of who to believe.

No one in this courtroom will tell you

that Sikia Smith is above average or even average intelligence.

Every one will tell you he has some kind of mental defect. The question is to what extent does it exist, and that is your job to determine, ladies and gentlemen.

No matter how you slice this case, Sikia Smith is not guilty of any specific intent crime because it is an intent element that rises even beyond the level of knowing right from wrong.

And we will ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to consider all the other offenses in this case and make a determination who to believe.

Thank you very much.

THE COURT: We will take a short recess, ladies and gentlemen.

Ms. Thiel, are you pretty warm over there?

JUROR THIEL: Yes.

THE COURT: Once again I want to admonish you you must not discuss any of the facts of this case amongst yourselves or with any other person, read, watch, or listen to any news communique about this trial whether it be television, radio or newspaper or form any opinion about the outcome until the matter is submitted to you for your

1	deliberation in the jury room.
2	We will be in recess for about ten
3	minutes.
4	Wait in the jury lounge and the bailiff
5	will come to get you.
6	(A short recess was taken).
7	THE COURT: This is a continuation of the matter
8	State of Nevada v. Sikia Smith.
9	The record will show the presence of
10	the same parties in court at the time we recessed.
11	Will counsel stipulate to the presence
12	of the jury and the three alternates?
13	MR. GUYMON: Yes.
14	MR. CHRISTIANSEN: Yes.
15	THE COURT: Mr. Guymon, are you ready to conclude
16	your final portion of your closing argument?
17	MR. GUYMON: Yes, Judge.
18	THE COURT: You may do so.
19	MR. GUYMON: Thank you.
20	Ladies and gentlemen, it was offensive
21	when it was asked the first time and it is offensive now.
22	We do not ask nor do we nor is there
23	a question as to whether or not this is a poor dumb black
24	kid.
25	We don't ask you to punish him for
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Christ	ia	nsen,	that	is	not	the	is	sue.	And	that	is	not	what
drive	s t	his p	prosec	uti	on.								

What drives this prosecution is accountability.

It is the defendant's conduct. And it is your job now not to determine how smart he is but whether or not he should be held responsible.

If he had the mental capacity to understand right and wrong and if he, Sikia Smith, is accountable for the most horrific crimes can commit on another person.

Whether you like the concept of conspiracy where the act of one becomes the act of all is not the issue because each of you promised us that you will follow the law.

And it is clear the law under conspiracy and those instructions are instructions 12 through 17 and number 20.

And I ask that you look, and I have given you an index of the topics that we are going to talk about and the instruction numbers.

You are governed by the law, whether you like it or not or whether you like the fact that Sikia

Smith can be held accountable for his co-conspirators' actions is not the issue.

If you follow the law, which you must, based on your oath and your commitment, then you are to look at all of the actions of all three persons and each person adopts the action of the other.

Sikia is responsible for Donte's actions, Sikia is responsible for Terrell's actions and vice versa.

And you are here to pass judgment on Sikia Smith and Sikia Smith only.

And I ask you to contrast just for a minute and a quote from Shakespeare comes to mind. That is, "oh, what may men within him hide though angel on the outward side."

I ask you not to judge the defendant like a book. Don't judge him by the cover, but rather judge him by his conduct and contrast his conduct from what you see in court today to the conduct on the night in question.

This same kid who said to be attention deficit disorder, the same kid who had behavioral problems in school, the same kid who had behavioral problems throughout his schooling sits here like an angel in court today. And you are not to judge him by what you see him do

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drug use?

in the court today but rather on the night in question.

And Mr. Christiansen somehow says "he'll know the next time what he did was wrong."

He gives you the example of a child that falls off his bike. The next time the child will not make that jump.

Does that mean this crime was free for Sikia Smith? That we'll wait until next time? We'll wait for the next quadruple homicide Sikia Smith decides to perpetrate with his friends and then we will say, "well, gee, you knew about it the first time so we will hold you accountable this time."

Or do we hold him accountable today for his actions? And what it really comes down to is does Sikia Smith have the mental capacity to know right from wrong; should he be held accountable.

Should we disregard his criminal accountability because he chose to use drugs voluntarily? What consideration should you give his

This is a kid who voluntarily chose to use drugs, who used them on a regular basis on a daily basis smoking four blunts a day according to his girlfriend; a person that became accustomed to the lifestyle and to the use of drugs a person who wasn't stumbling over

1	himself on the night in question who recognized who his
2	friends were, recognized who his girlfriend was, who kissed
3	her goodnight, and who recalls exactly what he did that
4	night when he returned the next day. He still has his
5	memory. And I ask you just how high was he.
6	And do we give him any discount
7	whatsoever? And if so, how much?
8	The same kid who had long-term memory
9	and how much do we discount for the use of his drugs?
10	Do we reward him? Or do we punish him?
11	The question comes down to whether or
12	not he knows right from wrong. And that is a jury instruc-
13	tion that addresses idiots.
14	And I will bring it to your attention.
15	And that is that an idiot is a person destitute of mind at
16	birth.
17	Is Sikia Smith destitute of mind? Can
18	he learn? Can he be taught? The answer is clearly yes.
19	He is not destitute of mind. He has a
20	mind and he uses it.
21	So, on the first issue he is not
22	destitute of mind.
23	On the second issue is he a person of
24	such weak and feeble mind existing from birth as rendering

him incapable of knowing right from wrong?

If he has such a feeble mind that he doesn't know right from wrong he can't be held accountable.

And what do we do then? Do we excuse him? Do we say what you did that night you won't be punished for it because you, Sikia Smith, do not know right from wrong?

But if he knows right from wrong, you need to be governed and guided by the law and, indeed, you need to hold him accountable.

If he is a person who knowing right from wrong has not by reason of such mental condition the willpower to resist, then we don't hold him accountable.

If you people conclude that he knows right from wrong but he just doesn't have the willpower, then we excuse his conduct.

But, if you find that he knows right from wrong and he has the willpower to choose right or wrong, then we hold him accountable.

In order to study his mind on the night in question, I have listed a number of pieces of evidence for you to consider.

If he's an idiot, because if he's an idiot he is not accountable.

•	But, if he is not an idiot he is
2	accountable we begin to study how feeble his mind is.
3	Is he destitute of mind? A person
4	destitute of mind couldn't learn. A person destitute of
5	mind couldn't learn to speak English.
6	A person destitute of mind could not
7	read on a fifth grade level.
8	And while the defense has repeatedly
9	said he's on a third grade level, what they seem to ignore
10	is that their own doctor indicated that Sikia Smith read on
11	a fifth grade level
12	MR. CHRISTIANSEN: Objection. Mischaracterizes
13	the evidence what the doctor said, your Honor.
14	MR. GUYMON: In administering the MMPI 2 it was
15	doctors' opinion after having read
16	THE COURT: That's admissible.
17	MR. GUYMON: That he could read at a fifth grade
18	level.
19	MR. CHRISTIANSEN: That is not the testimony, your
20	Honor. The testimony was he was given sentences that were
21	at a fifth grade level, knew the words but couldn't
22	comprehend them and therefore couldn't read.
23	THE COURT: You are correct, Mr. Guymon.
24	MR. GUYMON: Let me say it this way. I am not here

to prove whether he read on a third grade level or a fourth

1	grade level or a fifth grade level.
2	What I am here to establish is that he
3	is not destitute of mind because he can read. And no
4	matter what level he reads on he is able to read letters
5	like letter, run, plot, stock. He's not destitute of mind.
6	He can learn to do addition.
7	452 plus 137 plus 245 is 834. And you
8	people do the math and you find out that's a correct
9	answer. And he gets points for correct answers because he
10	is not destitute of mind.
11	And he can learn to subtract 497 from
12	176 and ultimately the answer is 321.
13	Now, can someone without a mind do
14	that? Math? Subtraction?
15	Can a plant, and a plant doesn't have
16	a mind, do math and subtraction and learn English?
17	No. But a human with a mind can.
18	And he learns multiplication 34 times
19	21 is 714.
20	Is he destitute of mind or does he have
21	a mind?
22	Can he learn division? And the answer
23	is "yes."
24	How does he answer on the true and
25	false questions? When people do me a wrong I feel I should

held accountable.

pay them back if I can just for the principle of the thing.

Answer, true.

We begin to find out if he knows right from wrong because if he knows right from wrong he can be

If he knows right from wrong, we are going to hold him accountable in this courtroom because you people promised to follow the law.

And he knows when a person does him a wrong he is going to pay him back. And so I ask you, we have all heard the saying that two wrongs make a right?

No. But he knows if somebody wrongs him he is going to get even. A characteristic common to criminals.

"I was suspended from school one or more times for bad behavior." Answer "true."

So, we know he knows when he has bad behavior there is a punishment. There is suspension. And he says "that's true."

And Mr. Christiansen says, well, next time he will know better. But this time he didn't.

MR. CHRISTIANSEN: Judge, I am going to object to the inferences that was given by the doctor testified couldn't even be scored because he didn't understand the questions. Now Mr. Guymon is trying to imply he understood them, comprehended, answered them accurately.

2	Overruled.
3	MR. GUYMON: These are the questions and his
4	answers and it is up to you to make a determination if he
5	understood the question and the answer.
6	Was he guessing or is this his mind at
7	work?
8	In school, I was sometimes sent to the
9	principal for bad behavior. His mind says "true." He
10	knows bad behavior will be punished and he will be held
11	accountable.
12	Does he have such a feeble mind as to
13	not know right from wrong or do we hold him accountable?
14	I don't blame people for trying to grab
15	everything they can in this world. Answer "true."
16	On the night in question did he grab
17	everything he could as he scampered out of there like a
18	stranger in the night with the VCR in his hands?
19	It was his girlfriend who said he came
20	home that very next day after leaving with all three of his
21	companions, all three persons that acted together and he,
22	Sikia Smith, grabbed everything he could that night.
23	He grabbed the VCR.
24	His palm print was on it. And for a
25	minute the defense wanted you to believe that somehow

THE COURT: That's the testimony in the record.

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expert Guenther couldn't tell you people when that palm print was placed on the bottom of the VCR. The evidence tells you when that palm print was placed on the bottom of It was placed that very night when it was stolen from that residence. It was proceeds from that robbery. Most people make friends because friends are likely to be useful to them. Answer "true." The mind at work? Knowing right from wrong? I have never been in trouble with the "False." law. I can easily make other people afraid of me and sometimes do for the fun of it. Does he understand his actions?

Does he understand when he does something that is dangerous, when he does something to make people afraid of him that maybe it is going to be fun for him?

And I ask you again to contrast his conduct here, "oh, what may man within him hide though angel on the outward side."

And was it fun for Sikia Smith and his companions when they brought the third person in and we, using his words, taped him up at the hand behind the back,

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palms together, fingers interlaced and duct taped him around his legs. Was that fun for him? It wasn't fun for the kids. Does he know right from wrong? What is his system of morality? As we look at words that talk about moral values because if he understands right from knowing that whatever happens they are going to be there for you. gether.

wrong he is, Sikia Smith, will be held accountable. And he is asked what his loyalty

His two friends were with him were there that night for him and he was there, they were going to act together, and they are now held accountable to-

He was loyal to them and their purpose and they were loyal to him.

And he understands morals and values If you make a commitment and you break a and betrayal. promise, and I ask you people to define what loyalty means and what betrayal means and you people can do it because you are not destitute of mind and neither is he.

He was not born without a mind at birth and he knows right from wrong. He knows to lie when it is appropriate.

> Does he know right from wrong? And

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He knows that music can silence gunfire by his very statement. He knows when asked, "do you know why he, referring to Donte, turned up the music?" And he said "I guess to kill the sound of the gunfire." A mind at work? Someone that understands the consequences? If we turn up the music real loud then we are not going to hear the gunfire. And he understands the meaning of "kill," because he knows that to raise the sound of music stifles or kills or silences the gunfire like the kids were silenced that night as they lay face down on the ground. He knows to thoroughly search the room. I show you a series of pictures and ask you if this appears to be a thorough search. And interestingly enough in Exhibit 21, the one in my far left hand, he can recall that morning because he's not too high. And if he is accountable, he can recall and he tells his girlfriend "I found some pills in a hamper." And what do we find in the room? We find a hamper. Clothes spewn about. Hamper knocked over. He knows exactly what happened that

night and he knows who is responsible.

when was he lying and when was he not?

I show you one more of a thorough

search consistent with what he told the detectives and he was responsible for that search.

He knows that a VCR and a Nintendo have value. So I ask you now about this man's mind because he sells the VCR to Donte for \$20.00. He knows this value system that we set up in society, he knows that items have value and he knows that he doesn't want to be in possession of this stolen VCR because people can get in trouble when they possess stolen property and so he sells it to his companion. And he profits by his crimes and he know is held accountable.

He learns the drug trade. I won't say anymore about that other than to adopt what Robert Daskas said.

Nonetheless, he can learn. He is not destitute of mind.

And he knows right from wrong. He learns not only the drug trade but he learns gang life, how to survive on the street and the ramifications and consequences of that lifestyle.

And Dr. Bittker asked him what would you do if I saw you on the street? And Sikia's response "nothing. You are just doing your job."

A mind at work? Dr. Bittker hadn't done anything to offend him.

He went over to do an assessment. He was only doing his job and Sikia recognized that.

He knows who his friends are. He recognized his friends on the night in question.

He knew exactly who they were. He knew who the cowboys were and who the Indians were, to use the analogy if we are going to use school children of grade 3, he recognizes the cowboys that night and the Indians.

And these boys, all four of them, became their little Indians and the defendant is the cowboys as they wrapped them up, taped them up, stole from them and killed them.

LaShaun Wright knows and is able to have a relationship with her.

She tells us he recognizes friends, tells us he is street smart and tells us he confesses upon his return.

He found pills in the hamper. I tore up the place. And she said that he, Sikia Smith, knows Red was standing over the boys with a gun.

And she said that Sikia said Donte helped him with the search.

More importantly, LaShaun Wright knows quoting the defendant that all three of them boys had done wrong.

I asked her, "LaShaun," she's a woman that knows him, knows him, a woman lived with him, woman that subjected her children to him, they lived together.

And I asked her, "didn't you tell me, LaShaun, that Sikia Smith had said `that all three of them boys had done wrong.'"

She said, yes, he knows that all three of them had done wrong.

He knows on 9/8/98 that Terrell had spoke to the police and Sikia now knows he has to tell his story.

And I ask you, if this is the boys that knows to lie when he has to, does he mitigate his story to the police?

I submit that he did mitigate his story when he talked about the VCR because he knows that if he is caught with the VCR he tells them he took the VCR he will be responsible for that.

What Sikia Smith didn't know is he didn't know the rule of first-degree felony murder. But ignorance, number 52, is not excuse for the law.

Just because he didn't know what he's going to be held responsible for his co-conspirators' actions, doesn't mean we should excuse him.

He didn't know the rule of first-degree

felony murder.

And the first-degree felony murder rule is real simple. If you can understand right from wrong, if you know that a robbery is wrong and you participate in a robbery with others and a killing happens during that robbery, it is first-degree felony murder. It is premeditated felony murder.

He didn't know that he adopted Donte Johnson's actions and Donte Johnson's action were certainly premeditated.

They were like successive thoughts of the mind when Donte Johnson stands over the first boy, aims the gun, draws the guns and pulls the trigger, that requires successive thoughts of the mind. And that is premeditation as Donte Johnson stands over the next boy and aims and pulls the trigger and shoots, that is successive thoughts of the mind. That is premeditation.

And he adopts the premeditation of Donte Johnson if he knows right from wrong.

And so I continue to look to whether or not he knows right from wrong or whether we should simply excuse his conduct on the night in question.

Can he resist that which he knows to be

wrong?

There is an instruction, the last one

if I could have it, Mr. Daskas says that if knowing right
from wrong he has not by reason of his mental condition the
mental condition being the feeble mind or the destitute
mind, the willpower to resist. And just for a minute I ask
you simply because he didn't resist, does that mean he
doesn't have the willpower? Or does it mean that he makes
poor choices, that he makes choices that will satisfy him
and him only.
And I use for a moment his mother as an
example. His mother knew right from wrong. She told you
so.
His mother knew it was wrong to be
using drugs during the pregnancy.
She knew it was wrong to be using drugs
after the pregnancy.
And she knew it was wrong not to mother
that boy like she was supposed to. And that is tragic.
But it does not excuse criminal
conduct.
And despite the fact she knew those
things were wrong, she still chose to do those things.
She had the willpower to resist but she
didn'+

Saturday night, maybe 1:00 or 2:00 o'clock, it is a red

Any one of us could pull up late on a

1	light and we know that we are supposed to stop at that red
2	light.
3	And we look across and we look left and
4	we look right, it is late, we are tired, we roll on through
5	it.
6	We didn't resist what we knew to be
7	wrong but we had the willpower to but we simply didn't.
8	And I submit to you that's exactly what
9	this boy has done as he makes choices.
10	He has chosen his friends and his
11	companions. He has chosen his actions.
12	He is not to quote Dr. Mortillaro, a
13	robot. And he understands the consequences of his actions.
14	And Mr. Sgro invited me to address the
15	third prong, and I think I have, and I ask you people to
16	use your common sense. Does this man have the ability to
17	make choices?
18	With all due respect to Mr.
19	Christiansen, he says Sikia Smith is a follower. And I will
20	give them that. Sikia Smith is a follower.
21	He is a street soldier. He is a
22	supporting cast member to use I believe it was the words of
23	Colosimo's statement, street soldier.
24	And Dr. Sapp's statement supporting
25	cast member. Use what you like.

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Use follower, street soldier, supporting cast. Nowhere -- nowhere in the jury instructions does it say a follower cannot be punished. Nowhere in the law does it say only leaders will be punished and nowhere in the law does it say only rocket scientists and doctors and accountants will be punished. The defendant's confession. Mr. Daskas hit on it for a minute and, you know, I will too for a minute. In every case the police department gets put on trial. Our men and women who put on the badge and hop in those black and white cars --

MR. SGRO: Objection. That is improper.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. GUYMON: You have two hard working detectives in this case who go to crime scene and they make these kinds of observations, Exhibit 63, and they say it is our responsibility to find the suspect, to investigate this crime, to find the leads and ultimately arrest that person so that they can be held accountable.

And so they set out to do that. And, you know, somehow in that process they get put on trial. Their policies and procedures get put on trial as though they was something wrong with them taking a statement from

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You know,

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little while. 2 They have been doing it since the beginning of time and they will continue to do it until the 4 end of time. 5 And you know, what's interesting about 6 that is if Mr. Sgro and Mr. Christiansen like the answer 7 they get they can live with it and the police aren't 8 corrupt. 9 They didn't make any issue whatsoever 10 of the procedure used with Ace Hart. And Ace Hart said or 11 at least the detective said when he talked with Ace Hart we 12 used the same process we did when we talked to Sikia. 13 We talked to Ace. He gave us some 14 information. We turned on the tape. 15 And once they turned on the tape Ace 16 Hart was asked "do you know the defendant?" He said "yeah, 17 I have seen him twice. Doesn't seem like a violent guy." 18 Again, do we judge the defendant based 19 on two observations or do we -- I lost my word. Do we look 20 to his conduct in its entirety? 21 And they like that answer. 22 the procedure that was used with Ace Hart so they don't 23 find fault with it. 24

a person while their tape recorder isn't on for the first

And they want you to believe this boy 132

They liked

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his life.

is destitute of mind, he can't learn, and yet in twentyfour or twenty-five minutes he learns a whole bunch of things and more importantly now he can regurgitate them. Does that make any sense to you? I invite you to look at the tape, listen to the tape. Nowhere on that tape will you hear Sikia Smith say "I don't understand your question." Nowhere on that tape will you hear him say "what did you guys tell me to say? What is it you told me? How many guys was there? What did we take?" The reason he doesn't have to ask those questions is because he had a perfect recollection of the most horrific days in these four boys' lives. He was there and he knew and he made specific observations that will leave an indelible impression on his mind, and more importantly, that will impact

I want to run through his confession very quickly.

He says "we were discussing, going over to the guys' house to where, you know, where the robbery occurred." The plan. He speaks of the plan and he speaks of conspiracy and he speaks about "we," he and his companions. And the act of one becomes the act of all.

And he says that "Todd and Donte were

 talking about, a, you know, these guys was supposed to have a lot of money and drugs over there. And that they wanted that, Todd wanted drugs, you know." He knew exactly what the purpose was when they went over there. He knew those boys had money and he knew they had drugs.

But this wasn't the big score he thought it was. They only ended up with \$200.00.

And he was asked "did you, Sikia, bring anything with you?" "No, they did." So he knows who to blame on bringing the guns and the duct tape, a brown tote bag, it had some guns inside with duct tape. And he knew exactly what his companions had. And he knows to blame it on them.

Tote bag, brought it to court for you. We brought you duct tape. Didn't find the deadly weapon.

He knows it was dark outside so he has the ability to assess his surroundings. He knows it was dark outside and there somebody was watering the grass.

And what did the neighbor tell us? The corroboration. I believe the name was Nicholas Delucia.

He says a boy was out there watering the grass when I looked outside in the middle of the night getting ready to go to work early in the morning hours.

He says that Donte and Red drew down on the guy. Sikia wasn't too high to know exactly what was

that was it.

happening. He knew exactly what his companions were doing.

There was another guy sitting in a chair so now all of a sudden he knows as he is beginning to assess his surroundings there is two persons. He said Red tied both of them up.

Then we searched through the house.

And I showed you pictures of the search for the drugs and the money. Red found about 200 and something dollars and

And I ask you where did Red find the \$200.00? If Red was the person standing over these kids, and I show you clearly what is photographs of the empty wallets, I ask you who found the money? And where do people keep their money?

He knows exactly who the person was that found the money. The very boy that he said was standing over these kids. He knows who found the money in their wallets.

He knows to lie to the police, to mitigate his involvement and say that because they asked him "did you guys take anything other than the 200 and something dollars?" And his response is "no."

And they ask "you didn't take any VCR or play station? And the answer is "no."

What he doesn't know is the police have

his palm print on the bottom of that VCR. And so he perhaps can mitigate his involvement when he tells the police because he knows to lie when it helps him. "No, I didn't take the VCR or Nintendo." And yet he is the boy who sells the VCR and gets the money for it and he's the boy that shows up that very next morning. And I ask you "who took the VCR?" The answer is clear.

He knowingly assisted with the third victim. The question was asked "after finding out about the two people because we are coming along in the story, does anyone else come to the front door?" Answer "yes. Another guy came to the door. He had some beer," and you will see a picture there in the front room. You will see there is beer, a 12-pack sitting there.

"And we also brought him in, tied him up." And I ask you to contrast this boy's conduct from that which you see in court to what it might have been like on August 13 and 14 in the Terra Linda home.

When we brought him in, physically, physically bring him in and order him to the ground and we tie him up and we are accountable under the law.

And the fourth victim, he was brought in and he was told or took to the dining room and also tied up. Red went through their pockets and wallets and he took some money.

We, Donte and Sikia, were looking through the house. We went through bedrooms and through dresser drawers. And the evidence supports that as well.

Is this a trained confession? Is this good? Is that good that the police sat him down and said "by the way, answer yes when we ask you about dresser drawers. Tell us you ransacked the place and tell us where the boys were and tell us that you went through their wallets."

Is this a voluntary confession by a knowing mind?

Please listen to that video, to that audio tape and you, too, will understand that is a voluntary confession from a known line, a boy that knows right from wrong and needs and should be held accountable so that justice is done.

He knows that Donte shot all four victims and he knows Todd was upset upon their return because we didn't bring back any cocaine.

He was oriented as to time and place because he knows that the search took about an hour.

And I ask you to look at the photographs to make a determination in your mind how long it would take someone to thoroughly search a house like this, to tear it up.

And isn't that consistent with four kids, two at home, one straggles in and another straggles in. And how much time in your mind did this act take?

And how much premeditation is there when you pack the car and you load up the guys and you make a plan and pack the guns and tote bag and you pack the duct tape and you driver over there, a first time and you know people are going to be there and you go back, get your stuff and you go again. How much planning do we need before you people begin to believe that there is premeditation? Successive thoughts of the mind.

Two different trips. I just mentioned it. His quotes were "the first time we knew that people in the house would be killed." Yet he went anyway and he participated.

And on the second trip they went back to get their guns and he tells the detective that he knows if we were to go over there and do what we are going to do that they would have to be killed because he knew because the guys knew, you know, where he lived and everything.

This man, Sikia Smith, knew exactly what the plan was.

And he knew what would happen to those boys.

And he was a participant, and his

involvement was just as important as anybody else's.

We needed to somehow even the score, two or three boys live over there so two or three villains are going to have to go and participate because there is strength in numbers. And he becomes the number 3 man.

And he, like everyone else, has a role. And he knows that there is two or three people that would be over at the house.

And he tells the police we should -Sikia admits "I was like back and forth." When asked did
he just search or what did he do and he says "no. I was
back and forth. I would go and search for a little while,
then I would come back to the front room and then I would
go back to the other room."

And so when he is going back and forth he knows what his companions are doing. He knows that Red is rifling through their pockets and stealing their monies.

And he goes back to his responsibility.

He knows that Donte's gun was a .380.

Is it any surprise to you that these gun casings were .380.

And what you don't hear on the tape is you don't hear Sikia Smith, this poor little follower, according to defense, saying when asked "what kind of gun was it?" You don't hear him say "hey, you, hey, Thowsen, what kind of gun did you say it was? What did you say

again?"

He knows. He has a knowing mind. He knows right from wrong and he says that Donte had a .380. And they had their hands behind their back and taped behind him, palms together, feet taped. They were all taped the same face down. He knows exactly what happened that night.

And I asked Mr. Daskas asked the professionals in this case "does Sikia Smith know right from wrong? Does he know that it is wrong to take somebody?" And the answer "yes."

Does he know that it is wrong to steal from somebody? And the answer is "yes."

And does he know what it means to shoot somebody or what happens when someone is shot?

Does he know the consequences of his actions?

He knows that one victim was just like whimpering, like crying, like a whimper and cry.

Dr. Colosimo when asked if a police officer is at the front door of Terra Linda would Sikia enter to do the robbery? The answer was he would not enter that front door because that a cop is a clear sign that what he's about to do is wrong.

Their own expert told you people that if there is a police officer there someone that's going to

hold him responsible, someone that's going to say "ultimately if you go in here there is going to be consequences," he knows he is not going to do it because he knows there is punishment for wrong behavior. And he, too, must be held accountable.

When Dr. Bittker asked him how he felt about this and he said "I regret what I did. Look what I did to myself. I lie when it is appropriate at the time."

He knows the consequences. He knows what he did affects him.

And I would submit to you that a man like that wrapped up in himself is a pretty small man.

This man does not acknowledge what he had done to the victims but rather what he's done to himself.

But ladies and gentlemen, he did it.

And as big a travesty as it might be that he grew up without the comforts that many, many people enjoy as children, he, too, knows right from wrong and we can't excuse his conduct simply because he didn't have a mother that took care of him like we think she should have.

We are not to feel sympathy for him. We are not to feel simply for the victims but we are to follow the evidence and reach a just conclusion. That becomes your responsibility now.

Dr. Mortillaro asked him what was the best thing that ever happened to him and he said "the best thing that ever happened to me is that I didn't get hurt or killed," and the quote went on something like "when I was gang banging in the streets."

This man knows exactly what the consequences of his choices. He made choices that have impacted his life forever.

He chose his companions on the date in question.

He chose his companions to be Donte

He chose his companions to be Donte Johnson and Terrell Young. And he knows that from his past experiences, from his choices, his choice to be involved in gang life, that he could have been killed or he could have been hurt.

And he says that's the best thing that happened to him because he knows it is a good thing when you don't get killed and it is a good thing when you don't get hurt.

And he knows that people get hurt or killed when force and violence is used on him.

And he knows that a gun is ultimately going to kill somebody. And in this case there was a gun that killed four people. And he was involved.

In conclusion, the final question you

people are left with when you conclude that he knows right from wrong and that he has the ability to distinguish, the ultimate question that you have got to be able to make a determination of is is it first-degree murder or is it second-degree murder?

Mr. Christiansen indicted to you that this was at best second-degree murder. And I tell you right here if you will read the very end that second-degree murder is a murder when the person has not specifically formed an intention to kill.

That becomes a distinction. If there is no intention to kill on the part of any of these three boys, then all we have is a second-degree murder.

So, we look at intentions. And I ask you what is a person's intention when they duct tape somebody --

When they plan, when they say we are going over there, we know there is two or three boys and we have to even out the score, we are going to pick our companions and we are going to load up our bag and going to load up our guns and we are going to kill those fellows. We are not going to bring masks because we don't need masks because we are not leaving anyone alive.

And they tape these boys up and they put them face down and they turn up the music to kill the

gunfire.

And they put the gun on the person's head and the trigger is pulled. Does that not show an intention to kill?

I submit to you that it does. And this is not second-degree murder.

I submit to you that second-degree murder is a compromise and there was no compromise on the night in question.

And we shouldn't compromise the lives of these young boys because this is first-degree murder.

And I tell you that because of the felony murder rule. We read "a killing which is committed in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of a robbery and/or a kidnaping is deemed to be murder in the first degree. Whether the killing was intentional or unintentional or accidental, this is called felony murder.

Now, you say you just talked about intention and this talks about intention. How do we distinguish the two? It is very simple.

Our legislators, the persons and people that are responsible for writing the laws, have said that when young, young or old, when anybody chooses to do a robbery or a kidnaping and during that robbery or kidnaping somebody is killed, it is automatically first-degree

murder.

And there is wisdom in that rule. And the wisdom is we don't want robbers to go to 7-Elevens and carry guns and put guns on citizens where ultimately a citizen can be killed.

And if that citizen is going to be killed it becomes first-degree murder, premeditated murder, not the compromise of second-degree murder.

I conclude by telling you that this was a first-degree murder. It was a planned robbery.

Sikia Smith has the mental capacity. He may not resist his bad choices but he has the ability to make choices. And he chose that night who his companions would be.

And he chose to go along and he benefitted by his conduct.

And if he benefitted and he knew, he, too, must be held accountable.

He committed the crimes of burglary when he entered with those boys with that handgun. He committed the crimes of robbery when he participated in stealing from those young men.

He didn't just steal their property. He stole their lives.

Do not compromise this case. But

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rather, return a just verdict of felony first-degree murder of kidnaping with use of a deadly weapon, of robbery with use of a deadly weapon, of the conspiracy, the dangerous conspiracy that he entered into that night and tell him that he knows right from wrong and you believe he should be held accountable. Thank you. THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Guymon. Miss Clerk, will you swear the officer to take charge of the jury, please. (The bailiff was sworn to take charge of the jury). THE COURT: The matter is now submitted to you for your deliberation in the jury room, ladies and gentlemen. Our bailiff will be the officer in charge of your deliberation.

Now, I don't know how long it is going to take you to reach a verdict in this case. If you do not have a verdict reached by sometime this evening, the bailiff is going to excuse you and permit you to return to your homes and ask you to come back into the courthouse tomorrow morning at 8:00 o'clock in the jury lounge where he will escort you back to the jury room for further deliberation.

Now, you will recall that prior to each

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recess I admonished you not to discuss the facts of this case amongst yourselves or with any other person, read, watch, or listen to any news communique about this trial whether it be television, radio or newspaper or form any opinion about the outcome until the matter is submitted to you for your deliberation in the jury room. So, if you are excused this evening remember the admonishment. Now, Mr. Schibrowsky, Ms. Martinez and Ms. Evans, you are going to be excused for this evening and as of right now you are to give the bailiff your telephone numbers. You are still a part of this jury. I am not going to ask you to return tomorrow morning but in case we do need you the bailiff will give you a call and tell you to come back when we do, in fact, need you.

So you will be excused as of this time with the admonishment that I gave you prior to each recess.

Give Harry your telephone numbers so that if we do need you we can give you call.

You do not have to report tomorrow, the alternate jurors, but the regular jurors I want you back tomorrow morning at 8:00 o'clock in the jury lounge.

We will be in recess. Mr. Guymon, Mr. Sgro, Mr. Christiansen, give the bailiff your telephone

1	numbers so that when we do hear from the jury we can get in
2	touch with you.
3	Counsel approach the bench.
4	(An off-the-record discus-
5	sion was held between Court
6	and counsel at the bench out
7	of the hearing of the jury).
8	THE COURT: Mr. Bailiff, Harry, when the jury does
9	retire to deliberate this case, they will be permitted to
10	have in their presence a tape player to play the tape if
11	they so desire. Okay.
12	We will be in recess.
13	(The evening recess was
14	taken).
15	* * * *
16	ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript of proceedings.
17	Tames (Moller)
18	JAMES A. HEILESO, CCR NO. 15 OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
19	
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EXHIBIT 58

EXHIBIT 58

CRIGINAL 24 1 0001 FILED STEWART L. BELL **DISTRICT ATTORNEY** 2 Nevada Bar #000477 Aug 19 9 13 AM '99 3 200 S. Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711 4 Attorney for Plaintiff 5 DISTRICT COURT 6 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 7 8 THE STATE OF NEVADA. 9 Plaintiff. 10 Case No. C153154 -VS-Dept. No. DONTE JOHNSON, 11 Docket #1586283 12 Defendant. 13 14 NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO PERMIT DNA TESTING OF THE 15 CIGARETTE BUTT FOUND AT THE CRIME SCENE BY THE LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT FORENSIC LABORATORY OR BY 16 AN INDEPENDENT LABORATORY WITH THE RESULTS OF THE TEST TO 17 BE SUPPLIED TO BOTH THE DEFENSE AND THE PROSECUTION 18 DATE OF HEARING: 08/30/99 TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M. 19 20 COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by STEWART L. BELL, District Attorney, through 21 GARY L. GUYMON, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and files this Notice of Motion and 22 Motion To Permit DNA Testing of the Cigarette Butt Found at the Crime Scene by an 23 Independent Laboratory with the Results of the Test to be Supplied to Both the Defense and the 24 Prosecution. 25 This Motion is made and based upon all the papers and pleadings on file herein, the 26 attached points and authorities in support hereof, and oral argument at the time of hearing, if 27 deemed necessary by this Honorable Court.

AUG 1 9 1999 COUNTY CLERK

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NOTICE OF HEARING

YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned will bring the foregoing motion on for setting before the above entitled Court, in Department V thereof, on Monday, the 30th day of August, 1999, at the hour of 9:00 o'clock a.m., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

DATED this _____ day of August, 1999.

STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ALTOKNEY Nevada Bar 1000171

GARY L. GUYMON
Chief Deputy District Attorney
Nevada Bar #003726

POINTS & AUTHORITIES

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Defendant Donte Johnson is charged with the quadruple homicide on or about August 14, 1998, at 4825 Terra Linda Avenue.

Countless crime scene analysts from the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department processed the crime scene and collected items which were believed to be of evidentiary value. Among these items was a cigarette butt.

Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department criminalist Tom Wahl conducted DNA tests using the PCR testing technique (Polymerase Chain Reaction) to perform the DNA typing. As a result of the PCR testing Tom Wahl indicated that "Donte Johnson cannot be excluded as the source of the major DNA component of the mixture on the cigarette butt. He could be the source of this DNA.". The PCR testing technique cannot establish the identification of a DNA source. A criminalist can, however, identify a DNA source through STR (Short Tandem Repeat).

Since the time of criminalist Wahl's analysis of the cigarette butt (August 1, 1998) the

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Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department forensic lab has acquired the ability to further analyze the remaining DNA associated with the cigarette butt through STR testing techniques. The STR testing technique will permit criminalist Wahl to identify the source of the DNA on the cigarette butt found at the crime scene.

The prosecution in the above case has contacted criminalist Wahl in an effort to determine whether or not there is sufficient remaining DNA sample on the cigarette butt in order to perform further tests. Criminalist Wahl believes that there is sufficient remaining DNA on the cigarette butt in order to conduct STR testing.

The defense has previously submitted a court order requesting the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department to release the cigarette butt so that the defense's DNA expert can analyze the remaining DNA associated with the cigarette butt.

As can be seen by exhibits 1 and 2, the prosecution has had a number of discussions with the defense regarding the cigarette butt and the remaining DNA.

The State is in the tenuous position of having to make a decision associated with the remaining DNA associated with the cigarette butt in question. The State seeks a ruling from this court as to what, if anything, should be done so that the State can identify the DNA source through STR testing and still give the defense a meaningful opportunity to conduct their examinations.

LAW AND ARGUMENT

If, in fact, Mr. Wahl is correct in his opinion that there may well be insufficient quantity for two separate tests at two separate laboratories then the defense is, in effect, proposing that all remaining DNA be destroyed if the State is not permitted to conduct the necessary STR testing. The State requests that they be able to conduct STR testing in their lab, or in the alternative, that all of the sample be sent to a single laboratory for STR testing with the understanding that the test results will be provided to both the prosecution and the defense. Surely the truth-finding process demands no less. Physical evidence, if relevant, belongs to the trier of fact rather than one of the parties to the litigation to the exclusion of the other. The prosecution would have been absolutely entitled, without notification to the defense, to forward

the remaining DNA to the laboratory of its choice for STR testing. The law does not require notification to the defense, but notification has been provided so that they would have an opportunity to participate in any discussions associated with the remaining DNA. It is certainly hoped that this attempt at fairness and the attempt to further refine the truth about a piece of physical evidence does not result in its destruction in the event the test is unfavorable to the defense.

A case almost directly on point comes to us from the Supreme Court of the State of California entitled *People v. Cooper*, 53 Cal. 3d 771, 809 P.2d 865, 281 Cal Rptr. 90 (1991). The defendant was convicted and sentenced to death for multiple homicides and his conviction was affirmed on appeal. One of the issues raised on appeal pertaining to the scientific testing of a series of tiny drops of blood collected from the victim's residence. The defense had filed a written motion for the release of this blood for the purpose of independent testing, however, the defense attorney objected because the blood drops were so small that serological testing would entirely consume the blood. As in this case, the defense wanted to be given the remaining DNA associated with the cigarette butt and be allowed to consume this DNA through testing without informing the District Attorney of the results. The Court ordered that testing of all samples be done in the presence of both prosecution and defense experts. The defense appealed stating that the trial court erred by not allowing independent testing. The California Supreme Court concluded:

"In this case, the blood samples were so small they could not effectively be divided to give the defense a portion. Under these facts, the defendant has no right to obtain the evidence collected by the prosecution, to destroy that evidence in independent testing, and then to withhold from the prosecution the results of the testing."

The California Supreme Court argued by analogy from a previous decision *People v. Meredith*, 29 Cal. 3d 682, 175 Cal. Rptr. 612, 631 P.2d 46 (1981). In that case the defendant was charged with murder and robbery and the defendant's investigators recovered the victim's wallet from a trash can. The Supreme Court held that not only was the prosecution entitled to the wallet, the location of the wallet likewise had to be revealed to the prosecution. "When

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defense counsel alters or removes physical evidence, he necessarily deprives the prosecution the opportunity to observe that evidence in its original condition."

The Court therefore concluded that "Just as there was no defense right in Meredith to destroy evidence" it found before the prosecution founded, so too, there is no defense right to destroy evidence found by the prosecution. The Supreme Court in Cooper rejected arguments based upon the fifth amendment privilege against self-incrimination, the sixth amendment right to effective assistance of counsel, as well as attorney-client privilege.

The Nevada Supreme Court has, on numerous occasions, announced its revulsion to the concept of keeping relevant physical evidence from the trier of fact. Indeed, there are several Nevada reported decisions which have resulted in the reversal of jury verdicts where evidence was inadvertently destroyed by the police while in the process of gathering evidence. Sparks v. State, 104 Nev. 316, 759 P.2d 180 (1988); Sanborn v. State, 107 Nev. 399, 812 P.2d 1279 (1991). If all of the DNA goes to the defense for independent testing and the results are unfavorable then the results will not be provided to the prosecution unless ordered to do so by the Court. More importantly, if the defense does not elect to use STR analysis then the State will never have the opportunity to identify DNA source on the cigarette butt. The courts have consistently held that where physical evidence comes in possession of the defense from their own client, such evidence cannot be concealed from the prosecution. See Meredith, 631 P.2d 46; People v. Fairbank, 192 Cal. App. 3d 32, 237 Cal. Rptr. 158 (1987); People v. Lee, 3 Cal. App. 3d 514, 83 Cal. Rptr. 715 (1970). All of these cases were decided in favor of the prosecution where the defense claimed attorney-client privilege. In Lee, the Court stated "Neither the public defender, nor substituted counsel for the defendant, had the right to withhold the evidence from the State by asserting an attorney-client privilege."

In addition to everything stated above, concealing or destroying evidence is a crime in the State of Nevada. NRS 199.220 provides:

"Every person who, with intent to conceal the commission of any felony, or to protect or conceal the identity of any person committing the same, or with intent to delay or hinder the administration of the law or to prevent the production thereof at any time, in any court or for any officer, tribunal, judge or magistrate, shall wilfully... conceal any... instrument or thing shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor."

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the cigarette butt and any evidence that may be gleamed thereof, if relevant, belongs to the trier of fact and must be made available to the party who's responsibility it is to present the evidence to the jury. If, as it would appear, a greater refinement and greater statistical relevance can be brought to the attention of the jury as it pertains to the defendant's DNA then that evidence must be preserved and made available to the prosecution in its effort to meet its burden of proof beyond reasonable doubt. The State respectfully requests that the State be able to consume the remaining DNA associated with the cigarette butt for the purposes of STR testing and provide the defense with the discovery associated with the same. In the alternative, the State would respectfully request that the Court order the cigarette butt be released to an independent lab for STR testing and that the results be made available to both the prosecution and the defense.

DATED this _____ day of August, 1999.

STEWART L. BECL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #0004/77

GARY L. GUYMON

Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #003726

RECEIPT OF COPY

RECEIPT OF COPY of the above and foregoing Notice of Motion and Motion To Permit DNA Testing of the Cigarette Butt Found at the Crime Scene by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department Forensic Laboratory or by an Independent Laboratory with the Results of the Test to be Supplied to Both the Defense and the Prosecution is hereby acknowledged this day of August, 1999.

SPECIAL PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT

309 S. THIRD STREET, SUITE 400 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101

GUYMG/sbs

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OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Clark County Courthouse • 200 S Third St • PO Box 552212 • Las Vegas NV 89155-2212 (702) 455-4711 • Fax: (702) 455-2294

STEWART L. BELL District Attorney

J. CHARLES THOMPSON Assistant District Attorney

MICHAEL D. DAVIDSON Assistant District Attorney

July 30, 1999

Dayvid Figler, Deputy Special Public Defender Peter LaPorta, Deputy Special Public Defender 309 S. Third Street, Suite 400 Las Vegas, NV 89101

RE: State of Nevada vs. Donte Johnson Case No. C153154

Dear Mr. Figler and Mr. LaPorta:

Most recently I spoke to you about your request to have the cigarette butt from the crime scene sent to your experts in order to do a DNA analysis.

As you know the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department has previously extracted DNA from the cigarette butt in question and done PCR testing on the same. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department would now like to extract additional DNA from the cigarette butt in order to do STR testing. If our lab extracts additional DNA from the cigarette butt for STR testing there may not be sufficient DNA left for your lab to test.

Without knowing what tests your lab wishes to perform on the cigarette butt I have listed a number of options below:

The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department could extract additional DNA from the cigarette butt to perform STR testing and provide your lab with any and all findings associated with both the PCR test and STR tests.

The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department could extract all of the additional DNA from the cigarette butt and provide your lab with half of the extracted sample in order for your lab to perform whatever tests they wish to perform on the remaining DNA. Unfortunately, this procedure may leave our lab and your lab with an insufficient sample to do any meaningful DNA testing.

EXHIBIT "1"

The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department could attempt to extract the additional DNA from the cigarette butt in the presence of your DNA expert and perform testing of the same with your expert presence. This is an option that I have not cleared with the director of the lab and, as such, it may be against their policies and procedures, but I would certainly be willing to explore the same.

The cigarette butt could be sent to your experts for DNA testing and have any and all results associated with the testing be made available to our lab, pursuant to the rules of reciprocal discovery. If, however, your lab is not going to perform STR testing I would be reluctant to do this, as the State has a particular interest in what numbers may be generated through STR testing procedures.

Lastly, the cigarette butt could be sent to a third lab unrelated to the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department lab or your expert's lab for STR testing, with the understanding that the results would be made available to both sides for analysis.

Should you have any questions about the above please contact me, as I am very hopeful to have the State assist the defense in any way in order to bring this case to trial.

Sincerely

GARY L. GUYMON

Chief Deputy District Attorney

GLG/sbs



OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNI

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STEWART L. BELL

District Attorney

J. CHARLES THOMPSON Assistant District Attorney

MICHAEL D. DAVIDSON Assistant District Attorneu

August 6, 1999

Dayvid Figler, Deputy Special Public Defender Peter LaPorta, Deputy Special Public Defender 309 S. Third Street, Suite 400 Las Vegas, NV 89101

RE: State of Nevada vs. Donte Johnson Case No. C153154

Dear Mr. Figler and Mr. LaPorta:

Not long ago I sent you a letter outlining what I believe to be possibilities associated with the remaining DNA left on the cigarette butt found at the crime scene.

While awaiting your comments as to my letter I began asking others in our office if they were familiar with a similar circumstance and what they had done. I have subsequently learned that there is a case on point (People vs. Cooper, 53 Cal 3rd 771, 809 P.2nd 865 (1991)) which actually adopts one of the options that I proposed. The case established the procedure of picking a third, independent laboratory to do the DNA extraction and testing and share the results with both sides. This proposal was adopted by the Court in the Strohmyer case and is the proposal which I will motion the Court to adopt in the event that the same becomes necessary.

I will be out of the office from August 9th thru August 13th. I am hopeful that I will promptly hear from you upon my return so that we can resolve this issue and any others associated with the above case.

Sincerel

Gary L. Guymon Chief Deputy District Attorney

GLG/sbs

EXHIBIT 59

EXHIBIT 59

1	WITNESS	E S	
2	STATE'S Dr. Cr.	Redr. Recr.	VD.
3	RANDY SUTTON		
4	By Mr. Guymon: 6	28	
5	By Mr. Hastings: 24		
6			
7	ACE HART		
8	By Mr. Guymon: 30	88	
9	By Mr. Wolfbrandt: 75		
10			
11	Lashawnya Wright		
12	By Mr. Guymon: 93	119	
13	By Mr. Hastings: 109	121	
14			
1 5	****		
16	EXHIBIT	<u>s</u>	
17	STATE'S IDNT	''D MRK'D AI	<u>O'TMC</u>
18	Proposed 8 through 22 1	.7	18
19	Proposed 23 through 54 1	.9	20
20	Proposed 55 through 83 2	20 (55-63)	21
21	excluding 64, 65, 68-70,	(66,67)	22
22	72-78, 80, 82	(71)	22
23		(79,81,83)	23
24	Proposed 158 through 159	36	36
25	Proposed 160	37	38

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1	Proposed 179	41	
2	Proposed 98	62	62
3	Proposed 99 through 107	63	63
4	Proposed 103	64	
5	Proposed 104	65	
6	Proposed 105	69	
7	Proposed 106	70	
8	Proposed 108	71	72
9	Proposed 109 through 112	72	72
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1	LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, SEPTEMBER 7, 1999, 2:30 P.M.
2	****
3	THE COURT: This is the continuation
4	of the matter of the State of Nevada versus Terrell
5	Young. Be seated.
б	Counsel stipulate to the presence of
7	the jury and the four alternates?
8	MR. GUYMON: Yes.
9	MR. DASKAS: Yes.
10	MR. HASTINGS: Yes.
11	MR. WOLFBRANDT: Yes.
12	THE COURT: The record will so show.
13	Mr. Guymon, call your next witness.
14	MR. GUYMON: The State would call
15	Sergeant Randy Sutton.
16	THE COURT: Sergeant, step up here,
17	please, sir. Remain standing. Raise your right
18	hand to be sworn by the clerk.
19	
20	RANDY SUTTON,
21	called as a witness, and having been first duly
22	sworn to testify to the truth, the whole truth, and
23	nothing but the truth, was examined and testified
24	as follows:
25	

1	THE COURT: Be seated. Give us your
2	full name. Spell your last name, your business
3	address, and your occupation.
4	THE WITNESS: My name is Randy
5	Sutton. I'm employed as a sergeant with the Las
6	Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. The address
7	is 400 East Stewart, the City of Las Vegas.
8	THE COURT: How long have you been
9	employed with Metro, Sergeant Sutton?
10	THE WITNESS: Approximately 14 years.
11	THE COURT: And were you on duty on
1.2	the night of the 13th, early morning hours of the
13	14th
1.4	THE WITNESS: Yes.
15	THE COURT: of 1998 of August?
16	THE WITNESS: Yes.
17	THE COURT: And what were your duties
18	at that time?
19	THE WITNESS: Patrol supervisor with
20	the police department stationed out of the
21	southeast area command.
22	THE COURT: What area did the
23	southeast area command, let me ask you, Tropicana
24	and Nellis area?
25	THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: 1 All right. Mr. Guymon? 3 4 DIRECT EXAMINATION 5 BY MR. GUYMON: 6 Ο. Sergeant Sutton, can you tell us what 7 your general responsibilities were as of August 8 14th when you were on duty? 9 My general responsibilities are to 10 supervise the patrol division in the southeast area 11 command, calls that take place, major crime scenes, and the police officers that respond to those crime 12 13 scenes. 14 ο. With those responsibilities did you 15 have a black and white police car that you were in 16 that evening? Yes. I am in uniform and in a marked 17 Α. 18 patrol car. 19 Q. And did you have a partner that night? 20 No, I did not. Α. 21 Is that usual or unusual? ٥. I don't have a partner. 22 Α. 23 All right. Now, did there come a point Q. 24 in time when you received a call that required you 25 to respond to a location?

1	Α.	Yes.
2	Q.	In the 4800 block of Terra Linda?
3	Α.	Yes.
4	Q.	Is that here in Las Vegas, Clark
5	County, Neva	ada?
6	Α.	It is.
7	Q.	Do you recall approximately what time
8	the call cam	ne out at?
9	Α.	Approximately 6:00 p.m.
10	Q.	And how was it that you received a
11	call?	
12	Α.	I monitored the radio, and I heard the
13	initial call	come out requesting police response to
14	the address	on Terra Linda, referencing some
15	suspicious a	ctivity that had taken place there.
16	And the firs	t unit that got there, Patrolman Dave
17	West, I had,	I was already en route to that
1.8	location. H	lowever, he came over the radio and
19	requested an	immediate backup.
20	Q.	Now, were you familiar with Officer
21	Dave West?	
22	A.	Yes.
23	Q.	And how is it you're familiar with
24	David West?	
25	Α.	I've worked with him, supervised a

1.	sister squad for a couple years.
2	Q. Do you recall approximately how much
3	time it took from the time you received the call to
4	the time you arrived to 4800 Terra Linda?
5	A. Approximately 10 minutes.
6	Q. And I take it that Officer West had
7	arrived just before you?
8	A. Yes.
9	Q. All right. Now, then, with that, there
10	are now two officers at Terra Linda; is that
11	correct?
12	A. With my, with my being there, I was the
13	second officer, yes.
14	Q. There is a sergeant and an officer?
15	A. Yes.
16	Q. Now, what, what do the two of you now
17	do once there's backup there?
18	A. The first thing was Officer West filled
19	me in on the information that he had, and that was
20	that he had responded to a call which, by the fire
21	department. The fire department had requested that
22	we expedite getting to the scene, because there
23	were dead bodies in the house. When I got there,
24	Dave told me that he could see into the residence,
25	that there appeared to be dead bodies in the living

room, and that he had not cleared the house, clearing the house meaning to do a protective sweep of the residence to make sure that there's no suspects still in the residence. And that is what our initial conduct was going to be.

- Q. Did you, in fact, attempt to, quote, clear the house?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. In an effort to clear the house, tell the jury what it is you and Officer West did.
- A. The, the house was located on the south side of the street, and the door was ajar when I arrived. I could see in through the, through the opened door and observed three people laying on the, on the floor. Their legs were duct taped behind them. Their hands were duct taped behind them. And there appeared to be a great deal of blood underneath their heads that appeared to be head wounds. Officer West and I made entry into the house with our guns drawn in order to check and see if there was any, any suspects still in the house.
- Q. You use the word suspects, and you put a plural to it. Why would you be looking for suspects?

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- A. It would be highly unusual for one person to be able to control three people during, during an event such as this. So, Officer West and I made entry. He covered me as I walked into the house. When I say covered, he was visually observing to see if, if my safety would be impeded by anybody coming out of, of any doorways. And then we did a leapfrog motion where he then took a position in front of me. And as he entered the room adjoining the living room he told me, I got another dead body here, sergeant. And we then continued and checked the house for any signs of suspects or further victims.
- Q. Prior to the, using your expression, the leapfrog motion, how many suspects or dead people did you believe there was in the house?
- A. I initially, well, initially I saw three. I didn't make any determination if there would be any others. But, in fact, there was another. There was another dead body.
- Q. So, the total was four, then, dead bodies?
 - A. The total was four, yes, sir.
- Q. Did you, in clearing the house and making sure there was no suspects present in the

1.	house, did you actually visually observe each and
2	every room of the house?
3	A. I did.
4	Q. Can you describe the house and its
5	condition as you observed it?
6	A. It was a single-family dwelling, had
7	two or three bedrooms. I don't recall how many.
8	The state of the house was in complete disarray.
9	The signs of the carnage there was visible in the
10	residence. The house itself appeared to have been
11	ransacked. Things were torn up, upended, and
12	basically it was, it was really a mess.
13	Q. Can you tell the jury what effort, if
14	any, you and your partner now, Officer West, used
15	in order to not disturb any potential evidence?
16	A. The only purpose for, for entering the
17	house itself is to check for suspects or signs of
18	life from a victim in order to give medical
19	attention. The, it was very, very obvious that
20	the, the people in the, in the house were dead.
21	Therefore, there would be no other reason, other
22	than to, to do a quick protective sweep, to touch
23	anything or do anything in the residence itself.
24	Our main focus at that point is to
25	secure the crime scene and let the investigators

1	and the crime scene analysts do their job. So,
2	we're very cognizant of the things that we touch
3	and the, just any disturbing of, of a crime scene
4	such as this.
5	Q. Did you or your partner, Officer West,
6	disturb or alter this particular crime scene in any
7	way?
8	A. You can't enter into, into any place
9	without leaving something of yourself there,
10	whether it's dirt on your, on your shoes or
11	something like that. But to touch anything other
12	than maybe to open a door to gain access to a room,
13	nothing else was moved.
14	Q. Did you move the bodies?
15	A. No.
16	Q. Did you move any billfolds?
17	. A. No.
18	Q. Did you remove any monies from the
19	house?
20	A. Did not.
21	Q. All right. Now, once you were
22	satisfied as a sergeant that the house is secure
23	and there was no other suspects present, what is it
24	that you and Officer West then did?
25	A. At that point I had Officer West cordon

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off the house itself with crime scene tape, limiting access to, to any, any other personnel. Other backup units were on the way, and some were arriving, and had them secure the, keep the, the house secure and then begin a canvass of the neighborhood to see if any of the neighbors had seen anything.

- Q. Now, why the crime scene tape and why secure off this particular scene?
- Α. The crime scene tape is a vivid yellow tape that is very obvious. It's used to keep anyone from coming in and out of a scene. In this particular case the crime scene is, is the residence itself and the adjoining property. is the house itself and the property that the house is on, because you don't know what, what the suspects' movements were during the crime. So, in order to keep that scene secure, when I say secure, keep anyone from accessing it, we would, we put the tape up to, to denote no entry.
- And is putting the tape up consistent with standard police procedure with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department?
 - Α. It is.
 - Ο. As a sergeant with the Las Vegas

1 Metropolitan Police Department were you satisfied 2 that you and your partner had not disturbed the 3 scene, that is moved the bodies or any evidence and, likewise, now preserved the scene for further investigation? 5 Α. 6 Yes. All right. Now, once the scene is 8 preserved and taped off are you present when other detectives arrive at the scene? 9 10 A. Yes. Can you describe how it is that happens 11 ٥. 12 and why it happens? 13 Α. With a major crime scene such as this our first notifications are to the general 14 15 assignment detectives, because our homicide 16 1.7

our first notifications are to the general assignment detectives, because our homicide detectives don't work at night unless called into a crime scene. And general assignment detectives make that determination. They are the initial investigators at the scene. They were requested, and I also had homicide notified of the situation, as they would obviously come out.

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In addition to that I requested that the crime scene analysts be sent to the residence and also the field lieutenant who would, who has overall supervisor, supervisory responsibility of

1	the southeast area command.
2	Q. In total can you tell me how many
3	police personnel responded to Terra Linda on the
4	night in question?
5	A. I, I couldn't, I couldn't give you the
6	number. I would guess somewhere around 30.
7	Q. And 30 would be yourself, homicide
8	detectives, perhaps a homicide lieutenant and
9	sergeant and crime seen analysts?
10	A. Yes. That would be all the patrol
11	personnel, the detective personnel, the crime scene
12	analysts, the supervisor personnel.
13	Q. When you say crime scene analysts using
14	a plural, approximately how many crime scene
15	analyst did you see arrive at the scene?
16	A. I saw two.
17	Q. And how many homicide detectives or
18	persons employed with the Las Vegas Metropolitan
19	Police Department homicide division arrived?
20	A. I'm sorry. I didn't hear your
21	question.
22	Q. How many homicide detectives or
23	personnel from homicide arrived?
24	A. I remember two, but there could have
25	been more.

1	Q. All right. Once homicide detectives
2	arrive who becomes responsible for that scene?
3	A. Homicide.
4	Q. All right. And do you recall what
5	homicide detectives actually worked this particular
6	case?
7	A. No.
8	Q. All right. Now, then, were you, how
9	long did you remain at Terra Linda?
10	A. Approximately an hour.
11	Q. Were you present when the crime scene
12	analysts began to do their analysis of this crime
13	scene?
14	A. Yes.
15	Q. Can you tell us what the general
16	procedure is, if you know, for a crime scene
17	analyst?
18	A. I can't tell you that.
19	MR. GUYMON: All right. Very well.
20	Your Honor, at this time counsel received
21	photographs eight through 54. I've given him all
22	the photographs that
23	THE COURT: All right.
24	MR. GUYMON: If I can approach the
25	witness, your Honor

1 THE COURT: Yes. BY MR. GUYMON: 3 Q. Showing you, I want to ask you, if you 4 seen photographs or saw photographs of the actual crime scene there at Terra Linda, would you be able 5 to recall that particular residence? 6 7 Α. Yes. 8 ο. All right. I want to show you, I'll just start with State's Proposed Exhibit 8 through 9 22 consecutively. And I believe if you'll verify 10 11 that, they are consecutive. As you look at them, 12 why don't you just briefly look at those? Are 13 those in --14 Α. They are in consecutive order, yes. 15 Q. Eight through 22, do you recognize 16 State's Proposed Exhibits 8 through 22? 17 Α. Yes. 18 Ο. And how is it that you recognize eight 19 through 22? 20 This is the scene that I was at where Α. 21 the quadruple homicide took place. 22 Do those photographs fairly and Q. 23 accurately depict both the exterior and the interior of the residence as you observed it on the 24 25 night in question?

1	A. Yes.
2	MR. GUYMON: Judge, at this point in
3	time I would move for the admission of State's
4	Proposed Exhibits 8 through 22.
5	THE COURT: Any objection?
6	MR. WOLFBRANDT: No, your Honor.
7	THE COURT: State's Proposed Exhibits
8	8 through 22 are admitted into evidence as eight
9	through 22.
10	BY MR. GUYMON:
11	Q. And do the items that appear in State's
12	Proposed 8 through 22 appear to have been moved or
13	altered in any way based upon your initial
14	observation?
15	A. No.
16	MR. GUYMON: All right. If I can
17	publish those, too, judge
Ì8	THE COURT: Look at one and just pass
19	it on. Okay?
20	BY MR. GUYMON:
21	Q. Showing you what has been marked as
22	State's Proposed Exhibits 23 through 54, let me
23	have you run through those as well and tell me if
24	you recognize those particular photographs. I will
25	tell you that they are in sequential order.

1	Detective, have you looked at, or
2	sergeant, I should say, I apologize. Have you
3	looked at State's Proposed 23 through 54 in their
4	sequential order?
. 5	A. Yes, I have.
6	Q. And do you recognize those?
7	A. Yes, I do.
8	Q. How is it that you recognize them, sir?
9	A. I was, this depicts the disarray
10	basically of the interior of the residence that I
11	was at.
12	Q. Now, are those photographs just as you
13	observed on the night in question?
14	A. As far as I recall, yes.
15	Q. Did you and your partner in any way
16	disturb any of the items that are depicted in those
17	photographs?
18	A. No.
19	Q. That is as you seen them, saw it then?
20	A. That's correct.
21	Q. Do they fairly and accurately depict,
22	for instance, the wallets of each of the decedents?
23	A. Well, I saw wallets there, and I, I saw
24	wallets that night. I don't know who they belonged
25	to.

1	MR. GUYMON: Judge, I would move for
2	the admission of State's Proposed Exhibits 23
3	through 54.
4	THE COURT: Any objection?
5	MR. WOLFBRANDT: No, your Honor.
6	THE COURT: 23 through 54 is admitted
7	into evidence.
8	BY MR. GUYMON:
9	Q. I would ask to publish those as well
10	one at a time. Thank you.
11	If I can approach and show him another
12	set of photographs, showing you what has been
13	marked as State's Proposed Exhibits 55 through 83
14	with the exception of 64 and 65, 68 through 70, 72
15	and 78, 70 through 78. I'm sorry.
16	THE COURT: Would you go through that
17	once more?
18	BY MR. GUYMON:
19	Q. I will, judge. I've shown you in
20	order, 55 through 83 excluding 64 and 65, 68
21	through 70, 72 through 78, 80 and 82.
22	Now, do the photographs, I would ask if
23	I could, judge. May I? Thank you.
24	State's Proposed Exhibits 55 through
25	63, do those photographs fairly and accurately

1	depict the crime scene as you observed it on the
2	night in question?
3	A. Yes, they do.
4	Q. Have they been altered in any way?
5	A. No.
б	Q. Are those items just as you observed
7	them as you cleared the house, being the first one
8	in and on the scene?
9	A. Yes.
10	MR. GUYMON: I would move for the
11	admission of 55 through 63, your Honor.
12	THE COURT: Any objection?
13	MR. WOLFBRANDT: No, your Honor.
14	THE COURT: 55 through 63 is admitted
15	into evidence.
16	MR. GUYMON: May I publish those,
17	judge?
18	THE COURT: Yes.
19	BY MR. GUYMON:
20	Q. Now, 66 and 67 are the next in order.
21	Does 66 and 67 fairly and accurately depict the
22	scene as you first observed it?
23	A. Yes.
24	Q. Did you alter or change the condition
25	of those bodies in any way?

	†
1	A. No, I did not.
2	MR. GUYMON: I would move for the
3	admission of those, judge.
4	THE COURT: Any objection?
5	MR. WOLFBRANDT: No, your Honor.
6	THE COURT: 66 and 67 are admitted.
7	BY MR. GUYMON:
8	Q. State's Proposed 70, I ask you if you
9	recognize it. I'm sorry, 71?
10	A. Yes.
11	Q. And does that picture fairly and
12	accurately depict the body as you first observed
13	it?
14	A. Yes.
15	MR. GUYMON: I would move for the
16	admission of 71.
17	MR. WOLFBRANDT: No objection.
18	THE COURT: 71 is admitted.
19	BY MR. GUYMON:
20	Q. Giving you 79 and 81, I asked if you
21	recognize those two?
22	A. Yes.
23	Q. And do they fairly and accurately
24	depict the bodies of the decedents as you observed
25	it?

	·
1	A. Yes.
2	Q. Had those persons been altered in any
3	way by yourself or your partner?
4	A. No.
5	Q. All right. And lastly, 83, is it
6	fairly and accurately depicted?
7	A. It is.
8	MR. GUYMON: And I would move for the
9	admission of 83 as well.
10	MR. WOLFBRANDT: No objection.
11	THE COURT: 79, 81, and 83 are
12	admitted into evidence.
13	BY MR. GUYMON:
14	Q. Now, then, detective sorry
15	sergeant, once the scene's been secured and
16	homicide detectives arrive what was your
17	responsibility, if any?
18	A. At that point my supervisor
19	responsibility ended.
20	MR. GUYMON: Judge, I pass the
21	witness.
22	THE COURT: Mr. Wolfbrandt?
23	Mr. Hastings?
24	••••
25	••••

1	<u>CROSS-EXAMINATION</u>
2	BY MR. HASTINGS:
3	Q. Thank you, judge. Sir, you said you
4	were at the location approximately one hour?
5	A. Approximately.
6	Q. That's from start to finish basically?
7	A. Yes.
8	Q. Can you tell us how long you were in
9	the actual residence?
10	A. Two minutes, three minutes.
11	Q. So, it was a brief period of time?
12	A. Yes.
13	Q. And it was during this two to three
14	minutes that you were securing the house, making
15	sure nobody was in it; is that correct?
16	A. Yes.
17	Q. Okay. Would it be fair to state that
18	you were moving rapidly at that point in time?
19	A. Fairly subjective, I wasn't toddling
20	but moving at a safe, efficient manner. I wasn't
21	running through the house, though.
22	Q. But you did the whole house in two to
23	three minutes; is that correct?
24	A. Yes.
25	Q. Do you recall seeing any drugs at the

1	house?	
2	Α.	No.
3	Q.	Do you recall seeing any mushrooms?
4	Α.	No.
5	Q.	Any pills?
6	Α.	No.
7	Q.	Do you recall seeing a butane torch?
8	Α.	Yes.
9	Q.	Okay. Can you tell us where the butane
10	torch was?	
11	Α.	No.
12	Q.	What would the butane torch indicate to
13	you with yo	ur training?
14	Α.	Butane torch would usually indicate
15	drug usage,	used to cook narcotics.
16	Q.	Okay. Did you know, sir, if there was
17	any Freon a	t the house?
18	Α.	Didn't notice.
19	Q.	Okay. Would that indicate anything to
20	you?	
21	Α.	Freon could be used as part of the
22	manufacturi	ng substance for making drugs.
23	Q.	Did you see any shell casings at the
24	residence?	
25	Α.	No.

1	Q. Did you see a weapon on any of the
2	victims?
. 3	A. No.
4	Q. You stated you believed there was more
5	than one suspect; is that correct?
6	A. Yes.
7	Q. Were you able to determine how many
8	suspects at that point in time?
9	A. No.
10	Q. Were you able to determine a race at
11	that time?
12	A. No.
13	Q. You stated that you believe the house
14	was ransacked, I believe?
15	A. Yes.
16	Q. You don't have any knowledge of the
17	state or condition before the crime, do you?
18	A. No.
19	Q. So, you really have no evidence to back
20	that up at this point in time?
21	A. Just the observations that I made, no.
22	Q. You didn't have any witnesses or
23	anything along that line?
24	A. No.
25	Q. Now, you stated there was approximately

1	30 officers at the scene; is that correct?
2	A. From start to finish, some coming, some
3	going, relief officers, I would, I would estimate
4	that.
5	Q. Okay. And you stated that two analyzed
6	the house when you were leaving; is that correct?
7	A. No. I don't know how many crime scene
8	analyst eventually showed up. I saw a couple.
9	Q. Okay. There was only two when you
10	left. Is that fair to say?
11	A. That I recall, but I didn't really make
12	any particular note of it.
13	Q. Okay. Were you ever able to determine
14	approximately how many people went in the house
15	while you were there?
16	A. No.
17	Q. Can you approximate that number for me?
18	A. Several, you know, detectives and the
19	crime scene analysts, but I can't give you an
20	accurate number.
21	Q. And the number of people that enter
22	into a crime scene is of certain because of
23	contamination; is that correct?
24	A. Yes. And a log is made up by an
25	officer of all the people that go in and out of the

1	crime scene.	
2	Q. Were you present when all those photos	
3	were taken?	
4	A. No, I was not.	
5	Q. So, those were taken after the	
6	individuals, at least a few, had entered into the	
7	home; is that correct?	
8	A. Yes.	
9	Q. After you left from being at the house	
10	approximately one hour have you had any involvement	
11	in this case other than testifying in court?	
12	A. No, I have not.	
13	MR. HASTINGS: Court's indulgence. No	
14	further questions, judge.	
15	THE COURT: Mr. Guymon?	
16		
17	REDIRECT EXAMINATION	
18	BY MR. GUYMON:	
19	Q. Sergeant, you remained at the house for	
20	approximately an hour, and homicide then takes	
21	over. Did you, what efforts, if any, did you	
22	visualize or observe homicide use so as not to	
23	preserve or so as not to disturb the scene?	
24	A. The homicide investigators, much like	
25	the other personnel that get there, keep the scene	

1	secure until the crime scene analysts can do their,
2	their job.
3	MR. GUYMON: And you were asked about,
4	say, drugs that may or may not have been found
5	there and shell casings. I might ask, whose
6	responsibility is it to, say, recover and preserve,
7	say, shell casings or those items of evidence?
8	THE WITNESS: Crime scene analyst.
9	THE COURT: Mr. Hastings?
10	MR. HASTINGS: Nothing further, your
11	Honor.
12	THE COURT: Sergeant Sutton, you are
13	excused. You are admonished not to discuss your
14	testimony with anyone until we complete the case.
15	Mr. Guymon?
16	MR. GUYMON: Ace Hart.
17	THE COURT: Ace, up here, please.
18	Remain standing. Raise your right hand to be sworn
19	by the clerk.
20	
21	<u>ACE HART</u> ,
22	called as a witness, and having been first duly
23	sworn to testify to the truth, the whole truth, and
24	nothing but the truth, was examined and testified
25	as follows:

1	THE COURT: Be seated. Speak loud and
2	clear. Give us your full name. Spell your last
3	name for the record.
4	THE WITNESS: H-a-r-t, Ace Hart.
5	THE COURT: Mr. Hart, how long have
6	you lived in Clark County?
7	THE WITNESS: 10 years.
8	THE COURT: Were you living in Clark
9	County on or about August 13th and 14th, 1998?
10	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
11	THE COURT: Where were you living at
12	that time, Ace?
13	THE WITNESS: On Everman, 4813
14	Everman.
15	THE COURT: And how old are you for
16	the record?
17	THE WITNESS: 20.
18	THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Guymon?
19	
20	DIRECT EXAMINATION
21	BY MR. GUYMON:
22	Q. Thank you, your Honor. Mr. Hart, do
23	you know an individual by the name of Todd
24	Armstrong?
25	A. Yes.

1	Q.	And how is it that you know Todd
2	Armstrong?	
3	Α.	One of my old best friends.
4	Ω.	When you say old best friends, when did
5	you first m	eet Todd Armstrong?
6	Α.	Three years ago.
7	Q.	Excuse me?
8	Α.	Three years ago.
9	Q.	All right. And do you remain best
10	friends wit	h Ace Hart, I'm excuse me Todd
11	Armstrong to	oday?
12	A.	No.
13	Q.	How long has it been since you've
14	spoken to Te	odd Armstrong?
15	A.	About a year.
16	Q.	A year?
17	Α.	Yeah.
18	Q.	Okay. Do you know Brian Johnson?
19	Α.	Yes.
20	Q.	And how do you know Brian Johnson?
21	Α.	One of our friends.
22	Q.	Okay. You say our friends. Who are
23	you talking	about?
24	Α.	Mine and Todd's.
25	Q.	And what was your relationship with,

1	say, Brian	Johnson in 1998?
2	Α.	Good friends.
3	Q.	How would you describe your
4	relationshi	p with Brian Johnson today?
5	Α.	We don't talk no more.
6	Q.	When is the last time you heard from
7	Brian Johns	on?
8	Α.	About eight months ago.
9	Q.	Okay. And does Brian Johnson go by any
10	other names	other than Brian Johnson?
11	Α.	No.
12	Q.	Now, then, you told the judge earlier
13	that you li	ved on Everman. How, for how many
14	months did	you live on Everman?
15	Α.	About five months.
16	Q.	And who was the owner of that house?
17	A.	Todd, Todd's mom.
18	Q.	Did Todd's mother live in the house at
19	Everman wit	n you?
20	Α.	No.
21	Q.	And why is that if you know?
22	Α.	She lived in Hawaii. She had a job
23	there, work	ed for her aunt.
24	Q.	When you first moved into Todd
25	Armstrong's	house on Everman, who lived there with

	1	
1	you?	
2	Α.	Me, Todd, BJ, and Joel.
3	Q.	Who's BJ?
4	Α.	Brian Johnson.
5	Q.	And Joel?
6	Α.	Yeah. He just, he was moving out as I
7	moved in, 1	ike a week maybe when I first moved in.
8	Q.	What room did, say, Todd Armstrong stay
9	in at the h	nouse?
10	Α.	Just one of the regular bedrooms.
11	Q.	Okay. How many bedrooms were in this
12	house on Ev	rerman?
13	Α.	Three.
14	Q.	Did Todd stay in the master bedroom?
15	A.	No.
16	Q.	Why not if you know?
17	A.	I don't know.
18	Q.	Okay. Now, do you recall, how many
19	months did	you live there?
20	A.	About five, six months.
21	Q.	And did you pay rent?
22	Α.	We split the bills.
23	Q.	Who's we?
24	Α.	Me, Todd, and BJ.
25	Q.	Okay. When did you move out?

1	Α.	The beginning of August.
2	Q.	Okay. Now
3		THE COURT: 1998?
4		THE WITNESS: Yeah.
5		THE COURT: Thank you.
6	BY MR. GUYM	ON:
7	Q.	Before August 1998 did you get any
8	other roomm	ates other than, say, BJ, Todd
9	Armstrong,	or Joel?
10	A.	Yes.
11	Q.	And how did you get other roommates,
12	and who wer	e they?
13	A.	Deco, Red, and Lala.
14	Q.	Donte, Red, and Lala?
15	A.	Yes.
16	Q.	Is Red in this courtroom today?
17	A.	Yes.
18	Q.	And can you point to him and describe
19	an article	of clothing he's wearing in court today?
20	Α.	White shirt with the tie.
21		MR. GUYMON: Let the record reflect
22	the identif	ication of the defendant, your Honor.
23		THE COURT: The record will so show.
24	BY MR. GUYM	ON:
25	Q.	You mentioned Donte as well, or I think

1	you said De	co.
2,	Α.	Yeah.
3	Q.	Okay. Does Deco have any other names?
4	A.	Donte.
5	Q.	All right. And you mentioned, I think,
6	Lala?	
7	A.	Yeah.
8	Q.	Does Lala have any other names that you
9	know of?	
10	A.	Not that I know of.
11	Q.	What was Lala's relationship to Red and
12	Deco?	
13	Α.	Deco's girlfriend apparently.
14	Q.	Okay. Now, when did Deco, Lala, and
15	Red move in	to the house on Everman?
16	Á.	Late July, beginning of August,
17	probably la	te July.
18	Q.	All right.
19	Α.	Mid-July.
20	Q.	Excuse me?
21	Α.	Mid-July.
22	Q.	How many weeks had Red, Deco, and Lala
23	stayed at t	his Everman house before you left?
24	Α.	About three.
25	Q.	Three weeks?

1	A. About three weeks.
2	Q. Okay. I'm showing you what I, I had
3	previously showed counsel as State's Proposed
4	Exhibits 158 and 159. They are, do you recognize
5	the calendar months of July and August?
6	A. Yeah.
7	Q. Of 1998?
8	A. Yeah.
9	MR. GUYMON: I would move for the
10	admission of State's Proposed Exhibits 158 and 159.
11	THE COURT: Any objection?
12	MR. WOLFBRANDT: No, your Honor.
13	THE COURT: 158 and 159 are admitted
14	into evidence.
15	BY MR. GUYMON:
16	Q. All right. Now, then, I will keep
17	those there if you need to refer to dates if it
18	becomes important with the Court's permission.
19	All right. You say that Red, Deco, and
20	Lala were at the house for about three weeks while
21	you were still there?
22	A. Yes.
23	Q. What room did Red, Deco, and Lala stay
24	in?
25	A. Master bedroom.

1	Q. Anyone else stay in that bedroom?
2	A. No.
3	Q. Now, did BJ, Todd, or yourself keep any
4	of your items in the master bedroom while the three
5	of them stayed in the master bedroom?
6	A. There was a stereo in there and nothing
7	else.
8	Q. Okay. Who kept their personal items in
9	the master bedroom for the last three weeks that
10	you were at Everman?
11	A. Deco, Red, and Lala.
12	Q. Okay. And showing you what has been
13	marked as State's Proposed, I'm sorry, Ms. Clerk.
14	Okay. Showing you what has been, showing you what
15	has been marked as State's Proposed Exhibit 160, do
16	you recognize the individuals that are on this
17	particular board?
18	A. Yes.
19	Q. And who is on this particular board?
20	A. Deco, Tiny Bug, and Red.
21	Q. Deco, Tiny Bug, and Red?
22	A. Yeah.
23	MR. GUYMON: I moved for admission of
24	State's Proposed Exhibit 160.
25	THE COURT: Any objection?

,		MP MOTOR DEPARTMENT AND A LINE OF THE STATE
1		MR. WOLFBRANDT: No objection.
2		THE COURT: 160 is admitted.
3	BY MR. GUYMO	ON:
4	Q.	Now, you mentioned the name Tiny Bug,
5	and I can di	splay it. Did Tiny Bug stay at
6	Everman?	
7	Α.	No.
8	Q.	How is it that you know Tiny Bug?
9	Α.	Through a friend, Shawn.
10	Q.	Shawn?
11	Α.	Yeah.
12	Q.	Is Shawn a boy or a girl?
13	Α.	Girl.
14	Q.	All right. If you know, was Tiny Bug
15	friends with	n Red and Donte Johnson?
16	А.	Yeah, apparently. I guess so. I only
17	seen Tiny Bu	ng at my house one time, and he was with
18	Deco and Sca	ale and Horse.
19	Q.	Okay. Deco, Scale, and Horse, Horse is
20	another pers	son, I take it.
21	Α.	Another friend.
22	Q.	All right. And you say that Tiny Bug
23	had only cor	me to your house once?
24	Α.	That I know of.
25	Q.	Is this at Everman?
	1	

1	A. Yeah.
2	Q. All right. Now, for the three months
3	before you moved out in July, early August you've
4	indicated that Donte, Red, and Lala stayed in the
5	master bedroom?
6	A. Yeah.
7	Q. Did they have personal items that they
8	had there at the house?
9	MR. WOLFBRANDT: Objection, asked and
10	answered.
11	THE COURT: I don't know. He asked if
12	they kept anything in his bedroom. Overruled.
13	BY MR. GUYMON:
14	Q. Did they have personal items at the
15	house?
16	A. Clothes and shoes and, yeah.
17	Q. Okay. And if you saw photographs of
18	the Everman residence, would you recognize them?
19	A. Yes.
20	Q. Now, then, you say there came a point
21	in time that you moved out of the Everman
22	residence?
23	A. Yes.
24	Q. And where did you move to?
25	A. BJ's, Brian Johnson's.

1	Q.	And who was BJ living with?
2	Α.	His mom.
3	Q.	Now, when you moved out of Everman and
4	you moved in	nto BJ's mother's house, did you take
5	all of your	stuff with you from Everman?
6	Α.	Just the clothes I wore every day.
7	Q.	Okay. What kind of things did you
8	leave at Eve	erman?
9	А.	I left a bed and my dress clothes, and
10	that's it.	
11	Q.	Okay. Why wouldn't you take, say, your
12	dress clothe	es?
13	Α.	Because I barely wear them.
14	Q.	Once you left the house in either late
15	July, early	August, can you tell me which one it
16	was, or do y	you know?
17	Α.	When I left the house?
18	Q.	Yes.
19	Α.	It was probably late July.
20	Q.	Okay. Once you left did you ever go
21	back to the	Everman house?
22	Α.	Yeah.
23	Q.	And why?
24	Α.	Just because Todd still lived there.
25	We were stil	ll friends. And I had a job interview

1	one time, ha	d to get my dress clothes.
2	Q.	Okay. Did you recall what day your job
3	interview wa	
4	A.	15th, Saturday.
5	Q.	Of what month?
6	Α.	August.
7	Q.	1998?
8	A.	Yes.
9	Q.	All right. I'm going to get to the
10	15th, but be	fore I do let me ask you a couple other
1.1	questions.	Do you recognize the name Matt Mowen?
12	Α.	Yes.
13	Q.	Would you recognize his picture if you
14	saw it?	
15	Α.	Yes.
16	Q.	I'm showing you what has been marked as
17	State's Prop	osed Exhibit 179. Does Matt Mowen
18	appear on th	is particular board?
19	A.	Yes.
20	Q.	Can you tell me where he appears on the
21	board?	
22	A.	Right there.
23	Q.	Right here?
24		COURT: Top right?
25		THE WITNESS: Yes.

1	THI	E COURT: What exhibit is it?
2	MR.	. GUYMON: That's State's Exhibit
3	179.	
4	THI	E COURT: The record will so show.
5	BY MR. GUYMON:	
6	Q. Usi	ing 179, did you know any of the
7	other boys	
8	A. Yes	S.
9	Q	at this particular address?
10	A. Tra	acey.
11	Q. Tra	acey Gorringe?
12	A. Yes	3.
13	Q. Fir	est of all, how did you know Matt
14	Mowen?	
15	A. We	were good friends in junior high,
16	junior high sch	nool.
17	Q. Oka	ay. And how about, say, in July of
18	1998? How woul	d you describe your relationship
19	with Matt Mower	1?
20	A. Jus	st, I mean, we, we hadn't seen each
21	other in four y	years, and he came over, came over to
22	our house a cou	uple times.
23	Q. Oka	ay. I'm going to get to the couple
24	of visits. How	w about Tracey Gorringe? How did you
25	know him?	

1	A. From high school. I went to Green
2	Valley High School.
3	Q. And how would you describe your
4	relationship with Tracey Gorringe in July of '98?
5	A. I hadn't even talked to him in four
6	years.
7	Q. Did you know where Tracey and Matt
8	lived?
9	A. Yes.
10	Q. How did you know where they lived?
11	A. Because I, I hung out with Tracey's
12	little brother, Nick.
13	Q. How often did you go over to the house
14	on Terra Linda?
15	A. I had only been there three or four
16	times, not that, few times.
17	Q. Would you recognize the house on Terra
18	Linda if you saw it?
19	A. Yes.
20	Q. Now, then, you mentioned that Matt
21	Mowen or Matt Mowen had been over to the house a
22	couple times?
23	A. Yes.
24	Q. Do you recall what month it was that
25	Matt Mowen had been to the house?
	1

1	A. It had to have been in July.
2	Q. Okay. When we talk about the house,
3	are we talking about Everman?
4	A. Yes.
5	Q. And when Matt Mowen came over to the
6	house, can you tell me who all was present, say,
7	the first or second time that you came to the
8	house?
9	A. The people that lived there, me, Todd,
10	BJ, Red, Deco, and Lala.
11	Q. Okay. And who did Matt Mowen speak to
12	when he came over to the house those two times?
13	A. Me and Deco.
14	Q. When he spoke to Deco, was Red present?
1.5	A. Yeah.
16	Q. All right. And what was Matt Mowen
17	there for if you know?
18	A. They were dealing drugs.
19	Q. Who is they?
20	A. Deco and Matt.
21	Q. Tell me, actually was Matt there to buy
22	or to sell, or do you know?
23	A. I guess he was there to buy.
24	THE COURT: Do you know?
25	THE WITNESS: No. I don't know. I

1	don't, I don	't know.
2	BY MR. GUYMOI	N:
3	Q. (Okay. Did you ever see a sale of
4	drugs	
5	A. 1	No.
6	Q.	transpire between the two of them?
7	A. 1	No.
8	Q. 1	Were you ever part of a conversation
9	about the sa	le of drugs?
10	A. 1	No.
11	Q. 1	Were you ever present for a
12	conversation	about monies that Matt Mowen had or
13	had made?	
14	Α. '	There was a conversation one time that
15	Matt had fol:	lowed
16	,	THE COURT: Just a minute. Lay a
17	foundation.	
18	BY MR. GUYMO	N:
19	Q.	Okay. Who was present for that
20	conversation	?
21	Α.	Everybody that, me, BJ, Todd, Red,
22	Deco, Lala.	
23	Q.	And when was the conversation?
24	Α.	One day that he came over there.
25	Q.	Okay. In what month?

1.	Α.	July.
2	Q.	Of '98?
3	Α.	Yes.
4	Q.	And was this over at the Everman house?
5	A.	Yes.
б	Q.	And tell me what, who Matt Mowen was
7	speaking to	?
8	Α.	I don't know exactly who he was
9	speaking to	. He was just telling, we were all
10	sitting the	re, telling us about he followed a Fish
11	group conce	rt around and that they made a lot of
12	money selli	ng pizzas and stuff out of the back of
13	their van.	
14	Q.	You said selling pizzas and stuff?
15	A.	Drugs.
16	Q.	Did he mention selling drugs as well?
17	A.	Yes.
18	Q.	Do you recall what either Red, Terrell
19	Young, or D	eco said about that?
20	A.	Nothing.
21	Q.	Excuse me?
22	A.	They didn't, did they say anything
23	about it?	
24	Q.	Yes.
25	Α.	No, not that I know of.

1.	Q.	And about how long did that
2	conversation	n transpire? How long was Matt Mowen
3	over at the	house that time?
4	Α.	20, 20, 30 minutes.
5	Q.	Okay. Now, then, you mentioned that
6	there was a	n interview that you had on the 15th?
7	Α.	Yes.
8	Q.	What was the interview for?
9	Α.	Outdoor Services.
10	Q.	And were you to be interviewed that
11	day?	•
12	A.	Yeah.
13	Q.	And what time was your interview at if
14	you know?	
15	A.	12:00 to 12:30.
16	Q.	You say 12:00 or 12:30?
17	A.	Yes.
18	Q.	In the afternoon?
19	A.	Yes.
20	Q.	Okay. And how had you gotten over to
21	the house of	n Everman?
22	Α.	BJ, Brian Johnson.
23	Q.	Do you recall what time it was you
24	arrived at	the house?
25	Α.	10:00 or 10:30.
	l .	

1	Q.	In the morning?
2	Α.	Yeah.
3	Q.	When you got over to the house on
4	Everman, wh	y did you go to the house on Everman?
5	Α.	To pick up my interview clothes.
6	Q.	Okay. When you got over there at 10:00
7	or 10:30, t	ell me who was home.
8	Α.	Todd, Deco, Red, and Lala.
9	Q.	And Red is the person that you've
10	identified	in court?
11	A.	Yes.
12	Q.	And can you tell me what Red, Deco,
13	Lala, and T	odd were doing when you walked in the
14	door?	
15	A.	They were all sitting in the living
16	room watchi	ng the news.
17	Q.	Did you see the news?
18	Α.	Yes.
19	Q.	All right. What was on the news?
20	Α.	That quadruple murder that happened at
21	the house.	I really wasn't paying attention at
22	that time.	
23	Q.	Okay. Did you pay attention to the
24	news once y	ou heard it?
25	Α.	I can't say I paid attention to it, no.

1	Q. What did you see, if anything, on the
2	screen?
3	A. I just, they showed the house, and I
4	recognized the house as being Nick's and Tracey's
5	and Matt's house.
6	Q. All right. Now, when you recognized
7	the house as being Tracey, Nick, and Matt's, did
8	you say anything?
9	A. No. I was shocked. I was, just that I
10	knew them and that it was, looked like Matt and
11	Tracey's house.
12	Q. Now, as you saw that on the screen what
13	was Terrell doing?
14	A. Sitting there.
15	Q. What was Deco doing?
16	A. Sitting there.
17	Q. And Lala?
18	A. Sitting there.
19	Q. Okay. What happens next?
20	A. Nothing. I, Deco and Red got up and
21	left the room, and then Todd told me what had
22	happened. And I just started, I was fixing my
23	clothes up to leave, and Todd told me what happened
24	at the house the night before, two nights before.
25	And I went back towards the bathroom and talked to

1	Deco.
2	Q. You say you went back towards the
3	bathroom and talked to Deco?
4	A. Because they went in the master bedroom
5	to talk, I guess.
6	Q. They went in the back master bedroom.
7	Who is they?
8	A. Red and Deco.
9	Q. All right. So, they leave, and you now
10	talk to Todd?
11	A. Yeah.
12	Q. After you talked to Todd you walked
13	back towards the master bedroom?
14	A. Yes.
15	Q. And who do you speak with?
16	A. Deco.
17	Q. And who else is present?
18	A. Red.
19	Q. Okay.
20	THE COURT: Terrell Young?
21	THE WITNESS: Yes.
22	BY MR. GUYMON:
23	Q. Is it just the three of you?
24	A. I think so. I don't remember.
25	Q. Okay. And what was it that you now say

1	to Terrell	Young and Deco?
2	Α.	If, what had happened and what happened
3	the night b	efore, because Todd had told me.
4	Q.	And did Terrell and Deco answer you?
5	Α.	Yes.
6	Q.	And what is it that they answered?
7		THE COURT: Who?
8	BY MR. GUYM	ON:
9	Q.	First of all, who's speaking? Are you
10	speak to	
11	A.	Deco.
12	Q.	Okay. And where is Red?
13	A.	Standing right there.
14	Q.	Is Red part of the conversation?
15	A.	I guess so.
16	Q.	All right. Well, who, tell me who all
17	was talking	•
18	A.	Well, we all were. It was just, all of
19	us were tal	king in a group.
20	Q.	Okay. So, you're talking?
21	A.	Yeah.
22	Q.	Deco's talking?
23	Α.	Yeah.
24	Q.	Red's talking?
25	A.	Yes.

1.	Q.	Is anybody else talking in the
2	conversation	n?
3	Α.	Not that, I think Todd might have been,
4	but I don't	remember exactly.
5	Q.	What is it that you now say to Terrell
6	and Deco?	
7	Α.	What had happened.
8	Q.	And what is the response?
9	Α.	That they went over there
10		THE COURT: Who's saying this to you?
11		THE WITNESS: Deco said that they went
12	over to the	house, and Matt was in the front yard
13	watering th	e grass, and they, when they went in the
14	house, that	there was just two people there, and a
15	third perso	n came, and then a fourth came after
16	that.	
17,	BY MR. GUYM	ON:
18	Q.	Okay. And as, as Deco says that does
19	Terrell als	o talk in the conversation?
20	Α.	I don't know. I don't know exactly who
21	was saying	what.
22	Q.	Okay. How long did the conversation go
23	on for?	
24	Α.	About 20, 30 minutes.
25	Q.	All right. Did they, did Deco or Red

1	tell you what happened in the house?
2	A. Yes.
3	Q. All right. And what is it that you
4	learned happened in the house?
5	A. That they tied them up, and they went,
6	the first two. And they asked them where the money
7	was at, and they said they didn't have none. And
8	the third person came, and they didn't say, they
9	said they didn't have none again. And then I guess
10	apparently the fourth person came and was talking
11	back to them. So, they were roughing them up.
12	Q. Who was, you say they were roughing
13	them up?
14	A. I guess apparently Deco or Red. I
15	don't know. They said they roughed them up and
16	took, took him back in the back bedroom and shot
17	him.
18	Q. Now, when they said, do you know who,
19	was it Red or was it Deco who said, and we took him
20	in the back room and shot him?
21	A. It was Deco.
22	Q. So, Deco said that?
23	A. (No audible response.)
24	Q. Is that a yes?
25	A. Yes.

Į	
1	Q. Did Deco say he was the one that shot
2	the first person?
3	A. Pretty much.
4	Q. Okay. And what did Red say as Deco
5	said that?
6	A. Deco told me that Red was telling him
7	that they can't leave the other three, because
8	they're witnesses.
9	Q. Okay. And what did Red say about
10	that?
11	THE COURT: That's what Red told Deco,
12	we can't leave the other three.
13	BY MR. GUYMON:
14	Q. I'm sorry. Tell me, did the
15	conversation go on?
16	A. Just
17	MR. WOLFBRANDT: You know what,
18	judge? Actually I want him to answer him, because
19	I think the answer was that Deco tells him that's
20	what Red told him.
21	THE COURT: That's right.
22	MR. WOLFBRANDT: And so, the question
23	was, what was Terrell's reaction when Deco said
24	that?
25	THE COURT: That's the question.

BY MR. GUYMON	:
Q. 01	cay.
A. I	didn't pay no attention
Q. 01	cay.
A	- to the reaction.
Q. 01	cay. And was Deco doing most of the
talking?	
A. Ye	es.
Q. 01	kay. What was Red doing as Deco spoke
to you about	this?
A. St	canding there.
Q. OI	cay. What do you specifically
remember Red s	saying as Deco spoke to you?
A. WI	nat was that?
Q. WI	nat do you specifically remember Red
speaking to yo	ou about while Deco, you, and Red
stood there?	
A. Th	ne only thing I can remember Red
saying is that	, I guess they had dogs in the house
and that he, t	that they should have killed the dogs,
too, but Deco	said no, because he like dogs.
Q. O	cay. Now, when Red said we should
have killed th	ne dogs, too, how was Red acting as he
said that?	
A. No	ormal.
	A. I Q. OH A Q. OH talking? A. Ye Q. OH to you about t A. St Q. OH remember Red s A. Wh Q. Wh speaking to you stood there? A. Th saying is that and that he, th too, but Deco Q. OH have killed th said that?

Q. Okay. And how was Deco speaking as	
Deco spoke to you?	
A. Normal.	
Q. Okay. Now, at any point in time did	
either Deco or Red talk about bloodshed?	
A. Yes, Deco did.	
Q. And what did Deco say about the	
bloodshed?	
A. That there was blood coming out the	
back of their head like Niagara Falls.	
Q. And as, as Deco said that what was	
Terrell doing?	
A. Just standing there.	
Q. At any point in time in the	
conversation did you learn how much monies or what	
property was taken from these kids?	
A. I only heard \$240.	
Q. And who did you	
A. And, and later on I found out a	
pager	
Q. Okay.	
A as the conversation went on.	
Q. Let me get to the pager. Who told you	
that the \$240 was taken?	
A. Deco.	
	Deco spoke to you? A. Normal. Q. Okay. Now, at any point in time did either Deco or Red talk about bloodshed? A. Yes, Deco did. Q. And what did Deco say about the bloodshed? A. That there was blood coming out the back of their head like Niagara Falls. Q. And as, as Deco said that what was Terrell doing? A. Just standing there. Q. At any point in time in the conversation did you learn how much monies or what property was taken from these kids? A. I only heard \$240. Q. And who did you A. And, and later on I found out a pager Q. Okay. A as the conversation went on. Q. Let me get to the pager. Who told you that the \$240 was taken?

1	Q. Okay. Did Red say anything about that?
2	A. No.
3	MR. WOLFBRANDT: Your Honor, I'm going
4	to object on foundation. It's a different
5	conversation. I don't know if Terrell was even
6	present.
7	THE COURT: It's the same
8	conversation, isn't it?
9	THE WITNESS: Yes.
10	MR. GUYMON: Yes.
11	MR. WOLFBRANDT: He said later on he
12	found out. Maybe I'm misunderstanding. He said
13	later on.
14	THE COURT: This is the same
15	conversation in the bedroom; is that correct?
16	THE WITNESS: This is in the hallway.
17	THE COURT: Same conversation, same
18	time.
19	MR. WOLFBRANDT: Okay.
20	THE COURT: Same people present.
21	THE WITNESS: Yes, but the pager
22	conversation wasn't, it was in the utility room
23	like afterwards.
24	BY MR. GUYMON:
25	Q. Right. I was going to bring us to

1	that. Now, approximately how long did you speak to
2	Deco and Red either in the bathroom or the hallway
3	right there by the bathroom?
4	A. About 20, 30 minutes.
5	Q. Okay. Now, then, there came a point in
6	time when there's a conversation about a pager?
7	A. Yes.
8	Q. And where were you at when the pager
9	conversation took place?
10	A. In the utility room. In the utility
11	room.
12	Q. Who was present?
13	A. Me, Todd, Red, and Deco.
14	Q. All right. And how did that pager
15	conversation come about?
16	A. Todd had broke his pager fighting with
17	his, his girlfriend weeks before. And he asked, I
18	guess Deco or somebody had showed him the pager.
19	And he brought it up in front of me saying, you
20	guys, can I have that pager that you have? And
21	they said they got rid of it.
22	Q. You said they said they got rid of it?
23	A. Deco said they got rid of it.
24	Q. And when he said they got rid of it,
25	where was Terrell at?

1	A. He was right there.
2	Q. Now, how would you describe Deco's and
3	Terrell's relationship back in July of '98?
4	A. Good friends.
5	Q. Okay. Of the two, how often were they
6	together based on your observations?
7	A. They were always together. They never
8	went anywhere without each other.
9	Q. And how long had you known Deco and
LO	Terrell to be together always never without each
L 1 .	other?
L2	A. Just that month of July.
L3	Q. Now, how would you describe, say, if
L 4	Deco and Terrell were together all the time, how
L5	about Sikia? How would you describe his
L 6	relationship, if you know, Terrell and Deco?
L 7	A. I, I don't know. I, I barely seen them
L8	hang out together.
.9	Q. Now, then, did you go to your interview
20	that day?
21	A. Yeah.
22	Q. And how did you get there?
23	A. BJ and Todd.
24	Q. And they both took you?
25	A. We all three went together.

Q.	Okay. Now, then, did you think that
the informat	ion that you had learned from Deco and
Terrell was	important to the police?
Α.	Well, yeah.
Q.	Why did you think it was important?
Α.	Because four people had died.
Q.	Now, knowing that it was important to
the police,	did you immediately on the 15th after
you learned	it, did you call the police?
Α.	No.
Q.	Why?
Α.	Because we didn't know what to do.
Q.	When you say we didn't know what to
do	
Α.	Me, Todd, or BJ.
Q.	Did you talk to Todd and BJ about what
you should d	lo?
Α.	There wasn't much conversation about
it.	
Q.	What did you decide to do with the
information	on the 15th?
Α.	I, I didn't know what to do with it.
Q.	All right. At some point in time did
you go to th	ne police?
Α.	Yes. We were at BJ's house, and the
	the information A. Terrell was A. Q. A. Q. the police, you learned A. Q. A. Q. do A. Q. you should of A. it. Q. information A. Q. you go to the

1	detective came there.
2	Q. Who's we?
3	A. Me, Todd, and BJ. And I guess they had
4	got a, a line that something happened to, they knew
5	we were at BJ's, and the detective came there and
6	asked us what, what happened.
7	Q. Do you recall when that was?
8	A. No.
9	Q. How many days approximately had gone by
10	since the 15th?
11	A. A couple days, two days. BJ had said
12	something to his mom about what happened, and she,
13	either she or some girl that was at her house had
14	heard the conversation and called the detective and
15	told them that we were all in the house, to come
16	over there right then.
17	Q. All right. And did you talk with the
18	police then?
19	A. Yes.
20	Q. All right. Now, counsel, I've
21	previously shown you photographs.
22	Showing you, Mr. Hart, State's Proposed
23	Exhibit 98, for starters, do you recognize State's
24	Proposed Exhibit 98?
25	λ Vac

1	Q. Ai	nd what is depicted in States Proposed
2	Exhibit 98?	
3	A. F	cont door of my house.
4	Q. A	nd is that Everman?
5	A. Ye	es.
6	Q. De	pes it fairly and accurately depict
7	the front doo.	of the Everman residence, say, in
8	July and Augu	st of 1998?
9	A. Ye	es.
10	M	R. GUYMON: I would move for the
11	admission of	State's Proposed Exhibit 98.
12	T	HE COURT: Any objection?
13	М	R. WOLFBRANDT: No, your Honor.
14	T	HE COURT: 98 is admitted.
15	М	R. GUYMON: If I can publish it,
16	please, your	Honor
17	Т	HE COURT: Go ahead.
18	BY MR. GUYMON	:
19	Q. s	howing you what's marked as State's
20	Proposed Exhi	bits 99 through 107, I want you to
21	look at all o	f those photographs and tell me if you
22	recognize tho	se particular photographers.
23	A. Y	eah.
24	Q. 0	kay. And what is depicted in those
25	particular ph	otographs, what residence?

1	A. My house.
2	Q. And your house there at Everman?
3	A. Yes.
4	MR. GUYMON: All right. I would move
5	for the admission of State's Proposed Exhibits 99
6	through 107, your Honor.
7	THE COURT: Any objection?
8	MR. WOLFBRANDT: No, your Honor.
9	THE COURT: 99 through 107 is
10	admitted.
11	BY MR. GUYMON:
12	Q. Okay. Now, then, in State's Proposed
13	Exhibit 99 there appears to be a VCR and an
14	Nintendo?
15	A. Yes.
16	Q. Is that correct?
- 17	A. Uh-huh.
18	Q. What room in that Everman house is
19	this?
20	A. This is our living room.
21	Q. Okay. Now, then, when you moved out
22	in, say, late July, early August, was that Nintendo
23	and VCR in the house?
24	A. No.
25	Q. Okay. So, the Nintendo and the VCR had

1	to have come after you moved out, say, in late
2	July, early August?
3	A. Yes.
4	MR. GUYMON: All right. I would move
5	to publish
6	THE COURT: All right.
7	BY MR. GUYMON:
8	Q 99 and 100, 101, 102.
9	Showing you what's now been admitted as
10	State's Proposed Exhibit 103, do you recognize the
11	items that are in the shoe box in 103?
12	A. Yes.
13	Q. And whose items are those if you know?
14	A. Deco's.
15	Q. Okay. There are, there's a box of,
16	say, Black & Mild cigarettes and cigars in that
17	box, are there not?
18	A. Yes.
19	Q. In fact, there's two boxes at least.
20	Can you tell me who smoke Black & Milds?
21	A. Deco.
22	Q. Okay. And how regularly did Deco smoke
23	Black & Milds?
24	A. Like a cigarette, like someone would
25	smoke a cigarette.
1	1

1	Q.	More than one cigarette a day?
2	Α.	Yeah.
3	Q.	Approximately how many cigarettes a day
4	would Deco	smoke?
5	Α.	Three or four, maybe five. I'm not
6	sure.	
7		MR. GUYMON: I would move to publish
8	103 as well	•
9		THE COURT: You may do so.
10	BY MR. GUYM	ON:
11	Q.	Now, I might ask you, I'm going to, in
12	104 there i	s a duffle bag. Had you ever seen, say,
13	duffle bags	in the house in July of '98?
14	Α.	Yes.
15	Q.	And who owned a duffle bag?
16	A.	I, I don't know. It came whenever Deco
17	moved in.	
18	Q.	Okay. And when Deco moved in, who came
19	with Deco?	
20	Α.	Red and Lala.
21	Q.	Do you know when the, so I guess the
22	duffle bag	came with them?
23	Α.	Yeah.
24	Q.	Do you know who owned, of the three,
25	the duffle	bag?

	Į.	
1	Α.	No.
2	Q.	Who would handle or touch the duffle
3	bag?	
4	Α.	Deco.
5	Q.	Anyone else?
6	Α.	Red and Lala.
7	Q.	Okay. And tell me, had you ever seen
8	any items i	n the duffle bag in July when Red, Deco,
9	and Lala ca	me with the duffle bag?
10	Α.	Yes.
11	Q.	What items had you seen in the duffle
12	bag?	
13	A.	Guns.
14	Q.	How many guns?
15	A.	A couple rifles and a few pistols.
16	Q.	I want to talk to you about the term a
17	couple rifl	es. Are you familiar with rifles?
18	A.	Yes.
19	Q.	And how is it you're familiar with
20	rifles?	
21	A.	Just, I don't know. I know guns.
22	Q.	Can you describe the couple of rifles?
23	I take it t	hat means two or more.
24	A.	I think there was only two.
25	Q.	Describe the two that you remember.

1	A. There is a .22 with a banana clip.
2	There was some other, I don't know what it was. It
3	was, it was all broke up. There wasn't no stock on
4	it.
5	Q. All right. You say there was a .22
6	with a banana clip?
7	A. Yeah.
8	Q. And there was a second gun that had no
9	stock on it?
10	A. Yeah.
11	Q. What do you mean by no stock on it?
12	A. Like no grip, handle part for it.
13	Q. Is the stock of a rifle something you
14	put against your shoulder?
15	A. Yeah.
16	Q. So, that was gone?
17	A. Yeah.
18	Q. Was there anything on the end that you
19	would hold on to?
20	A. Not that I remember.
21	Q. All right. So, that's the two rifles.
22	Let's talk about the other guns. How many of them
23	were there?
24	A. I can't, I think maybe three or four.
25	Q. Okay. Can you describe the type of

·
handguns there were of the three or four?
A. Just maybe a .380 and a .38, and I
don't remember what, I don't know what the other
ones were.
Q. Was the .380 an automatic or a
revolver?
A. The .380?
Q. Yes.
A. It was a semiautomatic.
Q. Semiautomatic?
A. Yeah.
Q. And how about the .38?
A. Revolver.
Q. Okay. Was there anything else in the
bag that you noticed back in July?
A. No.
Q. Okay. This particular bag in State's
Exhibit 104, do you recognize it as being one of
the bags or a bag that came with Terrell, Deco, and
Lala?
A. Yes.
Q. There's some duct tape in the
particular bag. Had you ever seen the duct tape
back when you were staying at the house in July?
A. I don't know. I don't remember.

2 3 4 the	Α.	I don't remember it being in there.
4 the		MR. GUYMON: All right. I moved for
	admissio	on of, to publish 104.
5		THE COURT: You may do so.
6 BY M	R. GUYM	DN:
7	Q.	Now, lastly I want to show you, you've
8 look	ed at, a	and they're now admitted, State's
9 Exhi	bits 10	5 through 107. And I ask you, in 105
10 ther	e is a I	leg of a pair of black jeans, and there
11 are	some Ful	ou brown shoes. Do you know who wore
12 blac	k jeans	?
13	A.	The black jeans Deco and Red wore.
14 They	had mat	cching outfits, these things right here.
15	Q.	Okay. You've just pointed to 107.
16 Ther	e are t	wo pair of jeans. What bedroom is that
17 pict	ure fro	n?
18	A.	That's the master bedroom.
19	Q.	Okay. There's two pair of jeans.
20 Whos	e jeans	were they?
21	A.	Deco and Red's.
22	Q.	All right. There's also what appears
23 to b	e a rif	le with a banana clip?
24	A.	Yeah.
25	Q.	Whose rifle did that belong to?

1	Α.	I guess Deco.
2	Q.	Okay. It came with the other three in
3	the duffle ba	ag?
4	Α.	Yeah.
5	Q. I	Does it have a banana clip, the same
6	clip you desc	cribed earlier?
7	Α.	Yes.
8	Q. i	And there are, looks like a pair of
9	woman shoes	in the bottom corner?
10	Α.	Yes.
11	Q. 1	Do you know whose those are?
12	A. 1	Lala's.
13	Q. 2	And there is three pair of shoes in the
14	other corner	. If you will, whose shoes are those?
15	Α.	I just remembered the black Nikes is
16	Red's. The	other shoes, I don't know.
17	Q.	So, Deco wore, excuse me. Red wore the
18	black Nikes?	
19	Α.	Yes.
20	Q.	All right. And in 106 there's some
21	black Nikes	as well; is that correct?
22	Α.	Yes.
23	Q	Are there also in the master bedroom?
24	Α.	Yes.
25		MR. GUYMON: I would move to publish

1	105 through 107.	
2	THE COURT: You may so.	
3	BY MR. GUYMON:	
4	Q. Lastly, are you familiar with the back	
5	yard of the Everman residence?	
6	A. Yes.	
7	Q. If you saw a photograph, would you	
8	recognize the back yard?	
9	A. Yes.	
10	Q. All right. Showing you what I've	
11	previously showed counsel, 108, do you recognize	
12	108?	
13	A. Yes.	
14	Q. What is 108?	
15	A. Back yard.	
16	Q. Okay. There at Everman?	
17	A. Yes.	
18	Q. All right. Now, were you present when	
19	the police did a search of the back yard?	
20	A. Yes.	
21	Q. Okay. And how did they search the back	
22	yard? What did they use?	
23	A. A metal detector.	
24	Q. Were you present, and can you tell us	
25	if they ever found anything?	

1	A. Yes.
2	Q. What did they find if you were there?
3	A. Pager and two keys, two room keys.
4	Q. Okay. I want to have you, having shown
5	you 108, I want to show you 109, 10, 11, and 12.
6	Do you recognize those items as the items that the
7	police found in the Everman back yard?
8	A. Yes.
9	Q. And approximately how many days after
10	your interview say, your interview was the 15th
11	of August did the police search that yard and
12	find these things if you know?
13	A. Three days.
14	Q. Okay. And do you recognize the keys
15	and the pager that were found in your back yard?
16	A. Yes.
17	MR. GUYMON: I move for the admission
18	of 108 through 112.
19	THE COURT: Any objection?
20	MR. WOLFBRANDT: No, your Honor.
21	THE COURT: 108 through 112 are
22	admitted.
23	MR. GUYMON: I would ask to publish
24	them, judge.
25	THE COURT: You may do so.

1	BY MR. GUYMON:	
2	Q. Now, the keys, do you know where those	
3	keys are from or what they go to?	
4	A. I guess the Thunderbird Hotel.	
5	Q. I want to talk to you about the	
6	Thunderbird Hotel. Do you know where the	
7	Thunderbird Hotel is located?	
8	A. Yes.	
9	Q. Now, prior to July when Donte, Red,	
10	Terrell Young, and Lala came to the house, do you	
11	know where the three of them were staying?	
12	A. Before they came to my house?	
13	Q. Yes.	
14	A. The Thunderbird.	
15	Q. All right. The Thunderbird Hotel?	
16	A. Uh-huh.	
1.7	THE COURT: Is that a yes?	
18	THE WITNESS: Yes. They	
19	THE COURT: Thank you. You answered	
20	it.	
21	BY MR. GUYMON:	
22	Q. Now, how long did they stay at the	
23	Thunderbird Hotel?	
24	MR. HASTINGS: I would ask for some	
25	foundation on this area, judge.	

1	THE (COURT: If he knows.
2	THE 1	WITNESS: A few weeks, a couple
3	weeks.	
4	BY MR. GUYMON:	
5	Q. Does	, okay. And was that before or,
6		of August, middle of July?
7		was before.
8	Q. Okay	. Who got them the room
9	A. I die	i.
10	Q at	the Thunderbird?
11	A. I go	t, Red or Lala wasn't with us when
12	we got the room.	
13	Q. Okay	. So, who was present?
14	A. Just	me and Deco.
15	Q. Just	you and Deco?
16	A. Yes.	
17	Q. So,	for the, for the two weeks before
18	they came to Eve	rman you had gotten a room for
19	A. Deco	•
20	Q De	eco at the Thunderbird?
21	A. Yes.	
22	MR.	GUYMON: Okay. Court's
23	indulgence. We'l	ll pass the witness, your Honor.
24	THE	COURT: Mr. Wolfbrandt?
25		

1	CROSS-EXAMINATION		
2	BY MR. WOLFBRANDT:		
3	Q. Thank you. Ace, how old are you?		
4	A. 20.		
5	Q. You won't be 21 until, what, November?		
6	A. Yes.		
7	Q. Todd Armstrong was your best friend for		
8	a lot of years, wasn't he?		
9	A. Yes, two and a half years.		
LO	Q. Two and a half years? All right. Now,		
11	when Todd, Todd was living at the Everman house		
12	with his mother for a period of time, right?		
13	A. No, not that I know of.		
14	Q. Do you know that Todd's mom owns the		
15	house at Everman?		
16	A. Yes.		
17	Q. 'Okay. Did she ever live, did Todd's		
18	mother ever live in that house?		
19	A. Maybe years ago. She's lived in Hawaii		
20	for years now, for since I've known Todd I've known		
21	his mom to live in Hawaii.		
22	Q. Since you've known Todd he always lived		
23	in the room opposite from the master bedroom,		
24	didn't he?		
25	A. Yes.		

1	Q. This was even long, long before Deco	
2	came over to stay at the house, right?	
3	A. Yes.	
4	Q. So, it wasn't anything unusual that	
5	Todd wasn't staying in the master room, right?	
6	A. No.	
7	Q. In fact, wasn't that because he has	
8	some big heavy-duty water bed that he didn't want	
9	to move?	
10	A. That's probably part of it.	
11	Q. Now, you used to, well, how long did	
12	you live with Todd at that Everman house?	
13	A. Five or six months.	
14	Q. So, going backwards from July, you	
15	moved in there, what, about February?	
16	A. Yeah.	
17	Q. And where did you live before that?	
18	A. With my mom.	
1.9	Q. Who were your other good friends along	
20	with Todd?	
21	A. Just BJ.	
22	Q. So, you and Todd and BJ used to hang	
23	around together?	
24	A. We had a bunch of different friends	
25	that came over but mainly me, Todd, and BJ.	

1	Q.	Okay. How is it that you got to know
2	Matt Mowen?	
3	Α.	From junior high.
4	Q.	You went to junior high school
5	together?	
6	Α.	Yeah.
7	Q.	Is that a yes?
8	Α.	Yes.
9	Q.	How about Tracey Gorringe? How did you
10	get to know	him?
11	Α.	He gave me rides to high school.
12	Q.	Was that at Chaparral?
13	A.	No, at Green Valley.
14	Q.	Oh, okay. And I think you said on
15	direct that	you knew Nick a little better than you
16	knew Tracey?	
17	Α.	Yeah. Me and Nick and Chris Toche used
18	to hang aro	und together when we were younger.
19	Q.	How about Jeffrey Biddle? Did you know
20	him?	
21	Α.	No.
22	Q.	You just knew he lived at the house
23	with	
24	Α.	I really didn't know that much or
25	anything abo	out him.

1	Q.	Okay. For the house on Terra Linda,
2	though, the	ones you really knew there was Matt,
3	Tracey, and	Nick?
4	Α.	Yeah.
5	Q.	Did you ever go over to that house to
6	visit	
7	Α.	I've been
8	Q.	Tracey, Nick, and Matt?
9	Α.	I've been there a couple times.
10	Q.	More than twice?
11	Α.	Maybe twice, three times maybe.
12	Q.	Okay.
13	Α.	I haven't been, I've only been there a
14	couple times that I can remember, too, but I might	
15	have been there more.	
1.6	Q.	Do you remember how long they had lived
17	in that house?	
18	Α.	No.
19	Q.	When you went over to the house on
20	Terra Linda, did you party with them?	
21	Α.	No.
22	Q.	Did you ever drink beer with them?
23	Α.	No.
24	Q.	Do you know they had a lot of drugs
25	around the	house?

1	A. No.	
2	Q. Did you ever tell the police they had a	
3	lot of drugs around that house?	
4	A. Just from what I heard from Todd.	
5	Q. Do you recall telling the police that	
6	there was about 30 pounds of mushrooms at the	
7	house?	
8	A. Yes, that I heard that there was that	
9	much.	
10	Q. Okay. You had heard all that from	
11	Todd?	
12	A. Yes.	
13	Q. Now, Matt Mowen had, that one day he	
14	was over buying drugs from Deco, was that the same	
15	day that he was bragging about having made all this	
16	money on tour with Fish?	
17	A. Yes.	
18	Q. And pretty much he was just saying that	
19	to whoever would listen to him, wasn't he?	
20	A. Yeah.	
21	Q. Did you come to know or have you ever	
22	known whether or not Tracey or Nick had ever toured	
23	around with the Fish band even?	
24	A. Nick.	
25	Q. Okay. In fact, Nick had supposed to	

1	have gone on tour for about the whole month of		
2	July, wasn't he?		
3	A. I don't know. I didn't know nothing		
4	about what they were doing. I just knew that's		
5	what they did from what Matt had said to me.		
6	Q. Was, well, did Nick ever tell you how		
7	he had traveled around with the band?		
8	A. No.		
9	Q. Had Matt told you during that		
10	conversation there at the, at the Everman house,		
11	did you come to have an understanding that Nick had		
12	been touring with the band in July of last year?		
13	A. No.		
14	Q. Had you seen Nick during July of last		
15	year?		
16	A. Not that I remember.		
17	Q. Did you used to buy drugs from Deco?		
18	A. Yes.		
19	Q. What did you used to buy from him?		
20	A. Cocaine.		
21	Q. Cocaine? Is that rock cocaine or		
22	powder?		
23	A. Rock.		
24	Q. You used to smoke a lot of cocaine?		
25	A. Not that much.		

1	Q. How often would you buy rock from Deco?	
2	A. Whenever we were partying.	
3	Q. You used to party with him, too?	
4	A. With who?	
5	Q. With Deco or just you and BJ?	
6	A. Just me, BJ, Todd and whoever was at	
7	the house.	
8	Q. You haven't seen a picture yet today of	
9	Todd, have you?	
10	A. No.	
11	Q. All right. Now, Deco moves into the	
12	house on Everman in the first part of July, was it?	
13	A. Middle of July, sometime the beginning	
14	of July, yeah.	
15	Q. Okay. And you moved out when?	
16	A. Beginning of August. I started staying	
17	at BJ's mom's.	
18	Q. Okay. So	
19	A. Maybe the end of July, beginning of	
20	August.	
21.	Q. Okay. Now, this duffle bag that you've	
22	seen, there's no mistake that was Deco's bag,	
23	right?	
24	A. I guess. I don't know exactly whose it	
25	was, but I've seen him with it, yes.	

1	Q.	It was Deco mostly carrying it or doing	
2	whatever with it?		
3	Α.	Yes.	
4	Q.	All right. Now, the day you had this	
5	conversation	n with Deco where Terrell was present,	
6	how long had	d you been there that day doing your	
7	laundry?		
8	Α.	Since 10:00 o'clock, 10:00, 10:30 that	
9	morning.		
10	Q.	Okay. And what time did you start	
11	having this	conversation with Deco?	
12	Α.	I don't remember exactly.	
13	Q.	Several hours later?	
14	A.	No. It was, I was gone by 11:30 or	
15	12:00, becau	12:00, because I had to be there by 12:00, so	
16	within the h	nour.	
17	Q.	Okay. All right. Had you been smoking	
18	any cocaine	that day?	
19	A.	No.	
20	Q.	Did you see Deco smoking anything that	
21	day, anythin	ng illicit?	
22	Α.	No.	
23	Q.	Cocaine, marijuana?	
24	Α.	No.	
25	Q.	How about Terrell?	

1	A. No.
2	Q. Do you recall being interviewed by the
3	police on August 17th at about 6:30 in the evening?
4	A. Yes.
5	Q. Do you recall telling the police at
6	that time that usually when you saw Terrell, Deco,
7	and Lala, that they were smoking weed?
8	A. That's all they ever did, was smoke
9	weed.
10	Q. Anytime you saw them they were smoking
11	weed, right?
12	A. No, not every time I saw them, but I
13	meant to say that they never messed with cocaine.
14	Q. Okay. Fair enough. Did you ever see
15	Terrell, well, let me back up.
16	Do you know what sherm is?
17	A. Yes.
18	Q. Okay. What is your understanding of
19	what sherm is?
20	A. I guess embalming fluid or something.
21	They dip their cigarettes in it.
22	Q. Like PCP?
23	A. I guess so. I don't know. I never
24	messed with it.
25	Q. You don't use it, but you've heard of
	I and the second

1	it?
2	A. I heard about it.
3	Q. Did you ever see Deco smoking sherm?
4	A. No.
5	Q. How about Terrell?
6	A. No.
7	Q. All right. Now, Deco and Lala you saw
8	around the house all the time, didn't you, for the
9	two weeks that you were, you were living there,
10,	that they were living there, right?
11	A. Yes.
12	Q. Okay. Now, Terrell had a girlfriend
13	living somewhere else, though, didn't he?
14	A. I guess. I don't know.
15	Q. Okay. I mean, there was some times,
16	many times, weren't there, that Deco and Lala were
17	there at the house on Everman when Terrell wasn't
18	there?
19	A. Yes.
20	Q. There were many nights that Terrell
21	didn't stay the night there but, yet
22	A. I don't know.
23	Q Deco and Lala did, right?
24	A. I remember nights that Red wasn't there
25	but, and Deco was. I don't know how many, though.
25	but, and Deco was. I don't know how many, though.

1	Q. Have you gotten any benefits? Have you
2	received anything from the State in exchange for
3	your testimony?
4	A. No.
5	Q. Did you get any cases, have you been
6	arrested before?
7	A. Yes.
8	Q. Did you have any charges pending that
9	were dismissed or reduced because of your
10	testimony?
11	A. No.
12	Q. You don't live in Nevada anymore, do
13	you?
14	A. No.
15	Q. Did the State pay for, for you to move?
16	A. No.
17	Q. Okay. Have you, did you have to pay
18	your own money to come out here to testify?
19	MR. GUYMON: Judge, I'm going to
20	object. He knows when you bring somebody from out
21	of state, it has to be the State's cost. That's
22	statutory. We have to pay for it.
23	THE COURT: Sustained.
24	BY MR. WOLFBRANDT:
25	Q. Okay. So, is it your testimony this

1	morning that you've received nothing from the State
2	in exchange, no benefit in exchange for your
3	testimony?
4	A. No.
5	Q. Okay. Let me direct your attention
6	again to this conversation that you had, I believe
7	it was in the, in a back room of the Everman house
8	first with Deco.
9	A. Uh-huh.
10	Q. Right?
11	A. Yes.
12	Q. And from there, then some more of it
13	occurred in the hallway and then some in a utility
14	room, right?
15	A. Yes.
16	Q. Okay. And that entire conversation was
17	with Deco, wasn't it?
18	A. Pretty much.
19	Q. Other than when you talked about the
20	puppies
21	A. Yeah.
22	Q everything else, was your
23	conversation with Deco?
24	A. Yes.
25	Q. Okay. Terrell was there. Was he

1.	paying attention?
2	A. I don't remember. I mean, I wasn't, it
3	was a year ago. I don't remember exactly who said
4	what and what was really going on at the time.
5	Q. Okay. Did Deco tell you that Sikia,
6	Tiny Bug was there, too?
7	A. I knew nothing about Tiny Bug being
8	there.
9	Q. Did he tell you Todd was involved?
10	A. No.
1.1.	Q. You haven't, Todd did not, let me retry
12	that.
13	As of that day Todd was no longer your
14	best friend; is that true?
15	A. No. He moved to Hawaii, and I didn't
16	talk to him no more. I haven't talked to him
17	since. So
18	THE COURT: You answered it.
19	BY MR. WOLFBRANDT:
20	Q. Okay. You've never written to each
21	other or ever called each other on the phone?
22	A. He called me one time from Hawaii right
23	after he went, and I talked to him for like five,
24	10 minutes. That was the last time I heard from
25	him.

25

í	
1	Q. Okay. Court's indulgence. You seen
2	Matt Mowen come over to your house on Everman to
3	buy drugs from Deco on at least one, maybe two
4	occasions?
5	A. Yes.
6	Q. Did you ever know of Deco to go to
7	Matt's house?
8	A. Not that I know of.
9	Q. Did you know if Deco ever even knew
10	where Matt lived?
11	A. Not that I know of.
12	Q. Did you know whether Terrell knew where
13	Matt and Tracey and Nick lived?
14	A. No.
15	Q. Todd Armstrong knew where they lived,
16	though, didn't he?
17	A. Yes. Todd had been to their
18	THE COURT: You answered yes.
19	MR. WOLFBRANDT: All right. Thank
20	you. I've got nothing.
21	THE COURT: Mr. Guymon?
22	
23	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
24	BY MR. GUYMON:
25	Q. Very briefly. Mr. Hart, defense

1	counsel as	ked you about Lala, Deco, and Terrell
2	smoking ma	rijuana?
3	Α.	Yes.
4	Q.	Do you recall those questions?
5	Α.	Yes.
6	Q.	Did the three of them smoke marijuana?
7	Α.	Yes.
8	Q.	How often?
9	Α.	I don't know. They, they just smoked.
10	Q.	How often did you see them smoke?
11	Α.	I don't know. They would just get
12	high. I d	on't know how often.
13	Q.	Was Terrell and Deco getting high
14	during thi	s conversation on the 15th in the hallway
15	and by the	bathroom?
16	Α.	No.
17	Q.	How were the two of them acting as you
18	had a conv	ersation with them?
19	A.	Fine.
20	Q.	Lastly, about the promises that the
21	prosecution	n has given you, have you been given any
22	promises f	or your testimony?
23	Α.	No.
24	Q.	Have I met with you about any case of
25	yours?	

1	Α.	No.
2	Q.	Have I got you out of trouble with the
3	law?	
4	Α.	No.
5	Q.	You live out of state now?
6	Α.	Yes.
7	Q.	Do you have a job?
8	Α.	Yes.
9	Q.	Okay. Now, how is it that you get from
10	out of stat	e to here? Who brings that about?
11	Α.	I fly.
12	Q.	All right. And do you purchase the
13	ticket?	
14	A.	No.
15	Q.	Who purchased the ticket?
16	Α.	Your office.
17	Q.	Okay. You do that through our
18	out-of-stat	e coordinator?
19	A.	Yes.
20	Q.	And who is that?
21	A.	Pat.
22	Q.	Okay. Now, other than the State having
23	to bear the	e cost to bring you here, have we given
24	you any oth	ner promises?
25	Α.	No.

1	Q. What is it I've asked of you?
2	A. Just to come up and tell the truth.
3	MR. GUYMON: I have no other
4	questions.
5	THE COURT: Mr. Wolfbrandt?
6	MR. WOLFBRANDT: Nothing further.
7	THE COURT: Mr. Hart, you are
8	excused. You're admonished not to discuss your
9	testimony with anyone until we complete the case.
10	You're free to go. Thank you very much.
11	Got another witness?
12	MR. GUYMON: We do, your Honor.
13	THE COURT: How long will it take?
14	MR. GUYMON: Should be pretty brief.
15	LaShawnya Wright. May I?
16	THE COURT: Yeah. Who are you
17	calling?
18	MR. GUYMON: LaShawnya Wright.
19	THE COURT: Gary, that would be our
20	last witness today. If you have any more out
21	there, you can excuse them. Have them come back
22	tomorrow morning at 9:30. Did you hear?
23	MR. GUYMON: Yes, your Honor.
24	THE COURT: LaShawnya, up here,
25	please. Raise your right hand, please. Stand over

1	here, LaShawnya.
2	
3	<u>Lashawnya wright</u> ,
4	called as a witness, and having been first duly
5	sworn to testify to the truth, the whole truth, and
6	nothing but the truth, was examined and testified
7	as follows:
8	•
9	THE COURT: Be seated. Speak loud and
10	clear. Give us your full name. Spell both names,
11	please.
12	THE WITNESS: LaShawnya,
13	L-a-S-h-a-w-n-y-a W-r-i-g-h-t.
14	THE COURT: And how long have you
15	lived in Clark County, LaShawnya?
16	THE WITNESS: 14 years.
17	THE COURT: And were you living here
18	during the month of August 1998?
19	THE WITNESS: Yes.
20	THE COURT: Where were you living at
21	that time?
22	THE WITNESS: Fremont Plaza
23	Apartments.
24	THE COURT: Mr. Guymon?
25	

1	•	DIRECT EXAMINATION
2	BY MR. GUYMO	N:
3	Q.	And who were you living with?
4	Α.	Sikia.
5	Q.	Is that Sikia Smith?
6	Α.	Uh-huh.
7	ı	THE COURT: You have to answer yes or
8	no.	
9		THE WITNESS: Yes.
10		THE COURT: Thank you. Speak loud and
11	clear. Sit	back and relax.
12	BY MR. GUYMO	N:
13	Q.	Ms. Wright, showing you what has been
14	marked as St	ate's Exhibit 160, do you recognize
15	Sikia in tha	t particular exhibit?
16	Α.	Yes.
17	Q.	Is he the young man in the center?
18	Α.	Yeah.
19	Q.	Do you know the other two persons that
20	are in the p	hotograph?
21	A.	Yes.
22	Q.	Okay. How do you know the other two?
23	Α.	Through him.
24		THE COURT: Through Sikia?
25		THE WITNESS: Yeah.

1	BY MR. GUYMON:
2	Q. Now, then, do you know Terrell Young?
3	A. Not really.
4	Q. Okay. Would you recognize him if you
5	see him?
6	A. Yes.
7	Q. Is he in court today?
8	A. Yes.
9	Q. Would you point to him and describe an
10	article of clothing he's wearing in court today?
11	A. He in front of me with the blue tie.
12	MR. GUYMON: Let the record reflect
13	the identification of the defendant.
14	THE COURT: White shirt?
15	THE WITNESS: White shirt.
16	THE COURT: The record will indicate.
17	BY MR. GUYMON:
18	Q. Now, then, do you know, if you know,
19	where Terrell Young and Donte Johnson were living
20	in July of '98 and August of '98?
21	A. Do I know?
22	Q. Yes.
23	A. No.
24	Q. Okay. Can you tell me on the, on this
25	particular evening, August 14th or actually 13th

		I
1	into the 14th,	can you tell me if you remember
2	those particula	ar days?
3	A. Yes	S.
4	Q. Oka	ay. And how is it you remember those
5	days specifical	lly?
6	A. Bed	cause I got out of jail on the 12th.
7	Q. Oka	ay. You say you got out of jail on
8	the 12th. When	n you got out of jail, where did you
9	go?	
10	A. Ho	me.
11	Q. Ov	er to Fremont Plaza?
12	A. Uh	-huh.
13	Q. An	d who was at home?
14	Ä. Bu	g.
15	Q. Ok	ay.
16	TH	E COURT: Who was at home?
17	TH	E WITNESS: Sikia.
18	ТН	E COURT: Thank you.
19	BY MR. GUYMON:	
20	Q. Ok	ay. Now, did you all stay together
21	on the 12th an	d into the 13th?
22	A. Ye	ah.
23	Q. An	d you were boyfriend and girlfriend
24	back then?	
25	A. Ye	eah.
	i	

1.	Q.	Okay. Now, did Sikia Smith leave the
2	house on th	e 13th, say, late at night?
3	Α.	Yeah.
4	Q.	Okay. Who did he leave the house with?
5	Α.	With Red and Deco.
6	Q.	Red and Deco? And is Red the person to
7	my left in	the blue tie?
8	Α.	Yeah.
9	Q.	Okay. Now, when the three of them left
10	the house o	n the 13th, do you recall about what
11	time it was	?
12	Α.	Like 11:30, 11:00 o'clock.
13	Q.	11:00 o'clock, 11:30, late at night?
14	Α.	Yeah.
15	Q.	Okay. Was anyone else with those
16	three	
17	Α.	No.
18	Q.	when they left?
19	A.	No.
20	Q.	Do you know if any of those three had a
21	vehicle tha	t night?
22	A.	Yeah.
23	Q.	What kind of vehicle did they have?
24	Α.	A Tempo, a Taurus, a white car.
25	Q.	A white car? Okay. That's fair. Had

1	you seen the white car before the 13th?
2	A. Yeah. I think, I think so. I think
3	so.
4	Q. Okay. And who had you seen the white
5	car with? Who had the white car before then?
6	A. Deco and Red.
7	Q. Okay. What was Deco and Red's
8	relationship if you know?
9	A. I guess they was just cool or
10	whatever. They was just homies. I guess they was
11	just friends.
12	Q. Homies, friends, cool with each other;
13	is that, is that right?
14	A. Yeah.
15	Q. Okay. Now, then, you say the three of
16	them left together. When's the next time that you
17	saw Sikia, Deco, and Terrell?
18	A. That Friday at like 1:00.
19	Q. In the morning or in the afternoon?
20	A. That afternoon.
21	Q. Okay. So, Sikia, Terrell, and Red
22	left excuse me. Sikia, Terrell, and Deco left,
23	and they were gone for 24 or 26 hours, it sounds
24	like; is that right?
25	A. Yeah.

1	Q.	I'm sorry, 14 hours; is that right?
2	Α.	Trying to make me look like I can't
3	count. Yeal	n.
4	Q.	All right. I'm sorry. And where did
5	you see Sik	ia next?
6	Α.	What do you mean? He came home.
7	Q.	He came home, and you were still there
8	waiting for	him?
9	Α.	Yeah.
10	Q.	All right. When he came home, was
11	anybody with	n him?
12	Α.	Didn't nobody come in with him.
13	Q.	Okay. Did somebody stay outside with
14	him?	
15	Α.	Yeah.
16	Q.	All right. Who was outside when Sikia
17	comes to the	e house?
18	Α.	Red and Deco.
19	Q.	Okay. The same two that were with him
20	when he left	:?
21	Α.	Yeah.
22	Q.	Did Sikia have anything in his hands
23	when he came	e back home?
24	Α.	Yeah.
25	Q.	What did he have in his hands?

1	Α.	A VCR and Nintendo.
2	Q.	Okay. Now, when he came home, do you
3	remember, ar	nd he had the VCR and the Nintendo,
4	what's the f	First thing you said to him?
5	Α.	Where were you at? Where you been?
6	Q.	Okay. Did he answer?
7	Α.	No.
8	Q.	Did you think he was going to be gone
9	for 14 hours	3?
10	Α.	Unt-uh.
11		THE COURT: Is that no?
12		THE WITNESS: No.
13		THE COURT: Thanks.
14	BY MR. GUYM	ON:
15	Q.	When he didn't answer, did you ask him
16	again, where	e you been?
17	A.	Yeah. I asked him.
18	Q.	And did he answer that time?
19	A.	No.
20	Q.	Now, did there come a point in time
21	while Sikia	was there at the apartment with you and
22	Terrell and	Deco were outside, that the three of
23	them spoke	to each other?
24	Α.	They came up. They came upstairs
25	later.	

1	Q.	Came upstairs later? How much later?
2	Α.	Five, 10 minutes.
3	Q.	Okay. And when Terrell and Deco came
4	upstairs, d	id they actually come into your
5	apartment t	here?
6	Α.	Yes.
7	Q.	And did they talk with Sikia?
8	Α.	Yeah.
9	Q.	Do you know what they talked about?
10	Α.	Not really.
11	Q.	Now, can you tell me what happened to
12	the VCR?	
13	Α.	Deco bought it.
14	Q.	And who did Deco buy it from?
15	Α.	Bug.
16	Q.	So, Bug or Sikia actually sold the
17	VCR	
18	A.	Yeah.
19	Q.	to Deco; is that right?
20	Α.	Yeah.
21	Q.	Now, tell me what happened to the
22	Nintendo.	
23	Α.	It stayed there.
24	Q.	It stayed at your place?
25	Α.	Yeah.

1	Q.	Now, did Terrell say anything about the
2	Nintendo to	Bug?
3	Α.	He just wanted it.
4	Q.	You say he wanted it. What did Terrell
5	say that mad	de you think he wanted it?
6	Α.	He was just, let me have that.
7	Q.	Now, how long, well, did, did Bug
8	actually let	Terrell have it?
9	Α.	No.
10	Q.	Okay. And how long did, say, Terrell
11	and Deco sta	ay there at the house?
12	Α.	Five minutes.
13	Q.	And then did they leave?
14	Α.	Yeah.
15	Q.	Okay. After they left, without telling
1.6	me what Sik:	ia said, did you talk still some more
17	with Sikia a	about where he had been and what he had
18	done?	
19	Α.	Yeah.
20	Q.	Okay. Did you learn about what he had
21	done?	
22	Α.	Not that day.
23	Q.	Okay. How many days later did you
24	learn about	it?
25	Α.	Till Tuesday, like three days, three

		·
1.	days.	
2	Q.	About three days later?
3	Α.	Yeah.
4	Q.	And how did you learn?
5	Α.	Through the newspaper and when Deco
6	went to jai	1.
7	Q.	Okay. How many days after Deco showed
8	up and Deco	bought the VCR did Deco go to jail
9	later?	
10	A.	Three.
11	Q.	About three days later?
12	A.	Yeah.
13	Q.	Okay. And once Deco went to jail did
14	you see Ter	rell?
15	A.	I seen him like once after that.
16	Q.	Okay. And do you recall where Terrell
17	was when yo	u saw him once after?
18	Α.	At the Desert Hills.
19	Q.	Okay. And who was present at the
20	Desert Hill	s?
21	Α.	A whole bunch of people.
22	Q.	Okay. And can you name a few?
23	Α.	Can I name a few?
24	Q.	Of the folks that were there?
25	Α.	Me, Horse, Bug, whole bunch of people.
:		

1	Q. Okay. And Terrell was there; is that
2	right?
3	A. Yeah.
4	Q. Now, what was Terrell talking about, or
5	what did he say about the quadruple homicide?
6	A. Nothing really.
7	Q. Okay. You say nothing really?
8	A. He ain't say, he didn't say nothing
9	really.
10	Q. Did he say whether or not he was going
11	to stick around town?
12	A. No. Bug told him to leave. He
13	ain't
14	Q. And what was Terrell's response?
15	A. He said he was going to leave.
16	Q. Did Terrell at some point in time in
17	the conversation talk about what happened to the
18	four boys at Terra Linda?
19	MR. WOLFBRANDT: I'll object. This
20	was asked and answered.
21	THE COURT: Overruled.
22	THE WITNESS: Did he talk about it?
23	THE COURT: What's your answer?
24	THE WITNESS: Not, not really.
25	

1	BY MR. GUYMON:
2	Q. Okay. Do you recall telling me that
3	Terrell talked in that setting about what
4	happened? Do you recall that conversation?
5	A. Yeah.
6	Q. Okay. And what is it that you told me
7	Terrell said at the Desert Hills?
8	MR. WOLFBRANDT: Your Honor, can we
9	get a better foundation?
LO	THE COURT: When, the same night?
11	BY MR. GUYMON:
12	Q. Approximately one week ago, let's think
13	about that. Were you in jail?
14	A. Was I in jail a week ago?
15	Q. Yes.
16	A. Yeah.
17	Q. And did I come interview you over at
18	the jail and talk to you?
19	A. Yeah.
20	Q. Do you recall who else was there other
21	than you and I?
22	A. Nobody.
23	Q. Okay. Describe for the jurors, if they
24	have never been in the jail, what kind of room we
25	were in.

1	Α.	A little box.
2	Q.	Okay.
3	Α.	Like, that's what it was.
4	Q.	All right. Is there a piece of glass
5	between you	and I?
6	Α.	Yeah.
7	Q.	Is there a hole in the glass?
8	Α.	No.
9	Q.	There's, is there a, two telephones,
10	one on your	end, one on mine, and speakers?
11	Α.	Not where we was at, no.
12	Q.	Did we have to go to one that had
13	speakers?	
14	A.	Yeah.
15	Q.	Did you and I go to the second room
16	that had spe	eakers?
17	A.	Yeah.
18	Q.	Okay. And do you recall talking to me
19	about what	Terrell said there at the Desert Hills
20	then?	
21	A.	I don't want, I don't want to sit up
22	here and li	e. Yeah, but, yeah.
23	Q.	Okay. Did you tell me then that
24	Terrell sai	d that
25		THE COURT: Wait a minute. Do you

1	recall what you told Mr. Guymon on that day in the
2	jail?
3	THE WITNESS: I remember some of what
4	I told him, yeah.
5	THE COURT: What did you tell him?
6	BY MR. GUYMON:
7	Q. What did you tell me?
8	A. Obviously I told you that they was
9	talking about who did what, who did what, and, and
10	he was just, he was supposed to leave.
11	Q. Okay. And what did you tell me that
12	Terrell said that he had done?
13	A. Tied them up.
14	Q. Anything else?
15	A. No. Everybody, no. I said the boy
16	that work at the car wash I was working at just
17	told me he was bragging. But other than that
18	Q. Okay. Do you recall having, during
19	that same conversation while you were at the jail
20	do you recall talking about a boy watering the
21	lawn?
22	A. Yeah.
23	Q. Okay. And who told you about the boy
24	watering the lawn?
25	A. Bug.

1	Q. Bug said that?
2	A. Uh-huh.
3	Q. And based on your conversation at the
4	Desert Hills, who were the persons that went into
5	the house at Terra Linda?
6	A. The three of them.
7	MR. WOLFBRANDT: Object. Now it's,
8	her information is based on hearsay unless it came
9	from Terrell.
10	MR. GUYMON: I asked based on
11	Terrell's conversation who were the kids that went
12	into Terra Linda.
13	MR. WOLFBRANDT: Now that's a
14	different question, your Honor.
15	THE WITNESS: The three of them.
16	THE COURT: He said on Terrell's
17	conversation.
18	THE WITNESS: Deco, Red, and Bug.
19	BY MR. GUYMON:
20	Q. Okay. Now, prior to the incident where
21	the three of them leave together here, had you ever
22	seen, say, Deco with a gun, say, before the 13th?
23	A. Before?
24	Q. Yes.
25	A. I seen him plenty of times with a gun.

		j
1	Q.	Plenty of times?
2	Α.	Yeah.
3	Q.	Okay. How about Terrell Young? Had
4	you seen hi	m with a gun before?
5	Α.	Yeah.
6	Q.	And how about Sikia Smith?
7	Α.	Yeah.
8	Q.	Okay. And what was your relationship
9	with Sikia	Smith, say, right around August?
10	Α.	In August?
11	Q.	Yeah.
12	Α.	We was talking.
13	Q.	Okay. Now, then, before the three of
14	them left t	hat night on the 13th and into the 14th
15	had Sikia,	Deco, and Terrell used any drugs?
16	A.	Yeah.
17	Q.	Okay. What drugs had they used?
18	A.	Sherm and marijuana.
19	Q.	Sherm and marijuana?
20	A.	Yeah.
21	Q.	Okay. And had you seen Terrell, Tiny
22	Bug, and De	eco use drugs before that date?
23	Α.	Before that day?
24	Q.	Yes.
25	Α.	Weed.
	1	

1	Q.	Marijuana, weed?
2	Α.	Yeah.
3	Q.	Lastly, as you sit here today do you
4	want to be	here testifying?
5	Α.	No.
6		THE COURT: Speak up.
7		THE WITNESS: No.
8	BY MR. GUYM	ON:
9	Q.	Why is it that, how is it that you're
10	here?	
11	A.	Why am I here? Because I got
1.2	subpoenaed.	
13	Q.	Okay. You got subpoenaed by the State;
14	is that rig	ht?
15	A.	Yeah.
16	Q.	Now, have I made any promises to you
17	about your	testimony?
18	A.	No.
19		MR. GUYMON: Pass the witness, your
20	Honor.	
21		THE COURT: Mr. Hastings?
22		
23		CROSS-EXAMINATION
24	BY MR. HAST	'INGS:
25	Q.	Thank you, judge. You stated that you

1	talked to Mr. Guymon previously; is that correct?
2	A. Yeah.
3	Q. You were in the jail at that time?
4	A. Yeah.
5	Q. Okay. Have you ever talked to him any
6	other times?
7	A. Yeah.
8	Q. Okay. Was there any other times
9	outside of court that you have talked to him?
10	A. Yeah.
11	Q. Okay. Can you tell me when those were?
12	A. When Sikia's trial, when, when Sikia
13	was having his trial.
14	Q. Okay. Any other times outside of that
15	trial?
16	A. No.
17	Q. Can you tell me what Mr. Guymon told
18	you when he was talking to you in the jail?
19	A. He, he was just asking me questions.
20	Q. Okay. And were you shortly released
21	out of jail after that conversation?
22	A. Yeah.
23	Q. Has the DA helped you with any of your
24	criminal problems?
25	A. Not really.

1.	Q.	Not really?
2	Α.	No.
3	Q.	Have they helped you be released from
4	jail at any	point in time?
5	Α.	Yeah.
6	Q.	Can you tell me what kind of cases
7	those were?	
8	Α.	It was just a warrant, a warrant.
9	Q.	And the warrant was for what?
10	Α.	Possession.
11	Q.	Possession of?
12	Α.	Cocaine.
13	Q.	Was there any other cases they have
14	helped you	with?
1.5	Α.	No.
16	Q.	So, the only case they have ever helped
17	you with is	the possession of cocaine; is that
18	correct?	
19	Α.	Yes.
20	Q.	And that was the case that you were in
21	on when Mr.	Guymon talked to you in the jail?
22	A.	I have two possession cases. The first
23	one was whe	n I was, when Bug's trial was. And the
24	second one	was when, is when I was in jail last
25	week, the w	eek before last, yeah.

1	Q.	On the first case, what happened with
2	it, during D	Bug's trial?
3	Α.	Nothing. I go to court tomorrow.
4	Q.	I'm sorry? What?
5	Α.	Nothing.
6	Q.	Okay. Is that case still in the
7	system?	
8	Α.	Yeah.
9		THE COURT: It goes to court tomorrow,
10	was her sta	tement.
11	BY MR. HAST	INGS:
12	Q.	And the second case was a week ago; is
13	that correc	t?
14	Α.	It wasn't a week ago. It was actually
15	back in Mar	ch, but they dropped the charges and
16	brought the	m back up.
17	Q.	And they released you out of custody
18	after you t	alked to the DA; is that correct?
19	Α.	Yeah.
20	Q.	Okay. One more question about the
21	first case,	was that matter continued until after
22	your testim	ony today?
23	A.	No.
24	Q.	How would you describe Deco?
25	Α.	Deco, Deco, I can't describe Deco.

1	Q.	Okay. Would you say he's the leader?
2	Α.	Yeah.
3	Q.	Would you describe him as being scary?
4	Α.	Scary? Scary how?
5	Q.	Are you scared of Deco?
6	Α.	No, I'm not.
- 7	Q.	Okay. Are other people usually scared
8	of Deco?	
9	Α.	Yeah.
10		MR. GUYMON: Objection, relevance.
11		THE COURT: Narrow it down.
12	BY MR. HAST	INGS:
13	Q.	Do you think he's kind of scary?
14	Α.	He could be.
15	Q.	Would you say he's unpredictable?
16	Α.	Yeah.
17	Q.	Okay. And he usually carries a gun
-18	with him; i	s that correct?
19	Α.	Yeah.
20	Q.	Okay. How long has Tiny Bug known
21	Deco?	
22	Α.	I don't, I don't know.
23	Q.	Do you know if they go back to
24	California	together?
25	Α.	They should, yeah.

1	Q.	They should?
2	Α.	(No audible response.)
3	Q.	Okay. How long ago was Tiny Bug in
4	Californi	a?
5	Α.	Last year, last year in April.
6	Q.	Okay.
7	Α.	May, April.
8	Q.	Would you know if Tiny Bug is closer
9	than Red	was to Deco?
10	A.	I can't, I, I don't know, no. I
11	wouldn't	know.
12	Q.	Now, Tiny Bug had the VCR and the
13	Nintendo,	right?
14	A.	Yeah.
15	Q.	Those were like his property when they
16	came home	?
17	A.	Yeah.
18	Q.	They definitely weren't Red's property,
19	right?	
20	A.	No.
21	Q.	In fact, Deco purchased the VCR from
22	him; is t	hat correct?
23	A.	Yes.
24	Q.	How far back do you go with Tiny Bug?
25	Α.	May.

	ŀ	
1	Q.	Excuse me?
2	Α.	May.
3	Q.	May of '98?
4	Α.	Last year.
5	Q.	And how would you describe your
6	relationshi	p with Tiny Bug?
7	Α.	What do you mean?
8	Q.	Were you boyfriend/girlfriend?
9	A.	Yeah.
10	Q.	Okay. Do you have any kids in common?
11	A.	Somewhat, yeah.
12	Q.	Okay. Would that be one?
13	A.	Yeah.
14	Q.	You stated that you overheard a
15	conversatio	n that Tiny Bug told Red that he should
16	leave; is t	hat correct?
17	A.	Yeah.
18	Q.	Was Donte around during that
19	conversatio	n?
20	A.	He was in jail.
21	Q.	Did you ever hear Donte say that he
22	pulled the	trigger?
23	A.	Yeah.
24	Q.	And he told you that, or you overheard
25	that?	

1	Α	I overheard that.
2		Okay. Did you ever hear Donte say that
3	he killed th	e four individuals?
4	Α.	Yeah.
5	Q.	And you said you've seen Terrell with a
6	gun. Would	it be true you've only seen Terrell
7	with a gun o	on one occasion?
8	Α.	That's still seeing him with a gun.
9	Q.	Would that be true? It was only one
10	occasion?	
11	A.	Yeah. Yeah.
12	Q.	Okay. And was that Tiny Bug's gun at
13	that time?	
14	A.	I don't know who gun it was.
15	Q.	Okay. Could it have been Tiny Bug's
16	gun?	
17		MR. GUYMON: Objection, calls for
18.	speculation.	•
19		THE COURT: Sustained.
20	BY MR. HASTI	INGS:
21	Q.	Do you know what kind of gun it was?
22	Α.	.25, .22.
23	Q.	Was it a pistol?
24	Α.	Yeah.
25	Q.	Okay. And do you know if it was a

1	wheel gun or	r semiautomatic?
2	A.	It was a automatic.
3	Q.	And can you tell us what color it was?
4	Α.	Either brown or black.
5	Q.	Okay. And can you show us
6	approximatel	y the size of it?
7	Α.	A .22, about this big.
8	-	MR. HASTINGS: About four inches in
9	length, judg	te;
10		THE COURT: Four or five inches in
11	length.	
12	BY MR. HASTI	NGS:
13	Q.	And about how high was it?
14	Α.	Like this.
15		MR. HASTINGS: Three inches, judge?
16		THE COURT: Three, four inches.
17	BY MR. HASTI	NGS:
18	Q. (Court's indulgence, please. We've
19	talked a lit	tle bit about the conversations at the
20	Desert Hills	; is that correct?
21	Α. τ	Uh-huh.
22		THE COURT: Is that a yes?
23	:	THE WITNESS: Yes.
24	BY MR. HASTIN	NGS:
25	Q. V	Would it be true to state the majority

1	of that conversation was between you and Tiny Bug?
2	A. No.
3	Q. Was Terrell, we know he was also
4	there. How much was he talking during that
5	conversation?
6	A. They was talking. I'm just, I'm just
7	overhearing everything. I don't be, I don't need
8	to be in nobody business.
9	Q. And a couple more questions, we talked
10	about your first case. That was possession of
11	cocaine; is that correct?
12	A. Yeah.
13	Q. Okay. Can you tell us how much cocaine
14	you were originally arrested for in that case?
15	MR. GUYMON: Objection, relevance,
16	judge.
17	THE COURT: What's the relevance? She
18	has to be in court tomorrow. What's the
19	relevance?
20	THE WITNESS: How much?
21	THE COURT: You can't answer.
22	Sustained.
23	MR. HASTINGS: Nothing further at this
24	time judge.
25	THE COURT: Mr. Guymon?

1		REDIRECT EXAMINATION
2	BY MR. GUYMON	
3	Q. Si	wawn, tell me, you're still boyfriend
4	and girlfriend	with Sikia. Is that how you
5	describe your	relationship?
6	A. We	friends.
7	Q. Ok	ay. And who prosecuted your
8	boyfriend, Sik	ia Smith?
9	A. Yo	u.
10	Q. Ok	ay. Is that something that made you
11	happy about me?	
12	A. No	
1.3	Q. I'	m not going to ask you what, what
14	your thoughts	are about me, but let me ask you
15	this: Has eit	her of your two cases gone away?
16	A. No	
17	Q. Ha	ve I helped you on, in other words,
18	have I made th	ose cases disappear?
19	A. No	•
20	Q. Ok	ay. Have I promised you that I
21	would?	
22	A. No	
23	Q. Di	d you have only one of those two
24	cases at the t	ime that you testified in Sikia's
25	case?	

1	Α.	Yeah.
2	Q.	You had already been arrested for both
3	of them; is	that right?
4	Α.	Yeah.
5	Q.	And then after your testimony, Sikia's,
6	the arrest	warrant came on the second case?
7	Α.	Yeah.
8	Q.	Is that right?
9	A.	Yeah.
10	Q.	Okay. Do you have an expectation, or
11	do you beli	eve that I'm going to make those cases
12	go away for	you?
13	A.	Nope.
14	Q.	Have I asked anything of you, well, in
15	the times I	've talked to you did you want to talk
16	with me?	
17	Α.	No.
18	Q.	And have I asked anything of you, or
19	what have I	asked of you when I did speak with you?
20	Α.	Nothing, did I want to come, nothing
21	really.	
22		MR. GUYMON: Okay. Pass the witness,
23	your Honor.	
24		THE COURT: Mr. Hastings?
25	• • • • •	

1	RECROSS-EXAMINATION	
2	BY MR. HASTINGS:	
3	Q. One question, your Honor. Did you	
4	believe you were looking at mandatory time in one	
5	of your two cases?	
6	A. No, mandatory probation.	
7	MR. HASTINGS: Nothing further, your	
8	Honor.	
9	MR. GUYMON: Nothing else.	
10	THE COURT: Ms. Wright, you're	
11	excused. You're admonished not to discuss your	
12	testimony with anyone until we complete the case	
13	with the exception of the attorneys of record.	
14	You're free to go.	
15	Let's take our evening recess. Ladies	
16	and gentlemen, at this time I'm going to excuse you	
17	until 9:20 tomorrow morning. When you do come back	
18	tomorrow morning, wait in the jury lounge, and the	
19	bailiff will come to get you. I hope to get	
20	started about 9:30. I have a morning calendar, but	
21	we'll get rid of it about that time. Be here at	
22	9:20.	
23	I want to admonish you that you must	
24	not discuss the facts of this case amongst	
25	yourselves or with any other persons, read, watch,	

or listen to any news communique about this trial, whether it be television, radio, or newspaper, or form any opinion as to what the final result will be until the entire matter is submitted to you for your deliberation in the jury room. You're excused until 9:20. When you do come back tomorrow morning, wait in the jury lounge. We'll be in recess. (Recess taken.) Attest: Full, true, accurate transcript, of proceedings. Jamice Murray, CCR

EXHIBIT 60

EXHIBIT 60

INTERVIEW WITH CHARLA SEVERS

C:

My name is Pete Baldonado. Uh, today is September the 27th. I am with, uh, P: Officer Chrystal Cooper and, uh, Charla Severs. Charla, uh, do we have permission to record this? C: Yes. Okay. Uh, I want you to tell me, when did you leave Las Vegas? P: C: February 22nd. Okay. And where did you go? P: To, first I went to Atlantic City and then I went to New York City. C: Okay. Why did you go? P: C: Because I was scared. Why were you scared? P: Because somebody told me that, um, Deco said he was gonna fuck me up. C: P: Who said that? Scale. My friend (not clear) told me that Scale told her that.

Smith?

P:

Umm-hmm. Then we went back in the room and he went to sleep. And then...

C:

- P: And then. You didn't know that they were gonna go do a robbery?
- C: No. I, I didn't know they, I knew that they was gonna rob somebody, but I didn't know they was doin' it that night.
- P: And what else would, besides robbing somebody, what else were they gonna' do?

UKN SPKR: Have a nice lunch.

- C: Um, whadya say?
- P: What else, besides the robbery, were they going to do? Were they gonna rob somebody for money?
- C: Yes. Money and drugs.
- P: And drugs?
- C: Umm-hmm.
- P: Okay. And, but you didn't know beforehand that they were gonna' go?
- C: No. I knew they were gonna go, but not that night.
- P: Okay. You knew they were gonna go do this, this robbery...

- C: Umm-hmm.
- P: ...and, for drugs and money, but you didn't know it was that night.
- C: Yes.
- P: Okay. The next morning when you, uh, woke up what happened then?
- C: Um, Deco said he wanted me to braid his hair so we went in the living room and me and Red, Terrell Young was sittin', and Deco was sittin' in the living room. And then the news was comin' on so Deco said "hold on, hold on, watch this" and then I was watchin' the news and Matt face showed on the tv. And I remember his face, 'cause I remember that he was the only one that came to the house one day. And then I was, and then he said "watch the news" and we's watchin' it and I seen his face and I was, I was shocked because I had seen him before in the house. And was shocked to see him on the news. And then Deco was like be quiet, don't say nothin'. And I was like I know you didn't do that. And he was like, ya, he was like just be quiet. And then I went in the back room.
- P: And, and what house, what was the address of the house?
- C: Uh... gosh... I don't even remember.
- P: Who's house was this?

- C: Todd's, Todd's mother's house.
- P: And you guys were staying there?
- C: Umm-hmm.
- P: Okay. When, was there, did there come a time when, uh, when Donte Johnson told you that he killed them?
- C: Ya. He told me the morning we was watching the news and I said "I know you didn't" and he said "yes I did".
- P: And did he tell you how he did it?
- C: Ya.
- P: What did he say? What were his exact words, uh, you, best you can remember?
- C: He said that he, um, duct taped they hands and they feet. And he shot 'em in the back of the head...

(intercom or something in the background)

C: ...and then I asked him... and this was when me and him was in the room by ourself after he said he had to go to sleep... and then he said he shot 'em in the back of the

head and I asked him what they sound like when he shot 'em in the back of the head and he said they s, sounded like "uh". That's the noise they made when he shot 'em in the back of the head.

- P: Did he say they were, did they say anything before he shot 'em?
- C: Just the, um, spanish boy was talking, talking mad shit. That's what he said.
- P: And then, uh, did you, uh, was there any other indication that, uh, that proved to you that he did it? On his clothes or...
- C: No, 'cause I didn't see his clothes, but I know, I know he did it, 'cause I know how he was. I know he did it.
- P: Did, uh, did there come a time when he was arrested?
- C: Yes.
- P: Did he say anything when he was ar, gonna be arrested?
- C: Yes. When we were sittin' on the curb after the S.W.A.T. team got us out the house and then they was tryin' to see if more people was in the house and they started (not clear) the house, they had us sittin' on the sidewalk. Me, Scale and Deco and Deco was like tell them that he just met, that he just met me and don't, because we really didn't know what they was there for because they had did so much stuff. We didn't know it was

for that and I didn't really know it was for that and then...

- P: And that, you mean the, the shooting.
- C: The, the murders, ya. And he was like don't, don't say nothin', don't say nothin'.
- P: That's what he told you, huh?
- C: Umm-hmm.
- P: Is that the last time you saw him?
- C: After they took us to City Hall and question us, that's the last time I seen him.
- P: That's the last time. You didn't visit him in, in...
- C: Oh yes. I started visitin' him.
- P: You visited him a number of times, right?
- C: Ya.
- P: Did he, uh, say anything to him while you were visiting him?
- C: No.

- P: He didn't tell you to say nothin' or anything?
- C: He told me I was his only hope.
- P: Only hope for what?
- C: To get out of this mess.
- P: Were you gonna do, uh, uh, make an alibi for him?
- C: Umm-hmm. Yes.
- P: Did he tell you to make an alibi?
- C: No. When I seen him on the news that morning he was like, he was with his girlfriend. And so, I was just, and when I went to go visit him and stuff he was just sayin' I was his only hope so I knew that that was me that he was talkin' about. I would see that he was with his girlfriend.
- P: Okay. Did you at any time, (clearing throat) find any blood in, in some trousers?
- C: No, I never did. I never did.
- P: But you, you didn't know that he had blood on his trousers?

C:	Not until I went to court. In front of the grand, in front of the jury.
P:	But the, did they ask you to recognize some pants?
C:	Ya.
P:	Were they, they his pants?
C:	(sigh)
P:	Do you know?
C: they	Ya. But I didn't say that they was his pants. I said he didn't have no pants. But was his pants, 'cause
P:	You told the grand jury that they, they weren't his pants, but for truth and fact they
are h	is pants.
C:	Ya.
P:	And you were covering up for him.
C:	Ya.
p.	Why were you covering up for him?

Page 11

- C: Because, mm (pause). Because. He was my boyfriend and he, that's what he wanted me to do.
- P: And, uh, now that you're coming back to Las Vegas you want to tell the truth?
- C: Ya. I had told the truth already.
- P: Ya, but you changed your story once.
- C: I know.
- P: But, is this the truth you're telling me now?
- C: Ya.
- P: Okay. Um, I'm gonna turn it off for a minute, okay.

TAPE STOPPED

- P: Back on the record. When, when you were talking to, uh, Donte Johnson, uh, how did you communicate with him?
- C: In code.
- P: In code? And these, these were through phone calls that he made to you?

P: And, uh, and in this code... explain this code to me.

supposed to live happily ever after.

C: Okay. When we talk about the murder we call it a disease. And I have to lis, I

that. And, um, then we'd meet up and then when they let me out of jail me and him was

can't really remember, but I know that murder, when we talk about the murder we call it disease so nobody know what we's talkin' about. I can't remember any other words we said in code. I would have to hear it again to know it, it was, but I know what we was talkin' about.

- P: Okay. But he,he, he wanted you to take the rap so, and then, then later on after he was out, you'd say you were lying to cover up or you were afraid of him and then you would, you'd get out and meet him in California.
- C: Ya.
- P: Now, do you know, uh, when the, when this, when this thing after it happened and, and he had told you he had done it, what were you thinking in your head? You think he was mean enough to do it?
- C: I wasn't really thinkin' nothin', but I know that he would, I know he would do it.
- P: Did he have, did he have any guns that you know of?
- C: Ya.
- P: Did he tell you what, what weapon he used to commit this crime?
- C: A little, ya. It was a little handgun.

P:

- C: Ya. To rob people.
- P: Did he do that a lot?
- C: Ya.
- P: Do you know of him shootin' anybody else? For a fact?
- C: Ya.
- P: Who did he shoot?
- C: He shot up the Longhorn Casino. A bunch of Crips. He shot up in the Longhorn Casino.
- P: A bunch of Crips at the Longhorn Casino. How do you know that?
- C: Because. After they did it they ran back to the house, 'cause we stayed right around the corner from the Longhorn, and they ran back to house so he told me to go back to the Longhorn Casino and go get the car.
- P: Oh, they left the car there?
- C: Ya.

Do you know of him shootin' anybody else?

No. I just know he, he poisoned somebody.

P:

C:

- P: Did he die?
- C: Ya.
- P: Who?
- C: His name Snoop.
- P: Is who?
- C: Snoop.
- P: Snoop? Snoop, you don't know his name?
- C: I don't know his real name, but they found his body in the desert by the race tracks. Wrapped up in sheets.
- P: How do you know he poisoned him?
- C: Because, at first I didn't know he poisoned him, but when I went to go visit him one time after he had sent me the, wright the statement of Terrell and Sikia, when they had told, I had, I had seen Red, um, Terrell talking about, um, Snoop in there. So when I asked, um, when I asked him about it he was like he made him eat uh, he told him to either eat, uh, this big block of dope or he was gonna shoot 'em and he ate the block of dope and he poisoned hisself and he died.

- P: He told you that himself? What?
- C: Yes.
- P: Oh. Okay. So, okay. And do you know, you know for a fact he did that?
- C: Ya.
- P: You didn't see the body? You didn't see the dope?
- C: No. I just know he told me when he was, after he was locked up, and I asked him about it I was like tell me you didn't do that, because when Terrell was talkin' about the body, when I was readin' it, he said Deco kicked the body down the mountain and then I asked Deco I was like how you do it and he was, and he was like doin' it, 'cause we was at the visit so he wasn't talkin' he was like, doin' sign, you know what I'm sayin. And he was like I told him to eat this dope and he just ate it like a idiot and he got, killed hisself.
- P: Was he by himself when he did that?
- C: No.
- P: Who was with him?
- C: Um. I, well, he didn't tell me, but Scale, um, Scale was with him.

C: Ya.

P: How did he do that?

C: Um, I don't know. He came in the house one day, because I had snuck out the night before, and then he, when he came in the house, when I got back home nobody was there and then when he came home I was sittin' on the couch and he asked me where I been and I started laughin' at him and he, he bust me in the eye with his hand, I don't know if it was, it was with his hand or was it with the back of guns he had, but he hit me in my eye.

P: After that you were afraid of him?

C: Umm-hmm. Yes.

P: Okay. Well, you know of anything else that, uh. I might come and talk to you later in the jail, okay?

C: Okay.

P: If I can think of anymore questions. But, uh, thank you for being truthful and, uh, everything you've told me is true, right?

C: Yes.

	Company of the Compan			
Page 21				
P:	And, uh, no one's promised you anything or	told you anything to tell	the truth?	
C:	No.			
ъ	37 . H.d d. 1.0			
P :	You gonna tell the truth, why?			
C:	Because I wanna get this over with.			
P: .	And it's the right thing to do, right?			
C:	Yes.			
C.	ies.			
P :	Okay. Thank you very much.			
C:	You're welcome.			
ENID	END OF TAPE			
END	OF TAIL			

[Umm-hmm; represents affirmative answer]

EXHIBIT 61

EXHIBIT 61

ORIGINAL

0001 STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477 200 S. Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-4711 Attorney for Plaintiff FILED

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Shilly & Paryinne OLERK

Case No.

C153154

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

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THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

Defendant.

-vs-

DONTE JOHNSON, aka John White, #1586283) Dept. No.) Docket }

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NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO VIDEOTAPE THE DEPOSITION OF CHARLA SEVERS

DATE OF HEARING: 10/11/99 TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M.

COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, by STEWART L. BELL, District Attorney, through GARY L. GUYMON, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and files this Notice of Motion and Motion to Videotape the Deposition of Charla Severs.

This Motion is made and based upon all the papers and pleadings on file herein, the attached points and authorities in support hereof, and oral argument at the time of hearing, if deemed necessary by this Honorable Court.





NOTICE OF HEARING

YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned will bring the foregoing motion on for setting before the above entitled Court, in Department V thereof, on Monday, the 11th day of October, 1999, at the hour of 9:00 o'clock a.m., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

DATED this 29 day of September, 1999.

STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477

GARY L. GUYMON
Chief Deputy District Attorney
Nevada Bar #003726

POINTS & AUTHORITIES

NRS 174.175 states:

1. If it appears that a prospective witness may be unable to attend or prevented from attending a trial or hearing, that his testimony is material and that it is necessary to take his deposition in order to prevent a failure of justice, the court at any time after the filing of an indictment, information or complaint may upon motion of a defendant or of the state and notice to the parties order that his testimony be taken by deposition and that any designated books, papers, documents or tangible objects, not privileged, be produced at the same time and place. If the deposition is taken upon motion of the state, the court shall order that it be taken under such conditions as will afford to each defendant the opportunity to confront the witnesses against him.

2. If a witness is committed for failure to give bail to appear to testify at a trail or hearing, the court on written motion of the witness and upon notice to the parties may direct that his deposition be taken. After the deposition has been subscribed the court may discharge the witness.

3. This section does not apply to the prosecutor, or to an accomplice in the commission of the offense charged.

The plain language of subsection (1) indicates if a witness may be prevented from attending a trial then the State is permitted to take a witnesses deposition. As can be seen by the

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1	accompanying affidavit, witness Charla Severs may be prevented from attending the trail
2	because of threats she has received associated with this case.
3	This Court should take no comfort in her promise to appear in light of the fact that she
4	has previously perjured herself in this case and fled the jurisdiction in an effort to avoid
5	testifying.
6	Wherefore, it is respectfully requested that this honorable Court grant the State's Motion
7	to Videotape the Deposition of Charla Severs ,and that said deposition be taken in the courtroom,
8	with Judge Sobel presiding.
9	DATED this day of September, 1999.
10	STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORWEY
11	Nevada Bar #000477
12	
13	BY GARY L. GUYMON
14	Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #003726
15	Nevada Dai #003720
16	
17	
18	AFFIDAVIT
19	STATE OF NEVADA) ss:
20	COUNTY OF CLARK
21	GARY L. GUYMON, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:
22	1. That he is a Deputy District Attorney with the Clark County District Attorney's Office,
23	assigned as co-counsel with Robert J. Daskas to prosecute the case entitled State of Nevada v.
24	Donte Johnson, aka John White, Defendant, Case No. C153154, District Court Department V.
25	2. That a trial date in the above case has been set for January 10, 2000.
26	3. That witness Charla Severs was recently brought back to the State of Nevada from
27	Manhattan, New York, by investigators with the Clark County District Attorney's Office as a
28	result of this Court's issuance of a Material Witness Warrant. A copy of the State's Ex-Parte

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Application for Order Requiring Material Witness to Post Bail is attached hereto, as well as a copy of this Court's Order Requiring Material Witness to Post Bail or Be Committed to Custody as Exhibit "1".

- 4. That the State has previously advised this Court that on August 18, 1998, Charla Severs was interviewed by Detective Thowsen, with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Homicide Section, at which time she provided a series of false information to Detective Thowsen in an effort to exonerate Donte Johnson, Terrell Young and Sikia Smith.
- 5. That on or about September 1, 1998, Charla Severs testified before the grand jury and provided false information in an effort to absolve Donte Johnson, Terrell Young and Sikia Smith in the quadruple homicide which occurred on August 14, 1998, at the Terra Linda residence. Charla Severs' testimony was meant to thwart prosecution in the above cases.
- 6. That on or about September 3, 1998, Charla Severs again interviewed with Detective Thowsen wherein she provided truthful information, which included the fact that she had personal knowledge that the homicide had been done by the above named individuals.
- 7. That on or about September 15, 1998, Charla Severs testified before the grand jury, under oath, and provided information which incriminated Defendants Donte Johnson, Terrell Young and Sikia Smith in the quadruple homicide.
- 8. That on or about September 27, 1998, Charla Severs attempted to recant her previous testimony which incriminated the above individuals. Charla Severs' efforts to recant her testimony were done by way of a written letter which is attached as Exhibit "2".
- 9. That Charla Severs again attempted to exonerate Donte Johnson by sending a letter to Channel 8 news, said letter being dated December 2, 1998, and being attached hereto as Exhibit "3".
- 10. That Investigator Alexia Conger, with the Clark County District Attorney's Office, determined that Ms. Severs had been declared missing by her mother, Vernell Dyess. A missing persons report was filed with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department on April 12, 1999. Mrs. Dyess filed the missing persons report because she had not heard from her daughter for a

number of months, which was highly unusual and the word on the street was that Charla Severs had been killed.

- 11. That prior to April 12, 1999, efforts to locate Ms. Severs had included telephone number and address verification which had met with negative results. Prior residences had been checked and had negative results as well. Ms. Severs had not been arrested and was not in custody at the time the missing persons report was filed.
- 12. That Ms. Severs' family members had been interviewed by members of the Clark County District Attorney's Office wherein said family members advised the District Attorney's Office that Charla Severs had previously indicated that she would not cooperate with the State, nor would she come to court.
- 13. That a review of Donte Johnson's jail records evidence that Charla Severs had been to the jail on a number of occasions to visit Donte Johnson. Charla Severs has previously indicated that she is the girlfriend of Donte Johnson and, more importantly, has testified to the same.
- 14. That on or about June 1, 1999, two investigators with the Clark County District Attorney's Office were assigned to work full-time, for a period of three weeks, in an effort to locate Charla Severs as a material witness in the prosecution of Donte Johnson, Terrell Young and Sikia Smith. Despite the efforts of experienced investigators with the Clark County District Attorney's Office, Charla Severs was not located.
- 15. That on or about September 17, 1999, Charla Severs was arrested in Manhattan, New York, for the charges of Solicitation of Prostitution. At the time of Charla Severs' arrest, she was using the name Kashawn Hives. Authorities with the Manhattan, New York, Police Department were able to successfully determine Kashawn Hives' identity as Charla Severs, at which time they notified Detectives Buczek and Thowsen, with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. Charla Severs was subsequently released from the authorities in Manhattan, New York, to investigators with the Clark County District Attorney's Office so that she could be returned to Las Vegas, Nevada, as a material witness and booked on said Material Witness Warrant.

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- 16. That a search warrant was issued and served on September 17, 1999, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit "4". The search warrant permitted the State to seize letters written to and from Donte Johnson, Terrell Young and Sikia Smith which contain incriminating information associated with the homicide and/or future threats directed at witnesses.
- 17. That your affiant reviewed the above seized materials and found numerous threats directed at witnesses associated with this case.
- 18. That your affiant spoke to witness Charla Severs on September 28, 1999, and learned that Charla Severs left the jurisdiction after being threatened by Dwayne Anderson, aka Skill. Charla Severs was threatened because she did not want to cooperate with Donte Johnson and continue to lie on his behalf.
- 19. That Charla Severs believed the threats were serious because she personally knows the persons involved and their deadly capacity.
- 20. That your affiant knows Dwayne Anderson to be closely associated with Donte Johnson. Your affiant knows of a prior homicide that Dwayne Anderson and Donte Johnson participated in together.
- 21. That the purpose of the instant motion is to record, preserve and perpetuate the testimony of Charla Severs in the event that her attendance can not be obtained for the jury trial and/or penalty phase of said trial, if the same is deemed necessary. Defense counsel Dayvid Figler has previously indicated an interest in having Charla Severs testify in the above case and the taping of a deposition of Charla Severs will give the defense an opportunity to interview her prior to trial and to preserve her testimony.
- 22. That NRS 174.228(2) provides that a videotaped deposition may be allowed by a court in all cases.
- 23. That there is no reason why a videotaped deposition is not an appropriate remedy to preserve the testimony of Charla Severs. The Defense has previously expressed an interest

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1	in having Charla Severs testify. Witness Charla Severs has demonstrated by her actions that she
2	is unwilling to testify and that she may be unable to testify if the threats made against her are
3	carried out.
4	I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.
5	
6	
7	GARY L. GUYMON
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	RECEIPT OF COPY
13	RECEIPT OF COPY of the above and foregoing Notice of Motion and Motion to
14	Videotape the Deposition of Charla Severs is hereby acknowledged this day of
15	September, 1999.
16	SPECIAL PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT/
17	La Malla
18	BY W VILLE TO A
19	309 South Third Street, Suite 400 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
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21 22	
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28	GUYMG/sbs
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EXPT STEWART L. BELL 2 DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477 200 S. Third Street 3 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 4 (702) 455-4711 Attorney for Plaintiff 5 6 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 7 THE STATE OF NEVADA. 9 Plaintiff, C153461 10 Case No. -VS-Dept No. Docket 11 TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG #1509343 12 Defendant. 13 14 15 EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR ORDER REQUIRING

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COMES NOW, STEWART L. BELL, Clark County District Attorney, by and through GARY L. GUYMON, Chief Deputy District Attorney, and makes application to the above-entitled Court that an Order be entered herein requiring CHARLA SEVERS be taken into immediate custody as a material witness for the purpose of posting bail for her appearance in the jury trial of the above-entitled matter for the said reason of attempting to avoid testifying before the Eighth Judicial District Court.

MATERIAL WITNESS TO POST BAIL

Further application is made that the Court set bail in the amount of \$10,000.00 and if the said witness fails to post bail in the amount of \$10,000.00 for her appearance as a witness in this matter that the Court further direct and order that said witness be delivered into the custody of the Sheriff of Clark County, pending final disposition of the jury trial in the above entitled matter on or until further Order of this Court.

EXHIBIT "4"

1	This application is made pursuant to the provision of NRS 178.494 and is based upon
2	Affidavits attached hereto which are incorporated herein by this reference.
3	DATED this day of April, 1999.
4	STEWART L. BELL
5	DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477
6	
7	BY ARY I. GUYMON
8	GARY L. GUYMON Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #003726
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AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF NEVADA
COUNTY OF CLARK
ss:

GARY L. GUYMON, being first duly sworn deposes and says:

That he is employed in the Office of the Clark County District Attorney, State of Nevada and is engaged in the prosecution of criminal matters and has been so employed for the period of nine (9) years.

This matter has been set for jury trial, said hearing to commence at or about 8:30 a.m. on the 21st day of June, 1999 in said Court.

Your affiant will advise the Court that one CHARLA SEVERS, ID#1421158 of Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada, is in fact a material witness in the above-captioned matter.

Your affiant will further advise the Court on information and belief that said witness is avoiding testifying before the Eighth Judicial District Court in which she is a material and essential witness.

On August 18, 1998, Charla Severs was interviewed by Detective Thowsen, with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Homicide Division, at which time she provided a series of false information to Det. Thowsen in order to avoid Donte Johnson, Terrell Young and Sikia Smith, in being arrested.

On or about September 1, 1998, Charla Severs testified before the Grand Jury and provided false on defendants Donte Johnson, Terrell Young and Sikia Smith's behalf in the quadruple homicide.

On or about September 3, 1998, Charla subsequently again interviewed with Det. Thowsen wherein she provided truthful information which included the fact that she had personal knowledge that the homicide had been done by the above named individuals.

On or about September 15, 1998, Charla Severs testified before the Grand Jury under oath and provided information in which incriminated defendants Donte Johnson, Terrell Young and Sikia Smith in the quadruple homicide.

On or about September 27, 1998, Charla Severs attempted to recant her previous testimony which incriminated the above individuals.

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Investigator Alexia Conger, with the Clark County District Attorney's Office determined that Ms. Severs has been declared missing by her mother, Vernell Dyess. A missing persons report was filed with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department on April 12, 1999. Prior to this date efforts to locate Ms. Severs have included telephone number and address verification which have met with negative results. Prior residences have been checked and are negative as well. Ms. Severs has not been arrested and is not in custody at this time. Ms. Severs family members have been interviewed and are concerned that she is not willing to come to Court. Further attempts to locate Ms. Severs include verification of employment and credit history. Several weekly/daily rental motels in the downtown area have been checked as well with negative results.

Charla Severs has been to the jail on numerous occasions to visit Donte Johnson. Charla Severs has previously indicated that she is the girlfriend of said Donte Johnson, and more importantly has testified to the same.

Based on the facts we believe her to be an adverse witness who is attempting to avoid service of process.

THEREFORE, your affiant would respectfully pray that this Honorable Court under the authority of NRS 178.494 issue an Order directing that any police officer of this State shall forthwith take the said CHARLA SEVERS, ID#1421158 into custody and forthwith convey her to the jail of the County of Clark, State of Nevada, for incarceration to insure her presence before the Eighth Judicial District Court.

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

Executed on 427 99 (Date)

(Signature)

. 1	ORDR STEWART L. BELL		
2	STEWART L. BELL DISTRICT ATTORNEY Nevada Bar #000477		
3	200 S. Third Street		
4	Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 702) 455-4711		
5	Attorney for Plaintiff DISTRICT CONTROL		
6	DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
7			
8	THE STATE OF NEVADA,		
9	Plaintiff, {		
10	-vs- Case No. C153461		
11	TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG, Docket E #1509343		
12	#1509343 }		
13	Defendant.		
14	 }		
15	ORDER REQUIRING MATERIAL WITNESS TO POST BAIL OR BE COMMITTED TO CUSTODY		
16	BAIL OR BE COMMITTED TO COSTOD I		
17	STATE OF NEVADA)		
18	COUNTY OF CLARK ss:		
19	TO: Any Sheriff, Constable, Marshal, Policeman or Peace Officer in		
20	the State of Nevada		
21	An ex parte application upon sworn affidavit having been presented to this Court pursuant		
22	to NRS 178.494, wherein it appears that the testimony of CHARLA SEVERS, ID#1421158 is		
23	material to the jury trial in the above-entitled matter, and it further appearing to the Court by the		
24	way of affidavit that the attendance of said witness in the jury trial of this matter by subpoena		
25	is impracticable;		
26	YOU ARE THEREFORE commanded forthwith to place said witness in your immediate		
27	custody for the purpose of said witness posting bail with the above entitled court in the amount		
28	of \$10,000.00 in order to secure the attendance of said witness CHARLA SEVERS, ID#1421158		

before the Court on the 21st day of June, 1999, at 8:30 a.m., in the jury trial of the above entitled matter.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED and directed that if said witness CHARLA SEVERS, ID#1421158 fails to post bail in the sum of \$10,000.00 to secure her attendance as a witness in the jury trial in the above-stated matter as above provided, then you are further commanded to deliver said witness into the custody of the Sheriff of Clark County pending final disposition of the jury trial in the above-entitled matter or until further Order of this Court.

YOU ARE FURTHER ORDERED to direct the Sheriff of the County of Clark, State of Nevada, to make the said CHARLA SEVERS, ID#1421158 available in custody in the Eighth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Clark at 8:30 a.m. on the 21st day of June, 1999, for the testimony in the captioned matter and further disposition by this Court.

The arresting officer is further authorized, in the event that further communication indicates that the said CHARLA SEVERS, ID#1421158 will appear at the jury trial at the time above stated without the necessity of incarceration in the Clark County Jail or the posting of the bond above described, to make arrangements for food and lodging for the said CHARLA SEVERS for the night of the 20th day of June, 1999.

DATED this 29 day of April, 1999.

DISTRICT JUDGE

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DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,				
Plaintiff,	}			
-vs- TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG, #1509343		Case No. Dept. No. Docket	C153461 III E	
Defendant.))) _)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ı
WARR	ANT OF ARI	REST		
FOR MATERIAL WITNE	ESS CHARLA	SEVERS, ID#	1421158	
THE STATE OF NEVADA,				
To: Any Sheriff, Constable, Marshall, Pol	liceman, or Pe	ace Officer in T	his State:	
I hereby certify that I received the above as	forthwith to are State of Neva custody of the staccessible M., A.D. 1999. ed at any hour DIST	rest the above nada, in and for the Sheriff of Claracistrate in this of the day or nada of the day of the day or nada of the day of	amed CHARLA SEVERS, ID#142115 ne County of Clark after it is determine k County, State of Nevada, or in case county. JUDGE day of	58 ed of
19_, and served the same by arresting the within named De	fendant,		, and bringingir	ito
Court his day of, 19				
	JERRY KELI	LER, Sheriff, C	lark County, Nevada	
	BY			
DA#C153461/sbs LVMPD EV#9808141600 CONSP;RWDW;KDNPWDW;MWDW - F 070978; BFA; 530267749 (TK3)	Deputy			

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To 31 hom At May Concern: 09-27-98 Marks a whole lot I did exactly what B-lodence told me liven though it tore me apart. But I did not want to come up missing in action with I wish I would of never did that Shit. & Should him he is going in. My Baby still don't said anything. I just would of went differe I have to hideout from white voys you all found of hope you all find him to So wow I given you could perjuil me because I lied about some other shit to But Im not a liar, just cared.

CHARLA SEVERS DETENTION CENTER Lify of North Ans Aegus

2222 Constitution Way

North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030



CHANNEL 8 NEWS 3228 Channel 8 Dr. Las Vegas, NV 89015

89109/9097

Mahlandhadadadahahadalahdh

EXHIBIT "3"

AND HE WAS UPSET AT ME BECAUSE HE

KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT IT. AND REALLY DIDNT Remember how
It had happened until the
District ATTORNEY PLAYED TERREUS
STATEMENT FOR ME AND THE WHOLE THING CAME BACK WHEN I GOT SCAPED OF CONFESSING 1 I REALLY DON'T WANT TO SEE FOR SOMETHING even around and didn't know nothing about, I WONT LET HIM PROTECT ME ANYLONGER!

APPLICATION AND AFFIDAVIT FOR SEARCH WARRANT

STATE OF NEVADA)
) ss:
COUNTY OF CLARK)

Alexia Conger, being first duly sworn deposes and states that she is the affiant herein and is an Investigator with the Clark County District Attorney's Office (hereinafter referred to as CCDA) presently assigned to the Criminal Division. That I have been employed with the CCDA for the past 3 years, 10 months and have been assigned to the Criminal Division for the past 3 years, 10 months.

There is probable cause to believe that certain property hereinafter described will be found at the following described premises, to-wit:

Clark County Detention Center
330 South Casino Center
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Current Housing Units for Inmate Donte Johnson ID# 1586283; Inmate
Terrell Young ID # 1509343 and Inmate Sikia Smith ID# 1594788,
Inmate Property Holding for the above names inmates, and Gang
Intelligence Office.

The property referred to and sought to be seized consists of the following:

Correspondence, letters, papers, envelopes and notes, which have been written to and/or from Inmates Donte Johnson (ID# 1586283); to and/ or from Terrell Cochise Young (ID# 1509343) to and/or from Sikia Lafayette Smith (ID# 1594788) and tend to incriminate themselves in the crimes of Murder, Conspiracy to Commit Murder, First Degree Kidnaping, Robbery with Use of Deadly Weapon and Burglary, and/or Threats, directed at known or unknown individuals.

The property hereinbefore described constitutes evidence which tends to

EXHIBIT "4"