### IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

Case No. 83796

DONTE JOHNSON, Petitioner, Electronically Filed
May 27 2022 06:06 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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200.	Presentence Investigation Report, State's Exhibit 236, State v. Young, District Court, Clark County, Nevada Case No. C153461_Redacted (Sep. 15, 1999)	02/13/2019	46	11518–11531
201.	Presentence Investigation Report, State's Exhibit 184, State v. Smith, District Court, Clark County, Nevada Case No. C153624_Redacted (Sep. 18, 1998)	02/13/2019	46	11532–11540
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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

### AMENABILITY DETERMINATION FINDINGS (Cont'd) WHITE, John Lee, D4787

The defendant has been described as an impulsive, impressionable, immature, and easily manipulated young man who would be vulnerable to the influences of older and more criminally sophisticated, as well as aggressive, individuals.

In view of the above, there is a reasonable possibility that the defendant's criminal behavior would be exacerbated more by the other disposition alternatives available to the court.

#### FINDING

John Lee White is amenable to the treatment and training offered by the California Youth Authority.

Date: December 28, 1993

For the Youth Authority:

Lee Kraics, LCSW Supervising Casework Specialist I

jar

#### INTRODUCTION

John Lee White is a sixteen year-old African-American male convicted in Los Angeles County Superior Court of charges of second degree robbery/principal armed with a shotgun. John is an unfit juvenile. He has been referred to the California Youth Authority for a diagnostic evaluation to determine his amenability to training and treatment services offered by the California Youth Authority.

Ascording to the accompanying probation report, John and three co-offenders entered the Sanfed Bank and committed an armed robbery.

John has a prior record of arrests for armed robbery, possession of a weapon on school grounds, and unlawful taking of a motor vehicle. He has had the benefit of probation supervision in the community and one previous commitment to junior probation camp. John is an admitted gang member (62 Brim Bloods Gang). John became a gang member at age fourteen. His moniker is "Deko." John's gang activity has interfered with his ability to attend school on a regular basis. He has become increasingly dependent on his gang for most of his social activities. According to John, the bank sobbery was arranged by an older fellow gang member who supplied the boys with a rented getaway vehicle and a weapon. John stated he committed the bank robbery even though he knew it was wrong because he did not want to get a "jacket" as a coward with the other gang members. Her also stated that, if he had declined to go along with the plan to rob the bank, he would have been punished by his fillow gang members.

John's previous performance on a grant of juvenile probation was considered marginal to unsatisfactory, noting that he was not attending school, continued to have contact with law enforcement, and was out of control at home.

Tohn does not appear to have benefited from efforts on his behalf by the courts and the probation department.

#### SOCIAL HISTORY

#### FAMILY BACKGROUND

John is one of three children born to his mother. John's natural parents were never married and John's natural father, Michael Walton, is deceased. John stated he last saw his natural father when he was six years old. John and his two sisters (ages fourteen and nine) have resided with his maternal grandmother and grandfather for most of their lives. According to John, his mother is a cocaine addict who cannot care for herself or her children and who has a history of arrests. John's grandmother has stated that she cannot control John at home, noting that he is difficult and

WHITE, John Lee

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uncooperative and that he will not attend school. John's drandmother is aware that John is a gang member, although she cannot confirm or deny that he used narcotics. (John admitted that he used marijuana on a daily basis.) John denied a history of abuse or neglect in his grandparents' home. He believes his grandmother will allow him to return to her home when he is referred to parole. However, John stated that his grandparents are not visiting him during the time he is incarcerated and he doubts he will have any contact with them throughout his custody time.

#### PEER ASSOCIATES

Tohn has admitted to membership in the "62 Brims (Bloods) Gang." He has been a gang member since age fourteen. John is heavily dependent upon his gang. His gang has become a sort of extended family. John's loyalty to his gang exceeds his obligation to obey the law or to abide by his grandparents' efforts to supervise or structure his behavior. In the instant offense, John would rather have risked death or jail than to have appeared cowardly to his fellow gang members.

#### COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

Records reflect that John was born and raised in Los Angeles, California. His grandparents live in an inner-city neighborhood noted for high rates of crime, gang activity, and drug trafficking.

#### ACADEMIC EDUCATION

Findation records indicate that John last completed the ninth grade. John admitted to chronic truancy. He claimed to that pressure from rival gang members have interfered with his ability to attend school on a regular basis. John's grandmother has tilicated that John refused to attend school.

Academic testing at the Southern Reception Center and Clinic reveals that John is reading at the 6.4 grade-level, performing math at the 4.7 grade-level, and understanding language at the 3.3 grade-level, for an overall total battery for basic academic skills equivalent to a 4.9 grade-level.

John denied he has ever been a special education student. Apparently, his poor academic showing is the result of infrequent attendance in a regular school program.

WHITE, John Lee

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#### VOCATIONAL EDUCATION/WORK EXPERIENCE

In h's only work experience has been selling candy. He has yet to set vocational goals for himself. His response to the vocational interest and aptitude assessment reveals an interest in mechanics. In whatever program John is eventually placed, he would benefit from participation in work experience/vocational training and employability skills training.

#### ALCOHOL/DRUG USE AND ABUSE

John admitted to the use of marijuana on a daily basis. Probation records also indicate that John drank alcohol occasionally. John stated he believes he was able to conceal his drug use from his grandmother by using eye drops so she would not observe his eyes being red. He denied he was under the influence of drugs or alcohol when he committed the instant offense.

#### COFRECTIONAL EXPERIENCE

John was initially arrested on February 20, 1992 by the Los Angeles Police Department on charges of armed robbery. The petition was sustained on February 20, 1992 and John was ordered to the probation department's camp community placement program. According to John, he spent seven months in Camp Kilpatrick. Probation records indicate that John performed satisfactorily in the camp community placement program. However, once he was released back into the community, John was not attending school; he continued to have contacts with law enforcement; he continued to associate with gang members; and he continued to defy his grandparents' efforts to supervise him.

On January 4, 1993, John was arrested by the Los Angeles Police Department and charged with being in possession of a weapon on school grounds. John claimed this was a case of mistaken identity and that he was not in possession of a weapon.

On April 10, 1993, John was arrested and charged with reckless driving and unlawful taking of a motor vehicle. John's story is the a friend of his let him drive a stolen car. John denied he had the vehicle was stolen.

WHITE, John Lee

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Film the records, it appears that John's criminal activity is increasing in frequency and severity. Camp community placement and home on probation have proven ineffective in modifying his behavior. The instant offense is extremely serious. The victims were severely traumatized and it is a matter of pure luck that no one was injured. John does not appear to have any guilt, concern, or c-morse regarding his behavior. In fact, he claimed that, although he knew robbing banks was wrong, he did not consider it serious.

#### SELF PERCEPTIONS

John does not regard himself as a danger to the community. He does not believe he is as seriously delinquent as his record would indicate. According to John, he did not believe participating in a bank robbery was a "serious" crime and, furthermore, he believed he and his co-offenders would be successful in getting away. He related that he went along with the robbery because he did not want the other gang members to think he was a coward. He acknowledged that he gave no thought to the possibility that the victims might be injured or traumatized or that he himself may have been injured during the arrest procedure. John believes that an appropriate disposition in his case would be commitment to the California Youth Authority. He believes he would benefit from participation in a California Youth Authority program of continuing education, counseling, and work experience or vocational training. John helieves that what he needs most to turn his life around is to be given "another chance."

#### LINICAL IMPRESSIONS

In the clinical interview, John Lee White was polite, cooperative, and respectful. He is a thin, small young man who appears to be even younger than his stated chronological age of sixteen. John is an inarticulate, quiet, and shy-appearing individual who demonstrates marked immaturity. John does not impress as highly sophisticated or hardcore in a criminal sense. Rather, he impresses as a careless, naive, passive, and easily led young man. Needless to say, John's judgment is extremely poor. John's immaturity, poor judgment, and dependence upon his gang have combined to make him a dangerous individual in the community. He does not appear to understand or appreciate the serious nature of the charges against him. John acknowledges that he knew what he was daing was wrong, but that he went along anyway because he did not want to disappoint his co-offenders.

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John's pattern of behavior is common to many delinquent youths. Inciding with the onset of adolescence, John joined a youth gang, began to ditch school and defy authority, and involved himself in repeated violations of the rights and property of others. Tobation supervision in the community and referral to the probation department's camp community placement program have proved ineffective. John appears to be content to drift aimlessly through life in a hedonistic fashion seizing whatever opportunity comes up, including criminal activity, with no thought of the consequences. He has made little to no effort to obtain job skills or to prepare himself to live independently as an adult. John's immaturity and need for approval from older gang members have led directly to his involvement in the instant offense.

John does not appear to be an appropriate candidate for commitment to state prison. He is, after all, only sixteen years old. There have been minimal prior rehabilitative efforts. John's small elature, immaturity, and passive nature would make him a vulnerable target for older, more hardcore inmates in a state prison setting.

Authority jurisdiction over John's case would extend to age then felive. John appears to be capable of materially benefiting from Dalifornia Youth Authority programs of continuing education, counseling, and participation in work experience/vocational training. Commitment to the California Youth Authority, as opposed to nousing in the California Youth Authority pursuant to Section 1731.5(c) WIC, would require John to appear before the Youthful Offender Parole Board on an annual basis to assess his progress in glogram and to assess his readiness for parole. Sufficient time remains in the jurisdiction and confinement time available to effect needed attitudinal and behavioral changes.

Date: December 20, 1993

Approved Krais

Joe Kraics, LCSW, Supv. Casework Specialist I

Prepared Wards Schene

By: Diane Lubeck, LCSW

Parole Agent I

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WHITE John Lee

D4787 SRCC

#### PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION

#### REASON FOR REFERRAL

This evaluation is part of a court-ordered 90-day diagnostic study. Defendant was informed of my identity and the purpose of the interview. He was, furthermore, told that the information he provided me might be used in the report, and could have significant bearing on the disposition of his case.

#### PRIOR PSYCHIATRIC/PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATIONS

No prior psychiatric evaluation was recorded in the file.

#### METHOD OF EVALUATION

One-hour clinical interview with the defendant and review of records in file, including the Probation Officer's Report.

#### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Family and background information are detailed in the social history (q.v.). Briefly, according to the defendant, he was born and raised in the Los Angeles area. He is the oldest of three children. He has two younger sisters, ages 11 and 14. The defendant stated that his parents separated when he was 7 years old. He said that presently he has no contact with his mother or father, and does not know where they are living. According to the referral documents, his mother lost custody of the minor, due to her drug usage (rock cocaine).

At the time of his arrest, he said that he was living with his grandmother, grandfather, and two younger siblings. He said that his grandfather is a retired security guard. When asked about conflicts with his grandparents, he said that problems at home relate to his not going to school, and staying out with gang members from 24 hours up to three days. His grandmother had stated that she "does not have any control over him. He is difficult and uncooperative at home. He will not attend school." She had also stated that she was aware that the defendant is a gang member.

According to the defendant, he completed the 9th grade while in camp. He said that he was not attending school at the time of his arrest "because I had too many enemies (gang related)." He said that he had been expelled from school in the 8th grade for truancy. He was not employed and has no work history. Medical history is unremarkable, except for bronchial asthma since early childhood for which he is taking Theodor, and some residual effects of a fractured ankle sustained when he was 9 or 10 years old.

When asked about the use of drugs or alcohol, he stated that he "tried beer last year--didn't like it. Was using marijuana for 6 or 7 months, about 3 times a week." According to the information in the Fitness Report, he had told

WHITE, John D4787

SRCC

the Probation Officer that he began smoking marijuana when he was 15 years old and uses marijuana approximately 4 times a week. When asked about gang-related activity, he stated that he was in a "Bloods gang" for two years prior to his arrest, adding that he was "jumped in," when he was 14 years old. He described it as a "very big gang." When asked about gang activities, he replied, "Don't know." He said that his gang moniker is "Deko." When asked what his moniker means, he also replied, "I don't know."

When asked about prior offenses, the minor said that he had only one prior offense, when he was 15 years old, for robbery, for which he went to camp for several months. According to his juvenile record, the minor has had three prior offenses. He was arrested when he was 14 years old for armed robbery, (vehicle theft) for which he was ordered to CCP. When he was 15 years old, he was again arrested for having a handgun on probation and possession of a weapon at school for which he was also ordered to CCP. About 3 months later (about 4 months prior to the instant offense), he was arrested for reckless driving and taking a vehicle without owner's consent.

The current offense occurred when the defendant was 16 years old. He was charged with armed robbery involving the use of a shotgun. According to the Probation Officer's Report submitted 8-19-93, the defendant and three accomplices entered Cen-Fed Bank. . .armed with a semi-automatic handgun and a sawed-off shotgun at about 1:40 p.m., and announced: "This is a robbery. Everyone get down!" When asked about the circumstances of the bank robbery, he replied that it was not gang related, stating. "I robbed a bank--don't want to talk about it because I want to forget about it."

#### MENTAL STATUS EXAMINATION

The defendant is a 16-year-old Black male of short stature and slight build. He is about 5 feet, 6 inches tall, and weighs approximately 125 pounds. He has no noticeable tattoos. He was dressed in institutional garb, neatly groomed, and appeared to maintain good personal hygiene. He showed no unusual mannerisms or expressions. His attitude toward the interviewer was passively compliant and courteous. Throughout the interview, he was calm, pleasant, and attentive. However, he declined to discuss matters pertaining to himself, gang-involved activities, or the present offense. He appeared to be in no apparent distress. He was alert and fully oriented for time, place, and person. There was no evidence of memory impairment or other signs of organicity. His speech was clear, and verbal responses were coherent and relevant to the subject matter. Cognitively, he appeared to be functioning within the low-average intellectual range, based upon vocabulary and verbal responses. Thought content was negative for psychotic or delusional material. Thought processes were organized and goal-directed. He had sufficient insight into his present personal and legal problems. He demonstrated a correct understanding of the sentencing process, as well as the the purpose of the 90-day evaluation, stating that he "took a deal because

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it was a good deal for 4 years, instead of a lot more time. Discrepancies between information elicited from the defendant and that in the referral documents, suggested his responses may be of questionable validity.

#### FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

There are no signs of psychosis or impaired mental functioning on mental status examination.

The minor was on probation for robbery at the time of his present arrest. He had been released from camp about 11 months prior to the instant offense. He had been a member of a criminal street gang since 14 years of age. His juvenile record indicates a pattern of criminal behavior, starting at age 14, to the time of the instant offense. He had been ordered to CCP for two prior to the time of the instant offense. He had been ordered to CCP for two prior offenses. Performance under probation supervision was described as marginal to unsatisfactory, and he continued to have adverse contact with law enforcement, and continued to participate in gang activity. In the present offense, the investigating officer stated that the minor "had not displayed any remorse." According to the Probation Officer's Fitness Report evaluation: "Criminal behavior has continued to escalate in seriousness. (Defendant) does not have any respect for authority and/or adults, and rehabilitative efforts, CCP, and HOP have been ineffective."

#### DIAGNOSIS (PER DSM-III-R CRITERIA)

Axis I: 1) 312.20 Conduct disorder, group type

Severity: severe, with strong antisocial traits 305.20 Cannabis abuse, in incarceration remission

Axis II: Developing antisocial personality disorder

Axis III: No contributing Axis III diagnosis

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

At the present time, the minor states that he is "going to stop gangbanging because of the trouble you get into with people you know." He states that he hopes that he can continue school while incarcerated at CYA, and then continue with college after he is released. He said that he hopes to become a lawyer or a probation officer "because it's easy money."

In summary, although the minor's past history is inconsistent with interest in educational or vocational pursuits, he may, at this time, benefit from education and vocational programs at the Youth Authority, as well as avoiding the negative influence of older, hardcore criminals in an alternate facility at this juncture. at this juncture.

WHITE, John 04787 SRCC

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Daté Dictated: December 28, 1993

Date Typed:

December 28, 1993

Dictated by

Harold H. Kates, M.D., Staff Psychiatrist Diplomate, American Board of Psychiatry & Neurology

Reviewed by:

Swaron Rose Blosl, LCSW, Supervising Casework Specialist II

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#### SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

#### FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Gase No. SA014380

Plaintiff

INFORMATION

Arraignment Date: Department: W

01 JOHN LEE WHITE. aka DEKO, and 02 MICHAEL WALTON, aka LIL ROCK

Defendant(s)

FILED

FRANK S. ZOLIN, COUNTY, CLERK

#### INFORMATION SUMMARY

No. Charge
PC211

Charge Range 2-3-5

v.

Defendant WHITE, JOHN LEE WALTON, MICHAEL Special Allegation PC12022(a)(1) PC12022.5(a) Alleg. Effect +1 YR +3-4-5 MSP

The District Attorney of the County of Los Angeles, by this Information alleges that:

#### COUNT 1

On or about June 8, 1993, in the County of Los Angeles, the crime of 2ND DEGREE ROBBERY, in violation of PENAL CODE SECTION 211, a Felony, was committed by JOHN LEE WHITE and MICHAEL WALTON, who did willfully, unlawfully, and by means of force and fear take personal property from the person, possession, and immediate presence of Cen-Fed Bank. It is further alleged that the above offense is a serious felony within the meaning of Penal Code Section 1192.7(c)(19).

Page 1

It is further alleged that in the commission and attempted commission of the above offense, the said defendant(s), MICHAEL WALTON, personally used a firearm(s), to wit: a shotgun, within the meaning of Penal Code sections 1203.06(a)(1) and 12022.5(a) also causing the above offense(s) to become a serious felony pursuant to Penal Code section 1192.7(c)(8).

It is further alleged that in the commission and attempted commission of the above offense a principal in said offense was armed with a firearm(s), to wit, a shotgun, said arming not being an element of the above offense, within the meaning of Penal Code Section 12022(a)(1).

THIS INFORMATION CONSISTS OF 1 COUNT(S).

GIL GARCETTI DISTRICT ATTORNEY County of Los Angeles. State of California

JOHN F LYNCH

DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Filed in Superior Court, County of Los Angeles

DATED: AUG 0 9 : 23

/ms

Pursuant to Penal Code Section 1054.5(b), the People are hereby informally requesting that defense counsel provide discovery to the People as required by Penal Code Section 1054.3.

Page 2

# COURT COPY

## DERIOR COURT OF CALIFORN'S

#### PROBATION OFFICER'S REPORT

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AKA: DEKO				WEST-B	NEIDORF	SA014380
DORESS INTERIOR	ELEASE			HEARING DATE	DEFENSE ATTY	PROSECUTOR
		1		(THURS)		
L.A. CAL	90	044		8-26-93		
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CONVICTED BY  PROPOSED PLEA AGE  NONF.  DATE(S) OF OFFENSE  6-8-93  DEFENDANT:   (SEE PRIOR RECORD SECTION)	ON:	E)	SENTENCED TO STATE PENDING PROBATION IME  MI DIAGNOSTIC	TIME(S)  1:40 P  PRISON/COUNTY JAIL ( VIOLATION PENDIN	S FOR DISPOSITION SOURCES OF INI PROBAT ON CASE IG NEW CASE	TION REFERRAL

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76P7258-Prob. 195C (Rev. 8/91)

SOURCES OF INFORMATION (INH LA) PRESENT OFFENSE: 1 (CONTINUED) (ARREST REPORT NOT PROVIDED W/PROBATION REFERRAL) 2 ARREST DATE BOOKED AS LOCATION OF ARREST ARRESTING 3 5 6 7 8 CO-DEFENDANT(S) CASE NO. DISPOSITION 9 MICHAEL WALTON SA014380 PENDING. (JUNENTLE COURT) MALCOLM 10 (JUNEVILLE COURT) MELVIN 11 ELEMENTS AND RELEVANT CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE OFFENSE: 12 THE DEFENDANT AND THREE ACCOMPLICES ENTERED 13 CEN-FED BANK AND COMMITTED AN ARMED ROBBERY. 14 ON JUNE 8TH, 1993, AT APPROXIMATELY 1:40 P.M., 15 16

FOUR MALES ( , WHITE, WALTON, AND ENTERED CEN-FED BANK. , ARMED WITH A SEMI-AUTOMATIC HANDGUN, STATED, "THIS IS A ROBBERY. EVERYONE GET DOWN!" , AND WHITE ADVANCED OVER THE TELLER COUNTER. THEY ATTEMPTED TO OPEN THE LOCKED TELLER DRAWERS. , TELLER, GAVE JONES HER TELLER KEYS. JONES REMOVED \$1,212. IN MISCELLANEOUS CURRENCY / BAIT MONEY. WALTON AND REMAINED IN THE LOBBY AREA.

SHOTGUN. HE ORDERED, "EVERYONE GET DOWN ON THE FLOOR!"

THEREAFTER, ALL FOUR SUBJECTS FLED IN A RYDER

MOVING VAN. OFFICERS WERE PROVIDED WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE

VEHICLE. OFFICERS OBSERVED THE SUSPECTS' VEHICLE TRAVELING EAST-

BOUND ON THE 10 FREEWAY AT WASHINGTON BOULEVARD. OFFICERS ATTEMPTED

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76P7258-Prob. 19SC (Rev. 8/91)

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TO MAKE A VEHICLE STOP. WHITE, THE DRIVER OF THE VAN, REFUSED TO COMPLY. A VEHICLE PURSUIT ENSUED. WHITE STOPPED THE VAN IN THE VICINITY OF LA BREA AND COLISEUM. WALTON AND FLED ON FOOT. OFFICERS BINDER AND LEWIS TOOK AND WHITE INTO CUSTODY. OFFICERS SEARCHED THE IMMEDIATE AREA. WALTON AND WERE LOCATED AND TAKEN INTO CUSTODY. DURING THE PRE-BOOKING SEARCH, DETECTIVE GRAYSON RECOVERED \$1,212. FROM PANTS POCKET.

-3- (WHITE)

76C692G - PROB. SA 1/92

ICTIM:		SOUR	CES OF INFORMATION (1984	
NAME			COUNT(S)	
	CEN-FED BANK		COUNT I.	
INJURY:	PROPERTY LOSS (TYPE / COST / E	LC1	1	
INCLIDAN	\$1.212. (RECOVERED	)		
1112011741				
	NO.			
LOSS:	ESTIMATED LOS	S RESTITU	TION ALREADY MADE	APPLIED FOR VICTIM RESTITUTION I
	ATEMENT:			
344	ON A	UGUST 19	TH, 1993, PRO	BATION OFFICER SPOKE
200	WITH	ASSIS	TANT MANAGER,	CEN-FED BANK. THE
	TWO PRIMARY EMPLO	YEES IMP	ACTED BY THE	INSTANT MATTER WERE
	AN			WAS UNABLE TO WORK
	FOR ONE WEEK.	COUNSELIN	NG WAS PROVID	ED BY CEN-FED BANK.
		DES	CRIBES THE ORD	EAL AS VERY TRAUMATIC.
	AT THE TIME OF TH	F ROBBERY	. SHE HID UND	ER HER DESK. SHE WAS
	OBSERVED BY ONE O	F THE SUS	PECIS. AI GUI	MPOINT, HE ORDERED HER
	TO COME FROM UNDE	R HER DES	K. SHE TRIED	TO REMAIN CALM. YET,
	SHE WAS FRIGHTENE	D THAT H	HE WOULD BECOM	E AGITATED AND SHOOT
	HER. AFTER THE	SUSPEC	TS LEFT THE	BANK, SHE SOBBED
	UNCONTROLLABLY.			(CONTINUED PAGE 5)
	UNCONTROLLABLT:			(CONTINUED PAGE )
	"VICTIM NOTIFIED	PURSUANT	TO SECTION 1	191.3(B) PENAL CODE.
	TOTAL NUMBER OF VIC	TIMS   ESTIMATE	ED LOSS TO ALL VICTIMS	VICTIMIST NOTIFIED OF PAS HEARIN
RESTITU	ITION 1		NONE	₩ ves □ NO
	FENDANT MAVE INSURANCE IR RESTITUTION:	INSU		ADDRESS/TELEPHONE NO.
	□ YES 🖾 NO		N/A.	

76P7258-Prop. 19SC (Rev. 8/91)

#### VICTIM STATEMENT (CON'T.):

IT WAS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO TESTIFY AT THE PRELIMINARY HEARING. THE MERE SIGHT OF THE DEFENDANTS REKINDLED HER FEAR. SHE WAS OVERCOME BY EMOTION AND INITIALLY, SHE WAS UNABLE TO TESTIFY.

SHE ALSO MET WITH THE THERAPIST PROVIDED BY THE BANK. FOR A WEEK AND A HALF, THE THERAPIST ASSISTED HER WITH MANAGING HER FEELINGS. ALTHOUGH SHE WAS FUNCTIONING, SHE WAS VERY DEPRESSED. SIMPLY DRIVING IN THE AREA WHERE THE DEFENDANTS WERE APPREHENDED, MAKES HER NERVOUS.

-5- (WHITE)

76C692G - PROB. 5A L/92

1	PRIOR RECORD:	JUVENILE PROBATION RECORD (8-19-93).
2		AND CLETS (8-13-93).
3	AKA'S:	JOHN LEE WHITE
4		JUVENILE HISTORY:
5	2-16-92	LAPD - 211 PC (ROBBERY: ARMED WITH DANGEROUS OR DEADLY WEAPON), \$ 10851 VC (TAKING VEHICLE WITHOUT
7		OWNER'S CONSENT / VEHICLE THEFT) - DETAINED PETITION. 2-19-92 PETITION SUSTAINED, CAMP-COMMUNITY PLACEMENT.
8	1-4-93	LAPD - 12021(D) PC (HAVING HANDGUN ON PROBATION), & 626.1(A) PC (POSSESS WEAPON / ETC. AT SCHOOL); NON-DETAINED PETITION. 3-22-93, FOUND UNFIT.
10	4-10-93	LAPD - 23103 VC (RECKLESS DRIVING), \$ 10851(A) VC (TAKING A VEHICLE W/OUT OWNER'S CONSENT); NON-DETAINED PETITION - NO DISPOSITION.
	(THIS	ARREST WAS INCLUDED TO SHOW A PATTERN OF CRIMINALITY.)
12	Cinis	ARREST WAS INCLUDED TO SHOW A PATTERN OF CRIMINALITY.
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76P7258-Prob. 1950 (Rev. 8/91)

PERSONAL HISTORY:	DEFENDANT	
SUBSTANCE ABUSE:		
No record, indication, or ad	mission of alcohol or controlled substance a	buse.
X Occasional social or experim	ental use of ALCOHOL	acknowledged
X See below: Indication / adn	nission of significant substance abuse proble	em.
Referred to Narcotic Evalua	tor Yes No Narcotic	Evaluator's report attached
Additional Information		
AT	AGE 15, DEFENDANT BEGAN SI	MOKING MARIJUANA.
HE SMOKES MARIJUANA	APPROXIMATELY FOUR TIMES A	WEEK.
ja -		
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PHYSICAL / MENTAL / EMOTIONAL		
No indication or claim of s	ignificant physical / mental / emotional hea	ilth problem.
See below: Indication /	claim of significant physical / mental / emo	stional health problem.
Additional Information		
DEFE	NDANT SUFFERS WITH ASTHMA.	ALSO, HE HAS
LINGERING AFFECTS	FROM A BROKEN ANKLE THAT I	HE SUFFERED ABOUT
FIVE YEARS AGO.		
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76P7258-Prob. 19SC (Rev. 8/91)

(CONTINUED)	RY:	DEFEN	DANT.	(this peed	
RESIDENCE	TYPE RESIDENCE	OCCUPANCY	XON NOMEX	RENT	GRANDMOTHER
GOOD		CAME TO ST	ATE/FROM		CAME TO COUNTY / FROM
, jack					
MARRIAGE / PAREN	THOOD	SINGLE / NO		NAME OF	F SPOUSE / PRESENT COMABITANT
O, PRIOR MARRIAGES	S / COHABITATIONS	NO. OF CHILDREN TH	ESE UNIONS	SUPPORT	TED BY
O. OF OTHER CHILDR	EN	SUPPORTED BY	-		
Additional information					

-8- (WHITE)

76P7258-Prob. 19SC (Rev. 8/91)

FORMAL EDUCATION (CON'T.):

THAT THE DEFENDANT HAS NEVER BEEN ENROLLED IN THIS PROGRAM.

ADDITIONALLY, THE DEFENDANT'S GRANDMOTHER ACKNOWLEDGED THAT

THE DEFENDANT WAS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL.

-9- CHHITE

76C692G - PROB. SA L/92

PRESENT/LAST EMPLOYER /	CZ	REFERRED TO WORK	FURLOUGH	EMPLOYER AWA	RE OF PRESENT OFFENSE
PRESENT/LAST EMPLOYER /	WEMPLOYED	TYES X	0	⊠ N/A	□Y55 □NO
	ADDRESS / PHONE	OCCUPATION	PENIOD	OF EMPLOYMENT	GROSS MONTHLY WAGE
		EMPLOYMENT STARK	LITY	TYPES OF PREY	VIOUS EMPLOYMENT
Additional information	UNVERIFIED	DOES NOT HAVE			
FINANCIAL STATUS	INCOME STABILIT	īv .	NET	MONTHLY INCOM	E
PRIMARY INCOME SOURCE	SECONDAR	N/A	EST.	TOTAL ASSETS	EST. TOTAL LIABILITY
				NONE	NONE .
NONE .  MAJOR LIABILITIES / ESTIN	MATED AMOUNT (MONT	THLY			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Additional information					

GANG ACTIVITY (CON'T.):

AT AGE 14, DEFENDANT BECAME A MEMBER OF 62 BRIM (BLOODS). HIS MONIKER IS "DEKO."

-11- (WHITE)

76C692G - PROB. 5A 1/92

#### DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT:

IN AS MUCH AS THIS IS A PRE-PLEA REPORT, DEFENDANT WAS NOT INTERVIEWED REGARDING THE FACTS OF THE PRESENT OFFENSE.

INTERESTED PARTIES:

ON AUGUST 17TH, 1993, PROBATION OFFICER CONTACTED INVESTIGATING OFFICER LICATA, (213) 485-0780. DURING THE JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS, THE DEFENDANTS WERE JOKING AND PLAYING AROUND. THE COURT HAD TO ADMONISH THEM. THEY HAVE BEEN MORE SUBDUED FOR THE ADULT PROCEEDINGS. NEVERTHELESS, THEY HAVE NOT DISPLAYED ANY REMORSE. THE VICTIMS HAVE BEEN EXTREMELY TRAUMATIZED. TWO EMPLOYEES REQUIRED COUNSELING. WHILE TESTIFYING IN COURT, ONE EMPLOYEE BEGAN TO CRY.

THE DEFENDANT IS A GANG MEMBER. OLDER GANG MEMBERS RECRUIT YOUNGER GANG MEMBERS TO COMMIT CRIMES. IT IS WITH THE BELIEF THAT THE COURT WILL BE MORE LENIENT ON A JUVENILE. HOWEVER, DUE TO THE DEFENDANT'S CRIMINAL SOPHISTICATION AND THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE OFFENSE, THE DEFENDANT SHOULD BE ORDERED TO STATE PRISON.

JANE EDWARDS, THE DEFENDANT'S GRANDMOTHER, WAS INTERVIEWED IN REGARD TO THE INSTANT MATTER. SHE DID NOT KNOW ANY OF THE PARTICULARS REGARDING THE OFFENSE.

SINCE 1984, THE DEFENDANT HAS LIVED WITH HER.

SHE DOES NOT HAVE ANY CONTROL OVER HIM. HE IS DIFFICULT AND UNCOOPERATIVE AT HOME. HE WILL NOT ATTEND SCHOOL. ALTHOUGH

-12- (WHITE)

76C892G - PROB. 5A 1/92

SHE IS AWARE THAT THE DEFENDANT IS A GANG MEMBER, SHE CANNOT CONFIRM OR DENY THAT HE USES NARCOTICS.

#### CONDUCT UNDER SUPERVISION:

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ACCORDING TO THE SUPERVISION OFFICER OF RECORD ON FEBRUARY 28TH, 1992, THE DEFENDANT RECEIVED CAMP-COMMUNITY PLACEMENT. IN AUGUST OF 1992, THE DEFENDANT WAS RELEASED FROM CAMP KILPATRICK. THE DEFENDANT PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY IN CAMP. PRIOR TO THE DEFENDANT'S CONFINEMENT IN CAMP, HIS PERFORMANCE UNDER PROBATION SUPERVISION WAS MARGINAL TO UNSATISFACTORY. THE DEFENDANT WAS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL. HE CONTINUED TO HAVE ADVERSE CONTACT WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT AND HE WAS UNCONTROLLABLE AT HOME.

THE DEFENDANT APPEARS TO BE IN VIOLATION OF CONDITIONS OF PROBATION. HE WAS ORDERED TO OBEY ALL LAWS AND OBEY PARENTS, PROBATION OFFICER, SCHOOL OFFICIALS AND CAMP STAFF. HE WAS FURTHER ORDERED NOT TO ENGAGE IN ANY TYPE OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. DEFENDANT WAS NOT TO ASSOCIATE WITH ANYONE DISAPPROVED OF BY HIS PARENT OR PROBATION OFFICER. HE WAS FURTHER ORDERED NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY TYPE OF GANG ACTIVITY.

#### EVALUATION:

THE DEFENDANT'S CRIMINAL SOPHISTICATION HAS ESCALATED. ALSO, THE FREQUENCY OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY HAS INCREASED. HE DOES NOT HAVE ANY RESPECT FOR AUTHORITY AND/OR ADULTS.

-13- (WHITE)

76C692G - PROB. 5A 1/92

REHABILITATIVE EFFORTS HAVE FAILED. CAMP-COMMUNITY PLACEMENT AND HOME ON PROBATION HAVE PROVEN INEFFECTIVE IN MODIFYING HIS DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. HE IS DEFINITELY CONSIDERED A THREAT TO SOCIETY. THERE IS NOT ANY INDICATION THAT HE IS REMORSEFUL. FOR THE SAFETY AND WELFARE OF THE COMMUNITY, PROBATION IS NOT CONSIDERED APPROPRIATE IN THE INSTANT MATTER.

IF THE DEFENDANT IS FOUND GUILTY, IT APPEARS THAT HE IS INELIGIBLE FOR COMMITMENT TO THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY. HOWEVER, IT IS MANDATED THAT HE BE DIAGNOSED BY THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY PURSUANT TO SECTION 707.2 WELFARE & INSTITUTIONS CODE., IF THE DEFENDANT IS FOUND INELIGIBLE FOR COMMITMENT, DUE TO HIS AGE, THE COURT MAY WISH TO CONSIDER HOUSING THE DEFENDANT AT THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY UNDER A STATE PRISON COMMITMENT.

#### SENTENCING CONSIDERATIONS:

THE DEFENDANT IS INELIGIBLE FOR PROBATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 1203(E)(2) PENAL CODE, UNLESS THE COURT DETERMINES THIS IS AN UNUSUAL CASE.

#### CIRCUMSTANCES IN AGGRAVATION:

- 1. THE CRIME INVOLVED GREAT VIOLENCE, GREAT BODILY HARM, THREAT OF GREAT BODILY HARM, OR OTHER ACTS DISCLOSING A HIGH DEGREE OF CRUELTY, VICIOUSNESS OR CALLOUSNESS.
- 2. THE PLANNING, SOPHISTICATION OR PROFESSIONALISM WITH WHICH THE CRIME WAS CARRIED OUT, OR OTHER FACTS, INDICATE PREMEDITATION.

-14- (WHITE)

76C692G - PROB. 5A L/92

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-15- (WHITE)

76C692G - PROB. 5A 1/92

 THE DEFENDANT'S PRIOR ADJUDICATIONS OF COMMISSION OF CRIMES AS A JUVENILE ARE NUMEROUS OR OF INCREASING SERIOUSNESS.

- 4. THE DEFENDANT WAS ON PROBATION WHEN HE COMMITTED THE CRIME.
- 5. THE DEFENDANT'S PRIOR PERFORMANCE ON PROBATION WAS UNSATISFACTORY.

#### CIRCUMSTANCES IN MITIGATION:

NONE.

WITH THE PRESENCE OF ONLY AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES IN THIS MATTER, AND IF THE DEFENDANT IS SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON, THE HIGH-BASE TERM SHOULD BE IMPOSED.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

IF CONVICTED, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE DEFENDANT BE COMMITTED TO THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY FOR DIAGNOSIS AND RECOMMENDATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 707.2 OF THE WELFARE AND

I INSTITUTIONS CODE.

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RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

BARRY J. NIDORF, PROBATION OFFICER

SHARON THOMPSON, DEPUTY
SANTA MONICA AREA OFFICE
TELEPHONE (310) 458-5488

READ AND APPROVED:

I HAVE READ AND CONSIDERED THE FOREGOING REPORT OF THE PROBATION OFFICER.

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

NANEA BLOCK, SOPO TELEPHONE: (310) 458-5465

(SUBMITTED 8-19-93) (TYPED 8-24-93) ST:LJN (8)

THAT THE COURT DETERMINES THE DEFENDANT'S ABILITY TO PAY COST OF PROBATION SERVICES PURSUANT TO SECTION 1203.1(B) PENAL CODE. COST OF PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION & PRE-SENTENCE REPORT: \$401.00. COST OF SUPERVISION: \$27.00.

SHOULD PROBATION BE GRANTED IN THIS MATTER,
THE CASE WILL BE ASSIGNED TO THE CENTINELA AREA OFFICE.

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-16- (WHITE)

76C692G - PROB. SA 1/92

#### COUNTY OF LUE PRIVATE

MAM	BASE	FIRST - MOOVE	STAG TRAO)
	WHI	TE, JOHN	8-26-93
MOS	NO	7-15-V	COUAT NO
	X-	1515667	SA014380
		RECOMMENDED TERMS AND	CONDITIONS OF PROBATION/TERMS OF DIVERSION
	Ø	SPEND FIRST 365 DATS WORLD RECOU	COUNTY JAIL.   NOT TO SE ELIGIBLE FOR COUNTY PAROLE
2	8		TY ASSESSMENT (1464 P.C. B. 16000 P.C.) THROUGH THE PROBATION OFFICER. 11372 S. HBS CODE (558 FOR EACH HBS YIDLATION) THROUGH THE PROBATION OFFICE
1	0	S PAY \$ TO	TO 1203 OF P.C. IN AMOUNT OF SMI AMOUNT AND MAINER AS THOMAS A SERVICE CHARGE MER 1203 I P.C. IMMEMUM PAYMENT OF RESTITUTION TO BE THE RESTITUTION FUND PER 1203.04 P.C. IN AMOUNT AND MAINE
4	Ø	MAN S 200. ASTITUTED THE TABLE AND S	LUPPIO PRODUPT PETILEPROBATION OFFICIAL HISTORY PROBLEM AND A PARTIE PROBLEM TO THE PROBLEM TO THE PROBLEM TO THE PROBLEM THE PROBLEM THE CHEST THE PROBLEM TO THE PROBLEM THE
6	8		TRAGE AND STAY OUT OF PLACES WHERE THEY ARE THE CHIEF ITEM OF SALL
		- 레크리아이 경기 (10일 )	IS WHERE USERS, BUYERS OR SELLERS CONGREGATE.
,			TOU TO BE MARCOTIC OR DRUG USERS OR SELERS.
•			ACOHOL TESTS AS DIRECTED BY THE PROBATION OFFICER OR ANY OTHER PEACE OFFIC
,		YOU MAY DRAW CHECKS NOT USE OR POS	DI WRITE ANY PORTION OF ANY CHECKS, AND, NOT HAVE BANK ACCOUNT UPON WHILL LESS OR APPLY FOR ANY CREDIT OR ATM CARD
10		MOT ASSOCATE WITH STAY AWAY FROM _	
**	8		MAN FOR COUNSELING.
15		SUPPORT DEPENDENTS AS DIRECTED BY PRO	
1.8		MEL AND MARTAIN FRAMIC SCHOOLING	OR ENDLOYMENT AS APPROVED BY PROGATION OFFICER
14	. 🔼	SEEP PROBATION OFFICER ADVISED OF YOU	#1 (이용 영리 4대급) 11kg 발경 보이지 않는 다른 네트를 하는 것은 사람들이 되었다면 하는데 다른데
15		SURRENDER DRIVER & LICENSE TO CLERK OF	COURT TO BE RETURNED TO DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES
16		NOT DRIVE A MOTOR VEHICLE UNLESS LAW	FULLY LICENSED AND INSURED
		MOT OWNE USE ON POSSESS MAY BANGERO	IS ON DEADLY WEAPONS.
18			ER TOUR CONTROL TO SEARCH OR SEIZURE AT ANY TIME OF THE DAY OR NIGHT BY OFFICER WITH OR WITHOUT A WARRANT OR PROBABLE CAUSE
19		OBET ALL LAWS OBET ALL ORDERS, RILLES	AND REGULATIONS OF THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT AND OF THE COURT
50		USE ONLY TOUR TRUE NAME STATED TO E	
51		REPORT TO PROBATION OFFICER UPON REU	LASE FROM CUSTOOYANTHIN 24 HOURS.
32	0	# YOU LEAVE THE COUNTRY, YOU SHALL ! MOBATION OFFICER WITHIN STATES LEGALY	OF REINTER THE UNITED STATES ELEGALLY & YOU DO RETURN, REPORT TO THE AND PRESENT DOCUMENTATION WHICH PROVIDES YOU ARE IN THE UNITED
		ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS OF MORATORE	
_			
	Œ		HER THAN TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF PROBATION
			COST OF PROBATION SERVICES PURSUANT TO SECTION
			S GRANTED, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE COURT DETERMINE CANCERATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 1203 IC PENAL CODE

COURT	COPY	13				7	4	
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		S		OR THE		OF CALIFORNIA		
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0926577 CLARENT STATUS CCP	DEKO <sup>11</sup> , <sup>11</sup> D	CURNON WEAKAGO	CE	855	JA	IN: 1142727 TION OFFICE	R'S REPORT	_
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PERSO	MAL & FAR	VILY DAT	A:		(LEDAL CUSTODY	I MATURAL PARANTS	Y. I.P.	MATE
ATTICAL LAST CONTE		BLACK	CHR I	STIAN	GRANDMOTHER	NEV /MARRIED	UNSAT.	-
WHITE,	JOHNNY SE	1.	UNK					-
CAIN,	ENUICE		L.A	., CA	90011	N/P	560-3580	33
EFEP MOTHER		-	+-					
*****	GRANDMO	THER						
	S. JANE					_		55
REFER	RAL INFO	RMATION	& REC	ENT C	OURT ACTION:	ABBRICY GODE NO.	9212-39530/939	9-0765
LAPD OF HAMMONT 6/8/93	4/10/93 OPER DETAMENT YES	5/12/93 5/11/93 CAL SAYBORT 23 SASTANES BY	PET.	2/22/05	T 32.31.3	T. II: 12021(D) P	C	
C - CAMBOATS		S-STAINED BY	4 EMUEDY					

ALLEGATIONS CONTINUED:			
REASON FOR HEARING:  DISPOSITION  FITNESS	654 SUITABILITY	OTHEA	
PRESENT OFFENSE:	100	ES OF INFORMATION	linor 🗆 Victims 🗀 Witn
COMPANION (5) HAME	ALLEGATIONS	COURT HA	DISPOSITION
ELEMENTS AND RELEVANT CIRCUMSTA		FFENSE:	MARCH 22, 1993:
ACCORDING TO THE LOS A	NGELES POL	ICE DEPARTMENT	REPORT DATED
DECEMBER 14, 1992: ON DE			
A RADIO CALL FROM THE MA			
TO INVESTIGATE A POSSIBLE			
THEY MET WITH THE PRINCIP			
OF THE WITNESSES. POL			
AT JOHN MUIR FOR CHEER			
THROUGH A SIDE DOOR. TH			

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THE STUDENTS WHO WERE PRACTICING BY ASKING SILLY QUESTIONS. MINOR'S COMPANION ASKED ONE OF THE YOUNG LADIES WHOSE RADIO WAS THAT THAT THEY WERE LISTENING TO AND THE WITNESS REPLIED THAT IT WAS NONE OF HIS BUSINESS. THE MINOR'S COMPANION THEN GOT MAD AND TOLD THE YOUNG LADY THAT HE SHOULD SHOOT HER. AT THAT POINT, MINOR WHITE HANDED HIS COMPANION A SMALL CALIBER SEMI-AUTOMATIC GUN. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THE GUN WAS POINTED DOWN AT THE SIDE AND NEVER AT THE WITNESS, HOWEVER, SHE WAS STILL AFRAID. THE OTHER THREE MINORS THAT WERE PRESENT DURING THE INCIDENT DID NOT PARTICIPATE ACTIVELY.

AFTER POLICE TOOK THE STATEMENTS, THEY SHOWED THE WITNESSES MINOR WHITE AND HIS COMPANION WATE'S PICTURE IN THE YEARBOOK OF JOHN MUIR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL.

THE MINOR WAS ARRESTED AND BOOKED FOR POSSESSION OF A GUN ON CAMPUS AND RELEASED TO HIS GUARDIAN.

IN REGARD TO THE PETITION DATED MAY 11, 1993:
ACCORDING TO THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT (LAPD) REPORT
DATED APRIL 10, 1993, OFFICERS WERE ON VEHICLE PATROL DRIVING
WESTBOUND ON DENKER AND OBSERVED THE MINOR DRIVING EASTBOUND
ON DENKER IN A 19990 CHEVY BERETTA. THE MINOR ALSO SAN THE POLICE
VEHICLE AND QUICKLY TURNED INTO AN ALLEY AND ACCELERATED HIS
VEHICLE FROM 45 TO 50 TOWARD THE MAIN STREET. A VEHICLE PURSUIT
ENSUED AS OFFICERS ATTEMPTED TO CATCH THE MINOR. AT ONE POINT,

-3- (WHITE)

76C692Q - PROB. SA 1/91

THE MINOR EXITED THE CAR AND POLICE OFFICERS HAD TO SET UP A PERIMETER BOUNDARY SEARCH FOR THE MINOR. AS THE PERIMETER WAS BEING ESTABLISHED, OFFICERS OBSERVED AN INDIVIDUAL WEARING ALL DARK CLOTHING EXIT THE FRONT YARD OF MINOR WAS WALKING WESTBOUND ON THE SIDEWALK WITH HIS HANDS UP. OFFICERS DIRECTED THE MINOR TO THEIR VEHICLE AND DETAINED THE MINOR FOR INVESTIGATION. THE MINOR WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY WITHOUT INCIDENT.

-4- (WHITE)

76C692G - PROB. 5A 1/92

INJURY; PROPERTY LOSS (TYPE/COST/ETC)  INSURANCE COVERAGE	VICTIM:		SOURCES OF IN				
INSURANCE COVERAGE  LOSS:	NAME						
LOSS:		ST/ETC)					
VICTIM STATEMENT: (If unable to contact, state reason(s) in this section.)  THIS VICTIM IS IN REGARD TO THE PETITION DATED  MAY 11, 1993. AT THE TIME OF DICTATION, THE VICTIM WAS UNAVAILABLE  FOR STATEMENT. PROBATION OFFICER HAVE LET TWO MESSAGES ON THE  VICTIM'S ANSWERING MACHINE INSTRUCTING THE VICTIM TO CONTACT  THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT REGARDING THE PRESENT MATTER. IF ANY  INFORMATION IS RECEIVED FROM THE VICTIM PRIOR TO THE COURT  DATE, IT WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE COURT.  RESTITUTION SUMMARY  ISTHERE INSURANCE TO COVER RESTITUTION:  YES \( \text{INSURANCE TO COVER RESTITUTION:} \)  PAYMENT PLAN	INSURANCE COVERAGE						
THIS VICTIM IS IN REGARD TO THE PETITION DATED  MAY 11, 1993. AT THE TIME OF DICTATION, THE VICTIM WAS UNAVAILABLE  FOR STATEMENT. PROBATION OFFICER HAVE LET TWO MESSAGES ON THE  VICTIM'S ANSWERING MACHINE INSTRUCTING THE VICTIM TO CONTACT  THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT REGARDING THE PRESENT MATTER. IF ANY  INFORMATION IS RECEIVED FROM THE VICTIM PRIOR TO THE COURT  DATE, IT WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE COURT.  RESTITUTION SUMMARY  TOTAL NUMBER OF WITIMS  ESTIMATED LOSS TO ALL VICTIMS  OVER RESTITUTION:  PAYMENT PLAN		IATED LOSS AE	STITUTION ALREADY	MADE		The second secon	
FOR STATEMENT. PROBATION OFFICER HAVE LET TWO MESSAGES ON THE VICTIM'S ANSWERING MACHINE INSTRUCTING THE VICTIM TO CONTACT THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT REGARDING THE PRESENT MATTER. IF ANY INFORMATION IS RECEIVED FROM THE VICTIM PRIOR TO THE COURT DATE, IT WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE COURT.    RESTITUTION SUMMARY						ION DATED	,
VICTIM'S ANSWERING MACHINE INSTRUCTING THE VICTIM TO CONTACT THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT REGARDING THE PRESENT MATTER. IF ANY INFORMATION IS RECEIVED FROM THE VICTIM PRIOR TO THE COURT  DATE, IT WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE COURT.  RESTITUTION SUMMARY  ISTHERE INSURANCE TO COVER RESTITUTION:  YES NO	MAY 11, 1993. AT TH	E TIME OF	ICTATION,	THE VI	CTIM WAS UN	AVAILABLE	
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INFORMATION IS RECEIVED FROM THE VICTIM PRIOR TO THE COURT.  DATE, IT WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE COURT.  PAYMENT PLAN  IS THERE INSURANCE TO INSURANCE COMPANY NAME: ADMORESS/TELEPHONE NO  PAYMENT PLAN	VICTIM'S ANSWERING	MACHINE	INSTRUCT I NG	THE	VICTIM TO	CONTACT	Г
RESTITUTION SUMMARY  TOTAL NUMBER OF VICTIMS  IS THERE INSURANCE TO COVER RESTITUTION:  YES NO  PAYMENT PLAN	THE PROBATION DEPA	RTMENT REGA	ARDING THE	PRESE	NT MATTER.	IF AN	Y
RESTITUTION SUMMARY  TOTAL NUMBER OF VICTIMS  IS THERE INSURANCE TO COVER RESTITUTION:  YES NO  PAYMENT PLAN	INFORMATION IS RECE	IVED FROM	THE VICTIM	PRIO	R TO THE	COURT -	
RESTITUTION SUMMARY  TOTAL NUMBER OF VICTIMS  ESTIMATED LOSS TO ALL VICTIMS  IS THERE INSURANCE TO COVER RESTITUTION:  YES  NO  PAYMENT PLAN							
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COVER RESTITUTION:  THE PAYMENT PLAN	RESTITUTION SUMMARY	TOTAL NUMBE	R OF VICTIMS		ESTIMATED LO	SS TO ALL VICTIM	S
PAYMENT PLAN		INSURAN	ICE COMPANY NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NO		
WATER LIST CONTINUES MENT DAGE	PAYMENT PLAN						
AM LIM THE CLIMITAL MAY AREA BELL	Lanca de la constantina della						_

PRI	OR RECORD		SOURCES OF REFORMATION  Juvenile Court Records  Other (Specify)	Aftenor X JAI Police X Probation Reco
AK	A'S:			
AGE	14	PC (ARMED REQUESTED A	APD/77TH - COUNT I: ROBBERY WITH A HAND ND FILED 2/20/92; S CAMP-COMMUNITY PLACE	GUN). PETITION USTAINED.
AGE	15	OF A HANDG	PD - COUNT I: 626. IS), COUNT II: 12021(I UN). PETITION REQU POSITION: PENDING.	D) PC (POSSESSION
	(THIS P	ERTAINS TO THE P	RESENT MATTER.)	
- AGE	15	WITHOUT OWN	PD/77TH - COUNT I: ER'S CONSENT), COUNT UESTED AND FILED 5/11,	II: 23103 VC.
	(THIS P	ERTAINS TO THE P	RESENT MATTER.)	
			1	-
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PERSONAL HISTORY:		SOURCES OF INFORMATION (this page) GRANDMOTHER, PROBATION RECORDS			
	TYPE RESIDENCE	LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY	WICH XGAJEBERENT		
RESIDENCE	APARTMENT	3 YEARS	\$13 A MONTH		
OCCUPANTS OF THE HOME	GRANDPARENTS, MI	NOR, FOUR AUNTS, TWO			
EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Father: EMPLOYED UNEMPLOY	ED SECURITY GUARD	GROSS MONTHLY WAG		
	Mother: EMPLOYED		GROSS MORTHLY WAS		
	Minor: EMPLOYED UNEMPLOY		GROSS MONTHLY WAG		
MINOR'S PRESENT/LAST EMPLO	YER/ADORESS	SEE BELOW	EIABIOUNT		
See below: Indicati	OD A FAIR POO of significant mental/emotional he on/claim of significant physical/men (Duration / Frequency / Seve	alth problem.			
	MINOR HAS A MILD				
XOccasional or experim	or admission of alcohol or controlle		≥⇔nowledged		
No record, indication,	on/admission of significant substan		a⇔nowledged		

-8- (WHITE)

78C898G - PROB. 5A 1/92

EMPLOYMENT STATUS: CONT.

USAGE.

ROCK COCAINE AND HAS LOST CUSTODY OF HER SON DUE TO HER DRUG

(CONTINUED)		SOURCES OF INFORMATION (this page) MINOR, GRANDMOTHER, PROBATION RECORDS SCHOOL
GANG ACTIVITY	YES NO	Name of Gang 62ND STREET BRIMS
Additional information		
BEHAVIOR IN SCHOOL	Good	☐ Fair ☑ Poor
SUSPENSION(S)  YES NO	DATE(S)	LENGTH(S)
REASON		
PROBATION OFFICE	THE MINOR STATE  ED THE YOUTH  ER WAS INFORME  IS PROGRAM. AN	TED DURING HIS PROBATION INTERVIEW INTERVENTION PROGRAM, HOWEVER, THE ED THAT THE MINOR HAS NEVER BEEN DDITIONALLY, THE MINOR'S GRANDMOTHER MINOR WILL NOT ATTEND SCHOOL.
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-9- (WH!TE)		

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# MINOR'S STATEMENT:

AS PER LEGAL COUNSEL, THE PROBATION OFFICER WAS NOT TO INTERVIEW THE MINOR REGARDING THE FACTS OF ANY POLICE CONTACTS.

THE MINOR STATED THAT HE IS INVOLVED IN THE 62ND STREET BRIMS GANG AND DENIES ANY DRUG USAGE. THE MINOR STATES THAT HE IS PERFORMING WELL AT HOME. LASTLY, THE MINOR FEELS THAT HE SHOULD BE TRIED ON THE JUVENILE LEVEL.

### PARENTS' STATEMENT:

THE MINOR'S GRANDMOTHER, JAME EDWARDS WAS
INTERVIEWED IN REGARD TO THE PRESENT MATTER. SHE STATED SHE
DID NOT KNOW THE PARTICULARS OF THE PRESENT OFFENSE. SHE STATED
THAT SHE HAS HAD HER GRANDSON SINCE 1984 AND HAS NO CONTROL
OVER HIM. SHE STATES THAT HE IS DIFFICULT, UNCOOPERATIVE IN
THE HOME AND WILL NOT GO TO SCHOOL. SHE STATED THAT THE MINOR
HAD A WARRANT ISSUED FOR HIS ARREST DUE TO THE FACT THAT HE DID
NOT RETURN HOME TO GO TO COURT.

THE MINOR'S GRANDMOTHER ACKNOWLEDGES THAT HE IS A GANG MEMBER BUT IS NOT SURE WHETHER HE USES DRUGS OR NOT.

LASTLY, THE MINOR'S GRANDMOTHER STATED THAT THE MINOR IS ACTING LIKE AN ADULT SO HE SHOULD BE TRIED AS ADULT.

CONDUCT UNDER SUPERVISION:

ACCORDING TO THE SUPERVISION OFFICER OF RECORD ON FEBRUARY 28, 1992, THE MINOR RECEIVED CALL-COLLAUNTLY PLACEMENT.

-10- (WHITE)

16C692G - PROB. 5A 1/92

IN AUGUST OF 1992, THE MINOR WAS RELEASED FROM CAMP KILPATRICK.

THE MINOR PERFORMED SATISFACTORILY IN CAMP. SUBSEQUENT TO THAT

DAY, THE MINOR'S PERFORMANCE UNDER PROBATION SUPERVISION HAS

BEEN MARGINAL TO UNSATISFACTORY. IN THAT, THE MINOR IS NOT

ATTENDING SCHOOL. THE MINOR IS CONTINUING TO HAVE CONTACT WITH

POLICE AND IS UNCONTROLLABLE IN THE HOME.

LASTLY, THE MINOR IN VIOLATION OF CONDITIONS
1, 2, 6, 15 AND 15A AS IT RELATES TO THE CURRENT MATTER.

#### BEHAVIORAL EVALUATION:

SECTION 707(C) OF THE WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS
CODE (WIC) MANDATES A CONSIDERATION OF THE MINOR'S AMENABILITY
AS TO THE FIVE PRESCRIBED CRITERIA:

# 1. CRIMINAL SOPHISTICATION:

THE MERE FACT THAT THE MINOR WAS ARMED AT SCHOOL INDICATES A DEGREE OF SOPHISTICATION AND GANG PARTICIPATION. THE MINOR'S OVERALL BEHAVIOR APPEARS TO BE INCREASING IN SOPHISTICATION, IN THAT, THE MINOR USES WEAPONS TO CONFRONT HIS ENEMIES EVEN A VERBAL CONFRONTATION. THE MINOR'S CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES APPEARS TO BE ESCALATING IN FREQUENCY AS WELL AS SERIOUSNESS. THE MINOR'S OVERALL MENTAL DEMEANOR APPEARS TO BE THAT OF AN INDIVIDUAL WITH NO RESPECT FOR AUTHORITY AND/OR ADULTS AS IF HE WERE ACTUALLY AN ADULT HIMSELF. THEREFORE, THE MINOR IS DEEMED UNFIT AS TO THIS CATEGORY.

# 2. EXPIRATION OF COURT'S JURISDICTION:

THE MINOR IS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND THE POSSIBILITY REHABILITATING THE MINUR PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION

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OF THE JUVENILE COURT'S JURISDICTION SEEMS LIKELY. ALTHOUGH THE MINOR HAS BEEN PHYSICALLY SEEMS PLACED IN CAMP, HE STILL HAS THE OPTION OF THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY (CYA) AVAILABLE TO HIM. THEREFORE, THE MINOR IS DEEMED AMENABLE AS TO THIS CATEGORY.

#### PREVIOUS BELINQUENT HISTORY: 3.

THE MINOR HAS HAD THREE CONTACTS WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT TO DATE. THOSE ARRESTS INCLUDE VEHICLE CHARGES, GUN CHARGES AND ROBBERY. ALTHOUGH THE MINOR'S CRIMINAL HISTORY IS AN EXTREMELY LONG, THE NATURE OF THE MINOR'S CRIMES ARE EQUIVALENT TO THAT OF A VERY INVOLVED DELINQUENT CRIMINAL HISTORY. THEREFORE, THE MINOR IS DEEMED UNFIT AS TO THIS CATEGORY.

#### PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO REHABILITATE THE MINOR:

THE MINOR HAS THE BENEFIT OF CAMP-COMMUNITY PLACEMENT AND HOME ON PROBATION WHICH BOTH HAVE PROVEN TO SE INEFFECTIVE IN REHABILITATING THE MINOR. HOWEVER, A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF CONFINEMENT TIME IN CYA IS A FEASIBLE OPTION IN REGARDS TO REHABILITATING THIS MINOR. THEREFORE, THE MINOR IS AMENABLE THEREFORE, THE MINOR IS AMENABLE MINOR. AS TO THIS CATEGORY.

### 5. CIRCUMSTANCES AND GRAVITY OF THE OFFENSE:

THE CIRCURSTANCES AND GRAVITY OF THE OFFENSES IS THE PARAMOUNT REASON THAT THE MINOR WOULD IS THE PARAMOUNT REASON THAT THE MINOR WOLD BE UNFIT FOR JURISDICTION, CARE AND TREATMENT OF PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO THE MINOR AND THE JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM. THE MINOR'S BEHAVIOR HAS SHOWN A CALLOUS DISREGARD FOR HUMAN LIFE, IN THAT, THE MINOR WAS IN POSSESSION OF A HANDGUN ON SCHOOL PREMISES. FURTHERMORE, THE MINOR'S ACTIONS OF ATTEMPTING TO EVADE THE POLICE AND DRIVING A STOLEN CAR COULD HAVE RESULTED IN THE FATAL INJURY OF THE MINOR, HIS COMPANIONS OR INNOCENT BYSTANDERS. FURTHERMORE, THE MINOR'S GANC ACTIVITY 'ROMPTED

UNFIT

-12- (WHITE)

76C691G - PROB. 6A 1.92

HIM TO BRING A MEAPON IN A PUBLIC PLACE AND IT IS DOUBTFUL THAT THE MINOR WAS IN FEAR OF HIS LIFE. AGAIN, DEMONSTRATING THAT HE HAS NO RESPECT FOR OTHERS OR AUTHORITY, AS WELL AS THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE COURT AND THAT OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM. THEREFORE, THE MINOR IS UNFIT AS TO THIS CATEGORY.

# RECOMMENDATION:

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE MINOR BE FOUND UNFIT

FOR CONSIDERATION PROVISIONS OF THE JUVENILE COURT LAW;

THAT THE COURT DIRECT THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY TO FILE AN

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ACCUSATORY PLEA AGAINST THE MINOR IN COURT OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION; THAT THE ORDER FOR DETENTION REFLECT THAT THE MINOR BE RELEASED TO THE CUSTODY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL FOR TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM ADULT PROCEEDINGS; THAT THE MINOR REMAIN DETAINED IN JUVENILE HALL; THAT THE PETITION BE DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE. RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED, BARRY J. NIDORF, PROBATION OFFICER

RHONDA MAYBERRY, DEPUTY CENTINELA AREA OFFICE

(213) 418-3166

READ AND APPROVED:

BILLY PUGH, 80P (213) 418-5184

SUBMITTED: 6/24/93 TYPED: 6/25/93 RM:CJ (8)

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-14- (WHITE) 76C692G - PROB. 5A 1.92

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#### OFFENSE HISTORY

#### Prior Convictions (Sustained Petitions)

Date

Offense

Disposition

02/16/92

Armed Robbery;

Motor Vehicle

The state of the s

Unlawful Taking Of A

Petition sustained on 02/19/92; Camp community

placement.

03/22/93

Possession Of A Weapon On School Grounds Inmate found unfit.

#### MOST RECENT OFFENSE

John Lee White is a sixteen year-old Black male convicted in Los Angeles County Superior Court on charges of second degree robbery/principal armed with a firearm (shotgun). Conviction is the result of a guilty plea. Confinement time for the above-listed offense has been established at four years. Three years of parole time has been assessed. John has been given credit for three hundred and eighteen days of time served in custody.

According to the probation/police report, the circumstances surrounding the most recent offense are as follows:

On June 8, 1993 at approximately 1:40 p.m., four Black males (John Lee White [the inmate] and co-offenders Michael Walton, Malcolm r, and Melvin ) entered the Sanfed Bank. Melvin armed with a semi-automatic handgun, stated, "This is a robbery. Everyone get down!" Melvin and John advanced over the teller counter. They attempted to open the locked teller drawers. One of the tellers gave Melvin her keys. Melvin then removed \$1,212 in miscellaneous currency from the teller drawers.

Michael Walton and Malcolm remained in the lobby area of the bank. Michael Walton maintained their position with the use of a sawed-off shotgun. He ordered, "Everyone down on the floor!"

Thereafter, all four suspects fled from the bank in a Rider moving van. Police officers were provided with a description of the vehicle. Police officers then observed the suspects' vehicle traveling eastbound on the Santa Monica Freeway (10 Freeway) at Washington Blvd. The police officers attempted to make a stop of the suspects' vehicle. John (the driver of the van) refused to comply with the police officers' orders to stop and a vehicle pursuit ensued. John stopped the van in the vicinity of La Brea Avenue and Coliseum Street. Michael Walton and Malcolm fled from the scene on foot. The police officers then took Melvin and John into custody. The police officers searched the immediate area. Malcolm and Michael Walton were

WHITE, John Lee

MA400 SRCC

OFFENSE HISTORY

subsequently located and taken into custody. During the pde-booking search, detectives recovered \$1,212 from Melvin Jones' pants pockets.

#### CO-OFFENDERS

. . P.

Name Age Disposition

Michael Walton Unknown This co-offender

was referred to the California Youth Authority for an amenability determination study; however, the final disposition of his case is not

shown.

Melvin Unknown This co-offender was handled as a

was handled as a juvenile, with the final disposition of his case being

unknown.

Malcolm Unknown This co-offender

was handled as a juvenile, with the final disposition of his case being

unknown.

#### VICTIM OR NEXT OF KIN IMPACT STATEMENT

According to the probation report, the tellers involved in the bank robbery were extremely traumatized. One of the tellers was unable to work for one week. Counseling was provided by the bank. The teller described the ordeal as very traumatic and stated that, at the time of the robbery, she hid underneath her desk. She was observed by one of the suspects who ordered her to come out from under her desk at gunpoint. She tried to remain calm; yet she was frightened that the suspect would become agitated and shoot her. After the suspects left the bank, she sobbed uncontrollably. At the preliminary hearing, the mere sight of the suspects rekindled her fear. She was overcome by emotion and, initially, she was unable to testify. Although she has been seen in therapy, she has remained depressed. According to the victim, simply driving in the area where the suspects were apprehended makes her nervous.

WHITE, John Lee MA400 SRCC OFFENSE HISTORY

# OFFENDER'S VERSION

John has previously pled guilty to the above-listed offense. He essentially agreed with the details provided by the probation report. He admitted he was the driver of the getaway vehicle.

# CORRECTIONAL EXPERIENCE

John was initially arrested on Pebruary 20, 1992 by the Los Angeles Police Department on charges of armed robbery. The petition was sustained on February 20, 1992 and John was ordered to the probation department's camp community placement program. According to John, he spent seven months in Camp Kilpatrick. Probation records indicate that John performed satisfactorily in the camp community placement program. However, once he was released back into the community, John was not attending school; he continued to have contacts with law enforcement; he continued to associate with gang members; and he continued to defy his grandparents' efforts to supervise him.

On January 4, 1993, John was arrested by the Los Angeles Police Department and charged with being in possession of a weapon on school grounds. John claimed this was a case of mistaken identity and that he was not in possession of a weapon.

On April 10, 1993, John was arrested and charged with reckless driving and unlawful taking of a motor vehicle. John's story is that a friend of his let him drive a stolen car. John denied he knew the vehicle was stolen.

From the records, it appears that John's criminal activity is increasing in frequency and severity. Camp community placement and home on probation have proven ineffective in modifying his behavior. The instant offense is extremely serious. The victims were severely traumatized and it is a matter of pure luck that no one was injured. John does not appear to have any guilt, concern, or remorse regarding his behavior. In fact, he claimed that, although he knew robbing banks was wrong, he did not consider it serious.

#### OUTSTANDING WARRANTS/PENDING CHARGES

None known.

WHITE, John Lee

MA400 SRCC

OFFENSE HISTORY

# INTRODUCTION

John Lee White is a sixteen year-old African-American male convicted in Los Angeles County Superior Court of charges of second degree robbery/principal armed with a shotgun. John is an unfit juvenile. He has been referred to the California Youth Authority for a diagnostic evaluation to determine his amenability to training and treatment services offered by the California Youth Authority.

According to the accompanying probation report, John and three co-offenders entered the Sanfed Bank and committed an armed robbery.

John has a prior record of arrests for armed robbery, possession of a weapon on school grounds, and unlawful taking of a motor vehicle. He has had the benefit of probation supervision in the community and one previous commitment to junior probation camp. John is an admitted gang member (62 Brim Bloods Gang). John became a gang member at age fourteen. His moniker is "Deko." John's gang activity has interfered with his ability to attend school on a regular basis. He has become increasingly dependent on his gang for most of his social activities. According to John, the bank robbery was arranged by an older fellow gang member who supplied the boys with a rented getaway vehicle and a weapon. John stated he committed the bank robbery even though he knew it was wrong because he did not want to get a "jacket" as a coward with the other gang members. Her also stated that, if he had declined to go along with the plan to rob the bank, he would have been punished by his fellow gang members.

John's previous performance on a grant of juvenile probation was considered marginal to unsatisfactory, noting that he was not attending school, continued to have contact with law enforcement, and was out of control at home.

John does not appear to have benefited from efforts on his behalf by the courts and the probation department.

# SOCIAL HISTORY

#### FAMILY BACKGROUND

John is one of three children born to his mother. John's natural parents were never married and John's natural father, Michael Walton, is deceased. John stated he last saw his natural father when he was six years old. John and his two sisters (ages fourteen and nine) have resided with his maternal grandmother and grandfather for most of their lives. According to John, his mother is a cocaine addict who cannot care for herself or her children and

WHITE, John Lee

MA400 SRCC

who has a history of arrests. John's grandmother has stated that she cannot control John at home, noting that he is difficult and uncooperative and that he will not attend school. John's grandmother is aware that John is a gang member, although she cannot confirm or deny that he used narcotics. (John admitted that he used marijuana on a daily basis.) John denied a history of abuse or neglect in his grandparents' home. He believes his grandmother will allow him to return to her home when he is referred to parole. However, John stated that his grandparents are not visiting him during the time he is incarcerated and he doubts he will have any contact with them throughout his custody time.

#### PEER ASSOCIATES

John has admitted to membership in the "62 Brims (Bloods) Gang." He has been a gang member since age fourteen. John is heavily dependent upon his gang. His gang has become a sort of extended family. John's loyalty to his gang exceeds his obligation to obey the law or to abide by his grandparents' efforts to supervise or structure his behavior. In the instant offense, John would rather have risked death or jail than to have appeared cowardly to his fellow gang members.

# COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

Records reflect that John was born and raised in Los Angeles, California. His grandparents live in an inner-city neighborhood noted for high rates of crime, gang activity, and drug trafficking.

#### ACADEMIC EDUCATION

Probation records indicate that John last completed the ninth grade. John admitted to chronic truancy. He claimed to that pressure from rival gang members have interfered with his ability to attend school on a regular basis. John's grandmother has indicated that John refused to attend school.

Academic testing at the Southern Reception Center and Clinic reveals that John is reading at the 6.4 grade-level, performing math at the 4.7 grade-level, and understanding language at the 3.3 grade-level, for an overall total battery for basic academic skills equivalent to a 4.9 grade-level.

John denied he has ever been a special education student. Apparently, his poor academic showing is the result of infrequent attendance in a regular school program.

WHITE, John Lee

MA400 SRCC

# VOCATIONAL EDUCATION/WORK EXPERIENCE

John's only work experience has been selling candy. He has yet to set vocational goals for himself. His response to the vocational interest and aptitude assessment reveals an interest in mechanics. In whatever program John is eventually placed, he would benefit from participation in work experience/vocational training and employability skills training.

# ALCOHOL/DRUG USE AND ABUSE

John admitted to the use of marijuana on a daily basis. Probation records also indicate that John drank alcohol occasionally. John stated he believes he was able to conceal his drug use from his grandmother by using eye drops so she would not observe his eyes being red. He denied he was under the influence of drugs or alcohol when he committed the instant offense.

#### SELF PERCEPTIONS

John does not regard himself as a danger to the community. He does not believe he is as seriously delinquent as his record would indicate. According to John, he did not believe participating in a bank robbery was a "serious" crime and, furthermore, he believed he and his co-offenders would be successful in getting away. He related that he went along with the robbery because he did not want the other gang members to think he was a coward. He acknowledged that he gave no thought to the possibility that the victims might be injured or traumatized or that he himself may have been injured during the arrest procedure. John believes that an appropriate disposition in his case would be commitment to the California Youth Authority. He believes he would benefit from participation in a California Youth Authority program of continuing education, counseling, and work experience or vocational training. John believes that what he needs most to turn his life around is to be given "another chance."

#### CLINICAL IMPRESSIONS

In the clinical interview, John Lee White was polite, cooperative, and respectful. He is a thin, small young man who appears to be even younger than his stated chronological age of sixteen. John is an inarticulate, quiet, and shy-appearing individual who demonstrates marked immaturity. John does not impress as highly sophisticated or hardcore in a criminal sense. Rather, he impresses as a careless, naive, passive, and easily led young man. Needless to say, John's judgment is extremely poor. John's immaturity, poor judgment, and dependence upon his gang have combined to make him a dangerous individual in the community. He does not appear to understand or appreciate the serious nature of

WHITE, John Lee

MA400 SRCC

the charges against him. John acknowledges that he knew what he was doing was wrong, but that he went along anyway because he did not want to disappoint his co-offenders.

John's pattern of behavior is common to many delinquent youths. Coinciding with the onset of adolescence, John joined a youth gang, began to ditch school and defy authority, and involved himself in repeated violations of the rights and property of others. Probation supervision in the community and referral to the probation department's camp community placement program have proved ineffective. John appears to be content to drift aimlessly through life in a hedonistic fashion seizing whatever opportunity comes up, including criminal activity, with no thought of the consequences. He has made little to no effort to obtain job skills or to prepare himself to live independently as an adult. John's immaturity and need for approval from older gang members have led directly to his involvement in the instant offense.

John does not appear to be an appropriate candidate for commitment to state prison. He is, after all, only sixteen years old. There have been minimal prior rehabilitative efforts. John's small stature, immaturity, and passive nature would make him a vulnerable target for older, more hardcore immates in a state prison setting.

Given the current Superior Court charges, California Youth Authority jurisdiction over John's case would extend to age twenty-five. John appears to be capable of materially benefiting from California Youth Authority programs of continuing education, counseling, and participation in work experience/vocational training. Commitment to the California Youth Authority, as opposed to housing in the California Youth Authority pursuant to Section 1731.5(c) WIC, would require John to appear before the Youthful Offender Parole Board on an annual basis to assess his progress in program and to assess his readiness for parole. Sufficient time remains in the jurisdiction and confinement time available to effect needed attitudinal and behavioral changes.

# RISK ASSESSMENT

John denies suicidal ideation or intent. There is no indication that he is assaultive or aggressive toward others. John is extremely small-statured and quite slender. He could easily become a victim of larger more predatory inmates. It is also noted that he suffers from asthma.

There is no history of escape from an institutional setting. John is quite unsophisticated in a criminal sense.

WHITE, John Lee

MA400 SRCC

BEST CORE PROGRAM

Juvenile/Adult

The second was a supportance Rating 1 and the second Swing:

Work/Academic/Vocational

Elementary/High School: Importance Rating 2

Treatment/Management

Regular/General:

Importance Rating 3

Custody/Security

Moderate:

Importance Rating 4

Age/Maturity

Late Adolescence:

Importance Rating 5

RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE AVAILABLE PROGRAMS

Urgency Rating B Priority: 1 Number: 10 Title: Nelles-Regular

Urgency Rating B Priority: 2 Number: 35 Title: Paso Robles

It should be noted that John is extremely small physically and institutionally unsophisticated. He could easily be victimized if placed with older, more mature, or physically aggressive wards.

RECOMMENDED LONG-RANGE PLAN

John is expected to return to the home of his grandmother upon referral to parole. He should be encouraged to continue his education and obtain some type of trade or vocational graining.

Date: March 2, 1994

By: Joe Kraics, LCSW,

- Prepared

By: Diane Lubeck, LCSW Parole Agent I

. Supv. Casework Specialist I

jar/Typed: March 24, 1994

WHITE, John Lee

MA400 SRCC BEST CORE PROGRAM

#### PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION

#### REASON FOR REFERRAL

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This evaluation is part of a court-ordered 90-day diagnostic study. Defendant was informed of my identity and the purpose of the interview. He was, furthermore, told that the information he provided me might be used in the report, and could have significant bearing on the disposition of his case.

### PRIOR PSYCHIATRIC/PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATIONS

No prior psychiatric evaluation was recorded in the file.

#### METHOD OF EVALUATION

One-hour clinical interview with the defendant and review of records in file, including the Probation Officer's Report.

#### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Family and background information are detailed in the social history (q.v.). Briefly, according to the defendant, he was born and raised in the Los Angeles area. He is the oldest of three children. He has two younger sisters, ages 11 and 14. The defendant stated that his parents separated when he was 7 years old. He said that presently he has no contact with his mother or father, and does not know where they are living. According to the referral documents, his mother lost custody of the minor, due to her drug usage (rock cocaine).

At the time of his arrest, he said that he was living with his grandmother, grandfather, and two younger siblings. He said that his grandfather is a retired security guard. When asked about conflicts with his grandparents, he said that problems at home relate to his not going to school, and staying out with gang members from 24 hours up to three days. His grandmother had stated that she "does not have any control over him. He is difficult and uncooperative at home. He will not attend school." She had also stated that she was aware that the defendant is a gang member.

According to the defendant, he completed the 9th grade while in camp. He said that he was not attending school at the time of his arrest "because I had too many enemies (gang related)." He said that he had been expelled from school in the 8th grade for truancy. He was not employed and has no work history. Medical history is unremarkable, except for bronchial asthma since early childhood for which he is taking Theodor, and some residual effects of a fractured ankle sustained when he was 9 or 10 years old.

When asked about the use of drugs or alcohol, he stated that he "tried beer last year—didn't like it. Was using marijuana for 6 or 7 months, about 3 -times a week." According to the information in the Fitness Report, he had told

WHITE, John MACO

SRCC

PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION

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the Probation Officer that he began smoking marijuana when he was 15 years old and uses marijuana approximately 4 times a week. When asked about gang-related activity, he stated that he was in a "Bloods gang" for two years prior to his arrest, adding that he was "jumped in," when he was 14 years old. He described it as a "very big gang." When asked about gang activities, he replied, "Don't know." He said that his gang moniker is "Deko." When asked what his moniker means, he also replied, "I don't know."

When asked about prior offenses, the minor said that he had only one prior offense, when he was 15 years old, for robbery, for which he went to camp for several months. According to his juvenile record, the minor has had three prior offenses. He was arrested when he was 14 years old for armed robbery, (vehicle theft) for which he was ordered to CCP. When he was 15 years old, he was again arrested for having a handgun on probation and possession of a weapon at school for which he was also ordered to CCP. About 3 months later (about 4 months prior to the instant offense), he was arrested for reckless driving and taking a vehicle without owner's consent.

The current offense occurred when the defendant was 16 years old. He was charged with armed robbery involving the use of a shotgun. According to the Probation Officer's Report submitted 8-19-93, the defendant and three accomplices entered Cen-Fed Bank. . .armed with a semi-automatic handgun and a sawed-off shotgun at about 1:40 p.m., and announced: "This is a robbery. Everyone get down!" When asked about the circumstances of the bank robbery, he replied that it was not gang related, stating, "I robbed a bank—don't want to talk about it because I want to forget about it."

#### MENTAL STATUS EXAMINATION

The defendant is a 16-year-old Black male of short stature and slight build. He is about 5 feet, 6 inches tall, and weighs approximately 125 pounds. He has no noticeable tattoos. He was dressed in institutional garb, meatly groomed, and appeared to maintain good personal hygiene. He showed no unusual mannerisms or expressions. Ris attitude toward the interviewer was passively compliant and courteous. Throughout the interview, he was calm, pleasant, and attentive. However, he declined to discuss matters pertaining to himself, gang-involved activities, or the present offense. He appeared to be in no apparent distress. He was alert and fully oriented for time, place, and person. There was no evidence of memory impairment or other signs of organicity. His speech was clear, and verbal responses were coherent and relevant to the subject matter. Cognitively, he appeared to be functioning within the low-average intellectual range, based upon vocabulary and verbal responses. Thought content was negative for psychotic or delusional material. Thought processes were organized and goal-directed. He had sufficient insight into his present personal and legal problems. He demonstrated a correct understanding of the sentencing process, as well as the the purpose of the 90-day evaluation, stating that he "took a deal because

WHITE, John MA400

SRCC

PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION

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it was a good deal for 4 years, instead of a lot more time. Discrepancies between information elicited from the defendant and that in the referral documents, suggested his responses may be of questionable validity.

#### FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

There are no signs of psychosis or impaired mental functioning on mental status examination.

The minor was on probation for robbery at the time of his present arrest. He had been released from camp about 11 months prior to the instant offense. He had been a member of a criminal street gang since 14 years of age. His juvenile record indicates a pattern of criminal behavior, starting at age 14, to the time of the instant-offense. He had been ordered to CCP for two prior offenses. Performance under probation supervision was described as marginal to unsatisfactory, and he continued to have adverse contact with law enforcement, and continued to participate in gang activity. In the present offense, the investigating officer stated that the minor "had not displayed any remorse." According to the Probation Officer's Fitness Report evaluation: "Criminal behavior has continued to escalate in seriousness. (Defendant) does not have any respect for authority and/or adults, and rehabilitative efforts, CCP, and HOP have been ineffective." The minor was on probation for robbery at the time of his present arrest. He

#### DIAGNOSIS (PER DSM-III-R CRITERIA)

Axis I: 1) 312.20 Conduct disorder, group type

Severity: severe, with strong antisocial traits
2) 305.20 Cannabis abuse, in incarceration remission

Axis II: Developing antisocial personality disorder

No contributing Axis III diagnosis Axis III:

# RECOMMENDATIONS

At the present time, the minor states that he is "going to stop gangbanging because of the trouble you get into with people you know." He states that he hopes that he can continue school while incarcerated at CYA, and then continue with college after he is released. He said that he hopes to become a lawyer or a probation officer "because it's easy money."

In summary, although the minor's past history is inconsistent with interest in educational or vocational pursuits, he may, at this time, benefit from education and vocational programs at the Youth Authority, as well as avoiding the negative influence of older, hardcore criminals in an alternate facility at this juncture.

MA400 WHITE, John

SRCC

PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION

Date Dictated: December 28, 1993

Date Typed:

December 28, 1993

Dictated by

Harold H. Kates, M.D., Staff Psychiatrist
Diplomate, American Board of Psychiatry & Neurology
(562)868-9979

Reviewed by:

SMaron Rose Blosl, LCSW, Supervising Casework Specialist II

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WHITE, John MA400 SRCC

PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION

STATE OF CALFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE YA 1.626 (3/88) Ward Name: WHITE TOHN 1.3 INSTRUCTIONS: See separate instructions for a datailed guideline on how to complete this Summary, immeliitaly following the Social History or the Psychologicall Psychiatric Report. s for a detailed guideline on how to complete this form. When this form is completed at a cli PART L Substance Use Consequences and History 4. Other Consequences of Substance Use
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Deiving / Traffic overdoses, memory loss, etc.) cial problems (fights violence, fee motems (replants (about, poor performs problems (suspended, bicked out, etc.) POINT TOTAL 41 -42 A Total "Use" Related Acress E 3 - POINT TOTAL O a of Use 2. Reinforship of Substance Use to Present YA Commitment Enter on Y by the item that corresp Enter on "x" by the longest duration, Directly Related: part of present on Indirectly Related: contributing elec-(4) od affanse . . . (10) Related: part of <u>artisting</u> element to the <u>present</u> ont offense, (e.g., intoxicated during a crune, e to support drug dependency, etc.) . . . . . . 9 d Um 3. Substance(s) Used

Enter a 'I' for the primary/preferred drug (if any), used as least 3 months. Only one drug may be marked with a 'I'. If the ward has more than one primary/preferred drug, enter a 'I' for the higher weighted drug. Enter a "I' for any substance used on a more than experimental house (at least 5 times). Multiply the numbers antered. Enter the frequency for the highest storing drug. . . (1) the drug weights, than soul. . . . . E (3) = Enter on "s' by the typical circumstances of drug use.

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Date Completed: (mm-dd-yy)

DIANE LUBERK

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DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITE SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROFILE YA 1.626 (3/88) Ward Name: INSTRUCTIONS: See separate instructions for a detailed guideline on how to complete the Summary, immediately following the Social History or the Psychological/Psychiatric Report. d guideline on how to complete this form. When this form is completed at a cli PART L Substance Use Consequences and History 4. Other Consequences of Substance Use
Rate the assurity of problems related to minimae use in gach area.
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Possession or Und 31 - 32 33 - 34 overdozez, mamory lotz, etc.)
cial problems (fights/violence, family proplemst, problems (absent, poor perfinor) sion or Under the Influence POENT TOTAL 41 -42 / Total "Um" Reinted Arrests x 3 -POINT TOTAL O 2. Relationship of Substance Use to Present YA Commitment Enter on 'x' by the item that correspond present YA commitment. Directly Related: part of present commisment offense. Indirectly Related: contributing element to the present commitment offense, (e.g., intercicated during a crime, out offense . . . (10) 63 6. Progressory of Use

Enter the fraguency for the highest scoring drug.

Frequent binges

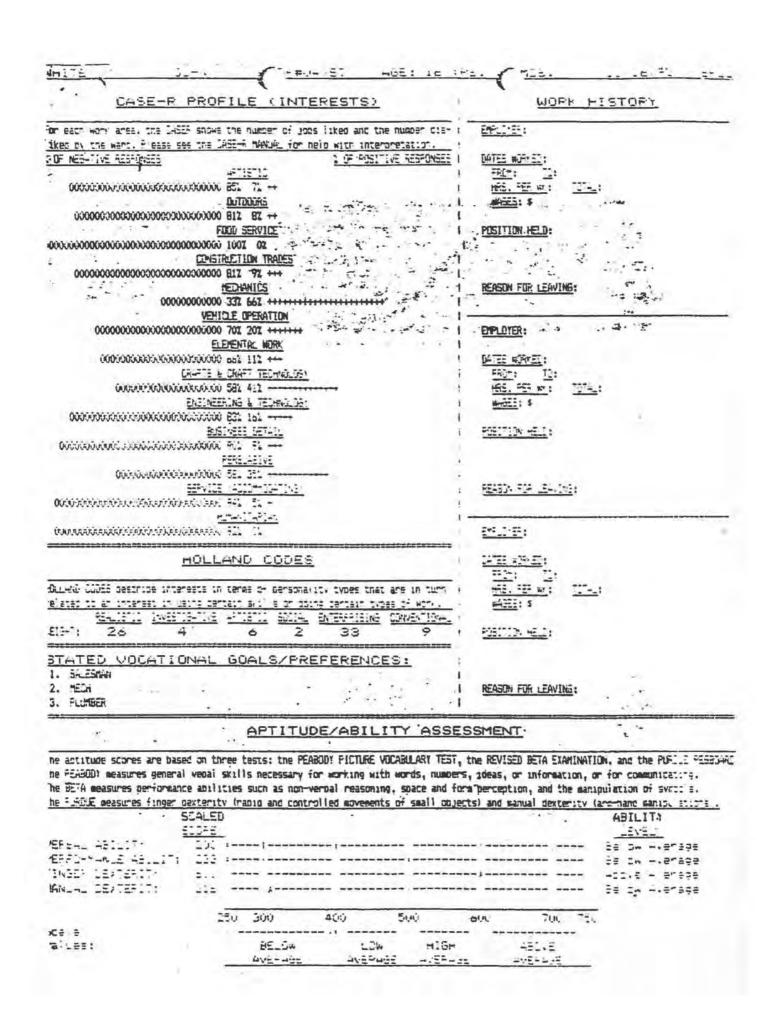
Deily ace(s) Used beliances, to the primary/preferred drug (if any), used at least 3 onths. Only one drug may be marked with a "3". If the word is more than one primary/preferred drug, enter a "3" for the high eighted drug. Enter a "1" for any substance was on a more than any to least 5 times. Medicing the ambient of the second of the secon usal basis (et least 5 times). Multiply the num es the drug weights, then total. Opintes (heroin, morphine, ...) cs the drug weights, then total.

Opintes (heroin, morphine, ...) ... (3) =
Cockine / CRACK ... ... (3) =
PCP ... ... (3) =
Designer Drugs ... ... (2) =
Hallucinogens ... ... ... ... ... (2) = er an"x" by the typical circumstances of drug use. TOTAL SCORE . . . . . . . . . . Circle the points earned for all seven items, then total. 033 10 POINT TOTAL PART II. Recommended Program Enter an "x" next to the indicated program. Formalized Substance Abuse Program . . . . 81 Regular Program (with substance abuse counseling in the context of regular program goal setting) . . . . 11-42 \_ **B3** Override recommendation for indicated programming (check yes or no) . . . . . . . . . . . . . YES \_\_(1) NO X (2) If yes, indicate recommendation: Formal Program Regular (w/S.A. counseling) \_\_\_ (2) Regular (no special S.A. counseling) Comments (Justification for override, or unusual aspects of the ward's substance use history that should be taken into consideration in treatment decision making. Attach another piece of paper if needed.): 1.60 19.31 86-91 Date Completed: (wm-dd-yy) DIANE LUBECK Location Code: Q. L. 24 92-94 Completed By (print): \_

	M A 4 O O	WHITE JL
_	YA or M # (1-5)	Offender's Last Name, First Install (6-19)
-	Years (rounded) of confinement time or maximum confinement	
	time for M #'s (from court order):	or runaways or any history of arson or sex offenses:
	One to three 0	
	Four to six 1	NOTE: A "yes" on item 10 permanently excludes offender
	Seven or more 3(20)	from camp consideration.
-	Number of incidents involving assault or weapons in non-	YA No A
	placements:	Yes B 7 (34)
	None 0	11. Offender meets one or more additional camp exclusionary
	One 1	criteria as defined in the I&C Program Catalogue:
	Two or more 2 (21)	No A
	Age at first sustained petition/conviction:	Yes B A (35)
*	Fifteen or under 1	16 B _7(33)
	Sixteen or older 0 / (22)	
	Number of documented runaways/escapes from home, grou	TOTAL Add five points to SUBTOTAL B if "yes" was indicated
1.		on cluter fich to or 11 and enter local fiere:
	foster home, non-secure county ranches/camps:	0 (36-37)
	None 0	
	One 1	NOTE: If "yes" was indicated on both, add only a total of five
	Two or more 2 (23)	mainte
5.	Number of documented escapes, conspiracies to escape fi	rom
	prior secure facilities or any YA facility (including carr	nps)
	during this or previous stays:	
	None 0	
	One 1	INDICATED PROGRAMMING
	Two or more 3 (24)	
6.	Gang activity or identification/association as indicated on G	ang Limited 0-4 (A)
	Information Sheet (Form YA 8.430):	Moderate 5-10 B
	None 0	Medium 11-HI C (38)
	Yes 1 / (25)	
7.	The Part of the Control of the Contr	Custody/Security Override If reviewer believes that total score
-	None 0	does not accurately match Custody/Security Level appropriate for
	One 3	offender, indicate appropriate level below. What Custody/Secu-
	Two or more 5 (26)	rity Level is appropriate? Does offender need "Close" Custody/
2	Number of YA Level "B" DDMS true findings involving	그 그 사람들이 그 것이 없는데 나는데 나를 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 그리고 있다면 하는데 되었다면 하는데
•••	sault, battery (including sexual attack), or weapons:	
	None 0	Limited
	One 1	Moderate B
		Median
	Two or more 2(27)	Close D (39)
	*********	• [14]
	BTOTALA	
(A	dd scores from items 1 - 8):	29)
		1 1 1 1
У.	For reclassification only: One point for every two consecu	
	months offender has participated in program with no seri	
	problems reported (offenders earn one point for each such mo	min.)
	in camp):	SRCC 03.02.94
	(30-	31) Facility Mo. Day Y/
	***********************	• (40-45)
	BTOTALB	Reason completed:
	ibtract points from item 9 from Subtotal A) - if 9 is greater t	han Clinic 1
	biotal A. enter "00":	Annual 2
	0 32:	33) Transfer 3
		Parole Violator/ 4
		Recommitments / (46)

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A 7,30A (3/81) Page 1			SRCC	
WARD'S NAME:			YA NUMBI	
DATE OF BIRTH:	AGE:	DATE OF MOST REC		11-3-93
HEALTH/MEDICAL IN	FORMATION			
☐ Standard ☐ Wears Glasses ☐ Needs Glasses	HEARING	Wears Hearing A Needs Hearing A	id	None Yes - No Need For Concern Yes - May Affect Behavior
Tealth problems or physical Consultation with medical s		affect program decision	s have been identified.	
Problem identified:				*
-			Medical section comple	ted by: (Initial) NOV 5 1977
2. Language used most at home 3. Language used with parents: 4. Language used most by adult • If any enswers other than English, a  EDUCATIONAL BACK	English L s at home: English C dminister Language Assess GROUND (As repo	nent Scale to determine Englishment Svenify will	h proficiency. Faile of fu	ed - See education file for results all evaluation ening test not administered
LAST SCHOOL ATTENDED:				GRADE: 10
REGULAR HIGH OR IUNIOR HIGH CONTINUATION SCHOOL	ADULT OR SCHOOL TRADE OR SCHOOL	VOCATIONAL	COV	SPECIAL EDUCATION.
HOW LONG SINCE LAST AT				
WAS ATTENDING SCHOOL	WHEN ARRESTED	OR VIOLATED:	WAS NOT ATTENDED	NG SCHOOL: ☑
REASON NOT ATTENDING: PASSED GED	GRADUATED	SUMMER VACATION	EXPELLED OR SUSPENDED	QUIT OR DROPPED OUT
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.906 (7/82)		
This person does not have correctional program.	a physical condition which limit	s capacity to participate i
This person has a physical program	condition which limits capacity	to participate in a correct
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) Complete before camp		
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) Wall need to resure for tr		
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1		A . A . A . A . A
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# EXHIBIT 67

# EXHIBIT 67

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3	SHIRLEY B. PARRAGUIRRE, CLERK
4	BY Carole Palocu
5	DISTRICT COURT  CAROLE D'ALOIA DEPUT'
6	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
7	
8	THE STATE OF NEVADA,
- 9	Plaintiff,
10	-vs- Case No. C153154
11	DONTE JOHNSON, Docket H
12	<b>}</b>
13	Defendant.
14	}
15	INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY (INSTRUCTION NO. I)
16	MEMBERS OF THE JURY:
17	It is now my duty as judge to instruct you in the law that applies to this case. It is your
18	duty as jurors to follow these instructions and to apply the rules of law to the facts as you find
19	them from the evidence.
20	You must not be concerned with the wisdom of any rule of law stated in these
21	instructions. Regardless of any opinion you may have as to what the law ought to be, it would
22	be a violation of your oath to base a verdict upon any other view of the law than that given in
23	the instructions of the Court.
24	the instructions of the Court.
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If, in these instructions, any rule, direction or idea is repeated or stated in different ways, no emphasis thereon is intended by me and none may be inferred by you. For that reason, you are not to single out any certain sentence or any individual point or instruction and ignore the others, but you are to consider all the instructions as a whole and regard each in the light of all the others.

The order in which the instructions are given has no significance as to their relative importance.

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An Indictment is but a formal method of accusing a person of a crime and is not of itself any evidence of his guilt.

In this case, it is charged in an Indictment that on or about the 14th day of August, 1998, the Defendant committed the offenses as follows:

### **COUNT I -BURGLARY WHILE IN POSSESSION OF A FIREARM**

did, together with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH, then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously enter, while in possession of a firearm, with intent to commit larceny and/or robbery and/or murder, that certain building occupied by MATHEW MOWEN and TRACEY GORRINGE and JEFFREY BIDDLE, located at 4825 Terra Linda Avenue, Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada; the Defendant aiding or abetting TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH by counsel and encouragement and by entering into a course of conduct whereby the said Defendant arrived at 4825 Terra Linda Avenue with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH; the said Defendant entering the residence with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH while Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH were in possession of a firearm or firearms; Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH binding MATHEW MOWEN and TRACEY GORRINGE and JEFFREY BIDDLE and PETER TALAMENTEZ and placing them on the floor of the residence; then Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH shooting at and into the body of the said MATHEW MOWEN and TRACEY GORRINGE and JEFFREY BIDDLE and PETER TALAMENTEZ with a firearm.

COUNT II - CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ROBBERY AND/OR KIDNAPPING AND/OR

did then and there meet with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG, SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH and/or another unknown individual, and between themselves, and each of them with the other, wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously conspire to commit a crime, to wit: robbery

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and/or kidnaping and/or murder, and in furtherance of said conspiracy, Defendant did commit the acts as alleged in Counts III thru XIV of this indictment, together with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH, which acts are incorporated herein by this reference as though fully set forth.

#### COUNT III - ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did, together with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH, then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously, take personal property, to wit: lawful money of the United States, from the person of JEFFREY BIDDLE, or in his presence or company, by means of force or violence, or fear of injury to, and without the consent and against the will of the said JEFFREY BIDDLE, said Defendant using a deadly weapon, to wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime; the Defendant aiding or abetting TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH by counsel and encouragement and by entering into a course of conduct whereby the said Defendant arrived at 4825 Terra Linda Avenue with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH; the said Defendant entering the residence with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH while Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH were in possession of a firearm or firearms; Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH binding the said JEFFREY BIDDLE and placing him on the floor of the residence; then Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH taking lawful money of the United States from the person of JEFFREY BIDDLE and/or other persons in his presence or company; then Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH shooting at and into the body of the said JEFFREY BIDDLE with a firearm.

#### **COUNT IV - ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON**

did, together with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH, then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously, take personal property, to wit: lawful money of the United States, from the person of TRACEY GORRINGE, or in his presence or company, by means of force or violence, or fear of injury to, and without the consent and against the will

of the said TRACEY GORRINGE, said Defendant using a deadly weapon, to wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime; the Defendant aiding or abetting TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH by counsel and encouragement and by entering into a course of conduct whereby the said Defendant arrived at 4825 Terra Linda Avenue with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH; the said Defendant entering the residence with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH while Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH were in possession of a firearm or firearms; Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH binding the said TRACEY GORRINGE and placing him on the floor of the residence; then Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH taking lawful money of the United States from the person of TRACEY GORRINGE and/or other persons in his presence or company; then Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH shooting at and into the body of the said TRACEY GORRINGE with a firearm.

#### <u>COUNT V</u> - ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did, together with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously, take personal property, to wit: lawful money of the United States, from the person of MATHEW MOWEN, or in his presence or company, by means of force or violence, or fear of injury to, and without the consent and against the will of the said MATHEW MOWEN, said Defendant using a deadly weapon, to wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime; the Defendant aiding or abetting TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH by counsel and encouragement and by entering into a course of conduct whereby the said Defendant arrived at 4825 Terra Linda Avenue with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH; the said Defendant entering the residence with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH while Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH were in possession of a firearm or firearms; Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH binding the said MATHEW MOWEN and

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placing him on the floor of the residence; then Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH taking lawful money of the United States from the person of MATHEW MOWEN and/or other persons in his presence or company; then Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH shooting at and into the body of the said MATHEW MOWEN with a firearm.

### **COUNT VI - ROBBERY WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON**

did, together with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH then and there wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously, take personal property, to wit: lawful money of the United States, from the person of PETER TALAMENTEZ, or in his presence or company, by means of force or violence, or fear of injury to, and without the consent and against the will of the said PETER TALAMENTEZ, said Defendant using a deadly weapon, to wit: a firearm, during the commission of said crime; the Defendant aiding or abetting TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH by counsel and encouragement and by entering into a course of conduct whereby the said Defendant arrived at 4825 Terra Linda Avenue with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH; the said Defendant entering the residence with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH while Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH were in possession of a firearm or firearms; Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH binding the said PETER TALAMENTEZ and placing him on the floor of the residence; then Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH taking lawful money of the United States from the person of PETER TALAMENTEZ and/or other persons in his presence or company; then Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH shooting at and into the body of the said PETER TALAMENTEZ with a firearm.

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

did, together with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away JEFFREY BIDDLE, a human being, with the

intent to hold or detain the said JEFFREY BIDDLE, against his will, and without his consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or murder, said Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH using a deadly weapon, to wit: a firearm during the commission of said crime; the Defendant aiding or abetting TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH by counsel and encouragement and by entering into a course of conduct whereby the said Defendant arrived at 4825 Terra Linda Avenue with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH; the said Defendant entering the residence with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH while Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH were in possession of a firearm or firearms; Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH binding the said JEFFREY BIDDLE and placing him on the floor of the residence for the purpose of committing robbery and/or murder; then Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH shooting at and into the body of the said JEFFREY BIDDLE with a firearm.

### **COUNT VIII - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON**

did, together with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH, wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away MATHEW MOWEN, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said MATHEW MOWEN, against his will, and without his consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or murder, said Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH using a deadly weapon, to wit: a firearm during the commission of said crime; the Defendant aiding or abetting TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH by counsel and encouragement and by entering into a course of conduct whereby the said Defendant arrived at 4825 Terra Linda Avenue with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH; the said Defendant entering the residence with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH while Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH while Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH while Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH while Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH were in possession of a firearm or firearms; Defendant and/or TERRELL

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COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH binding the said MATHEW MOWEN and placing him on the floor of the residence for the purpose of committing robbery and/or murder; then Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH shooting at and into the body of the said MATHEW MOWEN with a firearm.

### COUNT IX - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did, together with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH, wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away TRACEY GORRINGE, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said TRACEY GORRINGE, against his will, and without his consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or murder, said Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH using a deadly weapon, to wit: a firearm during the commission of said crime; the Defendant aiding or abetting TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH by counsel and encouragement and by entering into a course of conduct whereby the said Defendant arrived at 4825 Terra Linda Avenue with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH; the said Defendant entering the residence with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH while Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH were in possession of a firearm or firearms; Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH binding the said TRACEY GORRINGE and placing him on the floor of the residence for the purpose of committing robbery and/or murder; then Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH shooting at and into the body of the said TRACEY GORRINGE with a firearm.

### COUNT X - FIRST DEGREE KIDNAPPING WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON

did, together with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH, wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously, and without authority of law, seize, confine, inveigle, entice, decoy, abduct, conceal, kidnap, or carry away PETER TALAMENTEZ, a human being, with the intent to hold or detain the said PETER TALAMENTEZ, against his will, and without his

consent, for the purpose of committing robbery and/or murder, said Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH using a deadly weapon, to wit: a firearm during the commission of said crime; the Defendant aiding or abetting TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH by counsel and encouragement and by entering into a course of conduct whereby the said Defendant arrived at 4825 Terra Linda Avenue with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH; the said Defendant entering the residence with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH while Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH were in possession of a firearm or firearms; Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH binding the said PETER TALAMENTEZ and placing him on the floor of the residence for the purpose of committing robbery and/or murder; then Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH shooting at and into the body of the said PETER TALAMENTEZ with a firearm.

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

did, together with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH, then and there wilfully, feloniously, without authority of law, and with premeditation and deliberation, and with malice aforethought, kill JEFFREY BIDDLE, a human being, by shooting at and into the body of said JEFFREY BIDDLE, with a deadly weapon, to wit: a firearm, the said Defendants being responsible under the following theories of criminal liability, to wit: 1) Premeditation and Deliberation; 2) Felony Murder, Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH committing the murder in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of kidnaping and/or robbery; 3) Aiding or Abetting, the Defendant aiding or abetting TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH by counsel and encouragement and by entering into a course of conduct whereby the said Defendant arrived at 4825 Terra Linda Avenue with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH; the said Defendant entering the residence with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH while Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or

SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH were in possession of a firearm; Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH binding the victim and placing him on the floor of the residence; Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH shooting at and into the body of the said JEFFREY BIDDLE with a firearm; 4) Conspiracy, by the said Defendant acting pursuant to a conspiracy to commit robbery and/or kidnaping and/or murder with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH, whereby the said Defendant entered the residence with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH while Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH were in possession of a firearm or firearms; Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH binding the said JEFFREY BIDDLE and placing him on the floor of the residence; then Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH shooting at and into the body of the said JEFFREY BIDDLE with the firearm or firearms.

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

did, together with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH, then and there wilfully, feloniously, without authority of law, and with premeditation and deliberation, and with malice aforethought, kill TRACEY GORRINGE, a human being, by shooting at and into the body of said TRACEY GORRINGE, with a deadly weapon, to wit: a firearm, the said Defendant being responsible under the following theories of criminal liability, to wit: 1) Premeditation and Deliberation; 2) Felony Murder, Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH committing the murder in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of robbery and/or kidnaping; 3) Aiding or Abetting, the Defendant aiding or abetting TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH by counsel and encouragement and by entering into a course of conduct whereby the said Defendant arrived at 4825 Terra Linda Avenue with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH; the said Defendant entering the residence with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH while Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH while Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH were in possession of a firearm;

Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH binding the victim and placing him on the floor of the residence; Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH shooting at and into the body of the said TRACEY GORRINGE with a firearm; 4) Conspiracy, by the said Defendant acting pursuant to a conspiracy to commit robbery and/or kidnaping and/or murder with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH, whereby the said Defendant entered the residence with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH while Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH were in possession of a firearm or firearms; Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH binding the said TRACEY GORRINGE and placing him on the floor of the residence; then Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH shooting at and into the body of the said TRACEY GORRINGE with the firearm or firearms.

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

did, together with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH, then and there wilfully, feloniously, without authority of law, and with premeditation and deliberation, and with malice aforethought, kill MATHEW MOWEN, a human being, by shooting at and into the body of said MATHEW MOWEN, with a deadly weapon, to wit: a firearm, the said Defendant being responsible under the following theories of criminal liability, to wit: 1) Premeditation and Deliberation; 2) Felony Murder, Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH committing the murder in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of kidnaping and/or robbery; 3) Aiding or Abetting, the Defendant aiding or abetting TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH by counsel and encouragement and by entering into a course of conduct whereby the said Defendant arrived at 4825 Terra Linda Avenue with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH; the said Defendant entering the residence with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH while Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH while Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH while Defendant and/or TERRELL

Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH binding 2 the victim and placing him on the floor of the residence; Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE 3 YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH shooting at and into the body of the said MATHEW MOWEN with a firearm; 4) Conspiracy, by the said Defendant acting pursuant to 4 a conspiracy to commit robbery and/or kidnaping and/or murder with TERRELL COCHISE 5 YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH, whereby the said Defendant entered the 6 residence with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH while 8 Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH were in possession of a firearm or firearms; Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or 10 SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH binding the said MATHEW MOWEN and placing him on the 11 floor of the residence; then Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH shooting at and into the body of the said MATHEW MOWEN with the

firearm or firearms.

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

did, together with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH, then and there wilfully, feloniously, without authority of law, and with premeditation and deliberation, and with malice aforethought, kill PETER TALAMENTEZ, a human being, by shooting at and into the body of said PETER TALAMENTEZ, with a deadly weapon, to wit: a firearm, the said Defendant being responsible under the following theories of criminal liability, to wit: 1) Premeditation and Deliberation; 2) Felony Murder, Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH committing the murder in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of robbery and/or kidnaping; 3) Aiding or Abetting, the Defendant aiding or abetting TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH by counsel and encouragement and by entering into a course of conduct whereby the said Defendant arrived at 4825 Terra Linda Avenue with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH; the said Defendant entering the residence with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH while Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH while Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH were in possession of a firearm;

Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH binding the victim and placing him on the floor of the residence; Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH shooting at and into the body of the said PETER TALAMENTEZ with a firearm; 4) Conspiracy, by the said Defendant acting pursuant to a conspiracy to commit robbery and/or kidnaping and/or murder with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH, whereby the said Defendant entered the residence with TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH while Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH were in possession of a firearm or firearms; Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH binding the said PETER TALAMENTEZ and placing him on the floor of the residence; then Defendant and/or TERRELL COCHISE YOUNG and/or SIKIA LAFAYETTE SMITH shooting at and into the body of the said PETER TALAMENTEZ with the firearm or firearms.

It is the duty of the jury to apply the rules of law contained in these instructions to the facts of the case and determine whether or not the Defendant is guilty of one or more of the offenses charged.

Each charge and the evidence pertaining to it should be considered separately. The fact that you may find the defendant guilty or not guilty as to one of the offenses charged should not control your verdict as to any other offense charged.

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To constitute the crime charged, there must exist a union or joint operation of an act forbidden by law and an intent to do the act.

The intent with which an act is done is shown by the facts and circumstances surrounding the case.

Do not confuse intent with motive. Motive is what prompts a person to act. Intent refers only to the state of mind with which the act is done.

Motive is not an element of the crime charged and the State is not required to prove a motive on the part of the Defendant in order to convict. However, you may consider evidence of motive or lack of motive as a circumstance in the case.

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### INSTRUCTION NO. <u>5</u>

The Defendant is presumed innocent unless the contrary is proved. This presumption places upon the State the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt every material element of the crime charged and that the Defendant is the person who committed the offense.

A reasonable doubt is one based on reason. It is not mere possible doubt but is such a doubt as would govern or control a person in the more weighty affairs of life. If the minds of the jurors, after the entire comparison and consideration of all the evidence, are in such a condition that they can say they feel an abiding conviction of the truth of the charge, there is not a reasonable doubt. Doubt to be reasonable must be actual, not mere possibility or speculation.

If you have a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the Defendant, he is entitled to a verdict of not guilty.

It is a constitutional right of a defendant in a criminal trial that he may not be compelled to testify. Thus the decision as to whether he should testify is left to the defendant on the advice and counsel of his attorney. You must not draw any inference of guilt from the fact that he does not testify, nor should this fact be discussed by you or enter into your deliberations in any way.

If the evidence in this case is subject to two constructions of interpretation, each of which appears to you to be reasonable, and one of which points the guilt of the defendant, and the other to innocence, it is your duty, to adopt the interpretation which will admit of the defendant's innocence, and reject that which points to guilt.

You will notice the rule applies only when both of the two possible opposing conclusions appear to you to be reasonable. If, on the other hand, one of the possible conclusions should appear to you to be reasonable and the other to be unreasonable, it would be your duty to adhere to the reasonable deduction and to reject the unreasonable, bearing in mind, however, even if the reasonable deduction points to defendant's guilt, the entire proof must be beyond a reasonable doubt to support a verdict of guilty.

You are here to determine the guilt or innocence of the Defendant from the evidence in the case. You are not called upon to return a verdict as to the guilt or innocence of any other person. So, if the evidence in the case convinces you beyond a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the Defendant, you should so find, even though you may believe one or more persons are also guilty.

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### INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_

The evidence which you are to consider in this case consists of the testimony of the witnesses, the exhibits, and any facts admitted or agreed to by counsel.

There are two types of evidence; direct and circumstantial. Direct evidence is the testimony of a person who claims to have personal knowledge of the commission of the crime which has been charged, such as an eyewitness. Circumstantial evidence is the proof of a chain of facts and circumstances which tend to show whether the Defendant is guilty or not guilty. The law makes no distinction between the weight to be given either direct or circumstantial evidence. Therefore, all of the evidence in the case, including the circumstantial evidence, should be considered by you in arriving at your verdict.

Statements, arguments and opinions of counsel are not evidence in the case. However, if the attorneys stipulate to the existence of a fact, you must accept the stipulation as evidence and regard that fact as proved.

You must not speculate to be true any insinuations suggested by a question asked a witness. A question is not evidence and may be considered only as it supplies meaning to the answer.

You must disregard any evidence to which an objection was sustained by the court and any evidence ordered stricken by the court.

Anything you may have seen or heard outside the courtroom is not evidence and must also be disregarded.

Every person who, either by day or by night, enters any house, apartment or other building with the intent to commit larceny, assault or battery, or any felony, therein is guilty of "Burglary."

Larceny is defined as the stealing, taking and carrying away of personal goods or property of another with specific intent to permanently deprive the owner thereof.

Assault is defined as an unlawful attempt, coupled with a present ability to commit a violent injury on a person.

Battery is any willful and unlawful use of force or violence upon a person.

The person who unlawfully enters into the aforementioned may reasonably be inferred to have entered with the intent to commit larceny, assault or battery, or any felony, unless the unlawful entry is explained by evidence satisfactory to the jury to have been made without criminal intent.

Every person who, in the commission of a burglary, commits any other crime, may be prosecuted for each crime separately.

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To prove an entry in establishing the crime of Burglary, the prosecution need only show an entry without the consent of the possessor of the house, room or apartment. Force or a "breaking", as such, is not a necessary element of the crime.

A conspiracy is an agreement or mutual understanding between two or more persons to commit a crime. To be guilty of conspiracy, a defendant must intend to commit, or to aid in the commission of, the specific crime agreed to. The crime is the agreement to do something unlawful; it does not matter whether it was successful or not.

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Where two or more individuals join together in a common design to commit any unlawful act, each is criminally responsible for the acts of his confederates committed in furtherance of the common design. In contemplation of law, the act of one is the act of all. 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 even if it was not intended as part of the original plan and even if he was not present at the time of the commission of such act.

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Where the purpose of the conspiracy is to commit a dangerous felony, each member runs the risk of having the venture end in homicide, even if he has forbidden the others to make use of deadly force. Hence, each is guilty of murder if one of them commits homicide in the perpetration of an agreed-upon robbery or attempted perpetration of said offense.

# INSTRUCTION NO. /t/

It is not necessary in proving a conspiracy to show a meeting of the alleged conspirators or the making of an express or formal agreement. The formation and existence of a conspiracy may be inferred from all circumstances tending to show the common intent and may be proved in the same way as any other fact may be proved, either by direct testimony of the fact or by circumstantial evidence, or by both direct and circumstantial evidence.

# INSTRUCTION NO. <u>/</u>5

Whenever there is slight evidence that a conspiracy existed, and that the defendant was one of the members of the conspiracy, then the statements and the acts by any member of the conspiracy may be considered by the jury as evidence in the case as to the defendant. This is true even though the statements and acts may have occurred in the absence and without the knowledge of the defendant, provided such statements and acts were knowingly made and done during the continuance of such conspiracy, and in furtherance of some object or purpose of the conspiracy.

Once a person joins a conspiracy, that person remains a member until he withdraws from it. A person can withdraw from a conspiracy by taking some positive action which disavowed or defeated the purpose of the conspiracy. It is not enough if the evidence shows that the defendant merely ceased his own activities in furtherance of the conspiracy.

Where two or more persons are accused of committing a crime together, their guilt may be established without proof that each personally did every act constituting the offense charged.

All persons concerned in the commission of a crime who either directly or actively commit the act constituting the offense or who knowingly and with criminal intent aid and abet in its commission or, whether present or not, who advise and encourage its commission, are regarded by the law as principals in the crime thus committed and are equally guilty thereof.

To aid and abet is to assist or support the efforts of another in the commission of a crime.

A person aids and abets the commission of a crime if he knowingly and with criminal intent aids, promotes, encourages or instigates by act or advice, or by act and advice, the commission of such crime.

The state is not required to prove precisely which defendant actually committed the crime and which defendant aided and abetted.

The presence of one at the commission of a crime of another is evidence which can be considered in determining whether or not he is guilty of aiding or abetting, as well as the defendant's presence, companionship, and conduct before, during and after the participation in the criminal act.

## INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_/9

Mere presence at the scene of the crime and knowledge that a crime is being committed are not sufficient to establish that the defendant aided and abetted the crime, unless you find beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is a participant and not merely a knowing spectator.

17.

Evidence that a person was in the company or associated with one or more other persons alleged or proven to have been members of a conspiracy is not, in itself, sufficient to prove that such person was a member of the alleged conspiracy.

-

Robbery is the unlawful taking of personal property from the person of another, or in his presence, against his will, by means of force or violence or fear of injury, immediate or future, to his person or property. Such force or fear must be used to obtain or retain possession of the property, or to prevent or overcome resistance to the taking, in either of which cases the degree of force is immaterial.

The value of property or money taken is not an element of the crime of Robbery, and it is only necessary that the State prove the taking of some property or money.

If you find the defendant guilty of robbery, you must also determine whether or not a deadly weapon was used in the commission of this crime.

A deadly weapon is any instrument which, if used in the ordinary manner contemplated by its design and construction, will or is likely to cause substantial bodily harm or death; or any weapon or device, instrument, material or substance which, under the circumstances in which it is used, attempted to be used or threatened to be used, is readily capable of causing substantial bodily harm or death.

You are instructed that a firearm is a deadly weapon.

2.0

If more than one person commits a robbery, and one of them uses a deadly weapon in the commission of that robbery, each may be convicted of Robbery With Use of a Deadly Weapon, even though he did not personally himself use the weapon.

If you find beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant committed Robbery With the Use of a Deadly Weapon, then you are instructed that the verdict of Robbery With the Use of a Deadly Weapon is the appropriate verdict.

If, however, you find that a deadly weapon was not used in the commission of the Robbery, but you do find that a Robbery was committed, then you are instructed that the verdict of Robbery Without the Use of a Deadly Weapon is the appropriate verdict.

You are instructed that you cannot return a verdict of both Robbery With the Use of a Deadly Weapon and Robbery Without the Use of a Deadly Weapon.

Kidnapping is of two degrees-First Degree Kidnapping and Second Degree Kidnapping.

Second Degree Kidnapping is a lesser included offense of First Degree Kidnapping.

Every person who willfully seizes, confines, inveigles, entices, decoys, abducts, conceals, kidnaps or carries away any person by any means whatsoever with the intent to hold or detain, or who holds or detains, the person for:

- 1) ransom, or reward; or
- 2) the purpose of committing sexual assault, extortion or robbery upon or from the person; or
  - 3) the purpose of killing the person or inflicting substantial bodily harm upon him; or
- 4) to exact from relatives, friends, or any other person any money or valuable thing for the return or disposition of the kidnaped person is guilty of Kidnapping in the First Degree.

Every person who wilfully and without authority of law seizes, inveigles, takes, carries away or kidnaps another person with the intent to keep the person secretly imprisoned within the state, or for the purpose of conveying the person out of the state without authority of law, or in any manner held to service or detained against his will, is guilty of kidnapping in the second degree.

It is the fact, not the distance of forcible movement of the victim that constitutes kidnapping. However, a charge of kidnapping and an associated offense will lie only where movement of the victim is over and above that required to complete the associated crime charged.

When associated with a charge of robbery, kidnapping does not occur if the movement is incidental to the robbery and does not increase the risk of harm over and above that necessarily present in the commission of such offense.

#### INSTRUCTION NO. $\frac{27}{}$

The crime of Kidnapping in the First Degree, as charged in this case, is a specific intent crime. A specific intent, as the term implies, means more than the general intent to commit the act. To establish specific intent the state must prove that the defendant knowingly did the act which the law forbids, purposely intending to violate that law.

An act is "knowingly" done if done voluntarily and intentionally, and not because of mistake or accident or other innocent reason.

The intention or purpose for which the victim was held against his will is a question of fact to be determined by your consideration of the evidence. The intention may be inferred from the defendant's conduct or the conduct of the defendant's co-conspirators and all other circumstances.

In order to find the defendant guilty of Kidnaping, the evidence of kidnaping must include either:

- (1) an element of movement; or
- (2) physical restraint; or
- (3) restraint which increases the risk of harm to the victim or has an independant purpose and significance.

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If the movement of the victim appears to have been incidental to the robbery and without an increase in danger to them; if their detention was only for the short period of time necessary to consummate the robbery, no kidnaping will have occurred.

If you find the defendant guilty of Kidnapping, you must also determine whether he is guilty of First or Second Degree and whether or not a deadly weapon was used in the commission of this crime.

You are instructed that you cannot return a verdict of both First Degree Kidnapping with the use of a Deadly Weapon and First Degree Kidnapping without the use of a Deadly Weapon.

The same instruction applies to Second Degree Kidnapping.

In this case the defendant is accused in an Indictment alleging an open charge of murder. This charge includes and encompasses murder of the first degree, murder of the second degree, and voluntary manslaughter.

The jury must decide if the defendant is guilty of any offense and, if so, of which offense.

## instruction no. <u>32</u>

Murder of the first degree is murder which is perpetrated by means of any kind of willful, deliberate, and premeditated killing. All three elements--willfulness, deliberation, and premeditation--must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt before an accused can be convicted of first-degree murder.

Willfulness is the intent to kill. There need be no appreciable space of time between formation of the intent to kill and the act of killing.

Deliberation is the process of determining upon a course of action to kill as a result of thought, including weighing the reasons for and against the action and considering the consequences of the action.

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A deliberate determination may be arrived at in a short period of time. But in all cases the determination must not be formed in passion, or if formed in passion, it must be carried out after there has been time for the passion to subside and deliberation to occur. A mere unconsidered and rash impulse is not deliberate, even though it includes the intent to kill.

Premeditation is a design, a determination to kill, distinctly formed in the mind by the time of the killing.

Premeditation need not be for a day, an hour, or even a minute. It may be as instantaneous as successive thoughts of the mind. For if the jury believes from the evidence that the act constituting the killing has been preceded by and has been the result of premeditation, no matter how rapidly the act follows the premeditation, it is premeditated.

The law does not undertake to measure in units of time the length of the period during which the thought must be pondered before it can ripen into an intent to kill which is truly deliberate and premeditated. The time will vary with different individuals and under varying circumstances.

The true test is not the duration of time, but rather the extent of the reflection. A cold, calculated judgment and decision may be arrived at in a short period of time, but a mere unconsidered and rash impulse, even though it includes an intent to kill, is not deliberation and premeditation as will fix an unlawful killing as murder of the first degree.

There is a kind of murder which carries with it conclusive evidence of premeditation and malice aforethought. This class of murder is murder committed in the perpetration, or attempted perpetration, of robbery and/or kidnapping. Therefore, a killing which is committed in the perpetration, or attempted perpetration, of robbery and/or kidnapping is deemed to be murder of the first degree, whether the killing was intentional or unintentional or accidental. This is called the Felony-Murder rule.

Under the Felony Murder rule, in determining whether the killing was committed during the perpetration or attempted perpetration of a robbery and/or kidnapping a test of causation is applied.

Such causation requires that the killing be linked to or part of the series of incidents so as to be one continuous transaction.

The robbery begins the moment the defendant(s) by force or violence or fear of injury places the victim(s) under his fearful domination in an effort to obtain money or property of the victim(s). The robbery continues so long as the victim(s) is subjected to the force or violence or fear of injury originally applied.

## INSTRUCTION NO. $\frac{4}{\sqrt{}}$

All verdicts returned in this case must be unanimous. In considering the offense of Murder of the First Degree, however, you need not be unanimous in finding that the murder was premeditated and deliberate, or that it was perpetrated in the course and furtherance of the perpetration of or attempted perpetration of robbery and/or kidnapping with or without a deadly weapon. It is sufficient that each of you finds, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the murder, under either theory, was murder of the first degree.

A Murder which is not Murder in the First Degree is Murder of the Second Degree.

The distinguishing feature between first and second degree murder is the presence or absence of premeditation and deliberation. If the unlawful killing is done with malice, but without deliberation and premeditation, that is, without the wilful, deliberate and premeditated intent to take life which is an essential element of First Degree Murder, then the offense is Murder of the Second Degree.

In practical application this means that 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.

If you believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty of Murder, and there is in your minds a reasonable doubt as to which of the two degrees he is guilty, he must be convicted of the lesser offense which is Murder of the Second Degree.

Should you find that the defendant did not commit Murder of either the First or Second degree but believe beyond a reasonable doubt that he is responsible for the homicide, you must determine if that killing was manslaughter.

Voluntary Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a human being, without malice aforethought and without deliberation or premeditation. It is a killing upon a sudden quarrel or heat of passion, caused by a provocation sufficient to make the passion irresistible.

The provocation required for Voluntary Manslaughter must either consist of a serious and highly provoking injury inflicted upon the person killing, sufficient to excite an irresistible passion in a reasonable person, or an attempt by the person killed to commit a serious personal injury on the person killing.

For the sudden, violent impulse of passion to be irresistible resulting in a killing, which is Voluntary Manslaughter, there must not have been an interval between the assault or provocation and the killing sufficient for the voice of reason and humanity to be heard; for, if there should appear to have been sufficient time for a cool head to prevail and the voice of reason to be heard, the killing shall be attributed to deliberate revenge and determined by you to be murder. The law assigns no fixed period of time for such an interval but leaves its determination to the jury under the facts and circumstances of the case.

The heat of passion which will reduce a homicide to Voluntary Manslaughter must be such an irresistible passion as naturally would be aroused in the mind of an ordinarily reasonable person in the same circumstances. A defendant is not permitted to set up his own standard of conduct and to justify or excuse himself because his passions were aroused unless the circumstances in which he was placed and the facts that confronted him were such as also would have aroused the irresistible passion of the ordinarily reasonable man if likewise situated. The basic inquiry is whether or not, at the time of the killing, the reason of the accused was obscured or disturbed by passion to such an extent as would cause the ordinarily reasonable person of average disposition to act rashly and without deliberation and reflection and from such passion rather than from judgment.

If you find the defendant guilty of Murder or Manslaughter you must also determine whether or not a deadly weapon was used in the commission of that crime.

If you find beyond a reasonable doubt that a defendant committed Murder of the First Degree with the Use of a Deadly Weapon, then you are instructed that the verdict of Murder of the First Degree with the Use of a Deadly Weapon is the appropriate verdict.

If, however, you find that a deadly weapon was not used in the commission of the Murder, but you do find that a murder was committed, then you are instructed that the verdict of Murder of the First Degree without the Use of a Deadly Weapon is the appropriate verdict.

You are instructed that you cannot return a verdict of both Murder of the First Degree with the Use of a Deadly Weapon and Murder of the First Degree without the Use of a Deadly Weapon.

The same instruction applies to Murder of the Second Degree and Manslaughter.

## INSTRUCTION NO. $\frac{44}{3}$

The credibility or believability of a witness should be determined by his manner upon the stand, his relationship to the parties, his fears, motives, interests or feelings, his opportunity to have observed the matter to which he testified, the reasonableness of his statements and the strength or weakness of his recollections.

If you believe that a witness has lied about any material fact in the case, you may disregard the entire testimony of that witness or any portion of his testimony which is not proved by other evidence.

A witness who has special knowledge, skill, experience, training or education in a particular science, profession or occupation is an expert witness. An expert witness may give his opinion as to any matter in which he is skilled.

You should consider such expert opinion and weigh the reasons, if any, given for it. You are not bound, however, by such an opinion. Give it the weight to which you deem it entitled, whether that be great or slight, and you may reject it, if, in your judgment, the reasons given for it are unsound.

1 2

Although you are to consider only the evidence in the case in reaching a verdict, you must bring to the consideration of the evidence your everyday common sense and judgment as reasonable men and women. Thus, you are not limited solely to what you see and hear as the witnesses testify. You may draw reasonable inferences from the evidence which you feel are justified in the light of common experience, keeping in mind that such inferences should not be based on speculation or guess.

A verdict may never be influenced by sympathy, prejudice or public opinion. Your decision should be the product of sincere judgment and sound discretion in accordance with these rules of law.

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In your deliberation you may not discuss or consider the subject of punishment. Your duty now is confined to the determination of whether the Defendant is guilty or not guilty.

When you retire to consider your verdict, you must select one of your number to act as foreperson who will preside over your deliberation and will be your spokesperson here in court.

During your deliberation, you will have all the exhibits which were admitted into evidence, these written instructions and forms of verdict which have been prepared for your convenience.

Your verdict must be unanimous. As soon as you have agreed upon a verdict, have it signed and dated by your foreperson and then return with it to this room.

### INSTRUCTION NO. <u>\$\square{3}\$</u>

If, during your deliberation, you should desire to be further informed on any point of law or hear again portions of the testimony, you must reduce your request to writing signed by the foreperson. The officer will then return you to court where the information sought will be given you in the presence of, and after notice to, the district attorney and the Defendant and his/her counsel.

Playbacks of testimony are time-consuming and are not encouraged unless you deem it a necessity. Should you require a playback, you must carefully describe the testimony to be played back so that the court recorder can arrange her notes. Remember, the court is not at liberty to supplement the evidence.

Swee the Shay of Joe, 2010,
Sup Jeff Mary

## EXHIBIT 68

# EXHIBIT 68

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227	1	VER
275	2	
	3	DISTRICT COURT FILED IN OPEN COURT
	4	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA JUN 0 9 2000 4 20 PM
	5	THE STATE OF NEVADA,  SHIRLEY B. PARRAGUIRRE, CLERK
	6	Plaintiff, BY Carle D'ALOIA DEPUTY
	7	-vs- S Case No. C153154
	8	DONTE JOHNSON,  Docket  Docket
	9	}
	10	Defendant.
	11	
	12	
	13	VERDICT
	14	We, the jury in the above entitled case, find the defendant DONTE JOHNSON, as
	15	follows:
	16	COUNT I - Burglary While in Possession of a Firearm
	17	(please check the appropriate box, select only one)
	18	☑ Guilty of Burglary While in Possession of a Firearm
	19	□ Guilty of Burglary
	20	□ Not Guilty
	21	
	22	We, the jury in the above entitled case, find the defendant DONTE JOHNSON, as
	23	follows:
	24	COUNT II - Conspiracy to Commit Robbery and/or Kidnapping and/or Murder
	25	(please check the appropriate box, select only one)
	26	☐ Guilty of Conspiracy to Commit Robbery and/or Kidnapping and/or Murder
	27	□ Not Guilty
	28	

1	We, the jury in the above entitled case, find the defendant DONTE JOHNSON, as
2	follows:
3	COUNT III - Robbery With Use of a Deadly Weapon
4	(please check the appropriate box, select only one)
5	☐ Guilty of Robbery With Use of a Deadly Weapon
6	□ Guilty of Robbery
7	□ Not Guilty
8	
9	We, the jury in the above entitled case, find the defendant DONTE JOHNSON, as
10	follows:
11	COUNT IV - Robbery With Use of a Deadly Weapon
12	(please check the appropriate box, select only one)
13	☐ Guilty of Robbery With Use of a Deadly Weapon
14	□ Guilty of Robbery
15	□ Not Guilty
16	
17	We, the jury in the above entitled case, find the defendant DONTE JOHNSON, as
18	follows:
19	COUNT V - Robbery With Use of a Deadly Weapon
20	(please check the appropriate box, select only one)
21	☑ Guilty of Robbery With Use of a Deadly Weapon
22	□ Guilty of Robbery
23	□ Not Guilty
24	
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1	We, the jury in the above entitled case, find the defendant DONTE JOHNSON, as
2	follows:
3	COUNT VI - Robbery With Use of a Deadly Weapon
4	(please check the appropriate box, select only one)
5	☐ Guilty of Robbery With Use of a Deadly Weapon
6	□ Guilty of Robbery
7	□ Not Guilty
8	
9	We, the jury in the above entitled case, find the defendant DONTE JOHNSON, as
10	follows:
11	COUNT VII - First Degree Kidnapping With Use of a Deadly Weapon (Jeffrey Biddle)
12	(please check the appropriate box, select only one)
13	☐ Guilty of First Degree Kidnapping with Use of a Deadly Weapon
14	☐ Guilty of First Degree Kidnapping
15	□ Guilty of Second Degree Kidnapping with Use of a Deadly Weapon
16	☐ Guilty of Second Degree Kidnapping
17	□ Not Guilty
18	
19	We, the jury in the above entitled case, find the defendant DONTE JOHNSON, as
20	follows:
21	COUNT VIII - First Degree Kidnapping With Use of a Deadly Weapon (Mathew Mowen)
22	(please check the appropriate box, select only one)
23	☐ Guilty of First Degree Kidnapping with Use of a Deadly Weapon
24	□ Guilty of First Degree Kidnapping
25	☐ Guilty of Second Degree Kidnapping with Use of a Deadly Weapon
26	☐ Guilty of Second Degree Kidnapping
27	□ Not Guilty

1	☐ Guilty of Voluntary Manslaughter With Use of a Deadly Weapon
2	☐ Guilty of Voluntary Manslaughter
3	□ Not Guilty
4	
5	We, the jury in the above entitled case, find the defendant DONTE JOHNSON, as
6	follows:
7	COUNT XII - Murder With Use of a Deadly Weapon (Tracey Gorringe)
8	(please check the appropriate box, select only one)
9	Guilty of Murder of the First Degree with Use of a Deadly Weapon
10	□ Guilty of Murder of the First Degree
11	☐ Guilty of Murder of the Second Degree with Use of a Deadly Weapon
12	☐ Guilty of Murder of the Second Degree
13	☐ Guilty of Voluntary Manslaughter With Use of a Deadly Weapon
14	☐ Guilty of Voluntary Manslaughter
15	□ Not Guilty
16	
17	We, the jury in the above entitled case, find the defendant DONTE JOHNSON, as
18	follows:
19	COUNT XIII - Murder With Use of a Deadly Weapon (Mathew Mowen)
20	(please check the appropriate box, select only one)
21	☐ Guilty of Murder of the First Degree with Use of a Deadly Weapon
22	☐ Guilty of Murder of the First Degree
23	☐ Guilty of Murder of the Second Degree with Use of a Deadly Weapon
24	☐ Guilty of Murder of the Second Degree
25	☐ Guilty of Voluntary Manslaughter With Use of a Deadly Weapon
26	☐ Guilty of Voluntary Manslaughter
27	□ Not Guilty
28	
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1	We, the jury in the above entitled case, find the defendant DONTE JOHNSON, as
2	follows:
3	COUNT XIV - Murder With Use of a Deadly Weapon (Peter Talamentez)
4	(please check the appropriate box, select only one)
5	Guilty of Murder of the First Degree with Use of a Deadly Weapon
6	☐ Guilty of Murder of the First Degree
7	☐ Guilty of Murder of the Second Degree with Use of a Deadly Weapon
8	☐ Guilty of Murder of the Second Degree
9	☐ Guilty of Voluntary Manslaughter With Use of a Deadly Weapon
10	☐ Guilty of Voluntary Manslaughter
11	□ Not Guilty
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13	DATED this _9 day of June, 2000.
14	
15	John C. Young FOREPERSON
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# EXHIBIT 69

# EXHIBIT 69

1			
DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA			
	SPIVEF	ECIAL RDICT	
We, the Jury in th	e above entitled case,	having found the	e Defendant, DONTE JOHNSON
Guilty of COUNT XIII- I	MURDER OF THE F	IRST DEGREE,	designate that one or more juror
have found that the mitigat	ing circumstance or cir	cumstances chec	ked and/or written below have been
established.			
✓ The murder w	as committed while th	e Defendant was	under the influence of extreme
mental or emo	otional disturbance.		
The Defendant	t was an accomplice in	a murder comm	itted by another person and his
participation i	n the murder was rela	tively minor.	
The Defendant	acted under duress or	under the domin	nion of another person.
	he Defendant at the tir		
✓ Any other mitigating circumstances witness to father's physical &			
	al abuse of		
	7		ts and close relatives
	gas, Nevada, this 15		00.
		5-0	
		FORE	PERSON PERSON

- poor iving conditions while at great grand mother's

- terned into police by great grand nother

- crowded living conditions while at grand mothers house - very violent neighborhood

- witness to various acts of violence in neighborhood

. had to live a quarded life

- grand nothers second house even more crowdled

- no way to avoid gangs at second house

- gang intimiclation

- could not comply with garde conditions - of the gang territories

- inclications he may have wanted to return to parole school

- lack of positive male role model

- lifestyle of victims

- no eyewitness to identity of Shooter

- Killings happened in a relatively short seriod of time.

- no inclication of any violence while injail

- appears to excell in Structured environment of jail

- joined gang to notich family

# EXHIBIT 70

# EXHIBIT 70

### AFFIDAVIT OF KRISTINA M. WILDEVELD

STATE OF NEVADA	)	
	)	SS.
COUNTY OF CLARK	)	

KRISTINA M. WILDEVELD, being first duly sworn according to law, deposes and states as follows:

- I am an attorney duly licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada and am a Deputy Special Public Defender with the Office of the Special Public Defender.
   I make this Affidavit based upon my own personal knowledge except as to those matters stated upon information and belief, and as to those matters I believe them to be true.
- 2. That on June 16, 2000, I was present immediately after the jury in the Donte Johnson trial was discharged and was present when the jury spoke with counsel regarding the deliberations on both penalty and guilt phase.
- 3. That I was present in the Courtroom when Juror Kathleen Bruce indicated that she had a fear of an African-American in an elevator during the course of the trial.
- 4. That I noted that the same Juror, Kathleen Bruce, had asked both the State and the Defense attorneys if the media was referring to her on last night's news account when it was related that a "hold-out" juror was a woman.
- 5. That I watched the evening news the night before and in fact there was an account that the jury was hung and that the "hold-out" was a woman juror.
- 6. That Juror Bruce brought this fact out on her own without any prompting or previous discussion from anyone in the room.

- 7. That upon asking the question, Mr. Dayvid Figler, counsel for Donte Johnson, inquired how she would know what was on television regarding this matter, and that Juror Bruce nervously responded that she had discussed the matter with her husband, however, it appeared to me that she had full and complete personal knowledge of the entirety of the news account. Juror Bruce also indicated that she felt that she was being singled out by the media as the "hold out."
- 8. At that time, another female juror, number 11, Connie Patterson, indicated "Really, I heard everyone thought it was me since I was emotional during the return of the verdict."

Further Affiant sayeth naught.

KRISTINA M. WILDEVELD

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me

this 33kd day of June, 2000.

NOTARY PUBLIC, in and for the County of Clark, State of Nevada

PATRICIA S. FLOOD Notary Public - Movada My appt. exp. Sep. 1, 2000 No. 92-37834

# EXHIBIT 71

# EXHIBIT 71



FILED 1 NISD DAVID ROGER 2 Clark County District Attorney Man 18 2 54 PM 114 Nevada Bar #002781 3 GARY L. GUYMON Orichez & Rangine. Chief Deputy District Attorney 4 Nevada Bar #003726 200 South Third Street 5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2211 (702) 455-4711 6 Attorney for Plaintiff 7 DISTRICT COURT 8 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 10 Plaintiff, Case No. C153154 11 Dept No. V 12 -VS-DONTE JOHNSON. 13 #1586283 14 Defendant. 15 AMENDED NOTICE OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF 16

## AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES

COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, through DAVID ROGER, Clark County District Attorney, by and through GARY L. GUYMON, Chief Deputy District Attorney, pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 250, NRS 175.552 and NRS 200.033, and declares its intention to present the following evidence in support of aggravating circumstance at a penalty hearing:

1. The statements of TERRELL YOUNG that were given on September 2, 1998, to Detectives J. Buczek, T. Thowsen, R. Chandler and K. Hardy of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. TERRELL YOUNG'S statements, which will be offered through the testimony of the Detectives, will establish that the murders were committed by Donte Johnson and/or Terrell Young and/or Sikia Smith, who knowingly created a great risk of death to more than one person by means of a weapon (.380 caliber pistol and/or rifle(s) and/or shotgun(s)) or course of action (shooting a person or persons in the midst of several



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other persons who were present in the residence at 4825 Terra Linda) which would normally be hazardous to the lives of more than one person. The statements will also establish that Donte Johnson was the individual who fired the shots that killed Matthew Mowen, Jeffrey Biddle, Tracey Gorringe, and Peter Talamantez. Additionally, the statements will offered to establish Donte Johnson's involvement in a shooting that occurred at the Super 8 Motel located at 5288 Boulder Highway, Las Vegas, Nevada on or about August 11, 1998. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department event number associated with the case is 980811-0995. The statements will also be offered to establish Donte Johnson's involvement in a homicide in which Darnell Lamont Johnson was murdered at the Thunderbird Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada on or about the 4th day of August, 1998. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department event number associated with the homicide is 980805-1240.

The statements of TERRELL YOUNG have been provided to defense counsel in discovery.

2. The statements of SIKIA SMITH that were given on August 26, 1998 and September 8, 1998, to Detectives James Buczek and Thomas Thowsen of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. SIKIA SMITH'S statements, which will be offered through the testimony of Detectives Buczek and Thowsen, will establish that the murders were committed by Donte Johnson and/or Terrell Young and/or Sikia Smith, who knowingly created a great risk of death to more than one person by means of a weapon (.380 caliber pistol and/or rifle(s) and/or shotgun(s)) or course of action (shooting a person or persons in the midst of several other persons who were present in the residence at 4825 Terra Linda) which would normally be hazardous to the lives of more than one person. The statements will also establish that Donte Johnson was the individual who fired the shots that killed Matthew Mowen, Jeffrey Biddle, Tracey Gorringe, and Peter Talamantez. Additionally, the statements will offered to establish Donte Johnson's involvement in a shooting that occurred at the Super 8 Motel located at 5288 Boulder Highway, Las Vegas, Nevada on or about August 11, 1998. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department event number associated with the case is 980811-0995.

The statements of SIKIA SMITH have been provided to defense counsel in discovery.

3. The State may rely on the testimony of Sikia Smith and/or Terrell Young. This testimony will establish that the murders were committed by Donte Johnson and/or Terrell Young and/or Sikia Smith, who knowingly created a great risk of death to more than one person by means of a weapon (.380 caliber pistol and/or rifle(s) and/or shotgun(s)) or course of action (shooting a person or persons in the midst of several other persons who were present in the residence at 4825 Terra Linda) which would normally be hazardous to the lives of more than one person.

The statements given by Sikia Smith and Terrell Young have been provided to defense counsel in discovery.

4. The testimony of Crime Scene Analyst Shawn Fletcher who recovered certain items of evidence from the residence at 4825 Terra Linda, including, but not limited to, four (4) .380 caliber cartridge cases and bullet fragments. CSA Fletcher's testimony will establish that the murders were committed in a manner that created a great risk of death to more than one person by means of a weapon (.380 caliber pistol and/or rifle(s) and/or shotgun(s)) or course of action (shooting a person or persons in the midst of several other persons who were present in the residence at 4825 Terra Linda) which would normally be hazardous to the lives of more than one person.

Any report(s) generated by CSA Fletcher has been provided to defense counsel in discovery.

5. The testimony of Crime Scene Analyst Sheree Norman, who attended the autopsies of the four (4) victims in this case and recovered bullet fragments from the victims' bodies. CSA Norman's testimony will establish that the murders were committed in a manner that created a great risk of death to more than one person by means of a weapon (.380 caliber pistol and/or rifle(s) and/or shotgun(s)) or course of action (shooting a person or persons in the midst of several other persons who were present in the residence at 4825 Terra Linda) which would normally be hazardous to the lives of more than one person.

Any report(s) generated by CSA Norman has been provided to defense counsel in

discovery.

6. The testimony of Crime Scene Analyst David Horn, who will describe the residence at 4825 Terra Linda and the location of the victims. CSA Horn's testimony will establish that the murders were committed in a manner that created a great risk of death to more than one person by means of a weapon (.380 caliber pistol and/or rifle(s) and/or shotgun(s)) or course of action (shooting a person or persons in the midst of several other persons who were present in the residence at 4825 Terra Linda) which would normally be hazardous to the lives of more than one person.

Any report(s) generated by CSA Horn has been provided to defense counsel in discovery.

- 7. The victim impact testimony of the parents and/or siblings of Tracey Gorringe, Mathew Mowen, Peter Talamentez and Jeffrey Biddle.
- 8. The testimony of Detective James Buczek, Detective Thomas Thowsen, Charla Severs, Ace Hart, Bryan Johnson, Tod Armstrong, Lashawya Wright, Sikia Smith, and Terrell Young who, collectively, will testify that Donte Johnson went to 4825 Terra Linda with Terrell Young and/or Sikia Smith with the intention of stealing drugs and/or money and/or personal property from the occupants of the residence.

Reports and/or statements of these witnesses have been provided to defense counsel in discovery.

9. The testimony of Charla Severs, Ace Hart, Bryan Johnson, Tod Armstrong, Lashwya Wright, Sikia Smith, and Terrell Young who, collectively, will testify that the victims were murdered, at least in part, because some or all of the victims recognized Sikia Smith and/or Donte Johnson and/or Terrell Young.

Statements of these witnesses have been provided to defense counsel in discovery.

- 10. The State anticipates relying on the verdict(s) and/or verdict forms that were returned by the jury in the instant case to establish that the Defendant has, in the immediate proceeding, been convicted of more than one offense of murder in the first or second degree.
  - 11. The juvenile records of DONTE JOHNSON.

A copy of DONTE JOHNSON's juvenile criminal history has been provided to defense counsel in discovery; however, in light of confidentiality concerns, a copy has not been attached to his Notice. Rather, the State of Nevada requests an *in camera* inspection of such records to determine their admissibility.

12. Evidence regarding Las Vegas Justice Court case number 98F02775X in which Donte Johnson is charged with one count of Possession of a Controlled Substance With Intent to Sell. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department event number associated with the case is 980225-2093.

Copies of any and all witness statements and reports associated with the abovereferenced event have been provided to defense counsel.

13. Evidence of a shooting that occurred at the Super 8 Motel located at 5288 Boulder Highway, Las Vegas, Nevada on or about August 11, 1998. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department event number associated with the case is 980811-0995. The participants in the shooting included TERRELL YOUNG, DONTE JOHNSON and SIKIA SMITH. The evidence will be introduced through the testimony of witnesses listed in the discovery associated with event number 980811-0995.

Copies of any and all witness statements and reports associated with the above-referenced event have been provided to defense counsel.

14. Evidence regarding a homicide in which Darnell Lamont Johnson was murdered at the Thunderbird Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada on or about the 4th day of August, 1998. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department event number associated with the homicide is 980805-1240. The evidence will be introduced through the testimony of witnesses listed in the discovery associated with event number 980805-1240.

Copies of any and all witness statements and reports associated with the abovereferenced event have been provided to defense counsel.

15. Testimony and records of Corrections Officers/Jail Personnel/Prison Personnel from the Clark County Detention Center and Nevada State Prison pertaining to Donte Johnson's conduct while incarcerated at the Clark County Detention Center.

Copies of any and all records obtained to date from the Clark County Detention Center have been provided to defense counsel. The records indicate the names of the Corrections Officers/Jail Personnel the State intends to call as witnesses at the penalty hearing.

- 16. Testimony of Dante Tromba (or designee), a Gang Intelligence Officer employed by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, who will provide testimony concerning the activities and purposes of the "Six Deuce Brims" gang. The State will also introduce evidence to establish that Donte Johnson is a member of the "Six Deuce Brims" gang.
- 17. Evidence regarding Las Vegas Justice Court case number 98F06789X in which Donte Johnson is charged with one count of Attempted Murder With Use of a Deadly Weapon and one count of Battery With Substantial Bodily Harm. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department event number associated with the case is 980504-0265. The victim in the case is Derrick Simpson.

Copies of any and all witness statements and reports associated with the above-referenced event have been provided to defense counsel.

DATED this // day of March, 2004.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781

BY

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

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## **CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION**

I hereby certify that service of Amended Notice Of Evidence In Support Of Aggravating Cricumstance, was made this \_\_\_\_\_\_ day of March, 2004, by facsimile transmission to:

SPECIAL PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE FAX #455-6273

Secretary for the District Attorney's Office

1	NISD			
2	DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney			
3	Nevada Bar #002781 GARY L. GUYMON			
4	Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #003726			
5	200 South Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2211			
6	(702) 455-4711 Attorney for Plaintiff			
7	DISTRICT COLUMN			
8	DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA			
9				
10	THE STATE OF NEVADA,			
11	Plaintiff,	Case No.	C153154	
12	-vs-	Dept No.	v	
13	DONTE JOHNSON, { #1586283			
14	#1580265 }			
15	Defendant.			
16	AMENDED NOTICE OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF			
17	AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES			
18	COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, through DAVID ROGER, Clark County District			
19	Attorney, by and through GARY L. GUYMON, Chief Deputy District Attorney, pursuant to			
20	Supreme Court Rule 250, NRS 175.552 and NRS 200.033, and declares its intention to			
21	present the following evidence in support of aggravating circumstance at a penalty hearing:			

# EXHIBIT 72

# EXHIBIT 72

# ORIGINAL

1 NISD FILED DAVID ROGER 2 Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781 APR 7 2 14 PM "04 3 GARY L. GUYMON Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #003726 4 200 South Third Street 5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2211 (702) 455-4711 6 Attorney for Plaintiff 7 DISTRICT COURT 8 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 10 Plaintiff, Case No. C153154 11 Dept No. 12 -vs-13 DONTE JOHNSON, #1586283 14 Defendant. 15 16

# SECOND AMENDED NOTICE OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES

COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, through DAVID ROGER, Clark County District Attorney, by and through GARY L. GUYMON, Chief Deputy District Attorney, pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 250, NRS 175.552 and NRS 200.033, and declares its intention to present the following evidence in support of aggravating circumstance at a penalty hearing:

1. The statements of TERRELL YOUNG that were given on September 2, 1998, to Detectives J. Buczek, T. Thowsen, R. Chandler and K. Hardy of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. TERRELL YOUNG'S statements, which will be offered through the testimony of the Detectives, will establish that the murders were committed by Donte Johnson and/or Terrell Young and/or Sikia Smith, who knowingly created a great risk of death to more than one person by means of a weapon (.380 caliber pistol and/or rifle(s) and/or shotgun(s)) or course of action (shooting a person or persons in the midst of several

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other persons who were present in the residence at 4825 Terra Linda) which would normally be hazardous to the lives of more than one person. The statements will also establish that Donte Johnson was the individual who fired the shots that killed Matthew Mowen, Jeffrey Biddle, Tracey Gorringe, and Peter Talamantez. Additionally, the statements will offered to establish Donte Johnson's involvement in a shooting that occurred at the Super 8 Motel located at 5288 Boulder Highway, Las Vegas, Nevada on or about August 11, 1998. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department event number associated with the case is 980811-0995. The statements will also be offered to establish Donte Johnson's involvement in a homicide in which Darnell Lamont Johnson was murdered at the Thunderbird Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada on or about the 4th day of August, 1998. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department event number associated with the homicide is 980805-1240.

The statements of TERRELL YOUNG have been provided to defense counsel in discovery.

2. The statements of SIKIA SMITH that were given on August 26, 1998 and September 8, 1998, to Detectives James Buczek and Thomas Thowsen of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. SIKIA SMITH'S statements, which will be offered through the testimony of Detectives Buczek and Thowsen, will establish that the murders were committed by Donte Johnson and/or Terrell Young and/or Sikia Smith, who knowingly created a great risk of death to more than one person by means of a weapon (.380 caliber pistol and/or rifle(s) and/or shotgun(s)) or course of action (shooting a person or persons in the midst of several other persons who were present in the residence at 4825 Terra Linda) which would normally be hazardous to the lives of more than one person. The statements will also establish that Donte Johnson was the individual who fired the shots that killed Matthew Mowen, Jeffrey Biddle, Tracey Gorringe, and Peter Talamantez. Additionally, the statements will be offered to establish Donte Johnson's involvement in a shooting that occurred at the Super 8 Motel located at 5288 Boulder Highway, Las Vegas, Nevada on or about August 11, 1998. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department event number associated with the case is 980811-0995.

The statements of SIKIA SMITH have been provided to defense counsel in discovery.

3. The State may rely on the testimony of Sikia Smith and/or Terrell Young. This testimony will establish that the murders were committed by Donte Johnson and/or Terrell Young and/or Sikia Smith, who knowingly created a great risk of death to more than one person by means of a weapon (.380 caliber pistol and/or rifle(s) and/or shotgun(s)) or course of action (shooting a person or persons in the midst of several other persons who were present in the residence at 4825 Terra Linda) which would normally be hazardous to the lives of more than one person.

The statements given by Sikia Smith and Terrell Young have been provided to defense counsel in discovery.

4. The testimony of Crime Scene Analyst Shawn Fletcher who recovered certain items of evidence from the residence at 4825 Terra Linda, including, but not limited to, four (4) .380 caliber cartridge cases and bullet fragments. CSA Fletcher's testimony will establish that the murders were committed in a manner that created a great risk of death to more than one person by means of a weapon (.380 caliber pistol and/or rifle(s) and/or shotgun(s)) or course of action (shooting a person or persons in the midst of several other persons who were present in the residence at 4825 Terra Linda) which would normally be hazardous to the lives of more than one person.

Any report(s) generated by CSA Fletcher has been provided to defense counsel in discovery.

5. The testimony of Crime Scene Analyst Sheree Norman, who attended the autopsies of the four (4) victims in this case and recovered bullet fragments from the victims' bodies. CSA Norman's testimony will establish that the murders were committed in a manner that created a great risk of death to more than one person by means of a weapon (.380 caliber pistol and/or rifle(s) and/or shotgun(s)) or course of action (shooting a person or persons in the midst of several other persons who were present in the residence at 4825 Terra Linda) which would normally be hazardous to the lives of more than one person.

Any report(s) generated by CSA Norman has been provided to defense counsel in

discovery.

6. The testimony of Crime Scene Analyst David Horn, who will describe the residence at 4825 Terra Linda and the location of the victims. CSA Horn's testimony will establish that the murders were committed in a manner that created a great risk of death to more than one person by means of a weapon (.380 caliber pistol and/or rifle(s) and/or shotgun(s)) or course of action (shooting a person or persons in the midst of several other persons who were present in the residence at 4825 Terra Linda) which would normally be hazardous to the lives of more than one person.

Any report(s) generated by CSA Horn has been provided to defense counsel in discovery.

- 7. The victim impact testimony of the parents and/or siblings of Tracey Gorringe, Mathew Mowen, Peter Talamentez and Jeffrey Biddle.
- 8. The testimony of Detective James Buczek, Detective Thomas Thowsen, Charla Severs, Ace Hart, Bryan Johnson, Tod Armstrong, Lashawya Wright, Sikia Smith, and Terrell Young who, collectively, will testify that Donte Johnson went to 4825 Terra Linda with Terrell Young and/or Sikia Smith with the intention of stealing drugs and/or money and/or personal property from the occupants of the residence.

Reports and/or statements of these witnesses have been provided to defense counsel in discovery.

9. The testimony of Charla Severs, Ace Hart, Bryan Johnson, Tod Armstrong, Lashwya Wright, Sikia Smith, and Terrell Young who, collectively, will testify that the victims were murdered, at least in part, because some or all of the victims recognized Sikia Smith and/or Donte Johnson and/or Terrell Young.

Statements of these witnesses have been provided to defense counsel in discovery.

- 10. The State anticipates relying on the verdict(s) and/or verdict forms that were returned by the jury in the instant case to establish that the Defendant has, in the immediate proceeding, been convicted of more than one offense of murder in the first or second degree.
  - 11. The juvenile records of DONTE JOHNSON.

A copy of DONTE JOHNSON's juvenile criminal history has been provided to defense counsel in discovery; however, in light of confidentiality concerns, a copy has not been attached to this Notice. Rather, the State of Nevada previously requested an *in camera* inspection of such records to determine their admissibility. This evidence includes juvenile convictions involving a bank robbery with use of a deadly weapon and carrying a concealed weapon on campus, and the riminal penalties that defendant received.

12. Evidence regarding Las Vegas Justice Court case number 98F02775X in which Donte Johnson is charged with one count of Possession of a Controlled Substance With Intent to Sell. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department event number associated with the case is 980225-2093.

Copies of any and all witness statements and reports associated with the abovereferenced event have been provided to defense counsel.

13. Evidence of a shooting that occurred at the Super 8 Motel located at 5288 Boulder Highway, Las Vegas, Nevada on or about August 11, 1998. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department event number associated with the case is 980811-0995. The participants in the shooting included TERRELL YOUNG, DONTE JOHNSON and SIKIA SMITH. The evidence will be introduced through the testimony of witnesses listed in the discovery associated with event number 980811-0995.

Copies of any and all witness statements and reports associated with the abovereferenced event have been provided to defense counsel.

14. Evidence regarding a homicide in which Darnell Lamont Johnson was murdered at the Thunderbird Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada on or about the 4th day of August, 1998. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department event number associated with the homicide is 980805-1240. The evidence will be introduced through the testimony of witnesses listed in the discovery associated with event number 980805-1240.

Copies of any and all witness statements and reports associated with the abovereferenced event have been provided to defense counsel.

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15. Testimony and records of Corrections Officers/Jail Personnel/Prison Personnel from the Clark County Detention Center and Nevada State Prison pertaining to Donte Johnson's conduct while incarcerated at the Clark County Detention Center and within the Nevada Department of Corrections. This evidence will include, but is not limited to an incident that occurred on February 24, 2001, wherin defendant along with another inmate threw OSCAR IRIA over a railing with the Clark County Detention Center.

Copies of any and all records obtained to date from the Clark County Detention Center have been provided to defense counsel. The records indicate the names of the Corrections Officers/Jail Personnel the State intends to call as witnesses at the penalty hearing.

- 16. Testimony of Dante Tromba (or designee), a Gang Intelligence Officer employed by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department and/or gang intelligence officer employed with the Los Angeles Police Department, who will provide testimony concerning the activities and purposes of the "Six Deuce Brims" gang. The State will also introduce evidence to establish that Donte Johnson is a member of the "Six Deuce Brims" gang.
- 17. Evidence regarding Las Vegas Justice Court case number 98F06789X in which Donte Johnson was charged with one count of Attempted Murder With Use of a Deadly Weapon and one count of Battery With Substantial Bodily Harm. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department event number associated with the case is 980504-0265. The victim in the case is Derrick Simpson, who has died as a result of the injuries he sustained. Donte Johnson plead guilty to Battery With Use Of A Deadly Weapon in Case No. 98F06789X.
- 18. Letters and/or correspondence of Donte Johnson to Sikia Smith, Terrell Young and Charla Severs.

Copies of the letters have been provided to defense counsel.

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1	Copies of any and all witness statements and reports associated with the above-		
2	referenced event have been provided to defense counsel.		
3	DATED this day of April, 2004.		
4	Respectfully submitted,		
5			
6	DAVID ROGER Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781 //		
7	1Nevaga Bai #002/81		
8			
9	$_{\mathrm{BY}}$		
10	GARY L. GUYMON		
11	Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #003726		
12			
13	CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION		
14	I hereby certify that service of Amended Notice Of Evidence In Support Of		
15	Aggravating Circumstance, was made this day of April, 2004, by facsimile		
16	transmission to:		
17	SPECIAL PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE		
18	FAX #455-6273		
19	WMCK		
20	Secretary for the District Attorney's Office		
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28	GLG/ddm		
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1 NISD DAVID ROGER 2 Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781 3 GARY L. GUYMON Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #003726 4 200 South Third Street 5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2211 (702) 455-4711 6 Attorney for Plaintiff 7 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 8 9 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 10 C153154 Case No. Plaintiff, 11 V Dept No. -VS-12 13 DONTE JOHNSON, #1586283 14 Defendant. 15 SECOND AMENDED NOTICE OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF 16 AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES 17 COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, through DAVID ROGER, Clark County District 18 Attorney, by and through GARY L. GUYMON, Chief Deputy District Attorney, pursuant to 19 Supreme Court Rule 250, NRS 175.552 and NRS 200.033, and declares its intention to 20 present the following evidence in support of aggravating circumstance at a penalty hearing: 21

# EXHIBIT 73

# EXHIBIT 73

GOWNTY CLERK

SPECIAL PUBLIC DEFENDER

CLARK COUNTY NEVADA

# ORIGINAL •

1 2 3 4 5 6 7	OPPS ALZORA B. JACKSON Deputy Special Public Defender Nevada Bar No. 2255 BRET O. WHIPPLE Deputy Special Public Defender Nevada Bar No. 6168 333 South Third Street, 2nd Floor Las Vegas, NV 89I55-2316 (702) 455-6265 Attorneys for Defendant	Apr 20 3 15 PM '04		
8	DISTRICT COURT			
9	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA			
10				
11	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	CASE NO. C153154		
12	Plaintiff,	DEPT. NO. VIII		
13	vs.			
14	DONTE JOHNSON,	DATE OF HEARING: TIME OF HEARING:		
15	) Defendant.			
16	)			
17 18	DEFENDANT'S OPPOSITION TO THE STATE'S SECOND AMENDED NOTICE OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES			
19	COMES NOW, the Defendant, DONTE JOHNSON, by and through his attorneys,			
20	ALZORA B. JACKSON, Deputy Special Public Defender and BRET O. WHIPPLE, Deputy			
21	Special Public Defender and hereby submits the following Response and Opposition to			
22	State's Second Amended Notice of Evidence in Support of Aggravating Circumstances.			
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ALCENED	***			
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SPECIAL PUBLIC DEFENDER CLARK COUNTY NEVADA For the sake of simplicity the Defendant's opposition papers will follow the same format numerically as that used by the State in its Second Amended Notice.

This Response and Opposition is made and based upon the attached Points and Authorities, all papers on file herein, and on oral argument, if any, at the time of the hearing of said notice.

DATED this 20 day of April, 2004.

ALZORA B. JACKSON Nevada Bar No. 2255

333 S. Third Street, 2nd Floor

Las Vegas, NV 89155 Attorney for Defendant

## **POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

The statements of TERRELL YOUNG that were given on September 2, 1998, 1. to Detectives J. Buczek, T. Thowsen, R. Chandler and K. hardy of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. TERRELL YOUNG'S statements, which will be offered through the testimony of the Detectives, will establish that the murders were committed by Donte Johnson and/or Terrell Young and/or Sikia Smith, who knowingly created a great risk of death to more than one person by means of a weapon (.380 caliber pistol and/or rifle(s) and/or shotgun(s) or course of action (shooting a person or persons in the midst of several other persons who were present in the residence at 4825 Terra Linda) which would normally be hazardous to the lives of more than one person. statements will also establish that Donte Johnson was the individual who fired the shots that killed Matthew Mowen, Jeffrey Biddle, Tracey Gorringe and Peter Talamantez. Additionally, the statements will be offered to establish Donte Johnson's involvement in a shooting that occurred at the Super 8 Motel located at 5288 Boulder Highway, Las Vegas, Nevada on or about August 11, 1998. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department event number associated with the case is 980811-0995. The statements will also be offered to establish Donte Johnson's involvement in a homicide in which

SPECIAL PUBLIC DEFENDER

CLARK COUNTY NEVADA Darnell Lamont Johnson was murdered at the Thunderbird Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada on or about the 4th day of August, 1998. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department event number associated with the homicide is 980805-1240.

## **DEFENDANT'S RESPONSE**

Defendant Donte Johnson objects to any statements of his Co-Defendant Terrell Young coming into these proceedings. The basis of Defendant's objection is that it has long been the law in the State of Nevada that absence some hearsay exception, admitting a non-testifying Co-Defendant's confession against another Co-Defendant generally violates the Sixth Amendment right to confrontation. Bruton v. United States, 391 U.S. 123, 137 (1968). The Bruton rule has been applied to the penalty phase of a capital case as well. See, Lord v. State, 107 Nev. 28; 806 P.2d 548 (1991). In holding Bruton standards to the penalty phase in capital proceedings, our Supreme Court stated:

The need for cross examination to test the fundamental reliability of codefendants often suspect statements is not less great in the penalty phase than in the guilt phase. In accord with the California Supreme Court, we conclude that the right of cross-examination and the need for accuracy are as important, indeed more important, in the penalty phase than in the guilt phase. We recognize that at least one court has suggested that Bruton does not apply in the penalty phase, but this position is not persuasive.

<u>ld</u>, at pg. 44.

2. The statement of SIKIA SMITH that were given on August 26, 1998 and September 8, 1998, to Detectives James Buczek and Thomas Thowsen of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. SIKIA SMITH'S statements, which will be offered through the testimony of Detectives Buczek and Thowsen, will establish that the murders were committed by Donte Johnson and/or Terrell Young and/or Sikia Smith, who knowingly created a great risk of death to more than one person by means of a weapon (.380 caliber pistol and/or rifle(s) and/or shotgun(s)) or course of action (shooting a person or persons in the midst of several other persons who were present in the residence at 4825 Terra Linda which would normally be hazardous to the lives of more than one person. The statements will also establish that Donte Johnson was the individual who fired the shots that killed Matthew Mowen, Jeffrey Biddle, Tracey Gorringe and Peter

7 8

SPECIAL PUBLIC DEFENDER

CLARK COUNTY NEVADA Talamantez. Additionally, the statements will be offered to establish Donte Johnson's involvement in a shooting that occurred at the Super 8 Motel located at 5288 Boulder Highway, Las Vegas, Nevada on or about August 11, 1998. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department event number associated with the case is 980811-0995.

### **DEFENDANT'S RESPONSE**

Defendant Donte Johnson objects to the introduction of these statements for the exact same reasons set forth in number 1 and they shall be incorporated herein as though fully set forth.

3. The State may rely on the testimony of Sikia Smith and/or Terrell Young. This testimony will establish that the murders were committed by Donte Johnson and/or Terrell Young and/or Sikia Smith, who knowingly created a great risk of death to more than one person by means of a weapon (.380 caliber pistol and/or rifle(s) and/or shotgun(s)) or course of action (shooting a person or persons in the midst of several other persons who were present in the residence at 4825 Terra Linda) which would normally be hazardous to the lives of more than one person.

## **DEFENDANT'S RESPONSE**

Item No. 3 as expressed by the State is somewhat ambiguous. In line 1 of number 3 it refers to "the testimony" of Sikia Smith and/or Terrell Young. However, the last paragraph of number 3 refers to statements by Sikia Smith and Terrell Young. To the extent that the State is referring to the statements of these two Co-Defendants, again, refer to Defendant's response in item number 1 and it is incorporated herein as though fully set forth.

To the extent that the State intends to use prior sworn testimony of these two Co-Defendants from any previous proceedings, counsel would object to the use of such testimony on the same basis as set forth in number 1 above. To the extent that any such testimony exists, it would not have been subject to the cross-examination of Donte Johnson's attorneys and would have the same confrontation clause issues and Bruton issues as the statements and therefore inadmissible.

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4. The testimony of Crime Scene Analyst Shawn Fletcher who recovered certain items of evidence from the residence at 4825 Terra Linda, including, but not limited to, four (4) .380 caliber cartridge cases and bullet fragments. CSA Fletcher's testimony will establish that the murders were committed in a manner that created a great risk of death to more than one person by means of a weapon (.380 caliber pistol and/or rifle(s) and/or shotgun(s)) or course of action (shooting a person or persons in the midst of several other persons who were present in the residence at 4825 Terra Linda) which would normally be hazardous to the lives of more than one person.

### **DEFENDANT'S RESPONSE**

Defense realizes that the State certainly is allowed to put on testimony of Crime Scene Analyst Shawn Fletcher regarding the evidence that was recovered from the residence at 4825 Terra Linda including caliber cases and bullet fragments. However, the State's intention to use this testimony to establish that the murders were committed in a manner that created a great risk of death to more than one person, one of the statutory aggravators is improper. As indicated by attached Exhibit "1", in the State's amended Notice of Intent to Seek Death Penalty they have not alleged that the murder was committed by a person who normally created a great risk of death to more than one person by means of a weapon, etc. Therefore, this type of testimony by Crime Scene Fletcher would be irrelevant and extremely prejudicial. It is interesting to note that this particular aggravator which is number 3 under NRS 200.033 which sets forth the circumstances which would aggravate First Degree Murder, in the previous penalty hearing before the jury was stricken by Judge Sobel. Judge Sobel found that all the evidence in this case was that the victims were killed by bullets at close range coming out of the gun. "I think to speculate that there was risk of death to co-defendants is awfully tenuous. Number 3 will be stricken and the others will stand." (See attached Exhibit "2", transcript from penalty phase Day One before Donte Johnson jury trial, page 27). Additionally, Judge Sobel found that aggravator number 3 should also be stricken because it was duplicitive of aggravator number 12 which is that the Defendant has, in

SPECIAL PUBLIC DEFENDER CLARK COUNTY NEVADA

 the immediate proceedings been convicted of more than one offense of murder in the First or Second Degree. Therefore, under all of the applicable law relating to relevance and the balancing of probative versus prejudicial testimony in a penalty phase, Crime Scene Analyst Shawn Fletcher should not be allowed to speculate and provide testimony that goes to an aggravator that has not been alleged. See, <u>Hogan v. Warden</u>, 109 Nev. 952, 860 P.2d 1710 (1993). Moreover, under the Doctrine of stare decisis, this Court should abide the formal ruling by Judge Sobel. According to Black's Law Dictionary, under the Doctrine of stare decisis a deliberate or solemn decision of Court made after argument on the question of law fairly arising in the case, and necessary to its determination, is an authority, or binding precedent in this same Court or in other Courts of equal or lower rank in subsequent cases where the very point is again in controversy. (Black's Law Dictionary 4th Edition West Publishing Company (1951)).

5. The testimony of Crime Scene Analyst Sheree Norman, who attended the autopsies of the four (4) victims in this case and recovered bullet fragments from the victims' bodies. CSA Norman's testimony will establish that the murders were committed in a manner that created a great risk of death to more than one person by means of a weapon (.380 caliber pistol and/or rifle(s) and/or shotgun(s) or course of action (shooting a person or persons in the midst of several other persons who were present in the residence at 4815 Terra Linda) which would normally be hazardous to the lives of more than one person.

### **DEFENDANT'S RESPONSE**

The Defendant Donte Johnson objects to any testimony coming in from Crime Scene Analyst Norman which seeks to establish that the murders were committed in a manner that created a great risk of death to more than one person by means of a weapon. The reasons for the Defendant's objection are set forth in number 4 above and are incorporated by reference herein just as though fully set forth herein.

6. The testimony of Crime Scene Analyst David Horn, who will describe the residence at 4825 Terra Linda and the location of the victims. CSA Horn's testimony will

establish that the murders were committed in a manner that created a great risk of death to more than one person by means of a weapon (.380 caliber pistol and/or rifle(s) and/or shotgun(s)) or course of action (shooting a person or persons in the midst of several other persons who were present in the residence at 4825 Terra Linda) which would normally be hazardous to the lives of more than one person.

#### **DEFENDANT'S RESPONSE**

See response to number 4 which is incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.

7. The victim impact testimony of the parents and/or siblings of Tracey Gorringe, Matthew Mowen, Peter Talamantez and Jeffrey Biddle.

#### **DEFENDANT'S RESPONSE**

Defendant Donte Johnson objects to victim impact testimony of an excessive nature. The State is certainly allowed to present to the jury each victim's uniqueness as an individual human being. Further, they are allowed to elicit brief testimony regarding the impact of the victim's death on the family. <a href="Payne v. Tennessee">Payne v. Tennessee</a>, 501 U.S. 808;111 S.Ct. 2597; 115 L.Ed. 2d 720; (1991).

"Victim impact testimony is permitted at a capital penalty proceeding under NRS 175.552(3) and under federal due process standards, but it must be excluded if it renders *the proceeding fundamentally unfair*. The United States Supreme Court has stated that victim impact evidence during a capital penalty hearing is relevant to show each victims uniqueness as an individual human being. Admissibility of testimony during the penalty phase of a capital trial is a question within the district court's discretion, and this court reviews only for abuse of discretion.

Floyd v. State, 118 Nev. Adv.Rptr. pg. 17; 42 P.3d 249, 261 (2002)

It has long been the law in the United States of America in cases where a Defendant is fighting for his very life, that a death penalty should be based on reason rather than caprice or emotion. See, <u>Gardner v. Florida</u>, 430 U.S. 349; 97 S.Ct. 1197; 51 L.Ed 2d 393 (1977).

In the instant case, admittedly you have four young men who have been the victim of a terrible homicide. Nevertheless, there has to be some limit on a long parade of family

members including parents, siblings, etc. before this jury otherwise the Defendant will be denied a fair hearing. Judge Sobel addressed this very issue back in June of 2000. Judge Sobel limited the victim impact testimony to one (1) parent per victim. (See transcript pg. 15). The Judge in that proceeding pointed out that whichever parent did not testify at the penalty hearing would of course have a chance to address the Court at the formal sentencing. Therefore, he limited the victim impact to one (1) parent for each of the victims. Additionally, in an effort to balance the fairness in the proceedings, the Judge in that case also provided some guidelines as far as the length of time that each parent were to testify as well as what type of visual aids the State would be using. The agreed upon amount of time previously was fifteen (15) minutes and it appears from the record that the State was limited to one (1) or two (2) photographs of each of the victims. Under the Federal Constitution Sixth, Eighth, Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment and anything else that has to do with due process and a fair trial, any more than this would violate Donte Johnson's rights. See, Payne, supra and Floyd, supra.

8. The testimony of Detective James Buczek, Detective Thomas Thowsen, Charla Severs, Ace Hart, Bryan Johnson, Tod Armstrong, Lashawya Wright, Sikia Smith, and Terrell Young who, collectively, will testify that Donte Johnson went to 4825 Terra Linda with Terrell Young and/or Sikia smith with the intention of stealing drugs and/or money and/or personal property from the occupants of the residence.

#### **DEFENDANT'S RESPONSE**

Regarding the testimony of Terrell Young and/or Sikia Smith, Defendant Donte Johnson reaffirms the same arguments as set forth in number one. As to the testimony of Detective James Buczek, Detective Thomas Thowsen, Charla Severs, Ace Hart, Bryan Johnson, Tod Armstrong and Lashaway Wright the Defendant objects to any testimony coming in that is not directly authorized by statute and/or case law.

9. The testimony of Charla Severs, Ace Hart, Bryan Johnson, Tod Armstrong, Lashawya Wright, Sikia Smith, and Terrell Young, who, collectively, will testify that the victims were murdered, at least in part, because some or all of the victims recognized

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Sikia Smith and/or Donte Johnson and/or Terrell Young.

### **DEFENDANT'S RESPONSE**

As to the testimony of Co-Defendants Sikia Smith and Terrell Young, Defendant Donte Johnson reasserts the argument set forth in number one as set forth herein. As to the testimony of Charla Severs, Ace Hart, Bryan Johnson, Tod Armstrong, and Lashaway Wright, the Defendant objects to any testimony that is not directly authorized by Nevada Revised Statute or Nevada case law.

10. The State anticipates relying on the verdict(s) and/or verdict forms that were returned by the jury in the instant case to establish that the Defendant has, in the immediate proceeding, been convicted of more than one offense of murder in the first or second degree.

### **DEFENDANT'S RESPONSE**

Defendant Donte Johnson will submit this matter to the Court based upon the record.

11. The juvenile records of DONTE JOHNSON.

### **DEFENDANT'S RESPONSE**

Defendant Donte Johnson objects to the admission of his juvenile records as being inadmissible for any purposes pursuant to NRS Chapter 62 eq. seq.

12. Evidence regarding Las Vegas Justice Court case number 98F02775X in which Donte Johnson is charged with one count of Possession of a Controlled Substance With Intent to Sell. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department event number associated with the case is 980225-2093.

### **DEFENDANT'S RESPONSE**

Defendant Donte Johnson objects to the introduction of this evidence on the basis of number one, relevance, and number two it is far too dubious and tenuous for admission.

According to Blackstone, the Defendant was arrested for this offense on or about February 25, 1998. Apparently a complaint was filed on April 10, 1998. Thereafter, on

SPECIAL PUBLIC DEFENDER CLARK COUNTY NEVADA August 7, 2000, the action was dismissed on the Court's motion. A trial court should not admit evidence which in impalpable or highly suspect in a penalty phase. Young v. State, 103 Nev. 233, 237, 737 P.2d 512, 515 (1987). Also, the trial judge may not admit evident that is dubious or tenuous. Allen v. State, 99 Nev. 485, 488, 665 P.2d 238, 240 (1983). There must be a showing by the State before this type of evidence is allowed in that Donte Johnson in fact committed this offense. Thereafter, there must be a showing that its probative value is not outweighed by prejudice. See, D'Agostino v. State, 107 Nev. 1001; 823 P.2d 283 (1991). Putting aside the fact that this evidence is irrelevant, the State cannot clear these two hurdles in getting this evidence admitted. Therefore, this evidence should not be allowed.

13. Evidence of a shooting that occurred at the Super 8 Motel located at 5288 Boulder Highway, Las Vegas, Nevada on or about August 11, 1998. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department event number associated with the case is 980811-0995. The participants in the shooting included TERRELL YOUNG, DONTE JOHNSON, and SIKIA SMITH. The evidence will be introduced through the testimony of witnesses listed in the discovery associated with event number 980811-0995.

### **DEFENDANT'S RESPONSE**

Defendant's Donte Johnson objects to the admission of any evidence regarding a shooting that allegedly occurred at the Super 8 Motel. Donte Johnson was never charged with this offense or prosecuted for it. The spurious nature of the allegations themselves are not supported by the type of credible evidence that would allow their admission. Under NRS 175.552, evidence which may or may not ordinarily be admissible under the rule of evidence may be admitted in the penalty phase of a capital trial as long as the questioned evidence is not supported solely by impalpable or highly suspect evidence. This includes alleged crimes for which the Defendant has not been convicted. However, this evidence is not admitted to establish the existence of any aggravating circumstance but rather as "other matter" which the Court deems relevant to sentence. The determination of whether to admit or exclude such evidence is left to the sound discretion

14. Evidence regarding a homicide in which Darnell Lamont Johnson was murdered at the Thunderbird Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada on or about the 4th day of August, 1998. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department event number associated with the homicide is 980805-1240. The evidence will be introduced through the testimony of witnesses listed in the discovery associated with event number 980805-1240.

### **DEFENDANT'S RESPONSE**

Defendant Donte Johnson objects to the admission of this evidence. This is a homicide allegedly occurring on or about August 5, 1998. Donte Johnson has never been formally charged with this offense despite his having been in custody since on or about August 17, 1998. One also has to appreciate and be reminded that in the instant case before this Court, Donte Johnson has been convicted of the murder of four (4) young men. Given the foregoing, this Court has to be very careful with whatever else under the "other matter" evidence it allows in pursuant to its sound discretion. One has to be reminded that:

"death is a different kind of punishment from any other which may be imposed in this country". Gregg v. Georgia, 428 U.S. 153, 181-188; Furman v. Georgia, 408 U.S. at 286-291.

From the point of view of the Defendant it is different in both its severity and finality. From the point of view of society, the action of the sovereign in taking the life of one of its citizens also differs dramatically from any other legitimate state action. It is of vital importance to the Defendant and to the community that any decision to impose the death sentence, be, and appear to be, based on reason rather than caprice or emotion. Gardner v. Florida, 430 U.S. 349, 357-358; 97 S.Ct. 1197; 51 L.Ed.2d 393; (1977).

It is because of these considerations that this Honorable Court has to determine whether or not introducing an unrelated, uncharged homicide into this case is a violation of Defendant's right to a fair trial.

The Court must be very careful in deciding to admit an uncharged, unrelated homicide in this already highly emotionally charged case. As noted in <u>D'Agostino v. State</u>, 107 Nev. 1001;823 P.2d 283 (1991), the Court stated as follows:

SPECIAL PUBLIC DEFENDER CLARK COUNTY NEVADA In death cases the proof of other crimes is intended not to show the guilt of the accused but, rather to display the character of the convict and to show culpability and just desserts on the party of the homicidal convict. Past criminal activity is one of the most critical factors in the process of assessing punishment for whatever purpose punishment might be inflicted. Past misconduct relates to the criminal's blame worthiness for the charged homicide and relates, as well to whether the jury deems it necessary for public safety to impose a revocable, permanent quarantine upon the murderer. The point is that past homicidal conduct of the subject of a death penalty hearing goes to the very heart of the jury's decision making process. Property admitted evidence of past criminal conduct is even more damaging in apparent penalty hearing than it is in a guilt determining proceeding because the past conduct goes to the substance of whether the murder should or should not be punished by death....while past murders are relevant, even vital to the penalty hearing when properly called to the jury's attention, unreliability (sic) demonstrated past killings are harmful in the extreme and simply cannot be overlooked by a reviewing court.

Based on the foregoing considerations we now hold that testimony in a penalty hearing related to supposed admissions by the convict as to past homicidal criminal conduct may not be heard by the jury unless the trial judge first determines that the details of the admissions supply a sufficient indetia of reliability or there is some credible evidence other than the admission itself to justify the conclusion that the convict committed the crimes which are the subject of the admission. Id, at pg.1004

In the instant case, it is submitted that the proffered evidence does not meet the standard as set forth in <u>D'Augostino</u>. In any event, Mr. Johnson would assert his right for the Judge to first determine that the proffered evidence has some indicia of reliability before admitting this very damaging testimony.

15. Testimony and records of Corrections Officers/Jail Personnel/Prison Personnel from the Clark County Detention Center and Nevada State Prison pertaining to Donte Johnson's conduct while incarcerated at the Clark County Detention Center and within the Nevada Department of Corrections. This evidence will include, but is not limited to an incident that occurred on February 24, 2001, where defendant along with another inmate threw OSCAR IRIA over a railing within the Clark County Detention Center.

### **DEFENDANT'S RESPONSE**

Defendant Donte Johnson would submit to the Court's discretion whether or not to admit testimony and records of Correction Officers and jail personnel from the Clark

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CLARK COUNTY NEVADA County Detention Center and the Nevada State Prison in general. However, Donte Johnson takes very strong exception and objects to any evidence that would reference in any manner an incident that occurred on February 24, 2001, wherein Defendant along with another inmate allegedly threw Oscar Irias over a railing at the Clark County Detention Center. The basis of this objection is that first of all it is extremely prejudicial and lacks any probative value. The record herein will reflect that Donte Johnson did not have any responsibility for this act.

As a matter of fact, on July 18, 2001, another inmate who was charged along with Donte Johnson, aka John White plead guilty to both counts in Case No. C174692. The other inmate, Reginald Johnson, entered into a plea agreement on the express condition that the case be dismissed with prejudice against his Co-Defendant White. See, attached Exhibit "3", a copy of the District Court minutes from that matter).

Moreover, this case was worked up extensively for trial by the then defense attorney Gloria Navarro. Although the matter was bound over from preliminary hearing there was ample evidence to believe that a not guilty plea would have been obtained against both defendants if the matter had proceeded to trial. The defense investigation of this case revealed that the victim, Oscar Irias, was in custody on charges of First Degree Kidnapping and Sexual Assault on a Minor under the age of Fourteen, both of which carry penalties of a life sentence in the Nevada State Prison. Even though Mr. Irias did not want to press charges, the State offered to assist him if he pursued prosecution of this matter. As a matter of fact, Oscar Irias was the recipient of a very favorable plea agreement which allowed him to plead to coercion, a crime which carries a penalty of one to six years with the possibility of probation.

More importantly, based upon the investigation of the defense attorney in this matter, it was determined that the corrections officers who were testifying in this incident could not have possibly witnessed the events that they claim. As a matter of fact, counsel is in possession of a video tape which would show that the officers vantage point was obstructed in this regard.

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Essentially, what Mr. Johnson has suggested to the Court is that this incident is so crucial and critical to whether or not he lives or dies in this penalty phase because it is the only incident involving violence he has suffered since being arrested in 1998. This incident standing alone, if lodged falsely against Mr. Johnson could be sufficient to convince a penalty phase jury that he cannot be safely housed and that he must be put to death. Therefore, this issue must be litigated before this Court makes such a determination. See, Gardner v. Florida, supra; D'Agostino v. State, supra; and Parker v. State, 109 Nev. 383; 849 P.2d 1062 (1993). Attached hereto as Exhibit "5" is a Waiver of Conflict submitted by Mr. Reginald Johnson. In that Waiver of Conflict, Mr. Johnson acknowledges that his former attorney Gloria Navarro is now employed with the office which represents Donte Johnson, aka John White. He further acknowledges that Ms. Navarro has information which would be helpful in representing Mr. Johnson in these proceedings. More importantly, Mr. Johnson agrees that if the State seeks to introduce any testimony against Mr. Donte Johnson involving the alleged attempt murder upon Oscar Irias, that he would be called as a witness to testify on behalf of Mr. Johnson that he did not participate in this incident.

This is critical to Mr. Johnson's case. Therefore, a decision as to the reliability and credibility of this evidence has to be made in advance of these proceedings and outside the presence of a jury. Given the immense amount of evidence the defense has to show that Donte Johnson was not involved, the only determination this Court could make is that this evidence is impalpable and very highly suspect and therefore, has no place in this penalty phase. <u>Id</u> at pg. 390.

16. Testimony of Dante Tromba (or designee), a Gang Intelligence Officer employed by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department and/or gang intelligence officer employed with the Los Angeles Police Department, who will provide testimony concerning the activities and purposes of the "Six Deuce Brims" gang. The State will also introduce evidence to establish that Donte Johnson is a member of the "Six Deuce Brims" gang.

#### **DEFENDANT'S RESPONSE**

Defendant Donte Johnson objects to any testimony of a so-called gang intelligence officer employed by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department regarding the activities of the "Six Deuce Brims". There is absolutely no evidence in the discovery provided to counsel since August of 1998 which would suggest that Donte Johnson was operating as a "Six Deuce Brims" gang member here in Clark County, Nevada. Moreover, all of the evidence in this case was overwhelming to show that Donte Johnson was recruited and an active member of the "Six Deuce Brims" in Los Angeles, California only. Therefore, this evidence as to this Metro office would be irrelevant and extremely prejudicial and therefore should be excluded.

17. Evidence regarding Las Vegas Justice Court case number 98F06789X in which Donte Johnson was charged with one count of Attempted Murder With Use of a Deadly Weapon and one count of Battery With Substantial Bodily Harm. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department event number associated with the case is 980504-0265. The victim in the case is Derrick Simpson, who has died as a result of the injuries he sustained. Donte Johnson plead guilty to Battery With Use of a Deadly Weapon in Case No. 98F06789X.

### **DEFENDANT'S RESPONSE**

Defendant Donte Johnson plead guilty pursuant to Alford to a reduced charge of Battery with use of a Deadly Weapon in reference to the injuries sustained by Derrick Simpson. Derrick Simpson was alive and testified at Donte Johnson's previous penalty hearings. As a matter of fact, the State has been granted permission in its Notice of Motion and Motion to Admit Former Testimony to use the preliminary hearing testimony of Derrick Simpson which was videotaped and where the prior penalty phase transcribed testimony of Derrick Simpson. The record will reflect that the defense attorney did not object to the use of this former sworn testimony inasmuch as the witness is clearly unavailable.

There can, however, be no mention whatsoever of the fact that Derrick Simpson

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counsel does not know the exact date of Mr. Simpson's demise, he clearly was alive and well in June of 2000. Under the state of the law as it existed at the time of this crime, Donte Johnson could not have been prosecuted for the death of Derrick Simpson because death did not occur within a year and a day of the shooting which was the law at that time. (See attached Exhibits "7" attached hereto, the Criminal Complaint charging Donte Johnson with the Attempt Murder of Derrick Simpson and Exhibit ("8") NRS 200.100).

The law in this area does not necessarily require a conviction or a prosecutable offense in order for the Court to allow the admission of this type of evidence under the "other matter" which the Court deems relevant to sentence. See, Homick, supra. Nevertheless, the determination of whether to admit or exclude such evidence is left to

the Court's sound discretion. We would submit that in a situation like this where Donte

Johnson's third penalty hearing which is being held four (4) years after the first, should

not prejudice him in any way. The record herein will reflect that Donte Johnson moved

for and did his best to obtain a second jury penalty hearing back in June of 2000 after

the first jury trial was declared a mistrial. It would therefore violate procedural due

process as well as fundamental fairness to punish Donte Johnson for the delay in these

proceedings by allowing this jury to know that Derrick Simpson has since expired.

Therefore, this information must be kept away from this jury to avoid tainting it with any

has since died. First of all, there has been no showing whatsoever that Derrick Simpson

died as a result of any actions on the part of Donte Johnson. The record in this case will

reflect that Derrick Simpson was a practicing crack head in his 40's at the time when he

was allegedly shot by Donte Johnson. There has been no showing whatsoever that Mr.

Simpson did not die of circumstances surrounding his lifestyle. Another very good reason

why this jury should not be informed about Derrick Simpson's death is that the State

itself could not have prosecuted Donte Johnson for the murder of Derrick Simpson.

Derrick Simpson was allegedly shot by Donte Johnson on or about May 4, 1998. While

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unfair and prejudicial information.

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SPECIAL PUBLIC DEFENDER CLARK COUNTY

Letters and/or correspondence of Donte Johnson to Sikia Smith, Terrell 18. Young and Charla Severs.

## **DEFENDANT'S RESPONSE**

Once again, Defendant Donte Johnson objects to the introduction of any of these letters. This issue was addressed thoroughly by Judge Sobel in the first penalty phase at page 16. The Court indicated that it found the letters to be "consistently profane, almost rap type letters between Mr. Johnson and his Co-Defendant. They're filled with profanity. They are filled with racial epithets. They show, it seems, a fairly intelligent, cocky young man who is still enjoying his life in jail, who may be doesn't particularly even care if he gets the death penalty. Seems that the more I thought about it, it might very well affect the proper consideration of the jury in terms of what they should be focusing on.... I read them as nothing more than profanity laden communications between these co-conspirators, something that you couldn't take out all the references to nigger and all the profanity and I just don't particularly see any probative value that could outweigh the possible prejudice." (Transcript pgs. 16-17). Therefore, the previous Court ruled that the letters could not come in inasmuch as they would interfere with a reasoned and rational decision to impose the death sentence rather than one based upon caprice and emotion. See, Gardner, supra. 4

DATED this day of April, 2004.

RA B. JAQ Deputy Special Public Defender Nevada Bar No. 2255

333 South Third Street, 2nd Floor

Las Vegas, NV 89155-2316

(702) 455-6265

Attorney for Defendant

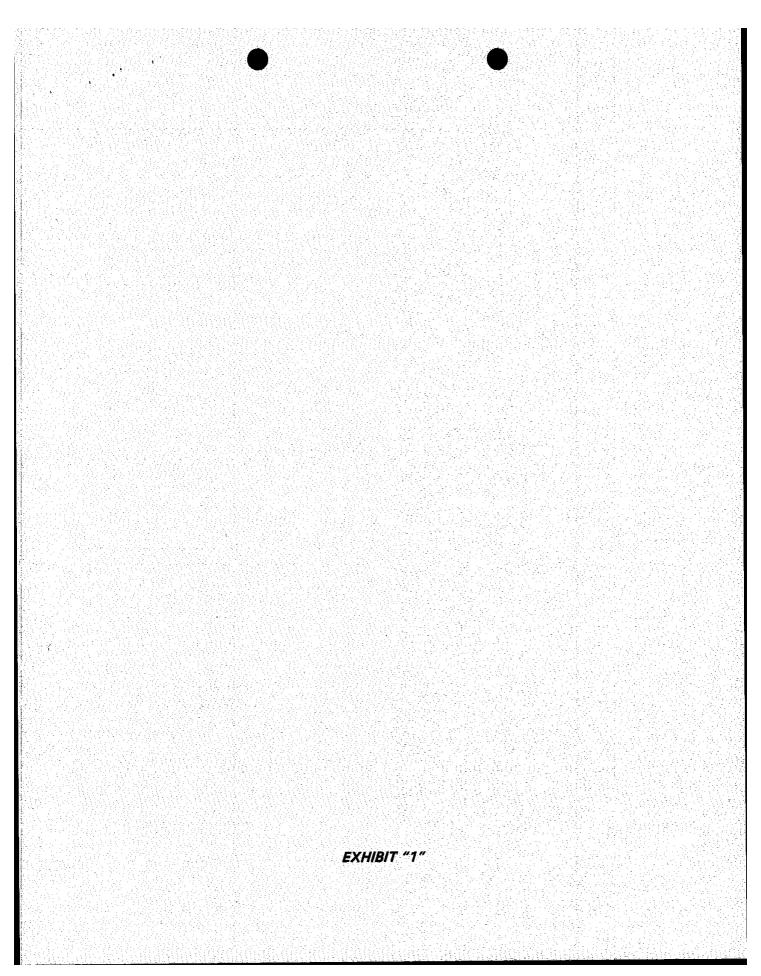
# RECEIPT OF COPY

RECEIPT OF COPY of the foregoing **DEFENDANT'S OPPOSITION TO THE STATE'S SECOND AMENDED NOTICE OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES** is hereby acknowledged this Oday of April, 2004.

DAVID ROGER
District Attorney
200 S. Third Street
Las Vegas, NV 89155
Attorney for Plaintiff

SPECIAL PUBLIC DEFENDER

CLARK COUNTY NEVADA



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1 NISD DAVID ROGER 2 Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781 3 GARY L. GUYMON Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #003726 4 200 South Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89155-2211 (702) 455-4711 5 6 Attorney for Plaintiff 7 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 8 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 9 Plaintiff. CASE NO: C153154 10 -VS-DEPT NO: DONTE JOHNSON. 11 #1586283 12 13 Defendant.

# AMENDED NOTICE OF INTENT TO SEEK DEATH PENALTY

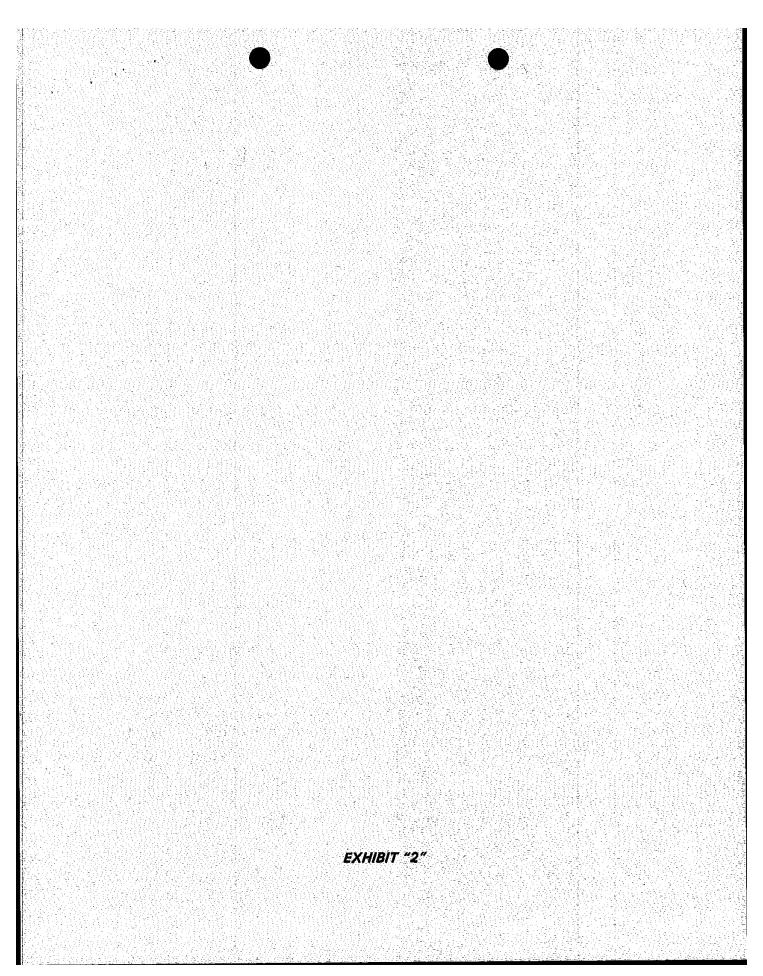
COMES NOW, the State of Nevada, through DAVID ROGER, Clark County District Attorney, by and through GARY L. GUYMON, Chief Deputy District Attorney, pursuant to NRS 175.552 and NRS 200.033 and declares its intention to seek the death penalty at a penalty hearing. Furthermore, the State of Nevada discloses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

- 4. The murder was committed while the person was engaged, alone or with others, in the commission of or an attempt to commit or flight after committing or attempting to commit, any robbery, arson in the first degree, burglary, invasion of the home or kidnapping in the first degree, and the person charged:
  - (a) Killed or attempted to kill the person murdered;
- 5. The murder was committed to avoid or prevent a lawful arrest or to effect an escape from custody.
- 12. The defendant has, in the immediate proceeding, been convicted of more than one

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1	offense of murder in the first or second degree. For the purposes of this subsection, a person
2	shall be deemed to have been convicted of a murder at the time the jury verdict of guilt is
3	rendered or upon pronouncement of guilt by a judge or judges sitting without a jury.
4	DATED this day of March, 2004.
5	Respectfully submitted,
6	DAVID ROGER
7	Clark County District Attorney Nevada Bar #002781
8	BY
9	GARY L. GUYMON
10	Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #003726
11	
12	CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION
13	
14	I hereby certify that service of Amended Notice Of Intent To Seek Death Penalty, was
15	made thisday of March, 2004, by facsimile transmission to:
16	SPECIAL PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE
17	FAX #455-6273
18	W. mckl.
19	Secretary for the District Attorney's Office
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FILED IN OPEN COURT

DISTRICT COURHIRLEY B. PARRAGUIRRE, CLERK

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

\* \* \* \* \* BY

CAROLE D'ALOIA

DEPUTY

STATE OF NEVADA

Plaintiff

CASE NO. C153154

vs.

DEPT. V DOCKET "H"

DONTE JOHNSON,

aka John Lee White

Transcript of Proceedings

Defendant . . . . . . . . .

BEFORE THE HONORABLE JEFFREY D. SOBEL, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

JURY TRIAL - PENALTY PHASE - DAY 1 - A.M. SESSION TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 2000 VOLUME I

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE PLAINTIFF:

GARY L. GUYMON

Chief Deputy District Attorney ROBERT J. DASKAS

Deputy District Attorney

FOR THE DEFENDANT:

DAYVID J. FIGLER

Deputy Special Public Defender

JOSEPH S. SCISCENTO

COURT REPORTER:

TRANSCRIPTION BY:

SHIRLEE PRAWALSKY

District Court

NORTHWEST TRANSCRIPTS, INC.

Las Vegas Division

P.O. Box 35257

Las Vegas, Nevada 89133-5257

(702) 658-9626

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

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 2000

(Jury is not present)

THE COURT: ....to make a record.

Relative to the penalty phase, first of all, the motion to sever the -- or bifurcate the penalty hearing has been renewed, in the sense that it is referred to in the one-page summary of points and authority that Mr. Figler tendered by fax over the weekend, is denied. I don't think it's in accord with current Nevada case law.

As I see it, we're dealing with four categories of evidence in this penalty phase. For the record, we briefly discussed it with all counsel Friday afternoon after the guilt phase was over and over the weekend Mr. Figler favored us with that fax and, in addition, presented us with a Supreme Court case yesterday about 3:00 in the afternoon from the State of Washington, Bartholomew. The four areas, as I see it, are, first of all, evidence of prior crimes. I have indicated tentatively that the possession of stolen vehicle arrest, which to me has no relevance and is prejudicial in terms of the jury's assessment of whether or not Mr. Donte Johnson should receive the death penalty, life with or life without, is going to be excluded.

The major bone of contention, I would take it, relative to the prior crimes, is referred to on the witness list penalty phase as the murder of Darnell Johnson. It is

the contention of the State that the decedent, Darnell Johnson, was strangled to death. They, or Mr. Figler, in arguing against the introduction of it, tendered an autopsy report where the manner of death was not certain, but was deemed to be probably homicidal and probably due to strangulation.

The State has indicated, in my recollection, that relative to Darnell Johnson's murder two of the same witnesses who testified as to admissions at trial, Charla Severs, the girlfriend of Mr. Johnson, and the friend of Mr. Johnson, or at least acquaintance, Bryan Johnson, would testify as to details confessed -- or alleged details confessed by Mr. Johnson, including strangulation.

Is that about the state of the offer relative to the details pursuant to D'Agostino, Mr. Guymon?

MR. GUYMON: Yes, Your Honor, with a couple of extra additional details and that is that both Charla Severs and Bryan Johnson will indicate that that strangulation happened at the Thunderbird Hotel. We will -- We've already introduced into evidence keys of the Thunderbird Hotel where Charla Severs has already told this jury that Donte Johnson was staying, so we believe the location is --

THE COURT: And those keys, of course, evidence of the guilt phase showed were buried in the backyard with the pager and the evidence was, at least the State's evidence,

that Donte Johnson, inferentially, was the one that had buried them there.

MR. GUYMON: That is correct. And so we believe that the keys are also important in the case because they corroborate it.

THE COURT: And what is Detective Chandler gonna testify to?

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MR. GUYMON: Detective Chandler will corroborate, if you will, the confessions of Donte Johnson through Charla Severs and Bryan Johnson because Roy Chandler, Detective Chandler, will indicate that he, in fact, was in charge of the investigation of Darnell Johnson, that Roy Chandler called over to the Thunderbird Hotel at the start of his investigation of the Snoop homicide and that he found Snoop's, who I refer to as Darnell Johnson, body wrapped up in a sheet, consistent with what Charla Severs will tell us and consistent with what Bryan Johnson will tell us, that Roy Chandler made a discovery consistent with the confessions of Donte Johnson of Darnell Johnson's body very near the speedway, which is where the defendant indicated he took Darnell Johnson and disposed of the body.

Roy Chandler will, in short, tell the jury of his investigation and in fact establish that Darnell Johnson was, in fact, strangled, pursuant to his investigation, and disposed of.

THE COURT: Okay. Now I take it, as to this, you say, in this one-page summary of Nevada law primarily, or maybe it's exclusively Nevada law that you faxed over the weekend, Dayvid, that the defendant intends to raise, on constitutional grounds, that all character evidence submitted by the State violates his right to a fair trial. I guess, then, all of the criminal activity that is being alleged by the State you feel falls under violations to a fair trial, including his conviction for bank robbery and things such as that?

MR. FIGLER: Your Honor, none of the proffered, 1, 2, now there's one thing that's left, 4, 5, items go to any of the aggravate six, go to any of the aggravators. I think we could all agree on that, that this is merely character evidence. As such, yes, that would be our position.

At some point I also want to further discuss the details regarding the D'Agostino determination with regard to the other murder, alleged murder.

THE COURT: Okay. And, of course, D'Agostino I think is instructive in several ways. The court there says that past homicidal conduct goes to the very heart of the jury's decision-making process, at page 1004 of our Nevada Reporters, and further observes that past murders are relevant, even vital. Now, of course, the facts of D'Agostino were a cell mate, not a lover, comes in and says that Mr.

D'Agostino cut a woman's throat and threw her off a cruise ship. The details in corroboration that were obviously missing in D'Agostino do not appear, to the Court, to be missing here.

Now the headnotes loosely say that there has to be a hearing prior to the admission of it. As I read the opinion itself, there needs to be a prior determination, not necessarily a hearing, on the details of the admission, here the strangulation, the autopsy report, the confirmation of Detective Chandler as to it and credible -- or credible evidence as to the admissions. I certainly heard Charla and Bryan at the trial and find that to be credible evidence.

You have some additional procedural request with reference to that?

MR. FIGLER: Yes, Your Honor. Underlying all of the determination of character evidence, which is treated differently in death cases than evidence which would be offered in support of the aggravating evidence, is a determination of reliability, a weighing of prejudice, a heightened weighing of prejudice under Nevada rules, but, additionally, Your Honor, what we're suggesting -- And I think that the Bartholomew case really does a good job of explaining the tension between bringing in this type of character evidence that doesn't go toward any of the aggravators with regard to the type of concerns that the United State's

Constitution and the various state constitutions require the Court to engage in before this type of extraordinarily prejudicial information is presented to the jury when it doesn't support any of the aggravators. In other words, --

THE COURT: Now clearly our Court doesn't follow the Bartholomew standard.

MR. FIGLER: Well, you know, no one has had the foresight, at least none of the Nevada cases, have taken it to the next level, as the Supreme Court of Washington has, in an actual challenge of the statute which allows all evidence to come in, including hearsay, or at least gives the discretion to the Court to allow otherwise inadmissible evidence to come into the court. No one has analyzed that in terms of that particular provision being in comport with not only the United State's Constitution, Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments, but any particular state constitution.

Now just like Washington, --

THE COURT: They've had 16 years to adopt the reasoning of this case. And I've read all the cases you cited, and many others, and it's clear to me that the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada is never going to take the position that uncharged or unconvicted -- clearly they're going to let those in, assuming that the evidence is not impalpable or speculative and --

MR. FIGLER: Or dubious or tenuous or unreliable.

THE COURT: What is dubious or tenuous about the word of his girlfriend?

MR. FIGLER: Well, Your Honor, I think it's the dubiousness and tentativeness -- tenuousness of an individual's proclamation, because we can't get into the mindset of exactly what is going through their mind when they're saying that. What we do have though is the hard data, which is the autopsy report, and I would submit to Your Honor that this autopsy report needs to be made part of the record.

THE COURT: Fine.

MR. FIGLER: Because if Your Honor's going to allow this evidence to come in, this character evidence, I think you need to be aware of the fact that, not unlike the Binion case, the Coroner initially found no strangulation, no homicide whatsoever. Only after this alleged statement came to the attention of the Coroner did he go and reexamine the body trying to find evidence of strangulation and, quite honestly, he said, "Well, there was some reaction to maybe some iron near his neck, but I can't say that this is strangulation at all. I can't say that this occurred from strangulation or occurred from other causes."

Quite frankly, this individual had 4,274 nanograms per milliliter of cocaine in his body when he died, which is clearly, according to our expert, enough to cause an overdose, but when they had this information the Coroner goes back in --

THE COURT: But now would that speak to the cause of death or --MR. FIGLER: That's correct, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: -- the fact that he was strangled? 4 MR. FIGLER: Both. 5 THE COURT: I mean, maybe Mr. Johnson did not cause 6 the death, even though he thought he did, because he was strangling him. 8 9 MR. FIGLER: Well, Your Honor, then he didn't cause another death and it's a prior crime and it's tenuous. 10 THE COURT: Well, in that --11 MR. FIGLER: Or Mr. Johnson might have been there --12 THE COURT: Well, I think the act of strangling him, 13 whether or not it resulted in his death, would be significant 14 15 to the jury. MR. FIGLER: But it's gonna be presented as a result 16 in his death when the Coroner can't even say that. 17 THE COURT: But that's something you could cross-18 examine or call the Coroner for. 19 20 MR. FIGLER: Well, that's what falls into the category of dubious and tenuous, is that if they're allowed to 21 arque that Donte Johnson caused another person's death, when 22 the Coroner in the State of Nevada said that he can't say that 23 this person was even killed, is of the character -- of this 24 type of character evidence. 25

Now if we're in a different case, you know, who knows, but when you're in a death penalty case, when you have the obligation to not only make these determinations of reliability of the evidence that's gonna be presented as character evidence against an individual, but you also have the obligation to apply a higher degree of scrutiny with regard to the prejudice of character evidence in a particular case, then you really run at risk of violating not only the United State's Constitution, but the Nevada Constitution.

And as I was gonna say before, as the State of Washington, Nevada has traditionally given more constitutional rights, within its own constitution, than the federal government and I think that everyone would agree with that interpretation of Nevada constitutional law. No one has brought it to the attention yet.

THE COURT: It depends on the time and the composition of the courts.

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MR. FIGLER: No one has brought it to the attention yet, that this particular provision, this type of evidence which is coming in, is a violation of not only the Federal Constitution, but the Nevada State Constitution with regard to our version of a fair trial, our version in the Nevada State Constitution of due process and our idea of cruel and unusual punishment with regard to this type of evidence coming into the case.

And that, quite frankly, applies to all of the evidence that's been presented, but more so with the type of uncharged -- And this has gone uncharged for over two years. And quite frankly, Your Honor, I don't think that an offer of proof could be made under D'Agostino that this case could make it pass probable cause at a hearing, because they haven't proved that a crime has occurred. THE COURT: Oh, there's no doubt in my mind it could 8 make it pass probably cause, Mr. Figler. MR. FIGLER: Well, I think we need to bring in the 10 Coroner, Judge, and we need to cross-examine him. 11 12 THE COURT: What I'm saying is --MR. FIGLER: I think that we need to bring in --13 THE COURT: -- if you do a lot of preliminary 14 hearings, and I don't know whether the Special Defender does a 15 lot of preliminary hearings, there's no doubt in my mind you 16 could get this over to District Court. 17 18 MR. FIGLER: Well, you know, Judge, I've never had a preliminary --19 THE COURT: You do have this marked as an exhibit. 20 MR. FIGLER: Thank you, Judge, and the toxicology 21 22 report as well. I've never had a preliminary hearing where the 23 Coroner said that he doesn't know if there was a homicide and 24

that went forward as a homicide.

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testimony, if there's gonna be some other supplemental evidentiary introductions through these witnesses. What I would like to do is for Your Honor to --

THE COURT: What do you -- What do you have in mind there?

MR. FIGLER: Well, you know, I've seen cases where the State has brought in those big screens again and run things in slow motion with pictures of the individual -- some other things. It's not a quid pro quo. There are certain restrictions on the prosecutors in these death penalty cases that don't exist on the defendant and that is the wisdom of Furman and its progeny, that that's the way that it has to be.

In this particular case, I don't know what they're gonna bring in, if there's, you know, a photo montage or exposition or something like that. I think that that might very well run afoul of Payne in talking about a brief glimpse. We have four victims here, understood. They want to bring in five witnesses, which might be one too many. I don't know how long these witnesses are gonna go and what they're gonna attempt to do, but I would ask that the Court keep those guidelines and restrictions in mind.

And I would prefer not to have to object again to it, but, again, I don't know what they're gonna be presenting.

THE COURT: You know, of course, Gardner, in addition to the brief glimpse that Payne authorizes, after a

tortured history of litigation over the victim impact statements, Gardner, also from the U.S. Supreme Court, says that a death penalty should appear to be based on reason rather than either caprice or emotion.

You, Mr. Guymon and Mr. Daskas, have a benefit that the Court doesn't, and Mr. Figler and Sciscento don't, of having seen these witnesses before. You had indicated, when the Court was just reviewing these things informally Friday

9 afternoon, that these individuals, the parents, I take it, of

10 the four dead boys, have been through it before and you've had

some discussions with them that might address the concerns Mr.

Figler just articulated.

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MR. DASKAS: Judge, we've been through this, as you know, twice before. Each time we've admonished the relatives to address the Court, that their testimony is limited to the victim's character, the nature and impact of the crime committed and the loss of the victim to the victim's family and society, they've all complied with that admonition, Judge.

It's not our intention to put on a photo montage, as Mr. Figler addressed.

THE COURT: Well, he had two concerns, at least, that I heard. One was length.

MR. DASKAS: Right.

Judge, they have been limited to those areas I just mentioned. I can't tell you how long they were each on the

stand. It was probably no more than 15 minutes per family member and we don't expect it to last longer in this courtroom than it did in the other two trials.

THE COURT: And the other thing that he said he had a concern about was props. Are there any that are being used by these folks?

MR. DASKAS: Only photographs that they might want to show the jury, with the Court's permission, but there is no monitor, computer monitor, or television montage, simply photographs they wish to show the jury of their sons in life and I think they're entitled to do that.

THE COURT: All right, I had tentatively indicated, if the defense objected, and they do, to having more than one parent per child. Payne, as I said, is the first U.S. Supreme Court case at least that reverses a long string of cases that didn't allow for victim impact statements in front of a jury, because it was thought that who died wasn't the important concern in a death penalty decision, and Payne overruled it, but it did, in the terms that Mr. Figler says, a brief glimpse.

To have two parents -- I'm going to, of course, hear the sentencing, regardless of the jury's decision, on everything else and whichever Mowen decides not to testify today, under the Court's ruling, of course, will have an opportunity to speak at a later time, but I will limit it to

four parents, one for each of the dead boys.

Next is the letters. The letters, to me, as a group, and there's a whole bunch of them, could, depending on where the defense is coming from, be viewed as perhaps helpful to the defense in some instances. What's the defense's position relative to the letters as a group?

MR. SCISCENTO: Yeah, we object to the letters. I reviewed the letters that Mr. Guymon says he's going to present and I don't see anything that goes with the aggravation or prior harm to the community. I'd ask that Mr. Guymon at least make an offer of proof as to what section he's gonna focus on and maybe there's a difference between the language and understanding -- what's in the letters and our understanding of the language.

THE COURT: Yeah, I read the letters Saturday, before I had again reviewed all of the law in the matter, and I must say that before I read the law I probably would have been inclined to allow the letters in and when reading the law I increasingly became doubtful about it. The letters, as a group, strike me as the -- almost consistently profane, almost rap-type letters between Mr. Johnson and his co-defendant. They're filled with profanity. They are filled with racial epithets. They show, it seems, a fairly intelligent, cocky young man who is still enjoying his life in jail, who maybe doesn't particularly even care if he gets the death penalty,

things that the more I thought about it might very well affect the proper consideration of the jury in terms of what they should be focusing on.

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I believe there was some discussion up in the office, in the presence of all counsel, last Friday that these were indicative of his leadership of the others. I know that some of them are signed General Deco, but some of them, or one of them, is also signed Dick Tracy. I read these as nothing more than profanity-laden communications between three coconspirators, something that you couldn't take out all the references to "nigger" and all the profanity, and I just don't particularly see any probative value that could outweigh the possible prejudice.

Mr. Guymon, are they, as a group, something that you want in or any particular ones where you would disagree with my ruling and want to point something out to me?

MR. GUYMON: Judge, with all due respect, I do disagree with your ruling. I understand your concerns, however, the letters clearly speak to one of the mitigators under 200.035, Subsection 5, and that is the defendant acted under the duress or under the dominion of another person.

I can tell you that I have now interviewed Agent Clark, who is the parole officer of the defendant's, and he indicated to me that he had told the defense, because they were keenly interested in whether or not Donte Johnson was a

follower or a leader, for starters, Judge, I offer the letters because the letters clearly -- And, by the way, it was Agent Clark's opinion that Donte Johnson is a follower and not a leader. THE COURT: And, by the way, is that testimony 5 that's going to come out, as far as you expect, during your phase? MR. SCISCENTO: I'm not sure. I did speak with Officer Clark. I don't know if that's the position that we're gonna be taking. I don't think it is. I don't think that's 10 the mitigated that we're looking at. 11 THE COURT: By the way, I did not have a chance, and 12 it occurred to me over the weekend, and I never had time to 13 look at it, in the death penalty hearings we've had in the last ten years there was never an issue of rebuttal. Is there, in your mind, a right to the State to have rebuttal 16 after? 17 MR. GUYMON: Yes, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: Okay, so if -- And do you disagree with 19 this, Mr. Figler or Mr. Sciscento? Does the State have the 20 right to rebut things that you put forth in your case, because 21

MR. SCISCENTO: Well, that's the problem that we

that can make some difference to how I would rule, obviously,

because they are asserting that this would be relative to

certain mitigators, which you may never even get to.

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have, Your Honor. I mean, in some cases they do have rebuttal and in some they don't. 2 MR. FIGLER: But not in Nevada. 3 THE COURT: So you don't -- you don't challenge the 4 fact that they have a right to rebuttal, fair rebuttal, of what you put on? MR. FIGLER: I don't know that the statutes provide 7 for that in the State of Nevada with regard to a death penalty I think that if there was -hearing. THE COURT: That's the thing I did not look at. Do 10 we have a statute -- I mean, we have an order of trial that 11 specifically sets these things forth. 12 MR. FIGLER: But I think that the --13 THE COURT: Does anybody know if we have an order of 14 penalty hearing that also sets this up? 15 MR. GUYMON: Judge, I can have some research done in 16 about an hour, while I'm still here I'll have someone do it 17 for me, but it's always been my belief that in fact we can --18 THE COURT: Okay, well, let's assume, for the sake 19 of your argument, that you have a right to rebuttal and put it 20 in that context, because it strikes me that if they go certain 21 places, and it did over the weekend, these letters might have 22 more relevance than I see them as having now. Let's take it 23

in the context that you may have the right to use them in

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rebuttal.

THE COURT: Okay. And he refers, in one of the letters, to don't worry about the three boys, that must -- being Bryan Johnson, Armstrong and the other guy, he's taken care of them. Well, obviously, he hadn't. I mean, there's a lot of young man boasting here that I don't think is important to a jury's determination of whether he lives or dies.

Go ahead.

MR. GUYMON: Okay. I think they address violence and I think violence clearly is a character trait that this jury can know about. I think, number two, --

THE COURT: Oh, I think they know about it by rulings that I've already made. They're gonna hear about an allegation of murder, attempted murder, a bank robbery, plus they've got four murders in the original case.

MR. GUYMON: Okay. I think they also talk to leadership, which I've already addressed. It is clear that he is giving instructions to Terrell Young and to Sikia Smith as to what he wants them to do. I think that's clearly what a leader does.

More importantly, he indicates that --

THE COURT: Yeah, but I don't see why it's relevant, absent their making this a bone of contention, to whether he lives or dies, that he's a leader or a follower.

MR. GUYMON: He also talks about living or dying and indicates that he doesn't care because he is now a legend.

THE COURT: Right.

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MR. GUYMON: I think clearly the fact that he's a legend, "whether breathing or dead," and that's a direct quote, is something this jury should know, because it is his legendary status that he boasts of because of what he did. I think that is a -- something that this jury should be entitled to know.

THE COURT: I think that's absolutely, extremely prejudicial with having very little probative effect on whether he should live or die.

MR. GUYMON: And, lastly, the letters talk about the death of Snoop wherein he talks about taking Snoop -- or he doesn't say Snoop, but he says taking that other guy for a ride and he mentions that in --

THE COURT: Yeah. Now which of -- That's the one thing that struck me as possibly corroborative of something else I'm letting in.

MR. GUYMON: There are --

THE COURT: Which letter is that?

MR. GUYMON: Well, Judge, I'd have to go through them to get the date, but there are two letters, actually.

One is to Terrell Young wherein he was talking about --

THE COURT: Well, these are all to Terrell or Sikia.

MR. GUYMON: That's correct. Would you like -Judge, if you'd give me a minute, I'll find it for you.

1	(Pause in the proceedings)
2	MR. GUYMON: All right, Judge, in the letter dated
3	January 25th, 1999
4	THE COURT: Is that one where you can actually read
5	the postmark?
6	MR. GUYMON: The postmark is upside down on that
7	particular letter. At the top of that letter is a 1996
8	Atlanta Para-Olympic Games.
9	That's correct. Is your stamp upside down, Judge,
10	post stamp?
11	THE COURT: I guess. It's virtually not visible.
12	Is this the one that says, "What's up with you?"
13	MR. GUYMON: It's what's up with "What's up,
14	Dog?" It's about the fourth page
15	THE COURT: No, no.
16	MR. GUYMON: Third page deep.
17	THE COURT: That's not it then.
18	MR. GUYMON: Judge, may I approach and get it for
19	you?
20	THE COURT: Sure.
21	MR. GUYMON: It looks exactly like this. I think
22	you actually have one, Judge. That's the letter, Judge.
23	THE COURT: Oh, this is the way this one starts,
24	"What's up with you?"
25	MR. GUYMON: Well, the third page deep, Judge, page

3, if it's in the same order that I have it, Judge. THE COURT: Where it says, "I first off want to 2 start"? MR. GUYMON: "I first off want to start." Judge, if you'll come to the second paragraph, fourth line of the second paragraph, and I quote, "But don't worry because he's as good as dropped off. Remember how we" -- and this is -- he's speaking to Terrell, "took a long ride one night and dropped off that one" -- or, excuse me, "dropped that one nigger off," and I quote. 10 THE COURT: Yeah, you can get it out through other 11 witnesses without going through nigger, nigger, nigger, 12 nigger, which sounds like a rap song, and, as I said, 13 introduces to me the problems that you've got. 14 Anything else on the record on this, Mr. Guymon? 15 MR. GUYMON: That would cover the areas in the 16 letter that I think are --17 THE COURT: Okay, the letters, except for the 18 possibility of rebuttal, will not come in. 19 Now the fourth thing that I wanted to discuss, 20 before we get just to the clean-up category, is gang 21 references. Now essentially what Mr. Guymon has been 22 representing is he would be very careful to avoid gang 23 references, except he believes it's not going to be an issue 24

because you're gonna bring it up anyway.

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First of all, is he factually correct as to that assumption?

MR. SCISCENTO: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So do you care if people that he has refer to the gang membership of Mr. Johnson?

MR. SCISCENTO: My understanding is that the information that Mr. Guymon's gonna bring through PSI reports, or pre-sentencing investigations, any reports of probation, are going to reference the gang. We have no objection as to that.

THE COURT: Okay. The fifth thing is a catchall.

Is there anything I haven't covered, Mr. Figler or Mr.

Sciscento, so far that you want to make a record of?

MR. FIGLER: Yes, Your Honor, but of course.

THE COURT: But of course.

MR. FIGLER: In reviewing the State's case, what has now been presented to us, is what penalty information they're gonna bring. At the onset I would note that, if it wasn't already captured in our voluminous pretrial motion, that a close inspection of the aggravating circumstances which the State intends to prove do create somewhat of a constitutional dilemma. More specifically, Aggravator Number 3, which is the knowingly creating a great risk of death to more than one person, and Aggravator 12, has, in the immediate proceeding, been convicted of more than one offense of murder, I think

that there is a definite conflict between those two with regard to the cumulative repetitiveness of the particular aggravators.

There was no one else present at the Terra Linda residence but for the victims, who were all killed, and would provide for Aggravator Number 12. There was no one else that was there. To say that --

THE COURT: Could I see those again, Dave?

MR. FIGLER: Sure.

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THE COURT: They're buried in one of the early files.

MR. FIGLER: What I'm showing to you right now is the notice of intent to seek the death penalty submitted by the District Attorney's Office.

THE COURT: What about that argument that you strike and it would probably be striking 3 and leaving 12?

MR. DASKAS: Judge, in the statute the aggravator makes no distinction between whether it's a victim or whether it's a co-defendant who was also present in that home when bullets are being shot. Certainly, when Donte Johnson pulled the trigger four times, he created a risk of death to the co-defendants as well. Arguably, bullets could have ricocheted off the cement floors, they could have gone through walls and people outside the home could have been injured. Certainly that aggravator is satisfied and that's a separate and

distinct aggravator from the last aggravator, that he's convicted of more than one offense of murder.

THE COURT: Okay. 12 was added long after 3 and I'm not sure they ever thought of this kind of a situation. I think that the danger of doubling up here is real and I'll strike Aggravator 3.

In addition, in a situation like this, where all the evidence was that these boys were killed by bullets at close range coming out of this gun, I think to speculate that there was risk of death to co-defendants is awfully tenuous.

3 will be stricken and the others will stand.
Anything else, Mr. Figler?

MR. FIGLER: One other concern, Judge, and I only bring it to the Court's attention 'cause the Court brought it to our attention. I'm quite familiar with the case holding in Vernell Evans and I understand Your Honor's position. And I think that we all can agree that this is highly emotional for everyone. It's a horrific result here with these four young men. It's also horrific with this young man and what he's facing.

I know Your Honor had indicated to us off the record before that you are human, as everyone else, and that you can't avoid the emotion sometimes and I know that it has been made issue before in front of the Nevada Supreme Court. I would ask that Your Honor -- Well, I don't know. If Your

Honor could represent to us that that won't happen in this case, then certainly we don't have an issue. I only raise it because Your Honor had indicated to us that you were compelled, by a lot of the facts in this case, and that this might be a very real possibility in the case, that you might be emotional in front of the jury as well.

And so my concern is --

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THE COURT: Yeah. And what you're talking about, because it's sort of not clear from this record, Vernell Evans was also a quadruple murder and we had four family members up here and I did everything in the world to try to avoid any show of emotion and after we had not one, not two, not three, but four parents testify, from a distance from me of about four or five feet, and not because I would have necessarily imposed the death penalty, but because I was very much moved, as a human being, by what befell these parents and what loss they suffered, despite doing all the mathematical equations I could do in my head and all the pinching of my thighs and biting of my cheek, two things happened. One, when the last mother testified, a single tear came down my face, which was litigated later, and my voice shook while I read the admonition.

And I told you about a week ago I'm gonna do everything I can, because I don't want the jury to feel one way or the other, it's their decision not mine, nor does my

show of emotion -- nor should it indicate to them what I would do, if that's important to them, because it's not my decision, nor does my emotion indicate what I would do if I were sitting in judgment on this case. That's a judgment I hope I don't 4 5 have to make, but it's still possible in this case. And what I said to you at that point was in that case they moved for a 6 mistrial. I had indicated to them I would give them all sorts 7 of cautionary instructions. Do you have something that, in case, and I'm hoping it's not gonna happen, will do it? 10 Now one thing, of course, is this is gonna be the 11 last part of the case for them. If I feel that I'm not gonna be able to read the admonition, which is the next thing, is 12 there any objection to my Clerk reading the admonition? 13 At the end of the day, when the jury is dismissed 14 after deliberations, when I'm not around, he reads them the 15 admonition. Do you care if the Clerk reads the admonition? 16 17 MR. FIGLER: I think Your Honor can appreciate our 18 position and our concern in this particular case. 19 THE COURT: I want you to suggest something that 20 will minimize the prejudice that you perceive will happen if 21 it happens. 22 MR. GUYMON: Can I have a moment? (Pause in the proceedings) 23 MR. FIGLER: Mr. Guymon has made a suggestion that 24

if we see Your Honor getting overwrought with any type of

emotion that maybe we could approach the bench and give you a little time to compose.

THE COURT: The only problem with that is you probably won't see it.

MR. FIGLER: And I would hope not, that we don't have to be in that position. Obviously, I mean, that sounds

have to be in that position. Obviously, I mean, that sounds like a good idea now. We'll have to be in whatever position we are at that time and have to deal with it in the way that we feel best protects the due process rights.

THE COURT: There's no prejudice if the Clerk reads that admonition anyway, is there?

MR. FIGLER: It's something inconsistent and it draws attention to the situation perhaps.

THE COURT: But that's what I'm saying. When Stony sent them home on Thursday night he read them the admonition, as he always does when a jury's leaving outside of hours, so it means nothing to the jury that I'm not reading it then and it's just a way that may avoid my voice shaking. And, hopefully, the Clerk's will not.

MR. GUYMON: Judge, if we don't want to bring attention to it on this one occasion, do you want to begin having your Clerk read it each and every time now as the penalty starts? Would that satisfy the defense?

THE COURT: That's fine with me too.

MR. FIGLER: I think that what we're doing here is

trying to limit that and to that end I think that that's probably better.

THE COURT: Okay. And the other thing I have thought of is if Mr. Guymon or Mr. Daskas will call each succeeding parent without me saying, "Call your next witness."

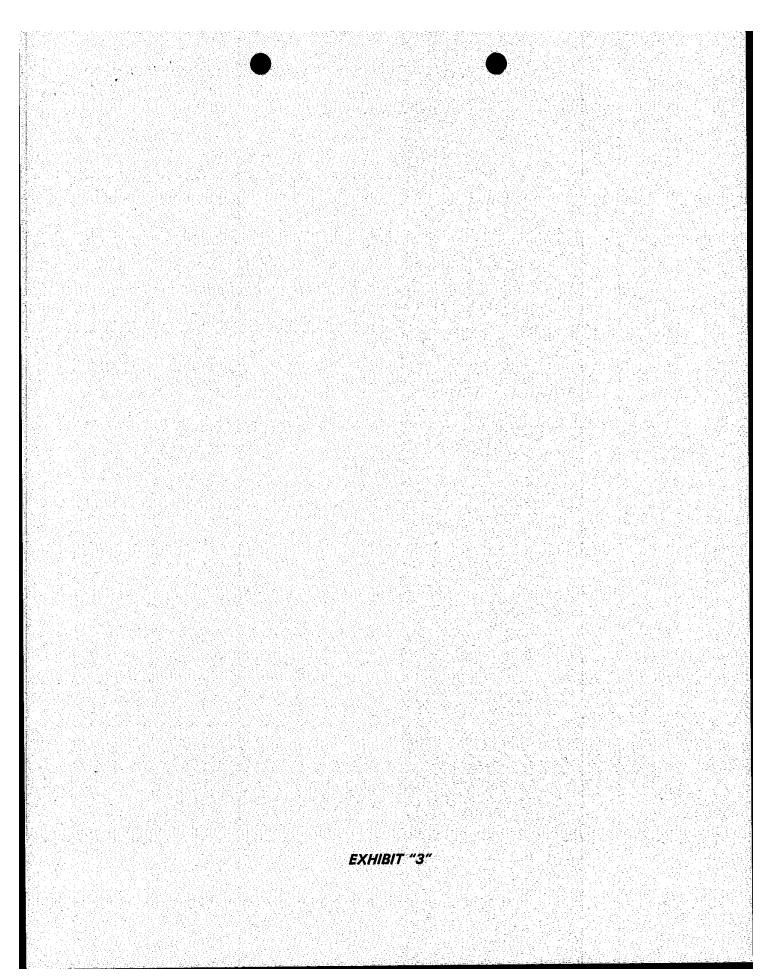
Not only is there this history with the Evans' case, which to me was very minor, but, you know, I've been thinking about this for a year, I've talked to the other judges, I've talked to all of you folks and it's a very, very emotional thing and I guess some people can sit and be stoic more than others and I hope it doesn't happen today.

All right, anything else to come before the Court? We'll take a five-minute recess and get started.

MR. FIGLER: I just want to make sure that our record is clear that with regard to this character evidence that's coming in that we not only object on the grounds that are set forth by the Nevada statutes in the memorandum which I was able to compose over the weekend, Your Honor, and which we might want to make part of the record, but, additionally, under federal and state constitutional grounds, specifically the Federal Constitution, Sixth, Eighth, Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment, and anything else that has to do with due process or a fair trial and the corresponding rights, which we believe are greater under the Nevada State Constitution.

THE COURT: All right, we will make -- You must have

	,
1	a cleaner copy of this that you can make as part of the
2	record.
3	MR. FIGLER: I could offer this one right now, Your
4	Honor.
5	THE COURT: Yeah.
6	Are you gonna be the Clerk all day?
7	THE CLERK: I guess.
8	THE COURT: Okay.
9	MR. FIGLER: May I approach?
10	THE COURT: Yeah.
11	MR. FIGLER: Your Honor, before we go, there is
12	going to be, I think, some issue with regard to instructions.
13	I don't know when you want to deal with that.
14	THE COURT: We'll deal with that, at some point, off
15	the record and then on the record after when it's
16	convenient.
17	(Court recessed at 10:00 a.m. until 10:15 a.m.)
18	(Jury is present)
19	THE COURT: Who's going to make the opening for the
20	State?
21	MR. GUYMON: I am, Your Honor.
22	THE COURT: Go ahead.
23	PLAINTIFF'S OPENING STATEMENT
24	MR. GUYMON: Good morning.
25	Some time ago we began this process and we indicated

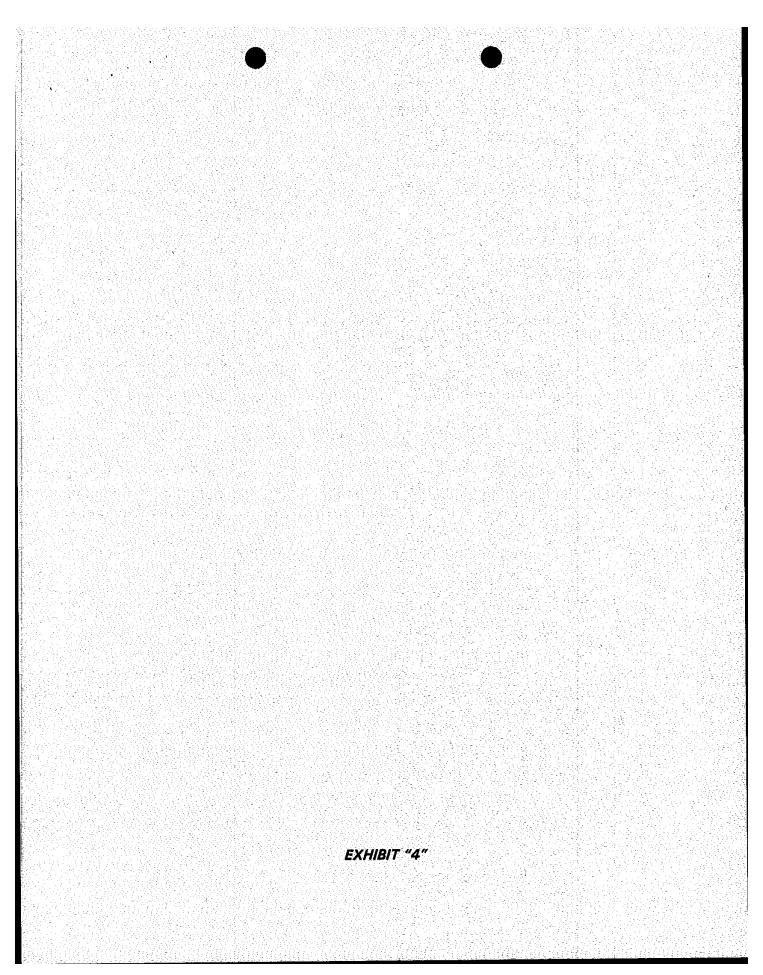


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PAGE: 2

-----CASE-----DEFN ID: 01586283 CASE NO: 98F02775X RELATED CASE: JURISDICTION: LVJC-WAREHOUSE CASE CATEGORY: NARCOTICS MULTI DEFN IND: X AGENCY: METRO POLICE CASE TYPE: FELONY PROSECUTOR: ERIC JORGENSON JUDGE: TRACK-2 JUDGE SMITH TRACK: 02 DEFENSE ATT: DARREN IMLAY DEFNSE ATTY TYPE: PUBLIC DEFENDER INTERPRETER: @PCN NUMBER: 0015724168 @SEND/GET: GET \*\*SUMMARY DATA\*\* STATUS: CLOSED ARRESTED: 02/25/1998 SUBP REQ: 02/03/2000 DEFN NAME: WHITE, JOHN CHG TYPE: COMPLAINT SCHED DATE: SCREENING: 02/25/1998 JUDGE: COMPLAINT: 04/10/1998 INFO/INDICT: ORIG TRACK: 02 ORIG CASE #: 98F02775X CASE FINDING: 08/07/2000 GUILTY FINDING: ACTION: DISMISSED SENT DECISION: OFFICER ID: REASON: DISMISSED ON COURTS MOTION PUB DEF #: F-98-5682 PUB DEF ATTY: PUBLIC DEFENDER APPEAL NOTICE: \*\* PRESS ENTER FOR NEXT PAGE \*\*

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### **District Case Inquiry - Minutes**

	, ,					
Home Summary	Case 01-C-174692	-C Just Ct. 0 Case#	11-F -03128	Status Cl	OSED	
Case Activity Calendar Continuance	Plaintiff State of Nevada  Defendant White, John L		Attorney Bell, Stewart L. Attorney Sciscento, Joseph S.			
Minutes Parties	Judge Saitta, Nancy	/ M	Dep	ot. 18		
Parties Def. Detail Next Co-Def. Charges Sentencing Bail Bond	Event 07/18/2001 at 01:30 PM TRIAL BY JURY  Heard By Saitta, Nancy M  Officers AMBER FARLEY, Court Clerk  Kristine Cornelius, Reporter/Recorder					
Judgments	Parties 0000 - S1	State of Nevada	Ji dei		Yes	
District Case	000985	O'Neale, Lawrence	э <b>J</b> .		Yes	
Party Search Corp. Search Atty. Search	0001 - D1	White, John L			Yes	
Bar# Search	004380	Sciscento, Joseph	S.		Yes	
D Search	0002 - D	Johnson, Reginalo	I A		Yes	
Calendar Day	005434	Navarro, Gloria M.			Yes	
Holidays	O all a sure and a sure a line as a sure of the later	Резора <u>праводне за преводиненти прине</u> рида за предоставание подолжение принера.	ىدىنىدىدىنىيەرىيىدىنىڭ ئازىلىنىدىنىدىنىدىنىدىنىدىنىدىنىدىنىدىنىدىن	materials of the section of the sect	Peterien wimmann syn de desterorebreir in some	

Colloquy regarding negotiations.

Help Comments & Feedback Legal Notice

AS TO DEFENDANT JOHNSON: Defendant to plead guilty to both counts. The State retains the right to argue. Further, Defendant is aware the State has filed the habitual criminal allegations, and the State retains the right to argue for such treatment at sentencing. Defendant is aware the Court may sentence him under such guidelines. As a condition of this plea, the case is to be dismissed against Defendant White. No plea agreement provided. Court stated the State may file the plea agreement later. DEFENDANT JOHNSON ARRAIGNED and PLED GUILTY to COUNT I - CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT MURDER (F) and COUNT II - ATTEMPT MURDER (F). COURT ACCEPTED plea and ORDERED, matter referred to the Division of Parole and Probation and set for sentencing.

Ms. Navarro requested Defendant be transported back to the High Desert facility pending sentencing. COURT SO ORDERED.

AS TO DEFENDANT WHITE: Mr. O'Neale moved to DISMISS this case against Defendant White. No objection thereto by Mr. Sciscento. COURT ORDERED, Motion to Dismiss GRANTED with prejudice. Upon Mr. Sciscento's request, Court's previous order of Defendant being housed at the Clark County Detention Center is REVOKED and Defendant may be transported back to the facility where he is housed.

2:10 p.m. Jury venire present. Court THANKED and EXCUSED the jury venire.

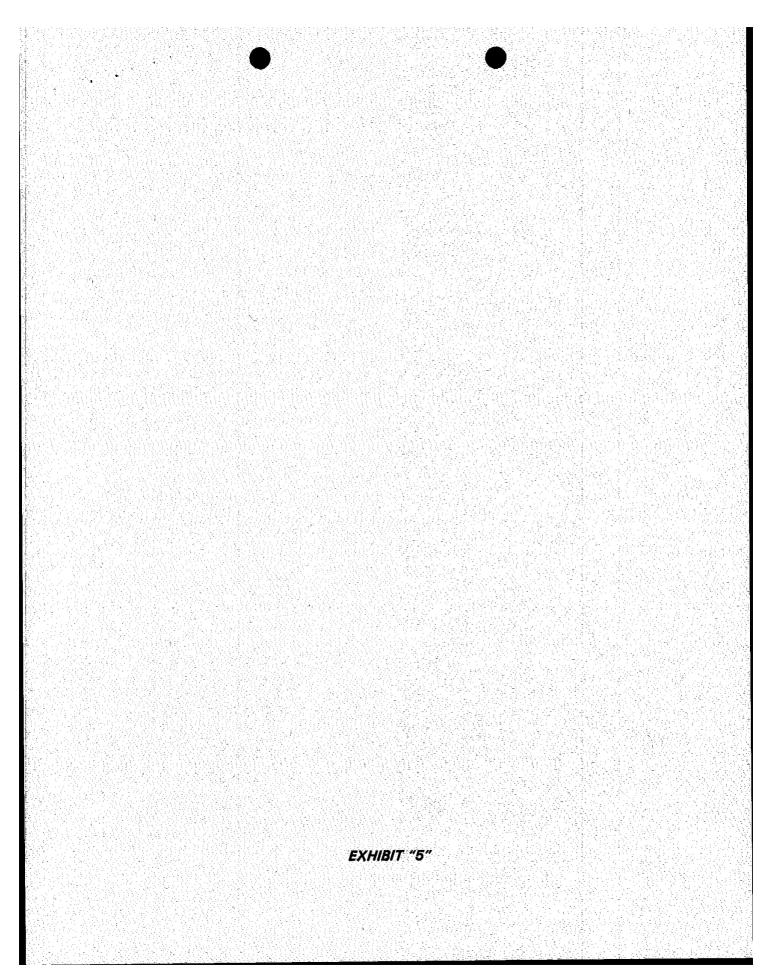
NIC (COC)

9/12/01 9:00 AM SENTENCING - JOHNSON

Due to time restraints and individual case loads, the above case record may not reflect all

http://courtgate.coca.co.clark.nv.us/DistrictCourt/Asp/Minutes.asp?ItemNo=0015&Sched...

4/14/2004



### WAIVER OF CONFLICT

I, REGINALD ANDRE JOHNSON, having been represented by Mrs. Gloria M. Navarro, when she was in private practice, do hereby knowingly, intelligently and voluntarily waive any conflict or attorney-client privilege that may exist in regards to her now being employed with the Special Public Defender's office.

I understand that the Special Public Defender currently represents my prior codefendant, Donte Johnson, A.K.A., John White, and that the information disclosed to my attorney, Mrs. Navarro, may be helpful to the Special Public Defender's Office for their representation of Mr. Donte Johnson in his upcoming re-sentencing / Death Penalty hearing.

I further understand that if the State tries to introduce evidence that Mr. Donte Johnson committed the Attempt Murder upon Oscar Iscarias, I may be called as a witness on behalf of Mr. Donte Johnson to testify that he did not participate in this incident, and I knowingly, intelligently and voluntarily waive any conflict or attorney-client privilege which may exist in that regard.

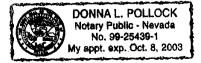
DATED this day of January, 2003.

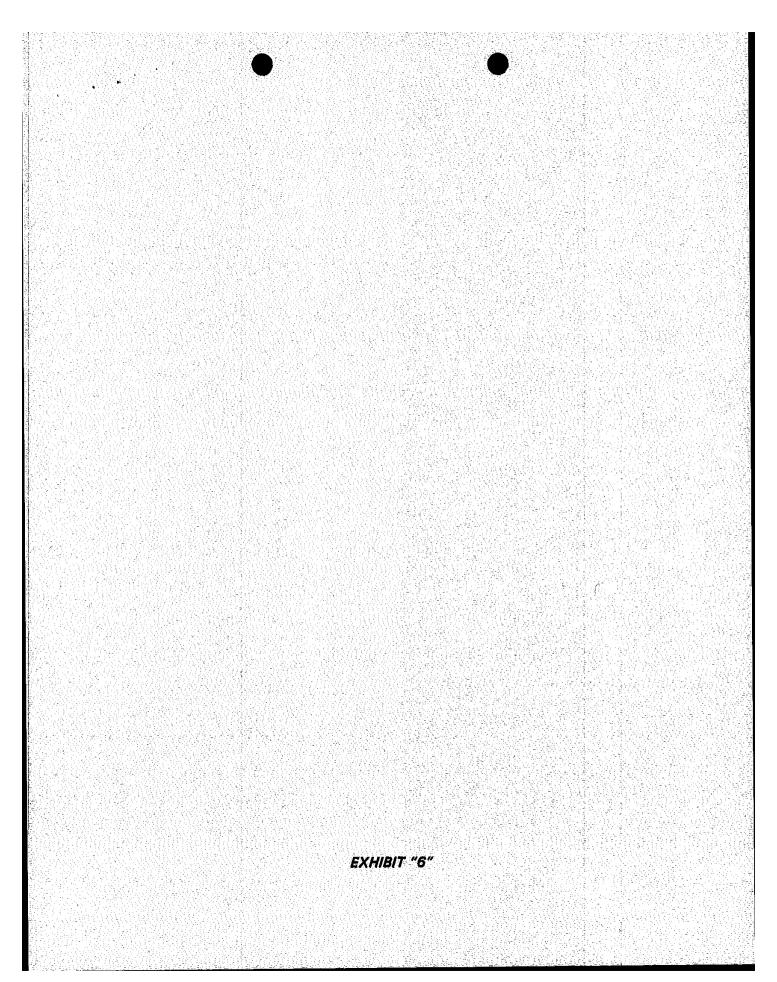
REGINALD ANDRE JOHNSON

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me

this 22 day of January, 2003

NOTARY PUBLIC, In and for the County of Clark, State of Nevada



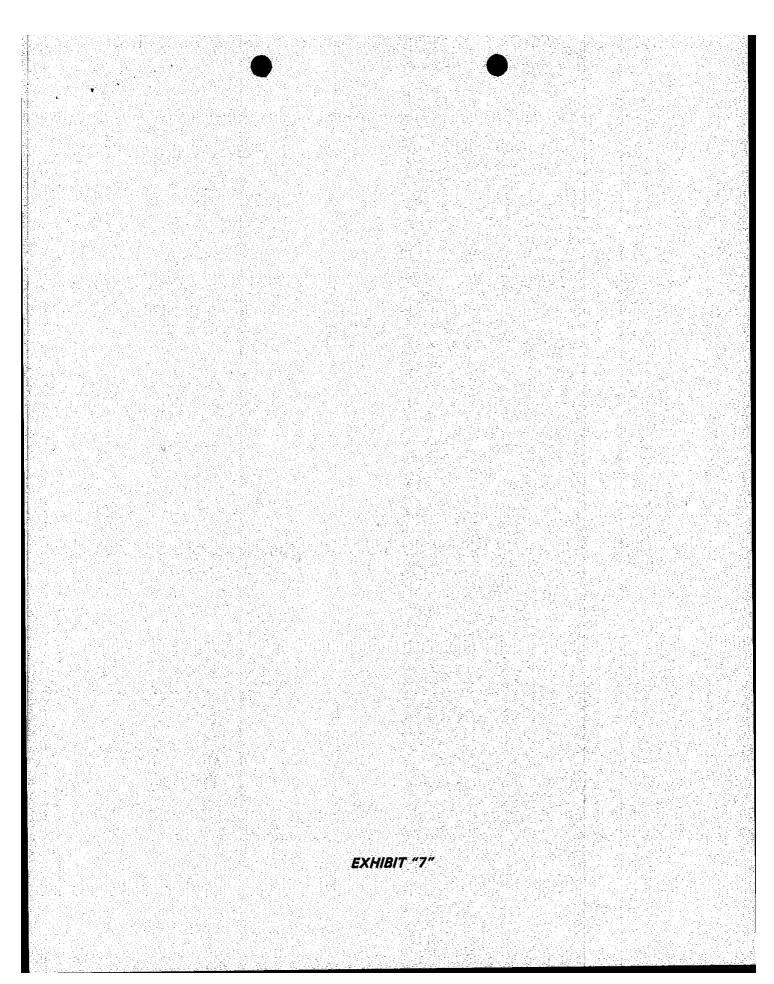


## District Case Inquiry - Minutes

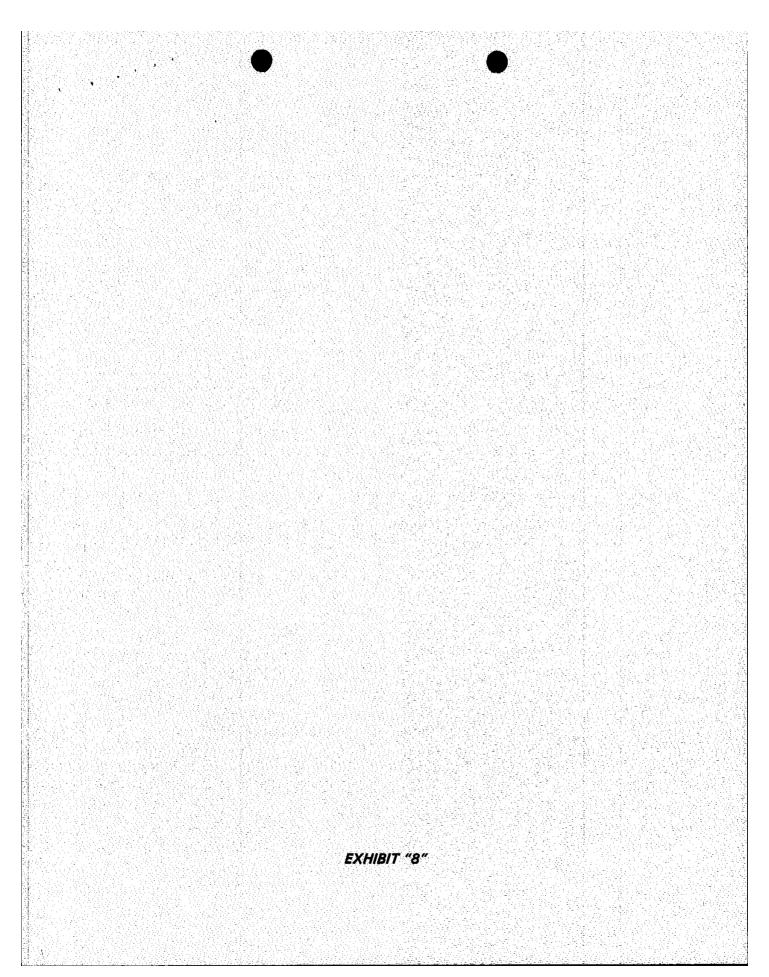
Home	Case 99-C-16240	I-C Just Ct. Case#	98-F -06789	Status CL	OSED		
Summary Case Activity	Plaintiff State of Nev	ada		y Bell, Stewart			
Calendar	Defendant Johnson, Do	nte	Attorne	<b>y</b> Public Defen	der		
Continuance Minutes Parties	Judge Mosley, Dor	ald M.	Dept	. 14			
Def. Detail	Event 08/30/2001	at 09:00 AM	ENTRY OF PLEA				
Next Co-Def. Charges	Heard By Mosley, Dor	ald M.					
Sentencing Bail Bond	<b>Officers</b> Linda Skinn Maureen Sc	order					
Judgments	Parties 0000 - S1	State of Nevada			Yes		
District Case	006381	Knapp, Gregory	D.		Yes		
Party Search Corp. Search Atty. Search	0001 - D1	Johnson, Donte			Yes		
Bar# Search	PUBDEF	Public Defender			Yes		
ID Search	004380	Sciscento, Jose	oh S.		Yes		
Calendar Day Holidays	There being no objection, Amended Information and Guilty Plea Agreement FILED IN OPEN COURT. NEGOTIATIONS: State retains the right to argue at time						
Help Comments & Feedback Legal Notice	of sentencing and is not op- concurred. DEFENDANT J ALFORD to BATTERY WITH DEAD circumstances of crime. Co Division of Parole and Prol ORDERED, set for senten-	posed to concurrer OHNSON ARRAIG Y WEAPON (F). Sourt ACCEPTED ple pation for a Pre-sen	it time with C153154 NED AND PLED GL tatements by Mr. Kn ea; referred matter to	. Mr. Knapp IILTY PURSU. app regarding the			
	CUSTODY (COC-NDC)						
	10/8/01 9:00 AM SENTENCING						
	Due to time restraints and information to date.	d individual case I	oads, the above ca	se record may	y not reflect a		
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#### JUSTICE COURT, LAS VEGAS TOWNSHIP CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 2 THE STATE OF NEVADA. 3 98F06789X CASE NO. Plaintiff. 4 5 -vs-DONTE JOHNSON, #1586283, 6 CRIMINAL COMPLAINT Defendant. 7 8 The Defendant above named having committed the crime of ATTEMPT MURDER 9 WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON (Felony - NRS 200.010, 200.030, 193.330, 193.165) 10 in the manner following, to-wit: That the said Defendant, on or about the 4th day of May, 1998 11 at and within the County of Clark, State of Nevada, did then and there, without authority of lav 12 and malice aforethought, wilfully and feloniously attempt to kill DERRICK SIMPSON, a human 13 being, by shooting at and into the body of the said DERRICK SIMPSON, with a deadly weapon 14 15 to-wit: a firearm. All of which is contrary to the form, force and effect of Statutes in such cases made and 16 provided and against the peace and dignity of the State of Nevada. Said Complainant makes thi 17 declaration subject to the penalty of perjury. 18 19 20 5/14/98 21 22 23 24 25 26 98F06789X/jgw LVMPD EV#9805040265 27 ATT MWDW - F 28 (TK5)



Source: Legal > States Legal - U.S. > Nevada > Statutes & Regulations > NV - Nevada Revised Statutes Annotated,

Constitution, Rules & ALS, Combined

TOC: Nevada Revised Statutes Annotated > / . . . / > HOMICIDE > § 200.100 Death must occur within a year and

Terms: 200.100 (Edit Search)

NRS § 200.100

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\*\*\* THIS DOCUMENT IS CURRENT THROUGH ALL 2003 LEGISLATION \*\*\* \*\*\* ANNOTATIONS TO ALL CASELAW PUBLISHED ON LEXIS AS OF DECEMBER 19, 2003 \*\*\*

> TITLE 15. CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS CHAPTER 200. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON **HOMICIDE**

#### + GO TO CODE ARCHIVE DIRECTORY FOR THIS JURISDICTION

NRS § **200.100** (2004)

§ 200.100 Death must occur within a year and a day

Repealed by Acts 1999, ch. 3, § 3, p. 3, effective March 10. 1999.

Source: Legal > States Legal - U.S. > Nevada > Statutes & Regulations > NV - Nevada Revised Statutes Annotated,

Constitution, Rules & ALS, Combined it

TOC: Nevada Revised Statutes Annotated > / . . . / > HOMICIDE > § 200.100 Death must occur within a year

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Date/Time: Monday, April 19, 2004 - 11:39 AM EDT

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# EXHIBIT 74

# EXHIBIT 74

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#### **POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

#### 1. Statements of co-Defendant Terrell Young

The Nevada Supreme Court has specifically held that the rule of Bruton applies to a capital sentencing proceeding. "Nevertheless, the need for cross-examination to test the fundamental *reliability* of co- defendants' often suspect statements is no less great in the penalty phase than in the guilt phase. In accord with the California Supreme Court, we conclude that the right of cross-examination and the need for accuracy are as important, indeed more important, in the penalty phase than in the guilt phase." <u>Lord v. State</u>, 107 Nev. 28, 44, 806 P.2d 548, 558 (1991).

The State reserves the right to utilize the statements of Terrell Young pursuant to the rules of evidence in Nevada. The State will not seek to admit the statement absent a proper evidentiary basis to do so.

#### 2. Statements of co-Defendant Sikia Smith

Same response as #1 above.

#### 3. Statements of Terrell Young and/or Sikia Smith

The State will not seek the admission of these statements pursuant to the dictates of Lord, supra. Further, the State does not intend to seek, as an enumerated aggravating factor, the "great risk of death to more than one person" pursuant to NRS 200.033(3).

#### 4. Testimony of Shawn Fletcher

As set forth in #4 above, the State will not be seeking to prove as an enumerated aggravating factor, conduct to support NRS 200.033(3). As such, testimony of Shawn Fletcher would be relevant and proper for other enumerated aggravating factors and for "other relevant evidence". NRS 175.552(3) and Hollaway v. State, 116 Nev. 732, 745, 6 P.3d 987, 996 (2000); Hernandez v. State, 50 P.3d 1100, 1109 (2002) (during a penalty phase, the State may properly present evidence for three purposes: "to prove an enumerated aggravator, to rebut specific mitigating evidence, or to aid the jury in determining the appropriate sentence after any enumerated aggravating circumstances have been weighed against any mitigating circumstances.").

#### 5. Testimony of Sheree Norman

Same response as #4 above.

#### 6. Testimony of David Horn

Same response as #4 above.

#### 7. Victim Impact Testimony

The defense argument seeking to limit victim impact statements to a certain number of family members or to a particular length of time for their testimony, is without any legal support. In Homick v. State, 108 Nev. 127, 825 P.2d 600 (1992), this Court explicitly adopted the holding of the United State Supreme Court in Payne v. Tennessee, 501 U.S. 808, 111 S.Ct 2597 (1991), and stated the following:

> [T]he State has a legitimate interest in counteracting the mitigating evidence which the defendant is entitled to put in, by reminding the sentencer that just as the murderer should be considered as an individual, so too the victim is an individual whose death represents a unique loss to society and in particular to his family." *Booth* deprives the State of the full moral force of its evidence and may prevent the jury from having before it all the information necessary to determine the proper punishment for a first-degree murder. We applaud the decision in *Payne* as a positive contribution to capital sentencing and conclude that it positive contribution to capital sentencing, and conclude that it fully comports with the intendment of the Nevada Constitution.

Homick, 108 Nev. at 136, 825 P.2d at 606 (citations omitted).

The defense argument seeks to put limits on the presentation of victim impact testimony by the number of family members and/or time limits on their testimony. As stated previously, no support for such limitations exist in the law. In fact, the law speaks directly to an expansion of victim's rights in Nevada. In Wood v. State, 111 Nev. 428, 430, 892 P.2d 944, 946 (1995), citing, Randell v. State, 109 Nev. 5, 7, 846 P.2d 278, 280 (1993), this Court stated that:

> [Nevada's victim impact statute] is similar in scope to statutes enacted in Arizona and California. Courts in both states take expansive views of their victim impact statutes concluding that they are designed to grant victims expanded rights, rather than limit the rights of victims.

Id.

Additionally, the Court noted that "NRS 176.015 creates in certain defined 'victims'

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the undeniable right to appear and express their views concerning the crime, the person responsible and the impact on the victim." <u>Id</u>.

Simply put, the fundamental fairness of the sentencing proceeding applies to the State as well as the Defendant. It would be unimaginable to put the same or similar restrictions on the Defendant in presenting mitigating evidence regarding.

Testimony of non-family members is permitted, so long as the evidence "provide[s] the jury with the individualized circumstances present in [the victims'] lives, and the specific harm caused by the crime charged, helping the jury make the individualized sentence required by the Eighth Amendment." Wesley v. State, 112 Nev. 503, 916 P.2d 793 (1996). In Wesley, three non-family members testified to proper relevant victim impact evidence and the Nevada Supreme Court held that such testimony was proper victim impact testimony under Payne.

In <u>Rippo v. State</u>, 113 Nev. 1239, 946 P.2d 1017 (1997), the Nevada Supreme Court concluded that five witnesses called by the State to present victim impact testimony was constitutionally appropriate. There should be no limits put on the State's presentation of victim impact testimony other than that outlined above as approved by the Nevada and United States Supreme Court. Fundamental fairness mandates that no such restriction would be remotely placed on the Defendant's presentation of mitigating evidence and none should be placed on the State as well.

#### 8. Testimony Re: Purpose of Murders/Robbery

The State will seek the admission of evidence pursuant to the rules of evidence as set forth by the Nevada Revised Statutes. The State will not seek to admit the testimony of Terrell Young or Sikia Smith as outlined above.

#### 9. Testimony Re: Motive for Murders/Robbery

Same response as #8 above.

#### 10. Verdict Forms

The defense has submitted this matter to the discretion of the court.

#### 11. Donte Johnson's Juvenile Records

The State seeks to admit the Defendant's conduct in a take-over robbery of a Cen-Fed bank in Los Angeles, California. The Defendant was arrested and ultimately pled guilty. The State will produce certified copies of the Defendant's judgment of conviction for that offense. The Defendant was incarcerated within the California Youth Authority (CYA) and ultimately received parole and the Defendant absconded from his parole status. While an absconder, the Defendant fled to Las Vegas.

The aforementioned evidence is relevant evidence for the jury to consider in the penalty phase. NRS 175.552(3) and Hollaway v. State, 116 Nev. 732, 745, 6 P.3d 987, 996 (2000); Hernandez v. State, 50 P.3d 1100, 1109 (2002). Judge Sobel has previously ruled that the juvenile records of the Defendant are relevant and these matters have previously been presented in the two prior penalty proceedings.

The Nevada Supreme Court has previously held that juvenile records are relevant and permissible in a capital sentencing proceeding. <u>Castillo v. State</u>, 114 Nev 271, 276 (1998).

#### 12. Evidence of case # 98F02775X

The State will not seek to admit evidence of the facts underlying this incident and memorialized in LVMPD event #980225-2093. The State would reserve the right to use any of the facts of this incident should they become relevant during the sentencing proceeding.

#### 13. Evidence of Super 8 Motel - LVMPD 980811-0995

The evidence regarding to this incident is being offered as relevant evidence pursuant to NRS 175.552(3) and Hollaway v. State, 116 Nev. 732, 745, 6 P.3d 987, 996 (2000); Hernandez v. State, 50 P.3d 1100, 1109 (2002). To a great extent the relevance of this testimony is largely self-evident. The Defendant, along with Terrell Young and Sikia Smith were involved in a "shoot-out" at the Super 8 Motel located at 5288 Boulder Highway on or about August 11, 1998. This event took place within a short period of time before the four murders that is the subject of the instant penalty phase proceeding.

Counsel objects to the admission of this event on the basis that the Defendant was never charged, nor convicted, of any crime related to this event. Unfortunately for the Defendant, that is not the test for admissibility in a penalty phase or, for that matter a non-

capital sentencing proceeding. Rippo v. State, 113 Nev. 1239, 1265, 946 P.2d 1017, 1033 (1997) (the fact that Rippo was not charged with either burglary or kidnapping does not prevent them from being offered as aggravating factors).

The evidence primarily consists of testimony from friends/associates of the Defendant of statements made by the Defendant wherein he directly implicates himself in this shooting.

The Nevada Supreme Court has succinctly outlined the parameters for the admission of evidence at a capital sentencing proceeding as follows:

The trial court's determination regarding the admissibility of evidence during a sentencing hearing will not be disturbed on appeal absent an abuse of discretion. Wesley v. State, 112 Nev. 503, 519, 916 P.2d 793, 804 (1996). Furthermore, during a penalty hearing, "evidence may be presented concerning aggravating and mitigating circumstances relative to the offense, defendant or victim and on any other matter which the court deems relevant to sentence, whether or not the evidence is ordinarily admissible." NRS 175.552(3); see also Allen v. State, 99 Nev. 485, 488, 665 P.2d 238, 240 (1983). However, the district court may not admit evidence that is impalpable or highly suspect. Young v. State, 103 Nev. 233, 237, 737 P.2d 512, 515 (1987).

Sherman v. State, 114 Nev. 998, 1012, 965 P.2d 903, 913 (1998).

The evidence presented to establish the Defendant's role in this incident will comport with the rules of evidence and will not be impalpable or highly suspect.

#### 14. Murder of Darnell Lamont Johnson

The Defendant relies on <u>D'Agostino v. State</u>, 107 Nev. 1001, 823 P.2d 283 (1991) as a basis to exclude the admission of the evidence showing the Defendant, along with others, murdered Darnell Johnson. Careful review of the D'Agostino decision reflects the Nevada Supreme Court's concern with the use of jail-house witnesses that testify to statements allegedly made by an incarcerated inmate awaiting sentencing. Concluding that the trial court must make some threshold inquiry prior to the admission of such testimony, the court stated:

It is up to the trial judge to see that there are sufficient assurances of reliability prior to admitting the kind of amorphous testimony presented to keep this kind of unreliable evidence out of the hands of the jury, especially when the supposedly admitted crimes of the accused cannot be reasonably described in terms of

where, when, against whom (other than "some old man in New York") and the circumstances under which the crimes were 285 committed. More and more frequently, it seems, we are confronted with cases in which a jailbird comes forward to testify that the accused admitted to him that he not only committed the crime that he is accused of but also several other assorted crimes. We think it is time that this practice is examined more carefully.

<u>D'Agostino v. State</u>, 107 Nev. 1001, 1003, 823 P.2d 283, 284 - 285 (1991).

Once again, the evidence will comport with the evidentiary rules of this State and will directly implicate the Defendant, along with others, in the murder of Darnell Lamont Johnson. This evidence includes, once again, statements made by the Defendant to friends and associates directly implicating him in this murder. Therefore, this evidence does not remotely fall within the concerns raised by D'Agostino.

#### 15. Records and Evidence of Conduct of the Defendant while at CCDC and NDOC

Once again, the State seeks to introduce this evidence pursuant to the evidentiary rule of the State of Nevada. Specifically, the State will present testimony from a correctional officer that was a percipient witness to the Defendant, along with Reginald Johnson, threw an inmate off a second tier balcony, see attached Exhibit 1. While the defense may claim that the officer's vision of this incident was "obstructed" that does not render the evidence inadmissible, but is merely argument as to the weight that should be attached to such evidence. The proffered evidence is not highly suspect or impalpable. The evidence is relevant for establishing the appropriate punishment to be applied to the Defendant. Hernandez v. State, 50 P.3d 1100, 1109 (2002).

#### 16. Gang Evidence

The State seeks to present evidence of the Defendant's association in a criminal gang called 6 Duece Brims. It is undisputed that the Defendant was a member of this gang while in California and prior to his moving to Las Vegas. In fact, the Defendant was an absconder from parole for Armed Robbery when he moved to Las Vegas. The State seeks to offer this evidence to establish and rebut any evidence that the Defendant was compelled to join a gang. Further, the Defendant's choice in joining 6 Deuce Brims was one made not of necessity but of rational choice. Previously, in the prior penalty hearings held in this matter,

"mitigating" evidence was presented by the Defendant to show that he was a "follower" and "had no choice" but to join a gang during his adolescent years in California.

Recently the Nevada Supreme Court has held that gang-affiliation evidence is relevant evidence in a murder prosecution and its prejudicial effect is not outweighed by its probative value. <u>Lara v. State</u>, 120 NevAdvOp 20, pg. 5 (April 14, 2004); <u>Hernandez v. State</u>, 50 P.3d 1100, 1109 (2002).

Expert testimony from LAPD gang officers familiar with the 6 Duece Brims will establish and rebut the mitigating evidence of the Defendant's adolescent decision making process. The evidence is competent, relevant and appropriate for purposes of this proceeding.

#### 17. Evidence of the Death of Derrick Simpson

The essential disagreement regarding this evidence is whether the State can properly present evidence the undisputed fact that Mr. Simpson, has, since the last proceeding in this case, has died. The State is prepared to present competent medical testimony that from a scientific degree of certainty, Mr. Simpson died as a result of the gunshot injuries inflicted by the Defendant. Specifically, Dr. Gary Telgenhoff performed an autopsy on August 1, 2002 and concluded that, "the death of Derrick Simpson is due to pulmonary thromoembolism due to debilitated state and paraplegia, due to penetrating gunshot wound of the back." He further concluded that his death was a "homicide." Attached hereto as Exhibit 2 is a copy of the autopsy report. Consistent with that medical diagnosis, the State will supplant this evidence with medical testimony confirming what is in essence, commonsensical, that Mr. Simpson ultimately died from massive complications from the multiple gunshot wounds inflicted by the Defendant.

The evidence is relevant "other act" evidence that the jury in this case should be made aware of to determine the appropriate punishment for the Defendant.

#### 18. Letters of the Defendant to Sikia Smith, Terrell Young and Charla Seevers

This evidence is offered to specifically rebut any assertion, as has been made in the past penalty hearings in this case, that the Defendant was a "follower" as it relates to the

1 relationship between the co-Defendants Smith and Young. The Defendant signs these letters 2 as "General Deko". It will be established that "General", within gang culture, of an 3 individual with command authority over others. Further, the Defendant refers to Young and 4 Smith as "soldiers". Additionally, the Defendant in one letter claims that he is a "legend 5 whether breathing or dead." Once again, relevant evidence to establish the relationship 6 between the various defendants and the character of the Defendant. Hernandez v. State, 50 7 P.3d 1100, 1109 (2002). DATED this day of April, 2004. 8 9 Respectfully submitted, 10 **DAVID ROGER** Clark County District Attorney 11 Nevada Bar #002781 12 13 BY 14 GARY L. GUYMON Chief Deputy District Attorney Nevada Bar #003726 15 16 17 CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION 18 I hereby certify that service of State's Response To Defendant's Opposition To 19 State's Notice Of Evidence In Support Of Aggravating Circumstances, was made this 20 Alouk day of April, 2004, by facsimile transmission to: 21 22 SPECIAL PUBLIC DEFENDER 23 FAX#455-6273 24 25 26 Employee of the District Attorney's Office 27 GLG/ddm 28

9

EVENT #: 010224-2350

SPECIFIC CRIME: ATTEMPT MURDER (IN-CUSTODY)

DATE OCCURRED: <u>02/24/01</u>

TIME OCCURRED:

LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE: 5TH FLOOR, CLARK CO. DETENTION CENTER

CITY OF LAS VEGAS

**CLARK COUNTY** 

NAME OF PERSON GIVING STATEMENT: A. GONZALEZ, P#6188'

DOB:

SOCIAL SECURITY #:

RACE:

SEX:

HEIGHT:

WEIGHT:

HAIR:

EYES:

WORK SCHEDULE:

DAYS OFF:

HOME ADDRESS:

HOME PHONE:

WORK ADDRESS: LVMPD

WORK PHONE: 229-3111

BEST PLACE TO CONTACT:
BEST TIME TO CONTACT:

The following is the transcription of a tape-recorded interview conducted by DETECTIVE K. BLASKO, P#2995, LVMPD General Assignment Section, on 02/24/01 at 2145 hours.

Q. Operator, this is Detective Keith Blasko, B-l-a-s-k-o, P number 2995, General Assignment, swing shift. Even... er, conducting a voluntary taped statement under Event number 010224-2350. Person giving statement is Corrections Officer A. Gonzalez, P number of 6188. Location of occurrence is 5th floor, Clark Co. Detention Center. Interview beginning at 2145 hours on 2/24 of '01. Officer Gonzalez, on this date were you, uh, working in capacity as a corrections officer?

A. Yes.

EXHIBIT "1"

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STATEMENT OF: A. GONZALEZ

- Q. And you're assigned to Module 5CD?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And, uh, tonight at around 1956 hours, did you observe, um, two inmates throw another inmate over the second, uh, story railing?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And that was within Module 5C?
- A. Correct.
- Q. Is Module 5C a maximum security module?
- A. Correct.
- Q. And, tell me in your own words, uh, what you saw.
- As I was in the module office, I was observing two black male adults walk up the stairs, the right stairs, of 5C. As they're walkin' up, I'm observin' them walkin' up. As they're walkin' up, inmate Oscar Irias is talking to inmate Celestine (phonetic) in Room 5 Charlie 23. One of the inmates, Reginald Johnson, grabs inmate Oscar Irias and Donte Johnson starts to swing on him. Connectin' all over his body and head. At this time I called a Code Red 416 in 5 Charlie. As I walk out in the 5 Charlie day room, I observe both inmates liftin' Oscar Irias from the ground and throwin' him over the railings of the upper tier in 5 Charlie. And at this time I called a Code Red 444 in 5 Charlie.

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STATEMENT OF: A. GONZALEZ

Q. Okay. Did, uh... When Oscar fell to the ground in the day room, um, did you immediately, uh, enter the day room to, uh, give first aid or to try to quell the... the situation?

- A. As I... As I seen Oscar Irias hit the floor, I analyzed the... the whole scenario. I secured inmate Reginald Johnson as Officer... Correctional Officer Hardy secured Donte Johnson. As soon as we secured them, I ran to inmate Oscar Irias first aid to see what was wrong with him. And at this time, the nurses, uh, gave him first aid.
- Q. Okay. Um, when, uh... Before you went in, you analyzed the situation due to the fact that there were multiple inmates out within... or, two other inmates, Reginald Johnson and Donte Johnson, were still loose inside the 5 Charlie day... uh, in the day room itself, in the module itself.
- A. Yes.
- Q. So, you being a single officer by yourself, that's why you waited momentarily before your, uh, backup arrived, and then you guys could proceed safely into the module.

  And then, uh, uh, take corrective action in, uh, placing restraints on Reginald and Donte Johnson.
- A. Yes. It was Officer Hardy and myself, was just us two. And was two of them. So I analyzed it for officer safety reasons.
- Q. Very good. Um, d... When, uh... Did you see, uh, Oscar-Irias, did he, uh, grab the top of the... the railing before he fell to the ground?

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STATEMENT OF: A. GONZALEZ

- A. He... He tr... attempted to hold onto Reginald Johnson's arm. And as he was holdin' on, inmate Reginald Johnson, like, picked him up and shoved him. Like, pushed him, well, over the railing.
- Q. Okay. And Reginald Johnson, he would be the bigger of the-
- A. He's-
- Q. --the two?
- A. He's the bigger of the two and the strongest out of the two.
- Q. Okay. Have, um, you had any trouble with, uh... with Oscar Irias having any other problems within 5 Charlie?
- A. This is not my regular module. So, I know him from past modules. And he's not a violent inmate by no means. He's, uh, not all there or a little slower. But, as far as being violent or being in any type of gang, not that I'm aware of. No tattoos. Nothing I could see.
- Q. And we're... both you and I are not doctors, but when you saw slow, um, mentally-wise, he's just not up to speed.
- A. No, not... he's not up to speed. I'm... I'm bilingual so I'll have to speak to him in Spanish and not even, uh, in our language of Spanish is he... I'm not a doctor or psychiatrist by no means, but he's... when talkin' to him, it's not...
- Q. He's just slow.
- A. He's a little slower.

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STATEMENT OF: A. GONZALEZ

- Q. Okay. Um, how long have you been... This is not your r... regular assigned post.

  You're down here tonight because the regular people are in a-
- A. Training.
- Q. --training se... session tonight?
- A. Correct.
- Q. And, uh, is this just one night, just tonight you're at Post 5CD?
- A. Correct.
- Q. Okay. Did, uh, Donte Johnson or, uh, Reginald Johnson make any statements to you or Officer Hardy when you guys were taking them into custody?
- A. No, they didn't.
- Q. What did, uh... Uh, when you secured, uh, Donte Johnson, Officer Hardy secured, uh, Reginald Johnson.
- A. Um, incorrect. It... it was the other way around. I secured Reginald Johnson and Officer Hardy secured Donte.
- Q. Okay. When... When you secured those two... Or, when you and Officer Hardy secured the two, uh, Johnsons, did Oscar... was he kinda crawlin' back to his room or was he fightin' back or he...
- A. By no means he was fightin'. He was runnin' for life. He crawled to his room and sat on his bunk. At this time I ran in his room. I put on my gloves. And asked him

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STATEMENT OF: A. GONZALEZ

where did he have pain. And not to move, that we have medical attention coming to see him.

- Q. Okay. Did, uh... Did he say anything to you either in English or Spanish of why these two gentle... or,--
- A. He s-
- Q. --not gentlemen, but, uh, people were t... to throw him over the edge?
- A. In Spanish he said, all I was doin' is I went up to the upper tier to grab the spray bottle and to grab a little Bible from inmate Celestine in Room 5 Charlie 23. One grabbed me. And the other one grabbed me and started punchin' me. And I spoke to Celestine in Spanish. And the stories coincided.
- Q. Okay. And then, uh, he crawl... he ... he crawled back to his room and, uh, medical attention... uh, medical people arrived to give him first aid.
- A. Our medical staff arrived, I would say maybe two, three minutes afterwards.
- Q. Okay.
- A. A... a minute, maybe. After that, then the AMR was called out.
- Q. O-
- A. Because whatever medical reasons, they felt that he needed to go out, 'cause it was a hard fall.
- Q. Okay. I don't have anything else. Do... Can you think of anything else that would, uh, benefit this investigation?

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STATEMENT OF: A. GONZALEZ

- A. I feel that, um, inmate Vigoa (phonetic) could go into details if they had any other...
- Q. And that's Jose Vigoa?
- A. Correct.
- Q. And what room is he housed in?
- A. He's housed in 5 Charlie 12. And he spoke to me in Spanish and told me basically what was going on.
- Q. And what did he... what did he state to you?
- A. Inmate Vigoa stated that inmate Irias is not all... he's... he's a little slow and was talkin' stuff, smack or whatever you want, I don't know how to word it correctly, but he was talkin' behind the doors to them. And both the black inmates came out, both the Johnsons, and they, uh... they attacked, uh, inmate Irias.
- Q. Okay. Very good. Uh, operator, this is end of dictation. And it's going to be 2/24 of '01, and the hour is 2200. Same persons present, Blasko and Corrections Officer Gonzalez. Thanks.

THIS VOLUNTARY STATEMENT WAS COMPLETED AT THE CLARK CO. DETENTION CENTER ON THE 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2001 AT 2200 HOURS.

KB:alf 01-0603