IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

Case No. 83796

DONTE JOHNSON, Petitioner, Electronically Filed May 31 2022 07:44 a.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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184.		02/13/2019	43	10821-10839
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185.	Las Vegas Metropolitan	02/13/2019	43–44	10840–10863
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100	(Aug. 18, 1998)			
186.	Las Vegas Metropolitan	02/13/2019	44	10864–10882
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	Sikia Smith_Redacted			
107	(Aug. 17, 1998)	00/19/0010	4.4	10000 10011
187.	Las Vegas Metropolitan	02/13/2019	44	10883–10911
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188.	Declaration of Ashley	02/13/2019	44	10912–10915
100.	Warren (Dec. 17, 2018)	02/10/2010	77	10012 10010
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189.	Declaration of John Young	02/13/2019	44	10916–10918
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192.	Notice of Entry of Order,	02/13/2019	45	11330–11350
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195.	Declaration of Hans	02/13/2019	46	11372–11375
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196.	Trial Transcript (Volume	02/13/2019	46	11376–11505
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199.	Voluntary Statement of Jeff Bates_Redacted (Aug. 14, 1998)	02/13/2019	46	11511–11517
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
202.	School Record of Sikia Smith, Defendant's Exhibit J, State v. Smith, District Court, Clark County, Nevada (Case No. C153624)	02/13/2019	46	11541–11542
203.	School Record of Sikia Smith, Defendant's Exhibit K, State v. Smith, District Court, Clark County, Nevada (Case No. C153624)	02/13/2019	46	11543–11544

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205.	Competency Evaluation of	02/13/2019	46	11547–11550
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207.	Motion and Notice of	02/13/2019	46	11556–11570
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 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ This transcript was not filed with the District Court nor is it under seal.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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

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

/s/ Celina Moore

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

		BRYANT - DIRECT
1	Q	And 60th and Normandy's also located in L.A.?
2	A	Yes.
3	Q	Was it a violent neighborhood?
4	A	Yes.
5	Q	Describe the violence you saw at 60th and Normandy.
6	A	It was pretty much the same as 43rd and Ascot. It
7	was just a	a different neighborhood and different gangs.
8	Q	Did John White, Senior Did John move with you,
9	John White	e, Junior, move with you?
10	A	Yes.
11	Q	Did John White, Senior ever come by and drop off a
12	check or m	money?
13	A	I don't think I ever saw him on 60th and Normandy.
14	Q	He never came by and dropped off any money?
15	A	No.
16	Q	And never taking care of his children?
17	A	I never saw him.
18	Q	What about Eunice, where was Eunice? Did Eunice
19	live with	you at 60th and Normandy?
20	A	She was barely seen, barely seen.
21	Q	She was doing drugs at that time?
22	A	Yes.
23	Q	And it was increasing?
24	A	Yes.
25	Q	And your mother, Pam, was doing it too?

BRYANT - DIRECT

Q Why did you move to 60th and Normandy?

A They sold the house on 43rd and Ascot, so our grandmother had to find another place for us to stay.

Q So the landlord who owned the house on 43rd and Ascot sold it and your mother had to -- grandmother had to move?

A Yes.

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Yes.

Q There were a lot of gangs out there on 60th and Normandy?

A Yes.

Q There was a particular gang out there and a gang member named Sonny, am I right?

A Yes.

Q Explain to the judges about Sonny.

A Sonny was the one who initiated John into the gang.

Q And Sonny had a certain affection for you, didn't

18 he?

A Yes.

Q Explain to the judges about that.

A He used to kind of like harass me all the time.

22 Like when I walked to the store, to and from the store, he'd

chase me up and down the street, hit me on my butt and stuff

24 like that.

Q Did he ever taunt you for sex?

BRYANT - DIRECT Α Yes. 1 And ask you -- sometimes try to force you? 2 0 3 Α Yes. There was a time that somebody had broken into your 4 house when --5 Α Yes. 6 -- you were sleeping? 7 0 Yes. 8 Α Was that at 60th and Normandy? 9 Q That was at 43rd and Ascot. 1.0 Α Okay, I'm sorry, I forgot about that. Explain to 0 11. the judges about that. 12 43rd and Ascot? Α 13 About the time somebody broke into your house. 14 One night we were all asleep, it was about probably 15 2:00 or 3:00 in the morning, and somebody came in through the 16 window and I was laying like between our beds on the floor, we 17 were watching TV, so we fell asleep with the TV on and so I 18 guess he could see in through the window so, when he came in, 19 he came in and he kind of like touched me in my private area. 20 Okay. And John was there at this time? 21 Yes. 22 Α And what happened next? Q 23 We all got up and went in the living room and slept 24 in the living room and my grandmother went out to see if she 25

BRYANT - DIRECT could find the person who did it. 1 You jumped up startled, screaming, 'cause this guy 2 had just grabbed you --3 4 Α Yes. -- and touched you? 5 Q Α Yes. 6 And John was there and he woke up? 7 Q I woke everybody in the house up 'cause I was Α 8 screaming. 9 And John later on met that man that came into your 10 0 house? 11 Yes. Α 12 And what happened? 13 He was riding on a bike and he rode past my -- he 14 rode past John and he told him, "You almost had me, but you 15 all didn't get me." 16 So he told John, "I broke into your house and 17 fondled your cousin, " right? 18 He basically admitted it. Α 19 And during the years growing up did you and John 20 have a close relationship? 21 Yes. 22 Α And you grew very close? 23 Q Yes. 24 A 'Cause you were the oldest and he was the oldest Q 25

BRYANT - DIRECT boy, were you guys in charge of taking care of these children? 1 2 Α Yes. Let's get back to 60th and Normandy. This boy, 3 Sonny, this gang member who taunted you for sex all the time, 4 there came a time that he made a proposition to John, is that 5 right? 6 7 Α Yes. What was that proposition? 8 Q He told John that if he didn't -- if he didn't join Α 9 the gang that he would rape me. 10 He told John if he didn't join the gang, that being 11 Q John, that he would rape you? 12 Α Yes. 1.3 Is Sonny a violent man? 0 14 A Yes. 15 Did you ever see Sonny with guns and knives? 16 Not too often, maybe like once or twice. 17 Α But you feared Sonny? Q 18 Yes. Α 19 So Sonny went up to John and said, "Join the gang or 20 otherwise I'm going to rape your cousin." 21 22 Α Your cousin. After he joined the gang, what happened next? 23 Well, --Α 24 Let me stop you there. Let me show you what's been 25 Q

BRYANT - DIRECT marked as Exhibit H. Do you recognize this photograph? 1 Yes. 2 And what's that a photograph of? Q 3 That's a photo of our apartment on 60th and Α 4 Normandy. 5 And these bars were not there at the time you lived 6 0 7 there? 8 Α No. And how big was this room? 9 Q The apartment was -- it was a five-bedroom, two Α 10 bath. 1.1 Five bedrooms, two baths? Q 12 Α Yes. 13 Let me show you what's been marked as Defense 0 14 Exhibit E. Do you recognize this? 15 That's 43rd and Ascot. Α 16 And there's a fence around here and a little yard. 17 Α Uh-huh. 18 Okay, so 43rd and Ascot is where you lived. 19 you allowed to go outside of that yard? 20 No. 21 Α And why not? Q 22 Because of all the violence that occurred in the 23 neighborhood, my grandmother wanted us to stay inside the 24 gate. 25

1		BRYANT - DIRECT
1	Q	So how many people actually lived in this house?
2	A	About 14 or 15.
3	Q	14 or 15.
4		And most of them young children?
5	A	Yes.
6	Q	Defense Exhibit D, do you recognize this?
7	Α	Yes.
8	Q	Who is that?
9	А	That's a picture of John and my sister Kannita.
10	Q	Your sister.
11		Okay, how old is John at that time?
12	A	He was about eight years old.
13	Q	About eight years old?
14		After John agreed with Sonny to enter the gang, what
15	was his r	elationship then with the family?
16	A	We saw very little of him.
17	Q	What was your relationship, though, in the
18	neighborh	ood in general? Were you protected now?
19	A	As long as he was in the gang, they stayed away from
20	the house	· ·
21	Q	So by entering the gang he protected you guys?
22	A	Yes.
23	Q	That being you and the other children?
24	A	Yes.
25	Q	And he stopped you from possibly being raped?
		TT 44

BRYANT - DIRECT Α Yes. 1 And after this you started seeing less and less of 2 John? 3 Α Yes. 4 And then you moved again after 60th and Normandy? 5 Q I moved out 'cause it was just kind of like Α 6 7 overcrowded. Now these children that are living there, Jane 0 Edwards made a decision about one of those children's 9 education, is that right? 10 Yes. Α 11 What decision did she make? 0 12 Α She sent me to private school. 13 She sends you to private school? 0 14 Yes. 15 Α Why didn't she send the rest of the children to 16 Q private school? 17 The tuition was too high. 18 So why did she choose you? Q 19 I guess because I was the oldest. Α 20 So you went to a private school and you received a 21 very good education? 22 Α Yes. 23 What about the rest of the children, where did they 24 25 go?

		BRYANT - CROSS
1	A	They stayed in public schools.
2	Q	Was the public school a violent place?
3	А	I never really attended it, but, from their stories,
4	they alway	ays told me how they were scared to go to school
5	because	they were being picked on.
6	Q	So you were the one person that was allowed to go to
7	the priva	ate school and gain that good education?
8	A	Yes.
9	Q	But nobody else could make that?
10	A	No.
11	Q	They couldn't afford it?
12	A	No.
13		(Pause in the proceedings)
14		MR. SCISCENTO: I have no further questions, Your
15	Honor.	
16		JUDGE SOBEL: Any cross of this witness?
17		MR. DASKAS: Very briefly, Judge.
18		CROSS-EXAMINATION
19	BY MR. D	ASKAS:
20	Q	I'm sorry, ma'am, I can't see you.
21		You mentioned the shack and were showed a photograph
22	of the g	arage. Do you recall that?
23	A	Uh-huh.
24	Q	Is that a yes?
25	A	Yes.
		II-46

BRYANT - CROSS

		DRIANI CRODD
1	Q	And I think you mentioned that you and John and some
2	other of	your cousins stayed in there for about two weeks?
3	A	No, that was McClaren Hall.
4	Q	Okay. You mentioned that John, though, stayed in
5	the shack	, I guess, was it two months?
6	A	Well, it was a couple of months.
7	Q	Couple of months, okay.
8	A	Yes.
9	Q	About 60 days you think?
10	A	Yes, and maybe more.
11	Q	And then in McClaren Hall, when you were all taken
12	away and	stayed in McClaren Hall, John was there for about two
13	months yo	ou said I'm sorry, two weeks?
14	А	Two to three weeks.
15	Q	Two weeks, okay.
16		And did I hear you correctly, the apartment that you
17	stayed in	at one point was a five-bedroom apartment?
18	А	60th and Normandy, yes.
19	Q	And that had five bedrooms?
20	A	Yes.
21		MR. DASKAS: Nothing else.
22		JUDGE SOBEL: Anything further, Joe?
23		MR. SCISCENTO: Nothing further, Your Honor.
24		JUDGE SOBEL: Thank you, ma'am, for your testimony.
25		Call your next witness, please.

WHITE - DIRECT MR. SCISCENTO: The next witness is Johnnisha White. 1 MR. GUYMON: Judge, if I might inquire, is it the 2 Court's desire to have the witnesses sit here next to the 3 witness stand? JUDGE SOBEL: Yeah. One of the judges didn't really 5 have a good line of sight to some of the witnesses. 6 MR. GUYMON: Okay. 7 (Pause in the proceedings) 8 JOHNNISHA WHITE, DEFENDANT'S WITNESS, IS SWORN 9 THE CLERK: Please have a seat. 10 State your full name and spell your last name for 11 the record. 1.2 THE WITNESS: Johnnisha White, W-H-I-T-E. 13 DIRECT EXAMINATION 14 BY MR. SCISCENTO: 15 Ms. White, do you recognize somebody in court that 16 you're related to? 17 Α Yes. 18 0 Who is that? 19 Α My brother, John. 20 21 This is your brother, John? Yes. 22 Α Can you please describe for the Court --Q 23 JUDGE SOBEL: Let's just skip that. We know that 24 they're sister and brother. Thanks. 25

I		WHITE - DIRECT
1	BY MR. SC	ISCENTO:
2	Q	How old are you, Johnnisha?
3	A	21.
4	Q	21.
5		Tell me a little We spoke with your cousin,
6	Kannisha	[sic]. No, I said that wrong, Keonna.
7	A	Keonna.
8	Q	And we spoke to your mother, Eunice.
9	A	Uh-huh.
10	Q	And that is your natural mother, Eunice?
11	A	Yes.
12	Q	Okay. And your father, do you know your father?
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	What's his name?
15	A	John White.
16	Q	John White, Senior?
17	A	Uh-huh.
18	Q	When was the last time you saw John White, Senior?
19	А	I ain't seen in some years.
20	Q	You haven't seen him in years.
21		Do you remember Keonna brought us told us about
22	growing u	p on 43rd and Ascot. Do you remember that
23	neighborh	ood?
24	A	Yes.
25	Q	Okay, what did you see in that neighborhood?
		II-49

WHITE - DIRECT Describe that neighborhood to us. 1 43rd and Ascot we used to always see gangs hanging 2 out and one time we seen this man get killed in an attic. He 3 4 was running from the police and --Let me ask you -- Keonna covered that pretty much. 5 Q Uh-huh. 6 Α Let me ask you about your mother. 7 Q Uh-huh. Α 8 You know that she uses drugs? 9 Q 10 Α Yes. How long has your mother been using drugs? 11 Q Since we was born. 12 Α As long as you can remember? 13 Q Α Yeah. 14 15 You saw her -- And physically she has some deformities? 16 Uh-huh, Α 17 Do you know how she lost her teeth? Q 18 My daddy knocked 'em out. Α 19 Okay. Did you ever witness the violence of your 20 Q 21 father against your mother? Yes. 22 Α How many times? 23 Q Like no more than three times. 24 Α Okay. And finally John White, Senior just left? 25 Q

WHITE - DIRECT		
1	A	Yes.
2	Q	Did he ever come by and drop off money on a weekly
3	basis?	
4	A	No.
5	Q	Did he ever come by with his paycheck and drop it
6	off to yo	ur mother?
7	A	No.
8	Q	And if your mother would have received any money,
9	most like	ly what would she have done?
10	A	Buy drugs or beer.
11	Q	Did you ever see her take money that she had for the
12	family and use it for drugs?	
13	А	Yes.
14	Q	While you were going to school, children used to
15	make fun	of your mother?
16	A	Uh-huh.
17	Q	What did they call her?
18	A	Leprechaun.
19	Q	And why would they call her the leprechaun?
20	A	'Cause of the way her mouth and stuff is.
21	Q	Because of the deformities that she has.
22		Was that a term of endearment? Was that a nice term
23	to call h	ner?
24	A	No.
25	Q	And it was meant to what?
		II-51

		WHITE - DIRECT
1	A	To insult her.
2	Q	To insult her.
3		And what else would they call her? Do you remember?
4	А	Basehead.
5	Q	I'm sorry?
6	A	Basehead. A basehead is somebody
7	Q	Basehead?
8	A	Yeah.
9	Q	And basehead is what?
10	A	Someone that uses drugs and don't take care
11	theirself	•
12	Q	She was on drugs?
13	A	Yeah.
14	Q	So somebody who doesn't take care of herself and
15	uses drug	s is a basehead?
16	A	Uh-huh.
17	Q	If you were walking to court to school with John,
18	what woul	d the children chant to you?
19	A	They would throw rocks at us, chase us and talk
20	about my	mamma.
21	Q	And what would they say?
22	A	"Your mamma a basehead, your mamma look like a
23	leprechau	
24	Q	So every day walking to school you endured this kind
25	of abuse?	
		II-52

		WHITE - DIRECT
1	A	Yes.
2	Q	And John was with you the entire time?
3	A	Yes.
4	Q	Okay. There came a time that you lived in what
5	Keonna de	scribed as a shack.
6	А	Uh-huh.
7	Q	Do you recognize this?
8	A	Yes.
9	Q	What is that?
10	A	Well, what they called the house, but it wasn't no
11	house. I	t was a shack.
12	Q	Was it a garage?
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	Was there running water?
15	A	No.
16	Q	Electricity?
17	A	No.
18	Q	Toilets?
19	A	No.
20	Q	Was anybody there to give you guidance?
21	A	No.
22	Q	Who was there to take care of you?
23	A	Basically, nobody. It was just the kids, just us.
24	Q	And this was This was in the middle of the city
25	of Los Ar	ngeles?

WHITE - DIRECT Α Yes. 1 You guys were removed from there? 2 0 Α Yes. 3 From that shack and you were brought to McClaren 4 Hall? 5 Yes. Α 6 Describe your experiences in McClaren Hall. 7 0 My nose used to bleed every day. I had ringworms. Α 8 JUDGE SOBEL: Johnnisha, you have a very soft voice. 9 Would you keep it up a little, because this air vent is old 10 Thanks. and it's making a lot of noise. 11 THE WITNESS: Okay. 12 My nose used to bleed every night, I had ringworms 13 and I used to cry all the time and we didn't get to see John. 14 We was all separated. 15 BY MR. SCISCENTO: 16 And why didn't you get to see John? 17 We didn't. Α 18 Why didn't you? 19 Q Because he was on another side from us. Α 20 We've already been through most of it with Keonna 21 and so I won't belabor the point, but do you recognize Defense 22 Exhibit G? 23 Α Yes. 24 25 Q What is this?

WHITE - DIRECT

- A That's the corner of 43rd and Ascot.
- Q 43rd and Ascot where you lived with how many children?
 - A Like -- It was like 16 of us.
- Q Describe -- Well, you know what, why don't we describe a little about this nice neighborhood at 43rd and Ascot. Did you see a lot of violence occur around here?
- A Yes.

- Q Tell the judges what kind of violence would occur -- or you'd see almost on a daily basis.
 - A Right there in that --
- MR. GUYMON: Same objection as to whether John White didn't see.

JUDGE SOBEL: Yeah. And for the same reason I overruled those kinds of objections at the original trial, without showing each thing was known to him I think, in terms of, (a), any mitigator and, (b) the opportunity to show the general area that he grew up in being the identical area she grew up in, in the interest of going to things -- letting those sort of things at least be heard, it's overruled.

BY MR. SCISCENTO:

- Q Johnnisha, there's some stories with each of these houses or buildings, right?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Would you explain to the judges some of the various

stories of violence that you witnessed when you were growing 1 2 up in L.A. In that abandoned auto shop the police --3 Α Why don't you stand up --4 0 Α Right here? 5 -- and point it out. 6 Q Right there, that's where the police had found this 7 Α lady dead in there and she was naked and had a pole shoved up 8 9 her privacy. So she was dead and had a pole shoved up her? 10 Α Yes. 11 And the police found her? Q 12 Α Yes. 13 How far away from your house was that? 0 14 Our house is right there on the corner. 15 some apartments right there. Our house was the next one on 16 the other side of the apartments. 17 Describe a little more about the violence you saw on 18 19 this street. In the other house over there, that's where gangs 20 Then, on the other side of the street, is where they found that heavyset man they had killed up in the attic. 22 Did you ever see gang members riding their bikes up 23 and down here? 24 Yes. 25

WHITE - DIRECT

WHITE - DIRECT And driving their cars? Q 1 Α Yes. 2 Explain that. There was one time you saw somebody 3 Q driving or riding a bicycle --4 MR. GUYMON: Judge, I'm gonna object to the leading 5 She can explain it. nature. 6 JUDGE SOBEL: Overruled. 7 8 BY MR. SCISCENTO: Explain any violence you saw or use of guns or 9 Q anything like that, if you recall. 10 They used to drive by and shoot and my grandmother Α 11 used to make us go in the house and get down on the floor. 12 So you'd hear shooting and you'd go down --0 13 On the floor. Α 14 How many times a year would you hear this? 15 Constantly. Α 16 How many times a month? Q 17 Α Constantly. 18 How many times a week? 19 Q Constantly. 20 Α Almost on a daily basis? Q 21 Yes. Α 22 Did you see gang members driving up and down the Q 23 24 street? 25 Α Yes.

		WHITE - DIRECT
1	Q	Describe that, please.
2	А	They'd just drive by, do all the gang signs up and
3	that's it	•
4	Q	You witnessed a lot of violence on this street?
5	A	Yes.
6	Q	As a matter of fact, you were the victim of
7	violence.	
8	A	Yes.
9	Q	Explain to the judges the violence as it occurred to
10	you.	
11	A	One day I was going to the store and I got shot in
12	my leg.	
13	Q	Why did you get shot?
14	A	Just a drive-by.
15	Q	Was it a stray bullet?
16	A	Yes.
17	Q	You were in the wrong place at the wrong time?
18	A	Yes.
19	Q	So, in other words, walking down the street to go to
20	the store	in your neighborhood in the middle of the day
21	A	Uh-huh.
22	Q	is the wrong place at the wrong time?
23	A	Yes. And then another time I was walking and I got
24	stabbed i	n the head.
25	Q	They stabbed you in the head? Why were you stabbed
		II-58

WHITE - DIRECT in the head? 1 I don't know. I was just walking and this girl and Α 2 these other two guys came up and did it. 3 Did they take any money from you? 4 0 Α No. 5 What did they do? Why would they come up and stab 6 Q 7 you? I never had no idea why. 8 Α Did you tell the police about this? 9 Q 10 Α Yes. And did they come and -- What did the police do? 0 11 They made a report and everything and rode around Α 12 and looked for 'em, but they didn't ever find 'em. 13 Did you have to go to the hospital for that? 14 Q 15 Α Yes. Did the police come and patrol this area all the 16 time? 17 No. Α 18 What was the racial makeup of this neighborhood? Q 19 It was both. Α 20 Both? Both what? 21 Hispanics, blacks. 22 Α It was black and --23 Q Hispanics. 24 Α Hispanics and blacks, so there were both? 25 Q

- 1		WHITE - DIRECT
1	A	Yes.
2	Q	Okay. And there wasn't any a lot of white people
3	growing up	there?
4	A	None.
5	Q	You know, you said something earlier about wrong
6	place at t	the wrong time walking down the street and getting
7	shot. Whe	ere was the right place to be at the right time in
8	that neigh	nborhood?
9	A	In the house.
10	Q	In the house.
11		This is a picture of Defense Exhibit F. Do you
12	recognize	this?
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	And what is this?
15	A	That's the yard where we played at.
16	Q	And on what street?
17	A	On 43rd and Ascot.
18	Q	Were you allowed to go outside of this chain-link
19	fence?	
20	A	No.
21	Q	And why is that?
22	A	'Cause there was too much stuff going on.
23	Q	There was too much what?
24	A	Too much Too many bad things going on and she
25	didn't wa	nt us out the gate.

WHITE - DIRECT Too many bad things going on. 1 You knew about a guy named Sonny on -- I'm gonna 2 move quickly to 60th and Normandy. 3 Α 4 Yes. You knew about a guy named Sonny? 5 Q Α Yes. 6 Who was Sonny? 7 0 A person that always bullied John and said that if 8 Α he didn't join the gang what he would do to my cousin. 9 He was gonna what? 10 0 What he would do to my cousin. 11 What was he, Sonny, gonna do to your cousin to make Q 12 -- And when we say cousin, it's Keonna? 13 Α Keonna. 14 He told her that he -- that he was gonna rape her if 15 he didn't join the gang. 16 Do you think Sonny was bluffing? 17 Q Α No. 18 Why not? 19 0 'Cause that's the type of person he was. Α 20 So what did John do in response? 21 One day they jumped him on. 22 Α They jumped him on. You mean they brought him into Q 23 24 the gang? 25 Α Yes.

		WHITE - DIRECT
1	Q	In a violent way?
2	A	Yes.
3	Q	They beat him?
4	A	Yes.
5	Q	He came home and you saw the bruises?
6	A	Yes.
7	Q	After that, what was your life like with the gang
8	members?	
9	A	It was
10	Q	I mean, were you left alone by them?
11	A	Yes.
12	Q	And why do you think that is?
13	A	'Cause they got what they wanted.
14	Q	'Cause what?
15	A	They got what they wanted, John.
16	Q	They got what they wanted, John.
17		Growing up, we've heard from Keonna about all these
18	different	places that you lived and the number of people
19	living wi	th you. At one time it was six and sometimes it
20	would be	up to 15?
21	A	Uh-huh.
22	Q	15 children?
23	A	Yes.
24	Q	In one room?
25	A	Yes.
		II-62

WHITE - DIRECT Was there a male figure there to give guidance? 1 Q Α 2 No. Was there anybody from the State who would come in 3 and protect you, do something for you? 4 5 Α No. Was there any kind of -- Was there somebody you 6 could turn to to ask for help? 7 Α No. 8 Your dreams and aspirations, what kind of dreams and 9 Q aspirations would you have growing up in this neighborhood? 10 Α None. 11 And why is that? Q 12 'Cause there ain't nobody to look up to and nobody Α 13 to guide you to go the right way and to do the right things. 14 When you see your brother John here today, do you 15 Q love him? 16 17 Α Yes. Do you wish the best for him? 18 Q Α Yes. 19 Your grandmother, Jane Edwards, --20 Q Uh-huh. 21 Α -- she basically raised you? Q 22 23 Α Yes. She raised you and how many other people? 24 Q 25 Α Like 16 of us.

WHITE - CROSS And she allowed Keonna to go to a private school? Q 1 2 A Yes. Did anybody else go to private school? 3 Q 4 Α No. Where are you living at now? 5 Q On 11th Ave. and Florence. 6 Α Did you ever make it out of L.A.? 7 Q Α No. 8 If there's one thing you want to say to these judges Q 9 now about this proceeding, what would you want to say? 10 That don't give my brother the death penalty. 11 Α MR. SCISCENTO: Nothing further, Your Honor. 12 JUDGE SOBEL: Any cross? 13 CROSS-EXAMINATION 14 BY MR. DASKAS: 15 Ma'am, you mentioned that at one point there were 16 about 16 of you and your cousins living in this area of South 17 Central L.A., is that true? 18 Yes. Α 19 And I'm assuming that you and John and all your 20 cousins were exposed to the violence that we saw, is that 21 22 true? 23 Α Yes. And of you and John and all your 16 cousins who were 24 all exposed to the same violence, how many of those cousins 25

i	WHITE - CROSS
1	have been convicted of a quadruple murder?
2	MR. SCISCENTO: Object, Your Honor.
3	JUDGE SOBEL: Sustained. Why don't you
4	THE WITNESS: There's another one, if you want to
5	know.
6	MR. SCISCENTO: Object.
7	JUDGE SOBEL: That's all right.
8	Why don't you just talk about those things, if you
9	think it's appropriate, in argument, which will be fairly
10	soon.
11	MR. DASKAS: Very well, Judge. Nothing else.
12	JUDGE SOBEL: Anything else, Joe?
13	MR. SCISCENTO: Nothing, Your Honor.
14	JUDGE SOBEL: Thank you, ma'am. You're excused.
15	Call your next witness, please.
16	(Pause in the proceedings)
17	MR. SCISCENTO: I'm gonna see if Ms. Hunterton's out
18	there.
19	(Colloquy between Judge Sobel and Clerk)
20	MR. FIGLER: Ready, Your Honor?
21	JUDGE SOBEL: Yeah.
22	MR. FIGLER: The defense will call Nancy Hunterton
23	to the stand.
24	NANCY HUNTERTON, DEFENDANT'S WITNESS, IS SWORN
25	THE CLERK: Please have a seat.

HUNTERTON - DIRECT State your full name and spell your last name for 1 2 the record. THE WITNESS: My name is Nancy Sergeant Hunterton, 3 H-U-N-T-E-R-T-O-N. 4 DIRECT EXAMINATION 5 BY MR. FIGLER: 6 Good afternoon, Ms. Hunterton. 7 Can you please tell the judges here what you do for 8 a living? 9 I am a Certified Reality Therapist and I do, among Ά 10 other things, groups in jail, one of which is a 40 session/2 11 hour session life skills course which is about changing 12 attitudes. 13 Okay. And do you administer these programs in the 14 0 Clark County Detention Center? 15 Yes, I do. Α 16 Okay. And that's just right down the street, right? 17 Α Right. 18 And that's the place where they house people 19 awaiting trial and that sort of thing? 20 Α Yes. 21 Okay. And how long have you been doing that over 22 there? 23 Three and a half years. 24 Α Okay. Now can you get into a little bit more of 25 Q

what it is that you do and the programs that you administer at the Detention Center, give a little more specificity?

A Okay, I'm gonna speak particularly about the life skills program, which is designed to get people to notice that they either, because of ignorance or programming, don't think for themselves and don't think clearly and independently, morally, properly, so it's to really help them learn to examine their own thinking.

- Q So it's one of those programs that are typically referred to as helping people help themselves, that sort of thing?
 - A Right, it's a psycho-educational program.
- Q Okay. And this is done in a group setting?
- A Yes, it is. There are 25 students from the facility.
 - Q Okay. And at this time the students are all interacting with each other and with you?
- 18 A Yes.

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- 19 Q That's the nature of the program?
- 20 A Yes.
- Q And do you recognize someone in the courtroom today
 as being a participant in one of your programs?
- 23 A Yes.
- 24 Q And who is that?
- 25 A The gentleman I know as Donte Johnson.

- Q Okay. And when Donte Johnson was in your program, you had the opportunity to, well, first of all, observe him?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Observe his participation in this program?
- A Right.

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- Q Observe his interaction with other people and yourself?
 - A Yes.
- Q Okay. Now is the life skills program required for everyone that's in the Clark County Detention Center to take?
- A No, it's voluntary and an inmate is admitted by a paper request called a "KITE" which is submitted to the Director of Programs within the facility.
- Q Okay. So now John here was admitted into your program and he participated in the life skills program?
 - A Correct.
- Q Now can you give me your observations of him as an individual in your program?
- A In the program he was quiet, listened well, did react, respond in appropriate ways, was sensitive to other people in pain and facing things that they were responsible for, things that had gone on in their families, family problems they might be facing, say someone with children outside of the facility that they were obviously not taking care for -- taking care of. I'm sorry.

- Q Okay, any other reflections on his participation in the program?
 - A He was --

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- Q Well, how did he --
- A He was respectful and appropriate in all senses.
- Q And how did he interact with the other people who were there for the life skills benefit?
- A He was, again, appropriate, respectful, insightful at times in responding to things that they said, would ask thoughtful questions. He was very present and appropriate with them, missed when he was not there and very much appreciated when he was present.
- Q Okay. Is there a desire that you see in some of your students to essentially turn their lives around?
 - A Yes.
- Q Okay. And part of that process is this interaction with each other, is that correct?
- A Absolutely. They are often more effective, in that respect, than I am of them.
 - Q Okay. And was this person, who's sitting next to me, was he helpful to the other parties in that life skills program in getting to their goals?
 - A Yes, he was.
 - Q Okay. And what do you think it is about him that made him helpful to the other people in that setting?

A Well, I think a couple of things. I think one is the reflection he was going through because of the severity of what he faced and he was open about that immediately in the class. I asked, during the first couple of sessions, what people are really there for and he was quite honest about knowing that he was facing the death penalty and wanting to come to terms with what that meant. So that would be the first piece. I think he had one of the most severe issues to deal with of anybody in the group.

Beyond that, he is a listener. He's quiet and he's a thoughtful listener and so he would hear someone's whole story and then be able to ask succinct and thoughtful questions that really would help someone get to the essence of what they were saying.

- Q And there are, of course, other students that you've had that don't exhibit those qualities, isn't that correct?
 - A Absolutely.
- Q Okay. And you know that he is also facing a possibility of life in jail --
 - A Right, right.
 - O -- for the rest of his life?
- 22 A Right.

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- Q And those are issues you deal with as well in your course?
- 25 A Exactly, exactly.

- Q Okay. Now do you come and testify in every one of your students' cases?
 - A No, no.

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- Q Is it a regular thing or is it somewhat irregular?
- A It's somewhat irregular. I've only done it a few times.
 - Q Okay. Now there came a time when John or Donte wasn't in your program after having gone to numerous sessions and programs, is that correct?
 - A Correct.
 - Q Now you found out why he was no longer in the program?
 - A My understanding was that he had accumulated a number of minor infractions within the jail system, which meant that he was not allowed. I did have a chance to see the reports, the summary of them, and they were extremely minor. They were primarily things like having jello in his cell, I mean, things that, in a place where understandably the officers need to maintain complete control or issues, but they're not the larger issues that we often deal with with inmates.
- Q Did you see if he had any acts of physical violence on anyone?
 - A None.
 - Q Okay. Any acts of physical violence on any other

HUNTERTON - DIRECT inmates? 1 Α No. 2 Okay. Did he ever act in a physically violent way 3 within your class, under your observation? 4 5 Α No, never physically, never verbally. There were no 6 threats of any sort. Okay. Did you ever feel intimidated --7 Q Α 8 No. -- when John or Donte was in your setting? 9 0 10 Α No. Okay. So is it your position then that because of 11 Q the accumulation of the minor infractions he was punished not 12 13 only -- Well, do you know how he was punished? He was removed from the class and he was "cabbed," 14 Α which means put in a more isolated section of the jail and not 15 allowed the same number of privileges, like recreation and 16 things like that, that the general population is allowed. 17 And they consider this program, where people can 18 turn their lives around, to be a privilege? 19 That is not for all people, but for the majority of 20 people in the facility, yes. To the people and the officers, 21 that does seem to be the attitude there. 22 When they're cabbed, is there a place -- is there a 23 name for the place where they put them? 24 They call it "the hole." 25

Q The hole.

Now I would imagine that you get asked this question quite a bit. People who are accused of and convicted of very serious offenses, murders, multiple murders, these type of things, they're eligible for your programs, is that correct?

A Yes, that is true.

Q Why do we even want to have programs for these people if they've done such bad things outside of the jail or prison facility?

A Well, I think the question you just asked, whether it's a privilege, is exactly the right question to ask, but the philosophy behind it is that it's never too late to give someone the opportunity to become who they really could become, as opposed to -- I used the term "programmed" before, assuming a role they were kind of programmed for.

We never, in life skills, or in any of these programs, take responsibility away from the person. They are truly responsible for what they've done, but they are also given the opportunity to become responsible for being different, which is powerful no matter what their future will be.

Q You get paid by the County presumably. Why should the people of the State of Nevada pay for people like you to help people like this?

A Actually, to be accurate, I am paid by the inmates.

HUNTERTON - DIRECT

There is an inmate account, which is what I am paid for. The decision is made by the County.

- Q And it's administered by the County?
- A It is administered by the County, correct.
- Q Okay.

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- A But the funds do come from the inmates.
- 7 Q And my question?
 - A And your question then --
 - Q Why should we waste money on people like this.
- 10 A Okay, why should the inmate money be wasted on that?
- 11 Q Sure.

a productive life.

A Okay, because it does produce different results. People who spend their life in prison do different things than they would have done without going into the program. I get letters on a regular basis from people who are getting more education, who are writing teenagers and saying, "Don't go where I've gone," who are taking roles in their families as parents, as friends, or just doing things that they would not have done. They are choosing to have a life under very

Q You personally observed John, had conversations with John, seen him in this setting that's in this jail or prison world. Do you think, based on your experiences, your training, your observations, that there is worth to him, that

restricted circumstances, but they're choosing to have a life,

HUNTERTON - DIRECT

he can, in fact, some day perhaps turn his life around?

A Yes, I do. I said the last time I was here that I think he has the ability, because of his intelligence and because of his self-awareness, actually to help understand and provide methods for -- more methods for change for people who have gone exactly the course he's gone.

- Q Now you understand he has been convicted --
- A Yes.

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- Q -- of a role regarding the death of four young men, correct? Does any of that, these crimes that he has committed, does that change your observations or opinion of the value of his life and his worth?
- A It intensifies my belief that, if he really chooses to, he can do something that -- nothing erases or discounts that, but that pulls some value from that and I think he is of the character where he could do that, yes.
- Q Are there other people who you don't think have the same abilities that John has in your observations? Have you seen people who just don't have that same potential that you see in John?
- 21 A Yes.
- MR. FIGLER: I have no further questions, Your
- 23 Honor.
- JUDGE SOBEL: Any cross?
- 25 (Pause in the proceedings)

HUNTERTON - CROSS CROSS-EXAMINATION 1 BY MR. DASKAS: 2 Good morning, ma'am. 3 0 You mentioned a few moments ago that you considered 4 John to be intelligent, is that true? 5 Α Yes, sir. 6 All right. And you say that if he chooses to do so, 7 0 John could actually turn his life around while he's in prison? 8 Α Yes, sir. 9 Is that a yes? 10 Α Yes. 11 Okay. You would acknowledge that he has the ability Q 12 to make choices then, is that true? 13 Yes, sir. Α 14 All right. I think you mentioned that people who 15 come to your program often do so for that very reason, that is 16 to turn their lives around. Would you agree with that? 17 Α Yes. 18 You would also agree that individuals who enroll in 19 your program may be motivated by different reasons, four 20 different reasons, is that true? 21 Yes, sir. 22 If, in fact, Mr. White joined your program to turn 23 his life around, it was obviously after he was incarcerated, 24 is that true? 25

HUNTERTON - CROSS

A Well, he chose to join my program after he was incarcerated, yes.

Q Do you have any information to suggest that while

John White was out on the street, say some time after May 4th,

1998, that he self-enrolled in a program to turn his life

around?

A No, sir, obviously.

Q All right. There's been testimony in this hearing that on May 4th, 1998 John White shot somebody in the face.

Do you have any information to believe that John White said to himself at that point, "Gee, I should really turn my life around," and so he enrolled in a program?

MR. SCISCENTO: Your Honor, I'll object to that. It calls for ridiculous speculation on the part of what Mr. White was thinking at the time.

JUDGE SOBEL: Yeah, I think it's very argumentative, Robert, and in just a few minutes you're gonna get a chance to argue this case.

MR. DASKAS: I understand.

BY MR. DASKAS:

Q You mentioned that Mr. White was kicked out of your program because he had incurred a number of minor infractions. Is that your word, minor infractions?

A Yes. He was not kicked out of the program. He was put in this other status which prevented his coming.

HUNTERTON - CROSS

1 Q Okay.

- A Just to be clear.
- Q And those infractions, you personally considered those to be minor infractions?

A Well, I think I just said they're necessary in a facility where control is essential, but they are certainly minor if you look at the level of infractions that people do within the facility.

Q And would you agree that to a corrections officer, perhaps, some of the infractions that Mr. White had might not seem minor, to a corrections officer?

A I know it would be difficult. I'm not a corrections officer, but I know that corrections officers, like me, take violence much more seriously than they do jello.

Q You also understand that of the violations of the infractions that Mr. White had, in some cases he was already in the hole, to use your expression, and then incurred other violations while he was already in the hole. Are you aware of that?

A No.

Q All right. Is it at least a possibility, ma'am, that Mr. White would have enrolled in your class because he thought it might help the outcome of this penalty hearing?

MR. SCISCENTO: I'm gonna object to that again, Your

Honor. That calls for speculation.

	HUNTERTON - CROSS
1	JUDGE SOBEL: Overruled.
2	BY MR. DASKAS:
3	Q Would you acknowledge that's, at least, a
4	possibility?
5	A Sure, it's a possibility, yeah.
6	MR. DASKAS: I have nothing else, Judge.
7	JUDGE SOBEL: Anything further, Dayvid?
8	MR. FIGLER: No, Judge.
9	JUDGE SOBEL: Thank you, ma'am. You're excused.
10	Call your next witness.
11	MR. SCISCENTO: The defense calls Jane Edwards, Your
12	Honor.
13	JUDGE SOBEL: I don't recall how long it took with
14	her. She was a very brief witness, wasn't she?
15	MR. SCISCENTO: Very brief.
16	JUDGE SOBEL: How many more people are you going to
17	want us to hear from after this witness, John?
18	MR. SCISCENTO: How many more will it take?
19	JUDGE SOBEL: What?
20	MR. SCISCENTO: I think this is it, Your Honor.
21	MR. GUYMON: How many more? I'm sorry?
22	MR. SCISCENTO: I think this is it.
23	JANE EDWARDS, DEFENDANT'S WITNESS, IS SWORN
24	THE CLERK: Please have a seat and state your full
25	name and spell your last name for the record, please.

		EDWARDS - DIRECT
1		THE WITNESS: My name is Jane Edwards and my last
2	name is Ed	dwards, E-D-W-A-R-D-S.
3		DIRECT EXAMINATION
4	BY MR. SCI	ISCENTO:
5	Q	Ms. Edwards, do you recognize somebody in court that
6	you're rel	lated to?
7	A	Yes.
8	Q	Who's that?
9	A	My grandson.
10	Q	Your
11	A	My grandson.
12	Q	Okay.
13		JUDGE SOBEL: The record will reflect the
14	relations	nip.
15	BY MR. SC	ISCENTO:
16	Q	And you know him as what? How do you know him, by
17	what name	?
18	A	Oh, John White.
19	Q	John White, okay.
20		You, at one point, were taking care of quite a
21	number of	children.
22	A	Yes.
23	Q	Okay, how many children did you take care of?
24	A	Ten.
25	Q	Ten?
		II-80

EDWARDS - DIRECT Uh-huh. 1 Α And they weren't your children per se. They were 2 your grandchildren? 3 4 Α Yes. Your children, who would be Eunice and Faye, had 5 some problems? 6 Yes. 7 Α With drugs? Q 8 Α Yes. 9 And they still have problems with drugs? Q 10 Α Yes. 11 Okay. Nevertheless, do you still love your Q 12 children? 13 14 Α Yes. Eunice and everybody? 15 Q Α Yes. 16 While growing up -- While John was growing Okay. 17 up, did you witness any violence against your daughter Eunice 18 by her husband, John White, Senior? 19 20 Α Yes. What kind of violence did you see? 21 He was, you know, he was just mean sometimes, but 22 you couldn't hardly tell. 23 Let me show you what has been marked as Defense 24

II-81

Exhibit I. Do you recognize this?

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		EDWARDS - DIRECT
1	·A	Yes.
2	Q	What is that?
3	А	That's the children in usher uniforms.
4	Q	Usher uniforms?
5	А	Uh-huh.
6	Q	Okay. And is somebody in there John's in there?
7	A	Yes.
8	Q	Where's he at?
9	A	He's right here.
10	Q	Okay. And Keonna is in there?
11	A	Yes.
12	Q	And where's she at?
13	A	She's right there.
14	Q	And Gannisha [sic]?
15	A	Johnnisha, right there.
16	Q	And these are the kids
17		JUDGE SOBEL: Let me see it, would you, Joe?
18		MR. SCISCENTO: I could produce the rest of them for
19	you, Judge	∍.
20		JUDGE SOBEL: Yeah, just some I saw at trial and
21	some were	just sort of I didn't.
22	BY MR. SC	ISCENTO:
23	Q	And those are the children that you helped raise?
24	A	Yes.
25	Q	And the neighborhood that you raised them in, would
		II-82

AA02795

1		EDWARDS - DIRECT
1	it have be	een a violent neighborhood?
2	A	Some would, yeah.
3	Q	I'm gonna show you Defense Exhibit J. Do you
4	recognize	this?
5	A	Yeah.
6	Q	And who is that?
7	A	That's John.
8	Q	And where is this taken?
9	A	It was taken at my house.
10	Q	At your house?
11	A	Yes.
12	Q	How old was John there?
13	A	He was about, what, seven.
14		JUDGE SOBEL: Ms. Edwards, you have a very soft
15	voice and	we have this vent right above us.
16		THE WITNESS: Oh, okay.
17		JUDGE SOBEL: Would you just keep it up a little?
18		THE WITNESS: Okay.
19		JUDGE SOBEL: Thanks.
20		THE WITNESS: Thank you.
21		He was about seven, I guess.
22	BY MR. SC	ISCENTO:
23	Q	Seven years old?
24	A	Maybe.
25	Q	And last time we were here we showed you a videotape
		II-83

		EDWARDS - DIRECT
1	of John t	hat was taken while he was in church.
2	Α	Yes.
3	Q	Do you remember that?
4	А	Yes.
5	Q	That's Defendant's N and I moved that into
6	admission.	
7		You cared about all your children?
8	A	Yes.
9	Q	And all the grandchildren you took care of?
10	A	Yes.
11	Q	Did you do the best you could?
12	A	Yes.
13	Q	And you tried to love them all?
14	A	Yes. I still do.
15	Q	Do you know why we're here today?
16	A	Yes.
17	Q	The reason is is the State is asking to put John
18	White, yo	our grandson, to death.
19	A	Yes.
20	Q	And you know the crime that he's been charged with
21	and was f	found guilty of?
22	A	I didn't know if he was found guilty, but
23	Q	Well, you know he's been found guilty here.
24	A	Yes.
25	Q	And the proceeding in here today is whether or not
		II-84

EDWARDS - DIRECT he's to die. You understand that? 1 2 Yeah. 3 Do you have anything to tell the judges about that decision? 5 Α I can't tell the judges. All I can say is I'm sorry 6 for what happened and I don't want 'em to do nothing to him, like kill him, not put him to death. 7 MR. SCISCENTO: We have nothing further, Judge. 8 9 JUDGE SOBEL: Any cross? 10 MR. GUYMON: No, Your Honor. JUDGE SOBEL: Thank you, ma'am. You're excused. 11 Any other sworn or unsworn witnesses? 12 MR. FIGLER: At this time, Your Honor, we'll take --13 we'd ask for a break, Your Honor. We have possibly one more 14 15 witness at this time. JUDGE SOBEL: Okay, let's take a ten-minute recess 16 'til ten minutes of 10:00. 17 (Court recessed at 9:40 a.m., until 9:52 a.m.) 18 19 (Off-record colloquy) JUDGE SOBEL: Anything further, Mr. Figler, Mr. 20 21 Sciscento? MR. FIGLER: Your Honor, at this time, the defense 22 has no further live witness testimony, however, there are a 23 24 couple of things we'd like to introduce into the record. 25 Mr. White had made an allocution at the last penalty

hearing, and speaking with Mr. White about it, he wants that 2 to be given to all the Judges so they could see his thoughts 3 and his expressions on that. JUDGE SOBEL: Yeah, because I didn't remember him 4 doing it. 5 Thanks. MR. FIGLER: Additionally, Your Honor -- I'll let 6 you read that. 7 (Pause in the proceedings) 8 9 MR. FIGLER: Additionally, Your Honors, we'd ask 10 that this Court take judicial notice that there was an entry of life without sentence in the case of Sikia Smith and 11 Terrell Young as well. 12 JUDGE SOBEL: That's interesting. 13 MR. GUYMON: Judge, do you have --14 15 JUDGE SOBEL: Didn't you make a -- didn't you make a motion that was, I don't recall how it was ultimately 16 17 resolved, but I had thought that I was inclined to grant it and then for some reason it was withdrawn. 18 19 What's your position on that, Mr. Guymon? 20 MR. GUYMON: Well, Judge, their motion was is that 21 -- was for the jury not know --JUDGE SOBEL: Right. That's what I'm saying. 22 MR. GUYMON: -- that those two parties did it, and 23 24 we said we would stipulate. We presented the Court with some 25 case law that said it was a discretionary matter, but we

1 stipulated to their motion.

JUDGE SOBEL: Well, let me exercise my discretion in favor of that because I don't know that it's fair, for whatever weight it be given, that I know, because I live here, what the conclusion was in the other cases, and two of us, unless I tell them in deliberations, wouldn't know. Let's take judicial notice of what is readily capable of verification under the statute and without question, and that is that both of the other defendants received life without the possibility of parole.

MR. FIGLER: Thank you, Judge. Finally, there was one document which is lengthy, and which is being copied as we speak, which I wanted to introduce into the record. That document is known in capital circles now as the Leadman [phonetic] report. The Leadman report was a thorough analysis which was commissioned by Columbia University with regard to the status of the death penalty, the application of the death penalty, and a breakdown by state, including Nevada, with regard to the death penalty as it exists in the country today. It involved initially, a review of the habeas --

JUDGE SOBEL: I'm sure we all know what it is. Why do you think that's relevant to our decision?

MR. FIGLER: Well, if the Leadman report is correct in that the imposition of the death penalty is fraught with error and that each state has, and especially Nevada, has

certain limitations with regard to the appropriate sentencing of individuals to death in this country as we sit today, then certainly that would be a mitigating factor with regard to the very difficult decision to put another human being to death. It's a very well thought out, very well documented, very well footnoted report and study, and we'd like that to be part of this record and part of your consideration with regard to not only mitigation as it exists, but with regard to any decisions to actually impose the death penalty in Nevada in the year 2000.

JUDGE SOBEL: Well, I don't -- I can't speak for the other two Judges and what weight they would give to it.

JUDGE SOBEL: Well, I don't -- I can't speak for the other two Judges and what weight they would give to it. I know, frankly, what weight I think that report is in establishing the proper sentence here, but be as we're not dealing with a jury and we're dealing with Judges, we will allow it to come in as an exhibit for whatever weight it is given.

Anything else, Dayvid?

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MR. FIGLER: No. At this time, Your Honor -
JUDGE SOBEL: When is this very length document
going to be ready? It came out months ago.

MR. FIGLER: It's three hundred pages, Your Honor. We're making a copy of it. I believe it should be here, I'm hoping it will be here within the next thirty minutes, if not, sooner.

1	JUDGE SOBEL: All right. Okay. Anything else?
2	MR. FIGLER: There were some videotapes, Your Honor,
3	that were admitted the first time. What is a
4	JUDGE SOBEL: Trip through LA and the other one
5	shows him singing in church.
6	MR. FIGLER: That's correct, Your Honor. We'd like
7	those to be considered as part of this record as well.
8	In addition, there was a report regarding young John
9	White and his family that was prepared some years back, that
10	we attempted to introduce at the last hearing. It was marked
11	as an exhibit. I'm not sure if it actually came in, but we
12	ask that that be considered part of this record as well.
13	JUDGE SOBEL: What for the letter for the
14	record, what is it? I mean, what number was it?
15	MR. FIGLER: It was Defense Exhibit M.
16	
17	THE CLERK: It was admitted.
18	JUDGE SOBEL: It was admitted? Fine.
19	MR. FIGLER: It was not
20	MR. SCISCENTO: No, it was initially objected to,
21	the Court took a recess, came back and admitted it.
22	JUDGE SOBEL: It'll be admitted here for whatever
23	weight it has.
24	MR. FIGLER: Thank you, Judge.
25	JUDGE SOBEL: Anything else, Mr. Figler?

MR. FIGLER: No. At this time, the defense would rest their penalty phase presentation.

JUDGE SOBEL: Thank you. Who will argue for the State?

MR. DASKAS: Judge, I'll argue first. And if I might have a couple of moments, I need to see if we have the charts that we used last time.

MR. SCISCENTO: Your Honor, we would address the issue, too, as we did in the first case. Mr. Figler and I broke up the arguments, again we wanted to do the same thing, unless there's no problem with this and we'd argue -- procedure in this forum.

(Off-record colloguy)

MR. FIGLER: Before the counsel presents the closing argument, I understand it's different in front of a jury, and certainly the three of you know the law better than all of us combined, so.

JUDGE SOBEL: That's unusual to hear you say something like that, Dayvid. You don't have to say that just because we're in open court.

MR. FIGLER: I think -- certainly, Judge, with regard to any improper argument that may exist, I know that Your Honors are going to be able to disregard that and not apply that. So, at this point, really, I don't want to interrupt the prosecution in making their argument, so, I'm

probably not going to and just defer to the three judge panel 1 2 with regard to --3 JUDGE SOBEL: That's up to you, how that --MR. FIGLER: Well, that is our position. 4 5 JUDGE SOBEL: How that will be viewed, I have no 6 idea. 7 MR. FIGLER: I understand, Your Honor, but --8 JUDGE SOBEL: Does that mean we're not going to hear 9 about the rooms, Dayvid? 10 MR. FIGLER: Yes, Your Honor. 11 JUDGE SOBEL: Oh, excellent. Good. 12 (Off-record colloquy) 13 MR. DASKAS: May I proceed, Judge? JUDGE SOBEL: Sure. 14 PLAINTIFF'S CLOSING ARGUMENT 15 16 MR. DASKAS: It was the great philosopher Aristotle 17 who said, "What is justice but that every man get his due," 18 and that really is the question before the three of you that 19 we pose today. What justice is due Donte Johnson for the 20 nightmare that he created on August 14th, 1998? 21 And I ask each of you, is life in prison sufficient 22 for the man who created this nightmare, or is something more 23 required in this case? What punishment is due Donte Johnson 24 in the destruction that he left at this home on August 14th? 25 And I ask you to keep that in mind. That is, what

is the punishment due for his conduct on August 14th, because when Mr. Figler said in opening that this prosecution is somehow driven by the color of Donte Johnson's skin, it was offensive. It was offensive when he said it weeks ago, and it was offensive when he said it on Monday, that the punishment we seek is somehow based on the color of Donte Johnson's skin.

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We ask you not to punish him for the color of his skin, but for his conduct on August 14th and for the content of his character, not the color of his skin.

And as offensive and as horrific as this nightmare is from the Terra Linda home, you, as Judges, certainly understand that that does not automatically entitle us to seek the death penalty against Donte Johnson because we all know that something more is required. That their must be the existence of at least one aggravating circumstance before the death penalty can even be considered as an option. And I don't mean to belabor the point, but I would like to briefly touch on the aggravators in this case.

The State has alleged three aggravators: the first one is that murder was committed while the person, that is, Donte Johnson, was engaged, either alone or with his companions, in the commission of a robbery, a burglary or a first degree kidnapping. And you certainly understand that when the jury returned its verdicts of first degree kidnapping, of robbery with use of a deadly weapon, and of

burglary while in possession of a firearm, that this aggravator was established.

And the aggravator goes on, that the person charged, that is, Donte Johnson, either killed or attempted to kill the person murdered or at least that he knew or had reason to know that life would be taken or lethal force would be used.

You, by now, have all reviewed the transcripts from the trial in this case and certainly the evidence was overwhelming that it was Donte Johnson himself who pulled the trigger four times and took the lives of those four young men. And it is that testimony, coupled with the verdicts returned by the jury, that establishes aggravator number one, beyond a reasonable doubt.

And there's a second aggravator: that the murder was committed to avoid or prevent a lawful arrest or to effect an escape from custody.

I'd ask you to recall the testimony of two witnesses in this case that you heard from on the witness stand and in the transcript, and the first was Tod Armstrong. On June 6th of 2000, he testified, and it's reflected in Volume II of the transcripts, and he was referring to Donte Johnson when Tod testified that he, Donte Johnson, said that since he killed one, he had to kill everybody else.

And Tod was referring to Peter Talamantez because

Peter was the first victim in this case, taken to a back room,

by himself, duct taped, lay face down, defenseless, and shot in the back of the head by Donte Johnson. And Donte Johnson understood that the other three victims in this case would have been witnesses to a murder and to a robbery and to a kidnapping. And so Donte Johnson executed the other three victims in this case because he knew he had to avoid the potential of being arrested, so, he eliminated all the witnesses in this case.

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It also came from the mouth of Charla Severs, the defendant's ex-girlfriend. On June 7th, 2000, in front of a jury, she testified that Donte Johnson had to kill the other people because they knew who we were. Donte Johnson's words. Donte Johnson understood that he couldn't leave any witnesses alive, and so he killed those people to avoid a lawful arrest. That's aggravator number two.

And finally, the third aggravator alleged by the State, the defendant has, in this proceeding, been convicted of more than one offense of murder in the first or second degree. And certainly you, as Judges, understand and appreciate that when the jury in this case returned four guilty verdicts of first degree murder with use of a deadly weapon, that that aggravator also was established beyond a reasonable doubt.

Three aggravators in this case, and you appreciate that the process doesn't end there. That the next step is to

consider any mitigating circumstances that were offered by the defendant in this case, and those two are outlined in an instruction, and I'll briefly discuss those. Obviously, those are for your consideration, and it's not my position to tell you whether you believe those mitigators have any impact in this case.

They suggest that the murder was committed while Donte Johnson was under the influence of extreme mental or emotional disturbance. And I think most people would agree that in looking at this crime scene, it's difficult to understand the mentality of a person who's capable of doing something like that. But that's different from suggesting he was under the influence of emotional distress or disturbance.

You have heard absolutely no evidence to suggest that he was under the influence of distress when he committed this crime. No evidence whatsoever.

The second mitigating circumstance that could possibly lessen his culpability in this case, the defendant was an accomplice in a murder committed by somebody else and his participation, that is, Donte Johnson's was relatively minor. And again, you've reviewed the transcripts and you understand that the overwhelming evidence in this case is that it was Donte Johnson, himself, who pulled the trigger four times on August 14th. Certainly his participation in this case was not minor, although he did have two accomplices.

Mitigator number three, the defendant acted under the duress or domination of another person. Again, no evidence whatsoever, proffered by anybody, that Donte Johnson acted at somebody else's request or under somebody else's dominion and control. It was Donte Johnson who pulled the trigger each time.

Mitigator number four, the youth of the defendant at the time of the crime. Donte Johnson was born in 1977 and was twenty-one years old at the time this crime was committed. From where most of us sit or stand, twenty-one years old is a young man, but I think we all appreciate that even a twenty-one year old understands the consequences of pointing a gun one inch to the back of the head of another human being and pulling the trigger. Certainly his age does not mitigate his conduct in this case.

And you, of course, as Judges, understand and appreciate that you can consider any other mitigating circumstance that you think is appropriate. Things like mercy and compassion, and the fact that he grew up in South Central LA. And I don't minimize that that was probably a difficult childhood, and that's not a childhood that anybody should have to endure, but common sense tells us that not everybody who grew up in South Central LA finds themselves convicted of quadruple murder. Not everybody who grew up in South Central LA has killed five people like Donte Johnson has. And not

everybody who grew up in South Central LA has the capacity and the character to hold a gun inches from the face of another human being and pulling the trigger. And you saw the devastation of that when Derrick Simpson testified from a wheelchair in this courtroom. It's not a childhood any of us would want, but it doesn't excuse Donte Johnson's criminal conduct in this case.

And, of course, your goal at that point, your job and your duty is to weigh those mitigators against these aggravators that we've established beyond a reasonable doubt. And it's not my position to tell you the weight you should give each of those aggravators or each of those mitigators. But I would simply point out that even if you accept each of their mitigators as being established, none of those mitigators, not even all those mitigators collectively outweigh the fact that this man has been convicted of a quadruple killing in this proceeding.

And so, the only remaining question is should you -should you impose the death penalty in this case? We
understand that this is an appropriate case for death penalty
consideration, but should you impose the death penalty? It's
probably been said too many times that the worst possible
crime deserves the worst possible punishment, but there's some
truth to that statement, and this is certainly the worst
possible crime.

And I ask you, is life in prison sufficient for 1 Donte Johnson who created this nightmare for these young men 2 or is something more required in this case? Does this crime 3 speak out for the death penalty, or do we allow Donte Johnson 4 to continue to live in prison, to continue to wake up each 5 morning, be provided with three meals a day, continue to visit 6 his friends and family, write letters and read magazines? 7 We heard from David Mowen yesterday, the father of 8 Matt, who tried to explain to us and articulate for us what it 9 is like for a father to lose his only son and how he must 10 visit his son each morning at the grave site. Is life in 11 prison sufficient for Donte Johnson or is something more 12 required in this case? 1.3 Mr. Figler suggested in his opening statement 14 yesterday that these four young men are not the victims. 15 told you they're not victims because they're drug users, 16 they're drug sellers and their gun toters, to use his labels. 17 And I'm certain that you, as Judges, who sit on the bench 18 every single day and hear from victims and witnesses --19 JUDGE SOBEL: Hold on one minute, Robert, would you? 20 (Pause in the proceedings) 21 JUDGE SOBEL: Go on, Bob -- Robert. 22 Certainly you understand, as Judges, MR. DASKAS: 23 that victims of crimes come in all shapes and sizes. 24

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represented by all races. They are varying degrees of age,

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and they come from various backgrounds. Victims are victims regardless of the choices they make, choices that perhaps you and I don't agree with. And I find it somewhat contradictory that Mr. Figler suggests that because these four boys had drugs in their system at the morgue, that you should punish them and view them not as victims, yet, on the other hand, Mr. Figler wants you to excuse Donte Johnson's conduct. And you heard testimony about the fact that he sold drugs. You're supposed to excuse that conduct because of the fact that he grew up in South Central LA, and I find that somewhat contradictory.

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Certainly, these boys made bad choices when they decided to use drugs, but it doesn't make them any less the victims in this case.

I wonder if Peter Talamantez felt like a victim when he was accosted by those three men, Donte and his companions, when he knocked on the door on August 14th? I wonder if Peter felt like a victim when he was duct taped, ankles together, wrists behind his back and laid face down on the carpet? I wonder if Peter felt like a victim when he had the barrel of the gun placed an inch from the back of his skull? I'm certain that he felt victimized.

And I wonder if Matt when he, too, was laid face down in the carpet in his own home, as Donte and his companions ransacked that home? I wonder if Matt Mowen felt

like a victim as Matt heard the gunshots that killed his friends? And I wonder if Matt felt like a victim as he wondered when would his turn come?

The fact that these boys had drugs in their system on August 14th is of no consequence. They are no less victims in this case.

Donte Johnson deserves to die because Peter

Talamantez deserved to live. And Donte Johnson deserves to
die because Matt Mowen deserved to live. And Donte Johnson
deserves to die because Jeff Biddle and Tracey Gorringe
deserved to live.

But there's more than just this case. There's much, much more than just the crime of August 14th, 1998. We now know that Donte Johnson's criminal history dates back nearly ten years. We understand now that August 14th was not just a bad night for Donte Johnson, it was simply the culmination of a criminal career that dates back nearly ten years.

You heard testimony and you'll read the transcripts about an armed bank robbery that occurred back in 1993. Donte Johnson's sixteen years old, he and his companions were in a Ryder van, and in the middle of the day, like something out of a movie, armed themselves with a shotgun and a handgun and take over the Cen-Fed Bank in Marina del Rey, as Donte Johnson jumps on the counter and orders the teller to give him all the money. And at was Donte Johnson who was caught as the driver

of the getaway van with twelve hundred dollars (\$1200), all the proceeds from the bank robbery in his pocket.

August 14th, 1998, was not just a bad night, it was a consistent night for Donte Johnson. And you saw Derrick Simpson come and testify. May 4th, 1998, he places a gun inches from the face of Derrick Simpson and pulls the trigger. And you saw the devastation in Derrick Simpson, a man who is now confined to a wheelchair for the rest of his life because of the person seated in this courtroom.

It was Donte Johnson who, after Derrick Simpson fell to the ground face down, stepped over Derrick Simpson just like he stepped over Peter Talamantez, Jeff Biddle, Matt Mowen, Tracey Gorringe, and it was Donte Johnson who fired another shot into the back of Derrick Simpson just like he fired gunshots into the boys in this case.

And I ask you to punish Donte Johnson not for the color of his skin, but for the content of his character, a character that enables him to do the acts that he's committed that date back nearly ten years.

And I wonder if Derrick Simpson felt like a victim because we've heard that Derrick Simpson used drugs, and I wonder if he feels like a victim now, confined to a wheelchair for the rest of his life? Or do we accept what Mr. Figler said is true and conclude that Derrick is no victim simply because he made bad choices?

Darnell Johnson, August 4th, 1998, you now know that not only was August 14th, 1998, the first crime Donte Johnson committed, it wasn't even the first murder that this man committed, as he and his companions, Terrell Young, the codefendant in this very case, go to the Thunderbird Motel to seek revenge from Darnell Johnson who stole two hundred dollars (\$200) worth of crack cocaine as they choke him to death with a bed sheet and place his body in the trunk of his own car and dump him somewhere near the Speedway. And I wonder if Darnell Johnson felt like a victim because we know that he, too, used drugs.

And do we discount that crime, according to Mr. Figler, simply because Darnell Johnson chose to use drugs, or do we punish Donte Johnson for his criminal conduct despite the fact that his victims used drugs?

And we understand, as we looked at his criminal history, that his conduct continues to escalate from a bank robbery to an attempt murder to a murder. And ultimately, until we get to August 14th, 1998, when he commits a quadruple homicide. And I ask you, is life in prison sufficient for Donte Johnson or is something more required when we understand the crimes he's committed throughout his life?

On behalf of the State of Nevada, I call upon your good judgment, as Judges who have been selected, chosen by members of this community and by the citizens of this state,

chosen to administer laws and dispense punishment every single day, and we call upon you to punish Donte Johnson, not based on the color of his skin, but based on the content of his character and for the crimes that he has chosen to commit that date back nearly ten years.

What is justice but that every man get his due, and what is due Donte Johnson? And I submit to you that Donte Johnson is due the death penalty, not for the color of his skin, but for the crimes he's committed since 1993, and for the crime he committed on August 14th, 1998.

Thank you.

JUDGE SOBEL: Thank you, Robert.

Dayvid, when you're ready.

DEFENDANT'S CLOSING ARGUMENT

MR. FIGLER: Your Honors, during the opening statement I said some regrettable things about the four victims in this case. There are four victims in this case. I tried to apologize to the families of these young men, but I guess it wasn't the right time to do that.

I said some regrettable things about four young men that I know precious little about, except that, which I've read I've reports and testimony that doesn't reflect the character of these four men, I'm sure, and in some respects, I guess it's my job, as a defense attorney, to pour through records, to find those things about individuals that do, in

fact, distinguish them from purely random, and for lack of a better word, innocent parties, and I found some things in that record to try to convince you that this is not a death penalty case. And in the process, I realize that my actions added to the suffering of these young men's families. A suffering that should never be. A suffering that I certainly wish wasn't there or that could be gone.

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About a year and a half ago, I was in a nightclub here in Las Vegas and some people who I met indicated that they knew some of the victims in this case. And what they told me was that they were great guys. That these people I met were deeply saddened by the deaths of these young men. They didn't talk about the things that I referenced in my opening statement. Why would they? Why should they?

These people in the nightclub asked me if I was representing the people who were accused of the killing, and I said, no, because at that time I wasn't, not yet. They said, good. The conversation moved on. And at that time, I didn't know John White. I said, good, too. Now I know John White. I've talked at length with John White, and I think, as much as human being can, I've begun to understand the limitations on his ability to grow or know how to turn his life around to this point. And now I know that it is good that I represent him, for despite the terror that he has been a part of, there is a person there to be saved.

There's another case in our office, in the office of the special public defender, where I know -- knew the victim. I had many conversations with that individual, that victim. Ran into him a couple of days after the birth of his child and we have many friends in common, and because of that connection, I am walled off in my office from his case. I don't have to represent that person accused of murder. It's a capital case. And if that case goes to trial, it, too, will be a full courtroom, and if I choose to watch, which I probably will, I will witness my colleagues, most likely get into a discourse on probable other suspects, likely based on the lifestyle of my friend. And while I'm sure most of what they'll say is true, I certainly don't want that individual remembered for the negative things in his life.

As has been stated in this courtroom, we all have done negative things in our life, but I will probably be in the minority in that courtroom, in that audience. I'll be asking for a conviction if the evidence supports it, but also fully understand that what is being done is only being done in the name of justice for that defendant, because the death penalty is as loaded as any gun is. That the seeking of the death penalty by a state that allegedly represents all citizens of the state, forces a debate of philosophy, of religion, of morality and law. That the imposition of death, from one human being to another, in the name of the citizens

is fraught with the same vulnerabilities and flaws that each of us as humans are created with. And until we can show that we are infallible in judgment, we must not engage in a course of conduct where our bad judgment results in a human being's life. Results in death.

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I don't know, Your Honors, why any young person would inject themselves into this crazy world of drugs and violence, especially if those young people would have all this love and support from their families? All this respect. Why would they?

I wish that this crazy world of drugs and guns and violence did not exist. I wish that world doesn't impact my world where I'm safe in my apartment far away from it all. I wish that world wouldn't affect my friends. I wish that John White never met these boys. I wish that these families could take their children into their arms and take them away from all this, to bring them back, that John's family had the skills and the resources and the chance to do the same.

I wish that Jane Edwards, who you saw here, had twenty arms to hug all her children, but she only had two. I wish that none of these people that we've been talking about was introduced to that crazy world.

If I had to represent a boy who was accused of selling drugs, whatever they be, to another boy who overdosed or died as a result of using those drugs, I'd do whatever I

could to ensure that a fair penalty was imposed, no matter what the clamor for the maximum sentence was. And I'm sure that my client's family would appreciate that, to ensure that the crazy world of drugs does not take another casualty. And I may be saying regrettable things, and I may have said regrettable things, but I will never advocate my important role in this process.

After listening to Carla Severs testify, after seeing a seemingly clean-cut lad like Bryan Johnson talk about his ascent into this crazy world, I think we were all sickened by the prospect. I think we weep for all of our children. And then it goes too far, and the plot and plans, not of three boys, but of five boys, Sikia Smith, Terrell Young, John White, Tod Armstrong, and Ace Hart. These plans go horribly awry and young men with potential become casualties.

And I think we all want this suffering to end. We want the suffering to end for the victims' families. At the same time, we don't want to impose suffering on John's family, and there is one way to do that today. The way to end the suffering from everyone is to give John a life sentence. Simply stated, a life sentence ends it. No more hearings, no more waiting, no more torture, no more killing and no more death.

You may or may not find aggravators in this case. I suggest that you will find a multitude of mitigating factors.

I'm sure you'll analyze these factors in accordance with the law, but the law says you don't have to give death even if you found a hundred aggravator. Even if you found no mitigators.

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The prosecutors say that not everyone who has had the life that John White has, have gone out and committed multiple homicides. I suggest to you that many have. I suggest to you that if you were to pluck an individual out of South Central LA, who had the same limitations and life experiences as John White had and put them in that situation -- this situation, that the results would most likely be the same.

Should he have been in that situation? Should he have done those things? Of course not. No one is condoning that behavior. But is he distinguished from those other individuals? I'd suggest common sense says, no.

The District Attorney of Clark County, Nevada, himself, in this very courtroom, seven days ago asked for the death penalty, and he got it. He said that that defendant deserved the death penalty because it wasn't a dope deal gone bad or a robbery gone violent. He distinguished, himself, death cases, from those that are not death cases. And his cocounsel, the chief deputy of the major violators, of the murder team in Clark County, argued that that defendant didn't have real mitigation, mitigation that the chief deputy listed, poverty, mother on drugs, father in prison, no chance at real

life. The State therefore concedes that cases where that type of mitigation exists distinguishes the imposition of the death 2 penalty. They concede that mitigation in this case exists 3 overwhelmingly. 4 The prosecutors are calling for death, but are they 5 6 really thinking of justice? Well, just last week in another 7 courtroom in this courthouse, Mr. Daskas and his co-counsel, Stacy Collins, called the defendant in that case --8 9 MR. GUYMON: Judge, I'm going to object to facts 10 that are not in evidence. We're not going to try --JUDGE SOBEL: Well, you know, this is a little 11 different. There are no rules for it. It's not like arguing 12 in front of a jury, and it's the sort of things that we hear 13 all the time in sentencing. Go ahead. 14 15 MR. FIGLER: They called that defendant the worst of the worst. 16 17 MR. DASKAS: I'm going to object, Judge, because 18 that is not what happened. That is mischaracterizing the 19 argument in that case. 20 MR. SCISCENTO: It was stated in the RJ, Your Honor, 21 in the caption. 22 JUDGE SOBEL: Oh, boy, now there is an infallible 23 source. 24 MR. SCISCENTO: That's what they tell me. 25 JUDGE SOBEL: Why don't you have Gary address it.

As I said, it's not -- you know, although this is called a penalty hearing and we are now taking the place of a jury, it is still the sentencing proceeding. And in front of judges, we hear all sorts of things that a jury might not hear.

Go ahead, make your arguments and they can rebut it.

MR. FIGLER: Your Honor, the point is that the prosecutors in Clark County have lost their credibility. They gave a well educated, upper class white man who raped and killed an innocent eight year old black girl the chance at a life sentence, but not John White. They have already received the accountability that they have sought by way of jury verdict. John White will be severely punished. If they want swift justice as they proclaim, they should be advocating for the very serious and very real punishment of life in prison.

And the same goes for this three judge panel. The moral buck, it stops here. If you want justice to be imposed now, then now you must impose life. Start the real sentence for this man.

It has been suggested to me that there may be a thought that what you, as a three judge panel do today is meaningless, that the constitutionality of even this three judge panel is tenuous, that it may all be called back some day, but for the sake of the families and for the sake of the families of John White, don't make everyone go through this yet another time. I pray that that is not a thought amongst

this three judge panel, that you end this now with the appropriate sentence. And there is no way you can say death is the only appropriate sentence.

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If you think that this process that we're doing right now, is in any way unconstitutional, you have a duty to impose a sentence other than death.

Justice Harry Blackman, who is a long time supporter of the death penalty, in 1994 had an epiphany. He said:

"From this day forward, I shall no longer tinker with the machinery of death. I feel morally and intellectually obligated to simply concede that the death penalty experiment has failed. It is virtually self-evident to me now that no combination of procedural rules or substantive regulations can ever save the death penalty from its inherent constitutional deficiencies."

Good Judges, if you in any way think that this procedure we're doing today may some day be considered unconstitutional, please do not tinker with John White's life. Do not tinker with these families life with the hope that a reversal of the law someday will cross the finish line before John White is executed. If any of you think that you should not be doing even this procedure, then stop the potential killing machine now.

I suggest that if one person comes forward saying,

do not kill John, you must give that position credence. You had a succession of people, related, not related, people who work in the prison. You had a jury, and that jury was in the position to give death or not, and we know there was voice in that jury room that said, death is not the only appropriate sentence. There was a jury of peers, of community members in there, who failed to reach to required unanimity of thought that death is the only appropriate sentence. That voice of an alternative must be given credence by this panel. That voice of death penalty opponents must be given credence. That voice of morality and mercy and the world of theology must be given credence that death is not appropriate.

Judge Sobel, I have been in this courtroom when others facing the death penalty have been combative with you, have shown disrespect to you, have shown disrespect to the authority of this courtroom, of the law inside this courtroom. That's not John White. You've observed John White. You've observed John White and can compare him to the others that you have seen, as they behaved, as they respect in the courtroom. John White did not attempt to attack this Judge and jury during the trial.

John White has never physically touched a corrections officer, let alone choke one. John White has not pulled a gun on an officer. You heard testimony that Terrell Young did. Terrell Wright [sic] has not struck his attorneys,

he has shown respect for everyone in this process at this point. John White did not have to be equipped with a stun belt, and that stun belt did not have to be engaged.

The state talks about John being the shooter, but I'd submit to you that if the prosecutors were so confident that they could prove, beyond a reasonable doubt to a jury, that John White was the shooter and sole shooter, that they could have charged him in a way that would have removed all ambiguity from a jury's verdict. He could have been charged as the sole shooter. And if they felt so confident they could have proved it, they should have, but they didn't. For whatever reason, they did not, and now therefore, they cannot say that he was the shooter.

Terrell Young did not get the death penalty. Sikia Smith did not get the death penalty. Tod Armstrong and Ace Hart have not even been charged in this case. John White may be eligible for numerous punishments, but if something other than death can fit, then that must be imposed.

The prosecutors have introduced evidence that has nothing to do with aggravators or mitigators. Bad character evidence, most of which has not been charged. How fair is that in our system of justice?

Additionally, two of those acts allegedly involved Terrell Young. And apart from the bank robbery there, when he was sixteen years old, and the State concedes it did not have

the weapon, the one thing that this whole Snoop affair, if believed, and Derrick Simpson has is, yes, indeed, it involved that crazy world of drugs and violence. And if John is charged or convicted of any of these offenses, I'm sure he will be punished and punished appropriately. But to punish him twice?

There's been discourse in the public that a majority of Americans support the death penalty. I've heard the statistic range from 60 percent to two-third of the population. I read yesterday in the paper that Nevada's population is up to 2 million already. I guess that means that about six hundred to eight hundred thousand people in Nevada don't think that John White should be killed. I suggest that if one person says that they recognize the precious gift that God has given John White, that to kill that human being is not the right thing to do.

Now there are tales of God extinguishing entire cities when three good men could not be found. Three men willing to uphold his law, to uphold his commandments. And I stand now before three men telling you that I know the man whose life you can extinguish is a power that only God should have.

I stand before you three men and I know that you will not succumb to the pressures of the majority and kill, to show that killing is wrong, that you will dig deep into your

core values and recognize that even the consideration of the death penalty is clear evidence that we have lost our struggle with violence, that we have been seduced by violence, that our culture is so thoroughly saturated with violence, that even as we all suffer from it, consider ourselves victims of it and hate it. That we nonetheless believe that it is redemptive, that it can make bad situations better, that it can achieve the goals we desire. Violence is so persuasive that we are blind to any other alternative.

Judges, are we somehow convinced that the evil that is destroying us is the very power that can somehow save us? Violence is a lie. Violence is an idol that cannot create, it can only destroy. It feeds on itself and produces only more violence. When we are violent, all we touch with it is injured. There is no healing when the cycle of violence is perpetuated. Nothing is restored to the way it was. When we are violent, whether as individuals or as a society, our very souls are assaulted, poisoned and wounded.

You are now asked to pull the lever on John White's life. And I ask you to ask yourselves, would the people that you respect in the world, whoever they be, your clergy, the great leaders in history, Gandhi, Mahatma Gandhi, Martin Luther Kind, Jesus, would they sign the death warrant? Would they vote for death?

John White deserves to be punished, there's no doubt

about that. John White also deserves the ability to repent, 1 to turn his life around, to be a better person than he was, 2 3 and if that must be done in the confines of a maximum security 4 prison for the rest of his natural life, so be it. That's why 5 we have maximum security prisons. We need to pray for the healing of the victims' 6 7 families in this case. And we need to pray for John's family. And instead of vengeance, instead of another life sacrificed, 8 we need to pray for John's redemption, and that would be for 9 the redemption of us all. 10 11 JUDGE SOBEL: Thank you, Dayvid. Joseph, what would you like to add. 12 MR. SCISCENTO: Some heat to the room. 13 JUDGE SOBEL: What? 14 MR. SCISCENTO: Some heat to the room. 15 (Off-record colloquy) 16 17 JUDGE SOBEL: Joe, why don't you just wait a minute or two and see how long the facilities takes to get here and 18 play around with our aging systems. 19 (Pause in the proceedings) 20 DEFENDANT'S CLOSING ARGUMENT 21 22 JUDGE SOBEL: Go ahead. 23 MR. SCISCENTO: May it please this Court, opposing 24 counsel. Your Honors, we're here today -- reality is one of

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you has made a decision to kill John White, one of you is

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afraid to make that decision and one of you has an open mind and a compassionate heart. Without any notes, I will speak to that person.

The reality of this, killing a man will end the suffering. Killing a man will bring back our loved ones. Killing a man will end the violence of this world, I submit to you, kill me because I can think of no greater cause to die for than peace on this earth. I speak no more truth than I've spoken this very moment, and that cause I'd be glad to go for.

I know what it's like to be angry. 90 percent of my life was consumed by anger and hatred. And many a times I wanted to pull a trigger. No matter what I achieved in my life, anger consumed me.

The statement I made about killing me may seem absurd, but it is no more absurd than to think by killing him something will change. The absurdity of teaching somebody that killing is wrong by killing them. It's irrelevant, it's apparent right there. It doesn't change anything. It never has. Twenty-five years ago we implemented the death penalty and nothing has changed.

I say hate consumes and Mr. Figler mentioned it. I know about the hatred. There was one point when I forgave three years ago and my life has changed and I know that. And I only speak of Spain as the most beautiful place in the world, it's because that's when I finally learned to forgive

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and finally felt love and peace. And I sit here and tell you what I felt must be felt by all. It has to, because it frees you, it changes you, and I know that, and I'm here to beg for a man's life. I'm here to ask you, please do not kill and that one of you is going to help me.

We're here to talk about mitigators, I'll get back on the subject on that. You know about aggravators and mitigators. Did we really think, having him born in a life that he had that anything different was gonna happen. I mean for God's sake, he lived in a shack with twelve people. No running water, no electricity. I thought I had a tough life, and we all think we have tough lives, but that's got to be a mitigator. It's not excusing, you know this. It's not excusing the deaths or his guilt. It doesn't excuse that.

The jury has spoken and found him guilty. The jury has spoken and said that these four victims are worth something. The decision today is whether or not he is to die. That's all it is. And there are many mitigators to look at.

He was forced to join a gang because the one cousin that he looked up to, that helped him raise his siblings, was going to be raped. Now that may seem absurd to you, but none of you have ever been down to 101 Street, 101st Street and Central Avenue, 96th and Watts, Figueroa and 98th Street, maybe even 28th and Stewart. We're trying to put our minds into the mind that he grew up in. The place that he grew up

1 and we can't.

There's no way in the world that we can understand that, but it happens. The reality is that he -- where he was born, where he grew up, there's a hundred more like that.

And we dress ourselves up in suits and black robes and uniforms and we meet him at the end of the line and we say, for the good of society, we kill him. The good of society? Maybe if we started back here. Maybe if we'd of started back here, he's not going to be the president of the world back here, there's no doubt. Maybe if we'd of started back here, we could have stopped this. I don't want to see anymore killings. I don't want to live here because I don't like the killings. I've seen what I want to be. I don't want to see any more killings.

I would stand on any corner, anywhere in this world and say, stop the killing, and that is what I'm doing here today. I don't want death anywhere. That may be a pipe dream, it might just be a dream that's out there in some fairy tale, but change something, please.

I'm going to be here next week, next year and the year after that, so will you, and so will they and so will the detectives and so will the marshals. I'm going to doing the same thing over and over and over and over.

The mitigations he had, Detective Buczek got up on the stand and talked about being remorseful, remember that?

That slipped everybody's mind, and I wrote it down because it slipped my mind in the first trial. He said Mr. Johnson was remorseful. He felt bad. That he was high on drugs. I'd submit to you that's a mitigator. It doesn't do away with the killing.

Let's look at his life. The totality of his life. There was other people involved and I know Mr. Figler and I maybe get upset, we may call it a racist thing, but if you would have seen, if you would have heard the testimony of Tod Armstrong when he was here earlier, about this big six foot, middle class white kid who ran to his mom in Hawaii after the situation went off.

In the transcripts, Severs, Carla Severs says, he expected cocaine and money from his transactions, but he's not being charged, and that just upsets us. It's not right. The world we live in and the world we come from is different. It's not the world that they see.

I go down there and we take pictures and I see the family, I talk to the family. You want to know an amazing thing? I went down there to talk to Ms. Edwards and Eunice, Eunice didn't even show up the two times I went down there because she was busy getting crack cocaine. And I was at this apartment and I was talking to the family and asking them about the life of John, and next door were people playing music loud. And I went up there and knocked on the door and

showed them my badge and said, listen, I'm talking to these people, I'm trying to save their son from the death, he's going in on a trial in a death penalty. Fourteen year old girl, you know what she said to me? "Fuck him, the nigger probably did it." I can't comprehend that. As bad as we can think our lives are, we don't live in that life.

If we want to ask for forgiveness, we must give forgiveness first. Forgive our trespasses as those who trespass against us. I felt that. We all say we're gonna be tough on crime and that's a very important thing, right? We're gonna be tough on crime. It's easy to be tough on crime. It's easy to be tough on crime. It's easy to hate, I assure you. There are times that I could hate for the rest of my life.

It's easy to be angry. That's the easiest thing in the world. The hardest thing is to forgive and to move on. I assure you it was not easy when I had asked forgiveness. When I had to tell somebody who I wanted to kill, that I forgave him. That's not easy. But it was worth it. You want to be tough? Stand up and say, it's time to end the killing and show forgiveness.

Back on the mitigators, Ace Hart, another kid, another white class driving BMW, driving white kid, who's not sitting here at the defense table and never will. He's the one that drove them by this house and showed them where the drugs were. And that upsets us, too, because this is not

getting down to the end. There are people who are never going to face the death penalty, people who are never going to even face a trial, and you want to blame it all on John White. I mean, there are so many people involved, and it's so easy to hate him.

Ace Hart knew everybody. I mean, the transcripts show that out. And I ask you, please, a man's life is at stake. I can't ask any more than this. I can't. I mean, this is so surrealistic to me, a blue bunting around the table. The reality is, I'm asking you not to kill and every couple of minutes it floods my mind. I'm here to say stop to the killing. I'm here to say don't -- please don't kill.

I would have stood at the Terra Linda house and begged 'em not to kill. I will stand anywhere and ask someone not to kill because it's not right, no matter what circumstances, no matter how much we sterilize the situation, no matter how much we tell those that this is the intellectual thing to do. We hand down the verdicts and we wash our hands of it and move on. It doesn't make it right.

Not until you can say you tried to do everything to stop it. Not until you say we went in there at the cradle and tried to stop it. I defy everybody in this courtroom to find somebody who needs help at an early age to try to save them.

Maybe that's the thing to do.

I'm going to get back on the mitigators. Charla

Severs had motivations, complete motivations herself. We talked about the DNA stuff and how a vaginal cream was found, a vaginal semen was found on the outside of the pants and it contained more than the semen contained. And that was significant because they're saying that the blood that was found on the pants came from the victim, but the blood was on the back of the pants. And the doctor said he shot up close from an inch away. It is significant because it cannot tell you, beyond a reasonable doubt, who the shooter was, which acts as a mitigator, because we know three other people were there.

1.1

The DNA evidence that was there is very important, and I'd ask you to please review it, it was the last testimony given, it was by Mr. Wahl. And you'll see the significance, and you as lawyers and now as judges have had to argue issues, and so, it makes it easier. So, I'm asking you, don't rush to judgment. Don't rush to judgment on this.

Does it matter if you wait long, another day to review the transcripts and to argue it out as attorneys would? That's all I'm asking you.

Ms. Hunterton got up here and she testified. She said how well he did when he was in this program. Also on evidence that we submitted, Mr. White did well in custody. In a structured environment, he did right, he did well. And they took him away from that, that program in prison because he had

too much Jello or he gave Kool-Aid to somebody else. The infractions he had was he called a guard a dirty name or something to that effect. There's no violence there, and that's important.

At twenty-one, I acted and thought as a child, at thirty-five, I put away those childish things and started thinking like a man and taking responsibility. And I'm paying for the past mistakes, but to think that we can place him in the death penalty and hold him to the high standard that you hold everybody else to is ridiculous because we're all to blame for things like this. It may sound absurd, society is to blame for him? Until you take a step to correct it, until you do everything you can to stop it, we have no right to condemn.

I stand before you after rambling -- closing argument I think you know about. It would be easier to read off a paper. This is coming from the heart. I don't want the killing to continue. I cannot say that enough. And when I sit down, the district attorney gets up and he makes a statement. And I go back and the verdict comes down. There's one of you amongst the three who knows killing is wrong. Who knows it's not going to change anything. I'm asking you to act in the present, there are mitigations and mitigations. I've been sent here to save a man's life and so have you. You know who you are and why we're here. Please, please do not

kill. Please.

JUDGE SOBEL: Thank you, Joe.

Gary?

MR. GUYMON: Thank you.

PLAINTIFF'S REBUTTAL ARGUMENT

MR. GUYMON: Let me begin in addressing Mr. Dayvid Figler's comments as well as Joe Sciscento's comments on the charging document, the indictment in this case. It is certainly true that when this case was presented to the grand jury, that there were a number of theories of criminal culpability that were charged against Donte Johnson. He was charged with premeditated and deliberate murder of these four boys, he was charged as a co-conspirator as well. He was charged with being an aider and abettor. Under three theories of liability he was charged.

But at no time has the state proceeded with any other theory, other than the fact that Donte Johnson is the killer. It is plain and simple. At no time in the case of Terrell Young or in Sikia Smith did the state allege that Sikia Smith or Terrell Young were the killer.

At no time in the proceedings of the guilt phase was it suggested that anyone other than Donte Johnson was the killer in this case. Whether or not we charge the defendant with three theories of criminal culpability should have no consequence in your mind because it is the testimony and the

evidence that establishes that Donte Johnson was the killer, and I renew my request for each of you to consider the testimony of the four lay witnesses. You've now read it, and what you now know is the quotes that appear on this board are the very quotes that came into evidence before the jury. Donte Johnson is the killer in this case. He is the sole person who used that single .380 weapon and who stood over those boys and lodged a bullet in their head as they lie there helplessly. Pow. Pow. Pow. Pow.

And for a moment, we begin to understand how real the crime was, and you know from the evidence who the killer was, and it should be of no consequence that there is blood on the back of Donte's pants versus the front of Donte's pants, because if you reason through the evidence and you see the diagram, what you know is that the door to the house is behind Donte Johnson. So, if Donte Johnson walks out of the house as he shoots one, two, three, four, he never turns his back on a person that would be bleeding.

But if you use your common sense, what you realize is the door is now behind us and the first boy's shot and the second boy's shot, and to get to the door, you need to talk behind the dead person, the person that you've now shot and killed. And so, Donte Johnson had to shoot, turn his back on Tracey Gorringe to get to the door unless he walks out backwards. But to navigate that walk over bodies, he's got to

face the door. And when he turns his back on the man he's killed, he gets blood on his pants. On no one else's pants, not on Terrell Young's pants, not on Sikia Smith's pants was blood found, the blood of Tracey Gorringe, but on the defendant's pants because he is the man who stood over those boys and shot and killed them.

None of the evidence suggests that anyone other than Donte Johnson is the killer in this case. And while we hear at great lengths that killing is wrong, what we also know, as in the state of Nevada, there is a death penalty. And each you have taken an oath that you will uphold the law. And the law permits you to consider the death penalty because of the aggravators that are present, and I would suggest to you that all three of those aggravators are present as established by the evidence in this case. And so, so long as it is the law that you can consider, we ask you to consider it, and we call upon your oath to consider it.

Each of you know something about proportionality and we've heard a lot about other people that have gotten it, we've heard about people that haven't got it. I want to talk about proportionality just for a minute because, as each of you know, somehow there's got to be meaning in the sentences you hand down, and you do it everyday. That some people that stand before you deserve the maximum punishment, whether that's a term of years and how long that term of years is, is

what the statute provides.

And each of you have got to fix, in your mind, who should get the maximum punishment, which offenders. For instance, for a burglary should get a four to ten year sentence, and which that do a burglary should only get a one to four year sentence or whatever the range might be. And I ask you, has Donte Johnson earned the maximum sentence because of his conduct?

If Terrell Young, from a jury, received life without the possibility of parole times four, for his participation as he searched that house, what should the killer get? Should the killer get something more than Terrell Young got? Or should the actual shooter be rewarded with the same thing that the person who searched the house did?

If Sikia Smith got life without the possibility of parole times four, for his participation as he searched the bedrooms, shouldn't the killer receive something more? Shouldn't the very man that stood over those boys and from close range chose to fire that weapon, chose to kill them, shouldn't that man get something more if we're going to be just and fair in the administration of punishment? I suggest we should. I suggest the killer should get something more than those who didn't shoot and kill.

And I would submit to you that that is why there is a range in punishments, and we call upon your judgment to

apply that range and what Donte Johnson should receive for his participation.

I would submit to you that quadruple homicides are not all that common here in Clark County. And I understand the Court, Judge Sobel, has sat through a number of quadruple homicide cases. Visha [phonetic], who the Court is very familiar with, did not receive the death penalty for a quadruple homicide, but the death penalty was not the law at the time, we didn't have the death penalty in our state at the time that Visha was tried for a quadruple homicide.

The <u>Smith</u> case, which was tried in this Court, was a quadruple homicide, I believe, and Mr. Smith received the death penalty.

JUDGE SOBEL: It was only three, Gary.

MR. GUYMON: I stand corrected. He still received the death penalty.

I know for certain that part -- or the Evans and Parnell [sic] case, is it Parnell Evans? Or Evans was a quadruple homicide tried in this courtroom, he received the death penalty. Floyd tried in this courtroom, quadruple homicide, received the death penalty. Those are the only quadruple homicide cases that I'm familiar with in Clark County, Nevada. Donte Johnson now has the distinction, along with the others, of being responsible, being the actual killer in a quadruple homicide, and I would submit to you, when you

apply a proportionality, that Donte Johnson deserves the same punishment as the others that have gone forth who committed a quadruple homicide.

There is a continuum that one must apply in order to pick the sentence that fits, and I would submit that Donte Johnson has truly earned the distinction that permits the maximum sentence. This was not an isolated incident, this was not a moment in time where Donte Johnson just did something that was inconsistent with his conduct, but rather, it is the culmination of his conduct that brings him in front of you, accountable for the homicides and worthy of the death penalty, truly worthy for shooting and killing those boys.

And I submit to you it is painfully unfair for
Terrell Young and Sikia Smith to receive -- or for Donte
Johnson to receive the same punishments that they got when
they weren't the shooters, and so, I ask for a just sentence
and proportionally applying the punishments here.

Much has been made about the fact that Tod Armstrong and Ace Hart haven't been charged nor have they, however, received any immunity. And if there is sufficient evidence that would truly bring about a conviction for either one of them, they, too, will be charged and they will be accountable for their conduct. And a jury will have to make a determination as to whether or not their conduct gives rise to their guilt or their innocence.

But I would submit to you that Tod Armstrong, by -there is no evidence nor is there any account of the fact that
Tod Armstrong was there that night. You've read the
transcript and you realize that Charla Severs, who once said,
hey, Donte was there, but Tod Armstrong was there, too, she
testified to that in front of the grant jury the second time
she appeared in front of the grand jury, but ultimately, she
recanted and said, no, that's not true. I'm just upset that
Tod Armstrong is not being punished, because after all, he was
in on the planning of this.

Tod Armstrong, by his own admission, says, I went by the house and the house was pointed out at that point in time.

Is that sufficient evidence to merit a criminal conviction? I don't know that it is.

Is Ace -- Ace Hart's participation, the fact that Tod Armstrong says that he was in the car and that Ace Hart pointed out the house, is that sufficient to bring about a criminal conviction for four homicides, kidnapping, robbery and burglary? And I don't know that it is.

Well, what we do know is that Ace Hart and Tod

Armstrong were not in the house on the night in question.

They were not the searchers, they were not the persons who took the property out of the house and they certainly weren't the killer. They were not the sole person who shot and killed those boys and sent them into eternity.

Something was said about my partner's last prosecution, Fernando Hernandez. Again, using a continuum of proportionality, some of you who are not from our jurisdiction should know that -- or do not know but may know now, after I tell you, that Fernando Hernandez was a person who had no criminal background, there was one victim, his ex-wife, and he got the death penalty.

б

And in that case, I attended the closing arguments, and Mr. Daskas did not say that Fernando Hernandez was the worst of the worst. He said that his conduct was the worst of the worst as he displayed a picture of the ex-wife, the victim, who now had a butter knife lodged up inside of her vagina on the 8th -- the day of their 8th anniversary. That conduct would be among the worst of the worst, but at no time did Mr. Daskas indicate that that defendant was the worst of the worst because he had no criminal background.

That is very unlike Donte Johnson, however. Donte Johnson's criminal career, and perhaps the day of August 14th, 1998, was forecast in the presentence investigation report you people have now received. You will read in the presentence investigation reports, as a result of his federal bank robbery at page 12, the writer of that report indicated that Donte Johnson displayed no remorse for his criminal conduct. At page 13, that he had no respect for authority. At page 14, that the rehabilitation efforts of the state of California

have failed. That his grandmother couldn't control him at page 12. Nor could the criminal justice system control him, at page 12, 13 and 14.

And perhaps in 1993, there was a forecasting or a prediction that Donte Johnson would sit in this courtroom or in a courtroom for yet greater criminal offenses.

And while Mrs. Hunterton would like to change Donte Johnson's conduct, there is no promise that she or anyone else can change his conduct, and I would submit to you that the testimony that was submitted to you by Agent Clark certainly makes that clear as does the defendant's prior presentence investigation report, because the state of California attempted, in every way, when they sent him to the youth camps, when they sent him to the California Youth Authority, they attempted to re-program him, to have him engage in courses that would rehabilitate him, and he thumbed his nose at them.

The first time, he elected, while on probation and while receiving that programming, he elected to bring a handgun to a school and re-violates. And yet while on probation, he elects to join his partners and go into a bank and do a federal bank takeover. He's placed into custody in an incarceration position for twenty-six months, and he's released, and then for four months, while he continues his programming, he does well, but thumbs his nose at that --

those rehabilitation efforts when he ultimately becomes a parolee at large and tells his parole officer, you'll never find me.

Well, the criminal justice system found Donte

Johnson. Donte Johnson found Peter Talamantez, he found Matt

Mowen, he found Tracey Gorringe, and he found Jeffrey Biddle.

A jury has found that he is guilty of those crimes, and the evidence establishes him and only him as the killer in the case.

What is justice but that every man get his due. I submit to you that it is painfully unfair for the non-shooters to receive the same penalty as the shooter. The shooter in this case has earned the dubious honor of the maximum penalty, the harshest penalty that the state of Nevada has, and while some may not like the fact that in this state we have the death penalty, the truth is, we do.

And I would submit to you that the harshest penalty, the most severe penalty, is due the defendant for a horrific offense, an offense wherein boys were held helplessly in their own home, where they were shot and killed for as little as two hundred and forty dollars (\$240). The transcript reads, as much as two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) at times by Bryan Johnson, a VCR and a PlayStation.

While the defense would have you believe that somehow Donte Johnson had some remorse when he said, I felt

bad about killing Tracey Gorringe because Tracey Gorringe was 1 2 cooperating. The truth is, he laughed about these killings as 3 he talked about how these boys bled like Niagara Falls or blood squirted out of their head like Niagara Falls; as he was 4 5 excited to have made the front page, thrilled by the killings. 6 I submit to you, that very man, Donte Johnson, deserves the harshest penalty, and we ask you to impose it. 7 JUDGE SOBEL: 8 Thank you. Anything more to come before the Court before we recess for deliberations? 9 10 MR. FIGLER: I have those copies as promised, Your Honor. 11 12 JUDGE SOBEL: Thank you. 13 MR. FIGLER: I'd like to mark it. 14 JUDGE SOBEL: Okay. We're going to be in recess. 15 By the way, guys, make sure that Carol knows where you are. 16 We have sort of tentative plans for the rest of the time, but 17 make sure we know where to reach you in case we decide to go 18 through the lunch hour. Okay. 19 MR. FIGLER: I give you these --20 THE COURT: Carol, bring us those when you're -- are 21 they ready? 22 (At 11:25 a.m., the Judges retire to deliberate) 23 24 (At 1:21 p.m., the Judges returned with their verdict) 25 (Off-record colloquy)

JUDGE SOBEL: Okay. Everybody can remain seated. This isn't like the return of a jury verdict. There's a lot of people in the room with very strong emotions, please maintain for the few minutes we're going to be here, appropriate decorum.

As I said, this isn't a jury verdict, I'm not going to have it read in the usual dramatic fashion that jury verdicts with multiple decisions are usually read.

To start out with, the verdict in each case is death.

I'm going to read one of those verdicts.

"The jury in the above entitled case, having found the defendant, Donte Johnson, guilty of Count Eleven, murder in the first degree with use of a deadly weapon, and we, the three judge panel, having found that the aggravating circumstance or circumstances outweigh any mitigating circumstance or circumstances, impose a sentence of death."

In each of the other counts, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, there's the identical findings and the identical penalty.

In terms of the special verdicts, the special verdicts are each identical to each other, in that they both find in terms of an aggravating circumstance; the first and third aggravating circumstances, the panel did not find, beyond a reasonable doubt, the finding -- a second aggravator.

They did find that the murder was committed while the person 1 was engaged, alone or with others in the commission of or an 2 attempt to commit or flight after committing or attempting to 3 commit any robbery, arson in the first degree, burglary, 4 5 invasion in the home or kidnapping in the first degree, and 6 the person charged, killed or attempted to kill the person murdered or knew or had reason to know that life would be 7 Я taken or lethal force used. And the third, the defendant has 9 in the immediate proceeding been convicted of more than one offense of murder in the first or second degree. 10 11 Each of those special verdicts, as I said, were 12 identical to the other. 13

In terms of mitigators, the panel found and checked the youth of the defendant at the time of the crime and as any other mitigating circumstances as to each count, also checked his horrible childhood.

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That's the verdict of the three judge panel. Each of the verdicts is appropriately signed by the Judges and will be lodged with the clerk of the court.

Would you set the sentencing date for formal sentencing on these counts and the others of which the jury convicted Mr. Johnson or Mr. White.

THE CLERK: Sentencing date will be September 7 at 9:00 a.m.

JUDGE SOBEL: Mr. Figler, Mr. Sciscento, anything

1	else that must come before the Court now?
2	MR. FIGLER: We'd like to poll each Judge to say
3	that, in fact, was their verdict in this particular case,
4	Judge.
5	JUDGE SOBEL: I don't know if there's any precedent
6	for that, I have no problem with it.
7	Judge Elliott, is that your verdicts as read?
8	JUDGE ELLIOTT: Yes.
9	JUDGE SOBEL: Judge Griffith, are those your
10	verdicts as read?
11	JUDGE GRIFFITH: Yes, sir.
12	JUDGE SOBEL: And they are my verdicts as read.
13	Anything else, Dayvid?
14	MR. FIGLER: No. Just that the record was noted
15	that we believe that this three judge panel is completely
16	unconstitutional and we're not surprised by the verdict.
17	JUDGE SOBEL: Well, your lack of surprise is noted,
18	Mr. Figler.
19	We are in recess.
20	PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 1:25 A.M.
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INDEX

NAME	DIRECT	CROSS	REDIRECT	RECROSS	VOIR DIRE	
PLAINTIFF'S WITNESSES						
None						
DEFENDANT'S WITNES	SSES					
Eunice Cain	3	16	~			
Keonna Bryant Johnnisha White	17	46				
Nancy Hunterton	48 66	64 76				
Jane Edwards	80					

EXHIBITS

DESCRIPTION

ADMITTED

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBITS

None

DEFENDANT'S EXHIBITS

None

CERTIFICATION

I (WE) CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A CORRECT TRANSCRIPT FROM THE ELECTRONIC SOUND RECORDING OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE ABOVE-ENTITLED MATTER.

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MANAGER

SIGNATURE OF TRANSPILER

7/27/00 DATE

VER 322 FILED IN OPEN COURT DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 2 3 THE STATE OF NEVADA, 5 DEPUT Plaintiff, 6 Case No. C153154 -vs-Dept. No. DONTE JOHNSON Docket 8 9 Defendant. 10 11 VERDICT 12 The Jury in the above entitled case, having found the Defendant, DONTE JOHNSON, 13 Guilty of COUNT XI - MURDER OF THE FIRST DEGREE WITH USE OF A DEADLY 14 WEAPON, and we, the Three-Judge Panel, having found that the aggravating circumstance or 15 circumstances outweigh any mitigating circumstance or circumstances impose a sentence of, 16 A definite term of 100 years imprisonment, with eligibility for parole beginning 17 when a minimum of 40 years has served, 18 Life in Nevada State Prison With the Possibility of Parole. 19 Life in Nevada State Prison Without the Possibility of Parole. 20 Death. 21 22 DATED at Las Vegas, Nevada, this 26th day of July, 2000 23 24 25 26 27 28

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4	THE STATE OF NEVADA,)	SHIRLEY B. PARRAGUIRRE, CLERK BY Canole D'alloin	
5	Plaintiff,	CAROLE D'ALOIA DEPUTY	
6	-vs-	Case No. C153154	
7	DONTE JOHNSON	Dept. No. V Docket H	
8	}		
9	Defendant.		
10	}		
11 12	VERDICT		
13	The Jury in the above entitled case, having found the Defendant, DONTE JOHNSON,		
14	Guilty of COUNT XII - MURDER OF THE FIRST DEGREE WITH USE OF A DEADLY		
15	WEAPON, and we, the Three-Judge Panel, having found that the aggravating circumstance or		
16	circumstances outweigh any mitigating circumstance or circumstances impose a sentence of,		
17	A definite term of 100 years imprisonment, with eligibility for parole beginning		
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9	}		
10	Defendant.		
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12	VERDICT		
13	The Jury in the above entitled case, having found the Defendant, DONTE JOHNSON,		
14	Guilty of COUNT XIII - MURDER OF THE FIRST DEGREE WITH USE OF A DEADLY		
15	WEAPON and we, the Three-Judge Panel, having found that the aggravating circumstance or		
16	circumstances outweigh any mitigating circumstance or circumstances impose a sentence of,		
17	A definite term of 100 years imprisonment, with eligibility for parole beginning		
18	when a minimum of 40 years has served,		
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	6	-vs- Case No. C153154		
	7.	Dept. No. V DONTE JOHNSON Docket H		
	8	}		
	9	Defendant.		
	10			
	11	VERDICT		
	12	The Jury in the above entitled case, having found the Defendant, DONTE JOHNSON,		
	13	Guilty of COUNT XIV - MURDER OF THE FIRST DEGREE WITH USE OF A DEADLY		
	14	WEAPON, and we, the Three-Judge Panel, having found that the aggravating circumstance or		
	circumstances outweigh any mitigating circumstance or circumstances impose a sentence of			
		A definite term of 100 years imprisonment, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 40 years has served,		
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DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA FILED IN OPEN COURT
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THE STATE OF NEVADA,

Plaintiff,

-vs-

DONTE JOHNSON

Defendant.

SHIRLEY B. PARRAGUIRRE, CLER BY Carole D'alvin

DEPUT

CAROLE D'ALOIA

Case No. C153154

Dept. No. V Docket H

SPECIAL VERDICT

The Jury in the above entitled case, having found the Defendant, DONTE JOHNSON, Guilty of COUNT XI - MURDER OF THE FIRST DEGREE WITH USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON, and we, the Three-Judge Panel, designate that the aggravating circumstance or circumstances which have been checked below have been established beyond a reasonable doubt.

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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 kidnaping in the first degree, and the person charged:

- (a) Killed or attempted to kill the person murdered;
- (b) Knew or had reason to know that life would be taken or lethal force used.

The murder was committed to avoid or prevent a lawful arrest or to effect an escape from custody.

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The defendant has, in the immediate proceeding, been convicted of more than one offense of murder in the first or second degree. For the purposes of this subsection, a person shall be deemed to have been convicted of a murder at the time the jury verdict of guilt is rendered or upon pronouncement of guilt by a judge or judges sitting without a jury.

DATED at Las Vegas, Nevada, this 26th day of July, 2000.

Michael R Info

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3	DISTRICT O CLARK COUNTY	COURT Y, NEVADA FILED IN OPEN COURT
4		SHIRLEY B. PARRAGUIRRE, CLERK
5	THE STATE OF NEVADA,)	By Carle D'alous
6	Plaintiff,	CAROLE D'ALOIA DEPUTY
7	-vs-	Case No. C153154
8	DONTE JOHNSON	Dept. No. V Docket H
9	}	
10	Defendant.	
11	SPECI	АТ
12		
13	The Jury in the above entitled case, having	found the Defendant, DONTE JOHNSON,
14	Guilty of COUNT XII - MURDER OF THE FIR	ST DEGREE WITH USE OF A DEADLY
15	WEAPON, and we, the Three-Judge Panel, des	ignate that the mitigating circumstance or
-16	circumstances which have been checked below ha	we been established.
17	The murder was committed while	the Defendant was under the influence of
18	extreme mental or emotional disturb	pance.
19	The Defendant was an accomplice in	a murder committed by another person and
20	his participation in the murder was r	relatively minor.
21		r under the domination of another person.
22		
23	Any other mitigating circumstances	noir ofe Childhood
24		
25	I	1 071 0000
26	DATED at Las Vegas, Nevada, this 264	oday of July, 2000.
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28	Sun Millia - 1	
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1	VER	
2	DIGEDICAL	FILED IN OPEN COURT
3	DISTRICT O CLARK COUNTY	Y, NEVADA NI 20 2000 61,2517 20
4		SHIRLEY B. PARRAGUIRRE, CLERK
5	THE STATE OF NEVADA,)	BY Carole D'ALOIA DEPUTY
6	Plaintiff,	CANGLE D'ALGIA DEFUIT
7	-vs-	Case No. C153154
8	DONTE JOHNSON	Dept. No. V Docket H
9	{	
10	Defendant.	
11	SPECI	AT
12	VERDI	
13	The Jury in the above entitled case, having	found the Defendant, DONTE JOHNSON,
14	Guilty of COUNT XIII - MURDER OF THE FIF	AST DEGREE WITH USE OF A DEADLY
15	WEAPON, and we, the Three-Judge Panel, des	ignate that the mitigating circumstance or
16	circumstances which have been checked below ha	ve been established.
17	The murder was committed while	the Defendant was under the influence of
18	extreme mental or emotional disturb	pance.
19	The Defendant was an accomplice in	a murder committed by another person and
20	his participation in the murder was a	relatively minor.
21	The Defendant acted under duress of	r under the domination of another person.
22	\mathcal{L} The youth of the Defendant at the ti	
23	Any other mitigating circumstances	horrible childhor
24		
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26	DATED at Las Vegas, Nevada, this 26	day of July, 2000.
27		1/1/1/10/
28	Muses of	1 De WVV
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329	1	VER
	2	DISTRICT COURT FILED IN OPEN COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 114 2 6 2000 c 1/2 5 PM 20
	3	SHIRLEY B. PARRAGUIRRE, CLERK
	4	THE STATE OF NEVADA,) BY Caule D'avin
	5	Plaintiff, CAROLE D'ALOIA DEPUTY
	6	-vs- Case No. C153154
	7	Dept. No. V DONTE JOHNSON Docket H
	8	}
	9	Defendant.
	10 11	}
	12	SPECIAL VERDICT
	13	VERDICI
	14	The Jury in the above entitled case, having found the Defendant, DONTE JOHNSON,
	15	Guilty of COUNT XIV - MURDER OF THE FIRST DEGREE WITH USE OF A DEADLY
	16	WEAPON, and we, the Three-Judge Panel, designate that the aggravating circumstance or
	17	circumstances which have been checked below have been established beyond a reasonable
	18	doubt.
	19	The murder was committed while the person was engaged, alone or with
	20	others, in the commission of or an attempt to commit or flight after
	21	committing or attempting to commit, any robbery, arson in the first degree, burglary, invasion of the home or kidnaping in the first degree, and the
	22	person charged:
	23	(a) Killed or attempted to kill the person murdered;
	24	(b) Knew or had reason to know that life would be taken or lethal force
	25	used.
	26	The murder was committed to avoid or prevent a lawful arrest or to effect
	27	an escape from custody.

The defendant has, in the immediate proceeding, been convicted of more than one offense of murder in the first or second degree. For the purposes of this subsection, a person shall be deemed to have been convicted of a murder at the time the jury verdict of guilt is rendered or upon pronouncement of guilt by a judge or judges sitting without a jury.

DATED at Las Vegas, Nevada, this 24 day of July, 2000,

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doubt.

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VER	
DISTRICT (CLARK COUNT	COURT Y, NEVAD FILED IN OPEN COURT JUN 2 6 2000 evide 20 SHIRLEY B. PARRAGUIRRE, CLERK
THE STATE OF NEVADA,	By Carole D'alvin
Plaintiff,	CAROLE D'ALOIA DEPUTY
-vs- DONTE JOHNSON	Case No. C153154 Dept. No. V Docket H
Defendant.	
SPECI VERD	
The Jury in the above entitled case, havin	g found the Defendant, DONTE JOHNSON,
Guilty of COUNT XII - MURDER OF THE FII	RST DEGREE WITH USE OF A DEADLY
WEAPON, and we, the Three-Judge Panel, des	ignate that the aggravating circumstance or

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 kidnaping in the first degree, and the person charged:

(a) Killed or attempted to kill the person murdered;

circumstances which have been checked below have been established beyond a reasonable

(b) Knew or had reason to know that life would be taken or lethal force used.

The murder was committed to avoid or prevent a lawful arrest or to effect an escape from custody.



The defendant has, in the immediate proceeding, been convicted of more than one offense of murder in the first or second degree. For the purposes of this subsection, a person shall be deemed to have been convicted of a murder at the time the jury verdict of guilt is rendered or upon pronouncement of guilt by a judge or judges sitting without a jury.

DATED at Las Vegas, Nevada, this 26 day of July, 2000.

1	VER	
2	DISTRICT (CLARK COUNT	TO NITE TATE A FILED IN OFEN COURT
3	CLARK COUNT	JUL 26 2000 C1, 2517 26
4	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	SHIRLEY B. PARRAGUIRRE, CLERK
5	Plaintiff,	BY Carre D'Alva DEPUTY
6	-VS-	Case No. C153154
7	DONTE JOHNSON	Dept. No. V Docket H
8	,	
9	Defendant.	
10		
11	SPECI	[AL
12	VERD	ICT
13	The Jury in the above entitled case, havin	g found the Defendant, DONTE JOHNSON,
14	Guilty of COUNT XIII - MURDER OF THE FI	RST DEGREE WITH USE OF A DEADLY
15	WEAPON, and we, the Three-Judge Panel, des	ignate that the aggravating circumstance or
16	circumstances which have been checked below	have been established beyond a reasonable
17	doubt.	
18	The murder was committed	while the person was engaged, alone or with
19 20	others, in the commission	of or an attempt to commit or flight after
21	committing or attempting to	commit, any robbery, arson in the first degree,
22	burglary, invasion of the ho	ome or kidnaping in the first degree, and the
23	person charged:	
24	(a) Killed or attempted to ki	ll the person murdered;
25	(b) Knew or had reason to	know that life would be taken or lethal force
26	used.	·
27	The murder was committed	to avoid or prevent a lawful arrest or to effect
28	an escape from custody.	·

The defendant has, in the immediate proceeding, been convicted of more than one offense of murder in the first or second degree. For the purposes of this subsection, a person shall be deemed to have been convicted of a murder at the time the jury verdict of guilt is rendered or upon pronouncement of guilt by a judge or judges sitting without a jury.

DATED at Las Vegas, Nevada, this 26 day of July, 2000.

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1	VER	
2		COURT FILED IN OPEN COURT
3	DISTRICT CLARK COUNT	Y. NEVADA HH 26 2000 a 1/25 PM
4		SHIRLEY B. PARRAGUIRRE, CLERK
5	THE STATE OF NEVADA,	BY Carle D'alon
6	Plaintiff,	CAROLE D'ALOIA DEPUTY
7	-VS-) Case No. C153154
8	DONTE JOHNSON) Dept. No. V) Docket H
9		}
10	Defendant.	}
11	9779	}
12	SPEC: VERD	IALICT
13	The Jury in the above entitled case, havin	g found the Defendant, DONTE JOHNSON,
14	Guilty of COUNT XIV - MURDER OF THE FI	RST DEGREE WITH USE OF A DEADLY
15	WEAPON, and we, the Three-Judge Panel, de	signate that the mitigating circumstance or
16	circumstances which have been checked below h	ave been established.
17	The murder was committed while	e the Defendant was under the influence of
18	extreme mental or emotional distur	bance.
19	The Defendant was an accomplice i	n a murder committed by another person and
20	his participation in the murder was	relatively minor.
21	The Defendant acted under duress	or under the domination of another person.
22	The youth of the Defendant at the t	
23	Any other mitigating circumstance	s Horrible childhord
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25		
26	DATED at Las Vegas, Nevada, this 26	day of July, 2000.
27		MANAM
28	Same P Mise +	
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CASE NO. C153154 1 DEPT. NO. 8 3 11 PM '04 DISTRICT COURT WAY 7 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 2 oflity is hargine. 3 -000-4 5 THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT 6 7 OF vs. 8 DONTE JOHNSON, ARGUMENTS #1586283, 9 Defendant. 10 11 12 13 14 BEFORE THE HON. LEE A. GATES, DISTRICT JUDGE Wednesday, April 28, 2004 15 9:45 a.m. 16 APPEARANCES: 17 For the Plaintiff: GARY GUYMON, ESQ. 18 Chief Deputy District 19 Attorney DAVID M. STANTON, ESQ. 20 Deputy District Attorney For the Defendant: ALZORA B. JACKSON, ESQ. 21 Deputy Special Public Defender BRET O. WHIPPLE, ESQ. Deputy Special Public Defender CHERYL GARDNER, RMR-RPR Reported by: CCR No. 230



1	LAS VEGAS, CLARK COUNTY, NV, WED., APRIL 28, 2004
2	9:45 a.m.
3	-000-
4	PROCEEDINGS
5	THE COURT: Ms. Jackson.
6	MS. JACKSON: Good morning. We're
7	here on the Johnson matter. We're prepared to go
8	forward.
9	THE COURT: All right.
10	MS. JACKSON: Mr. Bret Whipple from
11	our office is co-counsel. He's present. May
12	Mr. Johnson come down, Your Honor?
13	THE COURT: Fine. All right.
14	Proceed.
15	MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, if I may
16	suggest to the Court if we could argue each
17	proposed aggravator in the same manner and fashion
18	as the State set them forth, would that be
19	appropriate?
20	THE COURT: That's fine. However you
21	want to do it.
22	MS. JACKSON: All right. As to the
23	first item the State sets forth the statements
24	basically 1 and 2 are the same, the two
25	codefendants in this case Terrell Young and Sikia

1 Smith. It appears that we're on the same page in 2 reviewing their response. They concede that unless these 3 individuals were to take the stand and testify, 4 that their statements would not come in except for 5 impeachment purposes and that would be the law 6 7 pursuant to Bruton versus -- the Bruton versus United States 391 U.S. 123, 1968 and as well as 8 Lord versus State, 107 Nevada 28, so I don't think 9 we have a real issue as to 1 and 2, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Is that correct? 11 12 MR. STANTON: That's correct, Your Honor. David Stanton on behalf of the State. 13 would just add one additional thing because it is 14 relevant to some of the other arguments down the 15 road that is that we are specifically and formally 16 17 withdrawing the State's pursuing the enumerated aggravator of 200.033, that is that the defendant 18 committed these four murders knowingly creating a 19 great risk of death to more than one person. 20 THE COURT: All right. That's fine. 21 And the other issue before -- I'll grant the motion 22 23 on that. All right? All right. What's the next one? 24 MS. JACKSON: No. 3 we've already 25

	, —
	4
1	talked about Sikia Smith and Terrell Young and
2	essentially that No. 3 talks about the testimony.
3	I don't know that there was any prior testimony so
4	our response would be the same. They set that one
5	out separately so I addressed it separately.
6	MR. STANTON: That's correct, Your
7	Honor. Once again the State's in essence in
8	agreement, and to clarify the State's position, we
9	will not seek to use the prior statements of
1. 0	Mr. Young or Mr. Smith absent their testimony for
11	purposes of impeachment.
12	THE COURT: Okay. That will be the
13	order. The next one.
1.4	MS. JACKSON: No. 4, Your Honor, again
15	they concede and Mr. Stanton has put on the record
16	this morning that the aggravator as far as creating
1 7	a great risk of death to more than one person has
1.8	been stricken or never actually was filed in their
19	amended notice and then my question is because of
2 0	that being the case, why then would they still want
21	to put her on?
22	THE COURT: Who?
23	MS. JACKSON: Ms. Fletcher.

Ms. Fletcher, you have Ms. Norman and Mr. Horn.

24

25

THE COURT: Actually you have

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That's right.
 1
                   MS. JACKSON:
 2
                   THE COURT: I suspect they could
      testify to the things at the crime scene. That's
 3
 4
      what's normally testified to except to you
      objecting to them testifying to it because it would
 5
      show it was presenting a risk of harm to more than
 6
 7
      one person.
                   MS. JACKSON:
 8
                                 Yeah, and they've
 9
      already conceded that.
10
                   MR. STANTON: Correct.
                                            Items 4, 5,
      and 6 regarding crime scene analysts once again we
11
      would not be pursuing 200.033(3) as an enumerated
12
      aggravator, however as the Court has indicated,
13
14
      those three witnesses have direct relevant
15
      testimony to issues.
16
                   THE COURT:
                               Right.
17
                   MR. STANTON:
                                 That's certainly at
18
      issue.
19
                   MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, we've
20
      already -- the State has already moved and the
      Court has ordered that in order for this jury to be
21
      made aware of the first phase proceedings that
22
      we're going to read into the record what happened
23
      in the first phase. I know that these three
24
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technicians testified at the trial. They will have

heard that testimony. They'd simply get up in the penalty phase and repeat it.

THE COURT: I don't know what they're going to say. I'm not going to rule on that because I don't know. They're not going to talk about greater risk of harm. That's not in there and what else I don't know so that's not something I'll rule on. All right. What's the next one?

MS. JACKSON: That takes care of 4, 5, and 6. The next area, Your Honor, is the victim impact. Your Honor, and just before we begin argument on that -- well, actually this is argument, one of the things that I set forth in my opposition -- and I gave the Court a copy of the transcript -- Judge Sobel ruled on this issue before.

jurisdiction, however I think that under the

Doctrine of stare decisis which I cited in my brief
according to Black's Law Dictionary is a deliberate
or solemn decision of Court made after argument on
the question of law fairly arising in the case and
necessary to a determination is an authority or
bonding precedent in this same court order or in
other courts of equal or lower rank in subsequent

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1
      cases where the very point is again in
 2
      controversy.
 3
                    I think that that needs --
                    THE COURT: What you're saying if he
      was wrong, I have to be wrong too.
 5
 6
                   MS. JACKSON:
                                  No.
                                       That's why I only
 7
      quote stare decisis on this particular instance
 8
      because there are many other issues where
 9
      Judge Sobel, for example, allowed testimony that
      I'm asking this Court to ignore because in fact
10
11
      Judge Sobel was mistaken.
12
                   THE COURT: What are you asking for,
13
      the victims' statements? What are you asking?
14
                   MS. JACKSON: I'm asking this Court to
1.5
      follow the limits set by Judge Sobel after I
16
      briefed the Gardner versus Florida case. Your
17
      Honor, we have a situation with four young men my
      client has been convicted of murdering.
18
19
                   THE COURT: So what are you asking the
20
      Court?
21
                   MS. JACKSON: They're asking for a
      wide open range to bring in as many parents it says
22
23
      here siblings, parents and/or siblings of these
24
      individuals and that could go on up to 20 to 30
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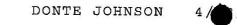
people. What Judge Sobel did and I would suggest

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1
      to the Court this is a very delicate issue, but I
      think that to limit each victim to one parent is
 2
 3
      appropriate in this case.
 4
                   THE COURT: No, I'm not doing that.
 5
      Both parents -- they're parents, aren't they? The
      statute allows it so both of them can speak if they
 6
 7
      want to.
 8
                   MR. STANTON: It's also beyond that,
 9
      Your Honor, it's relations to the victims.
10
      not just parents.
11
                   MS. JACKSON:
                                 So, Your Honor --
12
                   THE COURT: Wait. What now?
13
                   MR. STANTON: It's not just limited to
14
      parents.
15
                   THE COURT: I'm just talking about she
      just brought the parents. Now we'll go to the next
16
17
      one. She asked that one parent be allowed to
18
      speak. I denied that. All right. Now, who else
19
      are they going to bring that you object to?
20
                   MS. JACKSON: I object to anyone
21
      beyond one parent. Now he's saying they're going
22
      to bring in -- there have been and again this case
      is so voluminous I cannot say on the record --
23
24
                   THE COURT: Who else did you want to
      bring in?
25
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1	MR. STANTON: Siblings of each of the
2	victims.
3	THE COURT: How many siblings?
4	MR. STANTON: One to two per victim.
5	THE COURT: Why do you need to do
6	that? You already have two parents.
7	MR. STANTON: I understand that, Your
8	Honor, but I think the appropriate victim impact
9	time is what effect the murder of their family
10	member has is different as a parent than it is a
11	sister or brother.
12	THE COURT: Yeah, well, I'm not going
13	to have 30 people in here.
14	MR. STANTON: We're not talking about
15	30 people.
16	THE COURT: You're talking about four
17	times four is 16. I mean two apiece, right?
18	MR. STANTON: If they desire to
19	testify. I'm not sure.
20	THE COURT: How many murder victims
21	was there?
22	MS. JACKSON: Four.
23	THE COURT: Okay. Eight. That's
24	eight there.
25	MR. GUYMON: Judge, could I interject



and let the Court know that on three different 1 occasions -- actually four different occasions we 2 had penalty hearings and actually all eight parents 3 have not testified in those. Some of them have 4 elected not to so I think really we're talking 5 about two parents on behalf of Matthew Mowen, one 6 parent on behalf of Tracey Gorringe, and one parent 7 8 most likely on behalf of Jeffrey Biddle. 9 What you have is a total of five 10 parents that will probably speak but each one had a 11 sibling and in the other hearings with the 12 exception of one Judge Sobel ruled on we had a sibling speak. I think we're really talking about 13 14 eight total. THE COURT: How many did in front of 15 16 Judge Sobel? 17 MR. GUYMON: Judge Sobel limited us to 18 one parent per victim. 19 THE COURT: All right. What about the 20 siblings? 21 MR. GUYMON: I only had one 22 representative and that is, Judge, our position as 23 Mr. Stanton indicated. For instance, the loss to a 24 sister or a brother may be different than the loss 25 to a parent and that's why we're asking that the



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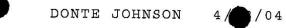
Court allow us to have a sibling speak on behalf of the decedent as well.

MR. STANTON: May I interject one thing that I think is kind of being overlooked here, and that is you're counting up the number of people. It's not because of the State's position of offering this much victim/impact witness time. The defendant has been convicted of murdering four people so it's not -- I mean it's the defendant's own doing as far as this.

THE COURT: I know that.

MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, may I be heard because this is not just a matter of adding up the numbers. If I may make a record, the law in this case is very clear. Payne versus Tennessee, 501 U.S. 808 specifically limits the State's victim impact time to giving the jury some idea of the uniqueness of the individual's life as an individual human being.

We have no quarrel with that. Honor, I think that we have to keep in mind one of the things that Judge Sobel said. When you have a case where -- we all know why we're here. We have four young men who are deceased. What our job is to -- under Gardner versus Florida it was



1 different. It says that a death penalty should be 2 based on reason rather than caprice or emotion. 3 These jurors are human beings. 4 think there has to be some recognition, if you will, of the impact that witness after witness 5 after witness will have upon them. 6 7 THE COURT: That's why it's called a 8 victim impact. 9 MS. JACKSON: Yes, Your Honor. Also 10 the State cites in their brief --11 THE COURT: Like I told you, two parents can testify and the ones where two parents 12 13 aren't going to testify, a sibling can. 14 right. So if you have one parent, you can have a sibling. If you have two parents, no siblings. 15 All right. That's the Court's order. What's next? 16 17 MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, may I please 18 make a record. 19 THE COURT: You already made your 20 record. What's next? 21 MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, I want to 22 put on the record the Wiggins case, the case that 23 came out in 2000 which talks about what my client's 24 rights are and there is no concomitant right with

CHERYL GARDNER, RPR-RMR, CCR 230 (702) 258-0517 babyboy1@lvcm.com

respect to the victim. Your Honor, with all due

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1
      respective to make a record --
 2
                    THE COURT: You made your record.
 3
      What's next?
                   MS. JACKSON: So the State's going to
 5
      be allowed --
 6
                   THE COURT:
                                I just told you what I'm
 7
      allowing. What's next?
                                Get the record, get it
 8
      from the reporter.
 9
                   MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, No. 8 the
10
      codefendants -- we've already talked about that.
11
      And, again, I would set forth the same objection as
12
      I did to the technicians.
                   THE COURT: Now which one is this
13
14
      now?
                   MS. JACKSON: We're on No. 8, Your
15
1.6
              They set forth Detective James Buczek,
      Honor.
17
      Thomas Thowsen, Charla Severs, Ace Hart, Brian
18
      Johnson, Todd Armstrong, Lashaway Wright.
19
      are the people who are not codefendants. It would
20
      be our position that their testimony certainly will
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      have come in pursuant to the Court's order in the
      first portion of these proceedings whereby they
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will be reading their transcripts. They will have

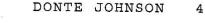
Detective Thowsen who will read as well as

23

24

25

summarize.



1 THE COURT: Wait a minute. I'm lost 2 My 8 is not the same 8 that you have. here. 3 right. 4 MS. JACKSON: It goes to the intent of 5 going to the residence, Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: I'm trying to figure 7 out -- who are the witnesses? 8 MS. JACKSON: These are what I refer 9 to as referred space witnesses Detective Thowsen, everybody but the codefendants -- James Buczek, 1.0 Detective Thowsen, Charla Severs, Ace Hart, Brian 11 12 Johnson, Todd Armstrong, and Lashaway Wright. 13 These people's testimony will have already come in 14 when they establish their, if you will, guilty 15 facts. 16 We've already covered how the jury was made aware in the first phase and the Court has 17 1.8 agreed that they can have the entire transcript of 19 the jury trial as well as Detective Thowsen I 20

believe it will be will be reading certain portions and we'll have a right to cross him pursuant to the transcript, but I don't see the point of them having this read into the record, Your Honor, to the jury then have a cope of it and then they're bringing in the third time in the penalty phase.

21

22

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25



1	think it becomes cumulative, prejudicial, and a
2	denial of due process on behalf of my client.
3	MR. STANTON: Your Honor, if I
4	understand the objection is that in the response to
5	the State that we don't want to be handcuffed in
6	how we present this penalty phase to the jury. We
7	want to call a live witness to testify regarding
8	materials that have previously been given in this,
9	in what was the previous guilty phase.
10	I believe it's appropriate that that's
11	the State's option to do this, to try this case by
12	using live testimony or reading in prior
13	testimony. If there is then an objection that
14	we're getting to an area that's cumulative, counsel
15	can make that for the Court to rule on but as a
16	pretrial hearing from preventing the State from
17	presenting its penalty phase.
1.8	THE COURT: That's going to be
19	denied. If it's cumulative, you can make an
20	objection then I'll review both of them. I'm not
21	going to have live testimony then read the same in,
22	something else, I mean the same testimony also.
23	MS. JACKSON: Okay. That will be the
24	same on No. 9. Your Honor, it's the same type of
25	request and our objection would be the same, and I



1	assume the Court's order would be the same.
2	THE COURT: Counsel.
3	MR. STANTON: Yeah, it's the same
4	argument, Your Honor. It's broken down into two
5	categories. No. 9 is for the purpose these are
6	actually to outline the alternate enumerated
7	aggravators that the State has noticed in this case
8	for the death penalty and the first No. 9 is the
9	purpose of why the defendant and his codefendants
10	went to the home where the murders occurred. The
11	second one was the motive for the actual killing.
12	THE COURT: Anyway you can object at
13	that time. All right.
14	MS. JACKSON: Very well, Your Honor.
15	No. 10, we would simply submit. That is the prior
16	verdict forms.
17	THE COURT: What's the problem?
18	MS. JACKSON: The State anticipates
19	relying upon the verdict forms that were returned.
20	We submit it. We have no position.
21	THE COURT: All right. That's fine.
22	MS. JACKSON: As to No. 11, we object
23	on the statutory basis of juvenile record being
24	sealed as to Donte Johnson's juvenile record coming
25	in for this penalty phase fully recognizing that

```
other case law in this regard allows it.
 1
                                                 We still
      would like the record to reflect that we object.
 2
 3
                    MR. STANTON:
                                  Your Honor, I think the
      law is clear that the Nevada Supreme Court has on
 4
      more than one occasion specifically approved the
 5
      use of the facts and circumstances of a juvenile
 6
      record in death penalty as well as noncapital
 8
      proceedings.
 9
                   THE COURT:
                                I don't agree with that.
      I think it's more prejudicial. The Court is going
10
11
      to exclude that, the juvenile record.
12
                   MR. STANTON: I'm sorry, Your Honor.
13
      The Court's going to exclude it?
14
                   THE COURT: Yes. I find it more
15
      prejudicial than probative.
16
                   All right. What's the next one?
17
                   MS. JACKSON:
                                 I think as to No. 12 the
      State withdrew its offer to use that evidence so we
18
      don't need to address that.
19
20
                   THE COURT: Which one is that?
21
                                 No. 12. His is a prior
                   MR. STANTON:
      possession with intent to sell narcotics case.
22
      State will not be presenting any evidence.
23
24
                   THE COURT: All right. What's the
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25

next?

MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, on page 10		
of my brief I want to keep the record		
straight I do reference at the top of that		
page, the top of page 10 I indicate the action was		
dismissed on the Court's motion. It should say see		
Exhibit 3 and I don't have that in there. I just		
want the pleading to be clear, Your Honor. It's		
not relevant to the Court's ruling but I did want		
to put that on the record.		
The next one, Your Honor		
MR. STANTON: If I may, can I go back		
to the juvenile records.		
THE COURT: No. I already made my		
ruling. All right.		
MR. STANTON: Judge, the defendant was		
convicted of a strong armed robbery.		
THE COURT: What did I tell you, sir.		
If you don't like my ruling, appeal it. I'm not		
going to skip arguing going back. Come on. Let's		
go. What's the next one?		
MS. JACKSON: No. 13, Your Honor. A		
shooting at the Super 8 Motel. We object to that		
evidence on the basis that Mr. Johnson was never		
charged or prosecuted. We certainly understand the		

standard under the case law that it has to be,

1 doesn't have to be prosecuted however it cannot be 2 impalpable or highly suspect. 3 THE COURT: Now, State, what evidence do you have that he committed this crime? 4 5 MR. STANTON: Well, we have several 6 eye witnesses at the hotel. 7 THE COURT: That saw the shooting? 8 MR. STANTON: That saw three individuals matching the description. Whether or 9 not they can positively identify the defendant I'm 10 1.1 not certain, but in addition to that, we have 12 statements that the defendant has made post the shooting to several different individuals. All the 13 names have previously been discussed and have been 14 the subject of previous testimony that not as to in 15 the original trial obviously because this was an 16 17 unrelated matter but the same individuals that the Court's probably familiar with by name. 18 These are friends and associates at 19 this time in 1999 of the defendant, and the 20 defendant has made statements directly implicating 21 himself and one of his codefendants in that 22 shooting and once again that shooting was three 23 days before the quadruple homicide of this penalty 24

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phase so it's -- once again I think it's not a

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question of admissability but it's the weight that
 1
 2
      the jury then --
 3
                   THE COURT:
                               Well, I know, but you
 4
      bring in something where there is hardly any
      evidence other than some statements from some other
 5
      people that he made --
 6
 7
                   MS. JACKSON: See, Judge, that's my
 8
      problem.
                   THE COURT:
                               I'm going to exclude
 9
             What else do you have?
10
                   MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, moving on to
11
      No. 14, this is each of the alleged homicides of
12
      Darnell Johnson which they would like to put on.
13
                   THE COURT: Do you have any evidence
14
      that he committed the crime?
15
16
                   MR. STANTON: Yes, Your Honor, as an
      offer of proof I would like to regarding -- this is
17
      an affidavit for the underlying arrest warrant from
18
      Metro homicide detectives and I think that's a
19
      concise straightforward articulation of the
20
21
      evidence proving the defendant's involvement in
      this murder --
22
                   THE COURT: Was he ever tried for this
23
      or what happened?
24
                   MR. STANTON: Well, Your Honor, if I
25
```

1	can put this into some context. No. 1, the motion			
2	concedes the predicate analysis doesn't require a			
3	conviction.			
4	THE COURT: I mean I'm just asking for			
5	my own information. I want to know.			
6	MR. STANTON: No. He was not			
7	convicted of it. It was not prosecuted. This case			
8	came into the District Attorney's office after the			
9	quadruple homicide did. It hung out there			
10	basically awaiting disposition of this case and it			
11	was ultimately determined by the District			
12	Attorney's office for what I think are probably			
13	obvious reasons that the case never proceeded any			
14	further since the defendant was convicted and under			
15	four death sentences at this time the decision was			
16	made not to proceed in this case.			
17	MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, may I speak.			
18	THE COURT: No. Let me read this.			
19	MS. JACKSON: Okay.			
20	THE COURT: I can't go through all of			
21	this now. All right. What else were you going to			
22	say, ma'am?			
23	MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, the problem			
24	that we have with this particular item of evidence,			
25	Your Honor, is that okay. You're not going to			

allow it in.

THE COURT: No, I didn't say that.

There's about ten pages here single type.

MS. JACKSON: When the Court has a chance to study that further, you will see that basically what you have is a lot of hearsay. I cited the D'Agostino versus State case, a 1991 case wherein the Supreme Court in a penalty phase capital case they wanted credible evidence especially when you have a quadruple homicide. They want to bring in another homicide that he has not been charged with or prosecuted for.

Your Honor, at some point I think the Court, it's discretionary with the Court at what point is enough enough and I think when you look at the tenuous nature of the allegations in this affidavit, the fact that, Your Honor, I -- this Court is aware that if they do have sufficient evidence, they do prosecute any murder regardless of the defendant's current legal posture so I think that basically you do have a lot of hearsay so-called admissions and things of that nature but nothing else, Your Honor, and most importantly in that case you have a coroner going in doing an autopsy initially and not really finding any cause

of death to be of a homicidal nature and then the detectives or D.A. or somebody, perhaps some combination of that, go and talk to the coroner sand say, hey, we talked to these witnesses and they say that Donte did this, this, and this so go back and check again.

The coroner goes back and checks and says, oh, yeah, that's right. He was strangled. I think that makes it tenuous and therefore inadmissible pursuant to the Homick versus State of Nevada 108 Nevada 127.

MR. STANTON: Counsel relies on D'Agostino. If the Court is not familiar with that case, what concerned the Court there, as I think it would any court, was the presentation of evidence of a jailhouse witness who gave very little and inconsistent detail regarding a homicide that the defendant allegedly confessed to him and further that this witness was awaiting sentencing.

That the Court said was the type of evidence that's highly suspect and improper in a capital penalty phase. That's not the intended facts, the quality and the nature of the facts in this case. Counsel has already conceded yet she wants to argue the flipside of it now that you

don't need a conviction in order for this evidence 1 to come in in a capital penalty phase either as an 2 3 enumerated aggravator or in all relevant acted pursuant to the penalty phase so the defendant's 4 lack of conviction. 5 THE COURT: 6 I understand that you want 7 me to -- you don't just want any kind of stuff 8 coming in not even that's so suspect. MR. STANTON: Correct, Your Honor. 10 And we fully intend to comply with the rules of 11 evidence relative to the presentation of this evidence regarding hearsay, regarding any other 12 13 evidentiary objection that could be lodged 14 regarding the presentation of the evidence. 15 MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, one request, if the Court is considering this, Mr. Johnson at 16 17 page 12 of his moving papers asks the Court to at 18 least determine beforehand that there is some 19 indicia of reliability before we have a jury 20 impaneled and we're having me to stand up in front 21 of a jury and object after the cow is out of the 22 barn 'cause I read the transcript on this, Judge, 23 and I'm telling you the coroner didn't even know it was a homicide at first. 24

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It was only after they provided these



hearsay statements,	well, we think	this is what
happened based upon	what Charla Sev	vers said. These
other individuals,	the coroner, we	will go back and
do it again is what	they said then	he comes back
and says, oh, yeah,	it's a homicide	.

MR. STANTON: Well, Your Honor,
Mr. Johnson was found wrapped up in a sheet dumped
off of an embankment off of I-15. I doubt under
the circumstances that he committed suicide or it
was an accidental death. Certainly the
circumstances surrounding someone's death is
appropriate for a coroner to establish the cause of
death, and that's what he did in this case.

The body had decomposed to an extent that the method of killing here, strangulation by the defendant's own words bragging about it to several of his friends that they did strangle him with a sheet and a telephone cord, that the strangulation and the bruising of the throat and thoracic region is going to dissipate when the body decomposes.

That in and of itself doesn't result or have a medical examiner or pathologist then determine that he can't conclude that it's a homicide. One of the things they determined in the



case is the circumstances of discovering the body.
This person isn't sleeping one night and wakes up
or doesn't wake up and they're dead. They're
dumped out in the remote area of northern Clark
County and under circumstances that are highly
suspicious. That coupled with his microscopic
examination of tissue conclude to the doctor and
not by any pressure by homicide detectives or the
District Attorney's office that he ultimately
conclude that indeed it was a homicide then in
conjunction with that the defendant's own
statements corroborate the nature of the body,
where it's found, how it's wrapped up and the
method and manner of death so the defendant's own
statements to his friend and associates corroborate
it.
THE COURT: I want to read over the
materials, then I'll let you guys know.
MS. JACKSON: I would like to have a

MS. JACKSON: I would like to have a bench ruling because I would like to know the coroner when they found that body in the desert in a sheet why he couldn't conclude the first time it wasn't a homicide. I would request an evidentiary hearing before the Court rules.

Your Honor, finally No. 15 the State

wants to introduce evidence of my client's incarceration records. Certainly that is always appropriate. We would introduce them ourself.

They want to introduce an incident that occurred February 24th of 2001 where my client was alleged along with Reginald Johnson to have thrown another inmate over a bannister.

Your Honor, what is outrageous about

Your Honor, what is outrageous about this request is that I have attached to my brief Exhibit 4 dated July 18, 2001. Donte Johnson and John White were in the courtroom ready to go to trial. Mr. Johnson and the State of Nevada enters into a binding contract. Mr. Johnson, Reginald Johnson says I won't go to trial if you do not proceed against this person. They agree.

They put in the record and I quote, the case against Mr. Johnson is dismissed with Donte Johnson dismissed with prejudice and Mr. Reginald Johnson accepts these negotiations. The State in fact complies, Reginald Johnson gets nothing in return.

What he does is create a contract whereby my client is the third party beneficiary.

It is unconscionable for them to come in here today and argue that, well, we never agreed to use that

DONTE JOHNS

against Donte. Why else would Reginald Johnson do that?

I wanted to get my brief filed so I did not cite these cases for the Court. Your Honor, this is a pure and simple contract case. I didn't site in my brief Santabello versus New York 404 U.S. 257. This is a 1971 case. This is the leading U.S. supreme court case that speaks to when does a prosecutor have to keep his or her word and that in fact the plea agreement is a contract.

agreement is a significant degree on a promise or agreement of a prosecutor so that it can be said to be part of the inducement or consideration, such promise must be fulfilled. Not can be, must be and of course the case of Crockett v. State, a Nevada case, 110 Nevada, 8 -- well, strike that, Your Honor. I'm not going to recite that case. A Ninth Circuit case U.S. versus Read, R-E-A-D, 77 US2d 1437, 1985 case and this case talks about when a plea rests in a significant degree on a promise or agreement of the prosecutor so that it can be said that the inducement or consideration of such promise must be fulfilled and it quotes the Santabello case.

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Although the plea bargain is a matter of criminal jurisprudence, a plea bargain is contractual in nature and measured by contract law standards. He was a third party beneficiary. only thing Reginald Johnson got was their agreement, their word not to pursue against this man.

They forego the trial against Reginald Johnson, even file the habitual charge against him, get that and come back and say, oh, by the way we can breach our agreement we can get two for one. We put you away for a thousand years even though you did this because your friend was being unjustly accused. Your Honor, they agreed to this. How dare they come in here now and say that wasn't the It's in black and white. deal.

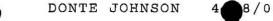
> THE COURT: State.

MR. STANTON: Certainly, Your Honor. First of all, I'd like to direct the Court specifically to the plea bargain agreement in the underlying case. In the underlying case once again the defendant's name is Johnson as the instant defendant. His charge or he pled to attempted murder of an inmate that he had thrown over the second story tier.

The negotiations as stated were that he would plead guilty to this case and the State would dismiss the charges against Donte Johnson in this case. There was no agreement whatsoever as there couldn't be that the State would not be permitted to use the evidence of that event sometime in the future regarding Donte Johnson.

What they negotiated was is that he would not suffer a conviction because if he had suffered a conviction, then he would have another enumerated aggravating factor that the State could have sought seeking the death penalty. But you cannot and could not have bound the State from not using the evidence as in this case the other relevant act about the defendant's conduct of who he is and what's the appropriate punishment for an individual that conducts themself in that manner. That's what was negotiated away.

You can't have Donte Johnson now claiming that pursuant to a plea bargain of another person now counsel citing to contract law of a third party beneficiary, he got the benefit of his bargain, to-wit that the charges were dismissed and therefore could not be used as an aggravating factor and I have prepared today to call the



2.1

prosecutor that handled this case on behalf of the State and what the specific negotiations were and that will be L.J. O'Neil and he's available should the Court permit his testimony to flesh out and present to this Court precisely what the negotiations were beyond as counsel says what's in black and white and certainly it is in black and white.

A guilty plea agreement specifically states the State will dismiss the charges against Donte Johnson. At the time Donte Johnson was under sentence of death. So there was no agreement -- imagine this, Your Honor. The argument is for a plea bargain that for time in perpetuity that you can no longer present any evidence regarding that act. The benefit of the bargain was he wasn't suffered a conviction that could be used as an aggravating factor. At the time he was under sentence of death and he was hopeful as I understand it that the matter would come back and he would have potentially a new penalty phase sometime in the future.

MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, I also have if I may lodge with the Court --

THE COURT: Wasn't this used in the

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last penalty hearing?
 1
                   MS. JACKSON: Absolutely not. Your
 2
      Honor, I have an affidavit of Gloria Navarro who
 3
      was the attorney for Mr. Donte Johnson.
 4
                   THE COURT: You know what, folks.
 5
 6
      This is taking far too long. I have the rest of
      the calendar. Let's continue until Monday
 7
      morning.
 8
                   MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, there also
 9
10
      are other motions which I filed yesterday.
11
                   THE COURT: I know. We're going to
12
      continue all of these till Friday at 9:00.
                   MR. WHIPPLE: Your Honor, I won't be
13
14
      here Friday.
                   MS. JACKSON: I'll be here.
15
                   MR. WHIPPLE: The Court is aware there
16
17
      will be only one attorney.
                   THE COURT: Do both of you guys have
18
      to --
19
                   MR. WHIPPLE: I think in all capital
20
21
      proceedings you're supposed to have two.
                                                 That's my
22
      reading of the law.
                   THE COURT: Well, fine, if you guys
23
      don't want to be here, I don't know what to tell
24
25
            Why can't you be here, sir?
      you.
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1 MR. WHIPPLE: I'll be out of state. 2 THE COURT: When do you guys want to continue it to? 3 MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, if I may 4 5 make a suggestion to the Court. I discussed with 6 Mr. Guymon -- not Mr. Stanton, Mr. Guymon -beforehand that there are a couple of motions that 7 8 I filed yesterday, two I have to file today and they would like a chance to respond. We could just 9 10 kind of maybe set it out about a week that would 11 give them a chance to respond. 12 MR. STANTON: The problem with it, Your Honor, the resolution of this motion has a 13 14 significant impact upon the State's preparation for the penalty hearings and that puts it pretty close 15 16 especially as I'm sure the Court can appreciate 17 this case based upon a motion that there are difficult witnesses. 18 THE COURT: We'll just continue this 19 over till Monday at 9:00 -- not 9:00. 20 21 THE CLERK: May 3rd at 1:00 o'clock. 22 MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, for the record I have subpoenaed Mr. Reginald Johnson to 23 testify at an evidentiary hearing prior to this 24 25 matter being submitted to a jury. And he's being

transferred.
THE COURT: Approach the bench,
counsel.
(Whereupon, counsel approached
the bench, and had a
discussion outside the hearing
of the court reporter.)
(Whereupon the proceedings
adjourned at 10:24 a.m.)
-000-
ATTEST: FULL, TRUE AND ACCURATE TRANSCRIPT OF
PROCEEDINGS.
<i>A.</i> - 1
Cheryl Gardner, RPR, RMR
CCR No. 230
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CASE NO. C153154
 1
                                                     MAY 0 5 2004
 2
      DEPT. NO. XIII
                                                  SHIRLEYO. PARRAGUIRRE, CLERK
 3
                           DISTRICT COURT
                        CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
 6
                               -000-
                                            ORIGINAL
 7
 8
      THE STATE OF NEVADA,
                                       REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT
 9
             Plaintiff,
                                                 OF
10
             VS.
11
      DONTE JOHNSON,
                                         ARGUMENT TO ADMIT
                                      EVIDENCE OF AGGRAVATING
12
             Defendant.
                                           CIRCUMSTANCES
13
14
        BEFORE THE HON. LEE A. GATES, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
15
                         MONDAY, MAY 3, 2004
16
                              1:38 P.M.
17
18
     APPEARANCES:
19
        For the State:
                               DAVID STANTON, ESQ.
20
                               GARY L. GUYMON, ESQ.
                               Chief Deputy District Attorney
21
        For the Defendant:
                               ALZORA B. JACKSON, ESQ.
22
                               BRET O. WHIPPLE, ESQ.
                               Special Public Defenders
23
24
      Reported by:
                      Jane V. Michaels, RPR
                     NV CCR No. 601, CA CSR No. 10660
25
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1 LAS VEGAS, CLARK COUNTY, NV., MONDAY, MAY 3, 2004 2 1:38 P.M.

PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: Let's start off where we left off at the last time. We have a little bit more time.

MR. STANTON: Your Honor, I believe the last time, as the Court may recall, we have noticed the Defense's opposition and our ultimate reply essentially in number with a series of items.

My notes reflect that the last item that was concluded by the Court was Item Number 13. That was a shooting at the Super 8/Long Horn Casino. The Court ruled that it was going to exclude that evidence.

THE COURT: Right. I think the next one we argued was the one where there was a plea agreement, and she said that he was a third-party beneficiary.

MR. STANTON: I think the next one we did was Number 14. You took that under submission. And there was an affidavit as an offer of proof that I had submitted to the Court. I would like to have that if I could, your Honor, with the assistance of the Court marked as State's next in order. It was a nine-page

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1
      affidavit that I think summarizes the State's offer of
 2
      proof.
 3
                 THE COURT: Yes.
                 THE CLERK: I don't have it.
 5
                 MR. STANTON: It was given to the Court.
 6
      It might be in the Court's file the last time.
                 THE CLERK: If she marked it, it's in the
 8
     vault.
 9
                MR. STANTON: It wasn't marked in the last
10
     proceeding.
                 THE COURT: Who did the affidavit?
11
12
                MR. STANTON: The affidavit was prepared
13
     by --
14
                THE COURT: Are you talking about the
15
     declaration of summons?
16
                MR. STANTON: Yes.
17
                THE COURT: This one here?
18
                MR. STANTON: Yes. If I could have that
19
     marked as State's next in order.
20
                MS. JACKSON: And that one was taken under
21
     submission by the Court. And the next one we were
22
     talking about was Item Number 15. And it was
23
     generally categorized "CCDC jail and prison record."
24
     So we're talking about the defendant's conduct in both
25
     the Clark County Detention Center and the Nevada
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Department of Corrections.

And we did get to the issue of whether or not the State, as the Defense I believe argued was precluded from admitting evidence regarding an incident where the Defendant and another inmate threw another inmate off a second tier railing or floor. They were charged with attempted murder. And the codefendant, not this defendant, whose name also was Johnson, pled quilty to attempted murder and was duly sentenced off that offense. I think that's where we last left off.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, are we going to go back to 14?

THE COURT: Which one is 14?

MS. JACKSON: The one the Court took under advisement, the affidavit. Before the Court rules on that, now that the Court has had a chance to review that, I would like a chance to address some issues I see in that document. So I would like some direction from the Court.

MR. STANTON: Your Honor, you took it under submission. I think it sets forth what the State's offer of proof is. And, once again, relying on the law regarding what evidence is permissible and proper

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in this case, I would submit that there's three things that are offered in a capital penalty phase. There's evidence of aggravating factors. This is not being offered for that. The Defendant was not convicted or charged with this offense because it was a case that was pending, the litigation of the underlying murder case before the Court right now.

And as a matter of expediency and judicial -- at least from the district attorney's office' discretion of pursuing a circumstantial burden case with a gentleman that had been convicted of four counts of manslaughter and at the time sentenced to death, the State did not pursue formal litigation against the defendant in this case. The State is offering it for the other relevant acts evidence that is permissible in a capital penalty proceeding.

And specifically the issue before this jury is what is the proper punishment that the Defendant should be sentenced to in this case. Part of that is knowing what this Defendant has done prior to the murders that occurred in this case and he's been convicted of and obviously subsequent from that time.

This speaks to a time period that I think is very important for the Court to assess in this so that it is temporally related to the underlying

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murders as occurring in the time frame, the same month; as a matter of fact, a matter of days, if not weeks, from the date of the murder that he stands before the Court submitted in this case.

The relevance and the evidence adduced is not speculative. It's not impalpable as counsel relies on the DeAugustino case in assessing what the State Supreme Court has found to be evidence that it doesn't like in a capital penalty phase.

Once again, if you compare the facts of DeAugustino to what is related in the affidavit as a form of offer of proof, they're on opposite ends of the spectrum as far as the quality of proof and the nature and type of the evidence that the State can expect to prove the Defendant's direct involvement in this particular murder.

And so I would submit that this is entirely The quality of the evidence to be presented to tie the Defendant is not speculative and it is proper for it to be admitted and for the jury to consider it.

MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, if I may. DeAugustino case, which is 107 Nevada 1001, that's a 1991 case. That case dealt with a gentleman who was facing the death penalty. And his cell mate did come

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in and said, Oh, Mr. DeAugustino, he's bragged to me about some old man he killed in New York, some woman he killed someplace else, that type of thing.

At first blush this case may not appear to be of that nature. However, upon a closer examination, your Honor, it is exactly like that. For example, the State's evidence, this affidavit submitted by Detective Chandler, there was a reason why they didn't prosecute this case. Item Number 6 says that Dr. Sheldon Green performed an autopsy on the victim and listed the cause of death as, quote, undetermined and the manner as undetermined pending the police investigation.

I would also draw the Court's attention to paragraph Number 14, page 4, of that document. The detective says that on 8/11/98 he was contacted by a confidential source of information who wishes to remain anonymous, and they advised the following: that a subject named Duane Anderson, Skill, said they went with the victim to Odyssey Records and the suspect Deko, real name John Wayne.

My client's name is John White. So now, your Honor, we're getting into this kind of specious information. And this is the detective's warrant of arrest. We don't know who that is. And someone named

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Skill, who gives the name of John Wayne. I don't know who John Wayne is.

Paragraph 21, your Honor, the same person named Skill. The detective says, "I talked to Skill." And by the way, Skill and all these guys, they're all jailbirds just like the informant in the DeAugustino case. They're in jail more than they're out.

He says that he gave a taped statement. The detective says at paragraph 21, Number 8, that he indicates that he had lied in the statement and he would tell investigators what really happened but he would not put it on tape.

Then this fellow Skill goes on to say he was present at the Thunderbird Hotel on a certain date and there was a confrontation between Deko, Red, and Lamont. The person who was killed was struck on the side of the head by Red and Deko, and they placed a pillow over his head and the person was killed.

Later on we have another codefendant in this same affidavit who gives a competing story. At paragraph 27 Detective Hardy says he interviewed and the same detective here, Chandler, says they interviewed this person named Red.

And bear in mind, Judge, the other

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paragraph says that Red and Deko did it, paragraph 21. At paragraph 27 they now claim that they talked to Red, and Red said that he showed up after Snoop was killed and that he was asked to help get rid of the body, basically is what he's saying. So you have a bunch of codefendants giving conflicting statements if they had prosecuted this case.

And more importantly, your Honor, at paragraph 25 the detective goes back to the coroner, and the coroner does another examination of the body, the remains, if you will. And Dr. Green says -- this is now his second opinion -- that Darnell Lamont Johnson came to his death as a result of undetermined cause, parentheses, possible strangulation.

Now, we don't know if the detective put this in here or the coroner because I've never seen an autopsy report. But this is the detective putting this in here.

Then he says "probable homicide." Well, I don't know what that means. I don't think any reasonable attorney would know what that means, your Honor. That is exactly the kind of specious and impalpable suspect --

THE COURT: What did Judge Sobel rule on this?

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1
                 MR. STANTON: This case was never
 2
     brought --
 3
                MR. GUYMON: Judge Sobel ruled that it was
     admissible. I tried the case.
 4
 5
                 THE COURT: It was or was not?
                MR. GUYMON: It was admissible. And we
 6
     admitted it through Detective Chandler, and then three
 8
     other witnesses came in.
 9
                MS. JACKSON: I would request that.
10
                THE COURT: Did Judge Sobel let it in?
11
                MS. JACKSON: I reviewed the transcript and
12
     he did, much to my amazement.
13
                THE COURT: Did it go to the Supreme Court,
14
     and did they say anything was wrong with it?
15
                MS. JACKSON: This particular issue was not
16
     raised.
17
                MR. STANTON: It went on direct appeal.
18
     Two important points that the Court has brought up.
19
     It was not brought up on direct appeal. And, number
20
     two, the Court did not review sua sponte, as they
21
     require in all capital cases.
22
                MS. JACKSON: I don't think that's
23
     necessarily the law.
24
                THE COURT: What's not the law?
25
                MS. JACKSON: That the Supreme Court had to
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statements.

rule on this particular issue to affirm the lower holding. They find all the time that there's error, but at that it was, quote, harmless error. Certainly no court wants to commit error, whether it's harmless or not.

THE COURT: You are right. Some of these guys are codefendants.

MS. JACKSON: They're giving different

THE COURT: Contrary to popular belief, a coroner's job is part medical examiner and part detective and investigator. Not only do they look at the body to determine the cause of death, but they look at the surrounding facts and circumstances. They can always tell you they'll look and see what happened, but the statements from the witnesses, they'll take that into consideration when they're examining the body. If they waited for information from the detectives, I don't think that's fatal to their determination as to cause of death. These people seem to know, but codefendants' statements are suspect to --

MR. STANTON: Several of these people are not codefendants. At least the statements that were made by Ace Hart. And they're certainly the same

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cannot swear under oath that I've read everything in

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1 each box. It just takes time to go through each box. 2 I don't believe I've seen an autopsy report on this 3 gentleman. I don't believe our office was ever provided one. THE COURT: I'll mull this over some more. I was just mentioning some of the issues that I see 6 7 arising in this. All right. Let's go back to the juvenile 9 The Court has said we do get juvenile records. records. Normally it's not in an adult's case, but 10 the trier of fact and the sentencing judge routinely 11 look at the juvenile records of defendants when 12 13 they're doing sentencing. 14 It's not something that I am particularly 15 fond of because I think a person changes for the most 16 part from when they're a juvenile, and they haven't fully developed as a juvenile. That's why we have a 17 18 law to keep their records sealed automatically until the age of 24. 19 20 However, I have to follow the law. 21 Supreme Court says you can use them. So I'm going to 22 reverse my decision on that. It can come in. 23 All right. Now back to the thing over at 24 the jail. Anything you want to add to that? 2.5 MS. JACKSON: There's a lot I want to add,

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1 your Honor. I was able to find the records from Oscar 2 Irias, who, by the way, went all the way from a 3 first-degree kidnapping and a sexual assault, which both carries life. In order for him to pursue this 4 case, which he did not want to pursue, he was given a 6 lewdness, and he wound up with a 12 to 30, which is 7 basically a walk. 8 Here's what happened at his sentencing. 9 This is Oscar's sentencing on April 30 of 2001. The State represented by Mr. William Kephart there before 10 11 Judge McGroarty and the district attorney. I have the 12 transcript. I'm at page 15. 13 The district attorney says to the Court, 14 "And we're not here today because of what Reginald 15 has done to him." Let me start at the beginning. 16 Mr. Kephart says, "He has spent a year and 17 two months in jail at this point, I guess, and 18

two months in jail at this point, I guess, and unfortunately he's become the victim of a guy, singular there, that I think you know about.

Mr. Johnson. You had him in here." And the Court says, "Donte Johnson?" The corrections officer says, "Reginald Johnson." The Court says, "I thought it was Donte."

And Mr. Kephart says, "Reginald. The only thing I had in mind about him -- and maybe the

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1 transport officer can explain this better. But 2 typically we don't see individuals in jail having this 3 happen to them more than once unless there is some conflict directly between the two. And I don't know if it's because of this case that made Reginald become 6 so crazy about him, but I know he's actually hunted him out to the point where he's got him twice. And I 8 ask the Court not to consider that with regards to the crime that he has committed. And that's what we're 9 10 here for today. Not because of what Reginald has done 11 That's another issue at another time. what we're here for now is to consider what he has 12 13 done himself." And it goes on to talk about that. Your Honor, this particular incident is 14 15 huge. After years of Donte Johnson being 16 incarcerated, this is the only incident the State can 17 tell a jury he cannot be safely housed. 18 Oh, he has write-ups for having too many 19 magazines going into his cell. He did not do this. 20 And, your Honor, this is the only incident. They knew 21 it themselves at Oscar's sentencing. 22 THE COURT: He didn't do what? 23 MS. JACKSON: He didn't participate in 24 Oscar's attack. 25 THE COURT: Where is the victim?

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1 MR. STANTON: I have no idea. 2 MS. JACKSON: He's out free. 3 THE COURT: I thought he was on the 4 balcony. 5 MR. STANTON: He was. The State is not 6 going to proceed in calling him as a witness. 7 THE COURT: She said he didn't do it. 8 do you know this guy did it? 9 MR. STANTON: Because I have two 10 corrections officers that are eyewitnesses to both the 11 inmates, including the Defendant Donte Johnson, 12 punching Mr. Irias before they both threw him over the 13 railing. 14 MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, if you're going 15 to call the CO's, I'm going to have to ask for a new 16 hearing. I have an affidavit that Gloria prepared. 17 She was prepared to prove that those officers could 18 not have seen what they claim they saw. 19 THE COURT: What do you have? 20 MS. JACKSON: I've already ordered Reginald 21 Johnson's transporter. We're going to have Reginald 22 Johnson. And Oscar, I want him here too. I want the 23 whole thing litigated, Judge. 24 THE COURT: We can do that. When can we do 25 it?

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1	MR. STANTON: Whenever is convenient for
2	the Court. I've attached to my motion a transcript of
3	the interview of one of the correctional officers.
4	THE COURT: Who are we going to have here
5	to testify?
6	MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, it's the only
7	violence they can pin on him.
8	THE COURT: If he did it, it's coming in.
9	If he didn't do it, it won't come in.
10	MS. JACKSON: That's exactly my point, your
11	Honor, because this is the one item that will cause a
12	capital jury to say, "Can we safely house this man?"
13	MR. STANTON: That's not an entirely
14	correct statement.
15	THE COURT: It may not be, but that's what
16	we're going to see. Bring the folks in here. She's
17	claiming it's a different person. She's reading from
18	transcripts that it's someone else. Let's see.
19	MS. JACKSON: This is a court transcript.
20	THE COURT: Like I said, I'm inclined to
21	let it in now, but if you want to have the hearing,
22	let's have the hearing.
23	MS. JACKSON: We're planning on calling
24	Mr. Kephart.
25	THE COURT: When can you do it?

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1
                MS. JACKSON: I believe the transport order
 2
      for Reginald is in motion. I think we can be ready to
 3
     go in a week.
                THE COURT: When is this trial?
                MS. JACKSON: In a week.
 6
                THE COURT: We can do it in a week.
 7
                MS. JACKSON: Very well, your Honor.
 8
                THE COURT: Give us a date.
                THE CLERK: May 10th, 1:30. And what is
 9
     this for?
10
11
                THE COURT: Hearing a motion. All right.
12
     What else do we have?
13
                MS. JACKSON: The only other items we have
14
     are two huge ones.
15
                THE COURT: Everything is huge. So go on.
16
                MS. JACKSON: They want to bring in, from
17
     what I understand from clarification by counsel, a
18
     gang officer from L.A. to talk about Donte's gang
19
     affiliation when we don't think it's relevant. This
20
     is not a gang killing. It's not alleged to be a gang
     killing. This is in Las Vegas, Nevada. The gang that
21
22
     he is alleged to have been a member of is in L.A.
23
     individuals involved --
24
                THE COURT: What was the prior court order
25
     on this?
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MR. STANTON: We never really addressed 2 this issue, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: All right. It's new. MR. STANTON: Your Honor, if I can put this 5 in some sort of context for the Court and maybe focus 6 our argument as to what may or may not be objectionable. 8 Out of abundance of caution, we listed this 9 item as kind of an assessment where the two prior 10 penalty hearings have gone in this case. 11 In the prior penalty hearings, Defense 12 counsel has argued and presented substantial 13 mitigating evidence regarding this Defendant having no 14 choices when he was growing up and when he was a young 15 man going into his adolescent and teenage years. 16 And part of the testimony was directed at 17 the Defendant had to join a gang because there was an allegation that a family member of his or associate 18 19 was going to be raped if he didn't join a gang. 20 There was also a claim that when he went 21 from his home to his school, he had to cross several 22 different sets, gang territory, and that for his own 23 personal safety and for a young man his age and in 24 that location joining a gang was the only alternative 25 in life.

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As a result of our investigation with the L.A. gang detectives that specifically work with the gang that he claimed affiliation both at the time in Los Angeles when he lived there and at the time of the litigation of the underlying murder and as far as we can tell as of today's date, he still claims affiliation with that gang. We are offering this to specifically rebut any and all assertions along those lines. That's number one.

Number two is the gang testimony would be -- dovetails with interpreting and giving some layperson understanding to letters which is referred to as the last item in this motion, letters written by the Defendant during the pendency of his and his codefendants' litigation back in 1998 and 1999. There are terms used. There are phrases used. There are slang that's used. And we are going to use these gang experts to translate that language and conduct for a jury to understand as to its intent and meaning.

MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, if the Court does not let the letters in, then they will not need the gang expert because we have not gotten to those letters yet. And that's essentially what he's saying. And those letters have no business in a courtroom.

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1 THE COURT: As I understand, Judge Sobel 2 did not permit these letters. 3 MS. JACKSON: He found them to be vulgar. They're offensive. He found it to be rap-type 4 material. Your Honor, I've read them. I have them 5 here. You can't clean those letters up. 6 7 THE COURT: Just tell me, did Judge Sobel keep them out? 8 9 MR. STANTON: He did, your Honor. But I think there's two things that need to be reviewed 10 regarding Judge Sobel's ruling. Number one was they 11 12 were not offered to rebut the testimony regarding the 13 Defendant's choices in life. That is not what they were sought for. So I think that's entirely different 14 15 from what Judge Sobel ruled. That's number one. 16 Number two is the method that they were 17 offered. They were offered in a rather large 18 quantity. THE COURT: Well, tell me this. The way 19 20 this is going to proceed is the State is going to put 21 on their evidence? 22 MR. STANTON: Correct. Well, your Honor, 23 if I could just have the Court's indulgence for one 24 moment. I previously asked your court clerk with her 25 assistance to mark these letters. And I've provided a

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copy to Defense counsel and highlighted the important and relevant issues.

Exhibit 1 there is a letter authored by the Defendant to his codefendant, Rale Young. Highlighted on the first page is a series of comments that is prevalent to approximately six or seven letters here that the Defendant is directing his codefendants about what to do so that they can get off this case, so that they can beat this case.

Once again, there was a considerable amount of argument and presentation of mitigating evidence that the Defendant was a follower.

MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, that is not true. That was never used.

THE COURT: Let him finish, ma'am.

MR. STANTON: And that he had no choices in life. Part of the issue in this case is -- I think probably one of the most contested aspects of this penalty hearing is whether or not the Defendant was the shooter.

On the second page of this letter, highlighted, is the following statement written by the Defendant. "And about the three little white boys, we ain't got to worry about them or they testimony."

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And, Miss Reporter, "they testimony" is a grammatical error written in the original. "I took care of that."

Now, I don't think this Court misses the point that the two other defendants in this case convicted of the same offenses received life without. Clearly there is an assessment that this penalty phase is going to focus between death and life without. And the critical issue that's going to be argued by both sides before this Court and before this jury is whether or not the Defendant was the shooter. This is his own words, from his own hand.

THE COURT: What did you just say?

MR. STANTON: This is from the Defendant's own hand, from his own mouth, saying that he took care of that regarding the three white boy victims, the three Caucasian men in this case.

The rest of the letters that I've highlighted all speak for themselves and are self-evident in their relevancy to issues directly before this penalty jury. And that is, what role did the Defendant have in relationship to his other codefendants? And they speak volumes to that. Defendant is clearly the leader of these three men.

MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, that is a blatant

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attempt to mislead this Court. I attached to my opposition a transcript from the former jury penalty phase. That letter, when he says he took care of the three white boys, he's referring to the white boys who testified.

And Judge Sobel said this, quote, And he refers in one of the letters to don't worry about the three boys. That must be Brian Johnson, Todd Armstrong, and Terrell Young. He's talking about Ace Hart. And Judge Sobel says, "He's taking care of them. Obviously, he hadn't. There's a lot of young men boasting in here." He was talking about the witnesses.

And I know that is in the same transcript that they have to mislead this Court. And to have this Court think that he's referring to the victim in this case is just not true. That's already been litigated.

In other words, one of the reasons why

Judge Sobel was compelled to keep this out is that
these letters contain young men bragging, "Yeah, I'll
take care of the witnesses." And Judge Sobel says,

"They came in here and testified." That's what this
refers to.

First of all, we need to understand that if

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the letters come in, they're coming in in their 1 entirety. Every other word being "nigger" this, 2 3 "nigger" that, and all of this vulgarity which was so offensive to any kind of -- the determination in a 4 death case should be a reasoned and rational decision. And I think that this Court has recognized 6 7 correctly that this type of language -- the other 8 District Court found that it raises prejudices. He 9 talks about all kinds of subjects that are just not 10 proper for a death penalty case, Judge. That's why 11 they were kept out before with very good reason. You 12 cannot clean these up. 13 I will not and I don't think the Court will 14 15

I will not and I don't think the Court will allow the State to highlight certain portions and get them in. The rules of evidence say if you get a part in, you'll get the whole thing in. And I will certainly not stipulate to a part of the letter coming in. The whole thing will come in.

THE COURT: Well, it's his language. He used it. No one told him to use it.

MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, the law is that a death sentence case should be based upon a reasoned response. It's just young men bragging. He talks about having them taken care of.

THE COURT: This is not bragging. I don't

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1
     know what he's doing. He's trying to get his boys
 2
     together.
 3
                MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, have you read all
     of the letters?
                THE COURT: I read the ones before me.
                MS. JACKSON: There's a lot of them, your
 6
     Honor.
 7
                THE COURT: He's not bragging. He's using
 8
 9
     these words. That's his language. That's what he's
10
     talking about doing. He's talking about fixing the
11
     case. I don't think it's bragging.
12
                MS. JACKSON: It's puffing, your Honor.
13
     He's saying he can do things that he can't do.
14
                THE COURT: I don't think it's puffing. I
     think he's telling them he's a bad dude and he'll do
15
16
     it.
17
                MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, they testified.
     He says, "I'll make it that they won't come to court
18
19
     and testify." And the judge says they already
20
     testified.
21
                THE COURT: What's your response to that?
                MR. STANTON: In reference to the letter
22
23
     about the three white boys, that's the judge's
     assessment. I think he completely missed the point
24
25
     because the context of the entire letter is he's
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talking about -- if you go to the paragraph before that statement, he's talking about that his two codefendants, Terrell Young and Sikia Smith, gave statements to the police.

And through these letters you can clearly see that one letter says he now is aware through discovery of an article in the newspaper that his codefendants gave statements and that those statements implicated him.

THE COURT: My only problem, though, is I don't know if it's going to be inflammatory or not getting two or three bites of the apple when one judge has already ruled. And you bring up the same thing about the next judge. That's what both of you are doing. I don't want anybody to get the benefit from the judge being switched. I like to keep it consistent.

MR. STANTON: I understand that, your Honor. But I think if you look at Judge Sobel's ruling and what was presented to him at that time, I think we're much more focused as to the nature of the letters, the number of the letters, and what we're seeking to admit them for.

MS. JACKSON: If they let in one letter, I'm going to admit them all because the rules say if

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1
      you admit a part, I get to admit the whole because
 2
      there are things in these letters that he talks
 3
      about.
                 MR. STANTON: We have no objection.
                 MS. JACKSON: Well, your Honor, Mr. Stanton
 6
     arques --
                 THE COURT: Mr. Stanton, why do you want to
 8
     offer these?
 9
                 MR. STANTON: Well, several reasons.
10
     of all, your Honor, the Defendant signs these letters
      "General Deko." We are prepared to admit testimony
11
12
     through gang experts about what that means within a
13
     gang in general.
14
                 THE COURT: What does it mean?
15
                 MR. STANTON: That this person is now a
16
     leader of the gang and that you get to general status
     by committing criminal acts and furthering yourself in
17
18
     the gang, both whether you're in Los Angeles or in
19
     another city, and indeed the reference to "General
20
     Deko," which the Defendant signs all his letters that
21
     way.
22
                               That's not true.
                MS. JACKSON:
                                                 He signs
     some "Dick Tracy."
23
24
                 Your Honor, he also says in this one
25
     letter -- this is a letter to Terrell Young -- "and I
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told you we ain't soldiers no more. We graduated from 1 2 mother fuckin' generals." 3 So he says they're all generals. That's the problem with these letters. One minute he's the 4 5 general. The next minute they're all generals. And 6 the next minute he's Dick Tracv. MR. STANTON: At least two of these letters 7 8 are directly asking him to fall on the sword so that 9 he can get off the case, then take the fall for the 10 murders, and then he would do whatever he can for the 11 rest of his life to try to get them out of prison. MS. JACKSON: And the relevance of that, 12 13 your Honor, he sits here convicted of four homicides. 14 THE COURT: Ms. Jackson, you keep 15 interrupting. You won't even give me a chance to converse with other counsel. I'll give you your 16 17 chance. 18 MS. JACKSON: Very well, your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Thank you. 20 MR. STANTON: So the relevance again, your Honor, is I think one of the critical inquiries in 21 22 this penalty proceeding is to determine and for this jury to weigh the respective evidence as it reflects 23 on all three defendants that were involved in all four 24 murders. This is direct evidence from the Defendant

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himself speaking to issues that I think are entirely relevant to the jury assessing the respective roles of all three defendants.

Understanding that those gentlemen have already been convicted under separate penalty provisions under a separate jury, I simply ask, is it a relevant inquiry for the jury in this case to consider the respective roles of the other codefendants? Clearly the Defense, if I were defending this case, would offer, as they could easily, evidence to show what sentence befell Mr. Smith and Mr. Young.

And so the State is in the position of presenting the evidence for the jury to evaluate each of the defendant's roles, and this speaks directly to that.

THE COURT: I don't think that's necessarily true from reading these letters. It sounds like to me someone who's trying to get the codefendants not to talk and kind of like stay together with their story.

But, moreover, it's very inflammatory. If you got any black people on this jury, they'll probably be offended. Every word in here is "nigger." At least 500 times he uses "nigger." He

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uses "white boy" one time.

Anyway, Judge Sobel has already kept it out. So I'm going to make the same ruling. All right. What else?

MS. JACKSON: Having ruled in that fashion, then it would appear to counsel that we have no need for a gang expert. The gang expert, according to counsel, was to explain the letters. And that was my thinking as well. There is no indication --

THE COURT: Is he still in a gang.

MR. STANTON: I believe so, your Honor.
But, once again, counsel is misrepresenting my
comments regarding our seeking to admit evidence
regarding gang affiliation. It was twofold. You've
ruled on the letters. That's one prong of why we were
offering gang evidence.

The second one is to address -- and maybe the Court will limit us to rebutting any evidence in this regard. But, once again, in the two prior penalty hearings they offered evidence about the defendant's life as an adolescent and preadolescent in Los Angeles and his necessity for joining a gang.

If indeed they go down that road in any way, shape, or form, we want the opportunity to have a gang expert say, Young men in his neighborhood

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MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, as I set forth in our opposition, we would object to it on the basis of relevance. I've read the transcripts in all three cases, and I don't see any allegation that this was a

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1
      gang-related homicide.
 2
                 THE COURT: It doesn't have to be gang
 3
      related, does it?
                 MS. JACKSON: Usually that's what they use
 5
     it for, your Honor.
 6
                 THE COURT: If you guys bring it up, I
     think he should be able to use it. I think that's a
 7
 8
     good compromise.
 9
                MS. JACKSON: I never had a problem with
10
     that, your Honor.
11
                 THE COURT: That's the Court's ruling on
12
     that. What else do we have?
13
                MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, we have a final
14
     issue, which is again a very large issue which has not
15
     occurred yet. Judge Sobel did not have the task of
16
     dealing with that.
17
                Since the last proceeding, Derrick Simpson
     is deceased. He was shot by Donte Johnson. Donte
18
19
     Johnson pled guilty to attempted murder in that case.
20
     There was a preliminary hearing.
                                        That's on
21
     videotape. Mr. Simpson testified previously at both
22
     penalty hearings. This court has actually granted a
23
     motion for the State to use that testimony.
24
                And as I set forth in my opposition, they
25
     attached an autopsy report to their response, which is
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the first time I've had a chance to see it. This is 1 my first issue. There is no way I could have an 2 expert look at this autopsy report and to tell me the 3 cause of death for Derrick Simpson. From Mr. Simpson's own mouth, we know he was in his 40s and 5 that he was a longtime crack addict. This is from his 6 7 own mouth. THE COURT: What's your point? What are 8 you objecting to if I've already admitted it? 9 MS. JACKSON: They want to tell the jury 10 that he's dead. Your Honor, at some point there has 11 to be a limit in a quadruple homicide as to how many 12 deaths you can tell this jury about, things that they 13 14 have not had to prove. THE COURT: First of all, he shot the guy, 15 he confessed to shooting the guy, and the guy died 16 prematurely. What did the autopsy say? 17 MR. STANTON: Cause of death was homicide 18 related to his previous gunshot wounds that the 19 Defendant has been --20 THE COURT: What do you want to do, ma'am? 21 MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, the guy also had 22 23 three or four infections. THE COURT: Was he paralyzed in a chair? 24 MS. JACKSON: Yes, your Honor. 25

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THE COURT: That's what happens when you 1 2 get shot and get paralyzed. You get all kinds of infections. Even I know that. 3 MS. JACKSON: We now have the jury hearing 5 four, possibly five -- I think you ordered five 6 homicides. Before this Court brings in its sixth, I 7 would like the chance to have an expert -- and I got this report last week -- look at this autopsy report. 8 9 THE COURT: Who are you going to get? 10 MS. JACKSON: I'll get whoever I can, your 11 Honor. We've got ten days, fifteen days. 12 Your Honor, I am very serious about this. 13 If this jury is told that Derrick Simpson died as a 14 result of anything that Donte Johnson did, I believe 15 it's going to be reversible error, and here's why. 16 THE COURT: That's the Supreme Court's job. 17 MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, I try to comply with the law and the rules, and here's what it says. 18 19 One of the issues that's currently before the U.S. 20 Supreme Court right now in Summerlin is whether or not Donte Johnson, who asked for a new jury trial in 2000, 21 22 is going to be prejudiced by us, being the system, saying, "No, we're going to have judges kill you." 23 24 Are we going to be prejudiced by that? 25 THE COURT: What does that have to do with

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this issue here? 7 2 MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, Derrick Simpson 3 was not dead in 2000. As I set forth in my points and authorities, Donte Johnson asked for a new jury back in 2000. That denies him -- this man has since 5 expired. 6 7 Part of the problem with these types of 8 cases under the Summerlin case now before the U.S. 9 Supreme Court is that you're going to punish him 10 because he was not given what he was due back in 2000. 11 12 The way to keep this clean and to keep this 13 legal is to not have him be in any worse opposition. That is what due process requires, your Honor. That's 14 15 what the fundamental due process requires. If Derrick 16 Simpson had died and Donte Johnson did not have a penalty phase, they couldn't even prosecute him. 17 18 Your Honor, I attached to my opposition --19 THE COURT: All right. I understand your 20 point, Ms. Jackson. We'll leave it to the smarter 21 people to take care of in the Nevada Supreme Court. 22 How much time do you need to get your examiner? MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, you're inclined 23 24 to allow this in? 25 THE COURT: Yes.

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MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, I'm going to need
 1
 2
     at least two weeks to have an expert. I want to run
 3
     some tests on Derrick Simpson's body. The man had all
     kinds of infections, a crack head, and everything
 5
     else. I'm not prepared to do this on the 18th.
 6
                THE COURT: Why do you have to run tests on
 7
     his body? How are you going to get his body up?
                MS. JACKSON:
 8
                              That's their problem.
 9
                THE COURT: You don't need to run tests.
10
                MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, we have to have
11
     tissue samples. This is my client's life, Judge.
12
                THE COURT: Anyway, like I said, how long?
13
                MS. JACKSON: Two weeks.
                THE COURT: You can have two weeks.
14
15
                MS. JACKSON: And, your Honor, that's when
16
     we set the trial date.
17
                THE COURT: That's all you need.
18
                MS. JACKSON: The record will reflect that
19
     I cannot have this done in two weeks and be prepared
20
     to go to trial in two weeks. I will be ineffective.
21
                MR. STANTON: Would the Court entertain
22
     bumping the current date from the 17th to two weeks?
23
                THE COURT:
                            I can do that.
24
                THE CLERK:
                            May 17th.
25
                THE COURT: We can bump it two weeks.
```

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1	THE CLERK: What are we bumping in two
2	weeks?
3	MR. STANTON: The start of the penalty
4	phase.
5	THE CLERK: That's set for the 18th.
6	THE COURT: A month. It shouldn't take you
7	that long to have somebody examine I don't know
8	what you're trying to do. I'm sure they kept tissue
9	samples if they did an autopsy.
10	MS. JACKSON: I hope so, Judge, because I
11	want to have him reexamined.
12	THE COURT: That's fine. I don't think
13	he's going anywhere.
14	MS. JACKSON: Right, your Honor. And that
15	would be my desire, including not to the death room.
16	THE CLERK: We're resetting the penalty
17	hearing.
18	THE COURT: I can give you a status check
19	in two weeks to see if you have the examination done.
20	MS. JACKSON: Very well, your Honor.
21	MR. WHIPPLE: Your Honor, I appreciate
22	your I do have another capital case starting
23	June 1st. My client in this case is not going
24	anywhere either, but I need to make sure that the
25	Court can move that case.

1	THE COURT: On what date did we set to have
2	those witnesses show?
3	MS. JACKSON: A week from today, your
4	Honor. May 10th.
5	THE CLERK: There's another motion set on
6	that day too.
7	THE COURT: What date?
8	THE CLERK: May 10th.
9	THE COURT: Why don't we kick those over
10	two weeks, and that will give her enough time to
11	THE CLERK: All the stuff set for May 10th
12	already kicked everything to May 17th.
13	MR. WHIPPLE: My thought, your Honor, is
14	because Mr. Johnson is not going anywhere, maybe we
15	can kick it further than a month. That will give us
16	time to do my capital case in June.
17	THE COURT: Which ones are unresolved?
18	MS. JACKSON: We have I think four
19	unresolved motions, your Honor, and there's one that's
20	being typed this afternoon.
21	THE COURT: Let's recap everything.
22	MR. STANTON: Yeah. 1 through 6 have all
23	been resolved. The State has withdrawn seeking as an
24	enumerated aggravator the death of
25	THE COURT: All right. I need the State to

```
1
     prepare the order for those, the ones we resolved.
 2
                 MR. STANTON: I'll prepare an order
 3
     relative to the Court's ruling relative to all the
     issues.
                 THE COURT: Yes.
 6
                MS. JACKSON: And I would like a chance to
 7
     review and sign off on any orders.
 8
                MR. STANTON:
                              Absolutely.
 9
                MS. JACKSON: Thank you, your Honor. And I
10
     also thought the Court was asking about other motions
11
     I've filed. I think we can resolve all of those in
12
     two weeks because the last one is being typed today,
13
     your Honor.
14
                THE COURT: All right.
15
                MS. JACKSON: Thank you, Judge.
16
                THE COURT: And you guys need to get all
17
     your motions heard.
18
                MR. GUYMON: Judge, have we officially
19
     vacated the hearing for the 18th?
20
                THE CLERK: That will have to be on
21
     June 1st, is what I was looking at.
22
               MR. WHIPPLE: I have a capital case
23
     starting on the 1st.
24
                THE COURT: How long will it take to finish
25
     it up?
```

- 1

1	MR. WHIPPLE: Two weeks. And I have a very
2	crowded calendar. So if we can get together to
3	discuss an appropriate time to get together for this
4	matter.
5	THE CLERK: Our criminal calendar stack
6 ·	starts on the 6th.
7	MR. WHIPPLE: If we can return in two weeks
8	at a convenient time.
9	THE COURT: I want to keep this thing
10	moving. How old is this case?
11	MR. GUYMON: The murder occurred in '98.
12	The conviction occurred in 2000. And the penalty
13	phase.
14	THE COURT: Six years. Let's get this
15	thing moving. We're going to set the hearing date on
16	the 17th or so.
17	MR. GUYMON: And you want to hear the
18	motions on the 17th?
19	THE CLERK: 1:30.
20	THE COURT: We can do that. And hopefully
21	we'll have all the motions done and we can set a
22	hearing date at some time later. All you need to do
23	is subpoena your witnesses. Right? So we'll set it
24	at a convenient time on the 17th. Is that okay with
25	everyone?

```
1
                 MR. WHIPPLE: Yes, your Honor.
 2
                 THE COURT: In the meantime, get that order
 3
      typed up and send it over to sign off on it.
 4
                 MR. STANTON: I'll send it to Ms. Jackson
 5
      today.
 6
                 THE COURT: I thought we only had two.
 7
                MR. GUYMON: Judge, they have a motion
     right now to have us not refer to the kids as boys.
 8
 9
     And we were going to agree to the motion for the
     questionnaire. We've virtually agreed to that. And
10
11
     they have a motion to bifurcate.
12
                 THE COURT: Hold on. How old were they?
13
                MR. GUYMON: We don't object.
14
                THE COURT: Okay. That's granted.
15
                MS. JACKSON: But I'm going to amend my
16
     motion to include kids because we have one
17
     17-year-old. Everybody else was an adult.
18
                MR. GUYMON: Judge, we will refer to them
19
     as young men.
20
                THE COURT: Okay. That will be the order.
21
     What else?
22
                MR. GUYMON: They had a motion for a
23
     questionnaire, which we met with them on last Thursday
24
     or Friday, made some changes to the questionnaire. We
25
     have one very small objection to the questionnaire.
```

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THE COURT: What's the objection? I can do 1 2 it now. 3 MR. GUYMON: In the synopsis, Judge, it refers to the race of the victims and the race of the 5 Defendant. Our position is that we don't believe that 6 the race has anything to do with the synopsis of the 7 case. And that is our only objection. Questions 33 8 through 36 deal with race, Judge, and we felt like 9 that was sufficient. 10 THE COURT: What question was it? 11 MS. JACKSON: The synopsis, your Honor. I 12 have attended some of the best death penalty colleges 13 in this country, and they all tell me that the race of 14 my client and the race of the victims is the most 15 important factor that juries consider when they 16 determine whether or not to kill a defendant. I think 17 they have to be told that early and often. THE COURT: Well, I don't know about 18 19 often. 20 MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, that goes to the 21 very heart of whether or not a jury can be fair. 22 THE COURT: I don't need you to lecture 23 me. That's not even an issue. 24 MR. GUYMON: Judge, we indicated that 25 Questions 33 through 36 address race.

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1 MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, the questions 2 don't dictate who is of what race. 3 THE COURT: I agree. I don't think it should be in -- you can put it in around 36 or 37. 4 You can put what race they are. MR. GUYMON: Okay, Judge. 7 MS. JACKSON: Very well, your Honor. 8 THE COURT: You can put those questions 9 somewhere else. But to start off like that, I don't 10 think -- you could make that a question and list all the races down with the rest of it where you talk 11 12 about race. What else is there? 13 MR. GUYMON: There was a motion to 14 bifurcate the penalty hearing. And, in short, what 15 the Defense was asking is that we not get into 16 character evidence unless we have proven an 17 aggravator. We have provided our opposition. In short, Judge, the rules don't require a 18 19 bifurcation of the hearing. And, in fact, they raise 20 this very issue in the appeal in the Donte Johnson 21 case, and the Court denied that as being incorrect. 22 THE COURT: Well, it is not incorrect, but 23 it's not required. But, anyway, I'm not going to have 24 two hearings. So we'll just do one. I'm not going to 25 bifurcate it.

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MR. GUYMON: I would also submit, Judge, 1 2 that one of the aggravators is death to one or more 3 persons. By the very verdict we have death to four people. So we've met an aggravator. 5 Another aggravator would be the aggravators during the commission of a robbery. And, of course, 6 7 they found robbery times four. So the aggravators 8 were proved by the very verdicts. 9 MS. JACKSON: Before the Court denies my 10 motion, can I make a record? THE COURT: Yeah. That's a good idea. 11 1.2 MS. JACKSON: We would ask the Court to 13 bifurcate the penalty phase into two portions for the 14 following reason: The jury is not permitted to 15 determine whether or not anyone is death eligible 16 until they find an aggravator beyond all reasonable 17 doubt. That has always been the law. 18 And the State has recently cited a case, 28.3rd.498 of 2001, Nevada Supreme Court case. And 19 it's stated at page 515 of that case. "In deciding 20 21 whether or not to return a death sentence, the jury can consider such evidence only after" -- and they're 22 23 referring to the other matter evidence -- "they have 24 found aggravators or mitigators."

This other party stuff or bad act stuff

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that the State has insisted upon bringing into this penalty hearing can consider such evidence only after finding the Defendant death eligible, after it has found unanimously at least one enumerated aggravator and each juror has found that each mitigator does not outweigh the aggravators. Of course, if the jury finds that death is appropriate, they can consider the other matter.

And that's the problem we have with these other alleged murders, this Snoop homicide and this other stuff. Because as human beings we find it impossible for a jury to find -- we are going to be objective and find that the State has proved an aggravator beyond all reasonable doubt, but I'm going to block out of my mind the fact that this man, who is convicted of killing four people, has killed 15 others they say. I mean, that's ridiculous.

And that's basically what we ask this jury to do when they find this evidence before they find him death eligible. Therefore, we think it's unconstitutional and cannot occur fairly without a bifurcation until people can somehow stop being human, which they certainly cannot do. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: State, is there anything you

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1 | want to add?

MR. GUYMON: No, Judge, other than the fact that what I've said previously.

And, in fact, the instructions that you instructed the jury will tell them the method by which they can consider the character evidence. They cannot consider the character evidence until we've proven an aggravator. So they'll be instructed on the three prongs.

THE COURT: How much of a difference is this going to make in terms of time? It wouldn't be very long anyway just to say, "If you find the aggravator that four people were killed or more than one person was killed." And the other one was a robbery?

MR. GUYMON: By the very verdicts, Judge.

THE COURT: But how long will that take?

MR. GUYMON: I guess they would hear the summary of the case from the detective and some of the other witnesses that will establish the facts that support the guilty verdicts. I can't really tell you how long it would take.

THE COURT: But I don't think it's necessary, though, given the fact that he's already been convicted of killing four people. In a situation

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1
     established by law.
 2
                 THE COURT: All right. Anyway, it's
 3
     denied. So what's next?
                MR. GUYMON: The next was that the defense
 4
     was asking to allow the defense to argue last in the
 6
     penalty phase.
                MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, if it's my
 7
 8
     motion, I get to speak first and last, I believe.
                MR. GUYMON: I'm sorry.
 9
10
                THE COURT: What does our legislature say
11
     about that?
12
                MS. JACKSON: At least as far as I'm the
13
     moving party. So he doesn't get to present my
     motion. I do.
14
15
                THE COURT: That's not what we're talking
16
     about.
17
                MS. JACKSON: Yeah. But my motion is to
18
     argue last in the penalty phase, which I probably
     won't get to do. But at least I should get to argue
19
20
     first today.
21
                THE COURT: What does our legislature say
22
     about that? Have they changed that law?
23
                MS. JACKSON: Not to my knowledge.
24
                THE COURT: Wasn't it proposed?
25
                MS. JACKSON: From my understanding, it was
```

proposed and rejected. But, your Honor, that's the kind of thinking if legislature would not recognize what the Supreme Court did in ring. So the Supreme Court legislature isn't always right.

THE COURT: But if you're a judge, you have to follow the law.

MS. JACKSON: Judge, you have discretion in this matter. I cite for the Court a case which clearly gives this Court discretion. State versus Jenkins, 15 Ohio State 3rd, 164, 1984, the Ohio Supreme Court. Actually, there is legal precedent for this, your Honor.

Moreover, I think if you parallel this with what the burden is in the penalty phase, they don't have the burden in the penalty phase. If they put on their case and we don't bring forth any mitigators, our client automatically will receive the death penalty. We have as much as or equal burden in this phase.

THE COURT: Not automatically. The jury never has to follow what the State recommends or anybody else. They have complete, total, unfettered discretion.

As to what they do once -- even after they find that the aggravators outweigh the mitigators,

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1
     they still don't have to give a death penalty. They
     can do whatever they want. But with that being said,
 2
 3
     go on.
                MS. JACKSON: In those same lines, I have
 5
     Gardner versus Florida, 430 U.S. 349, 1977. And that
     is a different case. However, it also states that
 6
 7
     there is a higher standard of due process required in
 8
     death cases because of the severity and the finality
 9
     of the punishment. And the Supreme Court in that
10
     case --
11
                THE COURT: So what do you propose?
12
                MS. JACKSON: I'm proposing that this Court
13
     will allow me to address the jury last. That is what
     my motion is, your Honor.
14
15
                THE COURT: So the State will go first.
16
     Right?
17
                MS. JACKSON: Then we would go, and that
18
     would be it.
19
                THE COURT: Don't they get a rebuttal?
20
                MS. JACKSON: No, not if you grant my
21
     motion, Judge.
22
                THE COURT: But don't they normally get a
23
     rebuttal, or do they not?
24
                MS. JACKSON: We'll take a surrebuttal.
25
                THE COURT: A surrebuttal?
```

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1 MS. JACKSON: Yes. They go, we go, they 2 go, and we go. THE COURT: That could be done. That's how 3 4 normally I would do it. If we do an examination, the 5 State would go, the defense would go, the State would 6 rebut, and then we would have a surrebuttal. 7 MS. JACKSON: That's what we would propose, 8 your Honor. 9 MR. GUYMON: And, Judge, if I could 10 approach. We filed this electronically. The Defense 11 made this argument in the Johnson appeal, Judge, that 12 they were to go last. 13 THE COURT: I know it's not the law, 14 Counsel, but I don't see -- what's the harm? After 15 all, they're trying to save their client's life. 16 MR. GUYMON: I understand that. And the 17 argument has been brought between Williams versus State, Snow versus State, and, of course, the Johnson 18 case. NRS 175.141(5) says, "When the evidence is 19 20 concluded, the District Attorney must open and must 21 conclude the argument." 22 Judge, the law is very, very clear that the 23 State opens and rebuts the Defense both in the guilty 24 phase and in the penalty phase. There is no statutory provision or no law which permits the Defense to go 25

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1 last or have surrebuttal in argument. 2 THE COURT: That is true. 3 MS. JACKSON: Even the statute, the last 4 time I checked, was ambiguous as to penalty phases. THE COURT: I think the Supreme Court has 5 6 stated that we have no authority. Let me see here. MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, may I approach your court reporter and ask a question about the 9 transcript? THE COURT: Yes. Anyway, Ms. Jackson, even 10 11 though I don't see anything wrong with it, it's probably a perfect system in these kinds of cases, the 12 13 Supreme Court states in all these cases that the 14 State, the prosecution, must be allowed to close last. 15 So I think that is something the Supreme 16 Court is going to have to change or the legislature. 17 I don't agree with it, but I'm restrained to follow 18 their direction. 19 What else do we have? MS. JACKSON: I believe that's all of the 20 21 There is one more, as I indicated, that is motions. 22 being typed today. We will file it tomorrow, and I 23 think that will give the State ample opportunity to 24 address it and respond to it. THE CLERK: I think all those motions we 25

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had set for the 10th except for your one motion. 1 2 I have Defendant's motion to argue last, 3 denied. Defendant's motion to bifurcate, denied. have Defendant's motion for jury questionnaire and an amended motion for jury questionnaire. 5 THE COURT: The questionnaire was granted 6 7 provided that the synopsis would be placed down where the others are. 8 MS. JACKSON: And the amended motion 9 10 superseded the original motion, Ms. Clerk. So the original motion would be withdrawn, if that's cleaner 11 for the record. 12 13 THE COURT: What else do you have? 14 MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, that's it as far 15 as what's pending now. As I stated, I will put on the 16 record that I will have the other motion filed 17 tomorrow, and that should give counsel enough time to 18 respond. And we would like to have the evidentiary 19 hearing on the Oscar Irias incident. 20 THE COURT: We already have a date on that. 21 MR. GUYMON: May 17th at 1:30. 22 MR. STANTON: And I'll include it in the 23 Court's order. 24 (Thereupon, the proceedings 25 concluded at 3:17 p.m.)

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APPEARANCES: DISTRICT COURT 2 FOR THE PLAINTIFF: CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA DAVID STANTON, ESQ. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE 200 South Third Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 455-4711 3 May 18 5 6 office 5 THE STATE OF NEVADA. FOR THE DEFENDANT: 7 PLAINTIFF. ALZORA B. JACKSON, ESQ. BRET O. WHIPPLE, ESQ. SPECIAL PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE 333 South Third Street Second Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-6265 greece. ORIGINAL 10 8 vs. 9 DONTE JOHNSON, 10 10 DEFENDANT. 11 11 12 12 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT DEFENDANT PRESENT 13 13 OF 14 EVIDENTIARY HEARING 14 15 15 BEFORE THE HONORABLE JUDGE LEE A. GATES
DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
DEPARTMENT VIII 16 16 17 17 18 18 19 19 DATED MONDAY, MAY 17, 2004 20 20 21 21 FOR THE PLAINTIFF: DAVID STANTON, ESQ. 22 22 FOR THE DEFENDANT: ALZORA B. JACKSON, ESQ. BRET O. WHIPPLE, ESQ. 23 23 24 24 REPORTED BY: SONIA L. RILEY, CCR NO. 727 25 25 (702) 455-3610 SONIA L. RILEY, CCR NO. 727 (702) 455-3610 SONIA L. RILEY, CCR NO. 727

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LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; MONDAY, MAY 17, 2004 PROCEEDINGS 5 (Defense Exhibits A, B and C were marked for identification.) 7 8 THE COURT: Proceed. 9 10 STATE'S CASE 11 MR. STANTON: Your Honor, in Case C153154 when we last were before your Honor, we requested and the Court declared today's time and date for a 13 continuation of a series of motions and hearings 14 15 that involved evidence to be presented at the 16 defendant's penalty phase. One of the items that 17 was presented to the Court regarding the State's 18 proffer was an incident that gave rise to charges 19 being filed against this defendant and a 20 co-defendant regarding throwing another inmate off 21 of a railing at the Clark County Detention Center. 22 I have one witness to present regarding --23 to meet the State's evidentiary burden, and he's 24 present in court, and I believe based on the nature of how we proceed, if I can call that witness.

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THE COURT: All right. 2 MR. STANTON: Officer Gonzalez. 3 4 ALEXANDER GONZALEZ, 5 being called as a witness on behalf of 6 State, was first duly sworn and testified as 7 8 THE CLERK: Please be seated. State your 10 name and then spell your last name. THE WITNESS: Alexander Gonzalez, 11 12 A-L-E-X-A-N-D-E-R, Gonzalez, G-O-N-Z-A-L-E-Z. 13 14 DIRECT EXAMINATION 15 BY MR. STANTON: 16 Officer, I want to direct your attention 17 back to the date of February 24th, 2001. Did you 18 have, on that date, sir, occasion to be employed 19 with the Clark County Detention Center as being a 20 Metro officer? 21 Α That's correct. 22 What was your assignment on that day, sir? I was relieving for training in Post 50. 23 A 24 I was working the 5C/D module. 25 What was the name of the module again?

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1 inmate Reginald Johnson --

- Post 5C.
- 2 What type of module was that, as far as 0 3 the nature of the inmates that were housed in 5C?
 - It's a disciplinary unit.
- 5 Were you familiar with the defendant Donte Johnson on that day? 6
 - Yes, I was.
- You knew him from previous occasions and knew him so that you would recognize him mentally 10 and visually?
 - A Yes.

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- 12 0 On that day, did you see Donte Johnson be involved with other inmates in unusual activity that 13 you focused your attention on?
 - A That's correct.
- 16 Q Could you tell the Judge what you 17 observed, where you were, and what was the first 18 thing that brought your attention to Mr. Johnson and 19 other inmates?
- 20 A I was in the module office. I think it 21 was the first time as I arrived to relieve the other 22 officers while they went to go train, and they were 23 all doing their free time. Usually during that time 24 they get -- they shave, take a shower, whatever it 25 may be. Well, I observed Donte Johnson and an

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            THE COURT: Reginald Johnson?
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            THE WITNESS: Yes, sir -- walk up the
  stairs and begin -- a fight started between them two
5
  and another inmate by the name of Oscar Irias, And
  at that time, they began a physical confrontation on
  the upper tier, and inmate Oscar Irias was thrown
  from the upper balcony down to the third floor.
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THE COURT: Who threw him down? THE WITNESS: Both of them, Reginald Johnson and Donte Johnson.

12 THE COURT: You saw the defendant there 13 grab him and pick him up and throw him over along with the other guy?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

16 THE COURT: No doubt about it? 17 THE WITNESS: No doubt about it.

I was positioned in the module office.

19 It's a wooden door with a glass, and I observed it 20 from the module office.

21 BY MR. STANTON:

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- 22 Do you know a correctional officer by the 23 name of Hugh Hardy?
- 24 That's correct.
 - Was he working with you or in the same

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1 area as you were?

A Yes.

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- After this incident, did you then run up to -- why don't you describe to the Court what you did relative to Donte Johnson and Reginald Johnson after you saw them throw that inmate over the railing.
- A First, I called a Code Red 416, which is a fight, when they began exchanging blows. Donte 10 Johnson and Reginald were hitting Oscar. At that 11 time, I called 416 and ran out. As I called Code, I 12 ran out after Officer Hardy. As we ran out, 13 probably halfway in between the day room, that's 14 where I saw Oscar getting thrown over the balcony, 15 and that's where I called Code Red 444, and that's when Oscar landed down. We ran in, and both Donte Johnson and Reginald Johnson walked down the stairs 18 with their hands in the air, and they were prone 19 down
- Q And based upon your initial reaction of 21 how you saw this other inmate, the distance that he 22 fell and how he was propelled over the railing, what 23 did you think initially was going to be his 24 condition after the landing?

MR. WHIPPIE: Objection, speculation.

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MS. JACKSON: Objection. Speculation and relevance.

MR. STANTON: I think it's certainly relevant as to the proceedings.

THE COURT: Did he walk over and see his condition?

MR. STANTON: He did. I'm just asking him 8 based upon what he saw when he first observed the inmate, not necessarily what occurred afterwards.

MR. WHIPPLE: How is that relevant?

THE COURT: How is it relevant?

MR. STANTON: It's relevant to what the officer perceived the defendant had done.

THE COURT: He saw what he done. He threw him -- he was on the second floor?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. STANTON: If the Court doesn't believe

19 any further inquiry is relevant --THE COURT: That's not what I said. I 21 just asked him what he thinks happened to the guy. 22 All he had to do was go over and look at him and say 23 what happened to him.

24 BY MR. STANTON:

Once the defendant and Reginald Johnson

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- 1 you if I told you from exactly where. No broken bones, right? 0
 - That I can recall, no, sir.
- I want to go back and talk briefly about some of the information that occurred with regard to that incident. 6
- You gave a statement to some detectives, 8 correct?
 - Yes, sir. Α
- 10 And there was an officer's report that was 0 filed, correct? 11
- 12 I think a voluntary -- maybe officer's report. I'm not sure.
 - Did you prepare a voluntary statement?
- I didn't prepare it. I was interviewed by 15 A 16 the detectives, and they prepared it.
- 17 Now, did you do an actual -- were you part 18 of an investigation that took place after -- an internal investigation with the Clark County 19 20 Detention Center?
 - A No, I wasn't.
- 22 So, you're not sure if there were any 0 reports that were generated internally?
- 24 If they were, it was never brought to my 25 attention.

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were prone down, they were taken into custody? A They were restrained.

Restrained.

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MR. STANTON: I have no further questions 5 of this witness.

THE COURT: What was the condition of the person that got thrown over the balcony?

8 THE WITNESS: I thought he was seriously hurt, if not dead when he landed. He landed pretty hard. I'm not exactly sure what happened to him, 11 but they took him to the hospital.

> THE COURT: It was off the second floor? THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: What did he land, on -- the concrete below?

THE WITNESS: Yes. THE COURT: Go on.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

20 BY MR. WHIPPIE:

- 21 Officer Gonzalez, in fact, Mr. Irias 22 received a cut to his knee; is that correct?
 - I'm not sure, sir.
 - You're not sure where he was hurt?
 - He was bleeding, but I would be lying to

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Now, I do have what's a CAD report, I

MR. WHIPPLE: If I may approach, your

THE COURT: Yes.

BY MR. WHIPPLE:

0

believe.

Honor?

Q Would you take a look at that?

MR. WHIPPLE: I have not marked that, and I don't know if the District Attorney has a copy of 10 it. I'll provide it to you.

11 BY MR. WHIPPIE:

Officer Gonzalez, what I'm trying to do is 12 13 determine what information out there exists with 14 regard to this incident.

Have you seen this before?

- 16 Not in a long time. It's been several 17 years, but I wrote it.
- 18 Q So, there was an internal investigation 19 that took place?
- 20 I mean, when you say "internal 21 investigation," regarding myself or regarding the 22 inmates --
 - 0 To the incident.
- Yes, they were formally CAD for fighting, 24 A 25 I believe.

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And, in fact --

MR. WHIPPIE: I'll mark this for the 3 Court, your Honor, what we're talking about. This will be Defense Exhibit D.

(Defense Exhibit D was marked for identification.)

BY MR. WHIPPIE:

- With regard to Defense Exhibit D, is that the entire investigation that you put together 10 following this incident?
- A It's not an investigation. Basically, 12 it's just a formal -- they violated some type of 13 formal rule that we have in the facility, and they 14 got written up for it.
- 15 Q Is that the entirety of your write-up with regard to this incident?
- I believe so, yes. I CAD them both as far 17 A 18 as I believe, and that's as far as I can go -- yeah.
- 19 0 And then there was the taped statement to 20 Detective Velasco, correct?
- 21 I didn't do that. They were in charge of
- 23 0 There was a police report that was eventually filed, correct? 24

Yes,

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And a preliminary hearing transcript. You testified at the preliminary hearing?

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Is that everything with regard to this incident that you're aware of?

That I'm aware of, yes.

I want to go back to February 24th, 2001 8 when this incident occurred.

You were obviously an officer with the Clark County Detention Center on that day, correct?

Correct. A

0 What was your age back in 2001?

Two thousand one, three years ago, I was 14 28.

15 And how long had you been working for the 16 Clark County Detention Center?

Two years, approximately.

Had you graduated from the Police Academy?

MR. STANTON: Your Honor, I'm going to object as to relevance.

MR. WHIPPLE: Foundation, your Honor.

MR. STANTON: Foundation for what? MR. WHIPPLE: Foundation for this

23 24 incident.

25 MR. STANTON: Your Honor, he's an

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eyewitness to an event.

THE COURT: He's asking background.

BY MR. WHIPPIE:

Police Academy?

Corrections Academy.

What time line had you graduated prior to this incident?

I graduated 7/14 of '99.

9 Now, on February 24th, what was your

10 position?

11 Excuse me. I started 7/14/99; I graduated a couple months after that. I'm not sure of the 12 13 exact date, August maybe.

Of 1999?

A

Back on 2/24, what was your position?

17 What was your title?

Corrections officer.

19 Was this your standard employment working

20 at this particular post?

21 No, it wasn't. A 22 Let's talk about that post for a second. 0

23 That was Module 5, correct?

24 Post 50, Module 5C, yes.

What were you supposed to be doing there

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19

1 that day?

A The guys -- the CERT guys usually train that day. My sergeant said, "I need you to go relieve a gentleman training;" I said okay. They provided me a list of individuals to exercise in whatever order they wanted, because they were familiar with these individuals, and at this time, I just followed, basically what they told me to do.

Q Okay.

Now, when you said CERT guys are normally 11 on post, that means other people normally have that 12 description, are doing that job?

A Yeah.

So, you were filling in that day?

Yeah. I was just breaking them for a couple of hours while they trained.

17 Who are the CERT guys? Are they 18 specialized individuals?

> A They train in different things, I guess.

And they're normally doing that type of 21 work that you were doing that day?

22 You don't have to be a CERT officer to 23 work that module. It happens, I guess, that the 24 guys that were working that day, they were CERT officers.

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Had you worked that module before? 0

A

And approximately how many times did you work that module?

Several times. Α

In two years, how many times, approximately, two times, three times?

I think it was one of my assignments for a three-month period; so, whatever amount that adds up

0 I'm sorry?

12 For three months for four days one week, 13 three days another week.

14 Let me stop you right there. I got two understandings. You said you had been there a 16 couple times before, you worked there two times, a 17 couple times, and then you said I had a three-month obligation; so, I need to clarify. As of

February 24th, 2001, how many times did you work at 19 20 that post?

21 I don't know, a lot. A

22 More than two?

23 Ves.

More than five?

Yes.

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1 a room by themselves.

0 More than ten? 2 A Yeq. So, your initial statement of a couple times is incorrect? 5 I don't know. I don't remember me saying 6 a couple times, but a lot of times, yeah. 7 Now, that particular post was a 8 disciplinary unit. You already said that, correct? 9 Yes. A 10 And it was segregated, right? The 0 11 individuals who were housed were segregated from 12 other individuals; is that correct? It was not segregated, all the 14 individuals. There's rooms. It's a disciplinary 15 housing unit, and they're released an hour per 16 inmate to do their free time. 17 Q It's segregated from the general 18 population? 19 A Yeah, every module. 20 Those individuals that are housed, each 21 one of them have their own unit? 22 Their own room? 23 Yeah. A Not every individual -- there's some where

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25 they have roommates, and there are some that are in

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             So, there are some people -- I want to
   clarify.
             In that module on that day, there were
   some that had people that were double bunked to that
 6
             I don't know about that specific day. It
8
   changes. Administration says we're going to try 5
   David, we're going to do cellies. Five Charlie
10 might be single room individuals; so, I would be
11 lying to you if I said that day it was 5 Charlie was
12 having just specific one room man.
13
             All right.
14
             Officer Gonzalez, the day you were working
15 there, do you or do you not recall if those rooms
   were individuals or were they double bunked?
16
17
             I don't recall.
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             Now, what time did you come on to that
19
   post?
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             I'm not sure. It was at the beginning of
        A
   the shift, but I'm not sure exactly what time.
             Do you recall if it was morning, before
   noon or after noon?
24
            No, it was in the afternoon, because I
   worked swing shift or D platoon, which is night
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shift.
        Q
            Approximately how many hours had you been
   on duty when this incident occurred?
 4
       A
             Probably not many.
 5
            Do you recall?
        0
6
        A
            I started at 6:00 p.m.; so, I can't ---
7
   what time did it happen?
       Q Now, you were told that you had some
   duties to take care of when you took that post,
10 correct?
11
       A
            Not duties.
12
           You said that you were given a list of
13 things to do, correct?
           A list of individuals to exercise.
14
15
            Were you given any other obligations or
   duties to do other than to exercise these
16
17
   individuals?
1.8
           You have obligations. As soon as you walk
19 into a module, you got to do a little routine.
        Q What's that little routine?
21
        A You check for janitorial supplies, you
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22 make sure of the lock downs, individuals are locked

23 down. These guys can be exercised. The officers

24 are going to brief you of things, because that 25 wasn't my regular module; so, this is what you need

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to do, these are the guys you're going to exercise,
   and I said "okay."
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        Q
           And how many people were to be exercised
   that day?
 5
        A
            I'm not sure.
 6
            Now, tell me about this exercising. How
 7
   do they normally exercise on that post?
 8
            MR. STANTON: Your Honor, I'm going to
   object, once again; relevance.
10
            MR. WHIPPLE: Foundation, We have an
11 incident that occurred, it was during the free time.
12 I need to know some background as to the free time.
13
             THE COURT: Go on. Continue.
14 BY MR. WHIPPIE:
            Would you just give me an explanation of
16 how you normally give individuals free time on that
17
  post?
18
           Every individual in the housing unit have
19 free time, one hour a day, unless for whatever
20 reason they lost it. So, there's a list of
21 individuals, of every inmate in the module, and they
22 said, "Okay." There's no specific order, nothing;
23 it's just routine. We'll exercise Mr. Johnson at
24 6:00 and Jackson at 7:00, whatever, there's just no
25
   specific rule.
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three at a time.

- Now, explain to me what a blue card is?
- That's a locator card with their face and their charges.
 - What value does a blue card have to you?
- That tells you everyone that's in the unit.
- And what other information does this give you?
- 10 Their charges -- it tells you their charges, their picture and -- excuse me, sometimes 11 12 it tells you who -- it says, "Do not house with" so and so.
- Q Now, I want to take you back to this 15 incident. Again, it was on February 24th, 2001. 16 You said you had been on duty for a short 17 period of time, correct?

 - And you said you were housed or you -where were you exactly when you saw this?
 - In the module office. A
- 22 The module office is the command post, it 0 23 would be fair to say?
- Yeah. It's a little office with glass windows in the middle, and that's where all officers

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And how long does each one have free time? A One hour. So, you said one inmate had it at 6:00, one inmate had it at 7:00, correct? Usually, that's how it happens. It doesn't have to be like that, but it's one hour. As long as they get their hour, then they're fine. You said "usually," correct? Yeah. It can go from 6:15 to 7:15 to 8:15 or whatever.

Usually, is there one inmate out at a 0 time?

What do you mean?

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Is there one inmate taking free time 15 individually or do you usually have a number of them 16 taking free time on that post?

A It depends. If they're falling behind 17 18 schedule, the guys that are working that unit, they will exercise more than one guy at a time to make sure everyone gets their free time.

Q So, what you're saying is usually it doesn't matter, you can have individuals out there one at a time or you can have a group of individuals?

Usually, they won't do more than two or

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work out of.

Q Inmates don't go in there, correct?

Correct.

You were in there. Was there another officer in there with you at the time?

There were several. A

What other officers were there?

I can recall Officer Hardy, and that's all A

You were in charge of C and D block at 11 that time?

A Although, there's usually Officer Hardy --13 there's usually two officers per C and D, plus an 14 officer working the DRC, the control. They open the 15 doors and stuff.

Q On this particular day, there were only two instead of three?

A No, there's always three, because one 19 works the doors, because you can't get in without them popping you in the door; so, it was Officer 21 Hardy and myself and Post 50.

Q When this incident took place, how many 23 officers were in that command post?

A I'm going to guess three on my side, but 24 there's more working the 5E/F side.

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Now, what inmates were on free time when you saw this incident take place?

Donte Johnson, Reginald Johnson, Oscar Irias on the C side.

Where were they housed, first floor or 0 second floor?

I'm not sure. I know Oscar was housed on the bottom floor. That's all I can recall. I don't recall where they were housed at.

How long had Mr. Irias -- how long had he had free time when this incident occurred? 11

I can't recall exactly.

What about the two Mr. Johnsons, Donte and 13 14 Reginald, how long had they had free time?

15 A I can't recall. They were let out 16 together.

> Q All three of them?

A Yes, sir.

19 And how long had they been let out, do you 0 20 recall, before this incident took place?

0 Were they the only ones out?

23 In the C side, yeah. Α

24 0 So, those three individuals could physically touch each other? 25

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		29		
1	А	Yes.	1	
2	Q	Were there any other inmates out there who	2	
3	could cor	me into physical contact with them?	3	
4	A	No, not at that time; no.	4	
5	Q	And Mr. Irias went up to the second floor	5	
6	at some p	ooint?	6	
7	A	Yes.	7	
8	Q	Was he supposed to be up on the second	8	
9	floor?		9	
10	A	No.	10	
11	Q	He's not supposed to be on the second	11	
12	floor bed	cause he's located on the first floor,	12	
13	right?		13	
14	A	Yeah.	14	
15	Q	Did you try to stop him from going to the	15	
16	second floor?			
17	A	No. I was just watching him. I thought	17	
18	he was go	oing to go grab something; so, I didn't stop	18	
19	him.		19	
20	Q	He was clearly breaking one of your	20	
21	regulation	ons, correct?	21	
22	A	Yeah.	22	
23	Q	You didn't try to stop him?	23	
24	A	No.	24	
25	Q	He proceeded to the second floor, correct?	25	

Yes. 2 And then you saw what you said is Reginald 3 and Donte followed him, correct? 4 Well, Oscar was up there, I think, grabbing a Bible or religious book and a spray bottle to clean his room. 7 How long had he been there? I'm not sure. A Two minutes, three minutes, five minutes? No, it wasn't that long. It was rather quick. I'm not sure. I will be lying to you. I don't know the specific time. You don't know if it was less than or more than two minutes? I'm not trying to put words in 5 your mouth. You can't remember as you sit here today whether it was less than or more than two minutes? 8 9 No, sir. 20 At no time after he was visiting up there 21 with a book did you tell him to come down? A I can't recall if he said, "I'm going to

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go grab something." Usually, they will say, "I'm going to go grab something." I will be lying to you, but I did not try to stop him.

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post, correct?

seated?

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             Did you see him signal to you?
            I can't remember, but he went upstairs.
        A
   That's what I do recall.
        Q You stated that you saw the two
   Mr. Johnsons follow him up, correct?
            Yeah. He ran upstairs, I mean walked
 6
   upstairs -- Oscar did; and a few minutes later the
   two gentlemen followed him up, Donte Johnson and
 9
   Reginald Johnson.
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             So, he had been up there a couple minutes?
             A few seconds, it wasn't like immediately
11
12
   after.
13
             Do you know how long it was?
        Q
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        A
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             At some point you saw these two
16
   individuals go up to the second floor?
17
        A
             After them, yes.
18
        0
             Did they go up together up the same
   stairwell?
19
20
        Α
            Yes.
21
             Were they supposed to be up there?
22
        Α
23
             Did you order them down?
        0
24
             No.
        A
25
             Now, you were again back in the command
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            Correct.
        A
 3
             MR. WHIPPIE: And if I may approach, your
   Honor, I need to grab a photograph.
 5
             THE COURT: Yes.
 6
             MR. WHIPPLE: Your Honor, if I may
 7
   approach.
 8
   BY MR. WHIPPLE:
             Officer Gonzalez, I'm showing you Defense
 9
   Exhibit C. What is that?
            That's a picture of the module or part of
   the module.
13
        Q
             Would it be fair to say that that
   photograph was taken -- will be taken from inside
15
   your post?
16
        A
            That's in front of the little control
   board, the DRC.
17
18
             Would it be fair to say, again, that --
        Q
             That's not where I was standing at,
19
        A
20
   though.
             Okay. One thing at a time. Okay?
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        Q
22
        A
             Yeah.
23
             Would it be fair to say that photograph
   was taken from the command post in which you were
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Yeah, where we work out of; yeah. MR. WHIPPIE: I move to admit Defense 3 Exhibit C at this time. MR. SIMON: No objection. THE COURT: All right. That will be 6 admitted. (Defense Exhibit C was admitted into evidence.) BY MR. WHIPPLE: Now, you stated that's not where you were at? 12 Α Yeah. Q So, you know where that photograph was taken from? 15 A 0 Would you explain to me exactly where that photograph was taken from? 18 From in front of the DRC manual. 19 In layman's terms, where is that? 20 That's where the Post 50 officer operates A 21 the doors from. 22 Now, is that in front of the door or is 0

1 of what, exactly, is in that post, okay? You got a 2 door, you got this panel, and what else do you have 3 in there? It's a bubble. It's a square. You have A

5 the DRC in the middle, and then you have another DRC that operates the other side. You have a door, a wooden door behind you, one here (indicating), and then you have another door here (indicating). You can get in there three ways. I was by the wood door that has access to 5C and 5D.

So, you were next to the door that led you 12 into that rec room or into the hall that could go to where those individuals were located?

Into the module?

Correct.

A Yeah.

Were you looking through the door or were you looking through the regular window?

The door was a glass -- a square glass.

So, you were looking through the door?

Yeah, through a glass. A

22 Looking through the glass pane in the

23 door, correct?

24

Could you look -- first of all, this is

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35

up, correct?

A

Why were you standing at that door?

Because I'm watching those guys on free time. You always got to watch them.

And you saw them all go up the same stairwell, correct?

Correct. A

9 Now, there are some obstructions in your 10 way, correct?

Not from where I was at.

Would it be fair to say there are some 13 posts out there in that module, correct?

Yeah, there are several posts.

15 MR. WHIPPIE: Your Honor, if I can take 16 that picture back, please.

THE COURT: Yes.

BY MR. WHIPPLE: 18

First of all, let's establish where this 19 20 incident occurred on the second floor.

Do you know what room number it was in 22 front of, approximately?

23 Approximately, I think, around 22.

24 Twenty-two.

In this photograph, where would 22 be

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3 lower yourself? A You're standing -- how tall are you? 0 Six four. A You're 6'4, and you're standing looking testimony that you could see those individuals on 11 the second floor? 12 Yeah. I was just watching out the door. Now, is that where your normal station 13 14 would be is at the door? 15 No. You can go anywhere. There's no rules. You're in the bubble, you can go wherever. 17 0 In fact, there's a computer there, 18 correct? 19 A Where? 20 In that same command module. 0 21 Yes. 22

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36

10 11

16 17

If you could just kind of paint a picture

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13

24

23 that. --

That's like in the middle of the office.

1 the second floor that they went up to, correct?

Um-hmm. And it's fair to say you would have to

through the glass window in the door, and it's your

And oftentimes you spend time in front of Q

But this particular time you're standing

23 the computer? Yes, if you're writing a report; yes.

24 25

marked, your Honor.

```
located?
 2
        Α
            I think that's 22 (indicating). That's 22
 3
   (indicating), The wooden door is that way
   (indicating); the DRC is this way (indicating).
            So, these posts -- there are some posts
   out there, correct?
            Correct.
             When this incident took place, how far
   were the posts from obstructing your viewpoint?
10
             MR. STANTON: First of all, it's a
   misstatement of the officer's testimony. The
   officer just testified that nothing was obstructing
13
   his view.
14
             THE COURT: Sustained. .
15
   BY MR. WHIPPLE:
            The direct line of sight -- first of all,
   how far was the distance from where this incident
   took place to where you were standing, do you know?
            To be exact, I don't know.
19
20
             Do you have an estimate?
21
             No.
22
             MS. JACKSON: Court's indulgence.
             MR. WHIPPLE: Court's indulgence, your
23
24 Honor.
25
             If I may approach to get another exhibit
```

2 (Defense Exhibit E was marked for 3 identification.) BY MR. WHIPPLE: Officer Gonzalez, I'm directing you to Defense Exhibit E. It's a six-pack, a photo that was taken from the command post. What I would say would be the lowest left-hand corner photograph 10 shows a door and a window in a door? 11 12 0 You have to answer "yes" for the record. 13 A 14 0 Is that the door that you're referring to? 15 If that's 5C, yes. That's where you were standing when you 17 observed this incident? 18 MR. STANTON: Your Honor, for the record, 19 20 there are references to the six photographs. If 21 counsel can refer to the number of the JPEG photo, I think that would help correct the record. 23 MR. WHIPPIE: That's JPEG 17. Again there's JPEG Nos. 13 through 18. They're all 24 photographs from the command post. I move to admit

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39
 1 the entire six-pack.
             MR. STANTON: Once again, I don't know if
 3 a foundation has been laid. The officer has stated
   if this is Module 5C, and Counsel has represented
   that it is. I don't know if Counsel is laying the
   foundation for his own photograph,
             THE COURT: You don't recognize what
8
   module that is?
             THE WITNESS: I can see 5 Charlie right
   here, sir, but he's asking me about this one right
11 here (indicating). I can just see rooms. I'm not
12 sure if that's 5C or not. There's a door just like
13 that on 5 Charlie.
14
             MR. WHIPPLE: If there's an issue, we
15 have -- Navarro was there when these photographs
16
   were taken.
17
             THE COURT: All right. You can do that.
18
             Go on.
19
   BY MR. WHIPPLE:
20
           Officer Gonzalez, I'm drawing your
21 attention to Exhibit E, JPEG No. 17, that was the
22 door with the window that you were looking through,
        A There's no 5C or D or nothing around.
24
25 There's a door just like that, yes.
```

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Let's -- just for the record -- we'll tie
 2 it up later -- if that were the module that you were
   stationed in?
 3
 4
             Correct.
 5
             And there's no reason to believe it
 6
   wouldn't be, correct?
 7
             If that's it, go ahead.
        A
 8
             With regard to this photograph, where did
   you see the incident take place?
 9
10
             From right there, inside the office
   (indicating).
12
            It was on the second floor?
13
        A
             [m-hmm
             Can you see through the window right now
14
15
   where that incident took place?
16
            You can see through the window, and you
17
   can see the stairs and stuff like that.
18
             With regard to the stairs that you see in
19
   JPEG No. 17, where did the incident take place?
20
             Upstairs.
        A
21
        0
             Right above the stairs?
             Yes -- well, not -- I can't see it from
23 here from this picture, but if you go over there and
24 you stand right in front of this door (indicating),
```

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you can see out clearly. This picture doesn't do it

1 justice, because if you went over there personally, you could see.

Now, you said you saw the two Johnsons follow Mr. Irias up the stairs, correct?

Yes.

5

6

9

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13

20

- Who grabbed who?
- 7 A I believe Reginald grabbed him and 8 Mr. Johnson -- Donte -- started hitting him.
 - 0 That's what you saw?
 - A Yes.
 - And you're sure about it? 0
- 12 A
 - How long did this incident take place?
- A It's hard to say, At this point you have 15 a fight, your blood is pumping and you're trying to
- 16 stop it; so, I'm not sure how long, exactly, it took 17 place.
- 18 Now, when you were stationed inside that module inside that base or that module --
 - Module office.
- 21 -- did they come into physical contact 22 while you were there?
- 23 A Yes. Well, as soon as I seen them walk up 24 and one grabbed, I wasn't sure if they were joking 25 or what, but I said, "I'm going to call Code Red"

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1 just in case.
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- So, you didn't wait at all; you 3 immediately called Code Red as soon as one person made contact with Mr. Irias?
- As soon as they grabbed him, possibly 6 three or four seconds later I called Code Red 416.
- Again, you saw it was Reginald Johnson R that grabbed Mr. Irias?
 - Yes. A

9

10

14

21

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19

- 0 What did you see Donte Johnson doing?
- 11 A Hitting him.
- 12 What was he hitting him with?
- 13 With his hands all over.
 - Where was he hitting Mr. Irias?
- 15 I don't know exactly where, but I quess 16 wherever the punches were going to land. He was 17 throwing punches.
- 18 And you saw this all from inside the 19 module?
- 20 A Yes.
 - 0 And then?
- 22 A It happened so quick; it happened, you
- 23 call Code, you tell your partner we got a Code Red
- 24 in 416 and you run out. When we run out, that's 25 when I seen them throw him over.

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- You were outside in the rec area when you saw Mr. Irias actually coming over the top of the railing?
- A No. I was already en route running towards him; that's when I paused, when I seen him get thrown over.
- 7 Now, in between you and where they were 0 8 located, there are still more windows, correct?
- 10 And there are frames around those windows? 0
 - Um-hmm. A
- 12 That's "yes"? 0
- 13 Yes A

11

14

15

16

19

- Did Mr. Irias hang on the banister or from the frame at all?
- I can't remember. A
- 17 0 You just remember a body falling in front 18 of you?
 - Yeah, I remember it falling; yeah.
- When you ran out, where were you looking? 21 Were you looking up or were you looking at the 22 stairwell?
- A I can't remember where, exactly, we were 24 looking at.
 - Clearly you were looking at the door to

SONIA L. RILEY, CCR NO. 727 (702) 455-3610 gain access to where they were at, correct?

- I can't remember exactly, sir.
- This all happened in just a couple seconds of time; is that what you said?
- 5 MR. STANTON: I believe the witness 6 testified that he couldn't estimate the time.

BY MR. WHIPPLE:

- 8 Can you tell me how long did that whole incident take?
- 10 I'm not sure, to be honest with you. It felt like forever, but we ran out there as fast as we could. 12
- 13 Now, did you speak with any of the other inmates about what occurred, what you had seen?
 - I spoke with a couple.
 - Q Who did you speak with?
- 17 A I can just remember I spoke with
- 18 Mr. Vigoa, Jose Vigoa.
 - MR. VIGOA: You never spoke with me.

20 BY MR. WHIPPLE:

- Who else did you speak with?
- A couple guys. I can't remember anyone
- 23 else, but off the top of my head, that's who I 24 remember I spoke to.
 - Q And you spoke with them specifically about

this incident? A Yes. Now, you testified at the preliminary 4 hearing, correct? Correct. And you gave the same similar version of events at the preliminary hearing? A Correct, I think I did. I'm sure she asked me different questions.

10 Q Now, you also know that Mr. Irias also testified, correct? Yeah, I believe he did testify.

0 In fact, he was the witness who testified 14 just before you under oath?

A I wasn't sure exactly what order, but I'm sure he testified.

And he obviously was the victim of this crime, correct?

Yes. A

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R

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And you know that he gave a statement as 21 to the events that occurred during that incident?

22 A I don't know exactly what he talked about 23 or whatever, but I'm sure he went in and testified.

Q It would be fair to say that he would have 25 a stronger recollection of what occurred to him than

> SONIA L. RILEY, CCR NO. 727 (702) 455-3610

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1 you would, correct?
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MR. STANTON: Objection; relevance and speculation.

THE COURT: Sustained.

5 BY MR. WHIPPIE:

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R

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Would it surprise you that his events differ from yours?

MR. STANTON: Objection, once again; relevance.

10 MR. WHIPPLE: It goes to observation. 11 THE COURT: I quess it does. It is 12 relevant, of course. I don't know how much weight 13 it carries.

MR. STANTON: I guess, your Honor, I'm 15 sure the Court is aware that the relevance of an inmate testifying at a preliminary hearing while he's still housed in the Clark County Detention Center --

19 THE COURT: I understand that, Counsel, 20 but that's what the argument is going to be. He can inquire about it. The Court is aware of all of 22 that, but I think that's for argument. I'm sure 23 that's what he's trying to use it for, or will. 24 BY MR. WHIPPLE:

Officer Gonzalez, would it surprise you

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47

that Mr. Irias's version of events were different from what you stated here today?

A No, it would not surprise me.

Q Would it surprise you if his version of events stated that the Mr. Johnsons did not go together up the stairwell?

A That would not surprise me.

Why wouldn't that surprise you?

Several reasons. One, he could have been 10 intimidated testifying.

> Q He was the victim, correct?

Right.

And at his preliminary hearing, he was asked how the two individuals got up to the second 15 floor, and he said that the two Mr. Johnsons went 16 from different stairwells; they took different 17 stairwells?

MR. STANION: I'm going to object, your 19 Honor. Is Counsel testifying? Is he going to admit 20 Mr. Irias's testimony?

MR. WHIPPLE: Hearsay is admissible in a 22 penalty phase.

23 THE COURT: You're asking him about 24 another person's testimony?

MR. WHIPPLE: I'm asking him if he would

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be surprised if the sequence of events was different from what he stated here today.

3 MR. STANTON: And I think he answered the question "no," he's not, for several different reasons, and he explained those reasons. If Counsel wants to move to admit the testimony of Mr. Irias's testimony, then we can save this court's time by arguing this as Counsel has indicated it's argument for Counsel.

THE COURT: Actually, it's arguing with 11 the witness is what it sounds like to me.

12 MR. WHIPPLE: I'll move to admit this 13 statement as well.

THE COURT: Miss Jackson, you can sit 15 down, because you guys are not going to do this double team thing, if that's what you're thinking about. If he has the witness, he can do the 18 objection,

> MS. JACKSON: Very well, your Honor. THE COURT: Are you admitting it?

MR. WHIPPLE: I'm going to ask for a 22 stipulation. I have the preliminary hearing

23 transcript of Mr. Irias. It's pages one through 56.

24 MR. STANTON: Based on Counsel's

representation, I believe it's Exhibit F, that it's

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46

25 that.

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1 a full and complete transcribed testimony of
 2 Mr. Irias at the preliminary hearing. The State
   would have no objection.
             MR. WHIPPLE: There is a chance that there
   may be a page 57, but it would be where he was
   excused. That is the completion of his testimony.
             THE COURT: All right.
 R
             (Defense's Exhibit F was marked and
 9
   admitted into evidence.)
             THE COURT: Continue.
10
             MR. WHIPPLE: Thank you, your Honor.
11
12 BY MR. WHIPPLE:
             Officer Gonzalez, would it surprise you
14 that Mr. Irias stated that it was Reginald Johnson
15 was the one that grabbed him and not Donte Johnson?
16
             That wouldn't surprise me.
17
             Why is that?
18
        A
             Because in my personal opinion, I'm not a
19 doctor or anything. Mr. Irias is a little -- he's
20 different. He's a little slow. That's just my
21
   opinion. I'm not a doctor or anything. He was
22 housed in the 2G, which is where other individuals
23 are housed at, but that's just my opinion.
           Isn't it fair to say that the actual
25 victim could have the sequence of the events right?
```

2 with this witness, and it's irrelevant. 3 THE COURT: Sustained. MR. WHIPPLE: Your Honor, I'm looking for Defense Exhibit B. It should be the Rule 22 so that we can use that in conjunction with the other exhibits that have already been admitted. Miss Clerk, is there an extra photograph 9 over there? 10 THE CLERK: All I have is this one 11 (indicating). 12 MR. WHIPPLE: May I approach, your Honor? 13 THE COURT: Yes 14 BY MR. WHIPPIE: 15 I'm showing you Defense Exhibit B. Do you 16 recognize that photograph? 17 Yes. 18 Is that a fair and accurate representation 19 of Room 22? 20 There's a lot of Room 22s in CCDC. A 21 Do you know, as you sit here today, what 22 particular room that 22 is? 23

MR. STANTON: Your Honor, it's arguing

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MR. WHIPPLE: Okay. I'll just reserve

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I have nothing further, your Honor.
MR. STANTON: Redirect, your Honor?
THE COURT: Yes, It will be fast?
MR. STANTON: It will be fast.
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REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. STANTON:

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Referring to Counsel's Exhibit E, the JPEG photograph that was referenced as No. 17, do you 10 remember that, officer?

A Yeah, I believe so.

12 Q That's the one that has the door that 13 allegedly is the one that you were looking through 14 when you saw this.

That photograph that we see on Defense Exhibit E does not accurately depict your field of view as you were standing directly in front of the 18 door, does it?

A No.

MR. STANTON: No further questions. THE COURT: Anything else, counsel? MR. WHIPPLE: Nothing, your Honor. THE COURT: Let's take a five-minute

24 recess.

THE BAILLEF: All rise.

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THE COURT: Who is your next witness? MR. STANTON: No further witnesses on behalf of the State.

THE COURT: Miss Johnson.

MS. JACKSON: Thank you, your Honor. Your Honor, the defense's first witness would be Mr. Jose Vigoa.

DEFENSE'S CASE

JOSE VIGOA,

13 being called as a witness on behalf of 14 Defendant, was first duly sworn and testified as 15

THE CLERK: Please be seated. State your 18 name and spell your name for the record.

THE WITNESS: My name is Jose Vigoa. MS. JACKSON: I think you can be heard 21 okay, Mr. Vigoa, without that.

MR. STANTON: Can the witness spell his 22 23 last name?

THE WITNESS: V, as in Victor, I-G-O-A.

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DIRECT EXAMINATION 2 BY MS. JACKSON: 3 Mr. Vigoa, you're currently housed in the 4 Nevada Department of Corrections? 5 6 That's pursuant to a conviction? 7 Α 8 What is that conviction for? 0 9 I got two first-degree murders, robberies, 10 armed robberies, possession of weapons, things like 11 Q Taking you back to February 24th of the 13 year 2001, were you housed in 5C in the Clark County 14 Detention Center? 15 Yes. 16 And pursuant to your being housed there, we caused you to be served with a subpoena regarding an incident that occurred on 2/24 of '01. 19 Are you familiar at all with this 20 incident, sir? 21 A Just part of it, seeing the police 22 running, the paramedic. That was it.

Q Do you know the man seated here to my

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I know on the news and we've been in

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24 left, Donte Johnson?

25

```
1 housing and what they call segregation, you know,
   because I was a high profile case and same with him.
            Has Mr. Johnson ever approached you and
   offered you any kind of reward or any type of
   incentive --
        A
             -- to testify -- she wants me to finish,
   even though you know what I'm going to say -- to
 9
   persuade you to testify one way or another in this
10 matter?
11
12
             Have you ever entered into any kind of
13
   agreement with Mr. Johnson or the other Mr. Johnson,
   Reginald Johnson --
14
15
        Α
16
             -- concerning this matter?
17
        A
             No. We all housing in separate units; so,
18
   we don't have no contact with each other until now.
19
             Has Mr. Donte Johnson ever intimidated you
        0
20
   or threatened you in any fashion in connection with
21
   this incident or period?
22
23
             What about Mr. Reginald Johnson on Donte
24
   Johnson's behalf?
25
        A
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Would it be fair to say that you are a man that can handle yourself? 3 Yeah, I can handle my business. A 4 You're not easily intimidated, are you? 0 5 I don't have to say that, but no. You heard Officer Gonzalez testify that you spoke to him about this incident? Yes, I heard. Is that true? 9 Q 10 Well, I saw a part of ---11 Listen to my question. 12 Did you, on or about 2/24 of '01, speak to 13 Officer Gonzalez? 14 A 15 So, when he said that in his taped statement -- you're aware that he did tell Detective 16 17 Velasco that in his taped statement? 18 A He lie. 19 He lied? 20 21 0 Can you see what happened on 2/24 of '01, 22 Mr. Vigoa? A I was sleeping. At that time I was 23 24 sleeping, but I heard commotion, 40 or 50 officers running in the yard, the concrete shaking and the

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1 noise, the radio and all this stuff; so, by the time I got up and get to the doors to see what was going 3 on, the only thing I saw in the whole module was C.O., correction officers and paramedic, and that 4 was it. I didn't see nobody else, no inmate in that 5 6 7 MS. JACKSON: Thank you, sir. 8 No further questions, your Honor. 9 10 CROSS-EXAMINATION 11 MR. STANTON: Sir, you were convicted with 12 two counts of first degree murder. Was that with a 13 deadly weapon? 14 A 15 What was your sentence with that? 0 I got four life without. 16 17 Four lifes without? 0 18 A 19 Q And how many armed robbery convictions did vou sustain? A I don't know, but I got 56 felonies, if 22 that's what you want. 23 A total of 56 felony convictions? 24 A 25 And it's safe to say that you believe that

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Q

State Prison?

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you're going to serve the rest of your natural life
   in prison?
             Yes, I do.
 3
             In what prison are you housed in, sir?
 5
             Right now in Ely -- maximum security, Ely
 6 State Prison.
        Q Prior to, say, the last two months, do you
 8 know where Donte Johnson has been housed?
        A To tell you the truth and be honest, I
   didn't even know why I was here. I don't have no
   contact with Donte Johnson.
11
        Q I understand that, Mr. Vigoa, but my
13 question is a very precise one. Do you know where
14 Donte Johnson is housed prior to the last couple
15 months?
16
             Would it surprise you to know that he's
17
18 been housed at Ely State Prison?
19
             It didn't really surprise me, because the
   natural incubation, but I have no idea if he was
   there or not. I had no contact with him. We are
21
22 different -- completely different housing.
23
        Q How about Reginald Johnson; do you know
24 where he's housed?
           Reggie Johnson, I believe he was in Ely
```

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1 too, but I don't have no contact with him either. 2 MR. STANTON: No further questions. MS. JACKSON: No redirect, your Honor. Thank you. THE COURT: Thank you. 5 6 MS. JACKSON: Mr. Bishop. THE CLERK: Remain standing, raise your 8 right hand. 10 TOBY BISHOP, 11 being called as a witness on behalf of 12 Defendant, was first duly sworn and testified as 13 follows: 14 15 THE CLERK: Please be seated. State your 16 name and spell your name. THE WITNESS: Toby Len Bishop, 17 18 B-I-S-H-O-P. 19 MS. JACKSON: May I proceed, your Honor? 20 THE COURT: Yes. 21 22 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MS. JACKSON:

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incident occurred right in front of Room 22?

Mr. Bishop, you're currently housed at Ely

60

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59
             No: I'm at Southern Desert.
             Southern Desert.
 3
             How long have you been there?
             Just two-and-a-half months.
 5
             You're serving a sentence for a
        0
 6
   conviction?
7
        A
             Yes.
8
        0
            What is that conviction, sir?
 9
            Voluntary manslaughter and solicitation to
        A
10
   commit murder.
11
             And what is your sentence, sir?
        0
12
             Ten years four months to 26 years.
13
             Taking you -- is that pursuant to a guilty
14 plea?
15
             Yes, ma'am.
             Taking you back to February 24th of the
16
17
   year 2001, you were housed in the Clark County
18 Detention Center?
19
        A
            Um-hmm.
20
             And you were in the Module 5C, the subject
21 of this hearing?
22
        A
23
        0
             Do you recall your room?
24
             Yeah, No. 23.
```

Now, there's been testimony that this

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25

```
A
             Do you recall the incident?
        A
             Did you see what happened?
        0
             All of it, yeah.
        A
        0
             Tell the Judge what you saw.
             From the very beginning, because I was out
   right before that on my hour, me and my next door
10 neighbor.
             What's your next door neighbor's name?
             All I know is his nickname, and that was
        A
   Creeper.
             Creeper.
             You and Creeper were out. Then what
   happened?
            Our hour was done. When you're out, you
   clean your room, take a shower. We left the spray
   bottle up on the rail.
            Now, let's talk about the spray bottle.
21 The officer testified that inmate Oscar Irias may
22 have gone on the second floor to get cleaning
23 supplies. Cleaning supplies are not kept on the
24 second floor, are they?
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23 24

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0 Where are they kept? 2 A Down on the bottom. 3 How long had you been on this unit, 5C? You spent a lot of time there? 5 Seven months. It's a disciplinary unit? 6 7 A 8 Q The rules are strict? 9 Oh, veah. 10 In your experience, would going up to the 11 second floor on your free time cause you to be CAD? 12 I lived on the second floor, so I wouldn't 13 14 0 Someone who does not live there? 15 A 16 0 That would be considered an infraction? 17 A 18 0 Every infraction when you're in 5C is a 19 serious infraction, isn't it?

20 A Pretty much, yeah. 21 You heard the officer testify that he 0 22 observed the inmate go up to 5C but that he didn't 23 do anything even though it was an infraction. Is 24 that the way things work on 5C?

A No. They tell you to get down or they

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1 will come in the bubble and make you go to your room if you get an infraction.

So, you're right in Room 23?

A Yes.

What happened, Toby?

I don't know his name, the Mexican guy, Irias. He came up the stairs, and he came over to Room 22. They were talking Spanish. He was there for, like, five/ten minutes. Reginald came up the left side of the unit where the stairs go up the wall; they're by the phones. Donte, he was down at the bottom, and he came up and he went to Room 24 which is where Weatherspoon, and he was talking to 14 Weatherspoon.

When you say "he," you're referring to my 16 client, Donte?

> A Donte.

Then what happened?

19 Reginald came around on the second floor, 20 and he came around and he grabbed the dude and threw 21 him over the tier. That was it.

22 0 Did the guy resist?

> A He tried to.

24 Was Donte Johnson in your view during this 25 time frame?

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No. He was over by Room 24.

Were you able to see -- what did you call the area where the officers are; you call it "the bubble"? Is that a term that we can use and be in agreement?

A Yeah, the bubble.

Were you able to see the bubble from your 0 room?

25

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

14

15

17

20

23

25

Did you see the officers?

Yeah.

MS. JACKSON: I'd like to have this next 13 photograph marked as defendant's next in order.

THE CLERK: That will be G.

(Defense Exhibit G was marked for

identification.) 16

MS. JACKSON: I have shown it to the 18 prosecutor, your Honor.

19 BY MS. JACKSON:

I'm going to show you what's been marked 21 for identification, Mr. Bishop, as Defendant's Proposed G as in girl.

Do you recognize this photograph?

24 Yes, ma'am.

Does it accurately depict Module 5C as it

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3 In that regard, your Honor, I would move to admit Defense G, as in girl.

MR. STANTON: No objection based on that foundation.

THE COURT: Admitted.

8 (Defense Exhibit G was admitted into 9 evidence.)

10 BY MS. JACKSON:

You can see in Defense Exhibit G Room 23? 0

Yes, ma'am. A

13 0 And you were in --

Twenty-three.

This is your room right here (indicating)? Q

Α

17 0 From your room, do you have an

18 unobstructed view of the bubble area?

> A Yes, ma'am.

20 Q During this time frame, did you have occasion to look out and look over to the bubble to see if the guards were alert to this situation?

What did you observe, sir?

Them kicking back in the bubble.

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What else did you see? 2 I would say at least two minutes or three A minutes before they even thought about coming out of 3 the bubble and when Donte -- he was already at the 5 bottom of the stairs, because they knew they were coming, because anytime something happens, they're on it. They're going to come flying out if they see 8 anything that's going on. When they came out, they told them to get on the ground. Rej was coming 10 around the other side down the stairs, and when they got him on the ground, they just handcuffed them and took them out of there, and then -- I can't think of the cops -- the cop that was just testifying --13 Q Officer Gonzalez? 14 Yeah. He just came up to Room 22 and 15 A talked to Creeper in Spanish. That was it. That's all he did, and then he left after that. Could Creeper possibly be Celestine? Does 18 19 that sound familiar? 20 Α I think so. 21 Did you ever see Gonzalez talk to 22 Mr. Vigoa? 23 No. He lived on the bottom floor in cell,

He wasn't even on the same floor?

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what, 12. I think it was 12.

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```
THE COURT: All right.
 2
 3
 4
 5
 8
10
13
   I asked.
14
15
16
17
   that I asked.
18
19
20
         0
21
   Johnson?
22
```

24

25

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24

25

67

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. STANTON: Sir, I was a little confused about your answer to Miss Jackson's question. She asked you during this incident whether or not you had an unobstructed view of Donte Johnson, her client, and you said "no." I believe you meant to say yes. Am I correct in that? MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, I object. I did not ask that question. That was not a question that THE COURT: I guess he's asking it. MS. JACKSON: Let that be his question. I like to ask my own questions. That's not a question THE COURT: I don't recall. BY MR. STANTON: Did you have an unobstructed view of Donte An unobstructed view? 0 Unobstructed. Do you understand my question? Yeah, nothing in the way.

Did my client threaten you, intimidate you in any way, told you that you had to testify in a certain way in these proceedings? I ain't seen him in three years. What about Reginald Johnson? I ain't seen him in three years. A 8 And you're housed at? 0 9 Southern Desert. A 10 And you actually have -- compared to some 11 of our quests, you have a very minimal sentence, ten 12 to 26? 13 A You can say minimal. Compared to Mr. Vigoa who is doing three 14 0 15 lives. 16 MR. VIGOA: Four lives. BY MS. JACKSON: 17 Four lives plus some. In other words, in 18 19 ten years, you have a shot at going home? 20 Yes. Would you do anything to jeopardize that 22 by coming to court and committing perjury? 23 24 MS. JACKSON: That's all I have, your 25 Honor.

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```
0
             Right.
 2
             No.
        A
 3
             And you said that after this inmate struck
   the floor, it was two to three minutes after that
 5
   that the officers exited the bubble and came up?
 6
            That's true.
 7
             MR. STANTON: No further questions.
             MS. JACKSON: I have no further questions,
 8
 9
   your Honor, of Mr. Bishop,
             THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir.
10
11
             Call your next witness.
             MS. JACKSON: Mr. George Ashton Cotton.
12
13
             MR. STANTON: Your Honor, I'm going to
14 object. I'm assuming this whole litany of witnesses
15 we see in the front row -- for the record, about
16 three other inmates in blue uniform are going to
17 testify in a same or similar fashion, and I believe
   at this juncture, it's irrelevant for this court
19
   proceeding. This is an issue for the jury to
   decide. I put on my prima facie case of an
21
   eyewitness regarding the event, and then I believe
22 it's just a matter for the Court to decide whether
23 or not this goes before a jury's eyes and ears. To
24 continue calling one witness, five witnesses -- they
25 can call the whole jail if they wanted to -- it's
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                                      (702) 455-3610
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```
1 not going to change that fact.
2
             THE COURT: Counsel?
3
             MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, may I respond?
             THE COURT: Yes.
             MS. JACKSON: Your Honor, I don't believe
 6
   that Mr. Stanton has pretrialed these witnesses. As
   a matter of fact, I know he hasn't, and their
   testimony, as the Court may already know, is very
   different. Mr. Vigoa saw nothing, the other man saw
10
   everything. They are totally so far very different,
11 and based on my pretrial of these witnesses, each
  one brings something different to the table. While
13 I certainly recognize that the State does not want
14 to give this hearing much time, as I argued in my
15 brief, your Honor, this is the one incident that
16
   they have from August.
17
             THE COURT: That has nothing to do with
18
   anything. Just go on. The Court has to make a
   decision; so, go on.
             MS. JACKSON: Very well, your Honor.
   Thank you.
23
                  GEORGE ASHTON COTTON,
             being called as a witness on behalf of
   Defendant, was first duly sworn and testified as
```

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71

19

20

21

22

24

2

3

4

your Honor, I'm going to show you defendant's in

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Were you -- if I may approach the witness,

Do you recall your room, your assignment?

evidence G, as in girl.

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follows:
             THE CLERK: Please be seated. State your
   name and spell your name.
             THE WITNESS: George Cotton, G-E-O-R-G-E,
   Cotton, C-O-T-T-O-N.
                    DIRECT EXAMINATION
   BY MS. JACKSON:
10
            Mr. Cotton, you were transported here
11 from the Nevada Department of Prisons?
12
             Yes, ma'am.
13
             Where are you housed, sir?
             Right now, I'm at Ely State Penitentiary,
14
15
   Housing Unit 8.
16
             What are you serving time for?
        0
17
            Armed robbery with use.
        A
18
        Q
            And how much?
19
             Robbery with use.
20
             How much time are you serving, sir?
        0
21
             Sixteen to 50.
22
             Taking you back to February 24th of 2001,
23 were you housed in Unit 5C at the Clark County
24 Detention Center?
25
            Yes, I was.
```

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```
5
             My room would be right here (indicating)
 6
   but you can't see it.
 7
             What number, sir?
 8
             I'm in Room 15.
             Fifteen. Okay.
10
             Do you recall the incident that we've been
   discussing this afternoon where Oscar Irias was
11
12
   thrown over the railing?
13
             Yes, I do.
             What did you see, if anything?
14
             The first thing I hear was a bunch of
16 rumbling, and I heard somebody holler "help." I got
   up and looked out, and the normal thing to do is
18 look straight at the bubble and see where the guards
19 is. I looked out the door; all the guards had their
20 back turned to our unit. The man came, he was
21 hanging like this from the post, he dropped, hit his
22 feet, fell back on his butt, jumped up and ran back
23 in his room. About two minutes later Gonzalez came
   out the bubble and a couple more guards came out the
24
25
   bubble; that's when he hollered "14" or whatever
```

```
1
   languages.
             THE COURT: What is he going to do, get a
 2
 3
   Ph.D. in that?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Actually, he's
 5
   planning to go work for the NSA.
 6
             THE COURT: The what now?
 7
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: The National Security
 8
   Agency.
             THE COURT: He wants to be a spy, huh?
10
             Did he go to Utah State?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: He did.
11
12
             THE COURT: And he got his bachelor's in
13
   what, computer science or something?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Actually, he didn't
1.4
   finish his bachelor's, but he was studying computer
15
   science, and he came to UNLV and he changed.
16
17
             THE COURT: He's still working on his
  bachelor's now?
1.8
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, he is.
19
20
             THE COURT: Romantic language. Is he
   taking Spanish or Latin?
21
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: He's taking Spanish,
22
23
   Italian, French, Latin.
             THE COURT: Did he ever go on a mission?
24
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: He did.
25
```

```
1
             THE COURT:
                         What country?
 2
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR:
                                  To Brazil.
 3
             THE COURT: He speaks Portuguese?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: He does,
 4
             THE COURT: What foreign language do you
 5
 6
   speak?
 7
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I know a little bit of
 8
   Spanish.
                         A little bit of Spanish?
 9
             THE COURT:
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Nothing fluent.
10
             THE COURT: Okay.
11
             You never had any courses in criminal
12
13
   justice or anything like that?
14
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, I have not.
             THE COURT: Now, on this Question No. 25,
15
   you said you had family members who had been charged
16
   with a crime.
17
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
18
19
             THE COURT: Who was that?
20
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR:
                                  My uncle.
                                             He lives in
21
   Idaho.
             THE COURT: What was he charged with?
22
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: He robbed a church.
23
             THE COURT: Robbed a church?
24
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah. He stole some
25
```

speakers and stereo equipment. 1 THE COURT: What kind of church was it? 2 It wasn't an LDS church, was it? 3 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It was an LDS church. 4 THE COURT: Well, you know, that happens. 5 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It does, it does. 6 THE COURT: And your house has been 7 8 burglarized; is that right? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, it has. 9 THE COURT: Now, as you know from reading 10 the questionnaire, we're trying to pick a jury who 11 can hear this case and decide upon a penalty. 12 the defendant has already been convicted of 13 first-degree murder with the use of a deadly weapon, 14 and you will have to decide the punishment according 15 to the laws of the State of Nevada, and the State of 16 Nevada law provides that you will decide from four 17 different forms, that is, the death penalty, life in 18 prison without the possibility of parole, life in 19 prison with the possibility of parole or for a 20 definite term of 50 years plus a consecutive term of 21 50 years for the use of a deadly weapon for a total 22 of a hundred years, and parole possible after 40 23 years has been served, and this applies for each 24 25 count.

1 Do you understand that so far? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 2 3 THE COURT: What I want to know is can you 4 consider all four forms of punishment? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 5 Yes. 6 THE COURT: What I mean by that is -- like 7 some people, they only believe -- they believe in an 8 eye for an eye, and the only punishment that they would consider would be the death penalty. Some 10 people don't believe that a person should ever be 11 sentenced to life without parole, because they said it's cruel, plus, it cost the taxpayers a lot of 12 13 money. Some people say they could never consider 14 life with the possibility of parole. 15 Could you look at all four of them and pick out the one that's most appropriate considering 16 17 the facts of the case, the background of the people 18 involved and the law and decide upon the most 19 appropriate one? 20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, I could. 21 THE COURT: You never served on a jury before? 22 23 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: 24 THE COURT: Do you have any relatives that 25 work in the legal profession or law enforcement?

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PROSPECTIVE JUROR:
                                  No, I don't.
 1
 2
              THE COURT: Can you be fair to both sides?
              PROSPECTIVE JUROR:
 3
                                  Yes.
              THE COURT: Can you follow the Court's
 4
 5
   instructions on the law?
              PROSPECTIVE JUROR:
 6
                                  Yes.
 7
              THE COURT: Can you be impartial and
 8
   unbiased?
 9
              PROSPECTIVE JUROR:
                                  Yes.
              THE COURT: State.
10
             MR. STANTON: Thank you, your Honor.
11
12
13
                  EXAMINATION BY THE STATE
1.4
   BY MR. STANTON:
15
              Good afternoon, Miss Ritchie.
             Good afternoon.
16
              Thank you for your patience today.
17
18
              A series of questions I'm going to ask you
19
   this afternoon is your ability to be fair and
20
   impartial in this case. Basically, what we're
21
   looking for is jurors who come in with no
   preconceived notions about what the punishment
22
23
   should be and will wait until all the evidence comes
24
   in in rendering a just and fair verdict in this
25
   case.
```

1 The first of that deals with your role in 2 this case, and that is the penalty phase only. There's nothing about this case or our role as a 3 potential juror in this case that deals with the determination of guilt or innocence. That's 5 previously been done by another jury. 7 The defendant, Donte Johnson, has been convicted of four counts of first-degree murder. 8 The Judge will instruct you that you have to abide by that previous jury's verdict. 10 Can you do that? 11 12 A Yes. 13 Even looking at what your role would be in determining punishment? 14 15 A Yes. 16 Part of what you will hear from the 17 State's presentation of the facts in this case is 18 some of the underlying facts and circumstances 19 regarding the underlying quadruple murder in this case. As part of that evidence, that evidence is 20 rather graphic in nature, very brutal. Your role as 21 a juror, while emotional and probably for most 22 23 compassionate people is distasteful, it's important that you view that evidence with an eye as a juror, 24 that is, you look at that and determine as evidence 25

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ultimately the issue that's before you, the just 1 punishment. 2 3 I don't know anything about you, but based upon your knowledge of your own character, can you 5 look at that type of information and abide by your function as a juror in this case to review it as 7 evidence? Yes, I would. 8 A 9 In addition, there are four different 10 victims that were killed in this case, and that your 11 job as a juror would be to determine the appropriate 12 and just punishment as it relates to each one of 13 those victims. It may be that your decision as it 14 relates to each one is the same or it might be that it's different. 15 16 Does that cause you any problems, that 17 process? 1.8 A No. 19 You indicated that your family member that 20 was involved in the criminal justice system -- as a 21 result of it, have you formed any opinion both 22 either positive or negative about the system? What 23 I mean by that is do you harbor any feelings of 24 resentment towards either the police or the 25 prosecution about how they handled your uncle's

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```
1
   case?
2
              No.
        A
              Do you think he was treated fairly?
 3
        Q
              I think he was.
 4
              And that was not here in Las Vegas?
 5
              No; that was in Idaho.
 6
        A
              Have you had much discussion about that
 7
        0
   case or what occurred and the punishment with your
8
9
   family?
              No. I mean, we talked about it at the
1.0
        A
   time, which was several years ago, so this was when
11
12
   I was young.
              Was he incarcerated as a result of this?
13
14
        A
             He was.
             Is he still serving time?
15
        Q
16
        A
             No.
              Do you have much contact with that uncle?
17
        0
             Not too much.
18
        A
              Would your participation in this
19
   proceeding cause you any difficulty in looking your
20
   uncle in the eye at some time and telling him about
21
   this case and telling him that you were involved in
22
   the jury? Would that cause you any discomfort?
23
24
        Α
              No.
              The questions in your answers about the
25
```

104

```
death penalty in the questionnaire -- I believe you
 1
 2
   filled it out approximately a week or so ago -- you
 3
   indicated that you would consider the death penalty
   in certain circumstances --
             Um-hmm.
 5
        A
             -- is that correct?
 6
 7
        A
             Yes.
 8
             Is that a feeling that you've had for a
   period of time about the death penalty? Have you
   thought about it for a while?
10
11
             It's something that I've thought about
12
   whenever you hear cases about whenever the death
1.3
   penalty is imposed.
14
             Knowing that in this particular case the
        Q
   defendant has been convicted of four counts of
15
16
   first-degree murder, while that fact alone is a
   basis to aggravate a case and you can use it as a
17
18
   basis, you would keep your mind open for other
19
   sentencing options and to listen to all the evidence
   until it was formally given to you for deliberation?
20
21
             Yes, I would.
        A
             MR. STANTON: No further questions, your
22
23
   Honor.
             THE COURT: All right.
24
             MR. STANTON: Pass the prospective juror.
25
```

```
THE COURT: Defense Counsel.
 1
 2
             MR. WHIPPLE:
                            Thank you, your Honor.
 3
                 EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE
 4
   BY MR. WHIPPLE:
 5
              Hi Miss Ritchie. How are you?
 6
        Q
              I'm doing all right.
 7
        A
 8
              Thank you for your time.
 9
             Miss Ritchie, when you received this jury
   questionnaire about a week ago and you read through
1.0
   it, what thoughts passed through your mind?
11
              Well, obviously, I thought, wow, that's a
12
13
   murder case, and since I've taken that, a lot of
   thoughts about how I feel about murder and what
14
   should happen, because I know that there were the
15
   four in the questionnaire -- it talks about the four
1.6
   different penalties that are applied to that and
17
   just how I felt about those.
18
              Take me, if you would, just a little
19
   farther through your thought process. I'm very
20
21
               This really seems to be the genesis of a
   impressed.
   lot of your thoughts.
22
              What have you been thinking about since
23
   that time?
24
              I just felt like I don't really know much
25
        A
```

```
about what happened, so I couldn't make a decision
   which way, but I know that if I did hear what
   happened, that I would be able to make a decision in
 3
   that direction, whichever way it should go.
 4
            How do you feel about sitting in judgment
 5
   of another human being?
 6
 7
             I think it's a big responsibility.
 8
             Have you ever been in a situation where
   you've done that before?
 9
10
        A
             No.
        Q Have you had an opportunity to talk to any
11
  of the folks, other jurors out there in the hall
12
13
   about this particular case or what to expect or some
14
  of the things you might be expecting?
            Not really. I try to kind of stay out of
15
        A
   that.
1.6
        Q Is it fair to say there's some talking
17
   about what this case is and what's going on?
18
19
             I don't think anybody really knows, but
20
   just talking about it, just speculation.
21
        0
             Sure.
22
             It asks -- one of the questions is media.
23
   You left it blank.
            I assume you're not familiar with this
24
25
   case at all?
```

```
1
             No.
                  I haven't heard anything about it,
 2
   and I watch the news a lot, that's why I was
   surprised.
             How long have you been here in Las Vegas?
 4
 5
             I think I put 16 years. I've lived here
   since I was in elementary school.
 7
        Q
             What school did you go to, which high
 8
   school?
 9
             I went through Basic High School.
        A
10
             I'm kind of surprised, because this did
   catch a lot of media when this occurred.
11
12
             You don't remember anything about that?
13
        Α
             No, I don't.
14
             THE COURT: I have a question for you.
             Were you out at Basic when I gave a speech
15
   out there one day?
16
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I don't know. I don't
17
18
   recall. Maybe I wasn't there.
19
             MR. DASKAS: Maybe she ditched that day.
20
             MS. JACKSON: They knew you were coming.
21
   BY MR. WHIPPLE:
22
             There were some questions on the jury
   questionnaire, and you actually scribbled some out.
23
             Because I misread it. I misread the
24
        A
   question, and my answer didn't make sense, because I
25
```

```
filled out the questionnaire, and I wanted to make
 1
 2
   sure my answers were legit and correct, and I went
   through and it didn't answer the question, so I
 3
   wanted to make sure that it was correct.
 5
        0
             So, you double-checked your work?
        Α
             Yes, I did.
 6
 7
        Q
             We really appreciate that.
 8
             The death penalty -- you spoke about it
   briefly.
10
             Do you have a decision with regard to the
   death penalty, if it's used too much or not enough,
11
12
   do you have any type of opinions that way?
13
             My opinion is I'm not against the death
   penalty, but in order to be for it, I think there
14
15
   has to be compelling evidence.
             How about the old adage, "An eye for an
16
        Q
17
   eye" -- do you agree with that old adage?
   agree with that eye for an eye?
18
19
             No, I don't agree with an eye for an eye.
        A
20
             Why not?
             It's Mosaic. It's guess it's Mosaic law.
21
22
   It's old.
23
             This is not like one of those TV shows
24
   where -- you know, Perry Mason. This is not a
25
   trial. My client, Mr. Johnson, is a cold-blooded
```

1 killer, and you are going to be asked to determine what will the future entail for my client, so I need to ask you some questions about that. If a person has been convicted of 4 first-degree, cold-blooded, premeditated, deliberate 5 murder, could you consider a potential life 7 sentence? A Yes, I could. 9 And in this particular case, we have an individual who has been convicted. We're not trying 10 11 to justify, we're not here to excuse. It was a terrible, terrible thing. There would be nobody 12 13 that disagrees with that, but he had four innocent 14 individuals who were bound with tape on their hands, and their feet were bound together, and they were 15 laid on the floor, and they were shot through the 16 17 back of the head one by one. Knowing nothing more, is it possible that you could consider a life 18 19 sentence in that situation? 20 A Yes. 21 You're going to hear at some point from 22 this Court -- he will give you instructions, and 23 some of those instructions will give you the fact 24 that a death penalty is never required, and other 25 instructions will talk about mitigation, and I'm

1 sure the State will talk to you about aggravation; 2 we'll talk to you about mitigation. Mitigation is 3 essentially any reason to choose life over death. We, in fact, had some questions that were put in 5 here about mitigation, and you answered that -- I'm going to paraphrase it. It says, "In reaching a 6 7 verdict in this penalty phase, you must consider the defendant's background." 8 A Correct. 10 It is a must. The Nevada law requires 11 people in the penalty phase -- not the trial phase 12 but in the penalty phase -- individuals are willing 13 to look at all the facts and circumstances, and it says, "that is, mitigating circumstances such as 14 15 defendant's health, mental status, age, childhood 16 experience," et cetera. And then it asked, "Do you 17 feel you would consider those types of factors?" and 18 you struck, "Very much." 19 Why did you strike "very much"? 20 were four different options there. 2.1 Well, I think your background has a lot to 22 do with how you act and conduct yourself throughout 23 your life, so you would have to consider maybe what 24 drove you to do something, to commit a heinous

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25

crime.

1 There's that term "abuse excuse." 2 That their parents abused them so they 3 continue that abuse cycle. That could be the term, but people try to 5 blame their problems on the past. 6 A Okay. 7 They're refusing to accept accountability, and we accept full accountability, I want to make clear, but the term "abuse excuse" exists, and I'm 9 10 just curious if you've heard about it and if you 11 have any comments on it? 12 I guess the way you explained it more 13 generalized, I have heard that people with their 14 background, they would blame it on something else or someone caused them to do something. 15 16 How do you feel about that? 17 A Well, I think you have to be responsible 18 for the things that you do. 19 0 We would all agree with that. 20 Miss Ritchie, if you found yourself in a 21 situation where your opinion was different from 22 other individuals, how would you handle that in 23 general? Before you answer that, I'm going to ask a 24 second question, so consider it a compound question. 25 Do you consider yourself a leader or

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follower, so it kind of mesh together?
 1
             I think it always depends on the
 2
 3
   situation. If you feel that your opinion is valid
   and important, then you should make sure that you're
   a leader with your opinion, but sometimes someone
 5
   else will have a better opinion, and in that case,
 6
   you should be the follower.
 7
             How do you make the determination if you
 8
9
   should be a leader or follower?
             You just have to decide how strong your
10
        A
11
   opinion is.
             And I understand that.
12
             One of the things I anticipate you need to
13
14
   do is -- mitigation does not always have to be
15
   verbalized. Simple things like mercy or a gut
   feeling of choosing life over death is a mitigator.
16
   Maybe sometimes one wouldn't be able to verbalize a
17
   reason why she chose life over death.
18
             How do you feel about that?
19
             Well, I feel you should respect everyone's
20
        A
21
   opinion.
             What if others had a different opinion
22
23
   than you on that issue?
24
             On respecting others' opinions?
        A
25
             Yes.
        Q
```

```
I just think that's how it is sometimes,
 1
 2
   people just may not agree with you.
 3
             Could you stand your ground and hold your
   opinion if you felt convinced?
 4
              Definitely, I would stand my ground.
 5
        Α
             MR. WHIPPLE: Miss Ritchie, I thank you
 6
7
   for your time. I have no further questions, and I
8
   pass for cause, your Honor.
 9
              THE COURT: Thank you very much, ma'am.
   We're going to have you come back tomorrow morning
10
1. 1.
   at 10:00 a.m., and we'll let you know.
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR 127: Ten a.m.?
12
             THE COURT: Yes, downstairs.
13
             At this time the State may exercise their
14
1.5
   sixth peremptory challenge.
             MR. STANTON: Can we have the Court's
1.6
   indulgence for just a moment?
17
              THE COURT: Yeah, I'll give you a few
18
   minutes.
19
20
              (Recess taken.)
              THE BAILIFF: Remain seated, come to
21
22
   order. Court is again in session.
              THE COURT: State, have you decided on
23
24
   your sixth peremptory challenge?
25
             MR. DASKAS: Judge, we have. We would
```

```
1
   exercise our sixth peremptory challenge on Juror
 2
   No. 046, Miss Finn seated in position No. 11, Judge.
 3
              THE COURT: All right, Miss Finn.
             Who is next?
 5
    VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 132
 6
 7
              THE COURT: Mr. Gray?
 8
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR 132:
                                      Yes, sir.
 9
              THE COURT: I think you said you know
   Miss Jackson?
10
11
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, sir.
12
              THE COURT: Where do you know Miss Jackson
   from?
13
1.4
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Out of the triple
   three right down the street.
15
             THE COURT: Out of the what?
16
17
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: The 333 building. We
  have a maintenance office on the bottom, she's up on
18
19
   top.
20
             THE COURT: Okay. You're down there now?
21
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No. I'm down at
22
   juvenile now.
23
             THE COURT: How long have you -- which one
24
   is 333?
25
             MS. JACKSON: That's our building, your
```

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```
It's right on the corner.
 1
   Honor.
             THE COURT: Is it a County building?
 2
 3
             MS. JACKSON: It is, your Honor.
             THE COURT: You work for the County?
 4
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
 5
             THE COURT: You work for the County
 6
7
   maintenance?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR:
                                  Yes.
 8
             THE COURT: So, now you work at the
 9
   juvenile facility?
1.0
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR:
11.
12
             THE COURT: Okay.
13
             So, you would see Miss Jackson when you
   were at work?
14
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR:
                                  Yes.
15
             THE COURT: Is that going to cause you to
16
  be biased towards her or against her?
17
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
18
             THE COURT: Now, you've been in Las Vegas
19
   how long?
20
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Thirty-two years.
21
             THE COURT: Thirty-two years. Okay.
22
             You went to high school here?
23
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
24
              THE COURT: How long have you been
25
```

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```
employed with the County?
 1
 2
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Sixteen years.
             THE COURT: Are you married?
 3
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
 4
             THE COURT: Does your wife work outside
 5
   the home?
 6
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
 7
             THE COURT: What kind of work does she do?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: She's with a financial
 9
1.0
   company.
             THE COURT: Now, I believe in Question
11
  No. 21, you said you have a brother who works in law
12
13
   enforcement.
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. He works for the
14
   school district.
15
             THE COURT: What does he do for them?
16
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Police officer.
17
             THE COURT: School district policeman.
18
19
   Okay.
             And you were a juror about a year ago?
20
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It's been several
21
22
  years ago.
             THE COURT: What kind of case was it?
23
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It's been so long, I
24
   don't even remember.
25
```

```
1
             THE COURT: Was it in this building or the
 2
   federal building?
 3
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It was in this
 4
  building.
 5
             THE COURT: You don't remember who the
 6
   Judge was?
 7
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
 8
             THE COURT: Do you know if it was a
   criminal case or civil?
 9
10
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I think it was
11
   criminal.
             THE COURT: The guy committed some kind of
12
13
   crime?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
14
             THE COURT: You don't remember what the
15
16
   crime was?
17
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
             THE COURT: Were you the foreman of the
18
19
   jury?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR:
20
                                 No.
             THE COURT: Without telling us what your
21
   verdict was, did you all reach a verdict?
22
23
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, we did.
24
             THE COURT: Here in Question No. 24, the
   question is, "What are your opinions and feelings
25
```

```
about how the criminal justice system works?" and
 1
 2
   you stated, "It's okay but needs a little more
 3
   work."
             What kind of more work does it need?
 4
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Well, some people get
 5
   off with the same crime and some people don't get
 6
   off with it. I mean, if you should do something and
 7
   I do the same thing and you get off and I don't, how
   fair can that be?
9
             THE COURT: You think there's a
10
   discrepancy in how some people are treated?
11
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah.
12
             THE COURT: What do you think needs to be
1.3
14
   done?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Everybody need to be
15
   treated fairly, equal, straight across the board.
             THE COURT: Why do you think that happens,
17
   that some people get off, some get punished?
18
                                                 I've
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I don't know.
19
   been asking myself that for a long time.
20
             THE COURT: Have you had any family
21
   members or close friends who have been charged with
22
23
   a crime?
24
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes, but he's
25
   deceased.
```

```
THE COURT: Who is that?
 1
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: He's deceased now.
 2
 3
             THE COURT: What was he, a cousin or
   something?
 4
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: He was a cousin.
             THE COURT: Cousin.
 6
 7
            Did he die of natural causes or was he
   killed or what?
 8
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Natural causes.
             THE COURT: What kind of crime was he
10
   charged with?
11
            PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Drugs and bail bonds.
12
13
             THE COURT: Bail bonds?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah. He was a bail
14
  bondsman.
15
             THE COURT: Are you related to Mr. Gray,
16
  the electrician?
17
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
18
             THE COURT: What's your relationship to
19
  Mr. Gray?
20
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: That's my uncle.
21
22
             THE COURT: Now, Mr. Gray's son, is he in
23
  jail?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, he's -- well, I'm
24
  not for sure. He was, but I'm not sure if he's
25
```

```
still in there.
 1
             THE COURT: Now, the one -- what was the
 2
 3
   one's name that was the bail bondsman?
 4
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Gregory Gray.
 5
             THE COURT: Gregory.
             How did he die?
 6
 7
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: He had a heart attack.
 8
             THE COURT: Heart attack.
 9
             Had he moved back to Las Vegas?
10
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah.
11
             THE COURT: Tell me this here: Now, you
12
   understand that this trial will be to decide on the
13
   punishment. The defendant has already been
   convicted of four counts of first-degree murder.
14
             Do you understand that?
15
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Um-hmm.
16
             THE COURT: Is that a "yes"?
17
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
18
19
             THE COURT: So, the jury will have to
20
   decide on the punishment. They will have four
21
   choices -- the death penalty, life in prison without
22
   parole, life in prison with the possibility of
23
   parole or for a definite term of 50 years and parole
   after 20 years. Of course, those punishments are
24
25
   doubled because a deadly weapon was used. So, it
```

```
1
   would be 50 years plus an additional consecutive 50
   years for a total of a hundred years, and you would
 3
   be eligible for parole after 40 years.
             Do you understand that that's the way it
 5
   operates?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
 6
 7
             THE COURT: Would you be able to consider
   all four forms of punishment?
 8
 9
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
10
             THE COURT: Do you have any objections,
11
   moral or otherwise, to the death penalty?
12
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
13
             THE COURT: Could you impose a sentence of
   life in prison with the possibility of parole if you
14
   thought it was appropriate after you heard the facts
1.5
16
   and the law?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
17
18
             THE COURT: So, you're open to all four of
19
   them?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR:
20
                                 Yes.
             THE COURT: Can you be fair to both sides?
21
22
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR:
                                  Yes.
             THE COURT: Can you be fair to the State?
23
24
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
25
             THE COURT: You can be fair to the
```

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```
defense?
 1
              PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
 2
              THE COURT: State.
 3
             MR. DASKAS: Thank you, Judge.
 4
 5
                 EXAMINATION BY THE STATE
 6
 7
   BY MR. DASKAS:
 8
             Mr. Gray, thank you for your patience,
 9
   number one.
10
              Secondly, as the Judge just alluded to, a
   jury has already convicted this defendant of four
11
   counts of first-degree murder.
12
13
              You realize that?
14
        A
             Um-hmm.
             Would you have any problems accepting the
15
   fact that another jury found him guilty, that that
16
   would not be your decision?
17
18
        A
              No.
             You would accept that verdict?
19
        0
20
        Α
             Yes.
              One of your answers, you wrote -- it's
21
   asking about the different racial backgrounds of the
22
   defendants and the victim. You wrote, "It doesn't
23
   matter, committed the crime, do the time."
24
              Yes.
25
        A
```

```
Tell me why you wrote that.
 1
              That's what it is, if you do the crime,
 2
 3
   you do the time.
              Regardless of the color of your skin?
 4
        Q
              It don't matter.
 5
 6
              There was another question that asked
 7
   whether you would consider the mental status, the
   mental state of the defendant, whether that's
   important to you in deciding punishment, and you
   wrote, "there shouldn't be."
10
11
              You don't think that's important in a
12
   criminal case?
13
        A
             No.
14
             What about in deciding?
15
              THE COURT: You got to answer out loud,
   sir, because she has to take down what you said.
16
17
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Okay.
18
             MR. DASKAS: I heard him say no.
   BY MR. DASKAS:
19
20
             Did you say no?
        Q
21
        A
             No.
22
             How about in deciding punishment? In this
23
   case, we're talking about possibly imposing the
24
   death penalty.
25
             Do you think it might be important to
```

```
1
   consider someone's mental status in deciding
   punishment?
 2
 3
        A
             No.
              One of your other answers -- it asks you
 5
   in the questionnaire about the different forms of
   punishment, and you wrote, "It depends on the case."
 6
 7
             What I understand that to mean is any one
   of those might be appropriate depending on what you
 8
 9
   hear?
10
        A
             Right.
              Is that how you feel?
11
12
        Α
             Right.
13
             Could you base your decision on punishment
   on both the facts of the case -- because we're going
14
   to talk to you about how he committed these four
15
   homicides -- and could you also base your decision
16
   on that man's background?
17
18
        A
             Yes.
19
             Or do you think it's even important to
20
   consider his background?
21
             Yes and no.
22
             Tell me what you mean by that.
              It depends on how much evidence there is
23
   against him. He might have a good background, he
24
   might not have a good background, so it could go
25
```

```
1
  either way.
 2
       Q I don't want to put words in your mouth,
 3
  but is it more important for you to base your
  decision on punishment on the facts of the quadruple
   homicide or on this man's background?
        A On the homicide.
 6
 7
            You know that he's already been convicted
   of that homicide. He's already been found guilty
   four times, four first-degree murders.
10
             Does that mean you would automatically
11
   vote for death?
        A
12
            No.
             What else would you want to consider?
13
            I probably would have to hear a little bit
14
15
   more about it.
          About the case itself?
16
             About the case itself to make that
17
18
   determination.
19
            That's fair.
        0
             You volunteered on day one that you know
20
21
   Miss Jackson.
22
             How often do you see Alzora?
23
        A
             I used to see her a lot when I worked down
24
   there.
            Almost every day?
25
        Q
```

```
1
              Pretty much, once or twice a week.
        A
 2
              Did you and Miss Jackson ever talk about
 3
   her cases or her clients that she represented?
        A
             No.
 4
              Let's say for the sake of our discussion
 5
   that you're selected as a juror, okay, and you
   listen to all the evidence and you listen to all the
 7
 8
   information about this defendant's background and
 9
   that you believe this is the appropriate case where
   the death penalty should be handed down.
10
11
             Can you actually impose that punishment?
12
   Can you vote for it?
13
        A
             Yes.
14
             Kind of a follow-up question to that.
15
   Let's say that the other members of the jury want
16
   you to be the foreperson. Okay? You have the same
17
   vote as everybody else. You all have to agree on
18
   the punishment, but the one thing you would have to
19
   do as the foreperson is sign the verdict form that
20
   sentences the defendant to death.
21
             Do you feel like if you believe that's the
22
   punishment that he deserves, you can sign that form
   and sentence him to death?
23
24
        A
             Yes.
25
             MR. DASKAS: I appreciate it. Thank you.
```

```
Judge, we'll pass this juror for cause.
 1
 2
              THE COURT: All right.
 3
              Counsel.
              MS. JACKSON: Thank you.
 4
 5
                 EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE
 6
 7
   BY MS. JACKSON:
              Good afternoon, Mr. Gray. As a matter of
 8
   fact, have we ever had a conversation except to say
10
   good morning, how are you doing?
              No.
11
              I don't remember one either.
12
        0
13
        Α
             No.
14
              Is it fair to say we were just people who
15
   worked in the same building?
16
        A
              That's it.
              That wouldn't impact your decision one way
17
   or another in this case?
18
19
        Α
              Right.
              The only area that concerns me a little
20
   bit, Mr. Gray -- maybe the question is somewhat
21
22
   overbroad.
23
              No. 33 -- "To what extent should the
  mental status of a criminal defendant be considered
24
25 in a sentencing decision between life and death?"
```

1 You were very emphatic with Mr. Daskas, "Not at all." 3 Question No. 38, "In reaching a verdict, you must consider the defendant's background, mitigating circumstances such as the defendant's health, mental status, age, childhood experience, 7 education." And then it says, "Do you feel you would consider those types of factors?" and you say, 9 "very much." So, I don't know where you -- Question 10 34 probably -- 33, excuse me, is probably not a very 11 good question. We'll probably delete that one next time, but did you realize it's kind of asking you 12 13 almost the same thing? As a matter of fact, they put in No. 38, one of the factors as mitigation 14 15 could be mental status. 16 I probably didn't really understand it. 17 It's not the best question in the world. 18 You still believe, as you sit here today, 19 just like you wanted to know more about the case --20 you told Mr. Daskas that --21 A Yes. 22 -- if you're going to decide if someone 23 lives or dies, it would also be important to you, 24 sir, to know as much as you could about that 25 person --

```
1
        Α
              Right.
 2
              -- before you decide if they live or die?
 3
              The law says that you must consider
   mitigation, and mitigation could be any reason under
 4
 5
   the sun to give life. As Mr. Daskas said, we're
   here because we know that four innocent lives were
 7
   taken, and that's an aggravator.
 8
             Have you ever heard the phrase the "abuse
 9
   excuse"?
10
             Um-hmm, yes.
        A
             What does that mean in your understanding?
11
             Somebody is being abused and taking
12
13
   advantage of and harassed. I don't use it.
14
             In my line of work sometimes when people
15
   are convicted of doing things, they will come to
16
   court and they will say, "Well, I was abused as a
   child, so that may explain why we're here." That's
17
   the context I was referring to.
18
19
             Have you ever heard it used in that
20
   context?
21
        A
             Yes.
22
             What do you think about that, Mr. Gray?
             It would depend on who is abusing who. If
23
24
   it's an adult abusing a child or kid or whatever --
  basically, anybody that's being abused for no
25
```

```
apparent reason, they're not right.
 1
             That could affect a person's upbringing,
 2
   especially a child?
 3
             Yeah, it could.
              You are willing to consider those types of
 5
   factors?
 6
 7
        A
             Yes.
             Your jury experience before was so long
   ago you don't remember anything about it.
   imagine, though -- I've been told by some jurors
10
   that it can get rough in a jury room sometimes, that
11
   people sometimes may disagree.
12
              Is there anything about that experience
13
   that you can remember that was unpleasant?
14
             No. We had a -- I was with a, pretty
15
        A
   much, older group. I was kind of young at the time.
              I see.
17
        0
              I didn't have no problems with no adults.
18
        Α
             All right. Okay.
19
        0
              This is a very serious matter, life and
20
           It just doesn't get any more serious with
21
   death.
22
   that.
              Would you agree with me?
23
24
              Yes.
        A
              If you were in the jury room, Mr. Gray,
25
```

and you heard the State's case and you feel 1 comfortable enough that you know enough about what happened and then you hear what we have to say about 3 Mr. Johnson's background and you deliberated with your fellow jurors, they all want to kill my client, 5 and after due deliberation, you feel that you, as a 6 7 juror, can give life, because one juror can do 8 that -- you will be instructed at the right time that death is never required -- what would you do if they insisted on you explaining or justifying your 1.0 position to them? 11 12 I think we would have a long discussion, 13 because -- I mean, like you say, it would depend on 14 the case. In my hypothetical, you've already 15 16 deliberated, you've heard their side, you've heard 17 our side. You've spoken with your other jurors, you've fulfilled your duty as a citizen, and now you 18 19 come to the place in your own heart and your own mind where you are convinced after everything that 20 21 this is a case for life but everybody else wants 22 death, would you change your vote just to get a 23 verdict? 24 A No. 25 What if they painted you into a corner and

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```
insisted that you justify your verdict?
 1
 2
        A
             No.
 3
             What would you do?
              Once my mind is set, it's set. Nothing is
 4
 5
   going to change it.
              You probably don't have much trouble with
 6
        Q
   people trying to push you around anyway.
 7
 8
        A
             No.
 9
             MS. JACKSON: Thank you, sir.
             We pass Mr. Gray for cause, your Honor.
10
              THE COURT: Mr. Gray, we'll let you know
11
   tomorrow at 10:00 o'clock. Report downstairs in the
12
   jury room.
13
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR 132: All right.
14
              THE COURT: Ten o'clock in the morning.
1.5
16
              Laura Kaplan is in the military and has a
   temporary duty assignment, I believe -- something
17
1.8
   like that.
             MS. JACKSON: She says she's TDY in
19
20
   Oklahoma.
              THE COURT: We'll excuse her.
21
22
             Who is next, Jimerson?
23
              THE BAILIFF: Jimerson.
             MR. STANTON: Judge, did you want to
24
   exercise a challenge before we go with the next one?
25
```

```
1
              THE COURT: Getting ahead of myself.
 2
              The defense may exercise its sixth
 3
   peremptory challenge.
 4
             MS. JACKSON: That would be Juror 112,
 5
   Robin Nesbit, and her position is No. 12.
 6
              THE COURT: No. 12?
 7
             MS. JACKSON: Yes, sir.
 8
 9
    VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 135
10
              THE COURT: Miss Jimerson, how long have
11
   you lived in Las Vegas?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR 135: All my life.
12
13
              THE COURT: You came here -- I thought you
14
   were born in Monroe?
15
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah, well I was a
   baby when I came here.
16
17
             THE COURT: Oh, were you?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah.
18
             THE COURT: Are you married?
19
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR:
                                 Um-hmm.
20
21
             THE COURT: How is your husband employed?
22
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: City of Las Vegas.
             THE COURT: What does he do for them?
23
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Maintenance worker.
24
25
              THE COURT: What kind of work do you do,
```

```
1
   ma'am?
 2
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Houseman porter at the
 3
   Riviera.
             THE COURT: And you have one daughter?
 4
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
 5
             THE COURT: She's 12?
 6
 7
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: She's what?
             THE COURT: She's an adult?
 8
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah, she's an adult.
 9
             THE COURT: Where does she work?
10
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: She works for Bank of
11
12
  America.
13
             THE COURT: You've never been on a jury
1 4
   before?
            PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
15
             THE COURT: You have been?
16
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Um-hmm.
17
             THE COURT: You weren't supposed to put
18
   the verdict down that you reached.
19
20
             How long ago was this?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I think it was three
21
22 years ago.
             THE COURT: What kind of case was it?
23
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Murder.
24
              THE COURT: A murder case?
25
```

```
PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Um-hmm.
 1.
 2
              THE COURT: Mr. Daskas and Mr. Stanton
 3
   didn't try the case, did they, those D.A.s?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
 4
              THE COURT: Was Miss Jackson or
 5
   Mr. Whipple on the case?
 6
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
 7
              THE COURT: Were you the foreman of the
 9
   jury?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR:
10
                                  No.
11
              THE COURT: Tell me this here: Was that a
12
   death penalty case?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I don't remember.
13
1.4
             THE COURT: You don't remember.
             Did the jury sentence the defendant?
15
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Excuse me?
16
              THE COURT: Did you guys pronounce
17
   sentence?
18
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
19
              THE COURT: This is a -- I understand the
20
21
   jury in this case has already convicted the
22
   defendant of four counts of first-degree murder.
             Do you understand that?
23
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Um-hmm.
24
              THE COURT: Is that a "Yes"? You have to
25
```

answer "Yes." 1 2 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Oh, yes. 3 THE COURT: This jury's job is you're going to need to decide punishment. You understand 5 that you have four choices, the death penalty, life 6 in prison without parole, life in prison with the 7 possibility of parole or for a definite term of 50 years with the possibility of parole after 20, and 9 because a deadly weapon was used, these sentences 10 are doubled, so it would be a hundred years and parole after 40. 11 12 Do you understand that? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I don't quite 13 14 understand what you're saying. THE COURT: Okay. 15 16 There are four possible punishments for 17 first-degree murder. Do you understand is that? 18 19 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Um-hmm, ves. THE COURT: One of them is the death 20 21 penalty. The jury can sentence the defendant to 22 death. The jury can sentence him to life in prison without parole or they can sentence him to prison 23 with the possibility of parole or they can sentence 24 25 him to a definite term of 50 years. Now, because a

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deadly weapon was used, the penalty is doubled.
 1
 2
             Do you understand that?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
 3
             THE COURT: So, it would be -- you can
   sentence him to death, you can sentence him to life
 5
   in prison without parole, life in prison with the
 6
 7
   possibility of parole or for a hundred years and
   parole after 40 years.
             Do you understand that?
 9
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
10
              THE COURT: Now, what I want to know is,
11
   do you have any objections, moral or religious or
12
13
   otherwise to the death penalty?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
14
              THE COURT: And could you consider in this
15
   case the punishment of life in prison without
16
   parole, life in prison with the possibility of
17
   parole or for a definite term of a hundred years?
18
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR:
                                 Yes.
19
20
             THE COURT: You can consider that along
   with the death penalty; is that right?
21
22
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR:
              THE COURT: You can listen to the
23
   evidence, the facts of the case, listen to
24
   background information about the people involved and
25
```

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decide -- and of course, listen to the Court's
   instructions on the law and decide on what's the
 3
   most appropriate punishment?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
 4
 5
             THE COURT: You don't have any problems in
   following the Court's instructions on the law?
 6
 7
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
             THE COURT: Are you biased or prejudiced
 8
   against either side for any reason?
10
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
             THE COURT: You could be fair and
11
12
   impartial?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
13
             THE COURT: Had you heard anything about
14
   this case?
15
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
16
             THE COURT: State.
17
             MR. STANTON: Thank you, your Honor.
18
19
                 EXAMINATION BY THE STATE
20
21
   BY MR. STANTON:
22
        Q Good afternoon, Miss Jimerson. Is it
23
   correct to pronounce your name Jim-er-son
24
   (phonetic)?
25
            Jim-er-son (phonetic).
        A
```

```
Thank you for your patience today. I have
 1
 2
   a couple of questions I'd like to ask you about the
   questionnaire you filled out about a week ago.
 3
        A
             Yes.
             There is a section in here or Question
 5
   No. 32 that said, "To what extent should the mental
 6
   status of a criminal defendant be considered in a
 7
   sentencing decision between life and death," and you
   left that blank.
 9
10
             Can you give me an answer of what your
   thoughts are to that question as you sit here today?
11
             No.
12
        Α
             You don't know?
13
        0
             Not really.
14
        A
              Do you consider -- would it be important
15
   to you to know something about the mental status of
16
   someone in determining punishment?
17
        A
18
             Yes.
             How important is that among the things
19
20
   that you can think about as you sit here today?
   know you haven't heard the facts and you haven't
21
22
   been instructed on the law, but how important is
   that to you?
23
              It can be very important to the case.
24
        A
              Your answer about the death penalty is
25
```

```
that you've never thought about it?
1
             No, never thought about it.
2
             You've never seen cases and didn't discuss
3
   it, just never come up in conversation?
5
             No.
        Α
             There was a Question No. 36, and it says,
6
   "If you were convinced beyond a reasonable doubt
7
   that the defendant was guilty of first-degree
  murder, would you say that" -- and it gave you two
   options or two questions underneath that.
10
   first -- the first question was, "Your beliefs about
11
   the death penalty are such that you would
12
   automatically vote against the death penalty
13
   regardless of the facts and circumstances of the
14
   case," and you answered "Yes."
15
             Yes.
16
        A
              Is that your feeling as you sit here
17
18
   today?
             Yes.
19
        A
              So, regardless of what was presented to
20
   you, your vote would be against the death penalty?
21
22
        Α
              Yes.
              And there's nothing that could change your
23
   mind under any circumstances?
24
              No.
25
        Α
```

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MR. STANTON: Your Honor.
 1
             THE COURT: Ma'am, I thought you just told
2
  me that you weren't opposed to the death penalty?
3
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm probably getting
 4
 5
   confused.
             THE COURT: What question was that,
 6
7
   counsel?
             MR. STANTON: Your Honor, it was No. 36 on
 8
9
   page 7.
                         This is what I want to know
             THE COURT:
10
   without regard to the question, because I can see
11
12
   how you can get confused with that.
             Are you against the death penalty?
13
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR:
                                 Yes.
14
             THE COURT: Are you against the death
15
   penalty?
16
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
17
             THE COURT: So, you would not impose the
18
19
   death penalty?
20
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes -- well, no,
21
   right? I'm so nervous.
             THE COURT: There's nothing to being
22
  nervous. I don't know. If you thought someone had
23
   killed someone -- I can't put it like that.
24
             Could you sentence someone to death?
25
```

```
PROSPECTIVE JUROR:
                                  No.
1
             THE COURT: You could not?
 2
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR:
                                  No.
 3
             THE COURT: Under any circumstances?
 4
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
 5
             THE COURT: Counsel, you want to talk?
 6
7
             MS. JACKSON: Just a wee bit, if I may,
   Judge.
8
             THE COURT:
                          Go on.
9
10
                EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENSE
11
   BY MS. JACKSON:
12
13
             Hi, Miss Jimerson.
        Α
             Hello.
14
             I know you're here, we're all looking at
15
   you, you don't work here; we do. Just try to relax,
16
   and there are no right or wrong answers, this really
17
   is about how you feel, and all we need to know is
18
   what you did on your questionnaire. You said that
19
   if your beliefs are such that no matter what, that
20
   you would always vote against the death penalty
21
   which means that you cannot imagine no situation
22
   that you could ever, ever, ever consider the death
23
   penalty, but think about it, think about it.
24
   Timothy McVeigh, he blew up all of those people in
25
```

```
Oklahoma, all of those babies, all of those innocent
 1
 2
   people.
 3
              If you had been on that jury, wouldn't you
   have voted along with those people to kill him?
 4
         A
              I don't know.
 5
 6
              MS. JACKSON: I think that's my best shot,
 7
   your Honor.
   BY MS. JACKSON:
              You couldn't consider it?
              THE COURT: You're excused. You can go.
10
              MS. JACKSON: If she couldn't consider it
11
.12
   with Timmy, that's my best shot.
              Thank you for coming in, ma'am.
13
              MR. STANTON: Your Honor, for the record,
14
   I believe it was the State's motion to excuse that
15
16
   one.
              THE COURT: Yes, it was.
17
              Bring in the next one, Ana Lopez.
18
19
              Issue an order to show cause.
              MR. WHIPPLE: Judge, the next one, one of
20
   the individuals -- Mr. Stam is one of those
21
   individuals who was talking out in the hall about
22
   the case. I don't know if there should be some
23
   separate precautions or how this Court wants to
24
   address it, but I was bringing it to your attention
25
```

```
1
  that the one juror that spoke of people talking --
  this was one of the individuals that was talking
 3
   about the case.
             THE COURT: I thought he was one of the
 5
   ones that was doing the leading of the talking. He
   said he was one of the ones who had heard about the
 7
   case.
             MR. WHIPPLE: That's correct.
 8
 9
             THE COURT: We'll bring him in and see.
10
    VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 164
11
12
             THE COURT: Mr. Stam?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR 164: Yes.
13
             THE COURT: A couple of things. Now, you
14
   said that -- I understand that you had heard
15
   something about this case?
16
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: That I had heard
17
18
   something about it?
19
             THE COURT: Yes.
20
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR:
                                 Yes.
21
             THE COURT: What did you hear about this
22
   case?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Well, my chief was one
23
24 of the homicide detectives on this case when he was
25
   on the Metro Police Department, and I can't remember
```

an exact date, but I had saw something on the news 1 2 about it, and I had asked him because I knew he was on homicide -- asked him about it, and he kind of 3 summarized a little bit about it. 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. I understand there were some people out 6 7 there who were talking about this case? PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah. One of -- I was 8 sitting with Larry Parry, I guess is his last 9 name -- one of the ladies across -- I don't know her 10 11 name -- I know her badge number -- she was talking 12 about what she saw on the news the night before or 13 something like that or the day of when we were 1.4 sitting there, and she kind of summarized what she 15 saw on the news, and I turned to Larry, and I told 16 him that she need to keep her fat mouth shut or something to that effect, because we don't have this 17 kind of time to just sit here for nothing, 18 19 especially if we all get dismissed because of this. 20 Somebody else is going to have to do this all over 21 again. So, I think we got up and moved or something 22 like that. 23 THE COURT: Okay. 24 Now, I'm going to go down here to question No. 30, and it states, "Donte Johnson is an 25

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African-American male. Is there anything about that 1 fact that would affect your ability to be fair and 3 impartial in this case?" and you said, "Yes. Statistically, more African-American males commit 4 5 hate crimes than any other race." Where did you get that from? 6 7 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Well, where I'm from, more -- the amount of African-American males in the 8 town where I'm from, statistically in that area were 10 more hate crimes. 11 THE COURT: Where are you from? 12 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Marcola, Oregon, just 13 outside of Eugene/Springfield area. THE COURT: They don't have very many 14 15 blacks in Oregon, one of the smallest numbers in the 16 country. I guess all of the ones that are there --17 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: From all the --THE COURT: I guess all of the ones that 18 19 are there --20 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: -- statistics that 21 I've read up on, that's what it came to. 2.2 THE COURT: Would you be interested to 23 know that African-Americans are the number one group who are the victims of hate crimes in this country? 24 25 PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.

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```
THE COURT: It dwarfs everybody else --
 1
   Jews, Asians, Hispanics, so your suggestion is kind
 2
   of wrong there. They are the victims. Not only
 3
 4
   that -- hold on a minute.
             On Question No. 30 -- also, do you know
 5
   what the African-American population is in Oregon?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, I don't know.
 7
 8
              THE COURT: One point nine percent, not
 9
   even as many as Arizona. That's just an aside.
10
             The other question to follow up on that
   says, "If the evidence shows that the victims in
11
12
   this case are of a different racial background than
13
   Donte Johnson, would that affect your ability to be
14
   fair and impartial?" You go, "Yes. Race plays a
   very big part in most hate crimes."
15
1.6
             How do you know this is a hate crime?
17
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Well, from the
   information that my chief gave me, it was, more or
18
   less -- I kind of gathered that it was a hate crime.
19
             THE COURT: Of course, I don't know that.
20
21
   I haven't heard the facts of the case myself, so I
22
   don't know.
23
             Approach the bench, Counsel.
24
             (Sidebar conference outside the presence
25
   of the court reporter.)
```

```
THE COURT: Mr. Stam, since you have
 1
 2
   information that you talked to the police officer
 3
   and you have information a lot of other people don't
 4
   have, we're going to excuse you, sir.
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Okay.
 5
              THE COURT: Thank you very much.
 6
 7
              THE CLERK: Carlos Villareal is not here.
              THE COURT: I'm going to issue an order to
 8
9
   show cause.
10
    VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF PROSPECTIVE JUROR NO. 166
1.1
              THE COURT: Miyoshi.
12
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Me-yosh-shi.
13
             THE COURT: Honolulu, Hawaii.
14
             How long have you been in Las Vegas?
15
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: About a year and a
16
   half.
17
              THE COURT: So, you have a master's degree
1.8
   from the University of Hawaii?
19
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
20
              THE COURT: And a bachelor's from Hawaii
21
22
   too?
23
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR:
                                  Yes.
24
              THE COURT: They're both in speech?
              PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
25
```

```
THE COURT: What kind of work do you do?
 1
 2
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I work for a church.
 3
              THE COURT: Church.
             You give speech lessens at the church?
 5
   What do you do at the church?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I'm a secretary.
 6
 7
              THE COURT: Secretary.
             Have you ever worked in the schools as a
 9
   speech pathologist or anything?
10
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No.
              THE COURT: Why didn't you go into that
11
   field? What were you planning on doing?
12
13
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Speech communications.
              THE COURT: What were you going to do with
14
   it?
15
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Eventually, I wanted
16
   to be a lecturer in the university teaching speech
17
   eventually as a lecturer.
18
19
              THE COURT: Are you planning on getting
20
   your Ph.D.?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: No, not at this time.
21
              THE COURT: Not at this time.
22
             Your husband -- what kind of work does he
23
24
   do?
              PROSPECTIVE JUROR: He's a minister.
25
```

```
THE COURT: Is that the church that you're
 1
 2
   the secretary in?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes.
 3
             THE COURT: What's the name of the church?
 4
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: New Hope, Las Vegas.
 5
             THE COURT: What kind of church is it?
 6
 7
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It's a Four Square
   gospel church, Christian.
              THE COURT: I've heard that name, "Four
   Square."
10
             What does that mean?
11
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: It's a denomination.
12
              THE COURT: That's the denomination, Four
13
14
   Square?
15
             Where is it headquartered?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I think it's in
16
   California.
17
             THE COURT: Very good.
18
             Your mother-in-law is a court clerk in the
19
20
   courts there in Hawaii?
21
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yes. She just
22
   retired.
              THE COURT: Tell me this here, ma'am: You
23
   made some interesting statements here on your
24
25
   questionnaire.
```

```
1
             How do you feel about lawyers? I know you
   said you were discouraged that some people with
 2
 3
   expensive lawyers and high status folks don't seem
   to get their just desserts in the criminal justice
 4
 5
   system; is that right?
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah, just by watching
 6
 7
   certain cases.
              THE COURT: Watching TV like O.J. Simpson?
 8
 9
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Yeah, like that that
   comes to mind.
10
11
             THE COURT: And some of these other cases.
             Did you watch that Robert Blake case?
12
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Very little.
13
14
             THE COURT: What do you think of lawyers?
15
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: I don't know anyone
   personally who is a lawyer, but --
16
17
             THE COURT: Your general opinion.
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: General opinion --
18
   let's see.
19
                         These lawyers want to know
20
             THE COURT:
21
   what you think about lawyers.
             PROSPECTIVE JUROR: Well, just being part
22
   of this case, I just see that they're hard working.
23
   I think they have to do a lot of research on the
24
   case and put a lot of time and energy, but I respect
25
```