

Too Broken to Fix: Part I

*An In-depth Look at America's
Outlier Death Penalty Counties*



INTRODUCTION

The death penalty in America is dying.

The trends are clear. In 2015, juries returned the fewest number of new death sentences—49—since the death penalty was reinstated in 1976.¹ The number of death sentences in 2015 has declined by more than 50 percent since 2009, which saw 118 death sentences, and by more than 600 percent since the peak of 315 sentences in 1996.² Of the 31 states that legally retain the death penalty,³ only 14—or less than half—imposed a single death sentence in 2015.⁴

When we drill down to the county level, the large-scale abandonment of the death penalty in the country becomes even more apparent. Of the 3,143 county or county equivalents in the United States, only 16—or one half of one percent—imposed five or more death sentences between 2010 and 2015.⁵ Six of those counties are in Alabama (Jefferson and Mobile) and Florida (Duval, Hillsborough, Miami-Dade and Pinellas)—the only two states that currently permit non-unanimous death verdicts.⁶ Of the remaining 10 counties, five are located in highly-populated Southern California (Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino). The others include Caddo (LA), Clark (NV), Dallas (TX), Harris (TX) and Maricopa (AZ). As Justice Stephen Breyer noted in his 2015 dissent in *Glossip v. Gross*, “the number of active death penalty counties is small and getting smaller.”⁷

1 See *Death Sentences in 2015*, DEATH PENALTY INFO. CTR., <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/2015-sentencing> (last visited Aug. 1, 2016).

2 See *Death Sentences in the United States from 1977 by State and Year*, DEATH PENALTY INFO. CTR., <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/death-sentences-united-states-1977-2008> (last visited Aug. 1, 2016).

3 See *States With and Without the Death Penalty*, DEATH PENALTY INFO. CTR., <http://deathpenaltyinfo.org/states-and-without-death-penalty> (last visited Aug. 9, 2016).

4 See *Death Sentences in 2015*, *supra* note 1.

5 See *Death Sentences 2010-2015*, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

6 See Erik Eckholm, *Delaware Supreme Court Rules State's Death Penalty Unconstitutional*, *N.Y. Times*, Aug. 2, 2016, http://www.nytimes.com/2016/08/03/us/delaware-supreme-court-rules-states-death-penalty-unconstitutional.html?_r=0; Anna M. Phillips, *How The Nation's Lowest Bar for the Death Penalty Has Shaped Death Row*, *Tampa Bay Times*, Jan 31, 2016, <http://www.tampabay.com/projects/2016/florida-executions/jury-votes/>.

7 135 S. Ct. at 2774 (Breyer, J., dissenting).

There are myriad reasons why the death penalty has fallen out of favor in most of the country and among a growing number of influential groups of victims' families, law enforcement, faith leaders, professional associations, and conservatives. Studies have shown it to be extremely expensive, prone to error, applied in discriminatory ways, and imposed upon the most vulnerable, rather than the most culpable people. The ever-growing ranks of the wrongfully convicted remind us of the profound injustices inherent in this system, and of the near-certainty that innocent people have been executed.

What, then, makes these 16 counties different? Why do they continue to push out death sentences with regularity, bucking an overwhelming trend in the other direction? Do they have a citizenry with an unusually strong attachment to capital punishment? Do they care less about legal safeguards?

Part I of this report takes a close look at how capital punishment operates on the ground in half of these active death-sentencing counties. In this first report, we dig deep into Caddo, Clark, Duval, Harris, Maricopa, Mobile, Kern, and Riverside counties. Our review reveals that these counties frequently share at least three systemic deficiencies: a history of overzealous prosecutions, inadequate defense lawyering, and a pattern of racial bias and exclusion. These structural failings regularly produce two types of unjust outcomes which disproportionately impact people of color: the wrongful conviction of innocent people, and the excessive punishment of persons who are young or suffer from severe mental illnesses, brain damage, trauma, and intellectual disabilities.

OVERZEALOUS PROSECUTORS

While jurors and judges recommend and impose death sentences, prosecutors decide whether to seek the death penalty. In a nation that endures approximately 14,000 homicides annually⁸ and yet imposed only 49 death sentences in 2015, it is safe to conclude that most prosecutors do not seek the death penalty in most of the cases in which the punishment is available. One might presume that this is the result of great prosecutorial restraint—that the punishment is being reserved for the most culpable offenders convicted of the most heinous crimes—but our research doesn't support this claim. Since 1976, the year capital punishment resumed in America, a tiny handful of prosecutors account for a wildly disproportionate number of death sentences. Indeed, just three prosecutors personally obtained a

⁸ See FBI, Uniform Crime Report 2 (2015), <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2014/crime-in-the-u.s.-2014/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/murder/murder/murder.pdf> (reporting an estimated 14,249 murders in 2014).

combined 131 death sentences,⁹ the equivalent of one in every 25 people on death row in America today.¹⁰ Those same prosecutors amassed findings of misconduct in 33 percent, 37 percent, and 46 percent of their cases, respectively.¹¹ Strikingly, once these types of prosecutors leave office, death-sentencing rates ultimately plummet in their respective counties.¹² The same personality-driven phenomenon exists in most of the active death sentencing counties. The prosecutors who have obtained the most death sentences in these counties tend to exhibit an obsession with winning death sentences at almost any cost, even in cases with less culpable defendants.¹³ Their willingness to cut corners, even in cases that literally involve life and death decisions,¹⁴ casts grave doubt on the legitimacy of capital punishment – and also tarnishes the entire justice system in America.

INADEQUATE DEFENSE

Prosecutors who abuse their discretion are not the only people to blame for the brokenness of capital punishment. Twenty years ago, law professor Stephen Bright wrote that the death penalty in America was handed down not “for the worst crime, but for the worst lawyer.”¹⁵ In too many cases today, defendants are stuck with attorneys who lack the time, resources, or ability to zealously represent their clients as guaranteed by the Constitution,¹⁶ which ultimately leads to unmitigated prosecutorial abuse, disproportionately harsh sentences, and the conviction of innocent people.¹⁷ In this report, we look at the number of hours of mitigation evidence that capital defense lawyers put on during the penalty phase of the trial as one proxy for evaluating the quality of defense in these counties.

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- 9 FAIR PUNISHMENT PROJECT, AMERICA’S TOP FIVE DEADLIEST PROSECUTORS: HOW OVERZEALOUS PERSONALITIES DRIVE THE DEATH PENALTY 18 (2016) [hereinafter *Deadliest Prosecutors*], available at http://fairpunishment.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/FPP-Top5Report_FINAL.pdf.
 - 10 See *Death Row Inmates by State*, DEATH PENALTY INFO. CTR., <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/death-row-inmates-state-and-size-death-row-year?scid=9&did=188#state> (last updated Jan. 1, 2016).
 - 11 See *Deadliest Prosecutors*, *supra* note 9 (providing statistics on Joe Freeman Britt of North Carolina; Robert H. Macy of Oklahoma; and Donald V. Myers of South Carolina).
 - 12 See *id.*
 - 13 See *id.*
 - 14 Three of the top five “deadliest prosecutors” had misconduct findings in over one-third of their death penalty cases. See *Deadliest Prosecutors*, *supra* note 9.
 - 15 See Stephen B. Bright, *Counsel for the Poor: The Death Sentence Not for the Worst Crime but for the Worst Lawyer*, 103 Y. L. J. 1835 (1994).
 - 16 See *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668 (1984) (holding that the Sixth Amendment right to counsel is a right to a reasonable standard of effectiveness).
 - 17 See *Ineffective Assistance of Counsel*, CAL. INNOCENCE PROJECT, <https://californiainnocenceproject.org/issues-we-face/ineffective-assistance-of-counsel/> (last visited Aug. 1, 2016).

RACIAL BIAS AND EXCLUSION

Racial bias infects every aspect of death penalty cases, from jury selection to sentencing, from the decision to seek death to the ability to access effective representation. Indeed, in 96 percent of states where the relationship between race and the death penalty has been analyzed, researchers have “found a pattern of discrimination based on the race of the victim, the race of the defendant, or both.”¹⁸ Additionally, one study has shown that the more “stereotypically Black” a defendant appeared, the more likely it was that he would be sentenced to death.¹⁹ A closer look at the outlier counties where the death sentence is used most frequently reveals a history of racial bias. In this report, we utilize research from Political Science Professor Frank Baumgartner of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill to evaluate the race of defendants and the race of the victims in capital cases from these counties.

EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENT

The Eighth Amendment limits the death penalty to offenders with “a consciousness materially more depraved” than the “typical murderer.”²⁰ The U.S. Supreme Court has held that juvenile offenders and persons with intellectual disabilities do not, as a class of offenders, possess the requisite moral culpability and therefore cannot be executed.²¹ However, there are many defendants who also have a diminished culpability similar to these “categorically exempted” defendants, but fall through the cracks of justice.²² These include people with borderline intellectual functioning (people with IQs in the 70s and low 80s);²³ persons under 21 years old;²⁴ persons who have suffered extreme childhood trauma, including physical or sexual abuse;²⁵

18 *Arbitrariness*, DEATH PENALTY INFO. CTR., <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/arbitrariness> (citing David Baldus et al., *In The Post-Furman Era: An Empirical And Legal Overview, With Recent Findings From Philadelphia*, 83 CORNELL L. REV. 1638 (1998)) (last visited Aug. 1, 2016).

19 See Jennifer Eberhardt et al., *Looking Deadworthy: Perceived Stereotypicality of Black Defendants Predicts Capital-Sentencing Outcomes*, 17 J. OF PSYCHOL. SCI. 383, 383-385 (2006).

20 Robert J. Smith et al., *The Failure of Mitigation.*, 65 HASTINGS L. J. 1221, 1222 (2014).

21 See *Roper v. Simmons*, 543 U.S. 551, 569-71 (2005) (prohibiting the death penalty for juveniles); *Atkins v. Virginia*, 536 U.S. 304, 320-21 (2002) (prohibiting the death penalty for the intellectually disabled).

22 See, e.g., ABA, *Recommendation 122A*, available at <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/documents/122AReport.pdf> (recommending that individuals with other types of impaired mental conditions should be exempt from the death penalty) (last visited Aug. 1, 2016).

23 See *id.* at 4; see also APA, *Intellectual Disability* (2013), <http://www.dsm5.org/documents/intellectual%20disability%20fact%20sheet.pdf>; Jerrold Pollack & John J. Miller, *A Call to DSM-V to Focus on the Designation of Borderline Intellectual Functioning*, *Psychiatric Times* (Dec. 8, 2009), <http://www.psychiatrictimes.com/articles/call-dsm-v-focus-designation-borderline-intellectual-functioning>.

24 Mild neuroscience holds that the prefrontal cortex, which enables impulse control, is not finished developing until approximately age 25. See Dustin Albert & Laurence Steinberg, *Judgment and Decision Making in Adolescence*, 21 J. RESEARCH ON ADOLESCENCE 211, 220 (2011). For our purposes, we use under the age of 21 -- when all legal rights are bestowed upon an individual, despite the fact that one cannot yet rent a car from a private rental company.

25 See Janet Currie & Erdal Tekin, *Does Child Abuse Cause Crime?* (NBER Working Paper No. 12171, 2006), available at <http://www.nber.org/papers/w12171> (concluding that child abuse and neglect doubles the likelihood of criminal activity).

persons with severe mental illnesses (SMI);²⁶ and those with organic brain damage.²⁷ The latest neuroscience research indicates the parts of the brain responsible for key functions, such as impulse control and judgment, are not fully formed until an individual is in his mid-20s.²⁸ Some of the most concerning cases that we discuss below involve persons with more than one of these impairments.

INNOCENCE

Since 1976, there have been more than 150 individuals exonerated from death row.²⁹ Nearly half of these exonerations have occurred since the start of 2000 with the development of more reliable scientific techniques.³⁰ Exonerations are common in jurisdictions with overly aggressive prosecutors and inadequate defenders. Sixty-one percent of these exonerations involved defendants of color.³¹

A recent case from Caddo Parish, Louisiana, involving Lamondre Tucker, an 18-year-old Black teenager with significant intellectual impairments,³² offers a stark illustration of how these structural deficiencies interact with one another. The Parish is sometimes referred to as “Bloody Caddo”³³ because it was the site of the second highest number of mob-led lynchings in the country between 1877 and 1950.³⁴ Dale Cox, the former District Attorney who prosecuted Tucker, suggested that we should “kill more people” when asked about the appropriateness of the death penalty.³⁵ Remarkably, Cox’s eagerness to expand capital sentencing took place in response to the release of Glenn Ford – a man with Stage



Glenn Ford

26 See Recommendation, *supra* note 22, at 6-9.

27 See *id.* at 5.

28 See e.g. Dustin Albert & Laurence Steinberg, Judgment and Decision Making in Adolescence, 21 J. Res. on Adolescence 211, 212-17 (2011).

29 The Innocence List, DEATH PENALTY INFO. CTR., <http://deathpenaltyinfo.org/innocence-list-those-freed-death-row> (last visited Aug. 1, 2016).

30 See *id.*

31 See Exonerations by Race, DEATH PENALTY INFO. CTR., <http://deathpenaltyinfo.org/innocence-and-death-penalty#race> (last visited Aug. 1, 2016).

32 See Pet. for Writ of Cert. at 5, Tucker v. Louisiana, 136 S. Ct. 1801 (2016), available at <http://www.scotusblog.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Tucker-cert.-pet.1.25.pdf>.

33 Gilles Vandal, “Bloody Caddo”: White Violence Against Blacks in a Louisiana Parish, 1865-1876, J. Soc. Sci. 25, 373-88 (1991), available at http://redriversankofa.org/images/bloodycaddo_Vandal.pdf.

34 See John Andrew Prime, Lynchings’ Bloody Terror Toll Studied, SHREVEPORT TIMES, Feb. 16, 2015, <http://www.shreveporttimes.com/story/news/local/2015/02/15/lynchings-bloody-terror-toll-studied/23458327/>

35 See Campbell Robertson, The Prosecutor Who Says Louisiana Should Kill More People, N.Y. TIMES, July 7, 2015, <http://www.nytimes.com/2015/07/08/us/louisiana-prosecutor-becomes-blunt-spokesman-for-death-penalty.html>

4 lung cancer who had spent nearly three decades on death row for a crime he did not commit.³⁶ During his tenure as District Attorney, Cox and his assistants struck Black residents from juries three times more often than they did white residents.³⁷ Kurt Goins, Tucker's defense attorney, put on no defense at the guilt phase of the trial and less than one day's worth of evidence at the mitigation phase.³⁸ Outside the courthouse, a Confederate flag flew on the front lawn.³⁹ The result was almost inevitable: a death sentence rendered against a teenager with a crippling intellectual impairment. It is hardly surprising that Supreme Court Justices Breyer and Ginsburg questioned whether "geography" and not "the comparative egregiousness of his crime" accounted for his death sentence.⁴⁰

This is what capital punishment in America looks like today. While the vast majority of counties have abandoned the practice altogether, what remains is the culmination of one systemic deficiency layered atop another. Those who receive death sentences do not represent the so-called "worst of the worst." Rather, they live in counties with overzealous and often reckless prosecutors, are frequently deprived access to competent and effective representation, and are affected by systemic racial bias. These individuals are often young, and many have intellectual impairments, severe mental illnesses, or have suffered from brain damage, abuse, and trauma. Some are likely innocent. This pattern offers further proof that, whatever the death penalty has been in the past, today it is both cruel and unusual, and therefore unconstitutional under the Eighth Amendment.

36 Vickie Welborn, *Updated: ADA on Death Penalty: 'We need to kill more people'*, SHREVEPORT TIMES, Mar. 27, 2015, <http://www.shreveporttimes.com/story/news/local/2015/03/27/glenn-ford-dale-cox-charles-scott-caddo-parish-death-penalty-execution-marty-stroud/70529188/>.

37 URSULA NOYE, REPREIVE AUSTRILA, BLACKSTRIKES 10-11 (2015), available at <https://blackstrikes.com/>.

38 See Caddo Parish Defense Mitigation and Jury Deliberations Times, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

39 See Petition, *supra* note 32, at 34.

40 Tucker v. Louisiana, 136 S. Ct. 1801, 1801-02 (2016) (Breyer, J. & Ginsburg, J., dissenting from the denial of certiorari).

#1

THE DEATH PENALTY IN MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ

PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH MISCONDUCT FOUND	21%
AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DEFENSE MITIGATION PRESENTED BY DEFENSE LAWYERS	2.25 DAYS
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS OF COLOR SENTENCED TO DEATH BETWEEN 2010-2015	57%
PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH SIGNIFICANT MITIGATION (AGE AND IMPAIRMENTS COMBINED)	70%
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS UNDER AGE 21	11%
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY, SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS, OR BRAIN DAMAGE	62%
NUMBER OF DEATH ROW EXONERATIONS SINCE 1976	5



**All calculations are based on direct appeal opinions since 2006 unless otherwise noted.*

Between 2010 and 2015, Maricopa County had 28 death sentences. Maricopa's rate of death sentencing per 100 homicides is approximately 2.3 times higher than the rate for the rest of Arizona.⁴¹ Though Maricopa has one percent of the nation's population,⁴² it accounts for 3.6 percent of the death sentences returned nationally between 2010 and 2015.⁴³

OVERZEALOUS PROSECUTORS

Andrew Thomas was elected to serve as Maricopa's County Attorney in 2004.⁴⁴ He began pursuing capital charges at nearly twice the rate of his predecessor.⁴⁵ This new policy contributed to a "backlog of capital cases [that] crippled the county's public defender system" and left approximately a dozen murder defendants without lawyers.⁴⁶ This would become known as Maricopa's "capital case crisis."⁴⁷

41 See Frank Baumgartner, *Rate of Death Sentencing 2006-2015*, <http://fairpunishment.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/RateofDeathSentencing2006-2015.pdf>.

42 See QuickFacts for Maricopa County, U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/04013,00> (last visited Aug. 8, 2016).

43 See *Death Sentences By Year: 1976-2014*, Death Penalty Info. Ctr., <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/death-sentences-year-1977-2009> (last visited Aug. 2, 2016).

44 See John Rudolf, *Andrew Thomas, Phoenix Prosecutor, Disbarred for 'Defiled' Public Trust*, Huff. Post (Apr. 11, 2012), http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/04/11/andrew-thomas-disbarred-phoenix-prosecutor_n_1415815.html.

45 See Jennifer Steinhauer, *Policy Shift on Death Penalty Overwhelms Arizona Court*, N.Y. Times, Mar. 5, 2007, <http://www.nytimes.com/2007/03/05/us/05death.html>.

46 See *id.*

47 See Ray Stern, *Death Penalty: Judge Outlines Reason Cases Take Years To Complete*, Phoenix New Times, Apr.10, 2009, <http://www.phoenixnewtimes.com/news/death-penalty-judge-outlines-reason-cases-take-years-to-complete-6626916>.

In 2012, a three-member panel of Arizona Supreme Court voted unanimously to disbar Thomas. In an extensive 247-page opinion,⁴⁸ the panel found that Thomas “outrageously exploited power, flagrantly fostered fear, and disgracefully misused the law.”⁴⁹ He purportedly used his office and its powers to bring baseless criminal and civil charges against political opponents, including four state judges and the state Attorney General.⁵⁰

With Thomas gone, Maricopa has sought and obtained fewer death sentences.⁵¹ Today, three prosecutors who all served under Thomas—Jeannette Gallagher, Juan Martinez, and Vincent Imbordino—account for more than one-third of all of the capital cases—21 of 61⁵²—that the Arizona Supreme Court has decided on direct appeal since 2006.⁵³ They amassed findings of improper behavior in eight of those cases.⁵⁴ Juan Martinez once compared a Jewish defense lawyer to Adolf Hitler and his “Big Lie,” a tactic the Arizona Court of Appeals deemed “reprehensible.”⁵⁵ The Arizona Supreme Court has called out Martinez by name during oral argument,⁵⁶ and found that he committed misconduct in at least three capital cases,⁵⁷ including *Lynch v. Arizona*,⁵⁸ a case that the U.S. Supreme Court reversed this year for unrelated reasons.⁵⁹ The state court found 17 instances in which Juan Martinez acted inappropriately in that one death penalty case alone.⁶⁰ The Arizona Supreme Court has condemned Jeannette Gallagher’s conduct, labeling it as “improper,”⁶¹ “very troubling,”⁶² and “entirely unprofessional.”⁶³ Gallagher, who heads Maricopa’s capital case unit, has personally obtained at least nine death sentences,⁶⁴ including against a military veteran diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia and a brain-

48 See Rudolf, *supra* note 44.

49 See *id.*

50 See *id.*

51 See Maricopa County Death Sentences Spreadsheet 2004-2016, on file with the Fair Punishment Project. Between 2004 and mid-2010, the office averaged 8.5 sentences/year. Between mid-2010 and mid-2016, the office averaged 4.5 sentences/year.

52 See Maricopa County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet 2006-2015, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

53 See *id.*

54 See *id.*

55 See Michael Kiefer, *Objections Raised to Juan Martinez’s Conduct in Jodi Arias Trial*, Ariz. Republic, Feb. 28, 2014, <http://archive.azcentral.com/news/articles/20131028jodi-arias-juan-martinez-conduct-day3.html>.

56 See *id.*

57 See Maricopa County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet 2006-2015, *supra* note 52.

58 136 S. Ct. 1818, 578 U.S. ___ (2016) (per curiam), available at https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/15pdf/15-8366_e18f.pdf.

59 See *id.* (reversing where defendant not given opportunity to inform jury of parole ineligibility).

60 Pet. for Writ of Cert. at 6, *Lynch v. Arizona*, 136 S. Ct. 1818 (2016), available at <http://www.scotusblog.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/15-8366-Lynch-Shawn-Patrick-Petition-for-Writ-of-Certiorari-Final-Filed.pdf>.

61 *Deadliest Prosecutors*, *supra* note 9, at 24 (quoting *State v. Velazquez*, 166 P.3d 91, 102 (Ariz. 2007)).

62 *Id.* (quoting *State v. Martinez*, 282 P.3d 409, 416 (Ariz. 2012)).

63 *Id.* (quoting *State v. Speer*, 212 P.3d 787, 796 (Ariz. 2009)).

64 *Deadliest Prosecutors*, *supra* note 9, at 24.

damaged child whom she described to the jury as “16 going on 35.”⁶⁵

INADEQUATE DEFENSE

The quality of the defense counsel in Maricopa County varies widely. Even at the level of superficial appearances, some lawyers spend weeks presenting evidence during the penalty phase of a capital trial, while others hardly muster a few hours worth of mitigation to save their client’s lives. To understand why Maricopa has had such a disproportionate number of death sentences, even for a place with such a large population, one need look no further than the 24 percent of cases decided or pending on direct review since 2006 in which Herman Alcantar, Nathaniel Carr, Rodrick Carter, or Randy Craig represented the defendants.⁶⁶

Herman Alcantar, who once was called “arguably the busiest capital defense attorney in the entire United States,”⁶⁷ defended six cases that resulted in death over this period.⁶⁸ In five of the six cases, his presentation of mitigation evidence lasted under one day.⁶⁹ One month before trial, in one of the cases, Alcantar had neither filed a single substantive motion nor visited his client in more than a year.⁷⁰ In a different case, Alcantar billed just 43 hours on mitigation-related activities, and his client ultimately waived the right to put on mitigation evidence at trial.⁷¹ After the trial, the client’s new lawyers discovered that he was addicted to heroin at birth, endured head injuries from being thrown down flights of stairs and beaten with a broomstick, and had both neuropsychological impairments and symptoms of fetal alcohol syndrome.⁷² This new information caused one of the jurors who voted for death to write: “Knowing all of that, I would have voted for life, no doubt about it.”⁷³

Nathaniel Carr shares many of Alcantar’s deficiencies. He represented four clients who were sent to death, and the mitigation presentation in each case lasted under two days.⁷⁴ He once wrote that his client, a man with a 72 IQ score, “looks

65 See Paul Rubin, *Off with Their Heads*, Phoenix New Times, June 26, 2003, <http://www.phoenixnewtimes.com/news/off-with-their-heads-6408253>.

66 See Maricopa County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet 2006-2015, *supra* note 52.

67 Robert J. Smith, *The Worst Lawyers*, Slate (Nov. 4, 2015), http://www.slate.com/articles/news_and_politics/jurisprudence/2015/11/the_worst_defense_lawyers_for_death_penalty_cases_in_arizona_florida_louisiana.html.

68 See Maricopa County Defense Mitigation Presentation and Jury Deliberation Times, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

69 See *id.*

70 See Smith, *Worst Lawyers*, *supra* note 67.

71 See Pet. for Post-Conv. Relief, *State v. Womble*, No. CR2002-010926(B) (Ariz. 2015).

72 See *id.*

73 See *id.*

74 See Maricopa County Defense Times, *supra* note 68.

like a killer, not a retard.”⁷⁵ A different client sent his trial judge a letter requesting that Carr be removed from his case because he had “lost all trust and faith” in Carr because, among other things, Carr and his co-counsel had visited that client only a few times in 15 months.⁷⁶ Part of Carr’s unavailability was attributed to his side job as a high school football coach, which caused him to be “unavailable to clients and co-counsel on most weekday afternoons during football season—and always on game days.”⁷⁷ Carr, who has been called “the king of Maricopa County’s contract criminal-defense attorneys when it comes to collecting money,” billed the county \$2.4 million dollars between 2006 and 2012, including \$450,000 for a single death penalty case, some of which was for work that appears to not have happened.⁷⁸

Rodrick Carter has had five clients sent to death row, and in four of those cases he put on less than a day’s worth of mitigation.⁷⁹ He once billed the county \$2.2 million dollars over five and a half years, and reportedly a big chunk of that money was to represent a man who ultimately waived the right to put on mitigation.⁸⁰ Two out of three of Randy Craig’s capital cases resulted in death sentences in 2015, and five of his former clients are on death row.⁸¹ In four of those cases, Craig put on no mitigation evidence, which is partly a function of the fact that those clients also waived their right to put on mitigation.⁸² In the fifth case, Craig put on under three hours worth of mitigation.⁸³ He once conducted a mitigation investigation for a Mexican national facing a death sentence so poorly that the Mexican government intervened to ask the trial judge to evaluate the quality of Craig’s representation.⁸⁴

RACIAL BIAS AND EXCLUSION

Between 2010 and 2015, 57 percent of the defendants sentenced to death in Maricopa County were people of color.⁸⁵ In that same period, none of the

75 See Paul Rubin, *Death-Penalty Lawyers are Making a Killing off Maricopa Taxpayers*, Phoenix New Times, July 19, 2012, <http://www.phoenixnewtimes.com/news/death-penalty-lawyers-are-making-a-killing-off-maricopa-taxpayers-6454923>.

76 See Smith, *Worst Lawyers*, *supra* note 67.

77 See Rubin, *Death-Penalty Lawyers*, *supra* note 75.

78 See *id.*

79 See Maricopa County Defense Times, *supra* note 68.

80 See Rubin, *Death-Penalty Lawyers*, *supra* note 75; Oral Arg. Case Summary, *State v. Goudeau*, No. CR-11-0406-AP (2015), available at <http://imgcorporate.com/phxdigital/news/10-13-15/October132015CR110406APGoudeau.pdf>.

81 Charles Hamilton Houston Inst. for Race & Just., Harv. L. Sch., *America Has Abandoned the Death Penalty* (2015), <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/documents/2015-CHHIRJ-Death-Penalty-Report.pdf>.

82 See Maricopa County Defense Times, *supra* note 68; Maricopa County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet 2006-2015, *supra* note 52.

83 See Maricopa County Defense Times, *supra* note 68.

84 See Mot. to Det. Counsel, *State v. Tabera*, No. CR2004-023095-001-SE (Ariz. 2009).

85 See Frank Baumgartner, *Race of Defendant and Victims 2010-2015*, August 15, 2016, <http://fairpunishment.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/RaceofDefendantsandVictims2010-2015.pdf>

defendants sentenced to death elsewhere in the state were people of color.⁸⁶ Most notably, 18 percent of the defendants from Maricopa were African-American, even though African-Americans are just six percent of Maricopa's population.⁸⁷

In terms of the broader context, one of the most powerful figures in law enforcement in the country is Maricopa County Sheriff Joe Arpaio. A recent U.S. Department of Justice review of Sheriff Joe's office concluded "that [Maricopa County Sheriff's Office], through the actions of its deputies, supervisory staff, and command staff, engages in racial profiling of Latinos; unlawfully stops, detains, and arrests Latinos; and unlawfully retaliates against individuals who complain about or criticize MCSO's policies or practices..."⁸⁸ One DOJ expert concluded that, "Arpaio oversaw the worst pattern of racial profiling by a law enforcement agency in U.S. history"⁸⁹

EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENTS

A striking 70 percent of cases that the Arizona Supreme Court decided on direct appeal since 2006 involve defendants with the type of severe mitigation evidence that strongly suggests excessive punishment.⁹⁰ For instance, 11 percent of the cases involved a defendant not old enough to buy a beer.⁹¹ Consider, for example, Efren Medina, age 18, who suffers from "paranoia, confused thinking and extreme agitation," characteristics of schizophrenia and bipolar disorder, and has been labeled "profoundly disabled."⁹² Sixty-two percent of Maricopa's cases involved defendants with intellectual impairment, brain damage, or a serious mental illness.⁹³ For example, Israel Naranjo, whom Mr. Carr represented, has an IQ score between 69-74, and has been diagnosed with bipolar disorder.⁹⁴ Gilbert Martinez, a schizophrenic man with a 68 IQ, was prosecuted by Jeanette Gallagher and sent to death row despite his significant impairments.⁹⁵

86 See *id.*

87 See *id.*; *QuickFacts for Maricopa County*, U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/04013,00> (last visited Aug. 8, 2016).

88 See Letter from Thomas E. Perez, Assistant Att'y Gen., U.S. DOJ, Civ. Rts. Div., to Bill Montgomery, Maricopa Cnty. Att'y 2 (Dec. 15, 2011), available at https://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/crt/legacy/2011/12/15/mcso_findletter_12-15-11.pdf.

89 See Ray Stern, *Sheriff Joe Arpaio's Office Commits Worst Racial Profiling in U.S. History, Concludes DOJ Investigation*, Dec. 15, 2011, *Phoenix New Times*, <http://www.phoenixnewtimes.com/news/sheriff-joe-arpaio-s-office-commits-worst-racial-profiling-in-us-history-concludes-doj-investigation-6655328>.

90 See Maricopa County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet 2006-2015, *supra* note 52.

91 See *id.*

92 See Appellant's Opening Brief, *State v. Medina*, CR-10-0031-AP, WL 9368243 (Ariz. 2011).

93 See Maricopa County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet 2006-2015, *supra* note 52.

94 See *State v. Naranjo*, 321 P.3d 398, 408-09 (Ariz. 2014); Smith, *Worst Lawyers*, *supra* note 67.

95 See *State v. Martinez*, 282 P.3d 409, 412 (Ariz. 2012); Pet. for Post-Conv. Relief at 27, *State v. Martinez*, 282 P.3d 409 (Ariz. 2012).

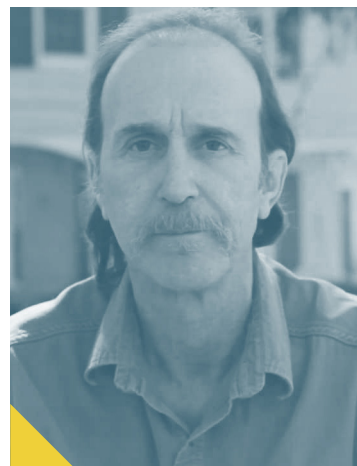
INNOCENCE

Maricopa County has had five death row exonerations.⁹⁶ Debra Milke spent 22 years on death row after her 4-year-old son was murdered in 1989.⁹⁷ Phoenix police detective Armando Saldate claimed Milke had confessed to being part of the killing, although he never recorded the statement in any fashion.⁹⁸ Yet, Saldate's personnel file, which the state never disclosed to the defense, revealed numerous instances of misconduct--including the fact that Saldate "habitually lied under oath [and] took advantage of women he had in his power."⁹⁹ In 2013, in the proceeding that ultimately led to her release, an appellate court called the misconduct that led to Milke's wrongful conviction "egregious" and "a severe stain on the Arizona justice system."¹⁰⁰



Debra Milke

In 2002, the Arizona Supreme Court dismissed murder charges against Ray Krone after DNA evidence revealed his innocence.¹⁰¹ At the time he was sentenced to death, Krone had no criminal record and had been honorably discharged from military service.¹⁰² Krone spent more than ten years in prison before being exonerated through DNA testing.¹⁰³ Notably, his conviction stemmed from junk science¹⁰⁴ that the prosecutor bolstered by claiming falsely that "bite marks are as unique as fingerprints."¹⁰⁵ The same prosecutor refused to listen to experts for years as evidence of Krone's innocence amassed.¹⁰⁶ When Krone sued the City of Phoenix and Maricopa County for his wrongful conviction, the representative for Maricopa County shrugged off what had happened: "Unfortunately, there are situations where innocent people are convicted. That doesn't mean we did anything



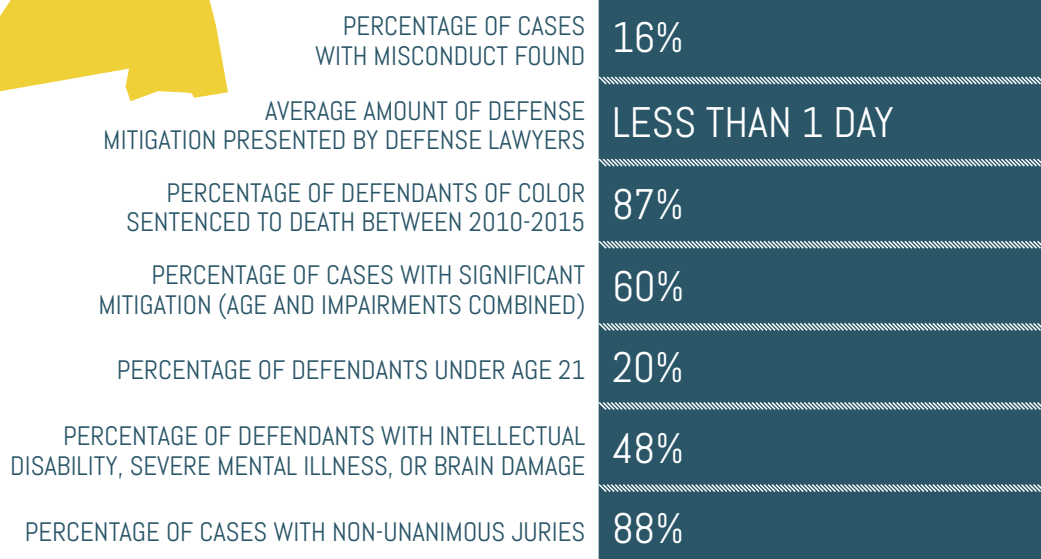
Ray Krone

-
- 96 The five cases are Debra Milke, Ray Krone, James Robison, Jonathan Treadaway, and Robert Cruz. See Innocence Database, Death Penalty Info. Ctr., http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/innocence?inno_name=&exonerated=&state_innocence=1&race=All&dna=All (last visited Aug. 8, 2016).
- 97 See Saeed Ahmed & Greg Botelho, *Debra Milke, Who Spent 22 Years On Arizona Death Row, Has Murder Case Tossed*, CNN, Mar. 24, 2015, <http://www.cnn.com/2015/03/24/justice/arizona-debra-milke-death-sentence/>.
- 98 See *Milke v. Ryan*, 711 F.3d 998, 1002 (9th Cir. 2013).
- 99 *Id.* at 1019.
- 100 *Milke v. Mroz*, 339 P.3d 659, 661, 666 (Ariz. App. 1st Div. 2014).
- 101 See *Sentenced To Death For A Crime He Didn't Commit*, AZ Just. Proj., <http://azjusticeproject.org/profiles/ray-krone/> (last visited Aug. 2, 2016).
- 102 See *id.*
- 103 See *id.*
- 104 See Fernanda Santos, *Evidence From Bite Marks, It Turns Out, Is Not So Elementary*, N.Y. Times, Jan. 28, 2007, <http://www.nytimes.com/2007/01/28/weekinreview/28santos.html>.
- 105 Jim Fisher, *Forensics Under Fire: Are Bad Science and Dueling Experts Corrupting Criminal Justice?* (2008), p. 162.
- 106 See *id.* at pp. 163-164.

wrong.”¹⁰⁷ Krone received a combined total of \$4.4 million dollars from the two jurisdictions in a settlement.¹⁰⁸



THE DEATH PENALTY IN DUVAL COUNTY, FL



**All calculations are based on direct appeal opinions since 2006 unless otherwise noted.*



Between 2010 and 2015, roughly one-quarter of Florida’s death sentences came from Duval County, a county that holds only five percent of the state’s population.¹⁰⁹ One reason for this disproportionate concentration of death sentences is that only three out of the 25 death sentences from Duval County that the Florida Supreme Court has reviewed on direct appeal since 2006 were imposed by a unanimous jury.¹¹⁰ Two-thirds of these cases had at least three juror votes for life,¹¹¹ an outcome that would preclude a death sentence under Florida’s new capital sentencing statute.¹¹² The absence of a unanimity requirement also helps to explain why the average deliberation on whether to impose a death sentence took just one hour and six minutes in these cases.¹¹³ The death-sentencing rate in Duval County

¹⁰⁷ Jana Bommersbach, *Arizona Sent An Innocent Man To Death Row*, Phoenix Mag. (2004), available at <http://janabommersbach.com/arizona-sent-an-innocent-man-to-death-row/>.

¹⁰⁸ See *Ray Krone*, Nat’l Reg. of Exonerations, U. Mich. Sch. of L., <https://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Pages/casedetail.aspx?caseid=3365> (last visited Aug. 8, 2016).

¹⁰⁹ See Robert J. Smith, *America’s Deadliest Prosecutors*, Slate (May 14, 2015), http://www.slate.com/articles/news_and_politics/jurisprudence/2015/05/america_s_deadliest_prosecutors_death_penalty_sentences_in_louisiana_florida.html; *Duval County, Florida, Leader in Death Sentences*, Death Penalty Info. Ctr., <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/node/5955> (last visited Aug. 2, 2016).

¹¹⁰ See Duval County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet 2006-2015, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

¹¹¹ See *id.*

¹¹² Larry Hannan, *Florida’s Death Row Could See Vacancies If Supreme Court Rules Juries Must Be Unanimous*, St. Augustine Record, Apr. 25, 2015, <http://staugustine.com/news/florida-news/2015-04-25/floridas-death-row-could-see-vacancies-if-supreme-court-rules-juries>.

¹¹³ See Duval County Defense Mitigation and Jury Deliberation Times, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

per 100 homicides is more than 40 percent higher than in the rest of the state.¹¹⁴

OVERZEALOUS PROSECUTORS

Two people share a lot of responsibility for Duval’s outlier status: elected prosecutor Angela Corey, who is “known for her tough-as-nails charges,” “disgusting,” and “disgraceful” trial tactics, and “personal vendettas” which “seem to be her specialty,”¹¹⁵ and first assistant prosecutor Bernie de la Rionda, who personally “put more people on death row than just about any other prosecutor in Florida.”¹¹⁶ De la Rionda personally tried 47 percent of the capital cases decided or pending on direct appeal since 2006, and he played an active role in at least one additional case.¹¹⁷

Corey personally sought the death penalty for a man with a 67 IQ score who was diagnosed with “bipolar disorder” with “psychotic features,” and was “prescribed antipsychotic medication and antidepressant medication” for “hearing voices.”¹¹⁸ The trial judge found that the defendant, Thomas Brown, was under the “influence of extreme mental or emotional disturbance at the time he committed the murder” and noted that Corey refused the man’s offer to plead guilty and accept a life without parole sentence.¹¹⁹ The jury voted seven to five to impose a death sentence,¹²⁰ a vote that would now result in a life sentence.¹²¹ Outside of the death penalty context, Corey once threatened a physically and sexually abused 12-year-old boy with a life sentence for a murder charge she brought in adult court.¹²² She also sent Marissa Alexander, a woman with no criminal record, to jail for 20 years for firing a warning shot at her abusive husband.¹²³ She did the same to a military veteran who fired two shots in the ground to scare off a couple of teenagers.¹²⁴

114 See Baumgartner, *Rate of Death Sentencing*, *supra* note 41. The figure for rest of the state excludes all four of the top death sentencing counties discussed in this report (Duval, Miami-Dade, Hillsborough, and Pinellas).

115 Ian Tuttle, *Angela Corey’s Checkered Past*, *Nat’l Rev.*, July 17, 2013, <http://www.nationalreview.com/article/353633/angela-coreys-checkered-past-ian-tuttle>.

116 See *Deadliest Prosecutors*, *supra* note 9, at 23.

117 See Duval County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet, *supra* note 110.

118 *Brown v. State*, 126 So.3d 211, 215-16 (Fl. 2013).

119 *Id.* at 220.

120 See Hannan, *supra* note 112.

121 Michael Mayo, *With Florida’s Death Penalty On Trial, What Should Happen To 390 On Death Row?*, *Sun Sentinel*, May 6, 2016, <http://www.sun-sentinel.com/news/fl-death-penalty-florida-mayocol-b050816-20160506-column.html> (explaining that “In response to the U.S. Supreme Court ruling [in *Hurst v. Florida*], the Legislature changed the law this year so that a minimum 10-2 majority is required to impose death).

122 See Larry Hannan, *Lethal Justice: State Attorney Corey Far Outpaces Florida’s Prosecutors In Sending People To Death Row*, *Fla. Times-Union*, Mar. 8, 2014, <http://jacksonville.com/news/crime/2014-03-08/story/lethal-justice-state-attorney-corey-far-outpaces-floridas-prosecutors> (explaining that the Miami-Dade D.A. generally does not pursue the death penalty for someone repeatedly abused as a child, but “Corey has not shown the same restraint”); see also Smith, *America’s Deadliest Prosecutors*, *supra* note 106.

123 See Julia Dahl, *Fla. Woman Marissa Alexander Gets 20 Years for “Warning Shot:” Did she Stand Her Ground?*, *CBS News* (May 16, 2012), <http://www.cbsnews.com/news/fla-woman-marissa-alexander-gets-20-years-for-warning-shot-did-she-stand-her-ground/>; Smith, *America’s Deadliest Prosecutors*, *supra* note 109.

124 See Cinky Swirko, *Due to Mandatory Minimum, Keyston Veteran Gets a Sentence the Judge Didn’t Want to Give*, *Gainesville Sun*, Jun. 14,

All told, of the death sentences that the Florida Supreme Court has reviewed from Duval County since 2006, one in every six cases involved a finding of inappropriate behavior, misuse of discretion, or prosecutorial misconduct,¹²⁵ including two recent death sentences tried by Bernie de la Rionda that the Florida Supreme Court vacated due to their excessive harshness.¹²⁶ We do not include a case where there is evidence to suggest inappropriate conduct, but defense counsel failed to preserve the claim, nor do we include another case with an improper argument, in this calculation.

INADEQUATE DEFENSE

The penalty phase of a capital trial often lasts for weeks and sometimes even months; however, in Duval County, the average length is one day.¹²⁷ Frequently, opening statements take place in the morning and the jury returns a death verdict that same day, meaning that the defense only puts on a few hours of mitigation evidence at most. At even the most superficial level, the quality of defense in Duval is abysmal.

It's bad enough when defendants receive inferior counsel; it's even worse when the elected Public Defender runs for office by essentially promising to protect police officers at the expense of defendants his office is charged with representing. Matt Shirk, the elected public defender for Duval, Florida, campaigned on a promise to be "less confrontational when dealing with police in court, ensuring his employees would never call a cop a liar."¹²⁸ When Shirk took over, he fired 10 lawyers,¹²⁹ including two senior capital litigators whose representation of a wrongfully arrested 15-year-old was the subject of an Oscar-winning documentary film, *Murder on a Sunday Morning*.¹³⁰ In 2015, a Grand Jury concluded an investigation into Shirk's management practice, and while they did not return an indictment, the Grand Jury did recommend that Shirk resign from office.¹³¹

2012, <http://www.gainesville.com/news/20120614/due-to-mandatory-minimum-keystone-veteran-gets-a-sentence-that-a-judge-didnt-want-to-give>.

125 See Duval County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet, *supra* note 110.

126 See *Scott v. State*, 66 So. 3d 923, 937 (Fla. 2011); *Yacob v. State*, 136 So. 3d 539, 550 (Fla. 2014).

127 See Duval County Defense Times, *supra* note 113.

128 Gwynedd Stuart, *Courting Disaster*, *Folioweekly*, Dec. 16-22, 2008, available at <http://docplayer.net/6854488-Incoming-public-defender-matt-shirk-is-changing-the-office-in-ways-many-believe-will-diminish-its-powers.html>.

129 See Julie Kay, *Mass Firings of Fla. State Attorneys Roil the Ranks*, *Nat'l L. J.*, Dec. 9, 2008, <http://www.nationallawjournal.com/id=1202426580968/Mass-Firings-of-Fla-State-Attorneys-Roil-the-Ranks?slreturn=20160627161243>.

130 According to Patrick McGuinness, one of the lawyers featured in the documentary, Shirk never interviewed the lawyers fired. And Shirk admitted he did not look at their personnel files until after he had fired them. See Paul Pinkham, *Public Defender-Elect Fires 10 Seasoned Attorneys*, *Fla. Times-Union*, Nov. 29, 2008, http://jacksonville.com/tu-online/stories/112908/met_361369960.shtml#.V5kWJmVIIe4.

131 See Andrew Pantazi, *Public Defender Matt Shirk Apologizes; Florida Ethics Commission Finds Probable Cause That He Violated Policies*, *Fla. Times-Union*, Jun. 8, 2016, <http://jacksonville.com/news/metro/2016-06-08/story/public-defender-matt-shirk-apologizes-florida->

With his experienced capital litigators gone, Shirk hired Refik Eler to be his deputy chief and head of the homicide unit.¹³² Eler has been a defense lawyer on at least 16 cases that resulted in a death sentence.¹³³ Last November, a Florida judge overturned the conviction and death sentence of Raymond Morrison after finding that Eler failed to conduct a basic factual investigation of the circumstances of the crime, failed to secure the testimony of alibi witnesses, and also failed to investigate evidence of Morrison's "organic brain damage and intellectual disability."¹³⁴ Morrison's new attorney, Mark McClain, noted, "It was like [Morrison] had no attorney."¹³⁵ In 2013, the Florida Supreme Court reversed the death sentence of Michael Shellito on the grounds that he had ineffective assistance of counsel.¹³⁶ Eler was his lawyer, too. The court found that Eler did not conduct a "true follow-up on the matters indicated in the various reports" of his mental health expert, and that he only "made a marginal attempt to present organic brain damage and other impairment as mitigation."¹³⁷ Shellito's new lawyers discovered that he has bipolar disorder, "a mental age of fourteen or fifteen years, an emotional age of twelve or thirteen years, an IQ in the low-average range, the presence of organic brain damage," "a prior head injury," and that he endured "verified physical and sexual abuse."¹³⁸ In *State v. Douglas*,¹³⁹ the Florida Supreme Court found that Eler provided a third capital client with ineffective assistance, but that it was not "prejudicial."¹⁴⁰ A fourth claim is pending before the Florida Supreme Court,¹⁴¹ and pointed questioning from the justices during argument last month suggests that Eler could be found ineffective once again.¹⁴²

In the Thomas Brown case, the one Corey prosecuted personally,¹⁴³ the mentally-disturbed Brown--who has a 67 IQ score--was represented by Fred Canaan Gazelah.¹⁴⁴ Gazelah filed a motion "withdrawing his previously filed Motion for

ethics-commission-finds.

132 See Pinkham, *supra* note 130.

133 See Duval County Defense Times, *supra* note 113.

134 Larry Hannan, *Jacksonville Man Gets Off Death Row After Judge Finds Original Lawyer Was Ineffective*, Fla. Times-Union, Oct. 5, 2015, <http://jacksonville.com/news/crime/2015-10-05/story/jacksonville-man-gets-death-row-after-judge-finds-original-lawyer-was>.

135 *Id.*

136 *Shellito v. State*, 121 So. 3d 445, 454 (Fla. 2013).

137 *Id.* at 456-57.

138 *Id.* at 457.

139 141 So. 3d 107 (Fla. 2012).

140 See *id.* at 121-23.

141 See Smith, *The Worst Lawyers*, *supra* note 67.

142 See *id.*

143 See Duval County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet, *supra* note 110.

144 See *Brown v. State*, 126 So. 3d 211, 216 (Fla. 2013); Duval County Defense Times, *supra* note 113.

Determination of Mental Retardation as a Bar to Execution,”¹⁴⁵ noting that “the Defendant consents to the filing of this notice and the abandonment of the defense of mental retardation.”¹⁴⁶ Unfortunately, the motion does not elaborate on the absurdity of having an intellectually impaired, mentally disturbed man decide to abandon an intellectual disability defense. Notably, Refik Eler appeared on the record multiple times in that case, but does not appear to have tried the case to the jury.¹⁴⁷

RACIAL BIAS AND EXCLUSION

Earlier this year, Duval County Judge Mark Hulsey allegedly told his assistant that he “wished all blacks could be sent back to Africa on a boat.”¹⁴⁸ Hulsey presided over the 2012 capital murder trial of Terrance Tyrone Phillips, an 18-year-old Black teenager.¹⁴⁹ The Florida Judicial Qualifications Commission issued a formal ethics charge because of this comment and other “improper behavior,”¹⁵⁰ including reportedly calling a staff attorney at the courthouse a “cunt.”¹⁵¹

Between 1991-2009, 62 percent of death sentences from Duval County were imposed against African-American defendants,¹⁵² compared to just 33 percent in the rest of Florida.¹⁵³ Since 2010, one year after Angela Corey took office, 87 percent of death sentences have been imposed against African-American defendants, compared to 44 percent in the rest of the state.¹⁵⁴ African-Americans make up approximately 30 percent of Duval’s population, and 17 percent of the state’s population.¹⁵⁵

145 See Am. Initial Br. of Appellant at 2-3, *Brown v. State*, 126 So. 3d 211 (2012); see generally, David Hunt, *Disturbed Man Recommended for Death in Slaying of Jacksonville Wendy’s Co-Worker*, Fla. Times-Union, June 14, 2011, <http://jacksonville.com/news/crime/2011-06-14/story/disturbed-man-recommended-death-slaying-jacksonville-wendys-co-worker> (“Defense attorneys made Brown out to be a disturbed man . . .”).

146 See Am. Initial Br. of Appellant, *supra* note 145.

147 See Duval County Clerk of Court Records, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

148 Kumasi Aaron, *Group of Pastors Call for Judge to Resign*, WJXT (Jun. 14, 2016), <http://www.news4jax.com/news/local/jacksonville/group-of-pastors-call-for-judge-to-resign>.

149 Larry Hannan, *Lawyers Seek to Overturn Death Penalty in Jacksonville Double Murder*, Fla. Times-Union, Mar. 14, 2016, <http://jacksonville.com/news/crime/2016-03-14/story/lawyers-seek-overturn-death-penalty-jacksonville-double-murder>.

150 Fla. Jud. Qualifications Comm’n, Notice of Formal Charges (July 19, 2009), available at <http://jacksonville.com/community/2016-07-20/story/formal-notice-charges-against-circuit-judge-mark-hulsey>.

151 See Steve Patterson & Larry Hannan, *Jacksonville Circuit Judge Reassigned After Complaint of Racist Comments, Foul Language*, Fla. Times-Union, Jul. 20, 2016, <http://jacksonville.com/news/crime/2016-07-20/story/jacksonville-circuit-judge-reassigned-after-complaint-racial-comments>.

152 Frank Baumgartner, *Race of Defendants in Death Penalty Cases: Duval County Compared to the Rest of Florida*, <http://fairpunishment.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/RaceofDefendantDuvalCounty.pdf>

153 See *id.*

154 See *id.*

155 See *QuickFacts for Florida & Duval County*, U.S. Census Bureau, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/12,12031,00> (last visited Aug. 8, 2016).

EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENTS

Of the cases that the Florida Supreme Court decided on direct appeal since 2006, 60 percent involve defendants with mitigation comparable in severity to the kind of mitigation evidence that renders the death penalty categorically excessive. One in five people sentenced to death had not yet reached their 21st birthday, and 48 percent were age 25 and under.¹⁵⁶ For example, Bernie de la Rionda obtained a death sentence against Randall Deviney, age 18, who introduced evidence that his mother's drug dealer sexually abused him as a child.¹⁵⁷ Nearly half (48 percent) of the cases involved individuals with intellectual impairment, brain damage, or severe mental illnesses,¹⁵⁸ including Thomas Bevel, one of Refik Eler's clients who was age 22 at the time of the crime and has a 65 IQ score.¹⁵⁹ Nearly one-quarter of the cases involved defendants who suffered horrific childhood trauma.¹⁶⁰ One example is Tiffany Cole, who was age 23 at the time of the crime and suffers from chronic depression.¹⁶¹ Cole was sexually molested by her biological father when she was 16 or 17 years old, and the abuse persisted for approximately two years.¹⁶² She also witnessed her stepfather break the neck of a puppy.¹⁶³

INNOCENCE

While Duval County has had no capital exonerations as of yet, Chad Heins was wrongfully convicted of first-degree murder and spent over 13 years in prison before being exonerated in 2007 by DNA testing; the actual perpetrator is still at large.¹⁶⁴ Brenton Butler's conviction and ensuing exoneration were the centerpiece of *Murder on a Sunday Morning*.¹⁶⁵ In the case of death row prisoner Cecil Shyron King, his public defender, Quentin Till, said King is "adamant he's innocent."¹⁶⁶ King's new attorneys called his trial counsel ineffective and alleged that the prosecutor,

156 See Duval County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet, *supra* note 110.

157 See Derrick Gilliam, *Randall Deviney Testifies He Killed 65-Year-Old Woman After 'Losing It'*, Fla. Times-Union, Jul. 16, 2015, <http://jacksonville.com/news/crime/2015-07-16/story/randall-deviney-testifies-he-killed-65-year-old-woman-after-losing-it>.

158 See Duval County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet, *supra* note 110.

159 See *Bevel v. Florida*, 983 So.2d 505, 515 (Fl. 2008).

160 See Duval County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet, *supra* note 110.

161 Initial Brief of Appellant at 4, *Cole v. State*, 36 So.3d 597 (Fl. 2010), available at <http://archive.law.fsu.edu/library/flsupct/sc08-528/08-528ini.pdf>.

162 See *id.* at 31.

163 See *id.*

164 See *Chad Heins*, Innocent Proj. of Fla., http://floridainnocence.org/content/?page_id=51 (last visited Aug. 3, 2016).

165 Radley Balko, *Counties That Sentence The Most People To Death Row Show A Questionable Commitment To Justice*, Huff. Post (Nov. 21, 2013), http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/11/21/counties-that-send-the-mo_n_4317245.html?utm_hp_ref=the-agitator.

166 David Hunt, *Trial Begins For Jacksonville Suspect In Elderly Woman's Hammer Beating Death*, Fla. Times-Union, Apr. 5, 2011, <http://jacksonville.com/news/crime/2011-04-05/story/trial-begins-jacksonville-suspect-elderly-womans-hammer-beating-death>.

Bernie de la Rionda, withheld *Brady* information.¹⁶⁷ Indeed, considering that de la Rionda had “no fingerprints and no weapon to tie” King to the murder, and that the only physical evidence was potentially tainted DNA from a piece of cantaloupe, his innocence is not implausible.¹⁶⁸

#3



THE DEATH PENALTY IN CLARK COUNTY, NV

PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH MISCONDUCT FOUND	47%
AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DEFENSE MITIGATION PRESENTED BY DEFENSE LAWYERS	1.1 DAYS
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS OF COLOR SENTENCED TO DEATH BETWEEN 2010-2015	45%
PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH SIGNIFICANT MITIGATION (AGE AND IMPAIRMENTS COMBINED)	41%
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS UNDER AGE 21	12%
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY, SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS, OR BRAIN DAMAGE	24%
NUMBER OF DEATH ROW EXONERATIONS SINCE 1976	1

**All calculations are based on direct appeal opinions since 2006 unless otherwise noted.*

Between 2010 and 2015, Clark County had nine death sentences, which accounted for 100% of Nevada’s death sentences over the same period.¹⁶⁹

OVERZEALOUS PROSECUTORS

Since 2006, the Nevada Supreme Court has found prosecutorial misconduct in 47 percent of the Clark County death penalty cases that it has reviewed on direct appeal.¹⁷⁰ This is the highest percentage of inappropriate behavior that we found in any of the outlier counties. One explanation for these problems is the sloppiness that comes along with overextended lawyers. In 2011, Clark County had more

167 Def.’s 3.851 Mot. for Post-Conv. Relief at 46, 48-49, King v. State, SC11-2258. March, 14 2016

168 See David Hunt, *No Prints, No Weapon, Attorneys Grapple Over Cantaloupe In Jacksonville Death Penalty Case*, Fla. Times-Union, Apr. 7, 2011, <http://jacksonville.com/news/crime/2011-04-07/story/no-prints-no-weapon-attorneys-grapple-over-cantaloupe-jacksonville-death>.

169 See Clark County Death Sentences 2010-2015, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

170 See Clark County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

pending capital cases per capita than any other urban area in the country.¹⁷¹ David Roger, the District Attorney at the time, refused to offer or accept plea deals in death penalty cases.¹⁷² Roger resigned in 2012.¹⁷³ Steve Wolfson subsequently became the District Attorney and seems to be keeping his promise to reduce the number of pending capital cases.¹⁷⁴ Nonetheless, since Wolfson assumed his role, the office has secured six death sentences.¹⁷⁵

Another explanation is the continued presence of prosecutor David Stanton, who rose to his current position during Roger's era,¹⁷⁶ and has obtained at least eight death sentences in his career,¹⁷⁷ including four since 2012 when Wolfson took office.¹⁷⁸ After obtaining a death sentence against a 20-year-old, mentally disturbed man with a 71 IQ, Stanton said: "I'm not saying this man invented Radiology, but he's not an idiot. He knows what's going on."¹⁷⁹ Stanton came to Clark County after being forced to resign from his job as a prosecutor in Washoe County.¹⁸⁰ After being pulled over for driving nearly three times the legal speed limit, Stanton allegedly screamed at the officer and resisted arrest.¹⁸¹ The Washoe County District Attorney reportedly cited multiple instances of Stanton losing control of his anger when asking for his resignation.¹⁸² The trial judge in the case sent Stanton to anger management class and instructed him to get his "anger under control" and implored him to "learn different ways to control [his] anger."¹⁸³

In August 2013, a public records request revealed that the Clark County District Attorney's office had been paying witnesses' bills and rent payments "using a checking account kept off the county's budget," including in capital cases, since

171 See Jane Ann Morrison, *Death Penalty Numbers Add Up For District Attorney, Taxpayers*, Las Vegas Rev.-J., Apr. 25, 2011, <http://www.reviewjournal.com/jane-ann-morrison/death-penalty-numbers-add-district-attorney-taxpayers?ref=454>.

172 See *id.*

173 See Jeff German, Francis McCabe, & Kristi Jourdan, *District Attorney Makes Retirement Official*, Las Vegas Rev.-J., Nov. 1, 2011, <http://www.reviewjournal.com/news/government/district-attorney-makes-retirement-official> (explaining that D.A. Roger made "his Jan. 3 [2012] retirement official in an email to members of the Las Vegas news media").

174 See Op-Ed, *For Clark County District Attorney, Public Administrator, Recorder*, Las Vegas Rev.-J., Oct. 1, 2014, <http://www.reviewjournal.com/opinion/editorial-clark-county-district-attorney-public-administrator-recorder>.

175 See *Death Sentences in the United States*, *supra* note 2. This includes one death sentence that a jury returned in 2015, but the judge formally imposed on January 4, 2016. See David Ferrara, *Judge Sentences Ammar Harris to Death for Strip Shooting That Left 3 Dead*, Las Vegas Rev.-J., Jan. 4, 2016, <http://www.reviewjournal.com/news/las-vegas/judge-sentences-ammar-harris-death-strip-shooting-left-3-dead-video>.

176 See, e.g., *D.A. Steps In For Lawyer Attacked By Killer*, Reno Gazette-J., Dec. 17, 2003, at 3C.

177 See Clark County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet, *supra* note 170.

178 See *id.*

179 Frank Mullen, *Execution Is Final Chapter Of Grisly Story*, Reno Gazette-J., Apr. 6, 1999, at 4A.

180 See *Former Washoe County Prosecutor Ordered To Undergo Anger Counseling*, Las Vegas Sun, Dec. 21, 1999, <http://lasvegassun.com/news/1999/dec/21/former-washoe-county-prosecutor-ordered-to-undergo/>.

181 See *id.*

182 See Bill O'Driscoll, *Prosecutor Quits After Traffic Incident*, Reno Gazette-J., Oct. 30, 1999, at 1B.

183 See *Former Washoe County Prosecutor*, *supra* note 180.

1989.¹⁸⁴ In other words, the state was giving money to witnesses who testified against defendants and not telling the defense about it. Wolfson said the program was “probably inappropriate,” and promised both to end it and to notify defense lawyers.¹⁸⁵ Stanton, however, expressed a different attitude towards the policy. In 2014, when a judge asked him if he would “concede that a \$500 rent payment should have been disclosed,” Stanton replied, “not necessarily.”¹⁸⁶ Professor Bennett Gershman, a leading ethics expert, told the *Las Vegas Review-Journal* that “it’s so plain and obvious that [the prosecutor] has to disclose this [information] . . . a good professional office would not tolerate this, where the DA is making policy and his assistants aren’t conforming.”¹⁸⁷

INADEQUATE DEFENSE

Clark County has struggled for decades to provide zealous trial level representation in death penalty cases. In 1996, the Nevada Supreme Court reversed Roberto Miranda’s conviction and death sentence, but not before he spent 14 years on death row.¹⁸⁸ The court found that the public defender assigned to Miranda’s case, a newly minted lawyer, did very little in the way of pretrial investigation.¹⁸⁹ During post-conviction proceedings, it became increasingly clear that Miranda had been wrongfully convicted as a number of witnesses helped to corroborate his innocence.¹⁹⁰

Miranda later sued the County, alleging that two public defender policies contributed to his wrongful conviction.¹⁹¹ First, Miranda discussed a “lie detector” test that the public defenders would give clients to help the lawyers better allocate resources to people who appeared to be innocent.¹⁹² Second, the office frequently assigned inexperienced attorneys to represent clients facing the death penalty.¹⁹³ As a federal appellate court later explained, the County’s response to the latter

184 See Bethany Barnes, *DA Says One Thing, Prosecutors Argue Another on Witness Payments*, *Las Vegas Rev.-J.*, Sept. 21, 2014, <http://www.reviewjournal.com/news/las-vegas/da-says-one-thing-prosecutors-argue-another-witness-payments>.

185 See *id.*

186 See *id.*

187 See *id.*

188 See *Miranda v. Clark County, Nevada*, 279 F.3d 1102, 1105 (9th Cir. 2002), rev’d by *Miranda v. Clark County, Nevada*, 319 F.3d 465 (9th Cir. 2003) (explaining that “in August 1981, a jury found Miranda guilty of all charges. He was later sentenced to death. . . . In February 1996, his sustained campaign for postconviction relief finally bore fruit when the Nevada Supreme Court overturned his conviction due to the ineffectiveness of Rigsby’s counsel.”).

189 See *Roberto Miranda*, Nat’l Reg. of Exonerations, U. of Mich. Sch. of L., <https://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Pages/casedetail.aspx?caseid=3477> (last visited Aug. 9, 2016) (explaining that a Clark County District Court judge granted habeas relief and noted “the lack of pretrial investigation and preparation by trial counsel cannot be justified”).

190 See *Miranda*, 319 F.3d at 468.

191 See *id.* at 467.

192 See *id.*

193 See *id.*

allegation was illuminating: “As a matter of law, attorneys who have graduated from law school and passed the bar should be considered adequately trained to handle capital murder cases.”¹⁹⁴

Capital cases are incredibly complex and require thousands of hours of investigation into both the facts of the crime and the background and character of the accused.¹⁹⁵ A thorough mitigation investigation often means that the lawyers and the mitigation specialist interview in-person dozens or hundreds of witnesses; unearth school, hospital, prison, and other types of records; and consult with psychologists, psychiatrists, and neurologists.¹⁹⁶

Unfortunately, though, the culture of defense practice in Clark does not appear to have kept pace with the national standards of practice. Indeed, of the Clark County death penalty cases decided on direct appeal since 2006, the typical mitigation presentation at trial lasted just over one day.¹⁹⁷ Like a number of the other outlier counties in this report, there are two defense lawyers who represented a combined 41 percent of the individuals who received death sentences.¹⁹⁸ But perhaps the most telling tidbit comes from the most recent death sentence: while representing Ammar Harris, Robert Langford also moonlighted as an actor in a local play, a job that required a lot of his time and attention.¹⁹⁹ Indeed, he “takes his acting ... almost as seriously as his legal work.”²⁰⁰ As the *Las Vegas Review-Journal* reported, Langford performs many roles at once: defense lawyer, special prosecutor, impassioned amateur actor, and “master scuba diving instructor, [a job] which he admits pays a little better than acting.”²⁰¹ Langford put on less than a full day’s worth of mitigation in the Harris case.²⁰²

Nearly three decades after Roberto Miranda’s capital trial, the seriousness of purpose still seems to be missing from the culture of capital defense in Clark County.

194 *Id.* at 471.

195 See Emily Hughes, *Arbitrary Death: An Empirical Study of Mitigation*, 89 Wash U. L. Rev. 581, 632 (2012), available at http://openscholarship.wustl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1015&context=law_lawreview.

196 *See id.*

197 See Clark County Defense Mitigation and Jury Deliberations Times, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

198 *See id.*

199 See David Ferrara, *Lawyer In High-Profile Criminal Cases Moonlights As Actor*, Las Vegas Rev.-J., Dec. 6, 2015, <http://www.reviewjournal.com/news/crime-courts/lawyer-high-profile-criminal-cases-moonlights-actor>.

200 *Id.*

201 *Id.*

202 See Clark County Defense Times, *supra* note 197.

RACE BIAS AND EXCLUSION

“This isn’t the first time we’ve been in the rodeo on [discriminatory jury selection] with the Clark County District Attorney’s Office,” a Justice on the Nevada Supreme Court reminded a Clark County prosecutor during argument in a capital case last year.²⁰³ The Justice went on to say, “I just don’t understand knocking these two Black women off ... I just don’t understand why it’s so necessary in these cases. You’re so afraid of losing a case that you’re knocking off African-Americans consistently.”²⁰⁴ Five months later, the Nevada Supreme Court reversed another death penalty case because prosecutors engaged in illegal race discrimination.²⁰⁵ The Clark County District Attorney’s office has had two separate convictions overturned in less than two years because of racially discriminatory jury selection.²⁰⁶

Clark County’s problems with racial bias extend far beyond jury selection. Thirty-six percent of the individuals sentenced to death in Clark County between 2010 and 2015 were African-American,²⁰⁷ despite the fact that African-Americans make up less than 12 percent of the county’s population.²⁰⁸ Sixty-seven percent of the victims of those African-American defendants were white, while none of the white defendants sentenced to death in the same period were convicted of killing Black victims.²⁰⁹ The vast majority of homicides in the U.S. involve perpetrators and victims of the same race, making the numbers in Clark County notable.²¹⁰ In cases that resulted in a death sentence during this period, 71 percent of the victims were white,²¹¹ even though white victims make up approximately 33 percent of murder victims in the area.²¹²

203 Fair Punishment Project, *Clark County, Nevada, "Rodeo on Batson" Continues*, <http://fairpunishment.org/clark-county-nevada-rodeo-on-batson-continues/> (last visited August 9, 2016).

204 Robert J. Smith, *There's No Separating The Death Penalty And Race*, *Slate* (May 5, 2016), http://www.slate.com/articles/news_and_politics/jurisprudence/2016/05/foster_v_chatman_race_inflicts_death_penalty_to_the_core.html.

205 See *McCarty v. State*, 371 P.3d 1002, 1010 (Nev. 2016).

206 See *Brass v. State*, 291 P.3d 145, 149 (Nev. 2012); *Conner v. State*, 327 P.3d 503, 511 (Nev. 2014).

207 See Baumgartner, *Race of Defendant and Victims*, *supra* note 85.

208 See *QuickFacts for Clark County*, U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/32003> (last visited Aug. 4, 2016).

209 See Baumgartner, *Race of Defendant and Victims*, *supra* note 85.

210 According to the FBI’s 2014 annual Uniform Crime Report, 82 percent of white victims were killed by white perpetrators nationally, and 90 percent of Black victims were killed by Black perpetrators. See FBI, *supra* note 8, (“Expanded Homicide Data Table 6”), https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2014/crime-in-the-u.s.-2014/tables/expanded-homicide-data/expanded_homicide_data_table_6_murder_race_and_sex_of_victim_by_race_and_sex_of_offender_2014.xls

211 See Baumgartner, *Race of Defendant and Victims*, *supra* note 85.

212 Approximately three-quarters of all Clark County homicides in 2015 were in the city of Las Vegas, where the percentage of white victims in homicides was approximately 33 percent. See Las Vegas Met. Pol. Dept., *Homicide Log*, available at http://www.lvmpd.com/Portals/0/homicide/2015HomicideLog_FINAL.pdf (last visited Aug. 9, 2016); Rachel Crosby, *Homicide Numbers Climb to Highest Level in Las Vegas Since 2006*, *Las Vegas Rev.-J.*, Jan. 2, 2016, <http://www.reviewjournal.com/news/las-vegas/homicide-numbers-climb-highest-level-las-vegas-2006>.

EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENT

More than 40 percent of the death sentences from Clark County that we reviewed involved defendants with mitigation evidence similar in severity to the impairments that render a person categorically ineligible for the death penalty.²¹³ Two of the people sent to death row were under 21 years old,²¹⁴ including a 19-year-old who had approximately the same problem solving capabilities of a 10 year-old child.²¹⁵ Moreover, roughly one-quarter of the cases ending in death involved defendants with intellectual impairment, brain damage, or severe mental illness.²¹⁶ One of the men sentenced to death was a combat veteran in Vietnam who the Department of Veterans Affairs designated as 100 percent disabled after he was diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).²¹⁷ Since then, this defendant has tried to take his own life on at least two occasions.²¹⁸ Another man sentenced to death had previously been found to be legally insane, and suffers from schizophrenia.²¹⁹

INNOCENCE

Since 1989, five people from Clark County have been wrongfully convicted of serious crimes, including two men who were exonerated on the charge of murder.²²⁰ One of those people is Roberto Miranda who spent 14 years on death row for a crime he didn't commit.²²¹ The Clark County District Attorney offered him a plea deal that would have left him eligible for parole after ten years, but Miranda rejected the deal and persisted in his innocence claim.²²²

213 See Clark County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet, *supra* note 170.

214 See *id.*

215 See *Maestas v. State*, 275 P.3d 74, 79 n.3 (Nev. 2012).

216 See Clark County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet, *supra* note 170.

217 See *Death Sentence For Vietnam Vet Upheld*, CBS Las Vegas, May 24, 2012, <http://lasvegas.cbslocal.com/2012/05/24/death-sentence-for-vietnam-vet-upheld/>.

218 See Ed Vogel, *Death Sentence Upheld For Man Who Killed Las Vegas Woman*, May 24, 2012, <http://www.reviewjournal.com/news/crime-courts/death-sentence-upheld-man-who-killed-las-vegas-woman>.

219 See *Watson v. State*, 335 P.3d 157 (2014).

220 See *Clark County*, NV, Nat'l Reg. of Exonerations, U. of Mich. Sch. of L., http://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Pages/browse.aspx?View={B8342AE7-6520-4A32-8A06-4B326208BAF8}&FilterField1=State&FilterValue1=Nevada&FilterField2=County&FilterValue2=8_Clark (last visited Aug. 9, 2016).

221 See Rebecca Clifford-Cruz, *Wrongfully convicted: A look at 5 cases*, Las Vegas Sun, July 29, 2011 <http://lasvegassun.com/news/2011/jul/29/wrongfully-convicted/>.

222 See *Roberto Miranda*, Nat'l Reg. of Exonerations, U. of Mich. Sch. of L., <https://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Pages/casedetail.aspx?caseid=3477> (last visited Aug. 9, 2016).

#4

THE DEATH PENALTY IN MOBILE COUNTY, AL



PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH MISCONDUCT FOUND	10%
AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DEFENSE MITIGATION PRESENTED BY DEFENSE LAWYERS	LESS THAN 1 DAY
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS OF COLOR SENTENCED TO DEATH BETWEEN 2010-2015	38
PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH SIGNIFICANT MITIGATION (AGE AND IMPAIRMENTS COMBINED)	70%
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS UNDER AGE 21	10%
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY, SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS, OR BRAIN DAMAGE	60%
PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH NON-UNANIMOUS JURIES	80%

**All calculations are based on direct appeal opinions since 2006 unless otherwise noted.*

Between 2010 and 2015, Mobile County had 8 death sentences.²²³ One of the reasons why Mobile makes the outlier counties list is that Alabama, like Florida, permits non-unanimous jury verdicts.²²⁴ Of the Mobile death penalty cases decided on direct appeal since 2006, only two of 10 involved unanimous juries.²²⁵ Alabama also permits the judge to override a jury's recommendation for life.²²⁶ That happened one time in our sample. In 2010, a jury voted 8 to 4 to impose a life sentence upon Thomas Robert Lane.²²⁷ The judge overrode that recommendation and imposed a death sentence instead.²²⁸

OVERZEALOUS PROSECUTORS

Since 2006, just two prosecutors, Ashley Rich and Jo Beth Murphee, account for nine out of 10 Mobile County death sentences reviewed on direct appeal.²²⁹ Rich alone secured 50 percent of those death sentences, and she also secured both

223 See Mobile County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

224 See Kent Faulk, *Alabama 'Outlier' In National Death Sentence Decline*, AL.com (Dec.16, 2015), http://www.al.com/news/birmingham/index.ssf/2015/12/report_alabama_outlier_in_nati.html.

225 See Mobile County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet, *supra* note 223.

226 See Judge Override, EJI, <http://www.eji.org/deathpenalty/override> (last visited Aug. 4, 2016).

227 See *Lane v. State*, 80 So. 3d 280, 283 (Ala. Crim. App. 2010).

228 See *id.* at 284.

229 See Mobile County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet, *supra* note 223.

of the death sentences in the two cases pending on direct appeal.²³⁰ In 2014, the Alabama Court of Criminal Appeals reversed the death sentence of an intellectually impaired man after Rich introduced and repeatedly referred to improper and highly inflammatory evidence.²³¹ Last year, Rich secured a death sentence against a bipolar woman charged with killing her young children.²³² Throughout the trial, Rich kept two faceless sculptures with her in the courtroom facing the jury, which she named “Sister and Brother” and used as stand-ins for the dead children.²³³

Earlier this year, the Alabama Court of Criminal Appeals reversed a death sentence that Jo Beth Murphee obtained against Derek Tyler Horton, an 18-year-old mentally disturbed man, after finding that the prosecution improperly “buttress[ed] its weak case” by introducing inappropriate evidence.²³⁴ In the weeks before the murder, Horton showed symptoms of severe mental and cognitive impairment, telling his girlfriend that “God had a mission for him to send judgment if we didn’t pray right.”²³⁵ He also claimed he “talked to the mirrors” and “to the devil,” even making a sacrifice by burning various personal items that were “evil” in the fire pit.²³⁶ The prosecution told the jury that this bizarre behavior was “not unusual for criminals.”²³⁷ After reversing the conviction in this case, the court went out of its way to note that the trial court had also permitted the prosecution to introduce other kinds of improper evidence.²³⁸

INADEQUATE DEFENSE

The average defense presentation of mitigation evidence in Mobile County capital trials lasts less than one full day.²³⁹ One defense lawyer, Greg Hughes, defended 40 percent of the people whose death sentences have been reviewed on direct appeal by the Alabama courts since 2006.²⁴⁰ When Hughes defended 18-year-old Derek Tyler Horton, he failed to object to prosecutorial misconduct that would later cause the Alabama Criminal Court of Appeals to vacate both the conviction and death

230 See *id.* (showing that the direct appeals of John DeBlase and Heather Leavell-Keaton are still pending).

231 See *Penn v. State*, 189 So.3d 107, 118-19 (Ala.Crim.App. 2014).

232 Casey Toner, *Heather Leavell-Keaton Becomes First Mobile County Woman Sentenced to Death*, AL.com (Aug. 20, 2015), http://www.al.com/news/mobile/index.ssf/2015/08/heather_leavell-keaton_sentenc.html.

233 See *id.*

234 *Horton v. State*, CR-12-0381, 2016 WL 1084721 at *28 (Ala. Crim. App. 2016).

235 *Id.*

236 *Id.* at *8-9.

237 *Id.* at *28.

238 *Id.*

239 See *Mobile County Defense Mitigation and Jury Deliberation Times*, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

240 See *id.*

sentence.²⁴¹ During the penalty phase of the case, Hughes offered only that Horton was “born to a drug addicted mother and never knew his father.”²⁴²

Habib Yazdi, who is occasionally co-counsel to Hughes, is by one trial judge’s estimation a “C+ lawyer,” but his availability, the same judge said, gets him appointed to cases. Indeed, he gets appointed to a lot of criminal cases.²⁴³ Yazdi made “\$267,193 in fiscal year 2009” with “a total caseload of 516 appointments.”²⁴⁴ He previously received a 90-day suspension of his law license because he took a gun out of a suitcase during a mediation conference.²⁴⁵ An Alabama Circuit Court Judge found that Yazdi and Hughes “failed to provide the most basic defense” to John Ziegler, who received the death penalty,²⁴⁶ because, for example, their mitigation specialist only spoke to two witnesses outside of Ziegler’s family.²⁴⁷ Neither attorney even spoke to those two witnesses.²⁴⁸ In granting Ziegler a new trial, Mobile County Circuit Judge Sarah Stewart found that “one of the attorneys actually [threw] away key evidence that could have allowed them to make a compelling argument” to save their client’s life.²⁴⁹

In perhaps the most telling case, Art Powell, a lawyer who represented at least three clients sent to death row out of Mobile County,²⁵⁰ had a client who waived his right to present mitigation evidence after the court would not allow the client to fire his lawyers and represent himself.²⁵¹ After that conviction was reversed on appeal, the client, Carlos Kennedy, represented himself and received a life sentence.²⁵²

241 See *Horton*, CR-12-0381 at *36-37.

242 Brendan Kirby, *Jury Recommends Death Penalty for Derek Horton in 2010 Grand Bay Slaying*, AL.com (Aug. 31, 2012), http://blog.al.com/live/2012/08/murderers_grandmother_on_her_d.html.

243 See Peter Teske, *A Lethal Defense?*, Lagniappe Weekly, Apr. 5, 2011, <http://classic.lagniappemobile.com/article.asp?articleID=4371>.

244 David M. Reutter, *Alabama’s Indigent Defense System ‘Perfect Storm’ For Ineffective Assistance*, Prison Legal News, Sept. 15, 2010, <https://www.prisonlegalnews.org/news/2010/sep/15/alabamas-indigent-defense-system-perfect-storm-for-ineffective-assistance/>.

245 See Rob Holbert, *Yazdi Most Often Chosen for Defense Work*, Lagniappe Weekly, Apr. 5, 2009, <http://classic.lagniappemobile.com/article.asp?articleID=192> (explaining that Yazdi required a special waiver to practice in Alabama; that he was suspended for 90 days for pulling out a semi-automatic after a deposition in his divorce case; and that he also was disciplined for extorting an indigent defendant’s mother).

246 See Brendan Kirby, *How the System Failed William Ziegler: Perjured Testimony, Trashed Evidence, Lying Jurors*, AL.com (Feb. 1, 2013), http://blog.al.com/live/2013/02/how_the_system_failed_william.html.

247 See *id.*

248 See *id.*

249 *Id.*

250 See Mobile County Defense Times, *supra* note 239.

251 See *Alabama Death Row Prisoner Wins New Trial*, EJI (Jul.13, 2015), <http://www.eji.org/node/1118>.

252 See *Alabama Man Formerly On Death Row Is Sentenced To Life*, EJI (May 9, 2016), <http://www.eji.org/former-death-row-inmate-sentenced-to-life>.

RACIAL BIAS AND EXCLUSION

Mobile, Alabama, has a long history of lynching²⁵³ and was the site of a public lynching in which two members of the Ku Klux Klan hung a 19-year-old Black man, Michael Donald, from a tree in 1981.²⁵⁴ This history of racial oppression still lingers today. Seven out of eight (88 percent) of the defendants who received death sentences in Mobile County between 2010 and 2015 were convicted of killing white victims.²⁵⁵

Judge Ferrill McRae, a Mobile judge who by 2001 has overridden a jury's decision to grant life instead of death "more than any other Alabama magistrate,"²⁵⁶ reportedly refused to sign a bail-reduction application in one non-capital case because he "first wanted to know the client's 'color.'"²⁵⁷ In another case, this same judge allegedly told an attorney not to provide zealous representation "because we need more niggers in jail."²⁵⁸

Racial discrimination in jury selection has been a problem for a long time in Mobile. In the eight years following the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling outlawing race-based strikes in jury selection, *Batson v. Kentucky*,²⁵⁹ Alabama courts found Mobile County prosecutors in violation of that ruling on seven separate occasions.²⁶⁰ In one case from that era, prosecutors struck numerous Black venire members from Bobby Ray Jessie's jury before trial, and offered as an allegedly "race-neutral" explanation that one of the potential African-American jurors lived in a "high crime" area.²⁶¹ And worse still, the trial transcript shows that a prosecutor claimed he struck potential juror, Carolyn Hall, because "she works at a retarded place."²⁶² Ms. Hall is an African-American woman who cares for the disabled.²⁶³ More recently, in Donald Whatley's death penalty trial, the Mobile County prosecutor struck 17 of 22 potential Black jurors.²⁶⁴ Since no race-neutral reasons were given, the Alabama Court of Criminal

253 See *Talk of the Nation: The 'Last Lynching': How Far Have We Come?*, NPR (Oct. 13, 2008), <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=95672737>.

254 See *id.*

255 See Baumgartner, *Race of Defendants and Victims*, *supra* note 85.

256 Ken Silverstein, *The Judge as Lynch Mob*, in *Machinery of Death: The Reality of America's Death Penalty Regime* 79 (David R. Dow & Mark Dow eds., 2002).

257 *Id.* at 80.

258 *Id.*

259 476 U.S. 79 (1986).

260 *Madison v. Comm'r*, Ala. Dep't of Corr, 761 F.3d 1240, 1252 (11th Cir. 2014).

261 See *Jessie v. State*, 659 So. 2d 167, 168 (Ala. Crim. App. 1994).

262 EJI, *Illegal Racial Discrimination in Jury Selection: A Continuing Legacy* 30 (2010), <http://www.eji.org/files/EJI%20Race%20and%20Jury%20Report.pdf>.

263 See *id.*

264 See *Whatley v. State*, 146 So. 3d 437, 453-54 (Ala. Crim. App. 2011).

Appeals remanded the case in 2010 for further investigation.²⁶⁵

EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENT

Of the Mobile death sentences reviewed on direct appeal since 2006, 70 percent involved defendants with mitigation evidence similar in severity to the categorical exemptions that render a person ineligible for the death penalty.²⁶⁶ One defendant, Derek Horton, was age 18 at the time of the offense and showed symptoms of severe mental and cognitive impairment several weeks before the criminal act occurred.²⁶⁷ Of the 10 cases decided on direct appeal, six involved defendants with brain damage, intellectual impairment, or severe mental illness.²⁶⁸ For example, Michael Woolf, a man with bipolar disorder and a 74 IQ score that places his intelligence in the disabled range, was among those receiving a death sentence.²⁶⁹

INNOCENCE

In 2015, Mobile County dropped all charges against Evan Lee Deakle, Jr., a man convicted of sexually assaulting his step granddaughter, after concluding that subsequent events rendered the alleged victim's account untenable.²⁷⁰ Several other cases raise serious claims of innocence. For instance, Mobile County recently settled a lawsuit with a man who was just 17 years old at the time of his arrest and spent nearly three decades in prison on a murder conviction.²⁷¹ He confessed to the murders, but it was later discovered that the confession might have been the result of coercion.²⁷² That man, Michael Pardue, has always maintained his innocence.²⁷³ Another man, William Zeigler, spent 15 years on death row before his 2015 release from prison.²⁷⁴ His conviction was vacated due to prosecutorial

265 See *id.* at 449.

266 See Mobile County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet, *supra* note 223.

267 See *Horton*, CR-12-0381, 2016 WL 1084721 at *7-9 (Ala. Crim. App. 2016).

268 See Mobile County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet, *supra* note 223.

269 Brendan Kirby, *Michael Woolf Murder Trial: Lawyers Put Psychologist On Stand To Bolster Mental Defect Defense*, AL.com (Oct. 29, 2010), http://blog.al.com/live/2010/10/woolf_lawyers_in_murder_trial.html.

270 See *Evan Lee Deakle, Jr.*, Nat'l Reg. of Exonerations, U. Mich. Sch. of L., <http://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Pages/casedetail.aspx?caseid=4810> (last visited August 10, 2016).

271 See David Ferrara, *Michael Pardue, Saraland Settle Imprisonment Lawsuit*, AL.com (April 8, 2010), http://blog.al.com/live/2010/04/michael_pardue_saraland_settle.html; Rick Bragg, *Conviction Set Aside, but in Prison for Life*, N.Y. Times, May 30, 1998, <http://www.nytimes.com/1998/05/30/us/conviction-set-aside-but-in-prison-for-life.html?pagewanted=all>.

272 See *Pardue v. State*, 695 So. 2d 199, 205 (Ala. Crim. App. 1996)

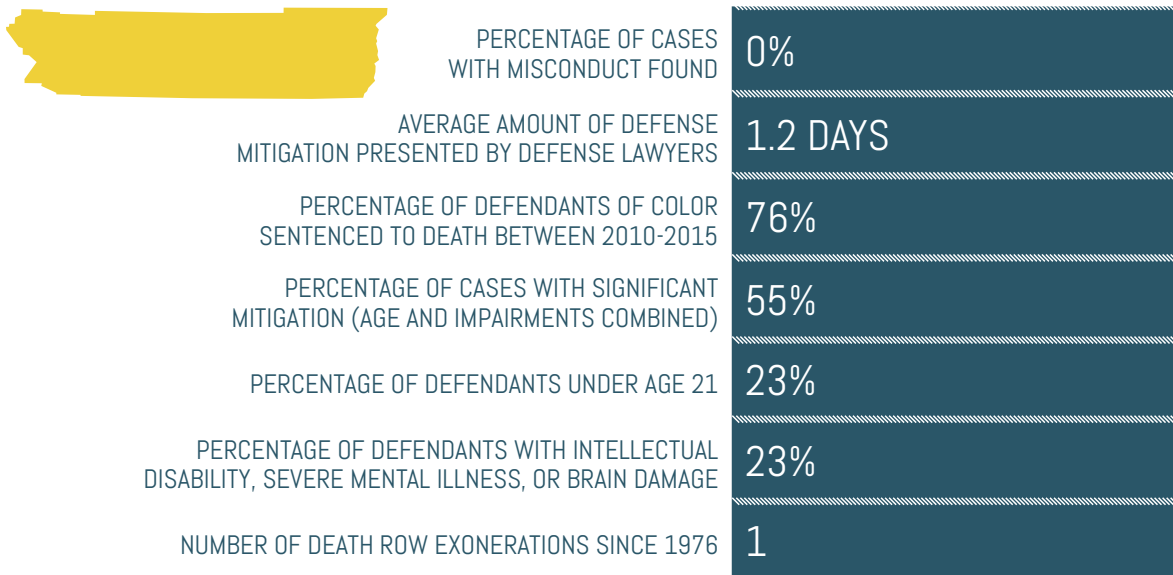
273 See Anne Good, *The Cycle of Injustice: The Story of Michael Pardue*, <http://www.justicedenied.org/michael.htm> (last visited August 10, 2016).

274 See Gabriel Tynes, *On His Conviction, Appeal and the "Innocent" Inmates He Left Behind: An Interview With Former Alabama Death Row*

misconduct and ineffective assistance of counsel,²⁷⁵ and the state offered him a plea deal that included time served in exchange for his immediate release.²⁷⁶ Zeigler, too, maintains his innocence.²⁷⁷

THE DEATH PENALTY IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA

#5



**All calculations are based on direct appeal opinions since 2006 unless otherwise noted.*

Riverside County has become the nation's leading producer of death sentences. In 2015, with eight new death sentences, Riverside sent more people to death row last year than every other state in the country except Florida and California itself.²⁷⁸ Between 2010 and 2015, Riverside amassed 29 death sentences (not including re-sentences), the second most of any county in America.²⁷⁹ Riverside's rate of death sentencing per 100 homicides was nearly nine times the rate for the rest of California.²⁸⁰

Inmate William Ziegler, Lagniappe Weekly, April 17, 2015 <http://lagniappemobile.com/conviction-appeal-innocent-inmates-left-behind-interview-former-alabama-death-row-inmate-william-ziegler/>.

275 See Brendan Kirby, *How the system failed William Ziegler: Perjured testimony, trashed evidence, lying jurors*, AL.com, Feb. 1, 2013, http://blog.al.com/live/2013/02/how_the_system_failed_william.html

276 See Tynes, *supra* note 274.

277 See *id.*

278 See *Death Sentences in 2015*, *supra* note 1.

279 See *Death Sentences 2010-2015*, *supra* note 5.

280 See Baumgartner, *Rate of Death Sentencing*, *supra* note 41. The figure for rest of the state excludes all five of the top death sentencing counties discussed in this report (Riverside, Orange, Los Angeles, Kern, and San Bernardino).

OVERZEALOUS PROSECUTORS

Before being sworn in as District Attorney of Riverside County in January 2015,²⁸¹ Michael Hestrin personally obtained seven death sentences as a trial prosecutor in the same office.²⁸² Due to lengthy delays in the review of death sentences in California, it appears as though the state Supreme Court has not yet reviewed any allegations of inappropriate behavior in cases that Hestrin personally tried.²⁸³ However, in 2011, a federal magistrate judge accused the Riverside County District Attorney's Office of "turn[ing] a blind eye to fundamental principles of justice" to obtain a murder conviction.²⁸⁴ When the same case reached the federal appellate court, Chief Judge Alex Kozinski asked the state's lawyer to ask California Attorney General Kamala Harris "if she really wants to stick by a prosecution that was obtained by lying prosecutors."²⁸⁵ Judge Kozinski then wondered aloud why two former Riverside County prosecutors -- Robert Spira and Paul Vinegrad -- were not being prosecuted for perjury.²⁸⁶ This conduct occurred before Hestrin became the District Attorney, yet his response to the misconduct was telling: he refused to admit that either prosecutor intentionally committed misconduct and promised to retry the defendant.²⁸⁷

The county has had a long history of zealously pursuing the death penalty. Former Riverside District Attorney Rod Pacheco frequently sought the death penalty, even though the cases "rarely ended in execution penalties."²⁸⁸ When Pacheco lost reelection to Paul Zellerbach, Zellerbach inherited 40 pending capital cases—more than the much more populous Los Angeles County had pending at the time.²⁸⁹

Prosecutorial misconduct was alleged in 84 percent of the cases we reviewed where a direct appeal decision had been issued between 2006 and 2015.²⁹⁰ However, the California Supreme Court noted an inappropriate comment by prosecutors

281 See *Meet The D.A.*, Riverside Cnty. Dist. Att'y's Office, <http://www.rivcodia.org/opencms/daoffice/meetda.html> (last visited Aug. 4, 2016).

282 See Riverside County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet 2006-2015, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

283 See *id.*

284 Maura Dolan, *U.S. Judges See 'Epidemic' of Prosecutorial Misconduct in State*, L.A. Times, Jan. 31, 2015, <http://www.latimes.com/local/politics/la-me-lying-prosecutors-20150201-story.html>; *Baca v. Adams*, No. CV 08-683-MMM, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 157443, at *44 (C.D. Cal. June 22, 2011).

285 Robert J. Smith, *Is Southern California the New Deep South?*, Slate (Sep. 7, 2015), http://www.slate.com/articles/news_and_politics/jurisprudence/2015/09/southern_california_sentences_more_people_to_death_than_texas_georgia_south.html.

286 See *id.*

287 See *id.*

288 Mike Daniels, *DA To Review All Pending Death Penalty Cases*, KESQ (Sep. 27, 2011), <http://www.kesq.com/DA-To-Review-All-Pending-Death-Penalty-Cases/492318>.

289 See *id.*

290 See Riverside County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet, *supra* note 282.

in only one of the 31 cases, and found misconduct in none of them.²⁹¹ This is not particularly surprising given that according to the *San Jose Mercury News*, “The state court, one of the most conservative in the nation, reverses 10 percent of death sentences, one of the lowest rates in the country. But federal courts have reversed 62 percent of the sentences affirmed by the California court, the highest rate nationally.”²⁹² However, given the long delays in the state’s capital case process, we were not able to systematically review federal opinions for findings of misconduct.

INADEQUATE DEFENSE

In Riverside County, court-appointed defense attorneys are paid based on whether a murder case is charged as a capital case, and whether it goes to trial.²⁹³ When the prosecution decides not to seek the death penalty before the start of trial, the defense attorney’s total fee is reduced by half.²⁹⁴ If the case is then resolved with a plea before the start of trial, the attorney receives just one-quarter of the original fee.²⁹⁵ When the original capital murder charges are not reduced, the attorney only receives 30 percent of their total fee if the client then takes a plea.²⁹⁶ As a result, defense attorneys are not incentivized to make earnest efforts to negotiate with prosecutors to obtain plea agreements favorable to their clients. This means that early investment in essential mitigation investigation, which can be one of the most time and dollar intensive parts of capital defense representation, and is widely considered to be the biggest driver for prosecutors deciding not to seek the death penalty, is also disincentivized. According to the American Bar Association Guidelines for the Appointment and Performance of Counsel in Death Penalty Cases, such an arrangement is considered presumptively inappropriate.²⁹⁷ Of the eight people sentenced to death in 2015, only one was represented by the public defender’s office, whereas the other seven were represented by court appointed private lawyers who were compensated according to this problematic fee system.²⁹⁸

Half of the Riverside County death sentences reviewed on direct appeal between 2006 and 2015 involved the equivalent of one full day’s worth or less of mitigation

291 See *id.*

292 Howard Mintz, *Death Sentence Reversals Cast Doubt On System*, Apr. 13, 2002, available at <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/node/534>.

293 See Memorandum from the Executive Office to the Riverside County Board of Supervisors (Sept. 16, 2013), available at http://rivcocob.org/agenda/2013/09_24_13/03-10.pdf.

294 See *id.*

295 See *id.*

296 See *id.*

297 ABA, Guidelines for the Appointment and Performance of Defense Counsel in Death Penalty Cases 981-82 (rev. ed. 2003), http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/migrated/2011_build/death_penalty_representation/2003guidelines.authcheckdam.pdf.

298 See Riverside County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet, *supra* note 282.

evidence, and two-thirds of the cases involved two days or less.²⁹⁹ On average, only seven hours of mitigation evidence was presented during trial, and 12 percent of cases--approximately one out of every 10-- had zero hours of mitigation presented.³⁰⁰ There are a handful of lawyers who account for a disproportionate number of death sentences in Riverside who also tend to present very little in the way of mitigation. For example, one court-appointed lawyer had six former clients sent to death row, including five during our review period.³⁰¹ In a 2010 case that resulted in death, this attorney put on just 100 minutes worth of mitigation evidence.³⁰² In a 2015 case, the same lawyer logged just two and a half hours worth of mitigation evidence.³⁰³

Michael Belter, a private court-appointed lawyer who takes cases in Riverside County, defended fifteen people sent to death row, including two from Riverside during our review period.³⁰⁴ In 2015, one client ended up on death row after Belter presented roughly two hours of mitigation evidence at trial.³⁰⁵ Belter also represented David Earl Williams.³⁰⁶ At his trial, Belter did not ask a single cross-examination question of the prosecution's star witness, Margaret Williams, even though police allegedly threatened her with a murder charge, and she purportedly only testified under a grant of immunity.³⁰⁷ The Magistrate presiding over a pretrial hearing noted that Margaret Williams's testimony "could very well have been the product of the original coercion by the police."³⁰⁸ After the prosecution rested its case at trial, Belter did not call a single witness.³⁰⁹ During the penalty phase, Belter let the prosecutor invoke religion as justification for the death sentence without objection.³¹⁰ The California Supreme Court found prosecutorial misconduct, stating that the prosecutor's arguments were impermissible because they "plainly invoked a religious justification for the death penalty," but it did not reverse Williams's conviction.³¹¹

299 See Riverside Defense Mitigation and Jury Deliberation Times, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

300 See *id.*

301 See *id.*

302 See *id.*

303 See *id.*

304 See *id.*

305 See *id.*

306 See *id.*

307 See *People v. Williams*, 233 P.3d 1000, 1012 (Cal. 2010).

308 See *id.* at 1038.

309 See *id.* at 1014.

310 See *id.* at 1044.

311 *Id.* at 1046.

RACIAL BIAS AND EXCLUSION

While the history of overt racial bias and exclusion in Riverside has certainly not been as pronounced as it has been in Caddo or Mobile, incidents still occur. In 2011, two justices of the California Supreme Court dissented from the majority in a capital case from Riverside involving an African-American defendant.³¹² According to the *Los Angeles Times*, Justices Werdegar and Moreno dissented “on grounds that the prosecutors’ reasons for excusing three of five black prospective jurors were not backed by the evidence, and that the trial judge failed to probe the prosecutor properly.”³¹³

It’s also noteworthy that 76 percent of defendants convicted and sentenced to death in Riverside between 2010 and 2015 were people of color.³¹⁴ While African-Americans make up just seven percent of the county’s population,³¹⁵ they constituted 24 percent of those sentenced to death in this time frame.³¹⁶

EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENT

Of the Riverside death sentences that the California Supreme Court decided on direct appeal since 2006, over half (55 percent) involve evidence of severe functional impairment.³¹⁷ Approximately 23 percent of cases involved a defendant under 21 years old, including five defendants (16 percent) who were 18 at the time of the offense.³¹⁸ Forty-two percent of cases involved defendants age 25 and under.³¹⁹ Nearly one-quarter of cases involved a defendant with an intellectual impairment, brain damage, or severe mental illness.³²⁰ For example, one case involved a “severely emotionally disturbed” 22-year-old man who had been diagnosed with schizophrenia.³²¹ Another defendant had a 68 IQ score in childhood and a 77 IQ score at trial, which placed him at the bottom six percent of the

312 See *People v. Jones*, 247 P.3d 82, 110 (Cal. 2011).

313 Maura Dolan, *State Supreme Court Upholds Death Sentence in Riverside County Case, But Two Justices Express Concern About Racial Bias in Jury Selection*, L.A. Times, Jan. 31, 2011, <http://latimesblogs.latimes.com/lanow/2011/01/california-supreme-court-riverside-county-death-sentence.html>.

314 See Baumgartner, *Race of Defendants and Victims*, *supra* note 85.

315 See *QuickFacts for Riverside County*, U.S. Census Bureau <http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/06065> (last visited Aug. 4, 2016).

316 See Baumgartner, *Race of Defendants and Victims*, *supra* note 85.

317 See Riverside County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet, *supra* note 282.

318 See *id.*

319 See *id.*

320 See *id.*

321 See *People v. Scott*, 257 P.3d 703, 718 (Cal. 2011).

population.³²²

INNOCENCE

Lee Perry Farmer, Jr. was released from death row in 1999 after serving 18 years in prison and eight years on death row for a murder he didn't commit.³²³ His death sentence was first overturned by the California Supreme Court.³²⁴ Riverside jurors reduced his sentence to life without parole in a 1991 penalty phase retrial.³²⁵ His murder conviction was later overturned in 1997 by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals because his lawyer had ignored a confession by Farmer's co-defendant.³²⁶ In January 1999, Farmer was finally acquitted of the murder in a retrial.³²⁷

Multiple other exonerations in non-capital cases prosecuted by the Riverside District Attorney's office call into question the near infallibility that people expect from death sentences. Herman Atkins was exonerated by DNA evidence in 2000 after serving 12 years on a rape conviction.³²⁸ Jason Rivera was released in 2014 after serving 19 years on a murder conviction.³²⁹ Rivera was present at the time of the shooting, but insists that he did not know the shooter or know that anyone had a gun.³³⁰

322 See *People v. Montes*, 320 P.3d 729, 751 (Cal. 2014).

323 See Death Penalty Focus, *Wrongful Convictions in California Capital Cases 4-5* (2008), <http://netk.net.au/Death/Death1.pdf>.

324 See *id.* at 4.

325 See *id.*

326 See *id.*

327 See *id.*

328 See *Herman Atkins*, Innocence Proj., <http://www.innocenceproject.org/cases/herman-atkins/> (last visited Aug. 4, 2016).

329 See *Jason Rivera*, Cal. Innocence Proj., <https://californiainnocenceproject.org/read-their-stories/jason-rivera/> (last visited Aug. 4, 2016).

330 See *id.*

#6

THE DEATH PENALTY IN KERN COUNTY, CA

PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH MISCONDUCT FOUND	0%
AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DEFENSE MITIGATION PRESENTED BY DEFENSE LAWYERS	2.6 DAYS
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS OF COLOR SENTENCED TO DEATH BETWEEN 2010-2015	50%
PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH SIGNIFICANT MITIGATION (AGE AND IMPAIRMENTS COMBINED)	63%
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS UNDER AGE 21	13%
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY, SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS, OR BRAIN DAMAGE	50%

**All calculations are based on direct appeal opinions since 2006 unless otherwise noted.*

Between 2010 and 2015, Kern County prosecutors obtained six death sentences.³³¹ Kern's rate of death sentencing per 100 homicides was 2.3 times higher than the rest of the state for the 10-year period from 2006 to 2015.³³²

OVERZEALOUS PROSECUTORS

When Rose Bird was ousted as the Chief Justice of California, along with two other justices, over their votes in death penalty cases, it seriously tarnished the idea of judicial independence in criminal cases.³³³ Ed Jagels, the long-time District Attorney of Kern County, led the campaign against Justice Bird.³³⁴ He would later boast about Kern leading the state in its incarceration rate,³³⁵ and brushed off more than two dozen wrongful convictions that he secured in a mostly-fabricated sex abuse scandal.³³⁶ Jagels also permitted a line prosecutor to keep his job after he hid unfavorable blood evidence results produced by a state crime lab and subsequently lied about having asked a state lab technician to preserve the evidence, which was

331 See Death Sentences 2010-2015, *supra* note 5.

332 See Baumgartner, *Rate of Death Sentencing*, *supra* note 41. The figure for rest of the state excludes all five of the top death sentencing counties discussed in this report (Riverside, Orange, Los Angeles, Kern, and San Bernardino).

333 See Maura Dolan, *Ex-Chief Justice Rose Bird Dies of Cancer at 63*, L.A. Times, Dec. 5, 1999, <http://articles.latimes.com/1999/dec/05/news/mn-40743> ("Bird lost a retention election in 1986 largely because she had voted to overturn every death penalty case she reviewed").

334 See Ted Rohrlich, *Rose Bird's Opponents Elated by Death Ruling*, L.A. Times, Oct. 14, 1987, http://articles.latimes.com/1987-10-14/news/mn-9303_1_death-penalty.

335 See Radley Balko, *Kern County's Monstrous D.A.*, Reason.com (Dec. 21, 2009), <http://reason.com/archives/2009/12/21/kern-countys-monstrous-da> ("Ed Jagels boasts that 'During Jagels' tenure as District Attorney, Kern County has had the highest per capita prison commitment rate of any major California County.'").

336 See Garance Burke, *D.A. Who Wrongfully Had Dozens Jailed to Retire*, SFGate.com, Nov. 25, 2009, <http://www.sfgate.com/bayarea/article/D-A-who-wrongfully-had-dozens-jailed-to-retire-3210029.php>.

later destroyed.³³⁷ In 2015, a state appellate court found that the same prosecutor, Robert Murray, “deliberately altered an interrogation transcript to include a confession that could be used to justify charges that carry a life sentence.”³³⁸ In 2010, prosecutor Lisa Green, who worked for Jagels, was elected to the position of District Attorney.³³⁹ She promptly promised to continue to be an example of aggressive prosecution.³⁴⁰

INADEQUATE DEFENSE

Of the Kern County capital cases decided on direct appeal between 2006 and 2015, the defense presentation of mitigation evidence ranged from under one day to over a week.³⁴¹ The typical presentation lasted less than three days.³⁴² Defense lawyer James Soreno had two clients sentenced to death, and he presented one day’s or less worth of mitigation in both cases.³⁴³

James Lorenz put on less than one day’s worth of mitigation in his representation of David Rogers.³⁴⁴ The California Supreme Court remanded the case for a determination of whether a witness in the penalty phase had provided reliable testimony when she said that Rogers assaulted her.³⁴⁵ As the *Bakersfield Californian* recently reported, Lorenz “failed to obtain a complete file of the woman’s criminal history and her interview with investigators. [Rogers’ current lawyer] said Lorenz could have used that information to impeach her testimony but didn’t bother to acquire it.”³⁴⁶ In another capital case, the trial judge had to substitute counsel when Lorenz, who had been lead counsel, “inexplicably failed to appear in court on several days during the jury selection.”³⁴⁷

Of the six death sentences imposed between 2010 and 2015, one lawyer, Michael

337 See Jason Kotowski, *Prosecutor Under Investigation For Allegedly Falsifying Transcript*, *Bakersfield Californian*, Nov. 12, 2013, <http://www.bakersfield.com/news/2013/11/13/prosecutor-under-investigation-for-allegedly-falsifying-transcript.html>.

338 *People v. Velasco-Palacios*, 235 Cal. App. 4th 439, 447 (2015), available at <http://www.courts.ca.gov/opinions/nonpub/F068833.PDF>.

339 See Kern County District Attorney, <http://www.co.kern.ca.us/DA/About.aspx?tab=0#V6zJkZMrKRrs> (last visited Aug. 10, 2016).

340 See Op-Ed, *Green Has All the Right Credentials for Kern County DA*, *Bakersfield Californian*, May 11, 2010, <http://www.bakersfield.com/news/opinion/2010/05/12/green-has-all-the-right-credentials-for-kern-county-da.html>.

341 See Kern County Defense Mitigation and Jury Deliberation Times Spreadsheet, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

342 See *id.*

343 See *id.*

344 See *id.*

345 See Steve E. Swenson, *Former Deputy Who Murdered Prostitutes to Get New Hearing, Death Penalty May Be Thrown Out*, *Bakersfield Californian*, Nov. 12, 2009, <http://www.bakersfield.com/news/2009/11/13/former-deputy-who-murdered-prostitutes-to-get-new-hearing-death-penalty-may-be-thrown-out.html>.

346 Jason Kotowski, *Judge to Consider Validity of Testimony that Influenced Death Penalty Sentence*, *Bakersfield Californian*, May 7, 2015, <http://www.bakersfield.com/news/2015/05/08/judge-to-consider-validity-of-testimony-that-influenced-death-penalty-sentence-1.html>.

347 *In re Sixto*, 774 P.2d 164, 169 (Cal. 1989).

Lukehart, represented three of the clients.³⁴⁸ In 2014, Lukehart's client, Francisco Beltran, a Mexican National, was sentenced to death.³⁴⁹ The Mexican Government intervened after the death verdict, urging a new trial due to Lukehart's and his co-counsel's alleged ineffectiveness.³⁵⁰ The Motion for a New Trial notes that the defense did not even bother to question 10 of the 12 jurors who ultimately were selected to hear the case, including one juror who initially answered a written question about her views on the death penalty by circling the option that read: "I favor the death penalty, but believe there are rare cases in which it should not be imposed for the deliberate taking of a life."³⁵¹

The mitigation specialist on the case told the lawyers from the Mexican Capital Legal Assistance Program "that neither Mr. Carter nor Mr. Lukehart provided feedback on any of the mitigation memoranda she had given counsel, and that neither counsel provided her with any guidance in directing or supervising the mitigation investigation."³⁵² The mitigation specialist also emailed Lukehart and his co-counsel, Ronald Carter, to inform them that the client was upset that the lawyers had not visited him in a long while, and that the relationship seemed to be reaching a breaking point.³⁵³ Mr. Carter responded via email: "I appreciate your concern – but I do wish you would concentrate on your job which is to do a social history of the Beltran family."³⁵⁴ At that point, Mr. Carter "could not recall when he had last seen Mr. Beltran, and said that it had probably been over a year since he last visited him at the jail."³⁵⁵ When the mitigation specialist suggested investigating Mr. Beltran's childhood as part of a trauma investigation, Lukehart shut down the suggestion, allegedly saying, "I hate PTSD."³⁵⁶ According to the mitigation specialist, Lukehart also said that "in Kern County, the only good mitigation is positive adjustment to an institution[.]"³⁵⁷

Months before trial, Carter, who Lukehart designated to handle the penalty phase of the trial, sent a telling email: "I don't know what a penalty trial really looks like—it's starting to concern me."³⁵⁸

348 See Kern County Death Sentences Spreadsheet, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

349 See Jason Kotowski, *Convicted Killer Appointed New Attorney for Future Court Hearings*, Bakersfield Californian, Dec. 4, 2013, <http://www.bakersfield.com/news/2013/12/04/convicted-killer-appointed-new-attorney-for-future-court-hearings.html>.

350 See *id.*

351 Supp. To Mtn. For New Trial 3, Line 2, *People v. Beltran*, No. BF130784A (Cal. 2014).

352 Declaration of Cloud Chavez, Item 16 (Def.'s Ex. Y) Supp. To Mtn. For New Trial, *People v. Beltran*, No. BF130784A (Cal. 2014).

353 See *id.* at Item 6.

354 *Id.*

355 Declaration of Skyla V. Olds, Item 26 (Def.'s Ex. W), Supp. To Mtn. For New Trial, *People v. Beltran*, No. BF130784A (Cal. 2014).

356 Declaration of Cloud Chavez, *supra* note 352, at Item 13.

357 Supp. To Mtn. For New Trial 44, Line 9-10, *People v. Beltran*, No. BF130784A (Cal. 2014).

358 Declaration of Skyla V. Olds, *supra* note 355, at Item 21.

RACIAL BIAS AND EXCLUSION

Like Riverside, Kern County has not had the same level of overt racial bias and exclusion as some of the Southern counties. However, we encountered a few troubling findings. According to a 2014 report by the office of California's Attorney General, an average of just 20 percent of homicide victims in the state were white between 2009-2014.³⁵⁹ In contrast, 50 percent of the homicide victims in Kern County death penalty cases between 2010 and 2015 were white.³⁶⁰ Also notable is the fact that 17 percent of the defendants sentenced to death during the same period were African-American,³⁶¹ even though just six percent of the county's population is African-American.³⁶²

Earlier this year a California appellate court reversed a Kern County case on race discrimination grounds after the prosecution struck each of the Black prospective jurors and provided implausibly race-neutral grounds for one of those strikes, mischaracterized the prospective juror's words, and argued extensively with defense counsel about whether the juror was Black or not.³⁶³ In a capital case decided by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in 2012, Judge Harry Pregerson dissented from the rest of the justices noting that the failure to challenge what appeared to have been racially biased jury selection amounted to ineffective assistance of counsel.³⁶⁴ In that case, prosecutors struck 75 percent of jurors with Spanish surnames.³⁶⁵ In contrast, they struck just 27 percent of individuals with non-Spanish-surnamed whites.³⁶⁶ Justice Pregerson noted that the striking of one juror was especially "problematic," and that the violation was sufficient for a reversal.³⁶⁷

EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENT

Of the cases decided on direct appeal since 2006, half involved defendants with

359 Kamala D. Harris, Cal. DOJ, Homicide in California 1 (2014) <https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/cjsc/publications/homicide/hm14/hm14.pdf>.

360 See Baumgartner, *Race of Defendants and Victims*, *supra* note 85.

361 See *id.*

362 See *Quickfacts for Kern County*, U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/06029> (last visited Aug. 10, 2016).

363 *People v. Arellano*, 245 Cal. App. 4th 1139, 1165-66 (2016).

364 See *Panel Upholds Death Sentence in Mojave Motel Murders*, Met News-Ent., Nov. 7, 2012, available at <http://www.metnews.com/articles/2012/care110712.htm>

365 See *id.*

366 See *id.*

367 See *id.*

crippling intellectual disability, brain damage, or mental illness.³⁶⁸ Thirteen percent involved individuals under age 21, and 38 percent involved defendants who were age 25 and younger.³⁶⁹ Bob Williams, who endured sexual abuse as a child and was placed in foster care at age seven, was just 18 years old at the time of the offense that landed him on death row.³⁷⁰ Another case involved a man who suffered from dissociative disorder and endured horrific sexual and physical abuse as a child.³⁷¹ Willie Harris, a black man whom prosecutors called “Willie Horton”³⁷² during closing arguments in the penalty phase of his trial,³⁷³ has an IQ score in the 70s, placing him in the intellectually disabled range.³⁷⁴

INNOCENCE

According to the National Registry of Exonerations, Kern has had at least 24 known wrongful convictions since 1989.³⁷⁵ The vast majority of those cases involved official misconduct.³⁷⁶ In addition to the extensively-written about child abuse sex scandal,³⁷⁷ in which police used highly suggestive questioning techniques to elicit false testimony and prosecutors blocked medical exams of the children involved in the case,³⁷⁸ two of the exonerations involved wrongful murder convictions. One of the cases involved Offord Rollins, a Black teenager who was just 17 years old when he was wrongfully convicted of murder.³⁷⁹ According to the Registry, “The trial was hotly contested and controversial because the only four black potential jurors were all excused by the prosecution. Rollins ... was tried by a jury comprised of 11 whites and one Hispanic.”³⁸⁰ In reversing the conviction, the California Supreme

368 See Kern County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet 2006-2015, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

369 See *id.*

370 See *People v. Williams*, 148 P.3d 47, 55 (Cal. 2006).

371 See *People v. Rogers*, 141 P.3d 135, 149-50 (Cal. 2006).

372 Willie Horton is an African-American man who was serving a sentence of life in prison without parole in Massachusetts when he raped a white woman and committed assault while on a weekend furlough. Horton's story was prominently used in TV ads with racial undertones to attack former governor Michael Dukakis when he ran for president in 1988. See John Sides, *It's Time to Stop the Endless Hype of the 'Willie Horton' Ad*, Wash. Post, Jan. 6, 2016, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/monkey-cage/wp/2016/01/06/its-time-to-stop-the-endless-hype-of-the-willie-horton-ad/>.

373 See *People v. Harris*, 306 P.3d 1195, 1237 (Cal. 2013).

374 Pet. of Writ of Habeas Corpus at 85, Item 218, In re Willie Leo Harris, No. S081700 (Cal. 2013).

375 See Nat'l Reg. of Exonerations, U. of Mich. Sch. of L., http://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Pages/browse.aspx?View=%7BB8342AE7-6520-4A32-8A06-4B326208BAF8%7D&FilterField1=State&FilterValue1=California&FilterField2=County&FilterValue2=8_Kern (filtered for Kern County) (last visited Aug. 10, 2016).

376 See *id.*

377 See Maggie Jones, *Who Was Abused?*, N.Y. Times, Sept. 19, 2004, http://www.nytimes.com/2004/09/19/magazine/who-was-abused.html?_r=0.

378 See John Stall, Nat'l Reg. of Exonerations, U. of Mich. Sch. of L., <http://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/pages/casedetail.aspx?caseid=3667> (last visited Aug. 10, 2016).

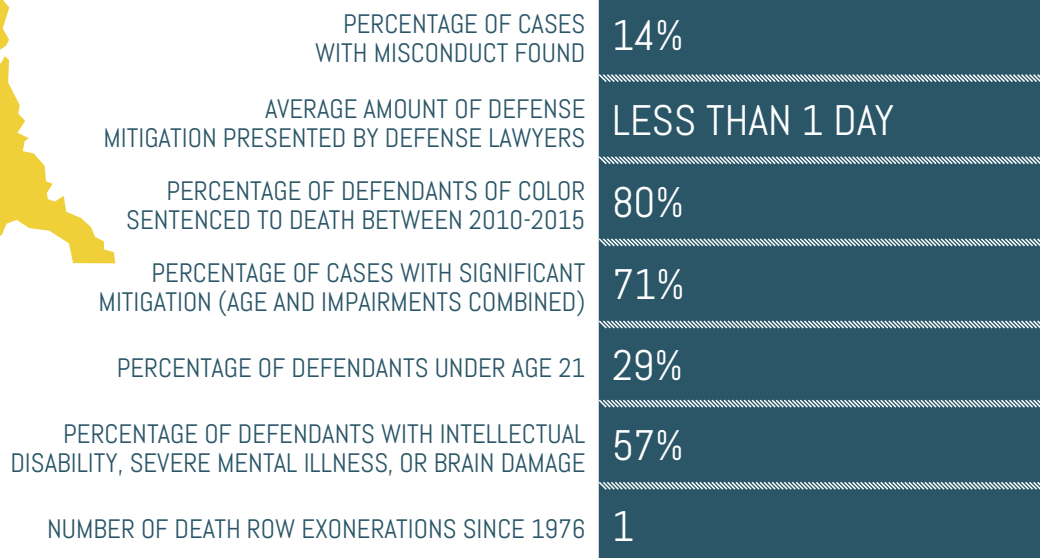
379 See Offord Rollins, IV, Nat'l Reg. of Exonerations, U. of Mich. Sch. of L., <http://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Pages/casedetail.aspx?caseid=4005> (last visited Aug. 10, 2016).

380 *Id.*

Court found, “numerous instances” of misconduct, including “racist stereotypes (comparing Rollins to boxer Mike Tyson, who was convicted of raping a woman), improper inquiries into the sex lives of Rollins and other defense witnesses, and ... inflammatory comments and arguments based on facts that were not presented in the evidence.”³⁸¹



THE DEATH PENALTY IN CADDO PARISH, LA



**All calculations are based on direct appeal opinions since 2006 unless otherwise noted.*

#7

Caddo Parish has sentenced five people to die since 2010.³⁸² This means that while Caddo has only five percent of Louisiana’s population, it has 38 percent of the state’s death sentences.³⁸³ Caddo’s death sentencing rate per 100 homicides was nearly eight times higher than that of the rest of the state between 2006 and 2015.³⁸⁴

OVERZEALOUS PROSECUTORS

Dale Cox, who served as Caddo Parish’s acting District Attorney, personally prosecuted one-third of Louisiana’s death sentences between 2010 and 2015.³⁸⁵ When Maya Lau, a local reporter, questioned Cox about the release of Glenn Ford,

381 *Id.*

382 See *Death Sentences 2010-2015*, *supra* note 5.

383 See *Quick Facts: Louisiana*, U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, [http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/22,22017](http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/22,22017;); <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/death-sentences-united-states-1977-2008> (last visited Aug. 1, 2016).

384 See Baumgartner, *Rate of Death Sentencing*, *supra* note 41.

385 See *Deadliest Prosecutors*, *supra* note 9, at 2 (quoting 1 County, 2 Prosecutors Responsible for 3/4 of Recent Louisiana Death Sentences, *Amid Charges of Prosecutorial Misconduct*, DEATH PENALTY INFO. CTR. (2015), <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/node/6097>).

a man with Stage 4 lung cancer who spent nearly three decades on death row for a crime he did not commit, Cox said: “I think we need to kill more people.”³⁸⁶ Cox later clarified his enthusiasm for the death penalty: “Revenge is important for society as a whole,” and it “brings to us a visceral satisfaction.”³⁸⁷ In 2014, Cox obtained a death sentence against a father, Rodricus Crawford, convicted of killing his infant son, despite the medical examiner’s uncertainty that the death was a homicide.³⁸⁸ At trial, Cox told the jury that Jesus demanded his disciples kill any child abuser and quoted a Bible verse: “You shall have a millstone cast around your neck and you will be thrown into the sea.”³⁸⁹ In a 2015 death penalty trial, Cox threatened opposing counsel, saying: “I want to kill everyone in here. I want to cut their fucking throats. I’m just being honest, and if any of them want to go outside we can do it right now.”³⁹⁰

Cox, along with two other former Caddo Parish prosecutors, Hugo Holland and Lea Hall, account for 75 percent of all Louisiana death sentences since 2010.³⁹¹ In 2012, Holland and Hall were asked to resign after obtaining assault rifles from the Federal Property Assistance Agency for a fake investigation with the local sheriff’s office.³⁹² Lea Hall pulled a gun on a co-worker’s husband in a later incident.³⁹³ However, both still serve as special contract trial prosecutors in death penalty cases throughout Louisiana.³⁹⁴

INADEQUATE DEFENSE

Louisiana death sentences dropped significantly in recent years.³⁹⁵ One important component of that drop is a set of new performance standards for lawyers representing defendants in capital cases.³⁹⁶ Over the past decade, 75 percent of

386 Vickie Welborn, *supra* note 36.

387 Rachel Aviv, *Revenge Killing: Race and the Death Penalty in a Louisiana Parish*, THE NEW YORKER (July 6 & 13, 2015), <http://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2015/07/06/revenge-killing>.

388 See *Deadliest Prosecutors*, *supra* note 9, at 22.

389 Alexandria Burris, *Clergy: Cox Used Bible to Advocate for Death Penalty*, SHREVEPORT TIMES, Oct. 16, 2015, <http://www.shreveporttimes.com/story/news/watchdog/2015/10/15/100-religious-leaders-object-dale-coxs-use-bible-argue-death-penalty/74004172/>

390 *Outlier Death Penalty Counties Defined by Overzealous Prosecutors*, FAIR PUNISHMENT PROJECT (March 9, 2016), <http://fairpunishment.org/outlierdeathpenaltyprosecutors/>.

391 See James Gill, *Capital Punishment a Cottage Industry in Caddo Parish*, NEW ORLEANS ADVOCATE, Apr. 11, 2015, http://www.theadvocate.com/new_orleans/opinion/james_gill/article_1be535cf-daf0-592c-bf59-32f231f1a7ce.html.

392 See *id.* Holland and Hall also apparently “outfit[ed] their vehicles with lights and sirens, making stops, and wearing SWAT-type clothing during work hours.” *Pet. for Damages, Ashley v. Scott*, No. SS8-321A, (La. 2015).

393 See Gill, *supra* note 390.

394 *LA: Prosecutors Procure M-16’s in Caddo Parish*, Louisiana, OPEN FILE BLOG (Aug. 28, 2014), <http://www.prosecutorialaccountability.com/2014/08/28/la-prosecutors-procure-m-16s-in-caddo-parish/>

395 See *Louisiana Death Sentences 1977-2015*, Death Penalty Info. Ctr., <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/louisiana-1#sent> (last visited Aug. 10, 2016).

396 See *Louisiana Public Defender Act*, La. Pub. Defender Bd., <http://lpdb.la.gov/Serving%20The%20Public/Legislation/Louisiana%20Public%20Defender%20Act.php> (last visited Aug. 10, 2016).

people sent to death row from Caddo Parish had at least one lawyer who is not certified to try capital cases under the new standards.³⁹⁷ This low standard of representation is reflected in the fact that the typical penalty phase of the trial lasts less than two days.³⁹⁸ The defense tends to put on less than a full day's worth of mitigation evidence.³⁹⁹ And, perhaps unsurprisingly given the sparse defense presentation, the typical jury in Caddo Parish takes under 90 minutes to decide to send a person to death row.⁴⁰⁰

Daryl Gold is one of the defense lawyers in Caddo Parish who exemplifies the low standard of representation. During a ten-year stretch between 2005 and 2014, Gold was the lawyer for 20 percent of new death row admissions in Louisiana.⁴⁰¹ In his last trial, which was the case where the state's medical examiner testified that he did not know for certain whether a crime happened, Gold offered less than a day's worth of mitigation, and Rodricus Crawford was sentenced to death.⁴⁰² Gold has been suspended from the practice of law three times and "received fourteen private reprimands or admonitions for neglecting legal matters, failing to communicate with clients, failing to refund unearned fees, and failing to cooperate in a disciplinary investigation."⁴⁰³

The Louisiana Supreme Court has not issued opinions yet in the two of the most recent Caddo Parish cases resulting in death sentences. However, of the cases that the Court decided on direct appeal since 2006, Kurt Goins represented half of the defendants.⁴⁰⁴ Goins put on less than a day's worth of mitigation in each of those cases.⁴⁰⁵ In one case, in which his intellectually impaired and mentally disturbed client with an IQ of 67 sought to represent himself at trial, Goins appears not to have even requested that the trial court conduct a competency evaluation. That client represented himself, appeared delusional during the proceedings, and antagonized the jurors during jury selection.⁴⁰⁶ Not surprisingly, he was sentenced to death. In the Lamondre Tucker case, Goins conceded Tucker's guilt (reportedly over his client's objection) and offered no evidence in the guilt phase of the trial.⁴⁰⁷

397 See Smith, *Worst Lawyers*, *supra* note 67.

398 See Caddo Parish Defense Mitigation and Jury Deliberation Times 2006-2015, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

399 See *id.*

400 See *id.*

401 *Deadliest Prosecutors, Worst Defense Lawyers Linked to High Rates of Death Sentences in Heavy-Use Counties*, DEATH PENALTY INFO. CTR., <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/node/6291> (last visited Aug. 2, 2016).

402 See Smith, *Worst Lawyers*, *supra* note 67.

403 *In re Gold*, 59 So. 3d 396, 397 (La. 2011).

404 See Caddo Parish Direct Appeals Spreadsheet 2006-2015, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

405 See *id.*

406 See *State v. Campbell*, 983 So. 2d 810 (La. 2008).

407 See *State v. Tucker*, 181 So. 3d 590, 618 (La. 2015).

RACIAL BIAS AND EXCLUSION

In 1914, the *Shreveport Times* editorial board rebuked “suggestions from some of the newspapers” that Louisiana should “abolish the death penalty” by arguing that abolition would stoke “the vengeance of an outraged citizenship” and thus produce an “increase in the number of lynchings.”⁴⁰⁸ This is the kind of argument one took seriously in Shreveport, the last city in America to surrender to the Union. Shreveport is the most populous city in “Bloody Caddo” Parish, the county equivalent that produced the second highest number of lynchings in the nation.⁴⁰⁹ In 1976, the same year that the U.S. Supreme Court gave its constitutional blessing to capital punishment, a federal judge described the still present “official racial discrimination and unresponsiveness which long have affected all aspects of the lives of Shreveport’s black citizens.”⁴¹⁰ It took another 35 years—until 2011—for Caddo to remove a Confederate flag that flew atop a Confederate memorial outside the courthouse where death penalty trials take place.⁴¹¹ In 2009, a Black man, Carl Staples, was struck from the jury pool in a death penalty case after he pointed out the injustice of asking jurors to serve under the flag, which he called a symbol of “one of the most heinous crimes ever committed.”⁴¹² The monument is still there.⁴¹³ Despite this history, last year Dale Cox referred to society as “a jungle” to explain why the death penalty was necessary.⁴¹⁴ No white person has ever been executed for killing a Black person in Caddo Parish.⁴¹⁵

The Caddo Parish District Attorney’s Office has specifically come under fire for its discriminatory jury selection practices.⁴¹⁶ Although about half of the parish’s population is Black, a recent study showed that only about a third of jurors between 2003 and 2012 were also Black.⁴¹⁷ Further, Caddo prosecutors used peremptory strikes on 46 percent of potential Black jurors, while only using peremptory strikes on 15 percent of all other potential jurors.⁴¹⁸ Mr. Cox himself struck Black jurors

408 See Robert J. Smith, *There’s No Separating the Death Penalty and Race*, SLATE (May 5, 2016), http://www.slate.com/articles/news_and_politics/jurisprudence/2016/05/foster_v_chatman_race_infects_death_penalty_to_the_core.html.

409 See *id.*; Prime, *supra* note 34.

410 *Blacks United v. City of Shreveport*, 71 F.R.D. 623, 635 (W.D.La. 1976).

411 See Lex Talamo, *Caddo Commissioners Debate Removal of Confederate Monument*, SHREVEPORT TIMES, June 9, 2016, <http://www.shreveporttimes.com/story/news/2016/06/09/caddo-commissioners-debates-removal-confederate-monument/85666352/>.

412 Cecelia Trenticosta & William C. Collins, *Death and Dixie: How the Courthouse Confederate Flag Influences Capital Cases in Louisiana*, 27 HARV. J. RACIAL & ETHNIC JUST. 125, 156 (2011).

413 See Talamo, *supra* note 411.

414 See Aviv, *supra* note 387.

415 See *id.*

416 See Noye, *supra* note 37.

417 See *id.* at 10.

418 See *id.* at 8.

almost three times as often as he struck white jurors.⁴¹⁹ In 2007, the Louisiana Supreme Court reversed Robert Glen Coleman’s death sentence because the prosecutors’—Hugo Holland and Lea Hall—“explicit interjection of race ... renders implausible any explanation other than the decision to strike this prospective juror was not race-neutral[.]”⁴²⁰ Eighty percent of defendants sentenced to death between 2010 and 2015 in Caddo have been Black.⁴²¹

EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENTS

Of the Caddo death sentences that the Louisiana Supreme Court has reviewed on direct appeal since 2006, 71 percent involve mitigation evidence that rivals or outpaces the severity of impairment associated with juvenile status or intellectual disability.⁴²² Both Lamondre Tucker and Laderrick Campbell were 18 years old at the time of the offenses for which they were convicted, and thus mere months away from categorical ineligibility for the death penalty.⁴²³ Tucker (74 IQ) and Campbell (67 IQ)⁴²⁴ were also among the 57 percent of defendants who exhibited an intellectual impairment.⁴²⁵ Several defendants had multiple impairments. Brandy Holmes, who was named after her mother’s favorite drink while pregnant, has fetal alcohol syndrome and a 77 IQ score.⁴²⁶ She also attempted suicide after she was raped as a child.⁴²⁷

INNOCENCE

An all-white jury convicted Glenn Ford of murder and recommended the death penalty.⁴²⁸ Ford’s defense team consisted of two appointed attorneys, neither of whom had ever represented a criminal defendant at trial or been trained in capital defense.⁴²⁹ Throughout years of post-trial proceedings, Ford’s appellate lawyers provided significant evidence that Ford’s trial had been corrupted by misinterpreted

419 See *id.* at 10.

420 *State v. Coleman*, 970 So. 2d 511, 516 (La. 2007).

421 See Baumgartner, *Race of Defendants and Victims*, *supra* note 85.

422 See Caddo Parish Defense Mitigation and Jury Deliberation Times 2006-2015, *supra* note 398.

423 See *Tucker v. Louisiana*, 136 S. Ct. 1801, 1801 (2016); *Campbell*, 983 So. 2d at 830.

424 See *Tucker*, 136 S. Ct. at 1801; *Campbell*, 983 So. 2d at 825.

425 See Caddo Parish Defense Mitigation and Jury Deliberation Times 2006-2015, *supra* note 398.

426 See *State v. Holmes*, 5 So. 3d 42, 60 (La. 2008); Charles Ogletree, *The Death Penalty’s Last Stand*, SLATE (Jan. 6, 2016),

427 See Ogletree, *supra* note 426.

428 See Matt Schudel, *Glenn Ford, Wrongfully Convicted in Louisiana Murder Case, Dies at 65*, WASH. POST, July 4, 2015, https://www.washingtonpost.com/national/glenn-ford-wrongfully-convicted-in-louisiana-murder-case-dies-at-65/2015/07/04/0dfa3cec-2266-11e5-84d5-eb37ee8aa61_story.html.

429 See Glenn Ford, INNOCENSE PROJECT NEW ORLEANS, <http://www.ip-no.org/exonoree-profile/glenn-ford> (last visited Aug. 2, 2016).

forensic evidence, inadequate legal representation, and false testimony by both witnesses and police officers.⁴³⁰ Yet the courts refused to grant Ford a new trial.⁴³¹ In 2013, the Caddo Parish District Attorney's Office revealed that someone else had confessed to the crime.⁴³² The charges against Ford were dismissed, and he was released from prison in March 2014 after three decades of wrongful incarceration.⁴³³ Attorney A.M. "Marty" Stroud III, the lead prosecutor in Ford's case, published an emotional public apology in 2015, saying that in 1984, he "was not as interested in justice as [he] was in winning."⁴³⁴ Ford died of lung cancer a year later.⁴³⁵



THE DEATH PENALTY IN HARRIS COUNTY, TX

PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH MISCONDUCT FOUND	5%
AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DEFENSE MITIGATION PRESENTED BY DEFENSE LAWYERS	1.1 DAYS
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS OF COLOR SENTENCED TO DEATH BETWEEN 2010-2015	78% (100% NOT INCLUDING RESENTENCES)
PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH SIGNIFICANT MITIGATION (AGE AND IMPAIRMENTS COMBINED)	53%
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS UNDER AGE 21	26%
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY, SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS, OR BRAIN DAMAGE	26%
NUMBER OF DEATH ROW EXONERATIONS SINCE 1976	3

**All calculations are based on direct appeal opinions since 2006 unless otherwise noted.*

Harris County easily makes the list of active death sentencing counties. However, there are two important details that are worth noting. First, Harris is one of the most populous counties in America.⁴³⁶ Second, death sentences have declined precipitously in the last decade.⁴³⁷ Between 1998 and 2003, Harris had 53 new

430 See *id.*

431 See *Glenn Ford*, *supra* note 428.

432 See *id.*

433 See *id.*

434 See A.M. "Marty" Stroud III, *Lead Prosecutor Apologizes for Role in Sending Man to Death Row*, SHREVEPORT TIMES, Mar. 20, 2015, <http://www.shreveporttimes.com/story/opinion/readers/2015/03/20/lead-prosecutor-offers-apology-in-the-case-of-exonerated-death-row-inmate-glenn-ford/25049063/>.

435 See Schudel, *supra* note 428.

436 See Harris Cnty. Budget Mgmt., *Population Study* (Jan 2014), <http://www.harriscountytexas.gov/CmpDocuments/74/Budget/Population%20Study%20January%202014.pdf> (noting that Harris County is the "nation's third most populous county with an estimated 4.34 million residents as of June 30, 2013, and one of the fastest growing counties in the U.S. with a population increase of 28% since 2000 and 54% since 1990").

437 See Harris County Death Sentences Spreadsheet 1998-2016, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

#8

death sentences. Between 2004 and 2009, it had 16. Since 2010, it has had 10. No Harris County jury has imposed the death penalty in a case involving a new defendant since August 2014.⁴³⁸

OVERZEALOUS PROSECUTORS

District Attorney Johnny Holmes's office sent at least 200 people to death row back when Harris County was known as the buckle of the death belt.⁴³⁹ Since 2006, two of Holmes' protégés, Kelly Siegler and Lyn McClellan, are responsible for 28 percent of the death penalty cases that the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals has decided on direct appeal.⁴⁴⁰ Kelly Siegler earned the nickname "the Giant Killer" for personally obtaining at least 19 death sentences.⁴⁴¹ She once "had the bloodstained bed from [the victim's] bedroom brought into the courtroom," and then "straddled her colleague, raised one of the actual knives that [the defendant allegedly] used to kill her husband, and reenacted the stabbings."⁴⁴² Last year, a Texas court found that Siegler committed 36 instances of misconduct in a single murder case.⁴⁴³ Meanwhile, McClellan amassed approximately 30 death sentences,⁴⁴⁴ including one against a brain-damaged and intellectually impaired man named Max Soffar.⁴⁴⁵ A federal appellate court reversed Soffar's conviction, which it labeled a "thin case consisting only of an uncorroborated confession."⁴⁴⁶ Despite the weak case against Soffar, and evidence that pointed towards serial killer Paul Reid as the true killer,⁴⁴⁷ McClellan successfully sought the death penalty in a new trial.⁴⁴⁸ Soffar, who steadfastly maintained his innocence, died of cancer while awaiting federal court review.⁴⁴⁹

438 See *id.* (These numbers do not include resentences during this period. The Harris County DA's Office sought the death penalty in the capital murder trial of Jonathan Sanchez case in 2015, but the jury rejected it and instead sentenced him to life.)

439 See *Deadliest Prosecutors*, *supra* note 9, at 16.

440 See Harris County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet 2006-2015, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

441 See Biography for Kelly Siegler, "Cold Justice", TNTDRAMA, <http://mobile19.tntdrama.com/series/cold-justice/> (last visited Aug. 3, 2016); *Deadliest Prosecutors*, *supra* note 9, at 17.

442 This refers to the non-capital murder case (*State v. Susan Wright*). Skip Hollandsworth, 193, TEX. MONTHLY, Feb. 2010, available at <http://www.texasmonthly.com/articles/193/>.

443 See Brian Rogers, *Judge Cites Prosecutorial Misconduct in Temple Case*, HOUSTON CHRON., Jul. 8, 2015, <http://www.expressnews.com/news/local/article/Judge-cites-prosecutorial-misconduct-in-Temple-6374157.php>; *Ex parte Temple*, No. 1008763-A (178th Crim. D. Ct. of Harris Cnty., Tex., July 6, 2015), <https://assets.documentcloud.org/documents/2159552/judge-cites-prosecutorial-misconduct-in-temple.pdf>.

444 Tommy Witherspoon, *McLennan County Prosecutor Likely Holds Active Death Row Record*, Waco Trib., May 24, 2014, http://www.wacotrib.com/news/courts_and_trials/mclennan-county-prosecutor-likely-holds-active-death-row-record/article_548a4b86-4742-5f0a-aa35-bce4a41ad89a.html.

445 See *Deadliest Prosecutors*, *supra* note 9, at 16-17.

446 *Soffar v. Dretke*, 368 F.3d 441, 479 (5th Cir. 2004).

447 See *id.*; Maurice Chammah, '80 Murder Confession Prompts Call to Require Police to Record Interrogations, N.Y. TIMES, Dec. 27, 2012, <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/12/28/us/murder-confession-prompts-calls-in-texas-for-recording-interrogations.html>.

448 See Brian Rogers, *Longtime Prosecutor McClellan Praised for His Service*, Houston Chron., Nov. 27, 2008, <http://www.chron.com/news/houston-texas/article/Longtime-prosecutor-McClellan-praised-for-his-1776508.php>.

449 See Allan Turner, *Twice-Convicted Houston Killer Max Soffar, Suffering Cancer, Dies in Prison*, HOUSTON CHRON., Apr. 25, 2016,

In 2014, the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals reversed a conviction and death sentence after finding that Harris prosecutor, Dan Rizzo, withheld critical evidence from the defense.⁴⁵⁰ Also in 2014, Devon Anderson, the current District Attorney, personally prosecuted a 21-year-old man despite the fact that the man has an “IQ in the 70s” and is, as his lawyer put it, “just spitting distance from retarded.”⁴⁵¹

INADEQUATE DEFENSE

Harris County became synonymous with terrible capital defense lawyering back in the 1990s when a judge told a defendant who complained that his lawyer kept falling asleep at trial that “the Constitution does not say that the lawyer has to be awake.”⁴⁵² Another lawyer, Joe Frank Cannon, known for trying death penalty cases like “greased lightning,”⁴⁵³ also fell asleep in at least two capital trials.⁴⁵⁴

Unfortunately, the state of defense is not much better today. Of the cases decided on direct appeal since 2006, the typical lawyer in a Harris County death penalty trial puts on just one day’s worth of mitigation evidence.⁴⁵⁵ There are at least two structural reasons for this facially embarrassing statistic. First, elected judges appoint defense lawyers to capital trials in Harris County.⁴⁵⁶ This can mean that requesting more money for experts, filing numerous defense motions, or requesting hearings that take up court resources are factors that the judge may consider before re-appointing defense lawyers to another case. Second, and relatedly, defense lawyers are paid a flat fee for their representation.⁴⁵⁷ In cases that are resolved pretrial with a plea bargain, the trial court has the option to reduce the flat fee, which creates incentives for lawyers to spend as little time as possible trying to obtain a plea for a sentence less than death.⁴⁵⁸ Appointed counsel must also request additional sums for things like secretarial expenses and expert witnesses.⁴⁵⁹

<http://www.chron.com/news/houston-texas/houston/article/ Twice-convicted-Houston-killer-Max-Soffar-7307734.php>.

450 See Brian Rogers, *Man Sent to Death Row in Officer’s Killing is Freed*, HOUSTON CHRON., June 8, 2015, <http://www.chron.com/news/houston-texas/article/DA-6314119.php>; *Brown v. State*, 270 S.W.3d 564 (Tex. Crim. App. 2008); *Ex parte Brown*, WR-68,876-01, 2014 WL 5745499, at *1 (Tex. Crim. App. Nov. 5, 2014).

451 See Brian Rogers, *Jurors Hear Background of Police Officer’s Killer*, HOUSTON CHRON., Jul. 21, 2014, <http://www.chron.com/neighborhood/bellaire/crime-courts/article/Jurors-to-hear-about-cop-killer-s-background-5635651.php>.

452 See Bruce Shapiro, *Sleeping Lawyer Syndrome*, *The Nation*, April 7, 1997, 27-29, available at <https://www.highbeam.com/doc/1G1-19286056.html> (quoting Judge Doug Shaver); *McFarland v. State*, 928 S.W. 2d 482, 507-08 (Tex. Crim. App. 1996).

453 See Leonard Pitts, *Justice Is Blind—Unless, Of Course, You’re Rich*, *Chi. Trib.*, Aug. 21, 2001, http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2001-08-21/news/0108210027_1_joe-frank-cannon-calvin-burdine-court-appointed-attorney.

454 See *Debating the Death Penalty 170-72* (Hugo Bedau & Paul Cassell, eds. 2004).

455 See Harris County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet 2006-2015, *supra* note 440.

456 See Harris Cnty. Courts, Local Rule 24.9, Mar. 28, 2016, available at <http://tidc.tamu.edu/IDPlan/ViewPlan.aspx?PlanID=442>; Emily DePrang, *Poor Judgment*, *TEX. OBSERVER*, Oct. 12, 2015, <https://www.texasobserver.org/poor-judgment/>.

457 See Local Rule 24, *supra* note 456, at 24.12.1.

458 See *id.* at 24.12.4.

459 See *id.* at 24.12.5.

Gerald Bourque represented one of every five—or 21 percent—of the individuals whose death sentences have been decided on direct appeal since 2006.⁴⁶⁰ He put on one day's or less worth of mitigation evidence in five of the six cases;⁴⁶¹ and two of his clients waived their right to offer mitigation altogether.⁴⁶² In the sixth case, his client had been diagnosed with schizophrenia, but the state's expert suggested that he was malingering.⁴⁶³ During closing argument, Bourque took an unusual and highly ineffective approach to challenging the credibility of the prosecution's expert. He told the jury that "the Government [was] treating [them] like you're a bunch of fascists,"⁴⁶⁴ called the state's expert "a liar, pure and simple"⁴⁶⁵ and announced that "what [he had] to say in response [would] put me in jail."⁴⁶⁶ On appeal, the defendant raised a claim that the expert acted improperly during the trial, but the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals noted that Bourque did not lodge a contemporaneous objection, and thus "slept on his rights and prevented the system's curative process."⁴⁶⁷ Though he did not make the necessary objection at trial, Bourque did remember to taunt the state's expert in front of the jury: "I would invite Dr. Moeller, if he's offended by me calling him a liar, my phone number is (713)862-7766. Give me a call. My office address is 24 Waterway, Suite Number 660 in the Woodlands. Come see me. I'm asking you to call Dr. Moeller the liar that he is."⁴⁶⁸

Another lawyer, Jerome Godinich, who had two death sentences during this period,⁴⁶⁹ is well known in legal circles because he thrice missed deadlines that resulted in his death-sentenced clients waiving federal court review.⁴⁷⁰ He put on only one hour of mitigation evidence for a man who endured severe abuse as a child, suffered from childhood epilepsy that his father attributed to "spirits," had been committed to psychiatric hospitals, and had been found not guilty by reason of insanity in a prior case.⁴⁷¹

460 See Harris County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet 2006-2015, *supra* note 440.

461 See Harris County Defense Mitigation and Jury Deliberation Times, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

462 See *Williams v. State*, 273 S.W.3d 200 (Tx. Crim. Ct. App. 2008); *Shore v. State* 2007 WL 4375939 (Tx. Crim. Ct. App. 2007).

463 Trial On Merits at 9, *Harper v. State*, AP-76,452 (Tx. 2010).

464 Closing Statement by Bourque at 39, *Harper v. State*, AP-76,452 (Tx. 2010).

465 *Id.* at 38.

466 *Id.* at 39.

467 *Harper v. State*, AP-76,452, 2012 WL 4833834, at *5 (Tex. Crim. App. 2012).

468 Closing Statement, *supra* note 464, at 39.

469 See Harris County Defense Times, *supra* note 461.

470 See Lise Olsen, *Tardy Texas Lawyers in Capital Cases Still Paid Thousands*, Houston Chron., Apr. 19, 2009, <http://www.chron.com/news/houston-texas/article/Tardy-Texas-lawyers-in-capital-cases-still-paid-1739659.php>; *Even Sleeping Lawyers Allowed By Courts In Texas Capital Cases*, Second Class Justice (Oct. 26, 2010), <http://www.secondclassjustice.com/?p=196>.

471 See Harris County Defense Times, *supra* note 461; see also *Martinez v. State*, 327 S.W.3d 727, 731 (Tx. Crim. Ct. App. 2010).

RACIAL BIAS AND EXCLUSION

All 18 men who have been newly sentenced to death in Harris County since November 2004 have been people of color (this does not include a handful of individuals who were re-sentenced to death during this period).⁴⁷² If one takes into account those resentences, between 2010 and 2015, 79 percent of the individuals sentenced to death have been people of color.⁴⁷³

Former Harris County District Attorney Chuck Rosenthal, whose term ran from January of 2001 to February of 2008, and who oversaw the imposition of approximately 40 death sentences during that period, resigned from the office after civil litigation revealed that he had sent and received racist jokes using his county email account.⁴⁷⁴ Rosenthal boasted of having personally put 14 people on death row.⁴⁷⁵

This fall, the U.S. Supreme Court will hear oral arguments in a death penalty case out of Harris County, Texas, in which Duane Buck's own trial counsel introduced testimony from a psychologist who said that Buck was more likely to commit violent crimes in the future because he is Black.⁴⁷⁶ In Juan Garcia's case, also out of Harris County, an expert for the State testified that "race plays a role in that among dangerous people, minority people are overrepresented in this population," and "race" cannot be "eliminated" as a risk factor through incarceration.⁴⁷⁷ Texas executed Mr. Garcia in 2015.⁴⁷⁸

EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENT

Over half (53 percent) of Harris County death penalty cases decided on direct appeal since 2006 involved significant mitigation evidence.⁴⁷⁹ Approximately one

472 Tx. Defender Service, *All new death sentences in Harris County since Nov. 2004 have been handed down against men of color*, <http://fairpunishment.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Harris-County-Death-Sentences-since-November-2004.pdf> (last accessed Aug. 10, 2016).

473 See Baumgartner, *Race of Defendants and Victims*, *supra* note 85.

474 Brian Rogers, et al., *More emails emerge in Harris County DA scandal: County GOP says Chuck Rosenthal should resign*, Houston Chronicle, Jan. 9, 2008, <http://www.chron.com/news/houston-texas/article/More-e-mails-emerge-in-Harris-County-DA-scandal-1754858.php>; see also Brian Rogers, et al., *Rosenthal cites prescription drugs in resignation as DA*, Houston Chronicle, Feb. 15, 2008, <http://www.chron.com/news/houston-texas/article/Rosenthal-cites-prescription-drugs-in-resignation-1600712.php>.

475 Mike Tolson, *Part 1: A Deadly Distinction -- Harris County is a pipeline to death row*, Houston Chronicle, Feb. 4, 2001, <http://www.chron.com/news/article/Part-1-A-Deadly-Distinction-Harris-County-is-2002524.php>.

476 See Lincoln Caplan, *Racial Discrimination and Capital Punishment: The Indefensible Death Sentence of Duane Buck*, THE NEW YORKER, Apr. 20, 2016, <http://www.newyorker.com/news/news-desk/racial-discrimination-and-capital-punishment-the-indefensible-death-sentence-of-duane-buck>.

477 See *Five Reminders That The Death Penalty Is Still Racist*, FAIR PUNISHMENT PROJECT, <http://fairpunishment.org/five-reminders-that-the-death-penalty-is-still-racist/> (last visited Aug. 3, 2016).

478 See *id.*

479 See Harris County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet 2006-2015, *supra* note 440.

quarter of the cases (26 percent) involved a defendant under age 21, including three cases where the defendant was only 18 years old at the time of the offense.⁴⁸⁰ Forty-five percent involved defendants age 25 and under.⁴⁸¹ Another quarter of the cases involved a defendant with an intellectual disability, brain damage, or severe mental illness.⁴⁸² As mentioned above, one of Jerome Godinich's clients had a history of psychiatric hospitalization,⁴⁸³ and one of Gerald Bourque's clients suffered from schizophrenia.⁴⁸⁴

INNOCENCE

Harris County has had three death row exonerations.⁴⁸⁵ In 2014, the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals reversed Alfred Dewayne Brown's conviction and death sentence because prosecutors withheld evidence that could have helped him confirm his alibi.⁴⁸⁶ In 2015, District Attorney Devon Anderson acknowledged that the state did not have enough evidence to convict Mr. Brown and that Harris County would not retry him.⁴⁸⁷



Alfred Dewayne Brown

CONCLUSION

Across the country, the death penalty is on life support. Yet, a few isolated counties continue to hold on, imposing death sentences with some regularity. Part I of this report took an in-depth look into how the death penalty operates in practice in half of these 16 outlier counties. We chose at least one county from each of the seven states that contains an active death-sentencing jurisdiction, and included two counties from California, since five of the 16 outlier counties are from Southern California.

480 *See id.*

481 *See id.*

482 *See id.*

483 *See id.*

484 *See Harris County Defense Times, supra note 461; see also Martinez v. State, 327 S.W.3d 727, 731 (Tx. Crim. Ct. App. 2010).*

485 The three exonerees are Ricardo Aldape Guerra, Vernon McManus, and Alfred Dewayne Brown. *See Innocence Database, supra note 95.*

486 *See Brian Rogers, Man Sent to Death Row, supra note 450.*

487 *See id.*

One of the most striking findings is the frequency and seriousness of the mitigation evidence we found in the cases that we reviewed. If it is inappropriate to inflict the death penalty on juveniles and persons with intellectual disabilities due to their insufficient moral culpability, then death sentences for people with similar or even greater levels of impairment should be exceedingly rare. They are not. Across the eight counties, we reviewed direct appeals opinions handed down between 2006 and 2015, and found that 18 percent of cases involved a person under the age of 21, and 44 percent involved someone who had an intellectual disability, brain damage, or severe mental illness. This is significant given that the latest neuroscience research indicates that the portions of the brain responsible for judgment and impulse control aren't fully developed until individuals reach their mid-20s. We also discovered that the overall percentage of cases with significant mitigation evidence ranged from 41 percent of cases in Clark County to 71 percent of cases in Caddo Parish. The average across the eight counties is 60 percent.

We also found a pattern of prosecutorial over-aggression; and in several of the counties, persistent misconduct. In Maricopa and Clark counties, for example, courts found some form of misconduct in 21 percent and 47 percent of cases respectively. The average across all eight counties was 15 percent, or around one out of every seven cases. A number of the counties reflected an extreme concentration of death sentences in the hands of a few prosecutors. In Mobile, for example, two prosecutors have tried 11 of the past 12 cases resulting in death sentences. Along with these high numbers of sentences comes an aggressive style of prosecution, one that might not be suitable for making life and death decisions, and the appearance of a personality driven death penalty.

We also discovered a troubling number of exonerations from these eight counties. Five of the eight counties had at least one person exonerated from death row. Harris County has had three death row exonerations, and Maricopa has had five. Outside of the death penalty context, some of these counties have had numerous exonerations in serious felony cases. Kern County alone has had 24 wrongful convictions in serious felony cases since 1989.⁴⁸⁸ The pattern of non-capital exonerations is important because it shows inaccurate outcomes from the same offices, and often the same set of felony prosecutors, that try death penalty cases. This is especially important in states like California, where death penalty review can take several decades and the state Supreme Court has a particularly high affirmance rate in capital cases.⁴⁸⁹

488 See Nat'l Reg. of Exonerations, U. of Mich. Sch. of L., http://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Pages/browse.aspx?View=%7BB8342AE7-6520-4A32-8A06-4B326208BAF8%7D&FilterField1=State&FilterValue1=California&FilterField2=County&FilterValue2=8_Kern (filtered for Kern County).

489 See Mintz, *supra* note 292.

We found a mirror image of the overzealous prosecutor problem in the inadequate defense lawyering on display across these counties. In most of the counties we reviewed, the average mitigation presentation at the penalty phase of the trial lasted approximately one day. In Duval County, Florida, the entire penalty phase of the trial and the jury verdict often came in the same day. Length of the proceedings itself is not always an indicator of quality, and courts have found ineffectiveness claims in penalty phase proceedings that lasted weeks, but a single day's worth of mitigation evidence is almost always a sign of subpar lawyering. Not surprisingly, then, when we dug beneath the surface of these cases, we frequently found the same defense lawyers repeatedly represented clients who ended up on death row. The quality of defense lawyers ranged from moderately deficient to extremely detrimental in some of the cases with the most egregious lawyering.

Finally, a definitive pattern of persistent racial bias and exclusion emerged from these counties. In looking at the death sentences between 2010 and 2015 for the eight counties, we found just three white defendants sentenced to death for killing Black victims. One of those cases was from Riverside, and in that case the defendant was also convicted of killing two additional white victims. The two other cases were from Duval. In contrast, in Mobile County 67 percent of the Black defendants sentenced to death were convicted of killing white victims. In Clark, 67 percent of victims were white in cases involving a Black defendant. Out of all of the death sentences obtained in these counties, 41 percent were given to African-American defendants, and 69 percent were given to people of color. In Duval, 87 percent of defendants were Black. Moreover, we saw the continued exclusion of Black jurors from capital trials, meaning that these citizens tend to be excluded from the most important life or death decision that a state asks its citizens to make. Finally, in several counties, we noted historical biases and racism that still lingers.

Our findings, taken together, suggest that the small handful of counties that are still using the death penalty are plagued by persistent problems of overzealous prosecutors, ineffective defense lawyers, and racial bias, resulting in the conviction of innocent people and the excessively harsh punishment of people with significant impairments that are on par with, or even worse than, the categorical exclusions that the Court has said should exempt individuals from execution due to lessened culpability.

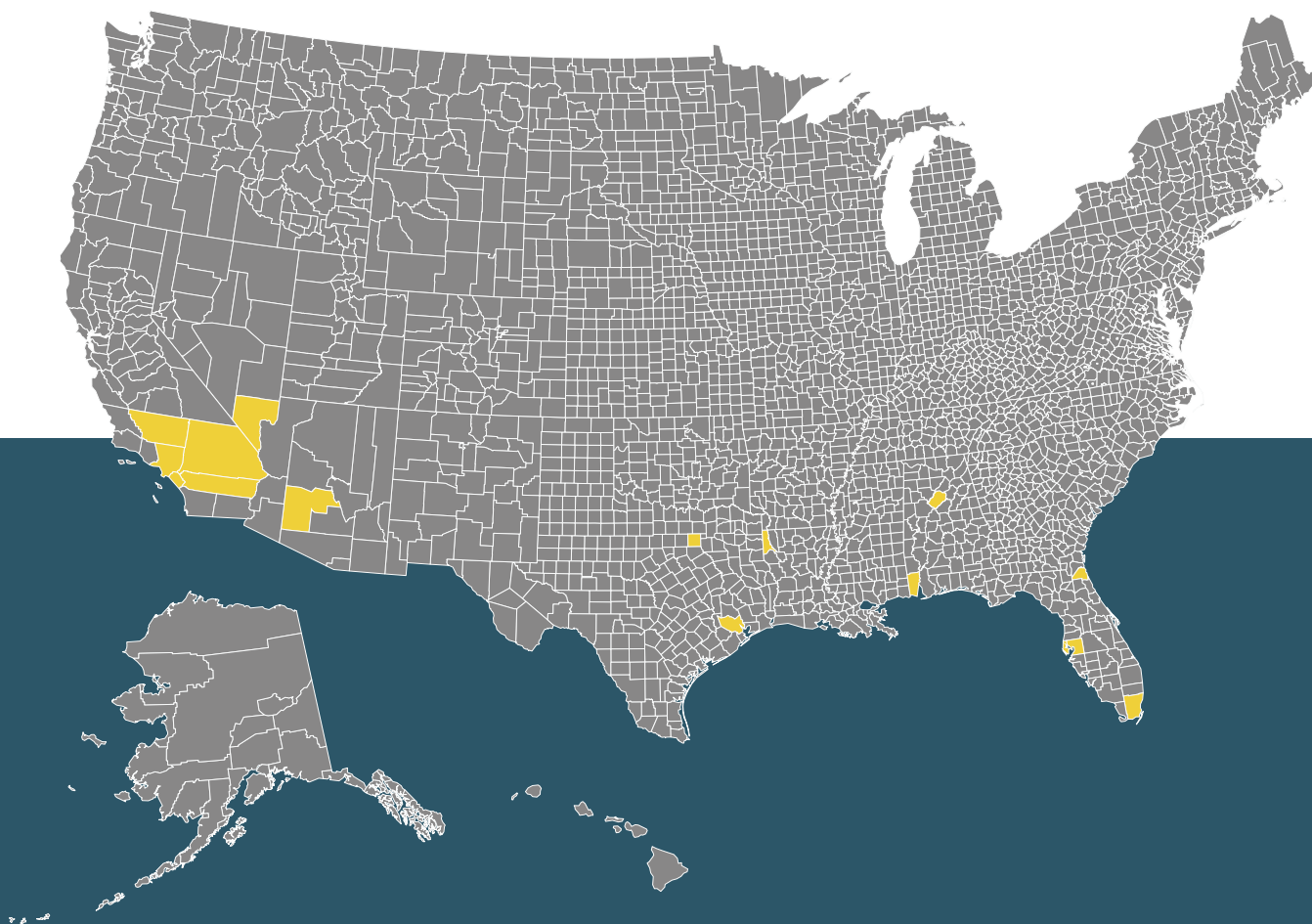
In Part II of this report, we will similarly examine the record of the remaining eight outlier counties, which include: Dallas (TX), Jefferson (AL), Pinellas (FL), Miami-Dade (FL), Hillsborough (FL), Los Angeles (CA), San Bernardino (CA), and Orange (CA).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

We would like to thank Professor Frank Baumgartner of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for allowing us to access his data and analysis on the race of defendants and victims in capital cases. We'd also like to thank Professor Brandon L. Garrett of the University of Virginia School of Law, and his research assistants, Yuan Chen, Ankur Desai, Megan Moore, and Allison Thornton, for their assistance with critical data collection. We'd also like to thank the California Appellate Project, the Arizona Capital Representation Project, Equal Justice Initiative, Texas Defender Service, Texas Habeas & Assistance Project, the Florida Center for Capital Representation, and the Federal Public Defender in Las Vegas for providing technical assistance. Finally we would like to thank Mark Larouche, Stacey Kennard, Rory Fleming, Dawn Milam, Anne Dean, Beth Hutchens, Hannah Abernethy, Jamey Anderson, Kristin Houlié, Carl Brzorad, Miguel Marquina, Emma Chase, Jenna Long, Matthew Fletcher, and Chelsea Voronoff for their research assistance.

ABOUT THE FAIR PUNISHMENT PROJECT:

The Fair Punishment Project uses legal research and educational initiatives to ensure that the U.S. justice system is fair and accountable. As a joint initiative of Harvard Law School's Charles Hamilton Houston Institute for Race & Justice and its Criminal Justice Institute, we work to highlight the gross injustices resulting from prosecutorial misconduct, ineffective defense lawyers, and racial bias, and to illuminate the laws that result in excessive punishment. For more information visit: www.fairpunishment.org.



Too Broken to Fix: Part II

*An In-depth Look at America's
Outlier Death Penalty Counties*



INTRODUCTION

As we noted in Part I of this report, the death penalty in America is dying.

In 2015, juries only returned 49 death sentences—the fewest number since the death penalty was reinstated in 1976.¹ Of the 31 states that legally retain the death penalty,² only 14—or less than half—imposed a single death sentence in 2015.³ When we look at the county level, the large-scale abandonment of the death penalty in the country becomes even more apparent. Of the 3,143 county or county equivalents in the United States, only 33 counties—or one percent—imposed a death sentence in 2015. Just 16—or one half of one percent—imposed five or more death sentences between 2010 and 2015.⁴ Among these outliers, six are in Alabama (Jefferson and Mobile) and Florida (Duval, Hillsborough, Miami-Dade, and Pinellas)—the only two states that currently permit non-unanimous death verdicts.⁵ Of the remaining 10 counties, five are located in the highly-populated Southern California region (Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino). The others include Caddo Parish (LA), Clark (NV), Dallas (TX), Harris (TX), and Maricopa (AZ). As Justice Stephen Breyer noted in his 2015 dissent in *Glossip v. Gross*,⁶ “the number of active death penalty counties is small and getting smaller.”⁷

In this two-part report, we have endeavored to figure out what makes these 16 counties different by examining how capital punishment operates on the ground in these outlier death-sentencing counties. In Part II, we highlight Dallas (TX), Jefferson

1 See *Death Sentences in 2015*, DEATH PENALTY INFO. CTR., <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/2015-sentencing> (last visited Aug. 1, 2016).

2 See *States With and Without the Death Penalty*, DEATH PENALTY INFO. CTR., <http://deathpenaltyinfo.org/states-and-without-death-penalty> (last visited Aug. 9, 2016).

3 See *Death Sentences in 2015*, *supra* note 1.

4 See *Death Sentences 2010-2015*, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

5 See Erik Eckholm, *Delaware Supreme Court Rules State's Death Penalty Unconstitutional*, N.Y. TIMES (Aug. 2, 2016), http://www.nytimes.com/2016/08/03/us/delaware-supreme-court-rules-states-death-penalty-unconstitutional.html?_r=0; Anna M. Phillips, *How The Nation's Lowest Bar for the Death Penalty Has Shaped Death Row*, TAMPA BAY TIMES (Jan 31, 2016), <http://www.tampabay.com/projects/2016/florida-executions/jury-votes/>.

6 *Glossip v. Gross*, 135 S.Ct. 2726 (2015).

7 135 S. Ct. at 2774 (Breyer, J., dissenting).

(AL), San Bernardino (CA), Los Angeles (CA), Orange (CA), Miami-Dade (FL), Hillsborough (FL), and Pinellas (FL) counties.

Our review of these counties, like the places profiled in Part I, reveals that these counties frequently share at least three systemic deficiencies: a history of overzealous prosecutions, inadequate defense lawyering, and a pattern of racial bias and exclusion. These structural failings regularly produce two types of unjust outcomes which disproportionately impact people of color: the wrongful conviction of innocent people, and the excessive punishment of persons who are young or suffer from severe mental illnesses, brain damage, trauma, and intellectual disabilities.

This is what capital punishment in America looks like today. While the vast majority of counties have abandoned the practice altogether, what remains is the culmination of one systemic deficiency layered atop another. Those who receive death sentences do not represent the so-called “worst of the worst.” Rather, they live in counties with overzealous and often reckless prosecutors, are frequently deprived access to competent and effective representation, and are affected by systemic racial bias. These individuals are often young, and many have significant mental impairments. Some are likely innocent. This pattern offers further proof that, whatever the death penalty has been in the past, today it is both cruel and unusual, and therefore unconstitutional under the Eighth Amendment.

OVERZEALOUS PROSECUTORS

While jurors and judges recommend and impose death sentences, prosecutors decide whether to seek the death penalty. In a nation that endures approximately 14,000 homicides annually⁸ and yet imposed only 49 death sentences in 2015, it is safe to conclude that most prosecutors do not seek the death penalty in most of the cases in which the punishment is available. One might presume that this is the result of great prosecutorial restraint—that the punishment is being reserved for the most culpable offenders convicted of the most heinous crimes—but our research doesn’t support this claim. Since 1976, the year capital punishment resumed in America, a tiny handful of prosecutors account for a wildly disproportionate number of death sentences. Indeed, just three prosecutors personally obtained a combined 131 death sentences,⁹ the equivalent of one in every 25 people on death row in America

8 See FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 2 (2015), <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2014/crime-in-the-u.s.-2014/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/murder/murder/murder.pdf> (reporting an estimated 14,249 murders in 2014).

9 See FAIR PUNISHMENT PROJECT, *America’s Top Five Deadliest Prosecutors: How Overzealous Personalities Drive The Death Penalty* (2016) [hereinafter *Deadliest Prosecutors*], available at http://fairpunishment.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/FPP-Top5Report_FINAL.pdf.

today, and they had remarkably high rates of misconduct.¹⁰ Strikingly, once these types of prosecutors leave office, death-sentencing rates ultimately plummet in their respective counties.¹¹ The same personality-driven phenomenon exists in most of the active death sentencing counties. The prosecutors who have obtained the most death sentences in these counties tend to exhibit an obsession with winning death sentences at almost any cost, even in cases with less culpable defendants.¹² Their willingness to cut corners, even in cases that literally involve life and death decisions,¹³ casts grave doubt on the legitimacy of capital punishment – and also tarnishes the entire justice system in America.

INADEQUATE DEFENSE

Prosecutors who abuse their discretion are not the only people to blame for the brokenness of capital punishment. Twenty years ago, law professor Stephen Bright wrote that the death penalty in America was handed down not “for the worst crime, but for the worst lawyer.”¹⁴ In too many cases today, defendants are stuck with attorneys who lack the time, resources, or ability to zealously represent their clients as guaranteed by the Constitution,¹⁵ which ultimately leads to unmitigated prosecutorial abuse, disproportionately harsh sentences, and the conviction of innocent people.¹⁶ In Part II of this report, we look at the number of hours of mitigation evidence that capital defense lawyers put on during the penalty phase of the trial as one proxy for evaluating the quality of defense in these counties.

RACIAL BIAS AND EXCLUSION

Racial bias infects every aspect of death penalty cases, from jury selection to sentencing, from the decision to seek death to the ability to access effective representation. Indeed, in 96 percent of states where the relationship between race and the death penalty has been analyzed, researchers have “found a pattern of

10 See *Death Row Inmates by State*, DEATH PENALTY INFO. CTR., <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/death-row-inmates-state-and-size-death-row-year?scid=9&did=188#state> (last updated Jan. 1, 2016).

11 See *supra* note 9.

12 See *id.*

13 Three of the top five “deadliest prosecutors” had misconduct findings in over one-third of their death penalty cases. See *Deadliest Prosecutors*, *supra* note 9.

14 See Stephen B. Bright, *Counsel for the Poor: The Death Sentence Not for the Worst Crime but for the Worst Lawyer*, 103 YALE L.J. 1835 (1994).

15 See *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668 (1984) (holding that the Sixth Amendment right to counsel is a right to a reasonable standard of effectiveness).

16 See *Ineffective Assistance of Counsel*, CAL. INNOCENCE PROJECT, <https://californiainnocenceproject.org/issues-we-face/ineffective-assistance-of-counsel/> (last visited Aug. 1, 2016).

discrimination based on the race of the victim, the race of the defendant, or both.”¹⁷ Additionally, one study has shown that the more “stereotypically Black” a defendant appeared, the more likely it was that he would be sentenced to death.¹⁸ A closer look at the outlier counties where the death sentence is used most frequently reveals a history of racial bias. In this report, we utilize research from Political Science Professor Frank Baumgartner of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill to evaluate the race of defendants and the race of the victims in capital cases from these counties. We also include several historical and contemporary examples of how racial bias has permeated many aspects of the justice system in these counties. These examples seek to illustrate how a broader climate of bias can foster disparate outcomes in capital sentencing.

EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENT

The Eighth Amendment limits the death penalty to offenders with “a consciousness materially more depraved” than the “typical murderer.”¹⁹ The U.S. Supreme Court has held that juvenile offenders and persons with intellectual disabilities do not, as a class of offenders, possess the requisite moral culpability and therefore cannot be executed.²⁰ However, there are many defendants who also have a diminished culpability similar to these “categorically exempted” defendants, but fall through the cracks of justice.²¹ These include people with borderline intellectual functioning (people with IQs in the 70s and low 80s);²² persons under 21 years old;²³ persons who have suffered extreme childhood trauma, including physical or sexual abuse;²⁴ persons with severe mental illnesses (SMI);²⁵ and those with organic brain damage.²⁶ The latest neuroscience research indicates that the parts of the brain responsible

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- 17 *Arbitrariness*, DEATH PENALTY INFO. CTR., <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/arbitrariness> (citing David Baldus et al., *In The Post-Furman Era: An Empirical And Legal Overview, With Recent Findings From Philadelphia*, 83 CORNELL L. REV. 1638 (1998)) (last visited Aug. 1, 2016).
 - 18 See Jennifer L. Eberhardt, P.G. Davies, Valerie J. Purdie-Vaughns & Sheri Lynn Johnson, *Looking Deathworthy: Perceived Stereotypicality of Black Defendants Predicts Capital-Sentencing Outcomes*, 17 J. OF PSYCHOL. SCI. 383, 383-385 (2006).
 - 19 Robert J. Smith, Sophie Cull, and Zoë Robinson, *The Failure of Mitigation?*, 65 HASTINGS L. J. 1221, 1222 (2014).
 - 20 See *Roper v. Simmons*, 543 U.S. 551, 569-71 (2005) (prohibiting the death penalty for juveniles); *Atkins v. Virginia*, 536 U.S. 304, 320-21 (2002) (prohibiting the death penalty for the intellectually disabled).
 - 21 See, e.g., *Recommendation 122A*, AM. BAR ASS'N, <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/documents/122AReport.pdf> (recommending that individuals with other types of impaired mental conditions should be exempt from the death penalty) (last visited Aug. 1, 2016).
 - 22 See *id.* at 4; see also *Intellectual Disability*, AM. PSYCHOL. ASS'N (2013), <http://www.dsm5.org/documents/intellectual%20disability%20fact%20sheet.pdf>; Jerrold Pollack & John J. Miller, *A Call to DSM-V to Focus on the Designation of Borderline Intellectual Functioning*, PSYCHIATRIC TIMES (Dec. 8, 2009), <http://www.psychiatrytimes.com/articles/call-dsm-v-focus-designation-borderline-intellectual-functioning>.
 - 23 Mild neuroscience holds that the prefrontal cortex, which enables impulse control, is not finished developing until approximately age 25. See Dustin Albert & Laurence Steinberg, *Judgment and Decision Making in Adolescence*, 21 J. RES. ON ADOLESCENCE 211, 220 (2011). For our purposes, we use under the age of 21 -- when all legal rights are bestowed upon an individual, despite the fact that one cannot yet rent a car from a private rental company.
 - 24 See Janet Currie & Erdal Tekin, *Does Child Abuse Cause Crime? NBER Working Paper No. 12171* (April 2006) <http://www.nber.org/papers/w12171> (concluding that child abuse and neglect doubles the likelihood of criminal activity).
 - 25 See *Recommendation 122A*, *supra* note 21, at 6-9.
 - 26 See *id.* at 5.

for key functions, such as impulse control and judgment, are not fully formed until an individual is in his mid-20s.²⁷ Some of the most concerning cases that we discuss below involve persons with more than one of these impairments.

INNOCENCE

Since 1976, there have been more than 150 individuals exonerated from death row.²⁸ Nearly half of these exonerations have occurred since the start of 2000 with the development of more reliable scientific techniques.²⁹ Exonerations are common in jurisdictions with overly aggressive prosecutors and inadequate defenders. Sixty-one percent of these exonerations involved defendants of color.³⁰ The 16 outlier counties discussed in this report have accounted for at least 10 percent of the nation's death row exonerations.

#9

THE DEATH PENALTY IN DALLAS COUNTY, TX

PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH MISCONDUCT FOUND	5%
AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DEFENSE MITIGATION PRESENTED BY DEFENSE LAWYERS	1.4 DAYS
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS OF COLOR SENTENCED TO DEATH BETWEEN 2010-2015	88%
PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH SIGNIFICANT MITIGATION (AGE AND IMPAIRMENTS COMBINED)	52%
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS UNDER AGE 21	10%
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY, SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESSES, OR BRAIN DAMAGE	43%
NUMBER OF DEATH ROW EXONERATIONS SINCE 1976	1

**All calculations are based on direct appeal opinions since 2006 unless otherwise noted.*

Dallas County imposed seven new death sentences, and one resentence, for a total of eight death sentences between 2010 and 2015. Overall, Dallas County juries have sentenced 107 people to death since 1976 (not including resentences),

27 See, e.g., Albert & Steinberg, *supra* note 23, at 212-17.

28 The Innocence List, DEATH PENALTY INFO. CTR., <http://deathpenaltyinfo.org/innocence-list-those-freed-death-row> (last visited Aug. 1, 2016).

29 See *id.*

30 See Exonerations by Race, DEATH PENALTY INFO. CTR., <http://deathpenaltyinfo.org/innocence-and-death-penalty#race> (last visited Aug. 1, 2016).

ranking second among Texas counties to Harris County, which, according to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, sentenced 294 people to death in this same period.

OVERZEALOUS PROSECUTORS

Dallas County did not seek or sentence anyone to death during District Attorney Susan Hawk's entire tenure, which began in early 2015 and ended with her resignation in September 2016.³¹ The last year in which Dallas County imposed a death sentence in a trial involving a new defendant was 2013.³² However, before this decline in death sentencing began, three prosecutors -- Andy Beach, Pat Kirlin, and Toby Shook -- were responsible for obtaining 13 out of 21 death sentences (62 percent) that were decided on direct appeal between 2006 and 2015.³³ Kirlin alone obtained six, Shook four, and Beach three.³⁴

Andy Beach once told reporters that the district attorney office's "sole focus, our sole goal, our sole objective in this case is for . . . [the defendant] to be strapped to the gurney and for the drugs to start to flow."³⁵ In a different case involving a defendant whose sentence had been overturned, and who was just 21 years old at the time of the crime and had an 18-year record of non-violence in prison,³⁶ prosecutor Pat Kirlin opined, "once a psychopath, always a psychopath."³⁷ Kirlin also noted that this defendant's "physical and emotional abuse" and a "terrible drug addiction" did not "give us cause for concern," with regards to seeking the death penalty again, as it is "all standard fare in death penalty cases."³⁸ In another case, Kirlin obtained a death sentence against an intellectually impaired man with a below-70 IQ who likely suffered from paranoid delusions when he committed the crime.³⁹ Toby Shook obtained the death sentence against Michael Anthony Rodriguez, who was molested by a priest as a child.⁴⁰

31 See *Texas Death Penalty Developments in 2015—The Year in Review*, TEX. COAL. TO ABOLISH THE DEATH PENALTY (Dec. 15, 2015), <http://tcadp.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Texas-Death-Penalty-Developments-in-2015.pdf> (stating that "Prosecutors in Dallas and Tarrant Counties did not pursue the death penalty in any new capital murder trials in 2015."); Jennifer Emily, Dallas DA Susan Hawk Resigns: 'My Health Needs My Undivided Attention', Dallas Morning News, Sept. 6, 2016, <http://www.dallasnews.com/news/news/2016/09/06/dallas-da-susan-hawk-resigns-governor-will-appoint-replacement>.

32 See *id.*

33 See *Dallas County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet 2006-2015*, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

34 See *id.*

35 *Death Penalty News--Texas*, TEX. COAL. TO ABOLISH THE DEATH PENALTY (Dec. 11, 2008), <http://tcadp.org/2008/12/11/death-penalty-news-texas-266/>.

36 See *id.*

37 Patrick Kirlin, *A New Punishment Hearing for a Mass Murderer*, TEX. DIST. & CNTY. ATT'Y ASS'N (Sept.-Oct. 2009), <http://www.tdcaa.com/node/5257>.

38 See *id.*

39 See *Dallas Direct Appeals*, *supra* note 33.

40 See *id.*

Notably, death sentencing in Dallas County has declined sharply since Shook and Beach left the D.A.'s office and Kirlin moved into an administrative role.⁴¹

INADEQUATE DEFENSE

We examined the mitigation phase proceedings in 19 of the 21 death penalty cases decided on direct appeal since 2006 (two case records were unavailable).⁴² Our findings revealed that while at least nine of the 21 individuals (43 percent) sentenced to death had serious mental illnesses, a low IQ, developmental delays, or brain trauma,⁴³ the average mitigation presentation from the defense lasted less than one and a half days.⁴⁴

Two private defense lawyers, Paul Brauchle and Paul Johnson, represented nearly half of these defendants.⁴⁵ They each represented four men independently and co-represented John David Battaglia.⁴⁶ Paul Brauchle presented less than a day's worth of mitigation evidence in three of his four cases.⁴⁷ Like Brauchle, Johnson's average penalty phase presentation lasted one day, including two cases that lasted less than a single day.⁴⁸ Johnson and Brauchle spent less than a day presenting mitigating evidence about Battaglia to the jury, even though Battaglia was mentally impaired and likely psychotic during the offense.⁴⁹

Another case from our review period involves Juan Lizcano, who was sentenced to death despite "several IQ tests that resulted in scores of 69, 62, 60, 53 and 48."⁵⁰ At a post-conviction hearing challenging Lizcano's death sentence, mitigation investigator Debbie Nathan testified that Lizcano's attorneys "weren't communicating with [her]" and opined that they "should have done more work

41 See *Former DA Bill Hill Joins Dallas Criminal-Defense Firm*, TEX. LAWYER (Feb. 11, 2008) http://texaslawyer.typepad.com/texas_lawyer_blog/2008/02/former-da-bill.html; See *Leadership, Patrick Kirlin,--Administrative Chief*, DALLAS CNTY. DIST. ATT'Y, https://www.dallascounty.org/department/da/staff/pat_kirlin.php (last visited Sept. 20, 2016).

42 See *supra* note 33.

43 See *id.*

44 See *id.*

45 See *id.*

46 See *id.*

47 See *id.*

48 See *id.* Naim Rasool Muhammad had evidence of childhood trauma, and his mitigation phase lasted one day and a half. In his appeal, counsel argued that there was "evidence of his terrible childhood and his low cognitive functioning to explain his criminal behavior." Another client, Gary Green, who mitigation presentation also lasted one and a half days, had schizoaffective disorder and checked himself into psychiatric hospital shortly before crime.

49 Sarah Mervosh, *Dallas Accountant Battaglia, Who Murdered his 'Little Babies' to be Executed Wednesday*, DALLAS MORNING NEWS, (Mar. 29, 2016) <http://crimeblog.dallasnews.com/2016/03/dallas-accountant-who-murdered-his-little-babies-to-be-executed-wednesday.html/>.

50 See Brief In Opposition To Petition For A Writ Of Certiorari From The Court of Criminal Appeals Of Texas, *Lizcano v. Texas*, No.15-65, at 6, 17, available at <http://www.scotusblog.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Lizcano-BIO-booklet.pdf>.

on the punishment phase.”⁵¹ Unfortunately, Lizcano’s post-conviction claim of intellectual disability was rejected in a four-paragraph opinion.⁵² Had Lizcano’s trial attorneys done more to substantiate his disability, this outcome may have been different.

RACIAL BIAS AND EXCLUSION

Racial prejudice and biased policies have plagued the Dallas County D.A.’s office for decades. Beginning in 1963, an office manual instructed prosecutors not to “take Jews, Negroes, Dagos, Mexicans or a member of any minority race on a jury, no matter how rich or how well educated.”⁵³ Former Dallas D.A. Henry Wade, who served between 1951 and 1987, once reprimanded an assistant prosecutor and warned, “If you ever put another nigger on a jury, you’re fired.”⁵⁴ In *Miller-El v. Dretke*,⁵⁵ the U.S. Supreme Court overturned a defendant’s 1986 conviction for capital murder after finding that the Dallas County D.A.’s office eliminated 10 of 11 eligible Black jurors on the basis of race.⁵⁶ Justice Kennedy noted a “culture of discrimination” in the D.A.’s office that was “suffused with bias against African-Americans.”⁵⁷

A review of death sentences between 2010 and 2015 revealed that 88 percent of death sentences in this period were imposed on African-American defendants,⁵⁸ which is dramatically higher than the percentage of homicide suspects who are Black.⁵⁹ Less than one-quarter of Dallas County’s population is African-American.⁶⁰

51 See Scott Goldstein, *Investigator For Dallas Cop Killer’s Defense Team Testifies That Attorneys Hindered Her Work, Failed To Communicate*, Dallas Morning News, Nov. 2012, <http://www.dallasnews.com/news/crime/2012/11/09/investigator-for-dallas-cop-killers-defense-team-testifies-that-attorneys-hindered-her-work-failed-to-communicate>.

52 See Ex Parte Lizcano, No. WR-68, 348-03 (Tx. Crim. Ct. App. 2015); *Lizcano v. Texas*, SCOTUSblog, <http://www.scotusblog.com/case-files/cases/lizcano-v-texas/> (last visited Sept. 28, 2016). Indeed, Justice David Newell of the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals dissented in 2015, noting that the evidence used to defeat Lizcano’s intellectual disability claim “merely consisted of evidence that a former girlfriend of six months called applicant ‘very bright’; that a deputy at the jail did not think that applicant was mentally impaired and that applicant had no problems with personal hygiene while being held in jail pending trial; and that applicant had the ability to make timely car payments.” See Ex Parte Lizcano at 348-03 (Newell, J., dissenting).

53 David G. Savage, *High Court Revisits Case of Racial Bias in Jury Selection*, L.A. TIMES, (Dec. 7, 2004), <http://articles.latimes.com/2004/dec/07/nation/na-death7>.

54 See Bob Herbert, *In America; Tainted Justice*, N.Y. TIMES, Aug. 6, 2001, available at http://www.nytimes.com/2001/08/06/opinion/in-america-tainted-justice.html?_r=0.

55 See *Miller-El v. Dretke*, 545 U.S. 231 (2005).

56 See *Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322, 331 (2003).

57 *Id.* at 347.

58 See Frank Baumgartner, *Race of Defendant and Victims 2010-2015*, <http://fairpunishment.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/RaceofDefendantsandVictims2010-2015.pdf> (last updated Sept. 20, 2016).

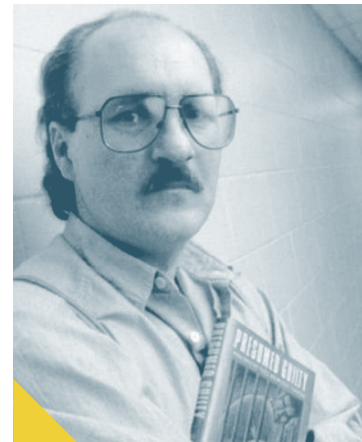
59 See Naomi Martin, *Dallas murders jumped 17 percent in 2015, to 136, but rate among lowest in history*, THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS, (Jan. 7, 2016), <http://www.dallasnews.com/news/crime/headlines/20160107-dallas-murders-jumped-17-percent-in-2015-to-136-but-rate-among-lowest-in-history.ece>.

60 See *QuickFacts for Dallas Cnty.*, U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, <http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/48113> (last visited Sept. 21, 2016).

EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENTS

In our review, 11 out of 21 cases, or 52 percent, had evidence of the kind of impairments that render the death penalty disproportionately harsh.⁶¹ This includes nine cases involving serious mental illness, brain damage, or intellectual impairment.⁶² Two cases involved defendants under the age of 21.⁶³ One out of every five cases involved a defendant age 25 or younger.⁶⁴

Under Bill Hill, who served between 1999 and 2006, the D.A.'s office obtained death sentences against a brain-damaged man,⁶⁵ a bipolar man,⁶⁶ and a man with PTSD.⁶⁷ Hill's successor, former D.A. Craig Watkins, sent a borderline intellectually-disabled, schizophrenic man with a history of childhood sexual abuse to death row.⁶⁸ Watkins also obtained a death sentence for a man with an IQ of 78 who had schizoaffective bipolar and major depressive disorder, and who was checked into a psychiatric hospital five days before his crime.⁶⁹



Randall Dale Adams

INNOCENCE

Errol Morris's 1988 film, "The Thin Blue Line,"⁷⁰ depicts the wrongful conviction of Randall Dale Adams who was convicted of murdering a police officer in 1977 and subsequently sentenced to death (later commuted to life) in Dallas County.⁷¹ It was later discovered that prosecution witnesses had committed perjury, and a document signed by Adams was misrepresented at trial as an admission.⁷² Adams was exonerated in 1989 after spending 13 years in prison for a murder he didn't commit, including time on death row.⁷³

61 See *supra* note 33.

62 See *id.*

63 See *id.*

64 See *id.*

65 See *Ochoa v. State*, AP-74,663 (Tex. Crim. App. 2005).

66 See *Battaglia v. State*, No. AP-74,348, 2005 WL 1208949, at *3 (Tex. Crim. App. May 18, 2005).

67 See *Murphy v. State*, No. AP-74,851, 2004 WL 1096924 (Tex. Crim. App. Apr. 26, 2006).

68 See *Cade v. State*, No. AP-76,883, 2015 WL 832421, at * 3, 5 (Tex. Crim. App. Feb. 25, 2015).

69 See *Green v. State*, No. AP-76,458, 2012 WL 4673756, at * 29-30 (Tex. Crim. App. Oct. 3, 2012).

70 *THE THIN BLUE LINE* (distributed by Miramax 1988).

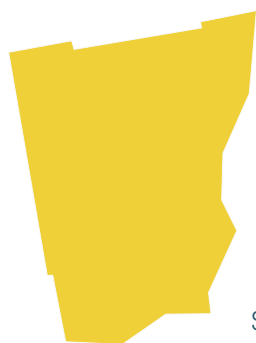
71 See Douglas Martin, *Randall Adams, 61, Dies; Freed With Help of Film*, N.Y. TIMES, Jun. 25, 2011, http://www.nytimes.com/2011/06/26/us/26adams.html?_r=0.

72 See *id.*

73 See *id.*

Mr. Adams is not alone. Since 1989, at least 51 individuals have been exonerated of serious crimes in Dallas County.⁷⁴ Christopher Scott, convicted of murder and sentenced to life without parole, was released in 2009.⁷⁵ He recalled that he “had 12 white jurors, a white judge, a white prosecutor, a white lawyer. I was the only black person in the courtroom. When I walked in, I knew I was going to be found guilty.”⁷⁶ Entre Nax Karage was also convicted of murder, sentenced to life, and later exonerated by DNA evidence.⁷⁷ James Lee Woodward was convicted of murder and rape, sentenced to life, and exonerated in 2009 by DNA evidence.⁷⁸ Prosecutors hid evidence that would have cast significant doubt on Woodward’s guilt.⁷⁹ Prosecutors also allegedly hid evidence when trying Richard Miles, who was convicted of murder and attempted murder but exonerated in 2012.⁸⁰

THE DEATH PENALTY IN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FL



PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH MISCONDUCT FOUND	29%
AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DEFENSE MITIGATION PRESENTED BY DEFENSE LAWYERS	1 DAY
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS OF COLOR SENTENCED TO DEATH BETWEEN 2010-2015	100%
PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH SIGNIFICANT MITIGATION (AGE AND IMPAIRMENTS COMBINED)	57%
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS UNDER AGE 21	0%
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY, SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS, OR BRAIN DAMAGE	57%
PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH NON-UNANIMOUS JURIES	86%
NUMBER OF DEATH ROW EXONERATIONS SINCE 1976	1

**All calculations are based on direct appeal opinions since 2006 unless otherwise noted.*

#10

- 74 See Nat’l Reg. of Exonerations, U. Mich. Sch. Of L., https://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Pages/browse.aspx?View={B8342AE7-6520-4A32-8A06-4B326208BAF8}&FilterField1=State&FilterValue1=Texas&FilterField2=County&FilterValue2=8_Dallas, (Last visited on September 20, 2016.)
- 75 See Michael May, *Freedom Fighters*, TEX. OBSERVER, May 25, 2011, <https://www.texasobserver.org/freedom-fighters/>.
- 76 See *Id.*
- 77 See Jennifer Emily, *Entre Nax Karage: The only Dallas County DNA exoneration not based on eyewitness testimony*, THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS Oct. 17, 2008, <http://crimeblog.dallasnews.com/2008/10/entre-nax-karage-the-dallas-co.html/>.
- 78 See James Lee Woodward, THE INNOCENCE PROJECT, <http://www.innocenceproject.org/cases/james-lee-woodard/> (last visited Sept. 21, 2016).
- 79 See *Id.*
- 80 See Leslie Minora, *Two Years After Wrongfully Convicted Richard Miles Was Released, He’s Officially Innocent*, DALLAS OBSERVER, Feb. 15, 2012, <http://www.dallasobserver.com/news/two-years-after-wrongfully-convicted-richard-miles-was-released-hes-officially-innocent-7108362> (explaining that “when the case was explored years later, it was discovered that two police reports were never turned over to the defense, as is required of the prosecution.”).

While Miami-Dade County barely makes this list with only five death sentences between 2010 and 2015, Miami has historically been a major contributor in Florida’s outsized pursuit of the death penalty. Even with its relatively low numbers, Miami’s death sentencing tally still qualifies the county for inclusion in our list of outliers.

OVERZEALOUS PROSECUTORS

While Miami’s rate of death sentencing has decreased over recent years, Florida courts continue to frequently chastise the county’s prosecutors’ behavior in seeking these sentences. In fact, out of the eight counties we look at in Part II of this report, Miami had the highest rate of prosecutorial misconduct (29 percent), and the second highest rate among the 16 outlier counties.⁸¹

In 2012, Justice Barbara Pariente took the unusual step of writing a separate opinion in a death penalty case on direct appeal to the Florida Supreme Court to call attention to Miami-Dade prosecutor Abbe Rifkin’s “flagrant violations” of conduct norms, mentioning that Rifkin performed “an imaginary script” of the young victim’s thoughts before death, inappropriately accused the defense of misconduct, and told jurors that “recommending a life sentence would essentially be an easy way out.”⁸² In the same year, the Florida Supreme Court reversed Wadada Delhall’s death sentence after determining that a different Miami-Dade prosecutor’s inappropriate remarks were “overkill.”⁸³ The court wrote that the prosecutor “appeared to be committed to winning a death recommendation rather than simply seeking justice.”⁸⁴ In 2016, the state Supreme Court reversed another defendant’s death sentence because the prosecutor gave an “inflammatory, egregious, and legally improper closing argument.”⁸⁵

One former Assistant State Attorney who “supervised or handled every homicide case for a decade, beginning in the 1980s” has been “credited with sending more men to death row than any other Florida prosecutor.”⁸⁶ In an interview, this prosecutor explained that he was skeptical of the impact that mitigating evidence

81 Clark County, profiled in Part I, had the highest at 47 percent. SEE FAIR PUNISHMENT PROJECT, TOO BROKEN TO FIX PART I: AN IN-DEPTH LOOK AT AMERICA’S OUTLIER DEATH PENALTY COUNTIES (Aug. 2016), available at <http://fairpunishment.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/FPP-TooBroken.pdf>.

82 See *Braddy v. State*, 111 So. 3d 810, 850-51 (Fla. 2012).

83 *Delhall v. State*, 95 So.3d 134, 168 (Fla. 2012).

84 *Id.* at 170.

85 *New trial ordered for Florida woman sentenced to death in killing of 3-year-son*, REUTERS, Feb. 18, 2016, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-florida-court-idUSKCN0VS00V>.

86 *Miami Death Penalty Prosecutor Retires*, THE CRIME REPORT (Apr. 30, 2009), <http://thecrimereport.org/2009/04/30/miami-death-penalty-prosecutor-retires/>.

should have on determining whether death is the appropriate punishment, saying, “Of course I feel bad that society has created a monster, but should the bad background in the past disable us from imposing an appropriate punishment now?”⁸⁷ This same prosecutor appeared dismissive of a defendant’s young age, stating “Just because you are six months or 10 months from reaching the magic age of 18, doesn’t change the fact you are essentially a broken toy at this point -- and you are not going to get fixed.”⁸⁸

INADEQUATE DEFENSE

The average defense mitigation presentation in Miami lasted one day, and at least one case heard on direct appeal between 2006 and 2015 had no mitigation presented at all.⁸⁹ While some defense attorneys achieve better results than others, private attorneys frequently lack the resources to spend dozens or even hundreds of hours preparing a compelling mitigation presentation, which includes acquiring expert testimony on their client’s mental health, intellectual functioning, and background, in order to resolve the case pre-trial. Despite this lack of resources, six out of seven defendants from our review period were sentenced to death by non-unanimous juries, showing that some jurors were nonetheless swayed by the mitigation presentations.⁹⁰

In contrast to the private bar, the Miami Public Defender’s Office Capital Litigation Unit appears to be able to spend significant time and resources investigating cases and presenting mitigation evidence. Edith Georgi, for example, has handled dozens of capital cases, resolving more than 30 cases pre-trial, and trying seven capital cases, only two of which have resulted in a death sentence.⁹¹ In one of Georgi’s cases, the mitigation presentation she gave on behalf of her client was approximately double the length of the average mitigation presentation in Miami-Dade County.⁹²

In at least two out of the seven cases that had direct appeal opinions in our review period, the vast majority of the testimony presented during the mitigation phase of

87 David McCord, *Switching Juries Midstream: The Perplexities of Penalty-Phase-Only Retrials*, 2 OHIO ST. J. CRIM. L.215, 250 (2004).

88 Carol Marbin Miller, *Supreme Court to Review Cases of Juveniles Sentenced to Life in Prison*, TRUTHOUT ARCHIVES, Nov. 9, 2009, <http://www.truth-out.org/archive/item/86707:supreme-court-to-review-cases-of-juveniles-sentenced-to-life-in-prison>.

89 See Miami-Dade County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet 2006-2015, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

90 See *id.*

91 See Margot Moss, *Dade County Bar Association Criminal Justice Award Nomination Edith Georgi Houlihan*, Dec. 12, 2014, available at <https://www.dadecountybar.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/2015-Criminal-Justice-Award-Eidith-Georgi-Houlihan.pdf> (last visited Sept. 21, 2016).

92 See Miami-Dade Direct Appeals, *supra* note 89.

the trials was from the defendants' family and friends.⁹³ Unfortunately, the Florida courts give minimal weight to this type of evidence compared to testimony from medical and mental health experts.⁹⁴ The mitigation presentation lasted less than one day in one of these cases, and just two days in the other.⁹⁵

RACIAL BIAS AND EXCLUSION

Miami-Dade County is one of just four Florida counties to have executed more than five individuals between 1976 and 2014.⁹⁶ One recent study by Professor Frank Baumgartner of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill found that a defendant in Florida is 6.5 times more likely to be executed if the victim is a white female than if the victim is a Black male.⁹⁷ Between 2010 and 2015, 100 percent of the defendants sentenced to death in Miami-Dade County were Black or Latino.⁹⁸

In 2015, the Miami Beach Police Department faced a major scandal over racist, sexist, and pornographic emails on work servers, which involved more than a dozen officers, including two high-ranking officers.⁹⁹ According to CBS News, “One of the racially offensive emails depicted a board game called ‘Black Monopoly’ in which every square says ‘go to jail.’”¹⁰⁰ The implicated officers were involved as witnesses in approximately 540 cases.¹⁰¹

EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENTS

Out of seven cases that were decided on direct appeal between 2006 and 2015, more than half had evidence of the kind of crippling impairments that render the death penalty disproportionately harsh.¹⁰² This includes four cases involving

93 See *id.*

94 See, e.g., *Hutchinson v. State*, No. SC01-500 (Fla. 2004), available at <http://caselaw.findlaw.com/fl-supreme-court/1059036.html> (discussing weight given to different types of mitigating factors in a death sentencing case in Florida); see generally *Calhoun v. State*, No. SC12-1086 (Fla. 2013), available at <http://caselaw.findlaw.com/fl-supreme-court/1648564.html> (also discussing how the Florida Supreme Court weighs various mitigating factors in a death case).

95 See *Miami-Dade Direct Appeals*, *supra* note 89.

96 See Frank R. Baumgartner, *The Impact of Race, Gender, and Geography on the Florida Death Penalty*, (Jan. 14, 2016), <http://www.unc.edu/~fbaum/articles/Baumgartner-Florida-executions-Jan2016.pdf>. In contrast, “more than half of all Florida counties (36) have never produced an execution.”

97 See *id.*

98 See Baumgartner, *Race of Defendants and Victims*, *supra* note 58.

99 See *Chief: Miami Beach police sent hundreds of racist, pornographic emails*, CBS News, (May 15, 2015, 1:28 PM), <http://www.cbsnews.com/news/miami-beach-police-sent-hundreds-of-racist-and-pornographic-emails-departments-chief-says/>.

100 See *id.*

101 See *id.*

102 See *Miami-Dade Direct Appeals*, *supra* note 89.

defendants with serious mental illness, brain damage, or intellectual impairment. Two cases involved defendants under the age of 25.¹⁰³

A Miami prosecutor pursued the death penalty for Victor Caraballo, a mentally disabled man who was “the product of child abuse, incest, and neglect.”¹⁰⁴ There was a genuine question at trial as to whether Caraballo was competent enough to proceed.¹⁰⁵ Despite the fact that Caraballo did not actually commit the murder,¹⁰⁶ he received the death penalty by a non-unanimous vote.¹⁰⁷ Miami prosecutors also pressed for a death sentence for Michael Seibert, whose trial judge noted that he “had a history of psychological problems.”¹⁰⁸ Seibert started abusing drugs at age nine and was placed in a long-term psychiatric facility when he was only 14 years old; while there, he broke both his arms and attempted suicide.¹⁰⁹

INNOCENCE

Anibal Jaramillo was wrongfully convicted and sentenced to death for three murders in 1981 despite the fact that the jury unanimously recommended a life sentence.¹¹⁰ His sentence was later overturned by the Florida Supreme Court. He was sentenced by Judge Ellen Morphonios, who was known as “the hanging judge” for her extremely harsh sentences.¹¹¹ Judge Morphonios kept a toy electric chair in her chambers, and she personally sentenced at least 15 individuals to death.¹¹² At least three other individuals have been wrongfully convicted of murder or manslaughter in Miami-Dade County since 1989.¹¹³

103 See *id.*

104 Madeline BarM-s Diaz, *Attorney Asks Jury to Spare Caraballo*, SUN SENTINEL (Apr. 17, 2007), http://articles.sun-sentinel.com/2007-04-17/news/0704160281_1_victor-caraballo-death-penalty-ana-maria-angel.

105 Caraballo v. State, 39 So.3d 1234, 1242, 1250 (Fla. 2010).

106 See David Ovalle, *Death Sentence for Defendant in Ana Maria Angel Murder is Overturned*, MIAMI HERALD (June 24, 2010), http://articles.sun-sentinel.com/2010-06-24/news/fl-angel-death-sentence-tossed-20100624_1_penalty-phase-death-penalty-death-sentence (stating that “Caraballo was not the triggerman”).

107 See Caraballo, 39 So.3d at 1242, 1250.

108 Seibert v. State, 923 So.2d 460, 466 n.3 (Fla. 2006).

109 Amended Initial Brief of Appellant, Seibert v. State, No. SC03-800, at 37-38 (Fla. 2004), available at <http://archive.law.fsu.edu/library/flsupt/sc03-800/03-800amdini.pdf>.

110 See *Innocence Cases*, DEATH PENALTY INFO. CTR, <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/innocence-cases> (last visited Sept. 21, 2016).

111 See Myrna Oliver, *Ellen J. Morphonios, 73; Idiosyncratic Judge*, L.A. TIMES (December 26, 2002), <http://articles.latimes.com/2002/dec/26/local/me-ellen26>.

112 See *id.*

113 See Nat'l Reg. of Exonerations, U. Mich. Sch. Of L. https://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Pages/browse.aspx?View={B8342AE7-6520-4A32-8A06-4B326208BAF8}&FilterField1=State&FilterValue1=Florida&FilterField2=County&FilterValue2=8_Miami-Dade (last visited Sept. 21, 2016).

THE DEATH PENALTY IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA

#11

PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH MISCONDUCT FOUND	7%
AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DEFENSE MITIGATION PRESENTED BY DEFENSE LAWYERS	1.2 DAYS
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS OF COLOR SENTENCED TO DEATH BETWEEN 2010-2015	40%
PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH SIGNIFICANT MITIGATION (AGE AND IMPAIRMENTS COMBINED)	64%
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS UNDER AGE 21	7%
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY, SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS, OR BRAIN DAMAGE	50%

**All calculations are based on direct appeal opinions since 2006 unless otherwise noted.*

San Bernardino County sentenced five people to death between 2010 and 2015.¹¹⁴ The county's rate of death sentencing per 100 homicides is approximately 40 percent higher than the rest of the state of California.¹¹⁵

OVERZEALOUS PROSECUTORS

Mike Ramos has served as District Attorney of San Bernardino County since 2002.¹¹⁶ Ramos is one of the most vocal advocates for Proposition 66,¹¹⁷ a November 2016 ballot initiative that attempts to speed up executions by requiring inexperienced attorneys to handle capital cases and imposing strict timelines on the appeals process. Several legal experts suggest that Proposition 66 will increase the risk of executing an innocent person.¹¹⁸

A review of direct appeals from the past decade reveals that the San Bernardino County District Attorney's office has continuously sought the death penalty for very young adults, individuals with mental illness, and an individual who was convicted

114 See San Bernardino Death Sentences 2010-2015, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

115 See Frank Baumgartner, *Rate of Death Sentencing 2006-2015*, <http://fairpunishment.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/RateofDeathSentencing2006-2015.pdf>. The figure for rest of the state excludes all five of the top death sentencing counties discussed in this report (Riverside, Orange, Los Angeles, Kern, and San Bernardino).

116 See Michael A. Ramos, *CA.gov*, <http://www.vcgcb.ca.gov/board/members.aspx#ramos> (last visited Sept. 21, 2016).

117 See Melinda Burns, *From FBI Boss to Death Penalty Foe*, SANTA BARBARA INDEPENDENT, July 7, 2016, <http://www.independent.com/news/2016/jul/07/fbi-boss-death-penalty-foe/>.

118 See Justin Brooks, *Could Innocent People Be Executed If Proposition Passes?*, SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIB., Sept. 8, 2016, <http://www.sandiegouniontribune.com/opinion/commentary/sdut-utbg-innocence-project-prop66-2016sep08-story.html>; No ON 66, <http://nooncaprop66.org/category/hear-from-the-experts/> (last visited Sept. 21, 2016).

of capital murder even though he was not the triggerman.¹¹⁹ Most recently, Ramos fought to keep Bill Richards in prison for a non-capital murder, despite compelling evidence pointing to his innocence that was presented to a judge nine years ago.¹²⁰ Richards was finally released in June of this year after serving 23 years in prison for a crime he didn't commit.¹²¹



Bill Richards

Moreover, despite multiple death row exonerations in California and rampant problems with the quality of defense lawyering in capital cases, Ramos has claimed that minimum competency requirements for post-conviction defense attorneys handling capital cases are “ridiculous” and “a delay tactic,”¹²² and he has suggested that the “countless” pleadings filed by the ACLU and its supporters are responsible for “clogging up our justice system.”¹²³

INADEQUATE DEFENSE

The average mitigation presentation in the cases we reviewed from San Bernardino lasted 1.2 days.¹²⁴ S. Donald Ames represented four men sentenced to death in San Bernardino, including one case that was affirmed on direct appeal during our review period; two of his cases were overturned for ineffective assistance of counsel.¹²⁵ According to one article, Ames told the jury deciding Melvin Wade's fate that “execution would help his client.”¹²⁶ At the sentencing trial for Richard Gamache, who was 18 years old at the time of his crime, Ames asked the jury, “[If] you intend to kill somebody, what the hell difference does it make how young you are?”¹²⁷ Ames also represented Stephen Wayne Anderson, but he never spoke

119 See *San Bernardino County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet 2006-2015*, on file with the Fair Punishment Project [hereinafter *San Bernardino Direct Appeals*].

120 See Brooks, *supra* note 118.

121 See *id.*

122 See *San Bernardino County Mike Ramos On The CA Death Penalty*, KFI AM-640, <http://kfiam640.iheart.com/onair/john-and-ken-37487/san-bernardino-county-mike-ramos-on-14868495/> (last visited Sept. 23, 2016).

123 See Michael Ramos, *Nothing “Safe” About The SAFE California Act*, SBCOUNTYDA.ORG, <http://www.sbcountyda.org/Newsroom/OpEdandCommentary/NothingsafeabouttheSAFECaliforniaAct.aspx> (last visited Sept. 21, 2016).

124 For the five California counties, we reviewed death sentences between 2010 and 2015 to calculate these figures. For San Bernardino, we were able to review court transcripts for five out of the five cases from this period. See *San Bernardino Death Sentences*, *supra* note 114.

125 See *San Bernardino Direct Appeals*, *supra* note 119. The four clients include Melvin Wade, Richard Gamache (direct appeal decided in 2010), Demetrie Mayfield, and Stephen Wayne Anderson. The two cases overturned for ineffective assistance of counsel are *Wade v. Calderon*, 29 F.3d 1312, 1315 (9th Cir. 1994) and *Mayfield v. Woodford*, 270 F.3d 915 (9th Cir. 2001).

126 See Sara Catania, *A Killer Job*, L.A. WEEKLY, Jan. 23, 2003, <http://www.laweekly.com/news/a-killer-job-2134312>.

127 *People v. Gamache*, 227 P.3d 342, 393 (Cal. 2010).

with Anderson outside of trial.¹²⁸ Anderson was executed in 2002.¹²⁹ Ames also left unspent thousands of dollars in court-approved investigation resources for mitigation.¹³⁰

Michael Belter, a private court-appointed lawyer who has had at least fifteen clients sent to death row in Southern California,¹³¹ represented Rickie Lee Fowler, who was sentenced to death for five deaths resulting from the 2003 'Old Fire.'¹³² Fowler, who was in his early twenties at the time, allegedly threw a lit flare into vegetation on the side of the road.¹³³ This flare was believed to have started the fire, causing the deaths of five middle-aged to elderly men who died of heart attacks due to the physical or emotional strain caused by evacuation and the threat of losing their homes and belongings.¹³⁴ Together, Fowler's lawyers spent less than two days presenting mitigation on behalf of their client,¹³⁵ despite the fact that their client was sexually molested by a neighbor as a child,¹³⁶ subjected to abuse and hunger, and started using meth with his father when he was just eight years old.¹³⁷

A formal deputy public defender represented John Lee Cunningham, a Vietnam with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) who suffered from child abuse and dissociative symptoms,¹³⁸ and apparently failed to inform Cunningham that the court was willing to offer him a retrial with a jury option. The judge then waived this offer and proceeded to determine guilt "based on the attorney's statements."¹³⁹

RACIAL BIAS AND EXCLUSION

Of the 14 cases with direct appeal opinions from 2006 to 2015, 43 percent of

128 Kevin Fagan, Pamela Podger & Harriet Chang, *Condemned Murderer Executed At San Quentin For 1980 Slaying*, SFGATE, Jan. 29, 2002, <http://www.sfgate.com/news/article/Condemned-murderer-executed-at-San-Quentin-for-2878245.php>.

129 *See id.*

130 *See Catania, supra note 126.*

131 *See Direct Appeals Spreadsheets for Riverside, Orange, and Los Angeles Counties*, on file with the Fair Punishment Project; see also Joe Nelson, *Ballot Measure To Determine Convicted Old Fire Arsonist's Fate*, SAN BERNARDINO SUN, Sept. 27, 2012, <http://www.sbsun.com/general-news/20120927/ballot-measure-to-determine-convicted-old-fire-arsonists-fate>.

132 *See Lori Fowler, Old Fire Arsonist Rickie Lee Fowler Sentenced To Death*, L.A. DAILY NEWS, Jan. 1, 2013, <http://www.dailynews.com/article/ZZ/20130128/NEWS/130128542>.

133 *See Phil Willon, Arsonist Gets Death Penalty In Fatal Old Fire*, L.A. TIMES, Sept. 29, 2012, <http://articles.latimes.com/2012/sep/29/local/la-me-old-fire-sentencing-20120929>.

134 *See id.*

135 *See San Bernardino Death Sentences, supra note 124.*

136 Phil Willon, *Prosecutor Urges Death Penalty for Old Fire Arsonist*, L.A. TIMES, Sept. 7, 2012, <http://articles.latimes.com/2012/sep/07/local/la-me-old-fire-20120907>.

137 *See Glen Barr, Jurors Hear of Fowler's Abuse*, Mtn. NEWS, Sept. 6, 2012, http://www.mountain-news.com/news/crime_log/article_be776a08-f7a4-11e1-9964-001a4bcf887a.html.

138 *See San Bernardino Direct Appeals, supra note 119.*

139 Appellant's Reply Brief at 14, *People v. Cunningham*, 352 P.3d 318 (Cal. 2015) (No. S051342), available at <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/3-s051342-app-reply-brief-061014.pdf>.

the condemned prisoners were Black.¹⁴⁰ Similarly, two of the five individuals sentenced to death in San Bernardino County between 2010 and 2015 were Black, while approximately 82 percent of the victims in these cases were white.¹⁴¹ An examination of homicides that occurred in 2013 reveals that just 13 percent involved white victims.¹⁴² According to 2015 census data, only nine and a half percent of the county's residents are Black.¹⁴³

There were two cases from our review period in which a large percentage of prospective Black jurors were struck for questionable reasons. At Howard Larcell Streater's trial, 28 percent of the prospective jurors were African-American, but 60 percent of the strikes were against African-Americans. One Black woman was struck because she seemed "distant."¹⁴⁴ In another case, in which Mike Ramos was the prosecutor, he struck four out of five prospective Black jurors. He called two of the Black venire members "non-committal." The California Supreme Court called the strike of one of the Black venire members a "close one."¹⁴⁵ While the California Supreme Court did not find misconduct in either case, the fact that African-American jurors are struck at such high rates is alarming.

EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENTS

Of 14 cases reviewed on direct appeal between 2006-2015, 64 percent involved defendants with impairments that render the death penalty disproportionately harsh.¹⁴⁶ Fifty percent of cases involved defendants with serious mental illness, brain damage, or intellectual impairment, seven percent of cases involved a defendant under the age of 21, and 29 percent involved a defendant age 25 or younger.¹⁴⁷

Horace Kelly was sentenced to death despite an IQ in the low 60s, and the fact that he suffers from schizophrenia.¹⁴⁸ Another San Bernardino defendant, Cynthia

140 See San Bernardino Direct Appeals, *supra* note 119.

141 See Baumgartner, *Race of Defendants and Victims*, *supra* note 58.

142 See Melissa Pinion-Whitt, *San Bernardino Sees 46 Homicides In 2013, One Less Than The Year Before*, THE SUN, Jan. 4, 2014, <http://www.sbsun.com/general-news/20140104/san-bernardino-sees-46-homicides-in-2013-one-less-than-the-year-before>.

143 See QuickFacts for San Bernardino Cnty., U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, <http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/06071> (last visited Sept. 21, 2016).

144 See *People v. Streater*, 54 Cal. 4th 205, 222 (2012).

145 *People v. Taylor*, 47 Cal. 4th 850, 888 (Cal. 2009).

146 See San Bernardino Direct Appeals, *supra* note 119.

147 See *id.*

148 See *People v. Kelly*, 822 P2d 385, 393 (1992); Paige St. John, *Schizophrenia, Psychosis and Paranoia. Are These California Death Row Inmates Too Insane to Execute?*, L.A. TIMES, June 5, 2016, <http://www.latimes.com/projects/la-me-ln-death-row-20/> (select "Horace Kelly").

Lynn Coffman, suffered from battered woman syndrome.¹⁴⁹ Coffman's boyfriend, James Marlow, regularly beat her and threatened to kill her son and her family if she ever left him.¹⁵⁰ Marlow had allegedly coerced Coffman into participating in the crime, and shortly beforehand, he beat Coffman, forced her to consume pills, extinguished a cigarette on her face, and stabbed her in the leg.¹⁵¹ Prosecutors nevertheless sought and obtained a death sentence for Coffman.¹⁵²

Demetrius Charles Howard, an African-American man,¹⁵³ was convicted and sentenced to death even though he was not the actual shooter.¹⁵⁴ Christopher Geier suffered from PTSD and bipolar disorder, and likely committed his crime during a manic episode.¹⁵⁵ John Lee Cunningham suffered from PTSD with dissociative symptoms.¹⁵⁶

INNOCENCE

While San Bernardino has had no capital exonerations, Bill Richards was wrongfully convicted of murdering his wife Pamela in 1993.¹⁵⁷ Bill discovered his wife's body after coming home late at night from work.¹⁵⁸ The police failed to complete a test to determine roughly the time that Bill's wife was killed, which would have been crucial to proving Bill's innocence.¹⁵⁹ At the fourth trial, prosecutors introduced evidence of an alleged bite-mark on Pamela's hand and hired a forensic dentist to testify that the bite uniquely matched Bill's dental structure, but the photo was distorted.¹⁶⁰ Later experts corrected the photo and concluded that the mark was not from Bill.¹⁶¹ There was also substantial evidence to suggest that a fiber from Richards' shirt was planted under his wife's fingernails.¹⁶² DNA evidence found on the murder weapon

149 See *People v. Coffman*, 96 P.3d 30, 106 (Cal. 2004).

150 See *id.* at 52.

151 See *id.* at 51.

152 See *id.* at 48.

153 See San Bernardino Direct Appeals, *supra* note 119.

154 See *id.*

155 See *id.*

156 See *id.*

157 See *William Richards*, CAL. INNOCENCE PROJ., <https://californiainnocenceproject.org/read-their-stories/william-richards/> (last visited Sept. 21, 2016).

158 See *id.*

159 See *id.*

160 See Emily Green, *Forensic Advances Raise New Questions About Old Convictions*, NPR, Mar. 20, 2013, <http://www.npr.org/2013/03/20/174842256/forensic-advances-raise-new-questions-about-old-convictions>.

161 See *id.*

162 See *Richards*, *supra* note 157.

was eventually tested and it did not belong to Richards,¹⁶³ but D.A. Mike Ramos refused to accept all of this new evidence. For nine years, Ramos fought to uphold the conviction and appealed to the California Supreme Court, which reinstated,¹⁶⁴ and then later vacated the conviction.¹⁶⁵ Richards was finally released in June 2016.¹⁶⁶

In another case, Glenn Boyd was convicted of shooting Kenneth Burley in 1987 based on faulty witness testimony.¹⁶⁷ The witness claimed that he could not recognize any of the assailants because it was dark out at the time and that “all blacks look alike in the dark.”¹⁶⁸ After three line-ups, he could not identify Boyd as the shooter.¹⁶⁹ Boyd was released in 2015, and the California Innocence Project is still actively working to prove his innocence.¹⁷⁰



THE DEATH PENALTY IN HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FL

PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH MISCONDUCT FOUND	0%
AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DEFENSE MITIGATION PRESENTED BY DEFENSE LAWYERS	LESS THAN 1 DAY
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS OF COLOR SENTENCED TO DEATH BETWEEN 2010-2015	67%
PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH SIGNIFICANT MITIGATION (AGE AND IMPAIRMENTS COMBINED)	50%
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS UNDER AGE 21	0%
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY, SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS, OR BRAIN DAMAGE	50%
PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH NON-UNANIMOUS JURIES	60%
NUMBER OF DEATH ROW EXONERATIONS SINCE 1976	3

**All calculations are based on direct appeal opinions since 2006 unless otherwise noted.*

#12

163 See Jordan Smith, *California Supreme Court Overturns Murder Conviction Based on Flawed Bite-Mark Evidence*, THE INTERCEPT (May 27, 2016), <https://theintercept.com/2016/05/27/california-supreme-court-overturns-bill-richardss-murder-conviction-based-on-flawed-bite-mark-evidence/>.

164 See *Richards*, *supra* note 157.

165 See *id.*

166 See *id.*

167 See *Glenn Boyd*, CAL. INNOCENCE PROJ., <https://californiainnocenceproject.org/read-their-stories/glenn-boyd/> (last visited Sept. 21, 2016).

168 See *id.*

169 See *People v Boyd*, 222 Cal.App.3d 541, 550 (1990).

170 See *Boyd*, *supra* note 167.

Hillsborough County sentenced five people to death between 2010 and 2015, one of whom received two separate death sentences in this period.¹⁷¹ Public Defender Julianne Holt said that between those years, prosecutors filed notices to seek death in approximately one out of every five first-degree murder cases.¹⁷² Holt warned that her office is near a “critical point” where it cannot accept more death penalty cases.¹⁷³

OVERZEALOUS PROSECUTORS

Mark Ober is the current State Attorney for the 13th Judicial Circuit, which includes Hillsborough County.¹⁷⁴ He was first elected in 2000.¹⁷⁵ In 2015, under Ober’s leadership, Hillsborough had more death sentences than any other Florida county,¹⁷⁶ and “was one of the top counties in the U.S. for death sentences . . . even as nationwide the use of the death penalty has gone down.”¹⁷⁷

Ober defended his office, stating, as if the law did not grant him discretion, “I make no apologies for us following the law of the state of Florida.”¹⁷⁸

In 2012, Mark Ober’s office obtained a death sentence for Humberto Delgado, Jr., but the Florida Supreme Court vacated the sentence because Delgado’s “extreme mental illness, coupled with the circumstances of the crime, made a death sentence disproportionate as compared with other murder cases.”¹⁷⁹

The prior State Attorney obtained a death sentence for Michael Mordenti based primarily on testimony from his ex-wife, but the Florida Supreme Court reversed his conviction, finding that prosecutors had withheld evidence.¹⁸⁰ Even though Mordenti insisted he was



Rudolph Holton

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- 171 See *Hillsborough County Death Sentences 2010-2015*, on file with the Fair Punishment Project [hereinafter Hillsborough Direct Appeals].
- 172 See Elaine Silvestrini, *Death Penalty Caseload Overwhelming Hillsborough Public Defender's Office*, TAMPA BAY ONLINE, Dec. 19, 2015, <http://www.tbo.com/news/crime/death-penalty-caseload-overwhelming-hillsborough-courts-20151219/>.
- 173 See *id.*
- 174 See *Biography*, Office Of The State Attorney, 13th Judicial Circuit, <http://www.sao13th.com/bio.htm> (last visited Sept. 21, 2016).
- 175 See *id.*
- 176 See *Death Sentences in 2015*, DEATH PENALTY INFO. CTR., <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/2015-sentencing> (last visited Sept. 21, 2016).
- 177 See Silvestrini, *supra* note 172.
- 178 See *id.*
- 179 Dan Sullivan, *Supreme Court Overturns Death Sentence For Killer of Tampa Police Corporal*, TAMPA BAY ONLINE (Apr. 23, 2015), <http://www.tampabay.com/news/courts/criminal/supreme-court-vacates-death-sentence-for-killer-of-tampa-police-corporal/2226733>.
- 180 *Mordenti v. State*, 894 So. 2d 161, 168 (Fla. 2004); *Alexandra Zayas, To Gain Freedom, Man Pleads Guilty to Crime He Swears He Didn't Commit*, TAMPA BAY TIMES, July 30, 2008, <http://www.tampabay.com/news/courts/criminal/to-gain-freedom-man-pleads-guilty-to-crime-he-swears-he-didnt-commit/749572>

innocent and there no physical evidence connecting him to the crime, Ober retried him two more times with first degree murder charges and only relented before a fourth trial, offering the 67-year-old Mordenti a second-degree murder plea, which would allow him to go free. None of the three juries heard that the “victim's husband, Larry Royston, told his attorney that prosecutors had charged the wrong man” before Royston eventually committed suicide. Mordenti spent 17 years in prison.¹⁸¹

Ober also took exception to the innocence of Rudolph Holton, who was convicted before Ober became the State Attorney.¹⁸² Holton’s capital murder trial was riddled with misconduct and error: prosecutors “failed to share some evidence with Holton’s lawyers,” DNA results “proved a hair believed to be Holton’s actually belonged to the victim,” and a jailhouse witness’ testimony was recanted.¹⁸³ Ober said, “I am not saying loud and clear that Rudolph Holton is innocent. I am saying we cannot prove his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.”¹⁸⁴

Three line prosecutors -- Jay Pruner, Jalal Harb,¹⁸⁵ and Scott Harmon¹⁸⁶ -- obtained 10 of 11, or 91 percent, of the death sentences we examined.¹⁸⁷ Pruner supervised the homicide division of the prosecutor’s office in 2004,¹⁸⁸ and was said to handle “the lion’s share” of homicide cases for the Hillsborough State Attorney’s Office.¹⁸⁹ Pruner obtained two of the six death sentences that were reviewed on direct appeal between 2006 to 2015,¹⁹⁰ and three of the six new sentences that were obtained between 2010 and 2015.¹⁹¹ He personally prosecuted Humberto Delgado, whose sentence was later reduced when the Florida Supreme Court found the death penalty to be excessive.¹⁹² If Pruner had his way, the death sentence toll would be even higher: a judge overrode the jury’s ten to two death recommendation for

181 See *id.*

182 See Ron Word, 25 Inmates Exonerated From Florida Death Row, ST. AUGUSTINE RECORD, July 7, 2003, http://staugustine.com/stories/070703/sta_1651936.shtml#V-KoHzuhQUF.

183 See *id.*

184 See *id.*

185 Jalal Harb, now a judge, obtained three of the 11 Hillsborough County death sentences we studied. See *Hillsborough Direct Appeals*, *supra* note 171.

186 Scott Harmon is still a line prosecutor and obtained three of the death sentences we studied: one in the direct appeals period and two of the six, or 33%, of the 2010-2015 sentences. See *Hillsborough Direct Appeals*, *supra* note 185.

187 See *id.*

188 See Bill Varian, *A Life From The Bottom*, ST. PETERSBURG TIMES, July 18, 2004, http://www.sptimes.com/2004/07/18/news_pf/Hillsborough/A_life_from_the_Bottom.shtml.

189 See Colleen Jenkins, *Onstott Murder Trial Set To Start*, TAMPA BAY TIMES, Aug. 9, 2008, <http://www.tampabay.com/news/courts/criminal/onstott-murder-trial-set-to-start/765212>.

190 See *Hillsborough Direct Appeals*, *supra* note 185.

191 See *id.*

192 See Alexandra Zayas, *Jury Finds Humberto Delgado Jr. Guilty Of Murdering Tampa Police Officer*, TAMPA BAY TIMES, Nov. 15, 2011, <http://www.tampabay.com/news/courts/criminal/jury-finds-humberto-delgado-jr-guilty-of-murdering-tampa-police-officer/1201784> (explaining that Pruner read the following words written by Delgado: “So as I am, priceless and free, so will all minds be, I, I, all who stand against this I, I, will understand what it means to die”); *Delgado v. State*, 162 So. 3d 971, 983 (Fla. 2015).

Alfred Harris,¹⁹³ and a jury spared Julian Ospina-Florez from death row, despite Pruner's protestation that "simple justice cries out for it."¹⁹⁴

Pruner also planned to seek death for former military officer Julie Schenecker,¹⁹⁵ despite her mental illness.¹⁹⁶ The decision to drop the pursuit of death was made when, according to spokesman Mark Cox, "it was determined that the imposition of the death penalty in this case would not withstand the scrutiny of the Florida Supreme Court."¹⁹⁷ In addition to her mental illness, Schenecker was suicidal, addicted to painkillers, and claimed to have been raped as a young person.¹⁹⁸

INADEQUATE DEFENSE

The average defense presentation of mitigation in Hillsborough County capital trials is less than one day.¹⁹⁹ In fact, half of the defendants with direct appeals opinions between 2006 and 2015 waived all mitigation.²⁰⁰ Humberto Delgado's lawyers, Chris Watson and Marcia Perlin, presented a single day's worth of mitigation,²⁰¹ even though Delgado suffered from bipolar disorder and other serious mental and emotional impairments.²⁰²

Robert Fraser represented two of the six defendants whose cases were reviewed on direct appeal 2006 and 2015.²⁰³ Fraser and his co-counsel, Rick Terrana, were accused in Charles Grover Brant's post-conviction appeal of "advising him to plead guilty without consulting a jury expert or researching jury decision-making."²⁰⁴ Brant also waived a penalty phase jury, and he was sentenced to death by a judge.²⁰⁵

193 See Christopher Goffard, *Judge Rejects Death For Killer*, ST. PETERSBURG TIMES, May 7, 2002, http://www.sptimes.com/2002/05/07/TampaBay/Judge_rejects_death_f.shtml.

194 See Anna M. Phillips, *Life Sentence For Julian Ospina-Florez, Avila Murderer*, TAMPA BAY TIMES, Sept. 4, 2015, <http://www.tampabay.com/news/courts/criminal/avila-murderer-gets-life/2244241>.

195 See Anna M. Phillips, *Emotions Run High During Jury Selection In Julie Schenecker Murder Trial*, TAMPA BAY TIMES, May 1, 2014, <http://www.tampabay.com/news/courts/criminal/emotions-run-high-during-jury-selection-in-julie-schenecker-murder-trial/2177848>.

196 See Jodie Tillman, *Accused Of Killing Her Kids, Julie Schenecker Places Blame On Their Dad*, TAMPA BAY TIMES, Dec. 5, 2011, <http://www.tampabay.com/news/courts/civil/accused-of-killing-her-kids-julie-schenecker-places-blame-on-their-dad/1204980>.

197 See Anna M. Phillips, *State Won't Seek Death Penalty For Julie Schenecker In Kids' Deaths*, TAMPA BAY TIMES, Apr. 1, 2014, <http://www.tampabay.com/news/courts/criminal/prosecutors-will-not-seek-death-penalty-against-new-tampa-woman-accused-of/2172920>.

198 See Sarina Fazan, *Exclusive: Convicted Killer Julie Schenecker Speaks For First Time Since Murder Convictions*, ABC NEWS, Apr. 23, 2015, <http://www.abcactionnews.com/news/local-news/exclusive-convicted-killer-julie-schenecker-speaks-for-first-time-since-murdering-her-two-children>.

199 See *Hillsborough County Direct Appeals*, *supra* note 185.

200 See *id.*

201 See *id.*

202 See Sullivan, *supra* note 179.

203 See *Hillsborough Direct Appeals*, *supra* note 185.

204 See *Brant v. State*, SC14-2278, 2016 WL 3569418, at *6 (Fla. 2016).

205 See *id.* at *1, *24.

In another case, Khalid Ali Pasha was sentenced to death by a seven to five vote after waiving his right to present mitigation.²⁰⁶

John Skye also represented two of six of the cases from the studied period.²⁰⁷ Each of his cases had a penalty phase mitigation presentation that lasted less than one day.²⁰⁸ One of his clients was William Taylor, a man with a 74 IQ and a history of suicide attempts.²⁰⁹ The other was William James Deparvine, who was diagnosed with several mental disorders.²¹⁰ The jury voted eight to four for death in both of Deparvine's trials.²¹¹ Had more mitigation evidence been presented, the outcome in both of these cases may have been different.

Together, Syke and Fraser represented two-thirds of the defendants in our review period.

RACIAL BIAS AND EXCLUSION

The PBS website recalls that the Ku Klux Klan “withered away” during the Great Depression, “except in Florida, which had an estimated 30,000 members.”²¹² Tampa, the largest city in Hillsborough County, and Miami, were among the four “most powerful klaverns.”²¹³ Unfortunately, racism has not been limited to extremists. Retired Judge E.J. Salcines of Florida's Second District Court of Appeal recounted that when he was in 7th grade, he came to court to watch a trial and a bailiff “tapped him on the shoulder and told him to move out of the black section.”²¹⁴ *The Tampa Bay Times* also reported that Hillsborough County Courthouse water fountains and restrooms were still labeled “white” and “colored” in the 1960s.²¹⁵ In addition, “it was 1972 before the Hillsborough County Bar Association changed its charter to allow Black lawyers to join, long after the Civil Rights Act of 1964.”²¹⁶

206 *Man Sentenced To Death After Killing Wife, Step-Daughter*, Tampa Bay Online, (May 30, 2008), <http://www.tbo.com/news/news/2008/may/30/man-sentenced-death-killing-wife-stepdaughter-ar-139389/>; see also *Pasha v. State*, No. SC08-1129 (Fl. 2010).

207 See *Hillsborough Direct Appeals*, *supra* note 185.

208 See *id.*

209 See *id.*

210 See *id.*; Respondent's Answer to Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus at 59-60, *Deparvine v. State*, 146 So.3d 1071 (Fla. 2014) (No. 8:14-cv-02443-EAK-TGW);

211 See *id.*

212 See *KKK In Florida*, PBS.ORG, <http://www.pbs.org/harrymoore/terror/k.html> (last visited Sept. 21, 2016).

213 See *id.*

214 See Walt Belcher, 'Before The Law Was Equal' Explores Racism In Court System, TAMPA BAY ONLINE (Mar. 21, 2014), <http://www.tbo.com/events/before-the-law-was-equal-explores-racism-in-court-system-20140321/>.

215 See *id.*

216 See *id.*

This legacy of racial bias lingers. Two-thirds of the death sentences handed down between 2010 and 2015 were imposed on people of color; half were for Black men.²¹⁷ In contrast, sixty percent of the victims in these cases were white, even though the vast majority of homicide victims in the area appear to be Black.²¹⁸ Black people comprised only 17.7 percent of the county's population in 2015.²¹⁹

EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENTS

Out of the six cases with a direct appeal decided between 2006 and 2015, 50 percent had evidence of the kind of crippling impairments that render the death penalty disproportionately harsh.²²⁰ All three of these cases involved defendants with serious mental illness, brain damage, or intellectual impairment, and two of the cases involved individuals with multiple impairments.²²¹ One defendant was under age 25 at the time of the crime.²²²

Humberto Delgado, Jr. has bipolar disorder, suffers from delusions and paranoia, and was homeless at the time of the crime.²²³

Charles Grover Brant had a severe methamphetamine dependence associated with psychotic episodes, suffered from chronic depression, and displayed abnormal brain functioning, including a 25-point difference between his verbal and performance IQs.²²⁴

William Taylor had an IQ of 74, a history of suicide attempts, suffered from a traumatic brain injury and epilepsy, and was under the influence of drugs and alcohol on the date of the crime.²²⁵



Joaquin Jose Martinez

INNOCENCE

There have been three exonerations of people awaiting execution in Hillsborough County. These include the aforementioned Rudolph Holton, who spent 16 years

217 See Baumgartner, *Race of Defendants and Victims*, *supra* note 58.

218 See *id.*; Out of the 31 murders committed in Tampa, the largest city in Hillsborough, in 2015 at least 77 percent of the victims were Black. See Dan Sullivan, *String of killings give glimpse into Tampa's recent surge in violence*, TAMPA BAY TIMES, June 6, 2015, See Interactive Map: <http://www.tampabay.com/news/publicsafety/crime/string-of-killings-give-glimpse-into-tampas-recent-surge-in-violence/2232625> (Last visited on Sept. 20, 2016)

219 See *QuickFacts for Hillsborough County*, U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/12057> (data for 2015) (last visited Sept. 21, 2016).

220 See *Hillsborough Direct Appeals*, *supra* note 185.

221 See *id.*

222 See *id.*

223 See *id.*

224 See *id.*

225 See *id.*

on death row for a crime he didn't commit.²²⁶ Two witnesses in his case pled guilty to perjury,²²⁷ and DNA testing excluded Holton as the source of a hair found in the victim's mouth.²²⁸ Joseph Green Brown came within 15 hours of his execution for a crime he didn't commit.²²⁹ His conviction was overturned in light of evidence suggesting that the prosecution knowingly introduced false testimony.²³⁰ He spent 13 years on death row.²³¹ Joaquin Jose Martinez was also exonerated.²³² His ex-wife contacted the police and proceeded to allow them to bug her phone and apartment while she coaxed him into confessing.²³³ The prosecution also used testimony from five informants and promised deals in return.²³⁴ Martinez received a new trial²³⁵ and was subsequently acquitted after all of the original informants recanted their testimony.²³⁶

226 See *supra* notes 182-83 and accompanying text.

227 See *supra* notes 182-83 and accompanying text.

228 See *supra* notes 182-83 and accompanying text.

229 See Mitch Weiss, *Man Freed From Death Row 26 Years Ago Is Indicted In Wife's Death*, DAILY REPORT ONLINE, Sept. 28, 2012, <http://www.dailyreportonline.com/id=1202572924439/Man-freed-from-death-row-26-years-ago-is-indicted-in-wifes-death-?slreturn=20160821121642>; In 2013, in a separate incident, Brown pled guilty to the 2nd degree murder of his wife.

230 See *id.*

231 See *id.*

232 See *Joaquin Jose Martinez*, Nat'l Reg. of Exonerations, U. Mich. Sch. of L., <https://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Pages/casedetail.aspx?caseid=3800> (last visited Sept. 21, 2016).

233 See *id.*

234 See *id.*

235 See *id.*

236 See *id.*

THE DEATH PENALTY IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CA



PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH MISCONDUCT FOUND	3%
AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DEFENSE MITIGATION PRESENTED BY DEFENSE LAWYERS	2.4 DAYS
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS OF COLOR SENTENCED TO DEATH BETWEEN 2010-2015	94%
PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH SIGNIFICANT MITIGATION (AGE AND IMPAIRMENTS COMBINED)	47%
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS UNDER AGE 21	15%
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY, SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS, OR BRAIN DAMAGE	25%
NUMBER OF DEATH ROW EXONERATIONS SINCE 1976	1

**All calculations are based on direct appeal opinions since 2006 unless otherwise noted.*

Los Angeles County sent 31 people to death row between 2010 and 2015.²³⁷ It is worth noting, however, that Los Angeles County is the largest county out of the 16 outlier counties with a population of approximately 10.1 million.²³⁸ Although a statewide ballot initiative to replace the death penalty with a sentence of life without parole was narrowly defeated in 2012, 54 percent of Los Angeles County residents voted in favor of abolishing the death penalty.²³⁹

OVERZEALOUS PROSECUTORS

Jackie Lacey was elected as the Los Angeles County District Attorney in late 2012.²⁴⁰ Jackie Lacey conceded in 2015 that “a lot people probably want to do away with the death penalty,”²⁴¹ but she nonetheless continues to pursue death sentences, including against a mentally ill homeless man.²⁴² In one felony case, her office once handled evidence so badly that Superior Court Judge Kathleen Kennedy “questioned whether the D.A.’s office is capable of handling complex prosecutions”

237 See *Los Angeles County Death Sentences 2010-2015, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.*

238 See U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, *Quick Facts: Los Angeles County, California*, <http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/06037,00>.

239 *California Election Results*, L.A. TIMES, Nov. 6, 2012, <http://graphics.latimes.com/2012-election-results-california/>.

240 See LOS ANGELES DISTRICT ATTORNEY’S OFFICE, <http://www.da.lacounty.gov/about/meet-the-da>.

241 See Brian Melley, AP, *DAs, Police, Family of Slain Push for Death Penalty Changes*, L.A. DAILY NEWS, Oct. 30, 2015, <http://www.dailynews.com/general-news/20151030/das-police-family-of-slain-push-for-death-penalty-changes>.

242 See Paresh Dave, *Gang Member Sentenced to Death for Four Murders in East L.A.*, L.A. TIMES, Jan. 17, 2014, <http://articles.latimes.com/2014/jan/17/local/la-me-ln-gang-member-death-sentence-20140117>.

at all.²⁴³

In recent years, state and federal courts have reversed a number of older death sentences from Los Angeles County. In May 2015, the California Supreme Court reversed on direct appeal a Los Angeles death sentence from 1999, because the prosecutor introduced improper evidence.²⁴⁴ In 2010, the Ninth Circuit reversed Bobby Joe Maxwell's non-capital murder conviction because a witness, Sidney Storch, secretly received a lighter sentence in exchange for his testimony.²⁴⁵ The Los Angeles District Attorney's Office had repeatedly used Storch, whose military discharge called him "a habitual liar."²⁴⁶ Storch impersonated a CIA officer and hotel chain heir Howard Johnson while serving as a jailhouse informant who helped build "dozens" of murder cases in the 1970s and 80s.²⁴⁷

Starting in the late 1970s and going well into the late 1980s, the Los Angeles County District Attorney's office regularly used questionable testimony from jailhouse informants and engaged in questionable prosecutorial practices to obtain murder convictions.²⁴⁸ In 1990, a grand jury panel wrote, "Either egregious perjurers have been used as prosecution witnesses or law enforcement officials committed shocking malfeasance."²⁴⁹ More than a dozen prisoners who are on death row today were convicted in Los Angeles County during this period.²⁵⁰

Two former Los Angeles County District Attorneys, Gil Garcetti and John Van de Kamp, have spoken out against the death penalty²⁵¹ in recent years because of the dysfunction in the appellate system, the risk of executing an innocent person, and the high costs associated with capital punishment. A third former District Attorney, Ira Reiner, has expressed support for a brief moratorium on executions.²⁵²

243 See Op-Ed, *It May Be Time to Worry about the D.A.'s Public Corruption Unit*, L.A. TIMES, Aug. 9, 2016, <http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-ln-coliseum-commission-corruption-20160804-snap-story.html>.

244 See *California High Court Overturns Killer's Death Penalty* (AP), NAPA VALLEY REGISTER, May 28, 2015, http://napavalleyregister.com/ap/state/california-high-court-overturns-killer-s-death-penalty/article_6992f81d-b198-5a22-89f2-8b0a71d6cc68.html.

245 Maxwell v. Roe, 628 F.3d 486, 491, 513 (9th Cir. 2010).

246 Id. at 498.

247 Maxwell v. Roe, 628 F.3d 486, 498 (9th Cir. 2010); Michael Doyle, *Supreme Court Decision Could Give California's 'Skid Row Stabber' His Release*, s(Jan. 9, 2014, 12:46 PM), <http://www.mcclatchydc.com/news/nation-world/national/article24721732.html>; see also Jack Leonard, *Suspected 70's Serial Killer Indicted in Three Slayings*, L.A. TIMES, Feb. 3, 2015, <http://articles.latimes.com/2013/feb/05/local/la-me-skid-row-stabber-20130206>.

248 See Ted Rohrlich, *L.A. Jailhouse Informant Seized on Perjury Charge : Scandal: He had gained leniency by claiming that fellow inmates had confessed murders to him*, L.A. TIMES, Feb. 20, 1992, http://articles.latimes.com/1992-02-20/news/mn-3537_1_jailhouse-informant-scandal.

249 See Ted Rohrlich, *Grand Jury Criticizes D.A. On Informants*, L.A. TIMES, Jul. 10, 1990, http://articles.latimes.com/1990-07-10/news/mn-78_1_grand-jury.

250 See CA. DEP'T OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION, *Death Row Tracking System*, http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/capital_punishment/docs/condemnedinmatelistsecure.pdf.

251 See Michael Winter, *Californians to Vote on Abolishing the Death Penalty*, USA TODAY, Apr. 24, 2014, <http://content.usatoday.com/communities/ondeadline/post/2012/04/californians-to-vote-on-abolishing-the-death-penalty/1#.V9sOX5MrKR>.

252 See *Legislative Activity - California*, DEATH PENALTY INFORMATION CENTER, <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/legislative-activity-california> (last visited Sept. 21, 2016).

INADEQUATE DEFENSE

In our review, the average defense mitigation presentation for Los Angeles County lasted only 2.4 days.²⁵³

The Los Angeles County Public Defender's Office handles roughly half of the trial stage death penalty cases in the county, and the Alternate Public Defender takes an additional twenty percent that the Public Defender's Office cannot.²⁵⁴ The public defenders in Los Angeles prioritize resources and assign more experienced defenders to the most critical cases.²⁵⁵ They also investigate mitigating evidence early in the process so that they can negotiate a potential plea.²⁵⁶ Consequently, these public defenders spend countless hours building trust with the client and preparing the case.²⁵⁷ In contrast, private bar attorneys appear not to be as well positioned to commit the time and resources that a capital case requires.²⁵⁸ This discrepancy shows in number of clients that the have ended up on death row -- one represented by the Public Defender's office and three by the Alternate Public Defender's office versus 26 represented by appointed private counsel between 2010 and 2015.²⁵⁹ Moreover, the single case handled by the Public Defender's office had a mitigation presentation that lasted seven days. For the private bar attorneys, the average presentation was 2.4 days.²⁶⁰

Private attorneys Leo B. Newton, Randy Short, and William Ringgold presented one day's worth or less of mitigation evidence on behalf of their clients in the cases they handled between 2012 and 2015.²⁶¹ Richard Leonard, who represented Anthony Cain in 2010, presented less than half a day's worth of mitigation in Cain's case.²⁶² In contrast, the Los Angeles County Public Defender's Office made a seven-day mitigation presentation on behalf of one of their clients during this same period.²⁶³ While defending another client, Leonard, made the following pronouncement after his client was sentenced to death: "If you believe in the death penalty, this case

253 See *Los Angeles County Death Sentences 2010-2015*, *supra* note 237. We reviewed 30 of 31 cases from this period. We were unable to access records for one case from this period.

254 Robert J. Smith, *The Geography of the Death Penalty and Its Ramifications*, 2012 B.C. L. Rev. 227, 262 available at http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1914638

255 *Id.* at 263.

256 *See id.*

257 *See id.*

258 *See id.*

259 See *Los Angeles County Death Sentences Spreadsheet 2010-2015*, *supra* note 237.

260 *See id.*

261 *See id.*

262 *See id.*

263 *See id.*

warrants it.”²⁶⁴ That client, Albert Lewis,²⁶⁵ had attempted suicide the day before sentencing, which was his fourth attempt in custody.²⁶⁶ Cynthia LeGardye and Richard LaPan both represented clients sentenced to death between 2010 and 2015.²⁶⁷ LeGardye’s two cases from this period, one of which had a penalty retrial, had mitigation presentations that lasted approximately half a day, one and a quarter days, and less than one day.²⁶⁸ In 2004, the California Supreme Court overturned the death sentence of a man who had been represented by LaPan and another attorney at trial because they hadn’t completed an “adequate investigation” in preparing for penalty phase.²⁶⁹ Chief Justice Ronald George wrote, “Evidence readily could have been discovered that would have demonstrated the severe emotional and physical abuse suffered by petitioner as a preschooler and a young child.”²⁷⁰

In addition, many private defenders in Los Angeles have been disbarred. Robert Beswick, Robert Carrasco’s counsel, failed to meet with his client or his client’s family and had “never represented a [defendant in a] capital case involving the death penalty” until being assigned to Carrasco’s case,²⁷¹ and was later disbarred for lying to federal agents in a different case.²⁷² Ronald LeMieux and Douglas McCann worked on George Brett Williams’ capital case (Williams’ direct appeal was decided in 2013);²⁷³ both were later disbarred for reasons related to client abandonment or misrepresentation to a client.²⁷⁴ LeMieux also represented Eric Lamont Hinton, whose direct appeal was decided in 2006.²⁷⁵ While capital defense attorney M.

264 Andrea Ford, *2 Sentenced to Death for Murders in Church: Courts: Albert Lewis and his half brother, Anthony Oliver, were found guilty of 1989 shotgun slaying of two women in South-Central L.A. One victim's widower says justice is served*, L.A. TIMES, May 22, 1993, http://articles.latimes.com/1993-05-22/local/me-38454_1_albert-lewis. Penelope MacMillian, *Defendants, Lawyers Trade Blows During Murder Trial*, L.A. TIMES, Feb. 2, 1993, http://articles.latimes.com/1993-02-02/local/me-907_1_richard-leonard.

265 Penelope MacMillian, *Defendants, Lawyers Trade Blows During Murder Trial*, L.A. TIMES, Feb. 2, 1993, http://articles.latimes.com/1993-02-02/local/me-907_1_richard-leonard.

266 See Ford, *supra* note 264.

267 See *Los Angeles County Death Sentences Spreadsheet 2010-2015*, *supra* note 237.

268 See *id.*

269 See Harriet Chiang, *Death Penalty Tossed For Double Murderer*, SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, July 27, 2004, <http://www.sfgate.com/bayarea/article/SAN-FRANCISCO-Death-penalty-tossed-for-double-2704950.php>

270 See *id.*

271 *People v. Carrasco*, 59 Cal. 4th 924, 951 (2014).

272 See Member Search: Robert Horace Beswick, STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA <http://members.calbar.ca.gov/fal/Member/Detail/85941> (last visited Sept. 21, 2016).

273 *People v. Williams*, 56 CAL. 4TH 630, 692 (2013).

274 See Member Search: Douglas Edward McCann, STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA, <http://members.calbar.ca.gov/fal/Member/Detail/119928> (last visited Sept. 21, 2016); see also *In re Ronald Lemieux*, No. 08-O12944, at 4 (2012), available at <http://members.calbar.ca.gov/courtDocs/08-O-12944-3.pdf>. In disbaring McCann, Judge Alban Niles noted, “In view of his three prior records of discipline, [McCann] has repeatedly committed acts of client abandonments and other misconduct from 1991 to the present.” See Disbarments, CAL. BAR J. (2004), available at <http://archive.calbar.ca.gov/%5CArchive.aspx?articleId=55834&categoryId=55827&month=4&year=2004>.

275 See *Los Angeles County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet 2006-2015*, on file with the Fair Punishment Project. LeMieux represented Hinton in the penalty phase only.

David Houchin has never been disciplined,²⁷⁶ he once hired a psychiatric expert who had been removed from Los Angeles' panel of approved forensic psychiatrists for fraudulently altering patient notes to testify in a capital case.²⁷⁷ The doctor was actively facing a new disciplinary hearing over his writing of prescriptions at the time of trial.²⁷⁸ In that 2012 case, Houchin and co-counsel Csaba Palfi put on a defense mitigation presentation that lasted less than one full day.²⁷⁹

RACIAL EXCLUSION AND BIAS

As author Lawrence Ross told the *Huffington Post*, “California has a rich history of discrimination,” despite not sharing a history of slavery with the South.²⁸⁰ Out of the 31 people Los Angeles County put on death row between 2010 and 2015, 42 percent are Black, 45 percent are Latino, and six percent are Asian American or Asian Pacific Islander.²⁸¹ Just two defendants -- or a mere six percent -- are white.²⁸² The Los Angeles Times approximates that African-Americans represent eight percent of the county's population and commit 32 percent of its homicides.²⁸³ African-Americans are clearly overrepresented in the population being sentenced to death.²⁸⁴

In 2014, a study that examined the attitudes of 500 white and Latino individuals called for jury duty in Southern California concluded that “white jurors were more likely to impose the death penalty in cases where the defendant was Latino and poor” than in cases where the defendant was white. Latino jurors exhibited no such bias. The researchers also concluded that given the apparent bias of many white jurors, the presentation of mitigation evidence, especially in cases with Latino defendants, was important to ensuring that defendants didn't receive a death sentence. The white jurors recommended death for Latino defendants with weak mitigating evidence at twice the rate of white defendants with weak mitigating evidence. In cases with stronger mitigation evidence, the racial disparities were

276 See Member Search: Michael David Houchin, STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA, <http://members.calbar.ca.gov/fal/Member/Detail/103719> (last visited Sept. 21, 2016).

277 *People v. Espinoza*, No. BA337461-01, Clerk's Transcript V.12, 2617, 2625 (May 18, 2012).

278 *Id.* at 2630-31.

279 See *Los Angeles County Death Sentences Spreadsheet 2010-2015*, *supra* note 237.

280 C. Robert Shorette, II, *The Ignored History of Racism in California*, HUFF. POST, Mar. 1, 2016, http://www.huffingtonpost.com/c-rob-shorette-ii-phd/the-ignored-history-of-ra_b_9349900.html.

281 See Baumgartner, *Race of Defendants and Victims*, *supra* note 58.

282 See *Id.*

283 See *The Homicide Report*, L.A. TIMES, *The Homicide Report*, <http://homicide.latimes.com/about/#race>.

284 Matt Ford, *Racism and the Execution Chamber*, ATLANTIC, Jun. 23, 2014, <http://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2014/06/race-and-the-death-penalty/373081/>; Sophia Kirby, *The Top 10 Most Startling Facts about People of Color and Criminal Justice in the United States*, CENTER FOR AMERICAN PROGRESS (Mar. 13, 2013), <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/race/news/2012/03/13/11351/the-top-10-most-startling-facts-about-people-of-color-and-criminal-justice-in-the-united-states/>.

somewhat reduced.²⁸⁵

EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENT

We reviewed 75 cases from Los Angeles that had a direct appeal opinion rendered between 2006 and 2015, and found that 47 percent of the cases involved a defendant with significant mitigation.²⁸⁶ Fifteen percent of the cases involved defendants under the age of 21, and almost half (49 percent) involved defendants aged 25 and younger.²⁸⁷ Approximately one quarter of the cases involved defendants with severe mental illnesses, intellectual disabilities, or brain damage.²⁸⁸ One in six cases had evidence of severe childhood or sexual trauma.²⁸⁹



Oscar Lee Morris

Among those sentenced to death was Leroy Wheeler, who was only 20 at the time of his offense.²⁹⁰ His mother abused Secobarbital, a barbiturate, during her pregnancy with Wheeler.²⁹¹ Drugs of this class are known to cause “birth defects and behavioral problems in babies born to women who have abused these drugs” while pregnant.²⁹² William Tupua Satele, also age 20 at the time of his crime,²⁹³ is borderline intellectually disabled and has the emotional maturity of a 12-year-old.²⁹⁴ Gerardo Romero was also 20 years old and has an IQ score of 77.²⁹⁵ Raymond Oscar Butler, who was just 18 years old at the time of his offense, was a “slow learner” with major depression and a cocaine-induced psychotic disorder.²⁹⁶ He suffered from delusions and started drinking alcohol at the age of eight.²⁹⁷

A significant number of the cases involved multiple impairments. John Irvin Lewis II,

285 Leslie Reed, *UNL Study Examines Racial Bias in Death-Penalty Decisions*, NEBRASKA TODAY, <http://news.unl.edu/newsrooms/unltoday/article/unl-study-examines-racial-bias-in-death-penalty-decisions/>.

286 See *Los Angeles Direct Appeals Spreadsheet 2006-2015*, *supra* note 275.

287 See *Id.*

288 See *Id.*

289 See *Id.*

290 See *Condemned Inmate List*, Cal. Dept. of Corrections and Rehabilitation, http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/capital_punishment/docs/condemnedinmatelistsecure.pdf (updated Sept. 9, 2016).

291 See *People v. Bryant*, 334 P.3d 573 (2014).

292 See MO Dep't of Mental Health, DIVISION OF ALCOHOL AND ABUSE, “Sedative-Hypnotics,” <http://www.well.com/user/woa/fsseda.htm>.

293 See *Condemned Inmate List*, *supra* note 290.

294 See *People v. Nunez*, 302 P.3d 981, 996 (Cal. 2013).

295 See *Condemned Inmate List*, *supra* note 290; *People v. Romero*, 187 P.3d 56, 66 (Cal. 2008).

296 See *id.*; See also *People v. Butler*, 209 P.3d 596, 602 (Cal. 2009).

297 See *Butler*, 209 P.3d. at 602.

who was just 21 years old at the time of his offense, had brain damage, was severely physically abused by his stepfather, had been sexually abused, and lost his mother to a drug overdose when he was just 13 years old.²⁹⁸ Donald Franklin Smith, a man with a below-average IQ who was “vulnerable to psychotic deterioration,” had been beaten by his father with belts and cords while naked.²⁹⁹ His father also molested his sister in front of him.³⁰⁰ Bernard Nelson’s father physically abused him and his mother so seriously that his mother was hospitalized;³⁰¹ James, his then 2-year-old brother, died from his father’s abuse.³⁰² When Nelson’s parents separated, his father threatened to kill his whole family.³⁰³ Nelson was just 25 at the time of the crime.³⁰⁴

INNOCENCE

Los Angeles County has had at least 59 exonerations since 1989, including one death row exoneration.³⁰⁵

Oscar Lee Morris was convicted of first degree murder in 1983 and sentenced to death after an informant came forward.³⁰⁶ The informant, a former friend of Morris with whom he had experienced a falling out, testified that Morris confessed to the murder, and that he did not receive any special treatment for his testimony in the case.³⁰⁷ In reality, the informant received a reduced sentence on an unrelated charge, which was not revealed to the defense.³⁰⁸ He later recanted his testimony implicating Morris on his deathbed.³⁰⁹ Morris was released after 17 years of imprisonment for a crime he didn’t commit.³¹⁰ The lead prosecutor on the case, Arthur Jean, Jr., went on to serve as a Los Angeles County Superior Court Judge for

298 See *Condemned Inmate List*, *supra* note 290; *People v. Lewis*, 181 P.3d 947, 968 (Cal. 2008).

299 See *id.* Appellant’s Opening Brief, *People v. Smith*, No. A711739, at 42 (Dec. 15, 2004), available at <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/4-s049596-app-smith-opening-brief-121504.pdf>.

300 See *Bryant*, 335 P.3d. at 608.

301 See *People v. Nelson*, 246 P.3d 301, 310 (Cal. 2011).

302 See *id.*

303 See *id.*

304 See *Condemned Inmate List*, *supra* note 290.

305 See Nat’l Reg. of Exonerations, U. OF MICH. SCH. OF L., https://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Pages/browse.aspx?View={B8342AE7-6520-4A32-8A06-4B326208BAF8}&FilterField1=State&FilterValue1=California&FilterField2=County&FilterValue2=8_Los%20Angeles (sorted for Los Angeles County) (last visited Sept. 21, 2016).

306 See *Oscar Morris*, Nat’l Reg. of Exonerations, U. OF MICH. SCH. OF L., <https://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Pages/casedetail.aspx?caseid=3493> (last visited Sept. 21, 2016).

307 See *id.*

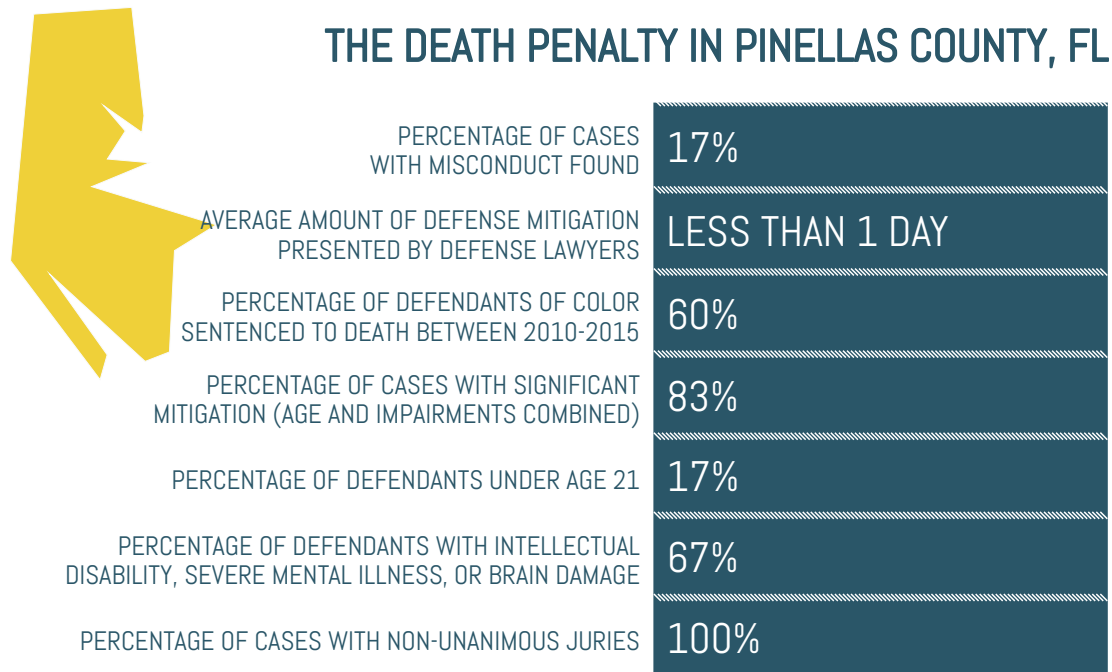
308 See *id.*

309 See *id.*

310 See *id.*

almost 20 years.³¹¹

In 1978, Thomas Goldstein was convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment, due primarily to the testimony of a fellow inmate and heroin addict named Edward Fink.³¹² Fink claimed that Goldstein had confessed to him.³¹³ The informant's credibility was later called into serious question.³¹⁴ Prosecutors also failed to tell Goldstein's defense lawyer of the deal they struck with the informant.³¹⁵ Goldstein's conviction was eventually overturned.³¹⁶ He ultimately spent 24 years in prison based on this wrongful conviction.³¹⁷



#14

**All calculations are based on direct appeal opinions since 2006 unless otherwise noted.*

Pinellas County, a county with just under one million residents,³¹⁸ had five death sentences between 2010 and 2015.³¹⁹ The death-sentencing rate is approximately

311 See Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Arthur Jean to Retire, MET. NEWS-ENTERPRISE, Mar. 27, 2015, available at <http://www.metnews.com/articles/2015/jean032715.htm>.

312 See Thomas Lee Goldstein, Nat'l Reg. of Exonerations, U. OF MICH. SCH. OF L., <https://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Pages/casedetail.aspx?caseid=3244> (last visited Sept. 21, 2016).

313 See *id.*

314 See *id.*

315 See *id.*

316 See *id.*

317 See *id.*

318 See QuickFacts for Pinellas County, Florida, U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/HSD310214/12103>.

319 See Pinellas County Death Sentences, 2010-2015, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

1.61 death sentences per 100 homicides,³²⁰ which is the second highest rate among the four Florida counties that made it into the top 16 outlier death penalty counties. Only Duval County's rate is higher.³²¹

OVERZEALOUS PROSECUTORS

Bernie McCabe has been the District Attorney in Pinellas County since November 1992.³²² He began his tenure in the office as a line prosecutor in 1972.³²³ His office has been rebuked by legal experts and reporters for relying on faulty testimony from the medical examiner and other experts to obtain convictions in first degree murder cases, including capital cases.³²⁴ The Florida Supreme Court lambasted one of his former assistants, James Loughery, for insinuating “unsubstantiated and incriminating facts” and making other inappropriate remarks in a death penalty case.³²⁵ The Court referred to Loughery by name, noting that another court had previously reprimanded him for “his arrogance and his inappropriate comments.”³²⁶

Our review of direct appeal opinions from 2006-2015 found that one out of the six cases from this period involved prosecutorial misconduct,³²⁷ and the sentence in that case was reversed.³²⁸

INADEQUATE DEFENSE

Pinellas County has a history of shoddy defense representation. For instance, in 1997 the Florida Supreme Court vacated Larry Clark's death sentence due to ineffective assistance of counsel³²⁹ because his attorney “indicated his own doubts or distaste for the case” and “attacked Clark's character and emphasized the seriousness of the crime.”³³⁰

Every case decided on direct appeal since 2006 involved the presentation of a day

320 See Baumgartner, Rate of Death Sentencing, *supra* note 115.

321 See *id.*

322 *About State Attorney—Bernie McCabe*, State Attorney, Sixth Judicial Circuit (FL), <http://www.sao6.org/aboutsa.htm>.

323 See *id.*

324 See Christopher Slobogin, *The Death Penalty In Florida*, 1 ELON. L. REV. 17, 29-30, available at http://www.elon.edu/docs/e-web/law/law_review/Issues/Slobogin.pdf.

325 *Evans v. State*, No. SC-12-2160, at *2 (Fl. 2015), available at <http://www.floridasupremecourt.org/decisions/2015/sc12-2160.pdf>.

326 *Id.* at *24, note 7.

327 See *Pinellas County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet, 2006-2015*, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

328 See *id.*

329 *Clark v. State*, 690 So. 2d 1280 (1997)

330 See *id.*

or less worth of mitigation evidence.³³¹ Richard Watts was the defense lawyer in half of those cases.³³² In spite of his client's PTSD and prior suicide attempts, Watts failed to request a competency exam and could not persuade his client Kenneth Dessaure not to waive both a penalty phase jury and the presentation of mitigation evidence.³³³ In another case, Richard Todd Robards was sentenced to death by a seven-to-five jury vote. Robards had organic brain damage and mental health issues, but it appears Watts decided a jury would not significantly weigh "brain abnormalities" and chose not to introduce evidence regarding his client's mental health and brain function. Just one more vote would have spared Robards the death penalty.³³⁴

RACIAL EXCLUSION AND BIAS

Pinellas County has a history of deeply embedded racial prejudice and disparity. In 2014, city worker Robin Wynn said that St. Petersburg, the largest city in Pinellas County, "promotes institutional racism."³³⁵ In that incident, a white supervisor in Wynn's department "spray-painted marks on the back of a black man's work vest and made reference to the Ku Klux Klan," and the city only suspended him for ten days, despite the fact that city "guidelines called for termination."³³⁶ Additionally, school arrests for "common misbehavior" are racially skewed. In 2014-15, Black children comprised only 19 percent of the Pinellas County School District population.³³⁷ Yet they were the subject of nearly 60 percent of these school-based arrests as well as 71 percent of the district's disorderly conduct arrests.³³⁸ In some schools, at least 80 percent of students arrested were Black.³³⁹

Not surprisingly, this systemic problem of racial bias permeates through courthouse doors. Black men received 60 percent of Pinellas County's death sentences between 2010 and 2015.³⁴⁰ According to Census data, Black residents were 10.3 percent of the county's population in 2010 and 11 percent in 2015.³⁴¹ Sixty-seven

331 See Pinellas County Direct Appeals, *supra* note 327.

332 See *id.*

333 See *Dessaure v. Sec'y of Dep't of Corr.*, No. 8:11-cv-500-T-30TBM, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 143387, at *40 (M.D. Fla. Dec. 13, 2011).

334 See *Pinellas Direct Appeals*, *supra* note 327; *Robards v. State*, 112 So. 3d 1256, 1264 (Fl. 2013).

335 See Kameel Stanley, *Black Workers Take Concerns, Complaints to City Council*, TAMPA BAY TIMES, Aug. 28, 2014, <http://www.tampabay.com/news/localgovernment/black-workers-take-concerns-complaints-to-st-pete-city-council/2195209>.

336 See *id.*

337 See *SPLC Files Federal Complaint Over Discriminatory Police Practices In Pinellas County, Florida, Schools*, SPLC (Aug. 31, 2016), <https://www.splcenter.org/news/2016/08/31/splc-files-federal-complaint-over-discriminatory-police-practices-pinellas-county-florida>.

338 See *id.*

339 See *id.*

340 See Baumgartner, *Race of Defendants and Victims*, *supra* note 58.

341 See *QuickFacts for Pinellas County*, U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/RHI225215/12103> (last visited Sept. 22, 2016).

percent of the victims in these cases from this period were white, even though it is probable, based on data from the surrounding area, that a much smaller percentage of all homicide victims in the area are white.³⁴²

EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENT

Out of six cases decided on direct appeals between 2006 to 2015, five defendants, or 83 percent, had evidence of the kind of impairments that render the death penalty disproportionately harsh.³⁴³ This was the highest rate for any of the 16 outlier death penalty counties. This figure includes four cases involving defendants with serious mental illnesses, brain damage, or intellectual impairment.³⁴⁴ Another defendant was only 18 years old at the time of his offense, and was diagnosed with paranoia.³⁴⁵

Multiple psychiatric expert witnesses testified that Genghis Kocaker, who suffered childhood sexual abuse, was schizophrenic as well as actively psychotic during his crime.³⁴⁶ Kocaker had attempted suicide twice, and he was hospitalized in a psychiatric unit for swallowing razor blades.³⁴⁷ One expert opined that Kocaker had an IQ of 70 and had suffered organic brain damage.³⁴⁸ Charles Peterson had an IQ score of 77,³⁴⁹ well within the range of borderline intellectual disability.³⁵⁰ Richard Todd Robards had organic brain damage and was sentenced to death by a seven-to-five vote.³⁵¹ A trial court found that John Lee Hampton suffered from mental health issues,³⁵² but sentenced him to death regardless.³⁵³

All six of the cases we reviewed from this period had non-unanimous jury decisions.³⁵⁴ Only two of the six cases would have met the current requirement of at least 10 jurors voting for death.³⁵⁵

342 See Sullivan, *supra* note 218.

343 See Pinellas Direct Appeals, *supra* note 327.

344 See *id.*

345 See *id.*

346 See *id.* Kocaker v. State, 119 So. 3d 1214, 1222-23 (Fla. 2013).

347 See *id.*

348 See *id.*

349 See *id.* Peterson v. State, 2 So. 3d 146, 152 (Fla. 2009).

350 See *supra* note 22 and accompanying text.

351 See Robards v. State, 112 So. 3d 1256, 1264, 1267 (Fla. 2013).

352 See Hampton v. State, 103 So. 3d 98, 109 (Fla. 2012).

353 See *id.*

354 See *id.*

355 See *id.*

INNOCENCE

While Pinellas has not had any death row exonerations, John Peel was originally charged with first degree murder in an alleged Shaken Baby Syndrome case.³⁵⁶ He maintained his innocence but “pled no-contest to a lesser manslaughter charge in order to avoid a possible life sentence.”³⁵⁷ He was exonerated in 2002 after a review of the autopsy report revealed no “brain and retinal hemorrhaging that Dr. [Joan] Wood claimed to have seen.”³⁵⁸



THE DEATH PENALTY IN ORANGE COUNTY, CA

PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH MISCONDUCT FOUND	4%
AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DEFENSE MITIGATION PRESENTED BY DEFENSE LAWYERS IN DEATH PENALTY TRIALS BETWEEN 2010 AND 2015.	2.5 DAYS
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS OF COLOR SENTENCED TO DEATH BETWEEN 2010-2015	89%
PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH SIGNIFICANT MITIGATION (AGE AND IMPAIRMENTS COMBINED)	50%
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS UNDER AGE 21	17%
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY, SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS, OR BRAIN DAMAGE	33%

**All calculations are based on direct appeal opinions since 2006 unless otherwise noted.*

Orange County sent nine people to death row between 2010 and 2015. The county’s rate of death sentencing for this period was 5.4 times the rate in the rest of the state per 100 homicides.³⁵⁹ Nearly three percent of the county’s homicides result in a death sentence, which is the second-highest rate in the state.³⁶⁰ Only Riverside County had a higher rate.³⁶¹

356 See *John Peel*, Nat’l Reg. of Exonerations, U. OF MICH. SCH. OF L., <http://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Pages/casedetail.aspx?caseid=3813> (last visited Sept. 22, 2016).

357 See *id.*

358 See *id.*

359 See Baumgartner, *Rate of Death Sentencing*, *supra* note 115. The figure for rest of the state excludes all five of the top death sentencing counties discussed in this two-part report (Riverside, Orange, Los Angeles, Kern, and San Bernardino).

360 See *id.*

361 See *id.*

#15

OVERZEALOUS PROSECUTORS

Orange County has been rocked by several scandals involving the District Attorney's office. In 2015, California Superior Court Judge Thomas Goethals removed Orange County D.A. Tony Rackauckas and the entire District Attorney's office from Scott Dekraai's capital case because several sheriffs' deputies "intentionally lied or willfully withheld material evidence from the court."³⁶² The judge explained that the office was ultimately responsible for the actions of these deputies, who "habitually ignored the law over an extended period of time."³⁶³ Judge Goethals also found that three law enforcement officials (one prosecutor and two special sheriff's deputies) had falsely testified - two of which were part of the special unit in charge of handling informants.³⁶⁴ The judge further noted that Rackauckas "cannot or will not in this case comply with the discovery orders of this court and the related constitutional and statutory mandates that guarantee this defendant's right to due process and a fair trial."³⁶⁵ Rackauckas continues to deny wrongdoing, despite mounting evidence to the contrary.³⁶⁶ Instead, his office has retaliated against Judge Goethals by attempting to disqualify him from other murder cases.³⁶⁷

Beth Webb, whose sister Laura was murdered by Scott Dekraai and whose mother was seriously injured by him, has repeatedly asked the office to drop the pursuit of the death penalty because the case has dragged on for five years due to the mishandling of the case.³⁶⁸ Webb has noted that the death penalty process in California is dysfunctional, and believes it to be a "false promise" to victims, but the office has continued to pursue a death sentence.³⁶⁹

The Dekraai case, however, is just the tip of the iceberg. The District's Office has also been embroiled in a much larger controversy over their use of jailhouse informants, which may impact more than three dozen criminal cases.³⁷⁰ According

362 Tony Saavedra and Kelly Puente, *In Rare Move, Judge Kicks Orange County D.A. Off Case of Seal Beach Mass Shooting Killer Scott Dekraai*, O.C. REGISTER, Mar. 12, 2015, <http://www.ocregister.com/articles/attorney-654000-county-case.html>.

363 *See id.*

364 *See id.*

365 *See Judge Removes DA's Office in Orange County Murder Case Because Office Will Not Comply with Constitution*, THE OPEN FILE (Mar. 12, 2015), <http://www.prosecutorialaccountability.com/2015/03/12/ca-judge-removes-das-office-in-orange-county-murder-case-because-office-will-not-comply-with-constitution/>.

366 *See Ahn Do and Christopher Goffard, O.C. district attorney and supervisor go another round in public feud*, L. A. TIMES, May 31, 2016, <http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-ln-spitzer-da-20160531-snap-story.html>

367 *See Christopher Goffard, O.C. Prosecutors Steering Cases Away From Judge Goethals*, THE LOS ANGELES TIMES (Mar. 13, 2015) <http://www.latimes.com/local/orangecounty/la-me-jailhouse-snitch-20150314-story.html>.

368 *See Tom Berg, Families of Those Killed as Seal Beach Salon Still Struggling For Justice*, O.C. REGISTER, Jan. 6, 2016, <http://www.ocregister.com/articles/says-687026-webb-dekraai.html>.

369 *See id.*

370 *See Radley Balko, The Jaw-Dropping Police/Prosecutor Scandal in Orange County, Calif.*, WASHINGTON POST (Jul. 13, 2015) https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/the-watch/wp/2015/07/13/the-jaw-dropping-policeprosecutor-scandal-in-orange-county-calif/?utm_term=.c21b2754f131.

to Jordan Smith of *The Intercept*, “Alexandra Natapoff, a law professor at Loyola Law School in Los Angeles and the nation’s leading expert on the use of snitches, said the fact that Orange County officials engaged in unconstitutional behavior similar to what made headlines years earlier in Los Angeles County reveals the ‘entrenched’ nature of the practice of using snitches in questionable ways.”³⁷¹ The D.A.’s office has refused to prosecute police officers who have perjured themselves.³⁷²

Tony Rackauckas was first elected as Orange County District Attorney in 1998.³⁷³ He has been described as a head prosecutor with a “win-at-all-cost mentality,” who “lacks maturity,” and “tolerates ethical lapses, evidence hiding, and law-enforcement perjury.”³⁷⁴ Between 1997 and 2009, there were 58 instances of misconduct from his office.³⁷⁵

Overzealousness in this office isn’t limited to Rackauckus, however. Nine out of 24 cases that were decided on direct appeal between 2006 and 2015 were prosecuted by Jim Mulgrew.³⁷⁶ While it is widely accepted that one shouldn’t serve on a jury if prejudiced toward the facts before trial, Mulgrew once challenged a defense survey submitted to the court as part of a change of venue request³⁷⁷ which showed that “83 percent of the prospective jurors [in Orange County] were aware of” the defendant’s alleged crime, and “58 percent believe he is guilty and should be sentenced to death.”³⁷⁸ He stated, “that still leaves a very large number of residents.”³⁷⁹ Arguing against a defense motion in a different case, Mulgrew implied in open court that fibers on the victim’s body could have come from a hotel room allegedly registered to the suspect in her slaying.” Hours later, the district attorney’s office discounted the evidence and his statement.³⁸⁰

371 Jordan Smith, *Anatomy of a Snitch Scandal*, THE INTERCEPT, May 14, 2016, <https://theintercept.com/2016/05/14/orange-county-scandal-jailhouse-informants/>.

372 See Radley Balko, *The Orange County Informant Scandal Just Got a Lot Nuttier*, THE WASHINGTON POST (Mar. 11, 2016) https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/the-watch/wp/2016/03/11/the-orange-county-informant-scandal-just-got-a-lot-nuttier/?utm_term=.eb939dc183e6.

373 “District Attorney Tony Raukauckas,” OCDA, <http://orangecountyda.org/office/ocda.asp>.

374 See R. Scott Moxley, *Overcharging And Bullying Show OCDA Lacks Maturity*, O.C WEEKLY, Aug. 18, 2016, <http://www.ocweekly.com/news/overcharging-and-bullying-show-ocda-lacks-maturity-7434438>.

375 See Radley Balko, *Counties That Send The Most People To Death Row Show A Questionable Commitment To Justice*, Huffington Post, Nov. 25, 2013, http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/11/21/counties-that-send-the-mo_n_4317245.html.

376 See Orange County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet 2006-2015, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

377 Greg Hernandez, *Famalaro’s Attorneys Cite Pretrial Publicity, Seek Change of Venue*, L. A. TIMES, Jan. 22, 1997, http://articles.latimes.com/1997-01-22/local/me-23074_1_pretrial-publicity; Greg Hernandez, *Prosecutors Fight Moving Famalaro Trial*, L.A. TIMES, Feb. 6, 1997, http://articles.latimes.com/1997-02-06/local/me-26133_1_fair-trial

378 See *id.*

379 See *id.*

380 *California Judge OKs Evidence in Murder Case of 5-year-old Girl Abducted from her Front Yard*, THE NORTHWEST INDIANA TIMES, Aug. 2, 2003, http://www.nwitimes.com/news/state-and-regional/california-judge-oks-evidence-in-murder-case-of--year/article_96c9604a-6026-53ff-96e7-19d9dc8bbf36.html.

INADEQUATE DEFENSE

In reviewing seven out of the nine cases for which data was available that resulted in a death sentence between 2010 and 2015, we found the average defense mitigation presentation lasted two and a half days.³⁸¹

In one case handled by a private attorney, defendant John C. Abel was sentenced to death after only four hours of jury deliberation, despite the fact that one of the two eyewitnesses presented by prosecutors couldn't identify him in court.³⁸² The defense didn't present any mitigation when trying to spare Abel from death row.³⁸³

One private lawyer, George Peters, has had at least seven clients sentenced to death in Orange County.³⁸⁴ Peters defended Fred B. Douglas in 1984, but in 2003 the U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that Peters failed to investigate Douglas' social history and mental health history.³⁸⁵ Records from an earlier case against Douglas indicated that he suffered from mental illness and neurological problems, but Peters never investigated them. Peters presented less than one hour of penalty phase testimony.³⁸⁶ The three judge panel ruled that Douglas provided inadequate representation and remanded the case back to district court with the instruction to either grant a new penalty phase trial or vacate the sentence.³⁸⁷ In 2011, George Peters represented another client who was sentenced to death. Two separate juries had not been able to agree upon a sentence, but at the third penalty trial, in which Peters put on approximately 11.5 hours of mitigation evidence, the jury sentenced him to death.³⁸⁸

381 See Orange County Death Sentences Spreadsheet 2010-2015, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

382 Christopher Goffard, *Death Row Inmate Hoping California Supreme Court Sides With Him*, THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, Oct. 9, 2012, <http://articles.latimes.com/2012/oct/09/local/me-stickup-man-20121010>.

383 *People v. Abel*, 53 Cal. 4th 891, 271 P.3d 1040 (2012)

384 The seven clients are: Fred. B. Douglas, Rodney Alcala, Jonathan D'Arcy, Hung "Henry" Thanh Mai, John George Brown, Carlos Martinez, and Jason Richardson. See Claire Luna and Seema Mehta, *Defendant Is Now Called Serial Killer*, L. A. TIMES, Sept. 20, 2005, <http://articles.latimes.com/2005/sep/20/local/me-alcala20/2>; Anna Cekola, *Man Who Set Bookkeeper On Fire Gets Death Penalty*, L.A. TIMES, Apr. 12, 1997, http://articles.latimes.com/1997-04-12/local/me-47861_1_death-penalty; Richard Marosi, *CHP Officer's Killer Sent To Toughest U.S. Prison*, L.A. TIMES, Jul. 3, 2000, <http://articles.latimes.com/2000/jul/03/local/me-47327>; *Douglas v. Woodford*, 316 F.3d 1079, 1089 (9th Cir. 2003); Larry Welborn, *Before Sentenced to Death, Home Depot Killer Shouts: I'm Innocent!*, O.C. REGISTER, Nov. 28, 2011, <http://www.oregister.com/articles/richardson-328969-egan-death.html>; Jerry Hicks, *Slain Officer's Family Is Still Awaiting Justice*, L. A. TIMES, Dec. 16, 1999, <http://articles.latimes.com/1999/dec/16/local/me-44566>; Larry Welborn, *Jury Recommends Death For Man Who Killed Couple*, O.C. Register, July 1, 2009, <http://www.oregister.com/articles/martinez-168355-jury-baytieh.html>.

385 See *Douglas*, 316 F.3d at 1089; See also Henry Weinstein, *Death Penalty Nullified for Killer of 2 Teens*, THE LOS ANGELES TIMES (Jan. 25, 2003) <http://articles.latimes.com/2003/jan/25/local/me-death25>.

386 See *id.* at 1086.

387 See *Douglas*, 316 F.3d at 1095.

388 See Orange County Death Sentences Spreadsheet, *supra* note 381.

RACIAL EXCLUSION AND BIAS

Of the nine individuals sentenced to die in Orange County from 2010 to 2015, 89 percent were people of color.³⁸⁹ Four of the nine (44 percent) were Black men, even though the entire Black population in Orange County is approximately two percent of the county's total population.³⁹⁰ Sixty percent of the victims were white in the cases involving Black defendants.³⁹¹

There were at least three death penalty cases from Orange County that were decided on direct appeal between 2006 and 2015 in which racially-biased jury selection was alleged. To be very clear, the California Supreme Court found no *Batson* or *Wheeler* violations in any of these cases, however we were still troubled by the racial dynamics in many of the cases we reviewed from this period, and in the new sentences from 2010 to 2015, because a substantial number of cases involved defendants of color and white victims. When former prosecutor Bob Gannon (now a judge) and Jim Mulgrew tried Richard Lucio De Hoyos, a Latino male accused of killing a Latina child, they used five of 16 total peremptory strikes to excuse Latino and African-American venire members. The final jury included one person who identified as Mexican-American in a county in which one-third of the residents identify as Latino or Hispanic.³⁹² Even if all of the strikes in this case were constitutional, the outcome is a jury that doesn't resemble the diversity of the community, which is concerning.



Tommy Thompson

EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENT

Out of the 24 cases that were decided on direct appeal between 2006 and 2015, 50 percent, had evidence of the kind of impairments that render the death penalty disproportionately harsh.³⁹³ This includes eight cases involving defendants with serious mental illnesses, brain damage, or intellectual impairment.³⁹⁴ Seventeen percent of cases had defendants who were under the age of 21 at the crime, and 38

389 See Baumgartner, *Race of Defendants and Victims*, *supra* note 58.

390 Theresa Walker, *O.C. Has a Growing Ethnic Population With One Exception: African Americans*, O.C. REGISTER, Feb. 9, 2014, <http://www.ocregister.com/articles/coun2ty-600949-orange-african.html>. See *QuickFacts for Orange County*, U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, <http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/RHI225215/06059> (Last visited Oct. 2, 2016).

391 See Baumgartner, *Race of Defendants and Victims*, *supra* note 58.

392 These cases include Dung Dinh Anh Trinh, Hung Thanh Mai, and Richard DeHoyos. See *People v. DeHoyos*, 303 P.3d 1, 21-23 (Cal. 2013).

393 See *Orange County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet 2006-2015*, *supra* note 376.

394 See *id.*

percent were age 25 or younger.³⁹⁵

One example from this period is Jonathan Daniel D’arcy, whose mother tied him up in bed so she could sleep, and had forced him to eat feces.³⁹⁶ He had psychiatric evaluations as young as ages five and eight, and suffered from hallucinations, paranoid schizophrenia; and a probable psychotic break at time of his crime.³⁹⁷ Maria Del Rosio Alfaro was raped when she was only nine years old.³⁹⁸ She was 18, pregnant, addicted to drugs, and had an IQ in the 70s when she committed her offense.³⁹⁹ Robert Mark Edwards suffered daily childhood beatings at the hands of his father, who also punished him by making him rub his excrement on himself and eat food covered in animal fur.⁴⁰⁰ And several defendants, like Dung Dinh Anh Trihn and Hung Thanh Mai, were traumatized refugees from the Vietnam War; both specifically asked the jury to sentence them to death for alleged “moral reasons.”⁴⁰¹ Kevin Dewayn Boyce had an IQ of 69 and brain damage, and a former teacher described him as the “most learning-disabled student” she had seen in her 30-year career.⁴⁰²

INNOCENCE

Orange County has had 10 exonerations in serious felony cases since 1989, including four murder cases.⁴⁰³ One of these men, Dewayne McKinney, spent 19 years behind bars for a murder he didn’t commit.⁴⁰⁴ Orange County prosecutors had attempted to get a death sentence for McKinney, but the jury deadlocked and he was sentenced to life without parole instead.⁴⁰⁵

Justice Stephen Reinhardt of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals believes that Tommy Thompson, who was convicted in Orange County and executed in 1998,

395 *See id.*

396 *People v. D’Arcy*, 226 P.3d 949 (Cal. 2010).

397 *See id.*

398 *People v. Alfaro*, 163 P.3d 118 (Cal. 2007).

399 *See id.*

400 *People v. Edwards*, 306 P.3d 1049 (Cal. 2013); *See also* Appellant’s Opening Brief, *People v. Edwards*, Case No. S073316, at 25, available at <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/1-s073316-app-opening-brief-122806.pdf>.

401 *See People v. Trinh*, 326 P.3d 939 (Cal. 2014); *People v. Mai*, 305 P.3d 1175 (Cal. 2013).

402 *People v. Boyce*, 330 P.3d 812 (Cal. 2014).

403 *See* Nat’l Reg. of Exonerations, U. MICH. SCH. OF L., https://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/Pages/browse.aspx?View={B8342AE7-6520-4A32-8A06-4B326208BAF8}&FilterField1=State&FilterValue1=California&FilterField2=County&FilterValue2=8_Orange (last visited Sept. 21, 2016).

404 Stuart Pfeifer, *Millionaire Ex-Inmate Dies in Crash*, THE LOS ANGELES TIMES (Oct. 8, 2008) <http://articles.latimes.com/2008/oct/08/local/me-mckinney8>.

405 *See id.*

could have been innocent.⁴⁰⁶ Justice Reinhardt and an en banc panel of the Ninth Circuit attempted to block the execution by reversing the death sentence after new evidence had come to their attention,⁴⁰⁷ but the U.S. Supreme Court reversed the decision on a technicality,⁴⁰⁸ saying they had acted too late.⁴⁰⁹ Thompson's substantive claims of innocence were never heard.⁴¹⁰ Prosecutors gave conflicting accounts of the crime to two separate juries.⁴¹¹ In Thompson's case, they argued that he was the primary killer, and in his co-defendant's trial they argued that the co-defendant was primarily responsible for the victim's death.⁴¹² The California Supreme Court ruled this tactic was not permissible in 2005, seven years after Thompson's execution.⁴¹³ Despite switching theories to pin the crime on Thompson's co-defendant, the prosecution did not attempt to notify Thompson's trial judge that the evidence no longer implicated Thompson as the actual murderer.⁴¹⁴ Prosecutors also relied upon questionable testimony from a jailhouse informant.⁴¹⁵

406 Darrell Satzman, *Did an Innocent Man Go to His Death at San Quentin?*, KCRW (Jun. 2, 2015) <http://curious.kcrw.com/2015/06/did-an-innocent-man-go-to-his-death-at-san-quentin>.

407 See *Thompson v. Calderon*, 120 F.3d 1045 (9th Cir.1997) (en banc).

408 See *Calderon v. Thompson*, 523 U.S. 538, 565 (1998).

409 See *id.*

410 Henry Weinstein, *Judge Says High Court Unfairly Limits Appeals*, L. A. TIMES, Oct. 21, 1998, <http://articles.latimes.com/1998/oct/21/news/mn-34760>.

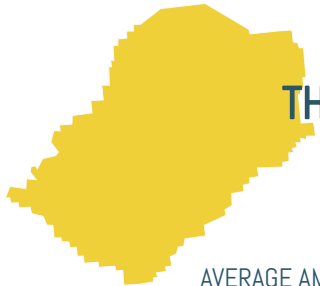
411 See Satzman, *supra* note 406.

412 *Id.*

413 *In re Sakarias*, 106 P.3d 931, 945 (Cal. 2005).

414 Liliana Segura, *Ten Years After Last Execution, California's Death Row Continues to Grow*, THE INTERCEPT (Jan. 17, 2016) <https://theintercept.com/2016/01/17/ten-years-after-last-execution-californias-death-row-continues-to-grow/>.

415 See *id.*



THE DEATH PENALTY IN JEFFERSON COUNTY, AL

PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH MISCONDUCT FOUND	6%
AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DEFENSE MITIGATION PRESENTED BY DEFENSE LAWYERS	LESS THAN 1 DAY
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS OF COLOR SENTENCED TO DEATH BETWEEN 2010-2015	100%
PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH SIGNIFICANT MITIGATION (AGE AND IMPAIRMENTS COMBINED)	50%
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS UNDER AGE 21	17%
PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY, SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS, OR BRAIN DAMAGE	33%
PERCENTAGE OF CASES WITH NON-UNANIMOUS JURIES	100%
PERCENTAGE OF CASES IN WHICH A JUDGE OVERRODE A JURY'S RECOMMENDATION FOR A LIFE SENTENCE	44%
NUMBER OF DEATH ROW EXONERATIONS SINCE 1976	3

**All calculations are based on direct appeal opinions since 2006 unless otherwise noted.*

Between 2010 and 2015, Jefferson County prosecutors obtained five death sentences, all of which were imposed on African-American men.⁴¹⁶ Jefferson is the most populous county in Alabama, and includes the city of Birmingham.⁴¹⁷ The county imposes approximately 1.47 death sentences per 100 homicides.⁴¹⁸ Because of its size, this ratio makes Jefferson a primary driver of the death penalty, although the state of Alabama as a whole has notably high rates of capital sentencing.⁴¹⁹

We reviewed 18 cases that were decided on direct appeal from Jefferson County between 2006 and 2015. Two of these cases were from Bessemer Division, and 16 were from the Birmingham Division of Jefferson County. While the two divisions of Jefferson County have different prosecutor offices, they share many of the same defense attorneys, as well as other characteristics, so we discuss cases from both in the section below.

416 See *Jefferson County Death Sentences, 2010-2015*, on file with the Fair Punishment Project. There were no sentences from Bessemer during this period.

417 Phil Pierce, *Census 2010: Jefferson County Population Dips, But It's Still by Far Alabama's Largest County*, AL.com, Feb. 24, 2011, http://blog.al.com/spotnews/2011/02/jefferson_county_population_di.html.

418 See Baumgartner, *Rate of Death Sentencing*, *supra* 115.

419 See Brenden Kirby, *Death Penalty Capital: Alabama Has Nation's Most Death Row Inmates Per Capita*, AL.com (May 1, 2015, 6:00 AM), http://www.al.com/news/index.ssf/2015/05/death_penalty_capital_alabama.html.

OVERZEALOUS PROSECUTORS

With 27 individuals on death row and at least 10 executions since 1983,⁴²⁰ Jefferson County has produced more death row inmates any county in Alabama.⁴²¹

Deputy District Attorney Mike Anderton, who has prosecuted four of the 16 cases (25 percent) from the Birmingham Division that were decided on direct appeal between 2006 and 2015,⁴²² claimed one defendant, who has an IQ of 56, was faking mental retardation in order to avoid the death penalty.⁴²³ Montez Spradley, another individual Anderton prosecuted and sent to death row, is now free after sitting on death row for a decade for murder he did not commit.⁴²⁴ Anderton dismissed allegations that he paid Spradley's girlfriend to testify; however, documents from Anderton's office indicated Spradley's girlfriend was paid \$5,000 through a private fund after she had received another \$5,000 from the governor's office.⁴²⁵ Anderton also prosecuted 18 year-old Brandon Washington, who was sentenced to death in the 2005 shooting of a RadioShack employee.⁴²⁶ Washington had no criminal history, and there was no physical evidence linking him to the crime.⁴²⁷ The prosecution team secured a death sentence after presenting illegal evidence to the jury.⁴²⁸ Upon appeal, Washington was re-sentenced to life in prison without parole.⁴²⁹



Anthony Ray Hinton

420 See ALABAMA DEP'T OF CORRECTIONS, *Alabama Inmates Currently on Death Row*, <http://www.doc.state.al.us/DeathRow.aspx> (last visited on Sept. 29, 2016); See also ALABAMA DEP'T OF CORRECTIONS *Executions*, <http://www.doc.state.al.us/Executions.aspx> (last visited on Sept. 29, 2016).

421 See Kirby, *supra* note 419.

422 See *Jefferson County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet 2006-2015*, on file with the Fair Punishment Project.

423 See Kent Faulk, *Jefferson County Prosecutor Believes Birmingham Man Faked Mental Retardation to Avoid Return to Death Row*, AL.COM, Dec. 31, 2012, http://blog.al.com/spotnews/2012/12/jefferson_county_prosecutor_be.html.

424 See Kent Faulk, *Alabama Man Who Once Spent Time on Death Row: "I'm so glad to be alive,"* AL.COM (Sept. 10, 2015, 12:56 PM), http://www.al.com/news/birmingham/index.ssf/2015/09/once_on_death_row_in_slaying_o.html; Anna Arceneax, *Montez Spradley, an Innocent Man Once on Death Row, Is Free*, ACLU (Sept. 10, 2015, 12:00 PM), <https://www.aclu.org/blog/speak-freely/montez-spradley-innocent-man-once-death-row-free>.

425 Radley Balko, *The Outrageous Conviction of Montez Spradley*, WASH. POST, Sept. 21, 2015, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/the-watch/wp/2015/09/21/the-outrageous-conviction-of-montez-spradley/>.

426 *Former Alabama Death Row Prisoner Receives Life Sentence*, EQUAL JUSTICE INITIATIVE (Apr. 6, 2012), <http://eji.org/news/former-alabama-death-row-prisoner-brandon-washington-sentenced-to-life/>; Death Sentences Today, *Alabama*, <http://deathsentences.today.wix.com/davidmccord#!alabama-2006/c1m8g>.

427 See *id.*

428 See *id.*

429 See *id.*

INADEQUATE DEFENSE

Our examination of the 18 cases decided on direct appeal between 2006 and 2015 revealed that defense lawyers presented less than one day's worth of mitigation evidence in every single case, and in one case no mitigation evidence was presented.⁴³⁰

The Alabama Court of Criminal Appeals found that the trial court's failure to grant Alfonso Morris's attorney the "funds to hire an independent mental-health expert left him with no defense at the guilt phase of trial."⁴³¹ Morris has an extremely low IQ score of 53 and "lifelong cognitive and adaptive deficits," but his counsel could not afford an independent expert witness.⁴³² Instead, he retained the same state doctor who earlier performed a competency evaluation at the behest of the state.⁴³³ When cross-examined, this expert witness agreed with the "unsubstantiated assertion" that "pro se, handwritten pleadings and the handwritten letters...in the record" were written by Morris.⁴³⁴ The prosecutor privately told the doctor that this was the case before the sentencing hearing.⁴³⁵

Until 2012, Jefferson County had no Public Defender's Office.⁴³⁶ In Jefferson County, poor criminal defendants were assigned private practice attorneys, who were reimbursed by the state for their work.⁴³⁷ Even now, judges who doubt the public defenders' qualifications have continued to appoint private attorneys in serious criminal cases.⁴³⁸ However, this alternative means that elected, partisan judges continue to appoint capital defense lawyers.⁴³⁹ As Jefferson County Circuit Judge Tracie Todd noted, "Locally, it is an 'open secret' that an attorney all too often receives case appointments in the criminal division based on his campaign contribution, and not squarely on his legal expertise."⁴⁴⁰

430 See *Jefferson County Direct Appeals 2006-2015*, *supra* note 422.

431 *Morris v. State*, 956 So. 2d 431, 452 (Ala. Crim. App. 2005).

432 *Id.* at 452-53.

433 See *Id.*

434 *Id.* at 452.

435 See *Id.*

436 See Kent Faulk, *Birmingham Lawyer Kira Fonteneau Hired to Lead Jefferson County's First Public Defender's Office*, AL.com, Nov. 28, 2012, http://blog.al.com/spotnews/2012/11/birmingham_lawyer_kira_fontene.html.

437 See *Id.*

438 See Kent Faulk, *Jefferson County Judge Hopes New Public Defender in Place by Labor Day*, AL.com, Jul. 22, 2016, http://www.al.com/news/birmingham/index.ssf/2016/07/jefferson_county_judge_hopes_n.html.

439 See *Id.*

440 See Kent Faulk, *JeffCo Judge: Alabama Death Sentence Unconstitutional*, AL.com, Mar. 3, 2016, http://www.al.com/news/birmingham/index.ssf/2016/03/jeffco_judge_rules_alabama_dea.html.

RACIAL BIAS AND EXCLUSION

There is no question that Alabama has a history filled with racism and exclusion. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s experience in the Birmingham jail was a defining moment for the Civil Rights Movement.⁴⁴¹ King advocated for non-violent resistance to protest the city's extreme racial segregation.⁴⁴² But despite King's efforts, Jefferson County has not overcome its racially-charged past.⁴⁴³ Nowhere is this more evident than in the county's system of capital punishment.⁴⁴⁴

Of the cases decided on direct appeal between 2006 and 2015, 89 percent involved African-American defendants,⁴⁴⁵ and 100 percent of Jefferson County's death sentences from 2010 to 2015 were given to Black men.⁴⁴⁶

Anthony Ray Hinton, who was exonerated and released from prison after spending nearly 30 years on death row, says his case was "built around racism and a lie."⁴⁴⁷ Hinton claims that when he was taken into custody, the police said to him, "First of all you're Black, second of all you've been in prison before, third, you're going to have a white judge, fourth, you're more than likely to have a white jury, and fifth, when the prosecution get to putting this case together, you know what that spells? Conviction, conviction, conviction, conviction, conviction."⁴⁴⁸

In 2010, the Alabama Supreme Court remanded the case of Bessemer death row prisoner Demetrius Jackson back to the lower courts because he never had an opportunity to argue that he was subjected to racially biased jury selection. The Court noted that the prosecutor excluded 79 percent of the qualified African-Americans from the jury. Later, after reviewing the evidence, the Alabama Supreme Court rejected the claim that the jurors had been excluded on the basis of race.⁴⁴⁹ However, they again remanded the case back to the trial court, this time based on the fact that the trial judge overrode the jury's 10 to two recommendation for a life sentence for no apparent reason. A new trial judge resentenced Jackson to life

441 *Martin Luther King, Jr.'s 'Letter from Birmingham Jail,'* ATLANTIC, Apr. 16, 2013, <http://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2013/04/martin-luther-kings-letter-from-birmingham-jail/274668/>

442 *See id.*

443 *See* Peter C. Meyers, *Martin Luther King Jr., and the American Dream*, HERITAGE FOUNDATION, Mar. 24, 2014, <http://www.heritage.org/research/reports/2014/03/martin-luther-king-jr-and-the-american-dream>.

444 *See* Brenden Kirby, *Death Penalty Capital: Alabama Has Nation's Most Death Row Inmates Per Capita*, AL.COM, May 1, 2015, http://www.al.com/news/index.ssf/2015/05/death_penalty_capital_alabama.html.

445 *See* *Jefferson County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet*, *supra* note 422.

446 *See* Baumgartner, *Race of Defendants and Victims*, *supra* note 58.

447 *See* *Anthony Ray Hinton Blames Racism for Wrongful Jailing*, BBC, Apr. 7, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-32200813>.

448 *See id.*

449 *See* *Jackson v. State*, 169 So. 3d 1, 15 (Ala. Crim. App. 2010); Court Remands EJI Death Penalty Case After Showing of Racial Discrimination, EQUAL JUSTICE INITIATIVE, Dec. 20, 2010, <http://eji.org/news/alabama-court-remands-demetrius-jackson-case>.

in prison.⁴⁵⁰ Despite the Court's failure to find a *Batson* violation, the high rate at which African-Americans were excluded from serving on the jury is troubling.

In a case from the Birmingham Division of Jefferson County, prosecutors struck eight out of 14 prospective Black jurors when prosecuting Anthony Lane, an African-American defendant who was sentenced to death in 2011.⁴⁵¹

EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENT

Out of the 18 direct appeals opinions we reviewed, 50 percent had evidence of the kind of impairments that render the death penalty disproportionately harsh.⁴⁵² This includes six cases involving defendants with serious mental illnesses, brain damage, or intellectual impairment.⁴⁵³ In three of these cases, the defendants were younger than 21 years old.⁴⁵⁴ Fifty percent involved defendants who were age 25 or younger.⁴⁵⁵

Jefferson County prosecutors sought death for men with severe intellectual disabilities including Esaw Jackson, who has an IQ score of 56, one of the lowest seen in this study.⁴⁵⁶ His death sentence was vacated in 2012.⁴⁵⁷ Anthony Lane had an IQ score of 72.⁴⁵⁸ On October 5, 2015, the U.S. Supreme Court vacated Lane's sentence⁴⁵⁹ in light of *Hall v. Florida*, which invalidated a strict IQ cutoff scheme for determining intellectual disability.⁴⁶⁰ Strikingly, on April 19, 2016, the Alabama Court of Criminal Appeals reaffirmed the death sentence.⁴⁶¹ Kerry Spencer was sentenced to death by judicial override.⁴⁶² His post-conviction relief psychiatrist attested to Spencer's brain damage and PTSD.⁴⁶³ In another case, Dontae Callen

450 See Kelsey Stein, *Formerly Condemned to Death, Fairfield Man Sentenced to Life in Prison for Police Officer's Slaying*, AL.com, July 23, 2013, http://blog.al.com/spotnews/2013/07/formerly_condemned_to_death_fa.html.

451 Pet. for Writ of Cert., *Lane v. Alabama*, at 32 (June 1, 2015), available at <http://eji.org/sites/default/files/anthony-lane-us-supreme-court-cert-petition-06-01-15.pdf>.

452 See *Jefferson County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet*, *supra* note 422.

453 See *id.*

454 See *id.*

455 See *id.*

456 See *Id.*; *Intellectually Disabled Former Alabama Death Row Prisoner Sentenced to Life*, EQUAL JUSTICE INITIATIVE (Jan. 3, 2013), <http://eji.org/news/alabama-death-row-inmate-esaw-jackson-sentenced-to-life>.

457 See *Jefferson County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet*, *supra* note 422.

458 See *Lane v. State*, CR-10-1343, 2016 WL 1728753, at *5 (Ala. Crim. App. 2016). Lane was also just 19 years old at the time of the crime.

459 See U.S. ---, 136 S.Ct. 91, 193 L.Ed.2d 7 (2016).

460 See *Hall v. Florida*, 134 S.Ct. 1986 (2014).

461 See *Lane v. State*, CR-10-1343, 2016 WL 1728753, at *5 (Ala. Crim. App. 2016).

462 See *Death Penalty in Alabama: Judge Override*, EQUAL JUSTICE INITIATIVE, <http://eji.org/reports/death-penalty-alabama-judge-override> (last visited Sept. 21, 2016).

463 See *Spencer v. State*, CR-12-1837, 2015 WL 5055353, at *25 (Ala. Crim. App. 2015).

was not even two months past his eighteenth birthday with a low IQ and PTSD when he committed his crime.⁴⁶⁴

INNOCENCE

Three people have been released from Jefferson County's death row, including the aforementioned Anthony Hinton,⁴⁶⁵ Wesley Quick, and Montez Spradley.⁴⁶⁶ The only evidence in Spradley's case was the testimony of his "disgruntled ex-girlfriend" and a "jailhouse snitch." In fact, jurors originally recommended a life sentence by a 10 to two vote, however, the judge overrode their recommendation and imposed a death sentence. His conviction was overturned in 2011, and he was released in 2015.⁴⁶⁷

Anthony Hinton served 30 years on death row for a murder he did not commit.⁴⁶⁸ He was working 15 miles away when the crime was committed.⁴⁶⁹ His attorney failed to hire a qualified firearms expert for trial, and instead hired someone known to be inadequate.⁴⁷⁰ Three firearms experts later testified in 2002, that the bullets used in the crime could not be matched to a weapon owned by Hinton.⁴⁷¹ In 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court reversed his conviction and sentenced due to the poor representation he had received, and prosecutors admitted they had insufficient evidence with which to retry him.⁴⁷²

The third wrongful conviction involved Wesley Quick, who was just 18 years old at the time of the alleged crime.⁴⁷³ At his third trial in 2003, a jury acquitted Quick of all charges.⁴⁷⁴

464 See *Jefferson County Direct Appeals Spreadsheet*, *supra* note 422.

465 See Kirby, *supra* note 419.

466 See Anna Arceneaux, *Montez Spradley, an Innocent Man Once on Death Row, Is Free*, ACLU (Sept. 10, 2015), <https://www.aclu.org/blog/speak-freely/montez-spradley-innocent-man-once-death-row-free>; Radley Balko, *The outrageous conviction of Montez Spradley*, WASH. POST, Sept. 21, 2015, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/the-watch/wp/2015/09/21/the-outrageous-conviction-of-montez-spradley/>.

467 See *id.* The state offered Spradley an Alford plea after his conviction was overturned, and he accepted it rather than live through the ordeal of another trial. This means that Spradley maintains his innocence, while the state simultaneously maintains it has enough evidence to prove his guilt. He was resentenced and released a few years later. We include Spradley among the number of individuals wrongfully convicted and sentenced to death in Jefferson due to the outrageous circumstances of his conviction.

468 See *Innocence: Anthony Ray Hinton Exonerated After 30 Years on Alabama's Death Row*, DEATH PENALTY INFORMATION CENTER (last visited Sept. 21, 2016 at 5:50PM), <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/node/6095>.

469 See *id.*

470 See *id.*

471 See *id.*

472 See *id.*

473 *Innocence Cases*, DEATH PENALTY INFO. CNTR., <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/innocence-cases>, (last visited Sept. 21, 2016).

474 See Wesley Quick, NAT'L REG. OF EXONERATIONS, U. MICH. SCH. OF L., [HTTPS://WWW.LAW.UMICH.EDU/SPECIAL/EXONERATION/PAGES/CASEDETAIL.ASPX?CASEID=3556](https://www.law.umich.edu/special/exoneration/PAGES/casedetail.aspx?caseid=3556) (LAST VISITED SEPT. 21, 2016).

CONCLUSION

As we noted in Part I of this two-part report, the death penalty is on life support. Only 16 counties out of more than 3,100 imposed five or more death sentences between 2010 and 2015. In Part I, we looked at half of these 16 counties, including: Caddo Parish (LA), Clark (NV), Duval (FL), Harris (TX), Maricopa (AZ), Mobile (AL), Kern (CA), and Riverside (CA).

Part II of this report took an in-depth look into how the death penalty operates in practice in the other half of these outlier counties, including: Dallas (TX), Jefferson (AL), Pinellas (FL), Miami-Dade (FL), Hillsborough (FL), Los Angeles (CA), San Bernardino (CA), and Orange (CA).

One of the most striking findings across the 16 counties is the frequency and seriousness of the mitigation evidence we found in the cases that we reviewed. If it is inappropriate to inflict the death penalty on juveniles and persons with intellectual disabilities due to their insufficient moral culpability, then death sentences for people with similar or even greater levels of impairment should be exceedingly rare. They are not. Across the 16 counties, we reviewed direct appeals opinions handed down between 2006 and 2015, and found that 15 percent--or approximately in six--involved a person under the age of 21, and 40 percent involved someone who had an intellectual disability, brain damage, or severe mental illness. This is significant given that the latest neuroscience research indicates that the portions of the brain responsible for judgment and impulse control aren't fully developed until individuals reach their mid-20s. In Part II of this report, we discovered that the overall percentage of cases with significant mitigation evidence ranged from 83 percent of cases in Pinellas County, the highest rate of any of the 16 counties, to 47 percent of cases in Los Angeles. The average across the 16 counties is 56 percent.

We also found a pattern of prosecutorial over-aggression, and in several of the counties, persistent misconduct. In Miami and Pinellas counties, for example, courts found some form of misconduct in 29 percent and 17 percent of cases respectively. The average across all 16 counties was 10 percent, or around one out of every 10 cases. A number of the counties reflected an extreme concentration of death sentences in the hands of a few prosecutors. In Dallas, for example, just three prosecutors obtained 62 percent of the death sentences that we reviewed on direct appeal between 2006 and 2015.

We also discovered a troubling number of wrongful convictions and exonerations from these 16 counties. Ten of the 16 counties had at least one person exonerated

from death row, including five counties mentioned in Part II of this report. Jefferson County and Hillsborough each had three men released from death row. Outside of the death penalty context, some of these counties have had numerous exonerations in serious felony cases. Los Angeles County alone has had 59 exonerations in serious felony cases since 1989, including one death penalty case.⁴⁷⁵ The pattern of non-capital exonerations is important because it shows inaccurate outcomes from the same offices, and often the same set of felony prosecutors, that try death penalty cases. This is especially important in states like California, where death penalty review can take several decades and the state Supreme Court has a particularly high affirmance rate in capital cases.⁴⁷⁶

We found inadequate defense lawyering in all of these counties. In most of the counties we reviewed, the average mitigation presentation at the penalty phase of the trial lasted approximately less than one and half days. In Jefferson County, not one case had a defense mitigation presentation longer than one day. Length of the proceedings itself is not always an indicator of quality, and courts have found ineffectiveness claims in penalty phase proceedings that lasted weeks, but a single day's worth of mitigation evidence is almost always a sign of subpar lawyering or a serious lack of resources. As we noted in Part I of this report, we frequently found the same defense lawyers repeatedly represented clients who ended up on death row. The quality of defense lawyers ranged from those who were simply under-resourced to those who were extremely detrimental in some of the cases with the most egregious lawyering.

An examination of the six outlier counties that don't require juries to be unanimous, revealed that 91 percent of the cases from our review period had non-unanimous verdicts.⁴⁷⁷

Finally, a definitive pattern of persistent racial bias and exclusion emerged from these counties. In looking at the death sentences between 2010 and 2015 for the 16 counties, there were racial disparities with regards to the race of the defendants and the race of victims. In 14 of the 16 counties, not a single white person received a death sentence for killing a Black person. In contrast, in 14 out of 16 counties at least one Black person was sentenced to death for the killing of a white person. In Orange County, 60 percent of the victims were white in the cases involving a Black defendant, even though research has shown that the vast majority of homicides are committed intra-race. In Hillsborough and Pinellas this figure was 40 percent,

475 See *supra* note 305

476 See Howard Mintz, *Death Sentence Reversals Cast Doubt On System*, Apr. 13, 2002, available at <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/node/534>.

477 This refers to the two outlier counties from Alabama (Mobile and Jefferson), and the four from Florida (Miami-Dade, Pinellas, Hillsborough, and Duval).

and in San Bernardino it was 33 percent. Out of all of the death sentences obtained in these 16 counties between 2010 and 2015, 46 percent were given to African-American defendants, and 73 percent were given to people of color. Moreover, we saw the continued exclusion of Black and Latino jurors from capital trials, meaning that these citizens tend to be excluded from the most important life or death decision that a state asks its citizens to make. Finally, in several counties, we noted historical biases and racism that still lingers.

Our findings, taken together, suggest that the small handful of counties that are still using the death penalty are plagued by persistent problems of overzealous prosecutors, ineffective defense lawyers, and racial bias, resulting in the conviction of innocent people and the excessively harsh punishment of people with significant impairments that are on par with, or even worse than, the categorical exclusions that the Court has said should exempt individuals from execution due to lessened culpability.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

We would like to thank Professor Frank Baumgartner of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for allowing us to access his data and analysis on the race of defendants and victims in capital cases. We'd also like to thank Professor Brandon L. Garrett of the University of Virginia School of Law, and his research assistants, Yuan Chen, Ankur Desai, Megan Moore, and Allison Thornton, for their assistance with critical data collection. We'd also like to thank the California Appellate Project, the Miami Dade Public Defender, the Arizona Capital Representation Project, Equal Justice Initiative, Texas Defender Service, Texas Habeas & Assistance Project, the Florida Center for Capital Representation, and the Federal Public Defender in Las Vegas for providing technical assistance. Finally, we would like to thank Mark Larouche, Stacey Kennard, Rory Fleming, Dawn Milam, Anne Dean, Beth Hutchens, Hannah Abernethy, Jamey Anderson, Kristin Houlé, Carl Brzorad, Miguel Marquina, Emma Chase, Jenna Long, Matthew Fletcher, and Chelsea Voronoff for their research assistance.

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The Fair Punishment Project uses legal research and educational initiatives to ensure that the U.S. justice system is fair and accountable. As a joint initiative of Harvard Law School's Charles Hamilton Houston Institute for Race & Justice and its Criminal Justice Institute, we work to highlight the gross injustices resulting from prosecutorial misconduct, ineffective defense lawyers, and racial bias, and to illuminate the laws that result in excessive punishment. For more information visit: www.fairpunishment.org.