IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA IN AND FOR PASCO COUNTY CASE NO. 2014CF005586CFAXWS-3

STATE OF FLORIDA,

Plaintiff,

-VS-

ADAM MATOS,

Defendant.

PROCEEDINGS: PRETRIAL/MOTIONS

BEFORE: HONORABLE PAT SIRACUSA

Circuit Judge

DATE: August 20, 2015

PLACE TAKEN: Pasco County Government Center

7530 Little Road

New Port Richey, FL 34654

REPORTED BY: Maria A. Fortner, RPR

Notary Public

State of Florida at Large

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8	APPEARING ON BEHALF OF
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P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S 1 All right. Let's see what we've 2 THE COURT: 3 got here. Good afternoon. We're here in the case of 5 State of Florida versus Adam Matos. Case Number is 6 14-5586. The State is present and represented by 7 Mr. LaBruzzo and Mr. Sarabia. 8 The Defense is 9 present and represented by Mr. Livermore. 10 And, Mr. Pura, are you on this? 11 MR. PURA: No, sir. 12 THE COURT: No? Okay. 13 All right. So we're here for a pretrial today 14 and we have a couple of motions set. I've taken 15 the time to review the motions before we came in. 16 Anybody want to suggest an order on the 17 motions? It doesn't matter? 18 MR. LIVERMORE: It doesn't. 19 THE COURT: Let's do the motion to perpetuate 20 testimony first. It's on top of the stack. 21 State, this is your motion. 22 MR. LABRUZZO: Yes. 23 THE COURT: You want to perpetuate the 24 testimony of James Thomas. 25 Mr. Livermore, do you have any objection under

1 the rule to James Thomas's testimony being 2 perpetuated? 3 MR. LIVERMORE: At this point I have to, Judge. We have triple hearsay about the condition 5 of the witness. I think we need a little bit more 6 than that before I agree that it's necessary. We have an affidavit from Mr. Halkitis that he 7 8 talked to the wife, who talked to the doctor. 9 don't know that that's enough evidence to justify 10 the perpetuation. 11 THE COURT: Okay. Have you taken the regular 12 deposition of James Thomas yet? 13 No. Not that I'm aware of. MR. LIVERMORE: 14 MR. SARABIA: They have not. 15 MR. LIVERMORE: I am only doing the penalty 16 phase, and Mr. Vizcarra and Mr. Hendry are both on 17 vacation. 18 THE COURT: Oh, all right. I was going to say 19 do you need me to wait for either of them? 20 MR. LIVERMORE: I don't think they did depos. 21 THE COURT: Oh, all right. What would be the 22 prejudice to the Defense if I allowed the 23 preparation of the testimony with the understanding 24 that if Mr. Thomas was still alive at the time of 25 the trial, that he'd be available to do it live?

What would be the disadvantage?

MR. LIVERMORE: One of the problems -- and I can't speak for Mr. Hendry -- is generally the order. There are some depositions we don't do up front until we get some background and find out what's going on. I mean, that's the way I do it.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LIVERMORE: Other than that, you know, is the time and the expense is the only other issue.

THE COURT: Well, this is a victim impact witness. So it would be more in your part of the trial than Mr. Hendry and Mr. Vizcarra's.

MR. LIVERMORE: The first paragraph of the motion talks about something I think that they would be looking for for trial.

MR. SARABIA: Yes. We would intend to call him during the trial, Judge.

THE COURT: Oh, you'd call him in the main.

Oh, that's the second paragraph. I didn't look at the first paragraph. I saw, moreover, he's the father of Margaret Brown and they have permissible victim impact testimony.

Okay. State, is there anything you want to supplement on the record before I rule on the motion?

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MR. SARABIA: Judge, I can tell you that personally have had contact with Linda Thomas and James Thomas since Mr. Halkitis did, and they reiterated to me their concerns.

Mr. Thomas did forward me to some scheduled medical procedures he has in the very near future, and I believe that they are based on some of the recent issues he's been going through.

So my understanding of the depo to perpetuate is that it would be sealed unless he is unavailable for trial. So there's really no prejudice. You know, we do it, we have it in case we need it. And if we don't need it, great. And nobody is prejudiced.

I would also alert the Court I brought to, I believe, Mr. Hendry's attention Mr. James Thomas and Ms. Linda Thomas as witnesses being in the Keys, and that they've wanted to take a trip for months now.

I've been constantly letting the Defense know that I have been available for depositions. And while they have been setting steadily some depositions, I have much more time that I can accommodate depositions with through most of September.

So if we needed to depose Mr. Thomas before the depo to perpetuate, if they want to do that, I can accommodate them, if it's done quickly; but we want to try and get his testimony perpetuated

before the end of the September, if possible.

THE COURT: All right. After reviewing the affidavit filed in the motion, hearing the arguments of counsel, I'm going to grant the motion to perpetuate testimony and direct that you coordinate the perpetuation of the testimony consistent with the Rule of Criminal Procedure for taking the perpetuated testimony.

If during the course of the proceedings you've taken the perpetuated testimony and after having taken the perpetuated testimony, it comes to your attention there were additional questions or information that you needed to obtain that you did not have revealed to you until you took the deposition of other witnesses or got other evidence, you can apply to the Court for redeposition of James Thomas, and the Court will consider it, in light of the fact that you were rushed to take the perpetuated testimony because of James Thomas's health. He is at this point 77 years of age.

All right. Next issue. Motion to prohibit death qualification of prospective jurors. That's yours. Did you want to make argument on that one, Mr. Livermore?

MR. LIVERMORE: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And I have both read your motion and the memorandum that you provided.

MR. LIVERMORE: The one thing that I have, I made copies for the Court and for the State, but I haven't distributed them yet.

To back up a little bit. The motion on the constitutionality, which is basically plagiarizing Justice Breyer's opinion, mentions in there a study by Susan Rozelle that was published in the Arizona State Law Journal, Volume 38, 769, in 2006.

The background in this is that death qualification as the problem first arose in the Witherspoon decision. The Witherspoon court said that there wasn't enough evidence or there wasn't enough studies that had been completed to show that a death-qualified jury is conviction prone.

What that article does is put together and consolidate a lot of the studies about the effect of death qualification on a jury. And it is now pretty well recognized that a death-qualified jury

is more likely to convict and more likely to vote for death.

And the argument is that that is not fair. It doesn't meet due process, it doesn't meet equal protection, to have basically the thumb on the scales to pick a jury that's more likely to convict.

And the remedy that we're seeking is two juries. Pick a jury without death qualification. If they come back with the first and the State still seeks death, then impanel a new jury. That's the only way to make sure that the defendant gets a fair trial specifically in the first phase of the trial.

I have the studies if the Court wants to see it. I know the case law is against me. I can provide it anyway. But I firmly believe that it's not fair to the defendant to go to trial on a case where the jury is death-qualified and more likely to convict.

It has been argued, and it's argued in that motion, that sometimes the State will seek death -- not this State, but as a whole -- the prosecutors will seek death to get the jury and then waive it.

Like the Andrea Yates case, where she was

convicted of killing her three children, with severe mental health, they did death qualification and then they waived seeking death once they got the conviction.

That's the basis of that motion. I'll stop.

THE COURT: Okay. State, is there anything
you want to put on record in reply?

MR. LABRUZZO: Judge, I'd only say that the current status of law is that this is not the law, and the Court is obligated to follow the law.

No authority suggests that the Court should follow this motion; therefore, we ask that the Court deny this motion.

THE COURT: All right. Your motion is preserved for appeal, but is denied, Mr. Livermore.

It's never been done that I'm aware of in Florida. And I'm sure if it had been done and you were able to find it, I would have heard about it. But it is preserved for purposes of appeal should the case go against you.

Motion to bar the imposition of death sentence on the ground that Florida's Capital Sentencing Procedure is unconstitutional under $Ring\ v$.

Arizona.

Is there any new or novel portion of that that

1 you wish to argue to the Court?

MR. LIVERMORE: Well, the only thing about this argument is, as the Court is probably aware, it is set for argument before the Supreme Court in October.

The Supreme Court has agreed to the *Timothy*Hurst case to look at the Florida death penalty
scheme based upon the *Ring* decision. It is set for
then. It is backed by, I believe, it's four prior
Florida Supreme Court Justices have the filed an
Amicus Brief.

There are one, two, three, four, five, six, seven circuit court judges who filed Amicus Briefs. There's the ACLU and the ABA have all filed briefs in support of the motion that under *Ring* the Florida death penalty statute is unconstitutional.

It's kind of interesting you can be convicted — it's takes a unanimous decision of six to be convicted of battery, but a nonunanimous, nonspecific majority opinion to get death. You know, it just doesn't make any sense. But, anyway, that's the status of it.

THE COURT: I understand.

State, is there anything you wish to supplement in your argument other than it's not the

current state of the law?

MR. LABRUZZO: No, Judge. But I'd also just suggest to the Court that the Court deny without prejudice in case if anything --

THE COURT: It's like you were reading my mind. I was actually going to say I'm going to deny it at this time. However, I'm pretty confident we're not going to try this case before the Supreme Court gives us a ruling. So if four current Justices agree with the four former Justices or more, then I'm sure I'll be hearing about that and we'll be back. Okay.

Next up is motion to declare the death penalty unconstitutional. Anything new or novel you want to add to the argument as set out in your motion, Mr. Livermore?

MR. LIVERMORE: That is the motion that plagiarizes Justice Breyer. We now have four Supreme Court Justices who think that the death penalty is unconstitutional.

And some of the interesting facts in there -I don't know if the Court has seen all of this -they talk about the unreliability. Four innocent
people executed, 26 people on death row exonerated
just in Florida, 155 that have been exonerated

since they started keeping all the numbers.

In Justice Breyer's opinion, he cites the National Academy of Science that calculates that four percent of the people on death row are innocent. So if you take that to Florida where we're down to not 393 right now, that means 15 people on death row are innocent.

That's why it's cruel and unusual and that's why it's unreliable. It's also because, you know, nobody without the death penalty has ever reinstated it, no state. And the trend is for the states to be dropping it, you know, especially of the fact 25 years on the row is the standard in Florida execution. And for the reasons cited in the brief, we believe it is not constitutional.

THE COURT: Okay. And, State, do you wish to supplement your argument?

MR. LABRUZZO: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Motion to declare the death penalty unconstitutional is denied.

All right. Other things that we have for the pretrial calendar today --

MR. LIVERMORE: Judge, there's one other motion.

MR. LABRUZZO: There's one other motion.

THE COURT: There was? 1 2 MR. LABRUZZO: Yes, Judge. 3 MR. LIVERMORE: Yes. It's a motion to compel. MR. LABRUZZO: And, Judge, the State's 5 position on the motion to compel is that we will 6 agree and ask the Court to set an August 31st date 7 to comply with the Bill of Particulars. 8 THE COURT: Is August 31st enough time, 9 Mr. Livermore? 10 MR. LIVERMORE: Considering the expected time 11 it's going to take to try this case, yes. 12 THE COURT: All right. Granted. On the 13 motion to compel, did you provide me with an order 14 on the motion to compel. MR. LIVERMORE: Hopefully, I did. The person 15 16 who runs my life gave me all kinds of orders. 17 THE CLERK: I did not get that order. 18 They're right here. MR. LIVERMORE: 19 THE COURT: I was going to say, I did not get 20 that motion or that order. So I can't say that I 21 have that. 22 The other four I'll provide the order on. 23 MR. LIVERMORE: They are the standard orders 24 on the other ones. 25 THE COURT: All right. Let's see what they

1 are. Okay. These are the other orders. 2 Motion granted to compel. Motion to compel 3 what, Mr. Livermore? MR. LIVERMORE: A bill of particulars. Α 5 statement of particulars. 6 THE COURT: Oh, all right. MR. LIVERMORE: I had previously filed the 7 The State said they were going to file it 8 9 and they hadn't yet, so I withdrew it. 10 THE COURT: All right. None of the orders 11 that you've given me are the orders for the motion 12 for a statement for particulars. These three are 13 the orders on the three other items. 14 MR. LIVERMORE: Oh, I'm sorry. 15 THE COURT: So if you give me an order on that 16 with setting it out by August 31st, I'll sign that 17 one, and I'll do my own order on the others that 18 were argued. 19 Okay. Other than the motion to compel, what 20 else do we have? 21 MR. LIVERMORE: That's it. 22 THE COURT: State, anything further from the 23 State? 24 MR. SARABIA: For the record, Judge, I think 25 there were two motions to compel that are addresses for witnesses that are moot now.

I've spoken to either Don Hendry or Dillon
Vizcarra regarding those. So I'm not sure if
they're withdrawn or if they can be denied, but we
did provide a new address for one and we actually,
I believe, served a subpoena on the other one.

THE COURT: All right. Well, it doesn't sound like they're asking for them to be heard, so it sounds like this is covered.

All right. This is actually only our second pretrial on this case with me presiding, and I know that there's a lot of witnesses still to be deposed.

How far out are we from the point where we're going to be able to set a trial in this case?

State, what would you say? Are we looking at setting it in January — not setting it for January, but January you'll be able to tell me we're ready to set? Is that your expectation?

MR. SARABIA: We may be in January, Judge. I don't know where the Defense is. Most of the FDLE work that I'm expecting is complete. There is still some blood that they're trying to match up with which victim. Other than that, I think everything that we're excepting is done. So once

that is complete, then we're ready to go.

THE COURT: All right. What's your schedule look like at this point, Mr. Livermore? In January, when we reconvene, will we be able to expect to set a trial date?

MR. LIVERMORE: I highly doubt it.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LIVERMORE: There's 350 witnesses to depose.

THE COURT: State, 350 witnesses? You can't pare that down a little bit?

MR. SARABIA: Due to the nature of the case, Judge, we've had conversations about it and we don't feel that we could.

Most of the witnesses that we would pare down, if we were to be forced to, they've already deposed. So I think out of those 350, they've already deposed about 50 to 60 of them, and there's another 15 to 20 set for next week and some more deposition coming up.

So they are moving. I have a lot of time to make available to them if they'd like to take advantage of it. There's a lot of local people, law enforcement officers that we could depose in a day or two.

THE COURT: 350 witnesses. How many days trial are you anticipating this being?

MR. SARABIA: Judge, my rough, rough estimates of the number of witnesses I would call at trial are approximately 65 to 70.

There's a number of records custodians. You have to understand, Judge, there is two separate crime scenes with four different victims, multiple different items of evidence, multiple forensic technicians.

And I say crime scenes, there are several other locations that may become relevant, such as locations in Tampa and things of that nature. So it's unfortunate, but that's the way that it is.

THE COURT: I understand. I'm more just trying to get a realistic estimation.

So 65 witnesses, if we did 10 a day, that's at least — well, six and a half, by the math. But throw in openings, throw in closings and throw in jury selection of three to five days, this is going to be a minimum of a three-week trial before we even get to whether or not we need to have a penalty phase.

Defense, do you have listed witnesses at this time?

MR. LIVERMORE: No.

THE COURT: No listed witnesses at this time?

MR. LIVERMORE: No.

THE COURT: Well, as long as you continue to make progress and continue to set depos, I'll give you another pretrial date, but I'll set it all the way off to January.

Are there victims' families or victim advocate people here on this case?

MR. SARABIA: Yes, Judge. There are.

THE COURT: Is there a better day of the week for them to come in? Because I'm suspecting that the number of people sitting behind you are with them. Do you have a preference? Monday through Friday, I'm always here. So I can make it whatever day works best. All right.

MR. SARABIA: No preference.

THE COURT: Any reason that I shouldn't do it in January? I don't want you to have come back every month and a half for me to yell at the State and the Defense to get moving on the case.

So my expectation is I'd set it off until

January and they can either tell me that they're

not ready or we can set a trial. If they tell me

that they're not ready, I'll ask them where they

1 are and try to keep moving them forward. 2 But with 350 witnesses, I know it's going to 3 take a little while. So is there any reason not to go to January? Take a poll of the victims' family, 5 Mr. Sarabia, and see if there's anything that's in 6 January that will keep them from being here. No? 7 MR. SARABIA: They're good. THE COURT: All right. Nobody is shaking 8 9 their head. So it sounds like January will work. 10 I have my calender open for January. Let's 11 see. Give me a day in January that we can do this. 12 Who's got a calendar up? 13 MR. LABRUZZO: Judge, how about January the 14 15th? It's a Friday. 15 THE COURT: It sounds like that would work. 16 Mr. Livermore, January 15th, would you be 17 available? 18 MR. LIVERMORE: I think it's far enough out. 19 I think I can say, yes. 20 THE COURT: All right. 21 MR. LIVERMORE: One of us will be here. 22 THE COURT: All right. Why don't we do 23 January 15th, then, at -- we are all always here, 24 but the victims' family -- do you have a preference 25 between morning or afternoon? Maybe it will be

easy to work with. All right. Well, then, let's 1 2 do it at 1:00 in the afternoon on January 15th. 3 State, is there anything else I can do for you today to help advance the cause? MR. LABRUZZO: Judge, can we ask for a later 5 6 time in the afternoon? 7 THE COURT: Absolutely. 8 MR. LABRUZZO: That's better, Judge. 9 THE COURT: If 3:00 is better, we'll do 3:00. 10 See, there we go. All right. 11 And, State, is there anything else I can do to 12 advance the case for you today? 13 MR. SARABIA: No, Judge. 14 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Livermore, is 15 there anything else I can do to advance the case 16 for you today? 17 MR. LIVERMORE: No, sir. 18 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Matos, I'm pretty 19 sure I told you the last time we were here, but I 20 can't say I have an independent recollection. 21 every court date if there's anything ever that you 22 have a concern about that you need to bring to the 23 Court's attention, you're welcome to do that. 24 Obviously Mr. Livermore is an experienced

attorney that's prepared to provide you with

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effective assistance as trial counsel and he's prepared to answer your questions.

But I don't want you to ever feel like there's a situation where you can't talk to the Court and say, Judge, my concern is this or that thing is happening and I don't think it should be happening and this is why.

I need to know these things as we're going along. Because the day is going to come when I'm going to set your case for trial, and my expectation is when I set the trial, that the trial is going to happen. And my expectation is that when we get to that trial day, that the State is ready, that the Defense is ready, and that you are ready to have that trial.

So if at any point something comes up you want to bring to my attention, you're welcome to do that. I would highly recommend before you bring it to my attention that you talk to Mr. Livermore, run it by him, whatever you're going to say, because everything that we say obviously is on the record, and anything that you say could be used against you.

So I wouldn't suggest that you surrender any of the valuable legal rights that Mr. Livermore

wants to protect on your behalf, but I still also don't want you to be afraid to talk to the Court if you have a concern. Okay? Do you have any questions or concerns I can address today? DEFENDANT MATOS: No, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Fantastic. Then we're going to be in recess for ten minutes so we can set up for the next court hearings, and Court's adjourned. THE BAILIFF: All rise. (HEARING CONCLUDED.)

1	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2	
3	STATE OF FLORIDA)
4	COUNTY OF PASCO)
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6	
7	I, MARIA FORTNER, Registered Professional
8	Reporter for the Sixth Judicial Circuit, do certify that
9	I was authorized to and did stenographically report the
10	foregoing proceedings and that the transcript is a true
11	record.
12	DATED this 7th day of August, 2018.
13	
14	/S MARIA A. FORTNER MARIA A. FORTNER
15	Registered Professional Reporter
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