## NO. WR-75,804-01 WR-75,804-02

## IN THE COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS OF TEXAS

EX PARTE	) (	(CAUSE NO. 06-CR-3624-F
HANNAH RUTH OVERTON	) (	IN THE 214TH JUDICIAL
TDCJ-ID #1478117	) (	DISTRICT COURT
	) (	NUECES COUNTY,
	) (	CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

## ORAL ARGUMENTS,

heard before the Honorable Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas on Wednesday, April 2, 2014.

1	APPEARANCES
2	COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS JUSTICES:
3	Hon.
4	Hon.
5	Hon. Hon.
6	Hon.
7	Hon.
8	FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS:
9	Office of the District Attorney Nueces County Courthouse
10	901 Leopard, Room Corpus Christi, Texas 78401
11	By Mr. Dougs Norman
12	Mr. Bill Ainsworth
13	FOR THE DEFENDANT:
14	Goldstein, Goldstein and Hilley 310 S. St. Mary's St., Suite 2900
15	Corpus Christi, Texas
16	By Ms. Cynthia E. Orr Mr. Jerry Goldstein
17	mr corr, corabcorn
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1	MS. ORR: Good morning. A young mother of five is
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3	JUSTICE: (Inaudible).
4	JUSTICE: State your name for the record,
5	please.
6	(Inaudible)
7	MS. ORR: Oh, my name is Cynthia Orr and I'm
8	appearing on behalf of Hannah Overton.
9	A young mother of five is serving a life
10	sentence without possibility of parole on discredited
11	science, concealed favorable evidence, and
12	misdirection has plagued this case from the outset.
13	Brady claims that we've raised here and
14	ineffective assistance of counsel are not mutually
15	exclusive, Your Honors, in this case where they
16	occurred together or they coexist and are interwoven,
17	a terrible injustice is done.
18	Here, Ms. Overton brought her four year old
19	child, Andy, to the Driscoll Urgent Care Clinic three
20	miles from her home for treatment. They suctioned
21	vomit from his mouth to clear an airway as she
22	performed CPR on her own child, wondering why they
23	could not respond to him more quickly and more
24	competently at the Urgent Care Clinic.
25	He was rushed then to two other hospitals,

1	Spohn Hospital and Driscoll Children's Hospital,
2	different from the clinic where he started, where this
3	journey began at about 5:17 p.m. It wasn't until 7:35
4	p.m. that the doctors, with all their medical
5	knowledge, with lab test results and their training
6	were able to determine Andy had hypernatremia or
7	sodium intoxication.
8	His vomit, collected at Driscoll Urgent Care,
9	was the only unadulterated fluid retained from Andy
10	before medical personnel gave him sodium as part of
11	their routine treatment course, sodium products like
12	an IV drip, Epinephrine, Sodium Bicarbonate and other
13	measures.
14	This child with hypernatremia underwent
15	aggressive lifesaving measures. CPRs, nasal gastric
16	tubes, breathing bags and the like, intraosseous lines
17	into his bone marrow to deliver these sodium
18	containing medicines.
19	This first unadulterated evidence was
20	collected by an evidence technician from at
21	Driscoll Urgent Care Clinic and stored away, but his
22	report was never provided to any of the defense
23	lawyers, not the civil
24	JUSTICE: And why do you say that's so
25	<pre>important? What what is so important about that?</pre>

1	MS. ORR: Because that's where the misdirection
2	began, Your Honor.
3	JUSTICE: And in what in what way?
4	MS. ORR: Because this collected evidence was
5	called something else. It was called
6	JUSTICE: Gastric
7	MS. ORR: gastric contents obtained from a
8	hospital. Well, Spohn and Driscoll Children's
9	Hospital didn't collect it, it was at this Urgent Care
10	Clinic, and it was the first vomit,
11	JUSTICE: Why is that so important?
12	MS. ORR: the unadulterated evidence.
13	Because it showed, Your Honor, what this
14	child ingested right before he showed these signs of
15	illness, and it showed that what Hannah Overton told
16	the doctors and the police and testified to at trial
17	was the truth, that she had given her child soup with
18	some Zatarain's sprinkled in it and then some water
19	with a very little Zatarain's sprinkled in it because
20	he wanted to continue to eat.
21	JUSTICE: So are you saying that this
22	vomit had a very small concentration of salt in it?
23	MS. ORR: Yes, ma'am, it did.
24	JUSTICE: And the significance of that is
25	what?

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              MS. ORR: The significance of that is two; one,
          that the sodium that this child took in that was
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          killing him had already migrated to the -- through his
          body, ---
              JUSTICE ____: And (Inaudible) -- is your
          position?
 6
              MS. ORR: --- it left his stomach ---
 7
              JUSTICE ____: --- (Inaudible) -- it's your
 9
          position?
              MS. ORR: --- it left his stomach and so we know
10
11
          two things, he couldn't have been saved and that he
12
          ingested it earlier on his own. That was the State's
13
          theory, that Hannah Overton forced a slurry of spices
          down his throat was not true. That's not what the ---
14
              JUSTICE : When you say we know that, but
15
16
          the Court found that -- made several findings that
17
          they're contrary to what was said and done. And one
          is the Court finds that the attorney Brad Condit, one
18
          of the defense attorneys, testified that the bag
19
          containing the vomitus was made available to him, but
20
21
          he chose not to open it to inspect the contents.
                                                            Is
          that ---
22
23
              MS. ORR: And that's where I think, ---
              JUSTICE ____: --- (Inaudible).
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MS. ORR: --- Your Honor, where I say that

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          ineffective assistance of counsel and Brady intersect.
          One, Brad Condit went to ---
 2
              JUSTICE ____: Well, but -- but the Court also
 3
          finds that the low 48 sodium test result actually
          mentioned in Applicant's application for writ is
          clearly known to the defense at the time of file, and
          Applicant failed to prove by -- (Inaudible) -- the
 7
          prosecutor or any agent of the State failed to
          disclose this evidence.
 9
              MS. ORR: That's not correct, Your Honor.
10
              JUSTICE ____: That's the ---
11
12
              MS. ORR: (Inaudible).
              JUSTICE ____: That's not part of the packet?
13
              MS. ORR: That's -- that's not the correct Finding
14
          of Fact.
15
16
              JUSTICE : Okay.
17
              MS. ORR: It is true that a test result of 48 was
          revealed to the civil lawyer at the child custody
18
          case. It was identified as lavage, that is irrigated
19
20
          stomach contents in a hospital later on in treatment,
21
          not -- not this unadulterated first vomit that tells
22
          us what really happened. So, and -- and the lawyers
23
          react, "Where's this first vomit?" We're told "It
          doesn't exist". And every lawyer, Your Honor -- the
24
25
          second chair prosecutor said "My first chair told me
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          and all the defense lawyers the vomit didn't exist
          from the Driscoll Urgent Care and that this was
 2
          lavage".
 3
               JUSTICE : Now, I find this packet --
           (Inaudible) --.
              MS. ORR: That's right.
 6
              JUSTICE : Yes, okay.
 7
              MS. ORR: Yes, ma'am.
               JUSTICE _____: And you filed objections to the
 9
          Finding of Fact -- (Inaudible).
10
11
              MS. ORR: Yes, ma'am. Yes, ma'am. I did -- with
12
          record references, the Clerk can click on to see where
13
          I'm correct about these issues in the electronic copy
          and then the hard copy with the actual transcript
14
          attached to the Objections.
15
                    What's more important, Your Honor, is when
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17
          Brad Condit walked into -- he's the only lawyer -- I
          asked all of them -- that went to the physical
18
          evidence that represented Hannah, he went in, he
19
20
          looked at the bag and it has not Driscoll Urgent
21
          Care's address on it, but the Overtons' home address
22
          on Parkview Drive. And just like all the other
23
          condiments in the pantry of the Overtons' was labeled,
          this bag containing the vomit said "reddish brown
24
          liquid" -- it said "Bemis", B-E-M-I-S, "container",
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          which I didn't know was a medical receptacle. That
          might be a brand name, I'm not sure. And -- and he
 2
          had no interest in that. By this time he had taken
 3
          the deposition of Dr. Fernandez, the Medical Examiner,
          who told the lawyer who took that depo "This is
          something collected in the hospital down the line".
          The lawyers had been told this was lavage. The
 7
          lawyers had been told the vomit didn't exist anymore
          and he's looking at a bag containing something from
 9
          the Overtons' home address. He's not interested in
10
11
          that. And, the chain of custody documents, at State's
12
          Exhibit 1 in the writ hearing has a notation
           "Container not opened, Brad Condit present". So,
13
          should he have opened the bag? Yes. That would be
14
          ineffective assistance of counsel not to overturn and
15
16
          look at everything.
17
                    Should the State -- (Inaudible).
               JUSTICE ____: You state as a fact that the
18
          State hid this evidence?
19
              MS. ORR: Yes.
20
21
               JUSTICE ____: The Court finds that that is
22
          not so, is that correct?
23
               MS. ORR: The trial Court does, and that's an
24
           incorrect finding.
               JUSTICE ____: Okay. I just -- the reason I
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1	ask is because throughout your brief there are
2	statements that sound like they are statements of fact
3	and I can't tell if it's from one of your witnesses
4	testified to that, the Court found it as Finding of
5	Fact, this is your theory or this is undisputed. And
6	you state as a fact that the State hid hid Brady
7	evidence, but that is not undisputed and is contrary
8	to the claim (Inaudible)
9	MS. ORR: I think there is undisputed to this
10	extent, the second chair prosecutor and every defense
11	lawyer said "We were told this didn't exist". Well,
12	it does exist, Your Honor.
13	JUSTICE: And so that is your argument,
14	that the State hid it? (Inaudible).
15	MS. ORR: I believe it's sustained by the facts
16	presented at the at the writ hearing and at the
17	trial, and I think that the only evidence
18	JUSTICE: Before we
19	MS. ORR: I'm sorry.
20	JUSTICE: that's what I mean, that's
21	your theory?
22	MS. ORR: The only argument to the contrary is the
23	prosecutor and she says "I don't recall".
24	JUSTICE: And the Judge found that to be
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              MS. ORR: The Judge found she didn't recall, but
          there was no evidence upon which he could base the
 2
          finding.
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              JUSTICE ____: Well, yeah, -- she also -- she
          also said that she would have turned over Brady
          evidence -- (Inaudible). That was true, is that right
 6
 7
          -- correct?
              MS. ORR: She believes she would have, but she had
          no recollection of doing so.
 9
              JUSTICE ____: Okay.
10
11
              JUSTICE ____: Please continue.
12
              MS. ORR: All right.
              JUSTICE : Ms. Orr, on a fairly different
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          topic, I believe it's your position -- or your theory
14
          at trial was that this was a horrible accident, that
15
          it was Andy himself who ate the salt. Is that your
16
17
          theory at trial?
              MS. ORR: That is our theory.
18
              JUSTICE : Okay. The Supreme Court said
19
20
          in Herington vs. Specter that there are some cases in
21
          which the defense absolutely requires expert witnesses
22
          and an expert investigation. And I'm wondering to
23
          what extent, if any, the -- the failure to call Dr.
          Moritz and Dr. Cortes works into your ineffective
24
25
          assistance claim?
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MS. ORR: It is really the the heart of it, the
heart of the matter because here, both Dr. Fernandez
who in the writ hearing said he would defer to Dr.
Moritz, and Dr. Rotta who said he doesn't know about
how much time is needed to get quick treatment for
salt poisoning, he only knows about cardiac arrest out
of the hospital.

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Dr. Moritz's testimony was crucial. He, in his deposition and if he was called to testify live as the lawyers said they planned, would be able to testify about how quickly sodium would be absorbed, and in this case how it would have shut down all the organ processes so what we have preserved in the stomach is what this child last ate because the earlier high salt had migrated; otherwise, the stomach sodium would have been at 1,600 or 2,000 milliliters per liter, that you would die at this level even if this happened in the hospital, and that -- even with immediate care, and that these scratches and bruises and all this that were mistaken for abuse were caused by coagulopathy which means this child couldn't clot. Any touch would cause this under-skin bleeding and every scratch he had would -- would ooze blood.

JUSTICE \_\_\_\_\_: Let me -- let me interrupt you there for a moment. So there was testimony -- I can't

1	remember which doctor, I think it was Dr. Rotta
2	testified that there was not one continuous area of
3	skin that did not have a mark, a scratch or a bruise
4	on this on this four year old child.
5	MS. ORR: Very very
6	JUSTICE: (Inaudible).
7	MS. ORR: clear indication of "copulopathy"
8	coagulopathy, Your Honor. That's what happened.
9	JUSTICE: Okay. So the scratches on the
10	neck, the bruise on the nose, that was all because of
11	the coag what you just said?
12	MS. ORR: And lifesaving measures, yes, Your
13	Honor. And I can't say it well, either.
14	JUSTICE: I can't either.
15	Thank you.
16	MR. NORMAN: May it please the Court, Doug Norman
17	for the State. With the Court's permission, I will be
18	splitting my time with Mr. Ainsworth.
19	I would like to address issues concerning the
20	scope of review in the amendment of this application
21	as well as the Brady claims. Mr. Ainsworth will take
22	the ineffective assistance of counsel claims. There
23	will be some overlap, understandably.
24	May it please the Court, in our response, the

State's Brief, one of the things we have argued in

this case is that we were basically given one application at the time it was filed and in theory was radically changed by the time we went to a hearing after this Court had designated the issues.

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In particular, the initial application claimed that there was a low 48 indication on the readings of the stomach contents that was not disclosed to them. It later became apparent in our research that we had disclosed that to them.

On the eve of the hearing that this Court had ordered, the theory changed to a 250 reading and an experiment that we had basically no notice of. That raises the question to what extent can a habeas

Applicant change their theory after the application has been filed, after this Court has designated issues and sent it back for a hearing. On the eve of that hearing the State basically had no notice of it and we did preserve all along our objection to the fact they had changed their theory.

Now, in my Brief I have underlined those portions of their claims that have changed. They changed a number of claims, but the lower 48 to the 250 was the main claim that they changed. They changed a number of them there. We make the arguments in our Brief that I will stand on, that an application

1	for Habeas Corpus in the 1107 Statute is mentioned as
2	an application, it shouldn't be multiple applications.
3	We'd urge this Court to read it as a single
4	application.
5	JUSTICE: Mr. Norman, we normally allow
6	all kinds of amendments and supplementation and so
7	forth so long as those amendments and supplements go
8	through the trial Court and is made before we come to
9	some decision. Are you saying that we've been wrong
10	in doing that?
11	MR. NORMAN: I would certainly like for you to
12	find that, Your Honor, because it's unfair to the
13	State, I would argue, to allow the Defense to lay
14	behind the law and change their theory on us
15	JUSTICE: But if we get only one, and I
16	don't recall the statute that in 1995 was enacted, it
17	was said that it was to be one full opportunity and
18	the Defense, and I think it was Senator Pete
19	(Inaudible) who said "Bring the kitchen sink and
20	put it in". We need everything that claims that you
21	learn about because you only get one opportunity and
22	so you want to make sure that every possible issue has
23	been addressed. And so we sort of use that as, you
24	know, a rationale for "Yes, we'll" "we'll allow
25	supplementation of the evidence". Are you saying that

we should not have been doing that?

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MR. NORMAN: I'm urging the Court not to. I think that certainly bring everything, including the kitchen sink, but bring it when you file the application, don't throw the kitchen sink at the -- straight at the State at the last minute, which is what happened in this case.

There is clear testimony as well in the writ hearing that the attorneys examined our files -- and we gave them free access to our files in 2010. had all the information that they would need to have made the claims they did, the additional claim, way before they filed their application in 2011. And we would certainly urge this Court to look carefully at that. I understand that common practices evolved into amending these things, and generally there's no provision -- specific provision in the 1107 for amendment, but it seems that more and more habeas applicants, especially those represented by counsel, are amending their claims after the issues have been designated, after this Court has sent -- sent the case back for its own designation issues, it happens at the last minute, the State gets no notice of it. urge you even to read the statute conservatively not to allow such amendment, at least not without some

1	sort of leave of Court to amend it at that late date
2	or to find, based on this Court's general application
3	of laches that it is simply unfair to the State to
4	allow amendment at that late date. There is prejudice
5	to the State because once they have made their initial
6	claim and we have expended, you know, numerous
7	manhours responding to the claims that they've made in
8	that, to allow them then to amend it and add or change
9	their theories, in fact it wastes the State's time on
10	having responded and thoroughly looked at the claims
11	before made.
12	JUSTICE: So that would be a very hard
13	and fast rule?
14	MR. NORMAN: Well, Your Honor, I think there is
15	plenty of room for such (Inaudible) discovered
16	things if in the Court's as I said, I think the
17	Court could allow amendments, you know, on a case-by-
18	case basis when it's asked for and when leave of Court
19	is granted. Understand in this case, the Court had
20	already designated the issues and it is later amended
21	
22	JUSTICE: Which Court?
23	MR. NORMAN: This Court, Your Honor.
24	The procedural history was the trial Court
25	initially simply signed an Order saying he didn't find

1	that there were issues in the case and sent it on.
2	This Court found there were issues and sent it back
3	with specific instructions to have a hearing on
4	designated issues. And it was after that the claims
5	were changed.
6	We would urge the Court to limit this. If,
7	on the other hand, there are claims that legitimately
8	could not have been discovered at the time that the
9	initial application was filed, then they have the
10	subsequent application process that they can file.
11	They can claim "We were not able to, factually unable
12	to raise these claims before", and that would excuse
13	them to raise them in the initial hearing.
L <b>4</b>	JUSTICE: On a practical basis, I
15	understand you feel you have been sandbagged here, but
16	which would you prefer, bottom line, litigate it once
17	or litigate it twice?
18	MR. NORMAN: I'd like a fair opportunity to
19	litigate it twice as opposed to being sandbagged once.
20	And please understand me, Your Honor, I'm not claiming
21	that counsel did anything unethical, I think they were
22	doing what they felt was in the best interest of their
23	client. I I assume they didn't realize they

hadn't looked at the things carefully enough to

realize their -- you know, the claims they eventually

24

1	made. So I'm not accusing them of doing anything
2	wrong, I'm saying allowing this sort of thing, in
3	general, sets a very bad precedent for the State and
4	it allows us to be sandbagged in case after case in
5	these 1107 proceedings.
6	JUSTICE: Mr. Norman, I I when I
7	honestly, when I read your Brief, I read it exactly
8	the way you're arguing it right now, which is that
9	your argument is procedural default argument. The
10	problem is when I read your Brief, I then also thought
11	he must lose on the merits. So I wonder if you could
12	address the merits?
13	MR. NORMAN: Yeah, and I mean, I don't think we
14	lose on the merits.
15	JUSTICE: Well, that's what I'd be
16	interested in (Inaudible).
17	MR. NORMAN: And on the merits, I'm going to
18	cover, if I may, I think, the most, you know,
19	important thing here, the one thing that's been argued
20	is this smoking gun of the 48 or 250, whichever you
21	want to look at it as.
22	And you know, initially I would just like to
23	mention there was claim here that there was a
24	misrepresentation that this was lavage. In fact,
25	there's no credible evidence that there was such a

1	misiepresentation. The testimony that a pointed to is
2	the testimony of one of the trial lawyers, Mr. David
3	Jones. He represented he did testify that the
4	he was starting to testify that one of the other
5	defense lawyers from the defense team had learned that
6	it was lavage, supposedly from the prosecution. We
7	said "Hearsay", and the trial Court agreed with us.
8	He didn't hear it himself, this was something he
9	supposedly heard from the defense team.
10	JUSTICE: What did the bag say?
11	MR. NORMAN: The bag said "Bemis", "gastric
12	content", I believe, and it was labeled with the home
13	address, but everything was. The standard police
14	procedure was to list the name of the defendant and
15	the home address. If they'd looked at it carefully,
16	they'd see that everything was listed to that home
17	address.
18	JUSTICE: Even the stuff that was taken
19	at the hospital?
20	MR. NORMAN: Yes, Your Honor, yes. I believe so.
21	JUSTICE: Perhaps you should speak to the
22	police department about that.
23	MR. NORMAN: Well, yes, Your Honor, but I mean, it
24	it's clear under their procedure.
25	THEFTCE . So how however it wasn't

1	known, do you do you agree with the Defense that
2	this was really important evidence and sort of, you
3	know, the the smoking gun type evidence that
4	supports the Defense?
5	MR. NORMAN: No, I really don't. I mean,
6	JUSTICE: Okay. Why why doesn't it?
7	Why isn't it important?
8	MR. NORMAN: Well, if I may construct what I think
9	their defense is, I think their defense is with this
10	250 level in the stomach, that somehow proved that the
11	Decedent, that Andrew was salt poisoned long before we
12	supposedly claim that he was, that he somehow got into
13	the stuff himself rather than being force-fed. That
14	would assume that our theory was that Hannah Overton
15	force-fed the child this stuff right before she took
16	him to the hospital, and that was never our theory.
17	Our theory was that he was force-fed several
18	hours before. We don't know exactly when. Our main
19	theory was that she did nothing. She stood there and
20	watched him deteriorate for a significant enough
21	period of time that he wouldn't survive and then
22	anyone should have known that he was dying. This is
23	actually consistent with our theory.
24	If we can show that some two or three hours

beforehand was the day and the time that he actually

1	ingested the sodium, that really dovetails with the
2	State's theory and not the Defense's. That shows the
3	theory we primarily argued at trial, which is one of
4	omission, that she just sat there, she watched her
5	child die from sodium poisoning.
6	JUSTICE: Are you saying that she didn't
7	feed him the salt?
8	MR. NORMAN: Well, no, I'm saying the gastric
9	contents don't tell you who fed him the salt.
10	JUSTICE: Right. But but, are you
11	saying in effect that either she fed him the salt
12	the Defendant did, she fed him the salt and so she's
13	doubling (Inaudible) she not only tries to kill
14	him, but she sits there for another two hours and
15	watches him die or are you saying that she watched him
16	eat the salt himself and did nothing or
17	MR. NORMAN: I'm saying under the second theory,
18	Your Honor, that she however he ingested the
19	sodium, whether she gave it to him or whether she
20	didn't see him take it
21	JUSTICE: But what I mean, but her
22	position was she was taking a nap and he was out he
23	was supposed to be in his room, but he wasn't. So are
24	you saying that it doesn't matter if he ate the salt
25	all by himself with nobody watching, that any

1	reasonable person would have proked up on chis:
2	MR. NORMAN: According to her admissions, there
3	was a significant period of time, approximately two
4	hours, that she was aware that he was sick and before
5	she took him in to the hospital, one and a half to two
6	hours. That's the critical portion.
7	JUSTICE: The question was are you saying
8	that doesn't matter? And you charged her with two
9	theories that two theories, right?
10	MR. NORMAN: Yes, Your Honor, omission and
11	co-mission.
12	JUSTICE: One was dealing with the salt
13	and the other one was not taking him to the hospital,
14	right,
15	MR. NORMAN: Yes, Your Honor.
16	JUSTICE: essentially?
17	MR. NORMAN: And I mean in a nutshell, yes. I
18	don't think it matters. And the theory that the Jury
19	bought, because we know from the polling, was
20	omission. That was what they all agreed. They
21	convicted her on omission rather than co-mission.
22	JUSTICE: Mr. Norman, was there any
23	testimony about the symptoms of what do you call
24	it?
25	MR. NORMAN: Hypernatremia.

1	JUSTICE: Hypernatremia? And we did a
2	case just a few months ago where a child died and the
3	testimony at that trial was he could not get him to
4	the hospital and yet there was testimony that they
5	were symptoms that an untrained a medically trained
6	person could not recognize as being critical. And so
7	was there any testimony about whether a parent with no
8	medical training would even know that there was such a
9	thing and know what the symptoms were and therefore
10	react?
11	MR. NORMAN: Well, a couple of things, Your Honor.
12	One, she was a trained EMT. She had been trained in
13	shock and had at least some knowledge of sodium levels
14	in the body. The second
15	JUSTICE: Was she an LVN?
16	MR. NORMAN: I beg your pardon, Your Honor?
17	JUSTICE: Was she an LVN as well?
18	MR. NORMAN: I believe she was, yes, as well.
19	The second, and what I find the most critical
20	portion in examining that, is her initial admissions
21	to the personnel at the Urgent Care Center, that at
22	some point which I think we can you know, from
23	other testimony, we can narrow down to the point when
24	she first noticed Andrew was in trouble.
25	She first noticed something was wrong with

1	nim, which would be an hour and a hair to two hours
2	before. She admitted to the personnel that she
3	noticed he was not breathing. Throw out all the
4	medical training. Throw out everything else. If a
5	parent notices their child is not breathing, they get
6	them to the hospital.
7	JUSTICE: But the child was not dead on
8	arrival?
9	MR. NORMAN: Well, no, and
10	JUSTICE: When you stop breathing you've
11	got three to five minutes, that's a known.
12	MR. NORMAN: Exactly, Your Honor. I understand
13	that, but I mean, if we're talking about her knowledge
14	and what she thought at the time, at the time she
15	noticed he was in trouble, she thought he wasn't
16	breathing. Obviously he was still breathing, perhaps.
17	We don't know. Perhaps, you know, slowly, perhaps
18	imperceptibly, but the key question there is her
19	knowledge that something was wrong, her getting him to
20	the hospital. And I would assert that when a parent
21	thinks correctly or incorrectly that their child
22	is not breathing, they get them to the hospital.
23	JUSTICE: Was there testimony
24	JUSTICE: Well, one quick question, just
25	to clarify, so you're saying the child was not

1	breathing and that she delayed an hour and a half
2	before she took the child to the hospital; is that
3	what you're saying?
4	MR. NORMAN: If you take her admissions to the
5	Urgent Care Center personnel and if you take the rest
6	of the testimony, yes, I think that's the consistent,
7	you know, that that's consistent (Inaudible).
8	JUSTICE: So (Inaudible) breathing
9	for an hour and a half and yet he was still alive?
10	MR. NORMAN: So she believed, Your Honor, at one
11	point that he was not breathing and did nothing. And
12	as I say, he must have been shallowly breathing, you
13	know, but
14	JUSTICE: Is that the (Inaudible).
15	JUSTICE: The question I was going to
16	ask, wasn't there testimony and I can't remember
17	who from that to all intents and purposes, he was
18	dead when he came he was kept alive, brain dead, he
19	was dead when he got to the Urgent Care Center, his
20	pupils were blown, he was blue, cold and had no pulse
21	and was not breathing?
22	MR. NORMAN: Yes. He
23	JUSTICE: Okay.
24	MR. NORMAN: he went into cardiac arrest
25	before he came to the center, while he was being

1	cransported. He was resuscreated. He lived for i
2	don't know, I don't want to represent to the Court how
3	long; a few hours, maybe a day, I'm not sure, but a
4	short period of time.
5	JUSTICE: And never did regain
6	consciousness?
7	MR. NORMAN: Unconscious, yes.
8	JUSTICE: Just to follow-up on that, this
9	is what I found so bizarre, among other things, but
10	that that there's evidence that she was doing CPR
11	while they were at a clinic or a hospital and I
12	thought what parent does CPR when there's doctors and
13	nurses around the hospital. So I wonder if you could
14	clarify that.
15	MR. NORMAN: Well, it was an urgent care center
16	which is attached to Spohn Driscoll Hospital.
17	JUSTICE: Well, wouldn't wouldn't you
18	immediate wouldn't the child immediately be taken
19	at that point? I mean, parents don't do CPR in a
20	hospital or an urgent care, that's what the nurses and
21	the doctors do.
22	MR. NORMAN: Yeah, I think the testimony was there
23	wasn't a crash kit there. And this was apparently
24	for whatever reason, they were not set-up to do CPR.
25	Your Honor, if if I may, I would like for

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1
          my co-counsel to get an opportunity to argue. May I
          turn it over to him at this point, Your Honor?
 2
              JUSTICE ____: Thank you.
 3
              JUSTICE ____: Did you say that they weren't
 4
          -- they weren't trained to do CPR?
 5
              MR. NORMAN: It's my understanding that that was
 6
          not a common practice at the Urgent Care Center.
 7
 8
          don't know if they had -- somebody there may have had
          basic training, but she was on the spot and Ms.
 9
          Overton apparently did it.
10
              JUSTICE ____: This was at Driscoll which is a
11
12
          small town, isn't it, outside of Corpus?
              MR. NORMAN: Oh, no, I'm sorry, Your Honor,
13
          Driscoll Children's Hospital ---
14
              JUSTICE : Oh, okay.
15
              MR. NORMAN: --- is a major children's hospital.
16
17
          The Urgent Care Center is a, sort of an adjunct of
          Driscoll ---
18
              JUSTICE ____: I see.
19
20
              MR. NORMAN: --- Children's Hospital.
21
              JUSTICE ____: I just wanted to make sure.
22
          Okay.
23
              MR. NORMAN: You take your child if you don't want
          to get stuck in the emergency room all day.
24
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Supposedly it streamlines the process.

1	boblice So digent care doesn't really
2	mean urgent care, it just means what to the lay
3	person?
4	MR. NORMAN: It's somewhere between, you know, a
5	regular clinic and an emergency room, Your Honor, as
6	best I can tell.
7	JUSTICE: You don't go to the Urgent Care
8	facility to get urgent care?
9	MR. NORMAN: Your guess is as good as mine, Your
10	Honor.
11	JUSTICE: Thanks (Inaudible) that point.
12	Thank you, counsel.
13	MR. NORMAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
14	MR. AINSWORTH: Bill Ainsworth, Nueces County
15	District Attorney's Office. With the limited time
16	remaining, I want to talk briefly, Mr. Norman said
17	that the ineffective assistance claims dovetail, and
18	in some way I think Ms. Orr said that, too, with the
19	the issues involving the Brady claims and to the
20	extent that they do, I'm not trying to harp on that
21	over again.
22	This Court, y'all remanded the case back and
23	there were really three issues to look at that y'all
24	said on these ineffective claims. I think two of them
25	were already addressed by Defense counsel and so I

1	won't spend or Petitioner's counsel, I won't spend
2	time on that to any great extent. This
3	miscommunication issue, I don't think that the
4	testimony was developed at this writ hearing showing
5	any miscommunication. They were they might not all
6	have been on one page every single step of the way,
7	but that there were seven or eight lawyers of which at
8	least three or four were expert criminal lawyers. And
9	and John Gilmore is an attorney, practiced for
10	many, many years in criminal law of all kinds,
11	including murder cases.
12	The lesser included offense issue, again, I
13	don't think is something to take a lot of time with
14	because I don't think that's something that was
15	JUSTICE: Mr. Ainsworth, could you
16	address the
17	MR. AINSWORTH: Yes, ma'am.
18	JUSTICE: failure to call expert
19	witnesses concerning pica and the treating physician
20	who was aware that Andy had all these problems before
21	this event.
22	MR. AINSWORTH: I think that
23	JUSTICE: And I think the Defense counsel
24	may all be individually great, but this sounds like a
25	classic example of too many cooks in the kitchen in

1 (Inaudible) -- to what was going on.

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MR. AINSWORTH: This is the issue of Dr. Moritz and his testimony. And -- and they did call an expert, by the way. Dr. Melinek is a medical examiner from San Francisco who did testify and talks about, you know, issues involving forced ingestion and that sort of thing. So they did have an expert testify.

But as to Dr. Moritz and his testimony, Dr. Moritz went back and they did this deposition, which is unusual during a criminal trial -- take a deposition in the middle of trial, but they did this deposition. And all you heard was -- David Jones testified and -- and Mr. Jones said "I wasn't there the whole" -- you know, "when they made a decision about whether or not to use that video", but Chris Pinedo testified "I was there and I decided that it wasn't a good idea to use that and that's why we advised Mr. Gilmore, who was present during the trial and so he wasn't there for the deposition, that that wouldn't be useful". And the reason why it's not useful is the same reason why on the Brady issue is -this issue with Dr. Moritz, the things that he could testify to, they don't really contradict what the State's claim was. Again, there are these two issues; it could have been forced ingestion or it could have

1	been an issue involving, you know, neglect. This lady
2	was an LVN and EMT certified, that she didn't take the
3	child to the hospital, but neither one of those is
4	contradicted in any way by what Dr. Moritz said which
5	is that salt ingestion caused the the death of Mr.
6	Byrd or the death of Andy Byrd. I think that
7	that's clear from all the testimony from everyone who
8	spoke. And Dr. Moritz, even in the writ hearing when
9	he did testify, didn't contraindicate that in any way.
10	In fact, had he testified during the trial, there's
11	all sorts of things that that might have opened the
12	door to and I think that's why they chose not to put
13	him on in the first place.
14	JUSTICE: Did the Judge of the convicting
15	court make fact findings?
16	MR. AINSWORTH: He he did make factual
17	findings.
18	JUSTICE: All right. Are are you
19	are you going to ask us and I'll have the same
20	question for you are you going to ask us to
21	"un-find" or disagree with any of those findings?
22	MR. AINSWORTH: No, Your Honor, we are not. The
23	factual findings of the trial court I think speak for
24	themselves and the and the trial court made factual
25	findings saying that the testimony of Dr. Moritz was

1	unpersuasive given the testimony of bi. Fernandez, the
2	Medical Examiner. What Dr. Fernandez says is that
3	this issue again, this dove-tails, but this issue
4	of Dr. Moritz and him saying oh, well, this this
5	issue with the lavage and the Bemis canister and why
6	that would have been important, Dr. Fernandez said
7	that what is in your stomach doesn't tell you anything
8	about what kills you. That's the stuff that didn't
9	kill you, right? That that's the stuff that they got
L O	out of him. It was the stuff that was in his body,
11	and none of that tells you about who put that in
12	there. Nothing Dr. Moritz could have said would tell
13	you whether it was Andrew himself or it was Hannah
L <b>4</b>	Overton that administered that salt.
15	JUSTICE: Did did the Jury know about
16	Andrew's whole history of eating behavior, eating
17	strange things and hoarding food and the testimony
18	from his treating pediatrician about his peculiar
19	behavior and the whole concept of of pica, the
20	disease
21	MR. AINSWORTH: They were given
22	JUSTICE: and was that familiar to
23	the jurors?
24	MR. AINSWORTH: They were given that testimony
) 5	through through the Defendant herself who indicated

1	that this was his history, these were the things that
2	he was doing. This is this is what was going on
3	with Andrew is that he was eating all these things.
4	And that was contraindicated by testimony the State
5	put on saying that his previous foster parent hadn't
6	seen any of those things, that there was nothing about
7	that that was indicated to her about pica or anything
8	else, that he seemed like he was a a normal child
9	and he was eating normally and he behaved normally
10	that you know, there might have been some certain
11	develop developmental, he was, you know, slow for
12	his age or whatever, but but in terms of this
13	eating behavior, that was an uncontradicted testimony.
14	There was testimony on both sides
15	JUSTICE: Counsel, I didn't remember that
16	this treating physician said that he had these kinds
17	of issues. Was it his treating physician?
18	MR. AINSWORTH: No, that that's not what his
19	treating physician said at all.
20	JUSTICE: All right.
21	MR. AINSWORTH: His treating physician, Dr. Rotta,
22	who who testified said that that that wasn't his
23	opinion at all.
24	JUSTICE: And what about his physician
25	is Dr. Fernandez his pediatrician?

1	MR. AINSWORTH: His his pediatrician, Dr.
2	Cortes
3	JUSTICE: Dr. Cortes.
4	MR. AINSWORTH: who who did not testify,
5	but was made available to the Defense, Dr. Cortes
6	nobody was going to say, to my knowledge, that that
7	they knew as a as a physician that he had these
8	issues. The the only thing that they were given
9	showing that that he had these issues or pica or
10	anything else was information coming from the
11	Defendant herself which
12	JUSTICE: Okay. Which physician
13	something in this the Defense Brief that talked
14	about Andrew being mentally retarded. Was there
15	evidence that he was was he mentally retarded?
16	MR. AINSWORTH: I I don't have that evidence,
17	but I don't think that that's true. I think that
18	there was some evidence given that he had that he
19	was I believe there was some sort of Hawaii test
20	that indicated that he is, you know, eight months
21	delayed or he was slower than some of his peers, but
22	that didn't mean the same thing.
23	JUSTICE: How how I don't want to
24	take up too much of your time. How long did the
25	Overtons have him?

1	mk. Alabwokin. now long did they have him:
2	JUSTICE: Was it four months?
3	MR. AINSWORTH: It was a short period of time,
4	Your Honor.
5	JUSTICE: How long did the Sharon
6	Sharon Hamil, his foster mother, have him before that?
7	MR. AINSWORTH: I I believe that she had him
8	for a similar period of time. I think it was a little
9	longer than the Overtons had had him.
10	JUSTICE: All right. It wasn't 18
11	months?
12	MR. AINSWORTH: I I don't
13	Do you have any evidence of that?
14	JUSTICE: Okay.
15	MR. AINSWORTH: I I don't know, Your Honor.
16	JUSTICE: Okay.
17	MR. AINSWORTH: I believe it was longer than the
18	Overtons had him, but I don't I don't know exactly.
19	JUSTICE: When you say "treating
20	physician", are you talking about the one who treated
21	him during the last medical procedure?
22	MR. AINSWORTH: The one who treated him was,
23	during those procedures, was Dr. Rotta who did
24	testify.
25	THEFT OF And

1	MR. AINSWORTH: And Dr. Rotta
2	JUSTICE: (Inaudible).
3	MR. AINSWORTH: had testified that he didn't
4	I'm sorry, Your Honor.
5	JUSTICE: I mean, as the treating
6	physician and you're trying to save a life, and how
7	much history do you go into?
8	JUSTICE: And I think
9	JUSTICE: I I may have misled
10	accidentally. I meant Dr. Cortes who did not testify
11	who was his regular pediatrician when he wasn't having
12	an emergency
13	MR. AINSWORTH: That's correct.
14	JUSTICE: who had who had his
15	history, medical history. So that would have been the
16	person that I was concerned about.
17	JUSTICE: I doubt that he would be asking
18	about pica and all those other
19	JUSTICE: Exactly.
20	JUSTICE: (Inaudible) as he was
21	trying to stabilize him.
22	JUSTICE: What did Dr. Cortes say about
23	his medical history? Did he did he have any
24	indication that the child had salt pica, or did he
25	testify to any of that?

T	MR. AINSWORTH: NO, that there was no well, Dr.
2	Cortes didn't testify at all.
3	JUSTICE: He didn't testify, but did
4	(Inaudible)?
5	MR. AINSWORTH: He was available at the time.
6	JUSTICE: Okay.
7	MR. AINSWORTH: He he he testified, and what
8	his testimony was in the Motion for New Trial he
9	didn't testify in this writ hearing that I know of.
10	In the Motion for New Trial he was talking about his
11	his opinions about whether or not she committed the
12	act purposefully or not which wasn't really based on
13	medical expertise (Inaudible).
14	JUSTICE: Actually, that's my one
15	question that I have was co-counsel had said that the
16	Jury convicted her of omission rather than co-mission,
17	and I wanted to know is there a is it a special
18	verdict form that it was omission? Why do you make
19	that statement?
20	MR. AINSWORTH: It it was the process was
21	improper, Your Honor. What happened was the the
22	Jury was given both theories and they came back with a
23	"Guilty" verdict. And after that, the defense
24	counsel, Mr. Gilmore, asked the trial Judge to poll
25	the Jury to ask them whether or not it they

1	believed it to be by co-mission of omission, so in
2	open court each Juror said "omission". But but
3	again, that's not something that I don't think has a
4	way to that's not credible testimony, in other
5	words, that it
6	JUSTICE: But this happened at the trial;
7	the Jury rendered verdict
8	MR. AINSWORTH: Yes.
9	JUSTICE: and then the Jury's polled
10	and then the Jury answered?
11	MR. AINSWORTH: Right.
12	JUSTICE: That's what I'm trying to
13	MR. AINSWORTH: Right.
14	JUSTICE: Okay.
15	MR. AINSWORTH: Thank you, Your Honors.
16	JUSTICE: Thank you, counsel.
17	MS. ORR: Dr. Cortes did testify at the writ
18	hearing. He was Andrew's treating physician, the only
19	one who treated him while he was alive, and he
20	testified that Andrew was not a normal child, that he
21	was delayed. And when he was made aware of all the
22	records of Sharon Hamil taking him to MH-MR and early
23	childhood intervention, when he became aware of those,
24	that he came to the conclusion that he was mentally
25	retarded or had an autism spectrum disorder. And he

1	said that because "I wasn't aware of all these medical
2	records when I treated him, we had a medical records
3	change-over in my office where my son saw him briefly,
4	but then when I provided all those records to him
5	having discovered this" "these initials, early
6	childhood intervention and the subpoena and those
7	records, Sharon Hamil was bringing Andrew in because
8	he was slow, he was (tantruming), he's slower than
9	other children, I don't understand him. He doesn't
10	know the difference between boy and girl". And so
11	there's a clear indication that this was a special
12	needs child
13	JUSTICE: (Inaudible)
14	MS. ORR: as Dr. Cortes
15	JUSTICE: foster children had Sharon
16	Hamil fostered?
17	MS. ORR: Depending on when which testimony,
18	200 to 300 foster children. So she was no
19	JUSTICE: (Inaudible) so it would
20	seem, in dealing with a wide spectrum of children.
21	Let me just go back to something that's been
22	I find very strange. What is it that Ms. Overton
23	said that she fed Andrew the afternoon that he died
24	or the afternoon he went to the hospital?
25	MS OPP. That she fed him some soup

1	JUSTICE: And what was that soup?
2	MS. ORR: It was, as I understand it, just an out-
3	of-the-can soup diluted and with a little sprinkling
4	of Zatarain's in it. And he ate the entire serving
5	left over from dinner the night before.
6	JUSTICE: Okay. And then what did she
7	feed him after that?
8	MS. ORR: Then she poured a large tumbler of water
9	and sprinkled some Zatarain's and thought "That's too
10	much water for his tummy, I'll cut that in half, put
11	it in a little sippy cup", which we all know doesn't
12	pour, you have to suck on it to get it to pour so
13	you know, that's the purpose of a sippy cup. She put
14	it in a little sippy cup, this mostly water mixture,
15	and he drank that, a couple of sips and threw it down.
16	JUSTICE: Okay. The State referred to
17	that as a slurry of Zatarain's and water.
18	MS. ORR: Yes, ma'am. And that's what the stomach
19	contents tells us she did not feed him. They're right
20	when they say that what killed him had left his
21	stomach. That's right. He had eaten it earlier
22	himself. And what he had in his stomach was that
23	soup. That vomit, you hear the testimony of Ms.
24	Gonzalez and Nurse "Eracon" at Driscoll Urgent Care,
25	it's the soup that's coming up that she just fed him

1	and that's low in sodium content. It's proof that she
2	did proof that she gave him what she said she gave
3	him.

JUSTICE \_\_\_\_\_: Are there any fact findings or statements of fact with which you disagree in -- in the record?

MS. ORR: The Court -- trial Court's Advisory

Statements of Fact and Conclusions of Law, the Court

recommended I don't get relief and find against me on

things where I don't think there was any support for

the facts the Court recommends. And that's why I

filed extensive objections to every one of the Court's

Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law. I don't

think the record supports it.

In addition, Your Honor, with regard to amendment -- I'll remind the Court we're talking about Brady cliams here and Banks vs. Dretle allows us to raise these as we discovered them, and of course that's what we did. To note that samples from photos are -- are switched, and that's why I put the photos in the Brief here and you can see when you match it up with the ME's legends that these samples are not as represented, that the Zatarain's with a little water, that that low 48 is Sample "D" and it's actually "E", the 250 is that what -- is the child's stomach

1	content, as I said, showing that Hannah did feed him
2	what she said.
3	JUSTICE: Ms. Orr, if I'm understanding
4	the State's argument, they're saying the Jury
5	convicted her of omission which means that he stopped
6	breathing and then she waits an hour and a half to
7	take him to get care. And so all of this business
8	about the salt and the stomach contents and what she
9	fed him and when she fed him really is immaterial to
L O	the question of was she guilty of omission, meaning
11	that he stopped breathing and she didn't take him to
12	the hospital, it was
13	MS. ORR: It was the State's
L <b>4</b>	JUSTICE: timely responding
15	(Inaudible).
16	MS. ORR: theory, it argued and questioned
17	Hannah and closed on force feeding. But if we take
18	the poll of the Jury and examine omission, Andrew did
19	not stop breathing until moments away from Driscoll
20	Urgent Care. How do we know? We know because of
21	first of all, she testified he was breathing. Kathryn
22	Haller, the nextdoor neighbor, came by, saw him, heard
23	him throwing a fit on the phone when she was calling
24	Hannah saying "I need to pick-up a diaper for
25	Sebastian". We know because when the Overtons are in

1	the car taking him to the Urgent Care Center, Hannah's
2	on the phone with Anna Balleu saying "I'm going to
3	need those CPS records that allow me to get medical
4	treatment for him", which she wouldn't need if it was
5	an emergent situation. We know that because Dr.
6	Moritz stated that the symptoms of sodium intoxication
7	are going to be mild and not lead a parent to provide
8	emergent care. This is the testimony from Moritz that
9	was not put on, Judge O'Connell, but it's clearly
10	that's the signs. And additionally we know because
11	Larry called his mother and said "Oh, I'm on the way
12	to Driscoll Urgent Care" it's not Driscoll
13	Children's Hospital and all these phone calls are
14	being made. Hannah could not have been giving CPR and
15	mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to a non-breathing child
16	if she's made (Inaudible) phone calls and asking for
17	records needed to admit to a child under non-emergent
18	conditions.
19	JUSTICE: How is that
20	MS. ORR: And we know most importantly from the
21	science, Spohn Hospital, the second hospital that got
22	him, records he had a temperature of 96.2, too high a
23	temperature for a child to have been not breathing for
24	an hour or two hours as the State suggests.
25	JUSTICE: How is that consistent with the

1	fact that his pupils were blown, his skin was blue, he
2	was he was not he was limp and he was cold to
3	the touch?

MS. ORR: Because the extremities were not circulating blood. Everything was going to the core functions as Dr. Moritz had testified -- not again in front of a Jury -- but the reason is because the body is trying to preserve itself and keep the brain functioning and the heart functioning and so these extremities were not getting as much circulation. As Dr. Moritz said, the body functions, all the organs are shutting down, even the stomach that preserves this life being -- (Inaudible).

JUSTICE \_\_\_\_\_: So that's why he was cold. Why are his pupils dilated? And there -- wasn't there testimony that he would have had to be -- had been -- had this cardiac arrest symptom earlier for his pupils to be the size -- (Inaudible)?

MS. ORR: No, ma'am. There's no evidence that cardio arrest happened earlier. The evidence was that he was -- that Dr. Rotta testified about was "I got news that he's being transferred from Spohn Hospital, the second place, in cardiac arrest". That's the cardiac arrest testimony. And I -- I'm sorry, Your Honor, I forgot the second part of your question.

1	JUSTICE	:	That's	okay.	Go	ahead	and
2	finish your	argument.					

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MS. ORR: And so this -- this information was -- you know, sorting it out would have been important.

As to communication, these lawyers -- there were seven of them -- but it's clear they didn't communicate. Mr. Gilmore said "Well, I presumed it was assumed that Jones and Pinedo were going to take care of the medical evidence". And Pinedo and Jones said "We were advising Gilmore about the medical issues". And then Jones says "Well, things changed about discovery and Brad Condit was taking care of discovery". And Brad Condit said "Well, you know, Jones was going to take care of these complex medical issues". And when it came down to it, every single lawyer said "I didn't attend the deposition". Pinedo couldn't have, he was cross-examining Dr. Fernandez who was being put on the Stand at the very time that Dr. Moritz was being deposed. Stith was saying "I'm bouncing back and forth taking care of these objections because I don't like what Sandra Eastwood is asking". The only one in that room was Brad Condit, and no one asked him, no one watches the deposition, no one reviews it until right before the writ hearing and then Jones, who was the expert, said "This was a mistake and I was ineffective". And lead
counsel agreed.

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JUSTICE \_\_\_\_: I'm going to ask you to forgive me for not reading -- remembering what your objections say, but there is a finding -- on Findings of Fact, one is that Dr. Moritz's testimony might have (inaudible) evidence and testimony harmful to the Defense that was otherwise excluded at trial, could not be said to be ineffective in choosing to exclude Dr. Moritz's testimony, especially when the excluded evidence concerned (Inaudible). And there's another finding that it became clear that Dr. Moritz during the State's Cross did not review all the evidence in the case, including, but not limited to Hannah Overton's children's testimony or Mr. Overton's interview regarding Hannah's discipline (Inaudible). Did any evidence of what the children said or the discipline, the disciplinary facts (Inaudible) ever get into evidence?

MS. ORR: No, Your Honor, but I believe that Dr.

Moritz did review the interviews of the children. The
problem with Sandra Eastwood's questions and are
encapsulated in that Finding of Fact is that they have
no basis in fact. There was no testimony and no
evidence and no recording of any person saying that

1	namnam overcom used sait to discipline her children.
2	None. And that's why the lawyers were concerned. It
3	could have been edited. It could have been put on, as
4	David Jones testified.
5	JUSTICE: (Inaudible). One last
6	question,
7	JUSTICE: The State has said that all the
8	bags of vomit or cans or whatever, all the medical
9	evidence were labeled with the home address. Do you
10	agree with them?
11	MS. ORR: I do not because I went and saw medical
12	evidence. I saw from the Medical Examiner's office
13	how that was labeled. And, keep in mind, the way I
14	found this was Diego Rivera. He gave me a tag number
15	and that's what I tracked down and that's why I knew
16	when it said the Overtons' home address, huh-uh, that
17	was my target. That's where the vomit was and that's
18	why I grabbed the scissors and opened that bag.
19	So no, I don't agree with that. And I think
20	that if we look at the chain of custody documents
21	we'll see that that's not the case.
22	JUSTICE: Okay.
23	MS. ORR: Thank you very much.
24	JUSTICE: Thank you, counsel.
25	MS. ORR: May I be excused?

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