1	IN THE CRIMINAL COURT OF HAMILTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE
2	AT CHATTANOOGA
3	DIVISION III
4	HAROLD WAYNE NICHOLS,)
5)
6) Capital Post-Conviction
7	
8	STATE OF TENNESSEE, ORIGINAL
9	Respondent.)
10	Chattanooga, Tennessee January 31, 2018
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12	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HONORABLE DON R. ASH
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14	APPEARANCES:
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16	FOR THE PETITIONER:
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21	FOR THE RESPONDENT:
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1	the Court to see if they meet with the Court's approval
2	to resolve not only his the matter before the Court,
3	but his overall sentence.
4	THE COURT: Okay. So help me with this.
5	How do you propose we do this?
6	MR. PINKSTON: That we modify the sentence,
7	and then at the end of that he withdraws his petition.
8	THE COURT: And what's the basis for
9	modifying the sentence?
10	MR. PINKSTON: Your Honor, there's a series
11	of as has been filed in the briefs cases, Supreme
12	Court cases that essentially make the aggravating factor
13	that one of the aggravating factors that the State
14	sought when he got the death penalty, essentially, at
15	this point null and void and not applicable to him. The
16	previous aggravator was withdrawn several years ago.
17	THE COURT: Right. And I think the case
18	you're talking about is that Johnson?
19	MR. PINKSTON: That's correct, Your Honor.
20	THE COURT: And hadn't the Tennessee
21	appellate court ruled on that and said it's not enough?
22	MR. PINKSTON: I
23	THE COURT: Not aware of that?
24	MR. PINKSTON: I'm not aware of that, no,
25	Your Honor.

1 THE COURT: Let me see if I can give you the 2. case. 3 MR. PINKSTON: There are other issues within 4 the petition that we've talked about. 5 THE COURT: All right. And all those are procedural and they've all run, I mean, based on me 6 7 looking at it, and that's without y'all making argument, so I'm not going to keep you from making argument, 8 9 but -- let's see. 10 The case is Donnie E. Johnson v. State, 11 September 11th, 2017. 12 MR. HARRIS: Your Honor, our position is 13 that the district attorney can concede relief on any 14 claim that they wish. That's in their power. It's also in their power to agree to modification of the sentence 15 16 and --17 THE COURT: How is that possible? 18 MR. HARRIS: As district attorney they have the power to do that, and we have done that in other 19 2.0 Tennessee cases. 21 THE COURT: So let me see if I understand You're telling me -- and I appreciate the 22 this. 23 authority of the district attorney. You're telling me that after the jury finds someone guilty, sentences them 24 25 to death, and it goes through all the appellate

1	the district attorney general met.
2	MR. PINKSTON: Okay.
3	THE COURT: Found a problem where there was
4	not a a mitigating factor was left out that should
5	have been included. They got up and told me in fact,
6	it's in my I brought my order that I did. They told
7	me, Judge, here's what we found, this is the basis for
8	the modification of the sentence.
9	MR. PINKSTON: Okay.
10	THE COURT: And I did it, but I'm asking you
11	if y'all have anything like that.
12	MR. PINKSTON: Can you give me just one
13	moment, please?
14	THE COURT: Absolutely.
15	MR. HARRIS: Your Honor, can we step out
16	just a moment, please?
17	THE COURT: Absolutely.
18	(Brief recess.)
19	MR. PINKSTON: Your Honor, if I may?
20	THE COURT: Sure.
21	MR. PINKSTON: I think as far as concession
22	goes, the in this particular case the Court notified
23	the jury what the prior felony was, rape, in this case,
24	instead of allowing the jury to find that.
25	And I think under the Hurst decision and

others that it's very clear that the jury must find those particular facts as opposed to the Court telling them. And I think under that situation the State is willing to concede on that part, and then offer the modified sentence to the Court.

THE COURT: No Tennessee case has agreed with what you've just said, have they, that Hurst says that or applies to Tennessee that way?

MR. PINKSTON: Not in particular, no, sir.

THE COURT: I looked. I couldn't --

MR. PINKSTON: Right.

THE COURT: And Hurst, if I remember correctly -- and I may be wrong, so educate me if I get this wrong. Hurst, I believe, was a Florida case, and in Florida, the way their system was set up, they too had a bifurcated hearing. The jury does its work, but then the judge makes the ultimate decision about that. And in Hurst, they said that was wrong, that a jury needs to make that decision.

And then the way it's been argued in Tennessee, I think, says that in Tennessee it's wrong for the judge -- or they argue this -- it's wrong for the judge to even say these are violent offenses, that that's the determination to be made by the jury. Is that kind of it?

1 MR. PINKSTON: I would agree with that, yes, 2 sir. 3 THE COURT: Okay. 4 MR. PINKSTON: The other part, looking at it 5 another way, the one aggravator that existed at the time 6 of the offense --7 THE COURT: Well, there were two. 8 MR. PINKSTON: And one was removed. 9 THE COURT: One was thrown out. 10 MR. PINKSTON: Right. And then the jury seemed to have been charged with additional language 11 12 that wasn't in the aggravator that he was charged with. 13 And so there's also the argument that there's a lack of notice to him at that time because there was other 14 15 language that did not exist at the time he was charged. So I think under either scenario there is -- the State's 16 17 willing to concede on that part. 18 THE COURT: Okay. Anything else from the 19 defense on that? 20 MS. DREW: No, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Okay. I think I do need to go over this -- or tell me if you think I need to go over 22 this Rule 11 withdrawal of his post-conviction petition, 23 24 if I accept this. Do I need to do that now, or is that 25 something later, or --