IN THE SUPREME COURT OF TENNESSEE AT NASHVILLE

2010 MOY 23 PM 3: 59

STATE OF TENNESSEE V. STEPHEN MICHAEL WEST AND ALLAGE COURT OLUMN STATE OF TENNESSEE V. BILLY RAY IRICK

No. M1987-000130-SC-DPE-DD No. M2010-02275-SC-R11-CV

NOTICE OF FILING

Pursuant to the Court's November 23, 2010 Order, Stephen Michael West and Billy Ray Irick hereby file copies of the transcript of the trial court's November 19, 2010 ruling.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing has been sent via email and facsimile to:

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ORIGINAL

In The Matter Of:

Stephen Michael West v. Gayle Ray

Davidson Co. Chancery Court - C. Bonnyman, Judge November 19, 2010

Vowell & Jennings, Inc.
214 Second Avenue North
Suite 207
Nashville, Tennessee 37201
615-256-1935

VOWELL JENNINGS

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	November 19, 2
Р	Page 0 Page
IN THE CHANCERY COURT OF DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE	1 APPEARANCES
TENNEOSEE	2
	FOR PLAINTIFF:
STEPHEN MICHAEL WEST,)	4
Plaintiff,	STEPHEN M. KISSINGER 5 STEPHEN FERRELL
vs.)No. 10-1675-I	DANA HANSEN CHAVIS 6 FEDERAL DEFENDER SERVICES OF EASTERN
}	TENNESSEE, INC.
GAYLE RAY, In her official)	Suite 2400
capacity as Tennessee)	8 Knoxville, Tennessee 37929 Telephone: (865) 637-7979
Commissioner of Corrections,) et al.,	9 Email:
}	10 FOR PLAINTIFF:
Defendants.)	ROGER W. DICKSON
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COURT'S RULING	Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402 14 Telephone: (423) 756-8330 Email: Rdickson@millermartin.com
BE IT REMEMBERED that the	15
above-captioned cause came on for hearing this the 19th day of November, 2010, in the above Court, before the Honorable Claudia C. Bonnym	s, 16 FOR INTERVEINING THIRD-PARTY PLAINTIFF; BILLY
Court, before the Honorable Claudia C. Bonym	an, 17 IRICK:
Judge presiding, when and where the following proceedings were had, to wit:	18
	19 HOWELL CLEMENTS
	CLEMENTS & CROSS 20 Monteagle Office
	1020 West Main Street 21 P.O. Box 99
VOWELL & JENNINGS, INC. Court Reporting Services	Monteagle, Tennessee 37356 22 Telephone: (931) 924-2060
207 Washington Square Building 214 Second Avenue North	23
Nashville, Tennessee 37201 (615) 256-1935	24 (Appearances Continued Page 2)
(013) 230-1333	25
	age 3 Page
APPEARANCES CONTINUED	1
FOR STATE OF TENNESSEE:	2
MARTHA A. CAMPBELL	3 *****
MARK HUDSON STATE OF TENNESSEE ATTORNEY GENERAL	THE COURT: Please be seated.
2nd Floor, CHB 425 5th Avenue, North	5 Lawyers and citizens and court reporter, I
Nashville, Tennessee 37219 Telephone: (615) 532-2558	6 appreciate your patience. I know this is not
Email: Martha.campbell@ag.tn.gov,	7 easy on people to stay this late.
Mark.Hudson@ag.tn.gov	8 As I stated before this is the
COURT REPORTING FIRM:	
COUNT REPORTING LIMI.	9 Court's bench ruling, and a bench ruling is
	9 Court's bench ruling, and a bench ruling is
LEILA ZUPKUS NOLAN Vowell & Jennings, Inc.	10 sometimes pretty rough and this one will be
LEILA ZUPKUS NOLAN Vowell & Jennings, Inc. 214 2nd Avenue North Suite 207	sometimes pretty rough and this one will be somewhat rough, but I'm hoping and trusting that
LEILA ZUPKUS NOLAN Vowell & Jennings, Inc. 214 2nd Avenue North	sometimes pretty rough and this one will be somewhat rough, but I'm hoping and trusting that this will be an opinion that will be
LEILA ZUPKUS NOLAN Vowell & Jennings, Inc. 214 2nd Avenue North Suite 207 Nashville, Tennessee 37201	sometimes pretty rough and this one will be somewhat rough, but I'm hoping and trusting that this will be an opinion that will be understandable and will be useful.
LEILA ZUPKUS NOLAN Vowell & Jennings, Inc. 214 2nd Avenue North Suite 207 Nashville, Tennessee 37201	sometimes pretty rough and this one will be somewhat rough, but I'm hoping and trusting that this will be an opinion that will be understandable and will be useful. The statement of the case: The
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LEILA ZUPKUS NOLAN Vowell & Jennings, Inc. 214 2nd Avenue North Suite 207 Nashville, Tennessee 37201	sometimes pretty rough and this one will be somewhat rough, but I'm hoping and trusting that this will be an opinion that will be understandable and will be useful. The statement of the case: The plaintiff is an inmate condemned to be executed by order of Tennessee's Supreme Court on November 30, 2010 because he murdered 18 15-year-old Sheila Romines and her mother Wanda Romines. He will be executed by the default method of legal injection lethal injection. The petitioner filed suit in the Davidson County Chancery Court seeking declaratory judgment that the method of his
LEILA ZUPKUS NOLAN Vowell & Jennings, Inc. 214 2nd Avenue North Suite 207 Nashville, Tennessee 37201	sometimes pretty rough and this one will be somewhat rough, but I'm hoping and trusting that this will be an opinion that will be understandable and will be useful. The statement of the case: The plaintiff is an inmate condemned to be executed by order of Tennessee's Supreme Court on November 30, 2010 because he murdered however and her mother Wanda Somines. He will be executed by the default method of legal injection lethal injection. The petitioner filed suit in the Davidson County Chancery Court seeking

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- 1 Mr. Irick was allowed to intervene in the case
- 2 because he faces execution on December 7, 2010
- 3 and he seeks the same relief against the same
- 4 defendants.

As in all situations involving 5

6 capital punishment the condemned plaintiff, or

- 7 inmate, has committed a heinous crime. The
- 8 Tennessee legislature and many other state
- 9 legislatures have passed laws requiring that
- when crimes are determined to be sufficiently
- 11 horrific, the ultimately penalty, death, will be
- 12 the punishment. The Court may interfere only --
- may only interfere with that process that
- judgment and that penalty when that process runs
- afoul of the Federal and State Constitutions. 15

The narrow focus of this Court is 16

- upon Tennessee's 2007 lethal drug execution
- 18 method under its protocol and whether the
- protocol violates the constitutional prohibition
- 20 against cruel and unusual punishments. And as
- 21 for the issues in this case, the plaintiff
- 22 contends that the State's current protocol for
- 23 execution does not render the inmate unconscious
- 24 before the second and third lethal drugs are
- 25 administered, and for that reason the punishment

- 1 for execution under the 2007 protocol is cruel 2 and unusual punishment.
- The plaintiff argues that all three
- drugs are separately intended to kill the
- condemned man. The plaintiff asserts that the
- first drug is to render the person unconscious.
- The second drug is to paralyze the lungs.
- diaphragm, and the entire body, and the third
- drug is to stop the heart. According to the
- plaintiff, the first drug, sodium thiopental,
- does not function as represented by the State.
- Instead, says the plaintiff, sodium thiopental
- is an ultra fast acting drug, which cannot be
- relied upon to keep the condemned man fully
- unconscious or to render him dead before the
- second drug, a paralyzing drug, begins its
- effect of suffocation.

The plaintiff asserts that although

- the second drug, pancuronium bromide, is
- administered the prevent the condemned man from
- moving or breathing or calling out, it is
- actually the fatal element under the Tennessee
- protocol and death is therefore by suffocation.
- The plaintiff argues that the autopsy reports
- 25 and toxicology reports show postmortem serum

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- 1 levels of sodium thiopental from three
- 2 executions in Tennessee using the 2007 protocol,
- 3 and they are proof that the sodium thiopental
- 4 injection did not and does not keep the
- condemned man unconscious, and in fact, says the
- plaintiff the three executed men Henley,
- Workman, and Coe were conscious, were aware of
- and experienced their deaths by suffocation.

Further says the plaintiff, the

10 State personnel who administered the IVs and the

- personnel who were executioners are not trained
- adequately nor are they asked to specifically
- insure the prisoner is unconscious. According
- to the plaintiff, Tennessee's 2007 protocol has
- 15 no safe guards or procedures to verify that the
- prisoner is unconscious during the injection of
- 17 the pancuronium bromide and potassium chloride,
- the third drug. The plaintiff reasons through
- 19 his expert, Dr. Lubarsky, that the data
- 20 collected and studied so far, although limited
- 21 and imperfect, make available postmortem serum
- 22 thiopental levels as the best evidence to show
- 23 the inmate's consciousness, and this postmortem
- 24 data does show such consciousness when the
- 25 second and third drugs are injected -- when the

- 1 second drug is injected.
- The plaintiff does not proffer an
- alternative to this cruel type of execution, but
- instead looks at other State's protocols and
- other State's efforts to reach humane execution.
- The State has limited its contentions to those
- which have been identified by the Supreme Court
- of the United States and by the Tennessee
- Supreme Court. The State contends that our
- federal courts have decided a three-drug lethal
- injection protocol is consistent with standards
- of decency. The State asserts that Tennessee
- shares its three-drug lethal injection method
- with the majority of the states in which capital
- punishment is allowed. 15

The State asserts that

- Dr. Lubarsky's study focuses upon postmortem
- serum levels of sodium thiopental to establish
- that there was consciousness at the time of
- execution but that the study has been rebutted
- by sufficient questions that the study does not
- have weight or legitimacy. In fact, says the
- State, no Court has given the study weight. The State argues it is the plaintiff's burden to
- 25 show that the amount of sodium thiopental

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Page 9

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- 1 mandated in the protocol, which is 5 grams
- 2 creates an objectively intolerable risk of harm
- 3 or suffering, and this the plaintiff cannot
- 4 show. The State reasons that the expert medical
- examiner, Dr. Li, is an autopsy expert and knows
- 6 better than the plaintiff's expert what occurs
- in the blood after death. 7

The issues for the Court to decide

are: One, whether the current amount and 9

- concentration of sodium thiopental mandated by 10 Tennessee's 2007 lethal injection protocol are
- insufficient to insure unconsciousness so as to
- create an objectively intolerable risk of severe
- suffering or pain during the execution. Two, as
- a factual matter, the Court is to decide at what
- level -- what level of sodium thiopental is
- sufficient to insure unconsciousness so as to
- negate any objectively intolerable risk of
- severe suffering or pain during the execution.
- Number three, is there a feasible and readily
- 20
- available alternative procedure which could be supplied at execution to insure unconsciousness
- and negate any objectively intolerable risk of

1 the execution chamber at the time the drugs are

3 Security Institution, the site of the execution

4 apparatus. The -- the need for two catheters is

6 injection, and the second catheter is a backup

in case the first one fails. The executioner

9 which the protocol states is disbursed into four

8 first injects 5 grams of sodium thiopental,

2 administered is the warden of River Bend Maximum

- severe suffering or pain. And, Four, did the
- 25 State refuse to adopt or adapt to this

5 that the first catheter is used for the

- 1 alternative, and without justification adhere to 2 its current method.
- And as for the summary -- a very
- 4 brief summary of the decision, the Court find
- the current protocol for execution by lethal
- 6 injection execution is cruel and usual because
- the plaintiff has carried its burden to show
- that the protocol allows suffocation -- death by
- suffocation while the prisoner is conscious.

And as for the facts that the Court is finding as a result of the evidentiary

- 11 hearing, Number 1, Tennessee's 2007 lethal
- injection protocol. Tennessee's 2007 protocol
- requires the administration of three drugs;
- sodium thiopental, pancuronium bromide, and
- potassium chloride through an intravenous catheter in a rapid -- by use of 11 large and
- rapid bolus injections. Before the injection
- process begins, according to the protocol,
- catheters are inserted in both of the inmate's
- arms by two technicians. Once the lines have
- been established, the technicians leave the
- execution chamber and remain in an area where
- they cannot see the inmate. 24
 - The only person with the inmate in

Page 11

25

- 1 the diaphragm, such that the prisoner cannot
- 3 pancuronium bromide would be sufficient to kill
- 4 a person by suffocation. Pancuronium bromide
- drug, potassium chloride, in the prisoner's
- body.
- If pancuronium bromide were
- syringes at a concentration of 2.5 percent with injected solely on its own, the prisoner would
 - experience and be aware of his death by
 - suffocation. Following a second saline flush,
 - the executioner injects a third and final drug,
 - potassium chloride in the amount of 200
 - milligrams -- 200 MEQ. The purpose of this drug
 - is to cause cardiac arrest. If conscious, the
 - inmate would suffer a burning pain throughout
 - his body when the potassium chloride is
 - injected. And I believe the parties agree about 19
 - this and I think they also agree that if
 - pancuronium bromide were given by itself the
 - death would be by conscious suffocation. I
 - don't think there is a dispute about that. Now,

 - the plaintiff does not focus on the third drug
 - in this lawsuit because the plaintiff

2 breathe. By itself, 100 milligrams of

5 eliminates the involuntary muscle movements that

could be caused by the operation of the third

- 12 thiopental is a rapid acting barbiturate commonly used in anesthesia. In the past, 13
- sodium thiopental was administered in small 14
- amounts during surgery, before surgery to induce 15
- unconsciousness rapidly while other measures
- were then used to deepen the level of 17
- unconsciousness. Sodium thiopental is now used -- is not common used in surgery at this 19
- time. 20

Continuing on with the protocol, following a saline flush, the executioner

- injects 100 milligrams of pancuronium bromide into the IV lines. Pancuronium bromide is a
- 25 muscle paralytic. The drug completely paralyzes

10

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1 understands that the third drug is redundant and

2 the prisoner has already died by suffocation. In this case, the plaintiff has 4 carried his burden to show that the first 5 injection of 5 grams of sodium thiopental 6 followed by rapid injection of the second drug will result in the inmate's consciousness during 8 suffocation. And as for further facts in the case and the medical proof, both parties called 10 medical experts. The Court found that both 11 experts could assist the finder of fact because the issues in the case focus upon chemical

reaction to drugs in the body before and after

death. 14 In compliance with Rule 702 of the 15 16 rules of evidence both experts are medical doctors. Dr. Lubarsky called by the plaintiff is a board-certified anesthesiologist, who is both a clinician and a prolific academic researcher and published writer. Dr. Lubarsky has been a tenured professor on medical factories at excellent medical schools. He is a teacher accustomed to providing explanations in the language of beginning and in the language of 25 experienced medical students. It appears to the

1 Court than an expert anesthesiologist who is

2 also teacher is an ideal expert for the

3 evaluation of consciousness and unconsciousness.

Dr. Li. a senior assistant medical

5 examiner contracted in Metro Government has also

been a teacher in the past. He began his

7 medical education in his native China and then

s continued with his residency in this country.

There is no reason to doubt his expertise based

10 upon his education and background. It appears

to the Court that a medical examiner has

experience and knowledge about toxicality,

toxicology, pathology, pharmacology and other

matters in order to opine about the cause of 14

death and the manner of death.

And as for the medical proof, the 16 plaintiff carried his burden to show that the Tennessee protocol does not insure that the prisoner is unconscious before the paralyzing drug; that is, the second becomes active -- is injected and becomes active in the body. The 21, petitioner, or plaintiff, has never conceded that 5 grams of sodium thiopental insures 24 unconsciousness or insures unconsciousness by 25 death for any particular person because there

Page 15

Page 16

1 are many variables which prevent such a safe 2 prediction which would prevent conscious death 3 of suffocation.

Dr. Lubarsky first explained that 5 breathing is a primary survival impetus for 6 humans. It is extremely disturbing to a patient when the patient is unable to get air. Not to be too simplistic, but life is about getting a breath of air. The body is tuned to need and get air. It is a primary survival issue. There 10 is great suffering and pain if a patient were to suffocate from lack of air. Through Dr. Lubarsky, the plaintiff was able to show that because a paralyzing drug is used soon 15 after sodium thiopental is injected, no one can 16 tell if the prisoner is conscious or unconscious and this is a tragedy given execution by 17

injection. 18 These factual statements made by 19 Dr. Lubarsky and found to be accurate by the 20 21 Court have increased the Court's comprehension 22 of the anticipated severity of the suffering. 23 Dr. Lubarsky explained the study that he authored, which was published in the British

25 journal Lancet. The study exams the level of

1 sodium thiopental in the blood serum through

2 autopsy, which of course, is after the prisoner

3 has been executed. Dr. Lubarsky explained that

4 he and his co-authors had a difficult time

5 getting data on executed prisoners. But they

6 did get data and they did explain -- they did

7 explain through their data and the study that

the level of sodium thiopental in the blood

serum, postmortem sometimes measures higher than

10 expected and somewhat lower but is fairly

11 equivalent to the level of sodium thiopental at

death: that is, at execution because this kind

of chemical is stable in the blood and does not

naturally increase or decrease much.

He admits that his study published 15 in the Lancet is not perfect, and he concedes they could have used more data but they could not get the data. Dr. Lubarsky makes the very good point that after this article was peer reviewed and published, it was challenged. But following the author's response to the challenges, the critics backed off and have not countered with further criticism, nor have there been other studies. 24 The Court finds that Dr. Lubarsky's

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- 1 testimony is convincing, and his study is
- 2 convincing that the level of sodium thiopental
- 3 is used by different people in different ways,
- 4 and the reactions are variable -- are very
- 5 variable. The study shows the amount of sodium
- 6 thiopental in the blood serum of prisoners
- 7 across the country were lower than one would
- 8 hope would be the case because the level was not
- 9 high enough to insure that the prisoners were 10 unconscious.

Dr. Lubarsky studied and reported 11 upon the autopsies of three Tennessee prisoners who were executed using the protocol in 13

- Tennessee that is the issue in this case. They
- 15 were injected with 5 grams of sodium thiopental
- 16 as far as anyone is aware. The level of this
- drug in the blood measured through the
- autopsies, however, shows the three men did not
- 19 have sufficient amounts of this drug to insure
- 20 unconsciousness. Instead their levels were
- 21 10.2 milligrams per liter for Mr. Coe, 18.9
- 22 milligrams per liter in the Workman's case, and
- 23 8.31 milligrams per liter from the Henley
- 24 autopsy. His research shows that with 50
- 25 milligrams per liter, half of the persons would

- 1 be conscious at that time and half would not be 2 conscious.
- As for medical proof, continued, 3
- 4 Dr. Li opined that he believed that Mr. Coe,
- 5 Mr. Workman, Mr. Henley were unconscious at the
- 6 time of their deaths. He based his opinion in
- part on Winek's drug and chemical blood level
- data. This is Trial Exhibit 27. This chart
- shows levels for the rapeutic or normal and then
- for toxic and lethal. The postmortem levels of
- 11 sodium thiopental in previous Tennessee executed
- inmates sometimes fell within the range for
- therapeutic or normal, as well as falling within
- the range for toxic or lethal. When asked to
- explain why Mr. Workman's postmortem sodium
- 16 thiopental level was sufficiently higher --
- significantly higher than Mr. Coe's and
- Mr. Henley's even though his autopsy had not
- been performed until ten days after his
- execution and the other inmate's autopsies had
- been performed seven hours after their
- executions approximately, Dr. Li stated that
- 23 every human body is different and that these
- differences have an effect on the drug level.
 - He also states that no single

Page 19

25

3

Page 20

Page 18

- 1 member such as the one -- no single number such
- 2 as the one used in Winek's can be used to
- 3 explain or calculate what the drug level would
- 4 have been at the time of the inmate's death.
- 5 Dr. Li stated that according to general theory,
- 6 levels of medication found in the blood
- 7 decreased postmortem but that this would depend
- 8 upon the medication. The two experts agree --
- appear to agree that the levels of sodium
- 10 thiopental will be used in the body depending
- 11 upon many variables. This is a complex study,
- 12 and Dr. Li conceded or stated that he would need
- to draw upon many disciplines and have many 13
- 14 factors to analyze before concluding how a
- 15 particular medication would act in the body
- predeath and postdeath. 16

Now, the State called Mr. Voorhies as a witness. He is a department of corrections 18 experienced administrator from the State of Ohio. He testified about nine executions at

- which he had been present where 5 grams of 21
- sodium thiopental were injected. The fact that 22
- 5 grams of sodium thiopental is fatal or appear to be fatal when allowed to work over 11
- 25 minutes, however, is not depositive of the

1 three-drug protocol issue which is presented 2 here.

And as for facts regarding the

- 4 failure to check for consciousness, the Florida
- 5 Department of Corrections which adopted new
- 6 lethal injection procedure effective for
- executions after May 9, 2007 included the
- following procedure to immediately follow the
- sodium thiopental injections. In quotes at this
- point. At this point a member of the execution
- 11 team will assess whether the inmate is
- unconscious. The warden must determine after
- consultation that the inmate is indeed
- 14 unconscious. Until the inmate is unconscious
- and the warden has ordered the executioners to
- 16 continue, the executioner shall not proceed to
- Step 5, close quote. And this is from Florida
- protocol hearing exhibit -- hearing and this is
- exhibit -- Trial Exhibit 24 Page 8.

Proceeding on with the facts --

- 21 findings of fact under the subject, Failure to
 - check for consciousness, the Court finds that in
- California's lethal injection protocol and
- 24 review, which was issued on May 15, 2007, the
- 25 California Department of Corrections review team

20

- 1 pointed out that earlier versions of this
- 2 protocol made no provisions of any objective
- 3 assessment of consciousness of the condemned
- inmate following administration of the sodium
- 5 thiopental, and before the administration of the
- 6 other chemicals.
- The State of California lethal
- injection protocol review. The California
- committee noted that there are reliable but 10 relatively uncomplicated methods for effectively
- 11 assessing consciousness that have been
- incorporated into California lethal injection
- protocol. Among them are talking to and gently 13
- shaking the inmate as well as lightly brushing
- evelash. For that reason, changes were made to 15
- the California protocol to place staff in close
- proximity to the condemned inmate throughout the 17
- execution to assess and confirm the condemned
- inmate is unconscious prior to and during the
- 19 administration of the pancuronium bromide and 20
- the potassium chloride. This is from Trial 21
- Exhibit Number 25, Page -- I'm sorry -- Hearing 22
- Exhibit 25 Page 20. Number 25, Page 20. 23
- The Tennessee protocol committee
- 24 25 appears to have been well aware of the necessity

- 1 for checking consciousness under the three-drug
- 2 protocol option. In a document prepared by the
- 3 chair of the committee, Julian Davis, that
- 4 listed the pros and cons of the various options
- 5 considered by the committee, the following
- 6 phrase appears as "con" under the three-drug
- protocol: Would likely need to add a method of
- ascertaining consciousness after sodium
- thiopental. Hearing collective Exhibit Number 3
- 10 former trial Exhibit Number 7. The April 19,
- 2007, minutes of the Tennessee Protocol
- Committee state that Deputy Commissioner Ray
- also mentioned having something that would
- assure the unconsciousness of the inmate during
- the execution procedure. In addition, those
- 16 minutes reflect a conversation between Warden
- 17 Bell and Physician A in which Warden Bell
- inquired about what would indicate the inmate is
- unconscious after the first drug and a saline
- flush are given, in paren, three drug protocol.
- close paren, so we can give the signal to go
- ahead with the other drugs. The physician
- suggested looking at the inmate's eyes but also
- 24 stated that constricted pupils are not a
- 25 definitive sign of unconsciousness. Therefore,

Page 23

Page 24

Page 22

- 1 he also advised checking for an eyelash response
- 2 by brushing a finger across them, lifting up the
- 3 person's arm and a pin prick or pinching the
- 4 nipples. This Hearing Exhibit Collective 3,
- 5 former Trial Exhibit 29.

Ms. Gail Ray's notes from that same 7 meeting include the sentence: What if any

- safeguards to insure a person is appropriately
- anesthetized, with an arrow pointing toward any
- monitoring by medicine, medical personnel,
- question. Hearing Exhibit Collective 3, former 11
- trial Exhibit 31 at Page 30. Mr. Elkins, 12
- counselor to the Governor, verified that he had
- taken notes concerning a telephone conversation 14
- with Commissioner Little on April 20, 2007, in
- which he had written ask them to introduce a
- step to explicitly go over and check level of 17
- sedation. Hearing Exhibit Collective Number 3; 18
- former Trial Exhibit 5 at Page 7. 19

And also from Harbison versus

- 21 Little and Others, Exhibit Number 1, I'm going
- 22 to read into the record a brief testimony from
- 23 Debbie Inglis the Tennessee Department of
- Corrections general counsel, Question posed to
- 25 her: One of the physicians which you consulted

- 1 during the course of the committee's work
- 2 advised the committee about a number of
- 3 different ways to assess an inmate's anesthetic
- depth which wouldn't require the use of any
- s machine; is that correct?

And her answer was: A physician

- did recommend in response to our question to
- give us ways that we could actually sort of
- determine at a particular point whether there
- was consciousness or not, but those weren't ways
- of actively monitoring the anesthetic depth over
 - the process.

Question: Okay. Did the physician

- that told you that those were ways to assess
- anesthetic depth, was he the one that told you
- that wasn't -- that that wasn't adequate? 16
 - Answer: No. What I'm saying is
- the physician was telling us that at a
- particular point you could maybe look at -- do a
- 20 pinprick or move something on the inmate's foot, pinch them, and that right tell you at the time
- that that inmate was unconscious at this point,
- but I mean, I think it goes out saying that
- unless you are -- that does not monitor the
- anesthetic depth over the course of the

12

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Page 25

12

23

1 execution.

5

6

Question: Did the physician tell you you couldn't make a second check or third

check or a fourth check?

Answer: No.

Ouestion: If it was needed?

Answer: No. 7

Ouestion: Did the physician tell the committee that there was some limitations on

10 how often these checks could be provided or could be conducted? 11

Answer: No. 12

Ouestion: So what is the basis of 13 your statement that these checks could not be 15 continued throughout the lethal injection 16 process?

Answer: Well just that it wouldn't 17 18 be practical as you are carrying out the 19 execution to have someone standing there pinching the inmate. I mean, we didn't think that would be appropriate, and our experts 22 didn't indicate that -- you know, that this was 23 a necessary step. In any event, these 24 suggestions were simply in response to our 25 question of what could be done to check

1 consciousness.

Ouestion: You said before that 3 experts -- that you had experts who told you

4 that assessing anesthetic depth wasn't

5 necessary, but those same experts did advise you 6 of the critical importance of the inmate being

unconscious before the administration of the

second two drugs, did they?

Answer: They certainly, yes, indicated that that was the purpose of the first drug and that that was important.

And that completes at this time the

findings of fact. I'm going to move to the principals law. And first the Court is looking

15 at Rule 702, testimony about experts. If scientific, technical, or other specialized

knowledge will substantially assist the trier of

fact to understand the evidence or to determine

a fact in issue, a witness qualified as an expert by knowledge, skill, experience, training

or education, may testify in the form of an

opinion or otherwise. 22

Rule 703, basis of opinion

24 testimony by experts. The facts or data in the 25 particular case upon which an expert basis an

Page 27

1 opinion or inference may be those perceived by

2 or made known to the expert at or before the 3 hearing. If of a type reasonably relied upon by

4 experts in a particular field in forming

5 opinions or inferences upon the subject, the

6 facts or data need not be admissible in

7 evidence. The Court shall disallow testimony in

the form or opinion or inference if the

underlying facts or data indicates lack of

trustworthiness. 10

As for principles of the law from 11 12 McDaniel versus CSX Transportation, which is 955 S.W. 2d 257, a 1977 opinion -- Supreme Court opinion, in general, questions regarding the 15 admissibility, qualifications, relevancy and competency of expert testimony are left to the discretion of the trial court. The specific 17 rules of evidence that govern the admissibility 18 of scientific proof in Tennessee are Tennessee Rules of Evidence 702 and 703. 20

In Tennessee under the recent 21 22 rules, a Trial Court must determine whether the evidence will substantially assist the trier of 24 fact to determine a fact in issue and whether 25 the facts and data underlying the evidence

1 indicate a lack of trustworthiness. The rules

2 together necessarily require determination as to

3 the scientific validity or reliability of the

4 evidence. Simply put, unless the scientific

5 evidence is valid, it will not substantially

6 assist the trier of fact unless underlying facts

and data appear to be trustworthy, but there is

no requirement any rule be generally accepted.

Although we do not expressly adopt -- here the

Court is referring to the federal standard in

11 Daubert, The non-exclusive list of factors to

determine reliability are useful in applying our

Rule 702 and 703. The Tennessee Trial Court may

consider in determining liability: One, whether

15 scientific evidence has been testified and the

methodology with which it has been tested. Two,

whether the evidence has been subjected to peer

review or publication. Three, whether a

potential rate of error is known. Four, whether

as formerly required by Frye the evidence is

general accepted in the scientific community.

22 And Five, whether the expert's research in the

23 field has been conducted independent of

litigation. 24

Although the Trial Court must

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- 1 analyze the signs and not merely the
- 2 qualifications, demeanor, or conclusions of
- 3 witnesses, the Court may not weigh or choose
- 4 between two legitimate but conflicting
- 5 scientific views. The Court instead must assure
- 6 itself that the opinions are based on relevant
- 7 scientific methods, processes, and data and not
- 8 upon an expert's mere speculation.

And now the Court will continue with 10 principals of law from Baze versus Rees, which is U.S. Supreme Court Case at 553 US35 rendered in 2008. The 8th Amendment to the Constitution applicable to the states through the due process 14 clause of the 14th Amendment provides that 15 excessive bail shall not be required nor 16 excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

We begin with a principle settled by 18 Gregg versus Georgia that capital punishment is 19 20 constitutional. It necessarily follows that 21 there must be a means of carrying it out. Some 22 risk of pain is inherent in method of execution no matter how humane. If only from the prospect 24 of error in following the required procedure, 25 it's clear then that the constitution does not

1 8th Amendment, a condemned prisoner cannot

5 proffered alternatives must effectively address 6 a substantial risk of serious harm. To qualify,

8 readily implemented and in fact significantly 9 reduce the substantial risk of severe pain. If

the State refuses to adopt such an alternative in the face of these documented advantages

without legitimate penalogical justification for

justification for adhering to its current method of execution, then the State's refusal to change

its method can be viewed as cruel and unusual

And now the Court is reading from

specifically distinguishing this current case

Harbison, there is no agreement in this case

protocol was constitutionally acceptable. In 25 the Harbison case -- and this is a citation and

that the level of sodium thiopental in the

Harbison, Sixth Circuit ruling, and the Court is

from the Baze ruling and reasoning and from the Harbison ruling and reasoning. Unlike Baze and

under the 8th Amendment.

2 successfully challenge the State's method of

3 execution merely by showing a slightly or

4 marginally safer procedure. Instead the

7 the alterative procedure must be feasible,

- 1 demand the avoidance of all risk of pain in
- 2 carrying out executions. Our cases; that is,
- 3 those of the U.S. Supreme Court, recognize that
- 4 subjecting individuals to a risk of future harm.
- 5 not simply actually inflicting pain can qualify
- as cruel and unusual punishment.

To establish that exposure violates

- the 8th Amendment, however, the conditions
- presenting the risk must be sure or very likely
- to cause serious illness and needless suffering
- and give rise to sufficiently imminent dangers. We have explained that to prevail on such a
- claim, there must be a substantial risk of
- serious harm, an objectively intolerable risk of
- harm that prevents prison officials from
- pleading that they were subjectively blameless
- for purposes of the 8th Amendment. Simply
- because an execution method may result in pain
- either by accident or is an inescapable
- consequence of the death does not establish the
- 21 sort of objectively tolerable risk of harm that
- qualifies as cruel and unusual. 22

Given what our: that is, the U.S.

- 24 Supreme Court cases, have said about the nature
- of the risk of harm that is actionable under the
- - 3 if the protocol were followed perfectly it would

 - 7 of pain from the subsequent drugs that could go

 - 9 Harbison, which I distinguish, but I still think

 - Baze and Harbison and also will establish some
 - principles of law. The District Court first

 - deficient because it did not provide a proper

 - unconscious before administering the pancuronium

- committee also have recommended that procedures

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23

1 it is a principle of law from the Harbison case.

2 As in Baze, the inmate in Harbison concedes that

- 5 argues instead that maladministration of the
- 6 sodium thiopental would result in a severe risk
- 8 undetected. Further -- and this is also from
- there is some principals of law here that will
- both illuminate the distinguishing character of
- concluded that the amended protocol was
- procedure for insuring that the inmate was
- bromide. The Court noted that other states
- required the execution team to determine if the
- inmate is still conscious before proceeding with this step. 21

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16

17

- 1 determining unconscious -- returning
- 2 consciousness included lightly brushing
- 3 eyelashes, lifting up an arm or pinching a
- 4 nipple. Despite this recommendation, these
- 5 safeguards were not adopted in the amended
- 6 protocol. Instead the prison warden who was in
- the room with the inmate and the executioners
- who would be able to see the inmate through a
- one-way glass window monitored the prisoner
- visually during the execution process, which the
- State believed to be sufficient safeguard.
- The District Court in Harbison 12
 - disagreed, holding that the failure to check for
- 14 consciousness greatly enhanced the risk the
- inmate would suffer unnecessary pain. Baze,
- 16 however, rejected the necessity of the
- procedures relied upon by the District Court.
- It noted at the outset that because a proper
- dose of sodium thiopental would render any check
- for consciousness unnecessary. There was no
- 21 such agreement, however, in this case, as there
- 22 was in Baze and in Harbison that the protocol as
- written if properly administered is
- constitutionally acceptable.
 - Then I'm going back here to Baze

- 1 for further principles of law and further
 - 2 analysis of this particular case. And this is
 - 3 from the plurality decision in U.S. Supreme
 - 4 Court case in Baze. The decent believes that
 - 5 rough and ready tests for checking
 - 6 consciousness; calling the inmate's name,
 - 7 brushing his eyelashes or presenting him with
 - strong noxious odors could materially decrease
 - the risk of administering the second and third
- drugs before the sodium thiopental has taken 11 effect. Again -- and this is from Baze, the
- 12 risk at issue is already attenuated, given the
- steps Kentucky has taken to insure the proper
- administration of the first drug.
- And here this Court notes in Baze and in 15
- 16 Harbison, the parties had agreed that if
- properly administered, the level of sodium
- thiopental was constitutionally acceptable.
- This case, this West and Irick case, differs
- because there is no such agreement here and the
- Court must therefore continue on and -- continue
- on as I have done earlier in this decision to
- analyze other factors and not stop at the Baze 23
- and Harbison analysis. 24
 - I am going back now to the issues

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Page 34

- 1 that the Court must decide in the case, whether
- 2 the current amount and concentration of sodium
- 3 thiopental mandated by Tennessee's 2007 lethal
- 4 injection protocol are insufficient to insure
- 5 unconsciousness so as to create an objectively
- 6 intolerable risk of severe suffering or pain
- during the execution.
- This Court finds that the current amount
- and concentration of sodium thiopental are
- insufficient to insure unconsciousness because
- 11 the body's ability to and the body's actual use
- of this drug depends on so many variables, and
- both medical experts agree that that was the 13
- case. 14

- And Number Two is a factual matter. The 15
- Court is to decide at what level sodium 16
- thiopental -- at what level is the sodium
- thiopental sufficient to insure unconsciousness
- 19 so as to negate any objectively intolerable risk
- 20 of severe suffering or pain during the
- 21 execution. And I should go back to issue
- Number 1, and say the objectively intolerable
- 23 risk of severe pain -- suffering or pain during
- 24 the execution is the injection of the second
- 25 drug, the paralyzing drug after the first

- 1 inadequate and inefficient drug has been
- 2 injected; that is, to do so so quickly and to do
- 3 at all.
- As a factual matter -- going on now to
- 5 issue Number 2, at what level is this particular
- drug; that is, Number 1 -- sufficient to insure
- 7 unconsciousness. And although Dr. Li testified
- that 5 grams of sodium thiopental is fatal -- or
- should be fatal, Dr. Li also agreed with
- Dr. Lubarsky that the amount of sodium
- thiopental which will -- can be -- can provide
- an assurance that a particular level of this
- drug will be effective in the body depends on
- many, many variables. And so although this
- Court listened very closely to the experts'
- opinions about this particular issue, this Court
- is unable to find what level of sodium
- thiopental is sufficient to insure 18
- unconsciousness because I don't think there is
- one, given the medical proof that the Court is
- 21 relying on; given the medical proof in the case.
- Number 3, is there a feasible and 22
- 23 readily available alternative procedure which
- 24 could be supplied at execution to insure
- 25 unconsciousness and negate any objectively

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- 1 intolerable risk of severe suffering or pain?
- 2 It appears to this Court that there are feasible
- 3 and readily available alternative procedures
- 4 which could be supplied at execution to insure
- 5 unconsciousness and negate any objectively
- 6 intolerable risk of severe suffering or pain.
- 7 This Court should not say or find which of those
- 8 it would recommend, but I think the Court's
- 9 finding of fact regarding the ways -- the
- various ways that unconsciousness can be checked

11 should be left to the State.

But the proof in the Harbison case 12 13 that was filed in this case, the -- the facts

14 that were gleaned from Mr. Voorhies' testimony

in which -- and from other state protocols in

16 which checks for consciousness were overt and

17 explicit and intentional indicate that there are

various ways to go -- to do that and it should

19 be done.

20

Number 4, did the State refuse to adopt 21 this alternative and without justification

22 adhere to its current method? Well, the State

23 decided that its protocol of injecting sodium

24 thiopental in the measure that its protocol

25 requires; that is, 5 grams, did not require

1 checking for consciousness or unconsciousness.

- 2 and given the other protocols that have been
- 3 filed in with Court, given the approach taken
- 4 by -- taken in Ohio as testified to by
- 5 Mr. Voorhies, it does seem that the State should
- 6 have figured out some way -- some simple way.
- 7 should have adopted one of the simple ways which
- appears to be used in other states to check on.
- to make sure that the prisoner was unconscious,
- 10 and this Court cannot find a justification for
- not checking on consciousness -- on
- unconsciousness. I just don't think there is a
- justification that this Court can understand. 13

And back just for a moment to Issue

Number 2. I think the Court should say that it cannot state there is no level of sodium

thiopental sufficient to insure unconsciousness.

This Court does not find there is no level

whatsoever, but this Court does not know what it

would be. 20

And Lawyers is there anything else I 21

ought to do? Is there anything -- any

23 housekeeping issue that should be addressed that

I have not addressed? 24

MR. KISSINGER: Not that the

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25

10

1 plaintiffs are aware of, Your Honor.

MR. HUDSON: Nothing from the 2

defendants, Your Honor. 3

THE COURT: Okay. Lawvers, I will 4 5 be here on Monday and Tuesday to sign anything

6 that I need to sign. Too late for me to sign

anything today, but like I said I will be here

8 Monday and Tuesday, and appreciate our patience.

We are now adjourned.

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COURT REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

STATE OF TENNESSEE:

COUNTY OF DAVIDSON: 3

I. LEILA ZUPKUS, Court Reporter and Notary

Public, Davidson County, Tennessee, CERTIFY:

The foregoing proceeding was taken before me

at the time and place stated in the foregoing

styled cause with the appearances as noted;

2. Being a Court Reporter, I then reported the

proceeding in Stenotype to the best of my skill

and ability, and the foregoing pages contain a

full, true and correct transcript of my said

13 Stenotype notes then and there taken;

3. I am not in the employ of and am not related 14

to any of the parties or their counsel, and I

16 have no interest in the matter involved.

WITNESS MY SIGNATURE, this, the

22nd day of November, 2010.

20

21 22

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23

24 LEILA ZUPKUS NOLAN, TLCR commission expires: June 30, 2012

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