

## Summary Of Key Events In Kirstin Blaise Lobato's Case

Date	Event
Spring 2000 to Spring 2001	In the Spring of 2000 17-year-old Kirstin Blaise Lobato graduates from Lincoln County High School in Panaca, Nevada. (She goes by her middle name Blaise.) Lincoln County is a large sparsely populated county of less than 5,000 people, and Panaca is about 170 miles north of Las Vegas. During the next year Blaise traveled a number of times between Panaca and Las Vegas, spending time in both places. When in Panaca she stayed with her parents, and in Las Vegas she stayed with several different friends.
Late May to July 2, 2001	Blaise is staying in Las Vegas and working with a friend on Las Vegas' eastside who has a fire extinguisher business. She is using methamphetamine and marijuana with acquaintances.
May 25, 2001 <sup>8</sup>	A "really big" African-American man who "seemed like a giant compared to" 18-year-old Blaise attempts to rape her after midnight in the parking lot of a Budget Suites Hotel on the east side of Las Vegas where she is staying with a woman friend. The 5'-6" Blaise escapes after attempting one-time to cut her assailant's exposed penis with a butterfly knife she carries for self-protection. She sees the man standing up as she flees in her car, and later describes him as over 6' and 200 pounds.
Late May to early July 2001	Blaise tells a number of people in Las Vegas and Panaca that she fended off a rape attempt in the parking lot of an east Las Vegas hotel by trying to cut her attacker's penis.
July 2 to July 8, 2001	Blaise drives her red 1984 Fiero to Panaca to stay with her parents in an effort to get away from the party lifestyle she has been living in Las Vegas. She parks her car on the public street in front of her parents' house where she stays with her father, stepmother and younger sister. She tells several people in Panaca about the rape attempt in Las Vegas.  After returning to Panaca Blaise is sluggish and doesn't feel well, so on July 5, 2001 her stepmother takes her to the nearby Caliente Clinic. Blood is drawn for testing, and her mother collects a 24-hour urine sample on the morning of July 7 for testing. Nothing unusual is found and no methamphetamine is detected by her blood and urine tests.
July 8 to early morning July 9, 2001	Thirteen people are known to see or talk with Blaise at or around her parents' Panaca home. Eight of these people are not relatives who see or talk with her from about 10 am through the rest of the day and evening. Five of these people are relatives, three of whom see or talk with her between about midnight and about 7:30 am. None of these people, along with two neighbors, see her car moved from the front of the Lobato house at any time (or from July 2 to July 20). (For a detailed timeline see Table 3.)
July 8, 2001	Duran Bailey, a 44-year-old black man, is beaten and stabbed to death in the exterior trash enclosure for a bank on the west side of Las Vegas. <sup>9</sup> Among his injuries are his rectum is cut and his penis is severed. <sup>10</sup> Bailey's killer(s) methodically stuffs white paper towels where his penis had been, wraps his body's midsection in plastic, and heaps trash from a dumpster on his body. Bailey is 5'-10" and weighs 137 pounds. A dumpster diver discovers Bailey's body "around 10 pm" and calls 911 at 10:36 pm. The first police officer arrives at 10:50 pm. Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department Detectives Thomas Thowsen and James LaRochelle are assigned to investigate the case. Bailey moved from St Louis to Las Vegas in 1999, and by the time of his death he had compiled an extensive record of arrests in Las Vegas for criminal activity.
July 9, 2001	Clark County Medical Examiner Lary Simms performs Bailey's autopsy at noon. Simms concludes:  <b>CAUSE OF DEATH:</b> It is my opinion that this 44-year-old black male, Durand [Duran] Bailey, died as a result of BLUNT HEAD TRAUMA. Significant contributing conditions - include MULTIPLE STAB AND INCISED WOUNDS.  <b>MANNER OF DEATH:</b> Homicide. <sup>11</sup>

July 9, 2001	Diann Parker, who on July 5 reported being beaten and raped on July 1, 2001, by a man who fits Bailey's description, and who lives about 100 yards from Bailey's murder scene, is informally questioned by Thowsen and LaRochelle. The detectives also informally question her roommate Steven King. The detectives look at the soles of shoes shown to them by Parker and King and no blood is visible. Parker and King are dismissed as suspects by the detectives because of their calm demeanor. Parker later identifies Bailey as the man who raped her.
July 13, 2001	Blaise returns to Panaca with her father.
July 18, 2001	On July 17 Thowsen and LaRochelle received Parker's rape report and statement of July 5. Listed were the apartment number of several Mexican men who Parker said in her Statement warned Bailey to stay away from her before he raped her. On the 18th the detectives return to the Grand View Apartments and obtain the names of the Mexicans from the apartment manager. After allegedly running a criminal background check of the names that doesn't turn up anything, the detectives dismiss the Mexicans as suspects – without attempting to interview them about their whereabouts on July 8, or inspecting their shoes, clothing or vehicles for blood or other evidence. <sup>12</sup>
July 18, 2001	Tienken tells her friend, Lincoln County Juvenile Probation Officer Laura Johnson, about the attack that Blaise described to her sometime before July 8. Tienken had not seen Johnson since at least June 28.
July 20, 2001	Johnson telephones the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, and tells Thowsen her third-hand information that Blaise may have severed a man's penis during an attempted rape in Las Vegas. Thowsen runs a criminal background check on Blaise and finds she has no criminal record. He makes the snap judgment Blaise murdered Bailey.  After Johnson's call, Thowsen, LaRochelle and a crime scene analyst drive to Panaca to arrest Blaise for Bailey's murder and seize her car for the crime lab to inspect for evidence. Thowsen and LaRochelle take a statement from Johnson when they arrive in Lincoln County. Although Tienken lives in Panaca only blocks from Blaise's parents and is the source of Johnson's information, the detectives make no attempt to contact her.  The detectives interrogate Blaise at her parent's house and audio tape a 26-minute statement during which she doesn't provide any specific details of Bailey's murder or confess to the crime. She doesn't recognize Bailey when shown his picture. As she had already told other people, she describes a rape attempt that occurred "over a month ago" that she fended off by trying one time to cut her attacker's penis with a butterfly pocket knife her father gave her for self-defense. <sup>13</sup> She is arrested on the charge of first-degree murder. The black high-heel shoes she said she was wearing when attacked are seized, along with a baseball bat she keeps in her car for self-defense. Her car is seized for transportation to Las Vegas so it can be examined by the crime lab for possible crime scene evidence. The arrest report written by LaRochelle does not make any mention that Blaise confessed to the crime or that she provided any details of Bailey's murder. <sup>14</sup>
July 23, 2001	Clark County District Attorney files charge of first-degree murder with a deadly weapon against Blaise. The D.A. reserves the option to seek the death penalty against Blaise.
July 23, 2001	Thowsen and LaRochelle interview Steve Pyszkowski who had not seen Blaise since July 2. He told them they had arrested the wrong person because it was in late May at the Budget Suites Hotel that Blaise had used her knife to stop a rape attempt by trying to cut her attacker's penis.
July 23, 2001	Thowsen and LaRochelle obtain a taped statement from Parker. During the interview conducted by Thowsen, she tells the detectives that when they informally interviewed her on July 9 she "forgot" to tell them she had a bloody "pants and shirt" – but she explains they were bloody from the attack by Bailey on July 1. Thowsen's response is "Okay." ... and then, "And do you still have those clothes?" Parker responds, "I've still got 'em but I've washed 'em." Thowsen responds "Okay", and moves on to other things. <sup>15</sup>  Parker's statement about Bailey inflicting bleeding injuries sufficient to result in bloody clothing was contrary to her 45-page taped police statement on July 5 about the July 1 rape. The word <i>blood does not appear a single time</i> in her statement and she did not say she had any cutting wounds. <sup>16</sup>  When Parker reported her rape she was taken to the University Medical Center for examination, and photos were taken of her many bruises and black eyes. Those photos show no cuts or bandages from a cutting wound.

	<p>Inconsistencies between Parker’s statements to the Las Vegas police on July 5, July 9 and July 23 – and their implication that she may have been at the scene of Bailey’s murder were not investigated.</p> <p>Parker had a criminal history, and she did not report Bailey’s rape until July 5 because of her concerns about a warrant for her arrest. However, she called the police after Bailey returned on July 4 and beat on her door and windows. Parker expressed fear for her life a number of times in her July 5 statement, telling the officer that Bailey threatened to kill her if she went to the police. She told the officer, “If ya’ll don’t catch him, I will be dead.”, and “I know he’s either wanted for murder, or he was in prison for murder.”<sup>17</sup> Parker later testified that the officer who took her statement on July 5 told her the police wouldn’t provide her any protection against Bailey and “you got to do what you got to do to protect yourself the best you can.”<sup>18</sup></p>
July 23 to August 2, 2001	<p>Thowsen and LaRoche obtain taped statements from several of Blaise’s friends and acquaintances in Las Vegas and Panaca – including Dixie Tienken (on July 26). Several of these people tell the detectives that Blaise told them between late May to early July (prior to July 8) that she had been sexually assaulted in Las Vegas. Two things in common about the statements is Blaise said she fought off her attacker by making one attempt to cut his exposed penis, and she did not say anything about killing the man. Tienken doesn’t just think Blaise’s attacker is alive, but she tells the detectives she thinks his biggest problem was explaining his possible injury to his wife or girlfriend:</p> <p>“So, I really thought you know, if this guy was married or something and wouldn’t want his wife to know, I mean eventually he would have had to tell her, but if he had a wife, or had anyplace else, I don’t think he would have gone to a hospital, he probably would have gone to a doctor, and, and maybe he was able to get it fixed.”<sup>19</sup></p> <p>Tienken’s statement differs so radically from Johnson’s third-hand statement, that it suggests that if Thowsen and LaRoche had interviewed her immediately after talking with Johnson they would have dismissed Blaise as a suspect in Bailey’s murder, and returned to Las Vegas without arresting her.</p>
July 31, 2001	<p>D.A amends charges to first-degree murder with a deadly weapon and necrophilia (sexual penetration of a dead human body) based on the coroner’s report that Bailey’s rectum was cut after his death. The D.A. reserves the option to seek the death penalty against Blaise.</p>
Early August 2001	<p>The Las Vegas Metro PD crime lab finds no evidence in Blaise’s car traceable to Bailey or the crime scene, and it is released to her father. The lab finds none of Bailey’s blood or other biological matter on Blaise’s shoes or baseball bat, and her fingerprints don’t match those found at the crime scene on various items.</p>
August 7, 2001	<p>Blaise is held over for trial after a preliminary hearing. The prosecution’s key witnesses at the hearing are Thowsen, Johnson and Simms. ME Simms testifies it is “more likely than not” Bailey died sometime within 12 hours of the discovery of his body – or between about 10am and “around 10pm.” Even though Simms testifies Bailey’s rectum wound was inflicted <i>ante-mortem</i> (while he was alive), the judge inexplicably binds Blaise over for trial to defend herself against the charge that the alleged infliction of the wound <i>after</i> he died violated Nevada’s necrophilia law.<sup>20</sup> Blaise is later released on house arrest after a \$32,000 bond is posted.</p>
August 22, 2001	<p>Thowsen and LaRoche sign the LVMPD’s Officer’s Report that meticulously details the evidence and witnesses questioned in their investigation of Bailey’s murder. The report makes no mention that Blaise confessed to Bailey’s murder, or states any evidence she was anywhere in Clark County at any time on July 8, 2001.</p>
March 27, 2002	<p>Former FBI crime lab technician and impressions expert William Bodziak provides a report for Blaise’s lawyers that her shoe size is 2-1/2 to 3 sizes smaller than the shoeprints imprinted in blood leading away from Bailey’s body on the trash enclosure’s concrete floor.</p>
May 2, 2002	<p>Blaise’s trial begins. Her alibi defense is that on the entire day of Bailey’s murder she was at her parents’ house in Panaca – 170 miles from Las Vegas. Her lawyer argues to the jury that the prosecution conflated the attempted rape of her in May 2001 with Bailey’s murder in July 2001 – solely because she said in her statement and to several acquaintances that she fended off a rape attempt in east Las Vegas by trying to cut her assailant’s penis. Forensic analysis excludes Blaise as the source of the shoeprints imprinted in blood leading away from Bailey’s body, her car is excluded as the source of the fresh tire tracks found next to the trash enclosure, and she is excluded as the source of four identifiable fingerprints recovered from the crime scene. No forensic, physical, medical, or eyewitness evidence</p>

	links Blaise or her car to the crime. However, the prosecution does have a jailhouse snitch who claims that Blaise bragged about the killing while at the Clark County Detention Center. Apart from the jailhouse snitch, the key prosecution witnesses are Thowsen, Johnson and Simms. Simms testifies (on May 9) that to “a reasonable degree of medical certainty” Bailey died “between 10 to 18 hours” of when his body was found. That is between 4am and noon on July 8.
May 19, 2002	Blaise is convicted by a jury of first-degree murder with a deadly weapon and sexual penetration of a dead human body. She is immediately taken into custody. She is later sentenced to a minimum of 40 years in prison before she is eligible for parole.
September 3, 2004	Blaise’s convictions are overturned by the Nevada Supreme Court because her trial judge refused to admit documentary and testimonial evidence impeaching the jailhouse snitch’s trial testimony that would prove she testified as a prosecution witness in an attempt to be rewarded with her release from jail.
December 2005	Blaise is released pending her retrial on \$500,000 bail posted by family members and supporters.
September 11, 2006	<p>Blaise’s retrial begins. The prosecution declines to use the jailhouse snitch who testified at the first trial because she lacks any credibility.</p> <p>Blaise bolsters her alibi defense of being in Panaca on the entire day of Bailey’s murder by presenting more witnesses than at her first trial. Seven non-relative alibi witnesses establish Blaise was in Panaca from 11am through the rest of the day. Telephone records support that Blaise talked with Doug Twining from the morning of the 8<sup>th</sup> through the day and evening until he left Las Vegas for Panaca, and that several calls were made to and from his cell phone as he drove to Panaca. On the way Twining stopped at a gas station in Alamo, Nevada because his car was overheating, which he explained to a Lincoln County Sheriff’s Deputy who approached him. In addition, DNA testing of a pubic hair recovered from Bailey reveals it was from a male other than Bailey. Also, Blaise is excluded as the source of DNA on two cigarette butts found on Bailey’s body. One butt has the DNA profile of an unidentified male, and the other has the profile of a person other than Blaise. In addition, a piece of chewing gum found on the cardboard covering Bailey’s body has the DNA profile of an unidentified male, in addition to Bailey’s DNA from his blood. Neither was Blaise linked to the crime by DNA testing of swabs of Bailey’s left and right hands, and swabs of his left and right hand fingernail clippings. Semen was recovered by swabs of Bailey’s rectum, but the semen lacked sperm, and at the time of Blaise’s trial a DNA profile could not be obtained from spermless semen. (DNA techniques were developed after trial to do so.)</p> <p>Blaise’s lawyer argues to the jury that the prosecution conflated the attempted rape on her in May 2001 with Bailey’s murder in July 2001 – solely because she said in her statement on July 20, 2001, that she fended off the rape attempt by trying to cut her assailant’s penis. No forensic, physical, medical, or eyewitness evidence links Blaise or her car to the crime. The key prosecution witnesses are Thowsen, Johnson and Simms. Simms testifies (on September 20) that to a “reasonable medical certainty” Bailey died between 9:50 am and 3:50 pm, but there is a small “probability” he died as early as 3:50 am.<sup>21</sup></p> <p>The prosecution argues it is “possible” Blaise is guilty because her mention of attempting one time to cut her would be rapist’s penis to escape from him, and the severing of Bailey’s penis in the course of him being brutally beaten, his head injured, and his face, neck and abdomen being repeatedly stabbed or cut, along with his rectum being injured, is too coincidental for them not to be the same event.</p>
October 6, 2006	Blaise is convicted by a jury of voluntary manslaughter with a deadly weapon and sexual penetration of a dead human body. Blaise’s bail is revoked and she is immediately taken into custody.
February 2, 2007	Blaise is sentenced to a minimum of 13 years in prison before she is eligible for parole, with a maximum of 35 years in prison.
December 12, 2007	Blaise’s appeal brief is filed with the Nevada Supreme Court. Her key issue is insufficiency of the evidence because no physical, forensic or eyewitness evidence links Blaise or her car to the crime. Five additional issues are raised as warranting a new trial.
February 5, 2009	A three-judge panel of Nevada Supreme Court justices unanimously affirms Blaise’s conviction, based solely on what they describe as her “admission.” <sup>22</sup> However, the ruling doesn’t explain what “admission” they are referring to. The justices dismiss Blaise’s claim of insufficient evidence without comment in a footnote. In May 2009 the Nevada Supreme Court declines <i>en banc</i> a motion to reconsider the ruling.

October 5, 2009	The United States Supreme Court declines to review Blaise’s writ of <i>certiorari</i> that is based on the question of whether Blaise’s right to due process and a fair trial was violated by trial Judge Valorie Vega allowing Det. Thowsen to testify that in his opinion the reason Blaise’s statement does not match the details of Bailey’s murder is because she was “minimizing and jumbling.”
December 17, 2009	Forensic entomologist Dr. Gail Anderson, a professor at Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada, examined the entomology evidence in Blaise’s case to determine Bailey’s time of death. Dr. Anderson states in her “Report of Dr. Gail S. Anderson,” “that to a reasonable scientific certainty Mr. BAILEY’s death occurred after sunset on 8 July 2001 20:01 h (8:01pm), and most probably after full dark at 21:08 h (9:08 pm).” (Report of Dr. Gail S. Anderson, 17 December 2009, 5.)  The prosecution argued to the jury the latest that Blaise could have been in Las Vegas was 9:30 am on July 8. <sup>23</sup> So Dr. Anderson’s new forensic entomology evidence establishes Bailey died <u>at least 10-1/2 hours after</u> the latest time the prosecution argued she could have been in Las Vegas.
January 5, 2010	Dr. Glenn Larkin is a forensic pathologist with 46 years experience. Dr. Larkin is a leading forensic pathologist on the subject of determining time of death. Dr. Larkin authored the chapter “Time of Death” in <i>The Forensic Sciences</i> (1997), edited by Dr. Cyrus H. Wecht. Dr. Larkin examined the forensic pathology evidence in Petitioner’s case. Dr. Larkin states in his “Affidavit of Glenn M. Larkin, M.D.,” “It is my opinion to a reasonable medical and scientific certainty that Bailey was killed in the evening, a few hours at most before he was discovered, more likely than not within two hours before discovery, perhaps at dusk. The lack of blow fly infestation suggests an even shorter time between [when] Bailey died and was discovered.” (Affidavit of Glenn M. Larkin, M.D., 8.) Bailey’s body was discovered “around 10 pm”, so he died after 8pm based on Dr. Larkin’s evaluation.  The prosecution conceded to the jury the latest that Blaise could have been in Las Vegas was 9:30 am on July 8. So Dr. Larkin’s new forensic pathology evidence establishes Bailey died at least <u>10-1/2 hours after</u> latest time the prosecution conceded she could have been in Las Vegas.  Dr. Larkin also discovered the new evidence that after Bailey’s penis was amputated, his groin was carefully skinned by someone either skilled in animal husbandry or with medical knowledge.
February 10, 2010	Dr. Allison D. Redlich is an Assistant Professor in the School of Criminal Justice at the University at Albany, State University of New York. Dr. Redlich’s doctoral degree is in Developmental Psychology, with a focus on psychology and law. She has conducted research on and written extensively about the social psychology of police interrogation and the causes and consequences of police-induced false confessions. Dr. Redlich examined Blaise’s Statement of July 20, 2001, to determine if it constitutes a confession to Bailey’s murder and mutilation. Dr. Redlich states in her “Report of Dr. Allison D. Redlich,” “From reviewing the materials, it is my expert opinion that Ms. Lobato was not confessing to the murder of Mr. Bailey. Rather, she was “confessing” to an assault in which she was the alleged victim and in which she defended herself by attempting to cut the penis of a man who was allegedly sexually assaulting her. It appears to me that Ms. Lobato believed she was cooperating with a police investigation, not admitting to a murder that occurred on the other side of town some weeks after her alleged assault.” Report of Dr. Allison D. Redlich, February 10, 2010.)  Dr. Redlich also opined that contrary to Thowsen’s testimony Blaise did not minimize in her Statement. Blaise was largely convicted on the basis of Detective Thowsen’s opinion testimony that in her Statement Blaise minimized her involvement, and the prosecution’s argument to the jury that Blaise’s Statement is a confession to Bailey’s murder, so Dr. Redlich’s Report undermines the foundation of her conviction.
February 11, 2010	Forensic entomologist Dr. Linda-Lou O’Connor, a professor at the University of Kentucky, examined the entomology evidence in Blaise’s case to determine Bailey’s time of death. Dr. O’Connor states in her “Forensic Entomology Investigation Report,” “Based on the lack of colonization of blow flies and/or flesh flies, estimated postmortem interval is after sunset, which was at 8:01 pm on July 8, 2001.” (Forensic Entomology Investigation Report (of Dr. Linda-Lou O’Connor), February 11, 2010, 1.)  The prosecution conceded to the jury the latest that Blaise could have been in Las Vegas was 9:30 am on July 8. So Dr. O’Connor’s new forensic entomology evidence establishes Bailey died at least 10-1/2 hours after latest time the prosecution conceded she could have been in Las Vegas.
February 12, 2010	Polygraph examiner Ron Slay tested Blaise in December 2001, and based on his finding about her truthfulness states in an Affidavit, “I am certain Ms. Lobato is innocent of Mr. Bailey’s murder.”

February 17, 2010	<p>Steven King was Diann Parker’s domestic partner from 2000 until her death in January 2005. King is the only person known to have been personally acquainted with Bailey, Parker, and the Mexicans who warned Bailey to stay away from Parker. King executes an Affidavit in which he states in part (King knew Bailey by his nickname of “St Louis” and that is how he refers to him in his Affidavit):</p> <p>22. Before Diann died in Louisville, Kentucky we discussed the murder of “St Louis” on a number of occasions. I absolutely believe Diann’s male Hispanic friends killed “St Louis” in retaliation for mistreating and raping Diann, and mistreating other women they knew.</p> <p>23. Because “St Louis” was murdered at the Nevada State Bank where he did not “live,” my belief is he was lured there by some kind of bait and ambushed by Diann’s male Hispanic friends.</p> <p>24. I know that Kirstin Blaise Lobato is the young woman convicted of murdering “St Louis,” and that his real name is Duran Bailey.</p> <p>25. Based on what Diann told me, what I personally know about “St Louis,” the anger the Hispanics had toward “St Louis,” and the injuries inflicted on “St Louis,” I am absolutely certain that Kirstin Blaise Lobato did not murder “St Louis.”</p> <p>26. I believe that Kirstin Blaise Lobato is innocent and her conviction is a miscarriage of justice. (Affidavit of Steven King, February 17, 2010.)</p>
March 8, 2010	<p>Forensic scientist George Schiro examined the evidence in Blaise’s case pro bono and executes an Affidavit detailing there is no physical or forensic evidence tying Blaise to Bailey’s murder. He also provides new evidence that the shoeprints imprinted both in blood and directly on the cardboard covering Bailey’s torso and the shoeprints imprinted in blood on the concrete leading away from Bailey’s body have the same shoe sole pattern, and that Blaise’s shoes are excluded as a source of those shoeprints. He also provides the new evidence that Bailey’s murderer could not have worn Blaise’s black high-heeled shoes. In her Statement Blaise describes wearing those shoes when she was assaulted, the prosecution has never disputed that, and the prosecution’s case was based on their contention the incident she described was Bailey’s murder.<sup>24</sup></p>
March 12, 2010	<p>Forensic entomologist Dr. M. Lee Goff, a professor and director of the Chaminade University Forensic Sciences program in Honolulu, Hawaii, examined the entomology evidence in Blaise’s case to determine Bailey’s time of death. Dr. Goff agrees with Dr. Anderson’s finding that “to a reasonable scientific certainty Mr. BAILEY’s death occurred after sunset on 8 July 2001 20:01 h (8:01pm), and most probably after full dark at 21:08 h (9:08 pm).” Dr. Goff also found no indication of cockroach bites on Mr. Bailey. (Report of Dr. M. Lee Goff, March 12, 2010.)</p> <p>The prosecution conceded to the jury the latest that Blaise could have been in Las Vegas was 9:30 am on July 8. So Dr. Goff’s new forensic entomology evidence establishes Bailey died at least <u>10-1/2 hours</u> after latest time the prosecution conceded she could have been in Las Vegas.</p>
March 24, 2010	<p>The Association in Defence of the Wrongly Convicted, a Toronto, Canada based organization, unanimously endorses Blaise’s case on March 24, 2010, writing: “AIDWYC believes after a thorough review and assessment of Ms. Lobato’s case that she is innocent.”</p>
March 27, 2010	<p>Former FBI crime lab technician and impressions expert William Bodziak provides a preliminary report and new evidence that the shoeprints imprinted both in blood and directly on the cardboard covering Bailey’s torso and the shoeprints imprinted in blood on the concrete leading away from Bailey’s body have the same shoe sole pattern, and that Blaise’s shoes are excluded as a source of those shoeprints.</p>
April 26, 2010	<p>Dental surgeon Mark Lewis provides an affidavit that Bailey’s teeth were not knocked out with a baseball bat, while the prosecution argued at trial Blaise’s bat was used to knock out his teeth.</p>
May 5, 2010	<p>Blaise’s Nevada 770-page state <i>habeas corpus</i> petition is filed in the Clark County District Court. The petition includes twenty-four grounds based on new evidence, two grounds based on Brady violations, fifty-one grounds based on ineffective assistance of counsel, and one ground based on Blaise’s actual innocence.</p>
June 28, 2010	<p>Former FBI crime lab technician and impressions expert William Bodziak provides a detailed report that the shoeprints imprinted both in blood and directly on the cardboard covering Bailey’s torso and the shoeprints imprinted in blood on the concrete leading away from Bailey’s body have the same shoe sole pattern, and that Blaise’s shoes are excluded as a source of those shoeprints.<sup>25</sup></p>