

Table 2

13 Significant Differences Between Bailey’s Death and Blaise’s Statement Learned by the LVMPD and the Clark County D.A.’s Office After July 20, 2001

(Due to forensic testing, expert evidence analysis, or a witness interview after Blaise’s arrest.)

Difference	Bailey	Blaise
Sexual Component	A prosecution and defense expert agreed that Bailey’s assault and sexual mutilation had a distinct homosexual component.	Blaise is a woman and she was alone when assaulted. Yet, the prosecution has never alleged that anyone other than Blaise was involved in Bailey’s death.
Object	Bailey was murdered by an unknown object that experts have variously described as possibly scissors, or a knife with at least a 6” blade (ME Simms’ estimate).	The butterfly knife had a 3-1/2” - 4” blade, ⁶⁴ that Blaise said she used to fend off her attacker.
Shoe Size	The bloody shoeprints leading away from Bailey’s body were made by a U.S. man’s size 9 athletic shoe, ⁶⁵ which equals a woman’s size 10-1/2.	Blaise wears a woman’s size 7-1/2 that equates to a U.S. man’s size 6, which is 3 sizes smaller than the bloody shoeprints. ⁶⁶ The black high-heel shoes that Blaise said she was wearing when assaulted tested negative for the presence of blood on their soles.
Shoe Type	The bloody shoeprints leading away from Bailey’s body were made by a man’s size 9 athletic shoe. ⁶⁷	Blaise described wearing “black high heels.” ⁶⁸ Those black high heels were seized at the time of Blaise’s arrest. The heels neither matched the bloody shoeprints, nor did they have blood on their sole. That Blaise was wearing high heels is consistent with her statement that when she was attacked, “I was getting ready to go out.” ⁶⁹
Bat	ME Simms and a defense expert determined it was not probable that any of Bailey’s injuries were caused by a baseball bat.	Blaise described keeping a baseball bat in her car for self-defense, which later tested negative for the presence of blood or other biological material.
Blood Pool	Bailey had numerous bleeding wounds and there was a pool of blood near where he bled.	Blaise described herself as lying down as her assailant knelt on top of her. If he had been profusely bleeding, or she had been laying in a pool of his blood, she would have been bathed in his blood and transferred it to numerous areas of her car, including the exterior driver’s side door handle, the steering wheel, head rest, floor board, foot pedals, seat, seat back, etc. Scientific confirmatory tests were negative for the presence of any blood on the interior or exterior of her car.
Tire Tracks	The tire tread design of the undisturbed tire tracks near the trash enclosure were identified.	Blaise described driving away from her assailant in her car, which had a different tread design than the tire tracks found at the scene of Bailey’s murder. That is consistent with the numerous people who testified about their personal observation that Blaise’s car had not been driven from where it was parked in front of her parents Panaca home from July 2, 2001, to the time it was seized by the LVMPD on July 20, 2001.
Drug Use	Bailey had crack cocaine in his system when he died.	Blaise only described using methamphetamines and her use of the drug was later verified by acquaintances and family members. She did not say she used cocaine, and no one reported that she used cocaine.
Semen	Semen was recovered from Bailey’s rectum.	Blaise described an attempted sexual assault against her that did not involve any sexual activity between her attacker and another man.
Blood Dripping	Bailey’s blood did not drip vertically from his wounds in the opinion of two experts – so he was stabbed in a prone position.	Blaise only described stabbing once at her assailant as he was above her while <i>she</i> was lying on the ground.

Table 2 (Continued)

Difference	Bailey	Blaise
Date Mismatch	Bailey was killed on July 8, 2001.	Blaise said that she was assaulted more than a month before the July 20 interrogation, and that for a week before and a week after the assault “I was out of my mind on drugs.” ⁷⁰ She also said that the attack on her was at the end of being up for “three days” continuously. ⁷¹ Which means that for her to have been assaulted by Bailey, she had been doing meth since July 1 and had not had any sleep since the night of Wednesday, July 4. Blaise returned to Panaca from Las Vegas on July 2, 2001. After her arrest, people who saw her described her as lethargic and sleeping a lot – including during the Fourth of July gathering of family and friends at her parent’s house. On July 5, three days before Bailey’s death, Blaise’s mom took her to the Caliente Clinic where a blood sample was drawn at 5:15 p.m. The lab test showed there was no methamphetamines in her system. ⁷² The doctor requested that Blaise provide a 24-hour urine sample, which was collected by her mom on the morning of the 7th. The lab test showed she had no methamphetamine in her system. Blaise’s mom stayed home from work to be with her on the 6th. On July 8, at least eleven people (have testified they) saw Blaise in Panaca between 12:30 a.m. and midnight (23-1/2 hours), and none reported (testified) that she either had the appearance of being under the influence of any drugs or of having been awake for days on end. In addition to the negative tests for drugs on the 5 th and 7 th , not a single witness testified to seeing Blaise use, or exhibit any signs of using any drugs of any kind from the time of her arrival in Panaca on July 2 to the time she left on July 9.
Likely Time of Death	ME Simms testified at Blaise’s August 2001 preliminary hearing that it was “more likely than not” his death occurred within 12 hours from when Bailey’s body was discovered – or between about 10:15 p.m. and 10:15 a.m. on Sunday, July 8. Darkness on July 8 was 9:06 p.m. Thus Simms’ estimate encompassed the daylight hours from 10:15 a.m. to 9:06 p.m., and an hour of darkness. During Blaise’s retrial Simms testified that to a “medical certainty” Bailey died between 9:50 a.m. and 3:50 p.m. – all daylight hours.	Blaise described twice in her statement being attacked when it was dark, “late at night like probably more into early morning.” ⁷³ Since she said she “was getting ready to go out,” it could have been from around midnight to 1 a.m., give or take possibly an hour – which would have been 2 a.m. at the outside. Because it was dark, she could only describe her assailant as “black,” “big,” and “smelly.”
Most Remote Time of Death Bailey’s Discovery or Examination at Crime Scene	ME Simms testified at Blaise’s August 2001 preliminary hearing that it was “more likely than not” his death occurred within 12 hours from when the first officer arrived at the scene. That was about 10:50 p.m., so Bailey’s most remote time of death was 10:50 a.m. At Blaise’s May 2002 trial Simms testified the earliest time of Bailey’s death was 4:50 a.m., and at her retrial he testified it was 3:50 a.m., although to a “medical certainty” it was 9:50 a.m. Dawn on July 8 was 4:24 a.m., so Simms’ estimates during the preliminary hearing and Blaise’s first trial were Bailey’s most remote possible time of death was after dawn, while at Blaise’s retrial it was 34 minutes before dawn.	Blaise described twice in her statement being attacked when it was dark, “late at night like probably more into early morning.” ⁷⁴ Since she said she “was getting ready to go out,” it could have been from around midnight to 1 a.m., give or take possibly an hour – which would have been 2 a.m. at the outside.