up at the end and argue to you the conclusions and inferences that you should make and what the verdict is that you should render at the end of the day.

They'll speak to that briefly today, but really today is mainly about what they expect the evidence to be and I'll hold the lawyers to that.

All right. The first to proceed will be the State and then the Defense has the right to make their opening statement. Ms. Rich for the State?

(OPENING STATEMENT BY THE STATE)

THE COURT: Ms. Rich for the State.

MS. RICH: Yes, Your Honor. May it please the Court, counsel opposite, ladies and gentlemen of the jury.

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. RICH: This case is a case of the State of Alabama versus Jonathan Nakhla. Jonathan Nakhla is charged with reckless indifference murder and we will talk about what the law says in regards to reckless indifference murder today in the opening statement, so you will understand what the charge is and what the State has to prove.

Because as you heard in voir dire, the State has the burden of proof in each and every

criminal case, and that burden of proof is beyond a reasonable doubt. That is not to a mathematical certainty as we also talked about in voir dire but beyond a reasonable doubt.

And I will submit to you, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, that this case and what the evidence will show is that the Defendant thought he was entitled, and that will be the theme of the State's case in this particular case because he thought he was entitled.

What is the definition of entitled? It's believing one's self to be inherently deserving of privileges or special treatment, and we expect the evidence to show that this is what the Defendant believed. And how will the evidence show that?

Well, first, we need to introduce you to the victim in this case, the deceased victim,

Samantha Thomas. Samantha Thomas, the evidence will show, was 24-years-old at the time of the crash that -- of the car that the Defendant, Jonathan Nakhla, was driving in. At the time he was driving the car and that crash, at the hands of him at the wheel of that automobile, resulted in Samantha Thomas's horrific death. She had just finished her second year of medical school. And in

the second year of medical school -- I've learned a lot about medical school in this case.

And in the second year of medical school is when you get your white coat, and your third and fourth year of medical school is where you do your clinicals. You learn about each particular specialty within medicine and those specialty assignments are followed by tests in that specialty.

You will hear that Samantha Thomas had a really good friend that she had met in medical school named Paige Farley who was also in medical school with her and started medical school at the exact same time that Paige did.

They also had a mutual friend that lived at Highland apartments, that's where Samantha

Thomas lived. The mutual friend that lived with his wife at Highland apartments was Tristan Hughes, and you'll hear from Tristan Hughes in this case.

And so Paige and Samantha and Tristan were all friends. Tristan was actually in pharmacy school, a little bit different than medical school, but they were all friends, friends from medical school and friends from the apartment complex.

And when they weren't doing their

clinicals or their assigned rotations, yes, they had a little bit of free time, not much because they were, you know, in school, but they had some free time, and they would hang out at the pool at Highland apartments.

So what happened that particular evening and early morning of August 1st, 2020? What we expect the evidence to show, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, is that Samantha had just finished an exam in her OB/GYN clinicals, and she didn't have a great test. She didn't know what the results of the test were, but she didn't have a great test, and so she was ready to relieve some stress. It had been a very stressful time for her in taking that test.

And Paige, her friend Paige, who did not live in the apartment complex, had also had some pretty intense things that were going on with her. She had a class, an on-line conference with some of her study partners, and she said Samantha texted her and said, hey, do you want to hit the pool this afternoon.

And it was about 12:30, 1 o'clock, and Samantha also texted Tristan Hughes and said, hey, you want to hit the pool this afternoon. Tristan

was in between his clinicals, he was changing over to a different clinical, and so he had a little bit of time on his hands too.

So they agreed they were going to go hit the pool.

So Tristan Hughes said, I'm going to go to the gym first. You'll hear he's a bodybuilder and he works out a lot. He was going to go to the gym first and then he said he would meet you and Paige at the pool.

So he got to the pool about 3 o'clock and Samantha and Paige were there and they were at the pool.

Samantha had gone to pick Paige up
because Paige had had some car troubles, and so
they went and got some White Claw alcoholic
beverages, and they went to McDonald's and ate some
McDonald's. Got back to the pool, they drank a
few White Claws. And after doing that, Tristan was
there and the Defendant comes in, Jonathan Nakhla,
and he lives at the Highland Apartments with his
wife and children and he came, drove up. He has
two cars. And you'll see on video, he pulled up in
his regular car and he pulled up next to his sports
car, which is an Audi R8 high performance sports

car.

He pulls in and he goes to the pool, he's in his scrubs. And Paige is there, Samantha is there and Tristan is there. And Samantha says, Paige, push Nakhla in the pool, and Paige tries to do so.

You'll also hear Paige is very unusual.

She's in medical school, but she's also a very awarded MMA fighter, mixed martial arts fighter.

So she tries to use her mixed martial arts and push Nakhla in the pool, the Defendant in the pool.

They're not successful.

Nakhla goes up to his apartment, and the video shows him coming down to hang out at the pool. He has what appears to be a cocktail in his hand when he leaves his apartment. He goes to the pool and they're at the pool.

And at some point, around 7:30, Tristan Hughes goes back to his apartment. He goes to eat dinner with his wife. Then he leaves Paige and Samantha and the Defendant at the pool.

The Defendant then goes and gets a bottle of wine, we believe the evidence will show, another whiskey cocktail or some type of mixed drink and then he comes back for the night and gets another

bottle of wine.

The pool closes at 10 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock you have to leave the pool area. So it's commonplace at this apartment complex when you leave the pool area, if you want to still keep hanging out, you go to the gazebos, okay, which are away from the pool area.

So Paige and Samantha and the Defendant go to the gazebo area, and at some point Tristan comes back and meets up with them again. Well, actually, when they go to the gazebo area, Tristan is out there smoking a cigar. He's cigar guy, and so he's out there smoking a cigar. So it's the four of them, again, at the gazebo.

So at some point you'll hear evidence that the Defendant starts hitting on Paige and starts trying to put his arm around her, trying to get close to her and Paige is not having any part of it.

And Paige will testify that she is, you know, feeling really uncomfortable at this point and this is going on. Then the Defendant asked Paige to go for a ride in his sports car. And Paige says, yes, I'll go. And you'll hear from Paige to say that she went because -- she'll

explain why she went.

So she gets in the sports car with the Defendant, and you will hear testimony from Paige that they go down the interstate and they are traveling at speeds in excess of 150 miles an hour.

And at the time that the Defendant is driving with her at over 150 miles an hour, that she has had a tremendous amount to drink, and he then begins placing his hand on her thigh, taking his hand off the wheel of the automobile and begins placing it on her thigh and making advances in that manner to her. She does not accept any of those advances. When she gets out of that car, she goes up to Samantha's room and goes to bed. Samantha is still at the gazebo with Tristan. And then the Defendant moves over to Samantha and starts making advances, putting his arm around Samantha, trying to kiss Samantha and Samantha is not having any of that either.

So Tristan -- it's about midnight at this point, so Tristan and Samantha decide to go up to Samantha's apartment, and Tristan is walking Samantha back to Samantha's apartment. Paige is already there.

And so when Tristan drops Samantha off,

there's a conversation between Paige and Samantha and Tristan and Tristan goes to his apartment where he lives with his wife. Paige is spending the night with Samantha that night. Paige goes back to sleep.

And at some point there is a phone call from the Defendant to Samantha and Samantha gets -- comes out of her apartment and Samantha gets in the car with Johnny Nakhla.

At the point when Samantha gets in the car with Johnny Nakhla, Johnny Nakhla has been drinking since around 7 p.m. that evening. This is a little bit after midnight that night. Samantha gets in the car, she buckles her seatbelt.

And the Defendant drives down the beltline from Highland Apartments on the service road, then proceeds across Dauphin Street there at Legacy Village and there's Dauphin Way Baptist Church. Precedes across Dauphin Street, gets on the additional service road, the service road that goes from Dauphin Street to Airport Boulevard.

If you will recall, in that area, if you're familiar with that area, when you go across Dauphin Street, there's a slight turn to the left and then there's a significant turn to the right

and then you go down the beltline. So the church is right there in the curve, Dauphin Way Baptist Church, and after that curve, there's a series of businesses.

There's a parking lot for the church and then there's a series of businesses. There's AOC or Alabama Orthopedic Clinic, it's got a different name now. And then there's the new law firm, Long and Long, and then there's a series of hotels.

There's a Comfort Inn. There's a U-Haul, and then there's an Econo Lodge.

And the evidence will show that while on that service road, the Defendant is driving. So what happens in vehicles now -- and not to get too technical with politics, but when Obama was the President, he required cars to have a black box, okay, and a black box is in every car now. The black box records the seconds before of what is going on in a car before a crash.

And so we believe and the evidence will show and we have the download from the black box of the Defendant's car, and we believe the evidence will show that when the Defendant was coming out of that curve at Dauphin Way Church, he was going 138 miles an hour 8 seconds before final rest of his

vehicle.

And the crash occurred, and I'll talk about how the crash occurred. The car flipped in the air, again, at 138 miles an hour. And the vehicle ended -- the car, when it was flipping in the air, hit the guardrail on the interstate side and that cut off the top of Samantha Thomas's head. The actual top of her head was left on the guardrail with her hair intact, and her body continued flipping with the vehicle until final rest in front of the Econo Lodge upside down in the ditch. She is obviously dead because the entire portion of her head is missing.

So in that crash, you will see video of the Defendant flying down the service road from various businesses on the service road. You will see the video of the Defendant at the Highlands repeatedly leaving the pool to go back to his apartment to get more alcohol. You will see the last moments that Samantha was alive when she got into the car with him, the last moments of her life, and we believe the evidence will show that she's hesitating before getting in that car.

You will hear from Darlene Stradford who was a driver on the interstate who will tell you

that she was driving on the interstate when debris from the crash hit her car so much that she got off the interstate, drove down the service road to find out what had hit her car and make a report, and that's when she saw the Defendant's vehicle upside down in the ditch.

You know, what is the evidence that we believe will show the Defendant's entitlement? You know, when the car landed upside down, the Defendant walked away, and there is the victim's body in the car with the top of her head missing. We believe the evidence will show the first officer on the scene, the first Mobile Police Department officer on the scene comes up.

Now, the Defendant is in the ditch between the beltline road and the interstate. And so when that officer first comes up, there's a fence. You know, by law, interstates have to be surrounded by a fence. And so there's a fence that is on the beltline to keep people from, you know, walking from the beltline onto the interstate, and there's a fence. He's trapped behind that fence because we believe the evidence will show that the car entered through that fence way down the road, okay, way down the road.

Hundreds of feet down the road is when he lost control of the vehicle and went through the fence and then began flipping, and that flipping motion did not destroy the fence. We believe the evidence will show when the vehicle landed upside

down, that the fence was still intact there.

So the first responding police officer goes up to the fence, and the first thing that the Defendant does is show his Police Identification Card from the Mobile Police Department that had been given to him from the Mobile Police Department because he volunteered as a police surgeon.

Now, he wasn't yelling and screaming at that moment about her or anything else. He wanted to make sure that first responding officer knew that he was a police surgeon with the Mobile Police Department.

In addition to that, when they cut the fence, you'll see video of them cutting the fence to try and get him away from the car so they can get in and secure the scene. When they cut the fence, they say, come on, sir, you know, you've been involved in a really bad accident, we need to check you out. The ambulance is there.

And when he gets in the ambulance, he

doesn't do anything but fight with the ambulance people. First, they say, you know, sir, you've been involved in a very bad accident, we need to get your injuries checked out and we need to take you -- in these types of serious crashes, we take all of our patients to USA Hospital which is a Level 1 Trauma Center and it specializes in Level 1 traumas.

And he's, like, no, I'm not going there, and he says some really bad things about USA Hospital. And then after that, he even says, I don't need any treatment, I don't need any treatment. Then he starts, I'm a neurosurgeon at Mobile Infirmary, and I'm only going to go to Mobile Infirmary. We believe the evidence will show that he demanded the Mobile Infirmary Medical Center where he worked.

In the ambulance, Samantha Thomas, we believe the evidence will show, is still trapped underneath the car, dead, and he's in the ambulance. And in the ambulance he is worried about his alleged \$50,000.00 expensive watch and is asking and demanding them to find his watch and get his watch for him.

And while Samantha Thomas is laying dead

in that car upside down, he is demanding that they get his cell phone and bring him his cell phone.

And he couldn't believe, we believe the evidence will show, he couldn't fathom that his expensive \$299,000.00 sports car was totaled.

He has a conversation, we believe the evidence will show, in that ambulance where he is demanding, demanding that the EMTs let him use their phone. If you're not going to get my phone, then let me use your phone and the EMT is, like, sir, my priority is you, my priority is checking on you, my priority is to make sure you're okay and that you're stable before we transport you to a hospital, and he doesn't care about any of that.

He says, I'm fine. He goes into I got to use the phone, I got to use the phone. So when they finally get his vitals and determine that he is stable, then they give him a phone. And we believe the evidence will show that on that phone he says, I know you love that car, I know you love that car. Doesn't talk about the victim who's dead, and I know you love that car.

All right. What else do we believe the evidence is going to show regarding entitlement and history? He has a significant history of speeding

in his 2018 Audi R8 Spyder. It's a two-seater convertible. It's a high performance sports car.

And in the months leading up to the crash, somebody he knew, Nazmi Ozokur, will testify and tell you that when he rode in the car with the Defendant earlier that summer, that the Defendant was going so fast that Mr. Ozokur could not even move his hand towards the door handle his body was so pressed against the seat.

He will also tell you that the Defendant would cross three lanes at a time, passing cars on the left and the right, and that he, in his opinion, would never get in a car with the Defendant again.

You will hear evidence, repeatedly, that the Defendant has a history of using his Police Surgeon's ID Card to get out of speeding in his sports car. He has a history of using his police surgeon badge.

They're two different things. One is a little ID card sort of like this, it's plastic and it has information about the Mobile Police

Department and says he's a police surgeon. And then the other is actually a police badge that he has and that you will hear that he has a history of

getting out and using his police surgeon badge and his Police Surgeon ID Card to get out of speeding.

And in the months leading up to the crash, he was stopped by Mobile Police Department Officer Antoine Stewart and was seen flashing his badge and being told that he had to stop this behavior. The Defendant responded to the officer by saying, well, I'll just go to a street where we don't have to be quiet.

Reed at the Mobile Police Department who is supervisor over the police surgeons. And you will hear that at the Mobile Police Department, various other law enforcement agencies in town, the Sheriff's Office and such, that when they do critical incidents, they do have police surgeons that come out and make sure that if something traumatic happens, that either the person, the person that they're engaging in, if they need immediate medical assistance, trauma, you know, help or a police officer who gets hurt or shot needs immediate medical assistance from a surgeon, that they do have police officers that come and assist the Mobile Police Department.

But you will hear from Major Reed that

the Defendant came and volunteered for this position. And he volunteered and that when he came to get his badge, he had a discussion with Major Reed about how he loved his Audi Spyder and he loved to drive it fast and that it had a V10 Lamborghini engine in it and it was very high costs to upkeep, but he loved driving fast in his sports car.

Now, the Defense counsel asked some questions in voir dire about something else causing this accident to deflect and take away from what the State believes we will be able to show in the evidence --

MR. JAFFE: Objection. That is being pure argument.

THE COURT: Well, I'll overrule for now. We'll tie it up with facts. Go ahead. Get to the facts.

MS. RICH: So the State believes we will show in this case that the Defendant was speeding and was driving under the influence of alcohol to a degree that he could not safely operate his motor vehicle.

And so the Defendant interjects in voir dire, oh, well, something else happened to cause this

accident; in other words, my client didn't cause this accident, something else happened.

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, we will submit to you that absolutely Christopher Davis was driving down the beltline that evening. This is a driver's license photo. (Indicating) He's embarrassed about this photo, but he'll be here to testify.

Christopher Davis was driving down the beltline highway and he was going towards Dauphin Street, and he was going to meet up with some of his friends. And some friends from the military were in town, and he had another friend named Harry and they were meeting up and they were having a get-together at the Econo Lodge.

And he says that as he was driving down the beltline -- and he will testify and you will hear his testimony -- that when he drives down the beltline, he sees a car way, way, way off in the distance, and he observes that car and that he is not driving erratically.

You will see, we believe, video of that.

He's driving at a normal speed, and he will testify that he was not under the influence of anything and that he safely turned into the Econo Lodge.

He went all the way past the entrance to the Econo Lodge and pulled up into the entrance of the Econo Lodge where you would park and check in. And then he looked back and sees a car flipping down the beltline.

I submit to you, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, that the evidence will show that the Defense will claim that Christopher Davis is why this crash happened. But in reality, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, we believe the evidence will show that Mr. Davis turning left would never have been an issue in this case at all if the Defendant had not been driving drunk and had not been speeding at an excessive rate, over three times the speed limit in that area of 45 miles an hour.

And then you will also hear testimony, we believe, that the Defendant lied about how fast he was going in his own statement to the police.

So driving under the influence, what does the State have to prove in regards to driving under the influence? The law is that a person is presumed to be too intoxicated to safely operate a motor vehicle if their blood alcohol content is .08 or greater.

We believe the evidence will show that the

Defendant was drinking from 7 p.m. until midnight that night. He was drinking whiskey and wine or some type of mixed drink and wine, and that his blood alcohol level, at the time of the crash, was a .11, and he was going 138 miles per hour and he crashed his sports car.

We believe the evidence will also be that alcohol affects your central nervous system. If affects your ability to react to events, especially and particularly when driving and to safely operate a motor vehicle.

As I said, the speed limit is "75" miles per hour. And then we expect to show that the black box data shows that 9 seconds before the final rest of the Defendant's sports car, he was going 138 miles an hour. At 8 seconds before the final rest, he was going 133 miles an hour. At 7 seconds, 128 miles an hour. At 6 seconds before the final crash, he was going 124 miles an hour, and that the difference between 124 miles an hour at 6 seconds and 113 miles an hour at 5 seconds is when he begins braking.

I'm sorry, I said 75 miles an hour. Excuse me, she's correcting me, it's 45 miles an hour in that location as I said before. But between 6 and

5 seconds before the final rest is when he begins the braking in this vehicle. Prior to the braking, he was going 138, 133, 128, and 124.

And then the vehicle, 5 seconds before the crash is 113. It goes down to 4 seconds before the final rest, 99 miles per hour, 3 seconds before the final rest, 52 miles an hour. And the significant increase between 52 miles an hour and 26 miles an hour is when he hit the embankment or the road — the grassy area in the ditch and begins the flipping of the vehicle and flips multiple times, one of which the flips causes the contact with Samantha Thomas's head into the guardrail and she is killed, and then continues flipping until the final rest of the vehicle in front of the Econo Lodge.

This case is a reckless indifference murder case. And so the roadmap for you, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, is what we have to prove in this particular case.

And what we have to prove, these are the elements that we have to prove in this particular case; Samantha Thomas is dead; that the Defendant caused the death of Samantha Thomas by speeding and/or driving under the influence of alcohol. So

that in committing the acts that caused the death of Samantha Thomas, the Defendant acted with extreme indifference to the value of human life.

And that is what is called reckless indifference murder, okay, commonly referred to as reckless indifference murder.

Extreme indifference to the value of human life is defined as a person acts with extreme indifference to human life if, under the circumstances, he recklessly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of death to a person other than himself under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of all human life.

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, recklessness is defined as when the person is aware of a risk that a result will occur, but consciously disregards that risk.

No one is standing before you today saying that this Defendant intentionally set out and planned to kill Samantha Thomas. You will not hear that from the State of Alabama. This is not an intentional murder as you heard in the voir dire process. This is reckless indifference murder.

So make no mistake about it and do not think

that in any way, shape or form the State is arguing 1 that the Defendant set out to intend to kill 2 Samantha Thomas. What the Defendant did, we submit 3 4 that the evidence will show, is that he was aware of a risk that the results would occur but 5 6 consciously disregarded that risk, and that is 7 reckless murder in the State of Alabama and that is what the Defendant is indicted and charged with. 8 9 And we submit to you, ladies and gentlemen of 10 the jury, and at the end of this case, we will ask 11 you to return a verdict of guilty of reckless

murder against the Defendant, Jonathan Nakhla.

THE COURT: Mr. Jaffe, for the Defense.

(OPENING STATEMENT BY THE DEFENSE)

MR. JAFFE: Thank you, Your Honor. May it please Your Honor and Counsel?

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

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MR. JAFFE: Good morning. Let me first say that the picture that was just painted certainly is horrific.

(OFF THE RECORD)

MR. JAFFE: There's a reason that at the end of the case the judge is going to instruct you that what the lawyers say is not evidence. The only evidence that you can consider is that which you