

1 and make yourself comfortable.

2 THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your
3 Honor.

4 THE COURT: Scoot your chair up and
5 pull your chair in. Align that microphone with your
6 mouth there. Keep your voice up so everyone can
7 hear what you have to say. Thank you.

8 THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.

9 THE COURT: Please proceed.

10 MS. OMODELE: Thank you, Your
11 Honor.

12 LAWRENCE THOMPSON, JR.,
13 having been first duly sworn, testified as follows:

14 DIRECT EXAMINATION

15 BY MS. OMODELE:

16 Q. Good morning, Dr. Thompson.

17 A. Good morning.

18 Q. Please introduce yourself to the ladies
19 and gentlemen of the jury.

20 A. My name is Dr. Lawrence Thompson, Jr.

21 Q. Can you tell us how you're employed?

22 A. I am the Director of Therapy and
23 Psychological Services at the Harris County
24 Children's Assessment Center.

25 Q. What exactly is the Children's

1 Assessment Center?

2 A. Well, it's a children's advocacy center.
3 It's meant to be a place that kids who make outcries
4 of abuse can come and receive multiple services
5 related to that outcry of abuse.

6 So to that end, we have a mental health
7 portion of things where -- that I oversee -- where
8 the mental health needs of these families can be
9 met. We have a medical clinic there where the
10 physical health needs of these children and their
11 families can be met. A forensic interviewing
12 department where interviews can be done in instances
13 where there are allegations of child sexual abuse.

14 Have an outreach portion of things, a
15 development portion of things; but I think the other
16 important thing to say in addition to that is that
17 there are various partner agencies on site that the
18 families may need to come in contact with, Child
19 Protective Services, various entities of law
20 enforcement, things of that nature.

21 Q. Now, is there a similar center -- a
22 center similar to the Children's Assessment Center
23 in Fort Bend County?

24 A. There is.

25 Q. Do you usually have these types of

1 centers in counties all across Texas?

2 A. Yes. I think at this point we have, I
3 think it's safe to say, we have over 60 Children's
4 Advocacy Centers of Texas, accredited children's
5 advocacy centers in the state at this point.

6 Q. You said accredited. What does it mean
7 for the center to be accredited?

8 A. Well, there are various -- there are a
9 couple of primary accrediting bodies. In Texas I
10 mentioned the Children's Advocacy Centers of Texas,
11 and it's a state organization that takes a look at
12 how well advocacy centers in the state are doing in
13 the way of helping children and their families and
14 gives them feedback about what they might do better,
15 what they might do differently, and upon meeting
16 certain requirements actually accredits them, you
17 know, in terms of the quality of their center.

18 The other major body is the National
19 Children's Alliance. And that is a national
20 organization and it's someone else who can come in
21 usually about every three or four years and take a
22 look at how things are running and accredit the
23 advocacy centers.

24 Q. Tell us how long you've been the
25 Director of Therapy and Psychological Services there

1 at the CAC center.

2 A. I think at this point a little over
3 seven years, it's safe to say.

4 Q. And what did you do before you were a
5 director there?

6 A. I was a staff psychologist at the
7 Children's Assessment Center.

8 Q. How long were you a staff psychologist
9 there?

10 A. About three, four years.

11 Q. Tell us a little bit about your duties
12 as the Director of Therapy and Psychological
13 Services.

14 A. Well, my duties are primarily
15 supervisory. We have a team of -- at any given time
16 between 25 and 30 Master's and Doctoral clinicians
17 who work with the children and their family. So I
18 supervise the work of all of those people,
19 psychologists, psychiatrists, Master's level
20 therapists. At some level I'm supervising all of
21 their work because I'm ultimately responsible for
22 it.

23 But in addition to that, I continue to
24 supervise people, provide services myself. I might
25 do some individual therapy, some group therapy, some

1 crisis intervention, suicide assessments and things
2 of that nature on occasion. Do a fair amount of
3 consultation with some of our other partner agencies
4 on cases involving trauma and abuse. Do quite a few
5 presentations in the field related to child sexual
6 abuse and mental health more generally.

7 Court testimony is something that I
8 regularly do as part of my job responsibilities.
9 Other than that, I'd say sort of administrative,
10 fiscal oversight type responsibilities.

11 Q. Okay. Is your experience or your
12 therapy sessions, are those mainly related to child
13 victims of sexual abuse?

14 A. Can you repeat the question, please?

15 Q. Is your experience mainly dealing with
16 child victims of sexual abuse?

17 A. Yes. Yes. My clinical experience is
18 primarily at this point with victims of child sexual
19 abuse and their families.

20 Q. Tell us a little bit about your
21 educational background.

22 A. Well, I have a Bachelor's degree in
23 English and a Bachelor's degree in psychology from
24 Schreiner -- I want to call it Scheiner College.
25 It's Schreiner University now, a little, small

1 liberal arts college really in Kerrville, Texas. I
2 also have a Master's degree in clinical psychology
3 and a Doctorate in clinical psychology from the
4 University of Michigan.

5 Q. Would you say that you have counseled
6 victims, specifically child victims of sexual abuse,
7 on few or many occasions?

8 A. Many times.

9 Q. In your work, do you also have the
10 opportunity to, I guess, do work related to sex
11 offenders?

12 A. I do on occasion.

13 Q. I just want to make it clear. Did you
14 actually counsel a victim by the name of Lashonda
15 Irving?

16 A. No, I did not.

17 Q. Do you know Lashonda Irving?

18 A. I do not.

19 Q. Have you ever met Lashonda Irving?

20 A. I have not.

21 Q. Are you here to kind of give us just
22 some general testimony based on your training and
23 experience, things that you may see in sexual
24 assault victims?

25 A. I am.

1 Q. Tell us a little bit about delayed
2 outcry. What is that?

3 A. Delayed outcry just refers to an amount
4 of time passing between an instance of child sexual
5 abuse and that child telling another person what
6 happened to them.

7 Q. Okay. Is that something that is common
8 amongst victims of sexual abuse?

9 A. It is something that we commonly see.
10 In fact, the literature and my clinical experience
11 would indicate that in more than half of all cases
12 of child sexual abuse there is a delay in
13 disclosure.

14 Now, that delay could be days or weeks;
15 but we do see instances where years, even a lifetime
16 goes by before someone's able to share with another
17 person sexual abuse they suffered as a child.

18 Q. Tell us some of the reasons why a child
19 might not immediately tell that they've been either
20 sexually abused or violated or exposed to something.

21 A. Shame, fear, guilt, anxiety. Sometimes
22 kids feel responsible for the abuse. They feel like
23 they have done something wrong and that people
24 aren't going to respond favorably if they talk about
25 what they've done.

1 We know that sometimes kids can even be
2 confused about what's actually happened to them and
3 what they should do. We know that kids sometimes
4 feel mixed feelings toward the perpetrator of the
5 abuse. Say it's a family member that abused them.
6 They may actually want to protect that family member
7 and not get them into trouble even though they may
8 at the same time very much not like certain things
9 that that perpetrator is doing to them.

10 We also know that perpetrators of abuse
11 can sometimes coerce kids.

12 MS. ROE: Judge, I'm going to
13 object to nonresponsive at this point.

14 THE COURT: Sustained.

15 Q. (By Ms. Omodele) Well, let me ask you
16 this. What about situations where the victim and
17 the perpetrator have some type of relationship, what
18 are some -- some reasons that a victim in that
19 situation might not immediately tell?

20 A. Well, the ambivalence that I've already
21 referenced can certainly be at play. There's a
22 relationship there. The victim of abuse may feel
23 some positive and negative feelings and may even
24 want to protect the perpetrator --

25 MS. ROE: Judge, I would object to

1 speculation at this point.

2 THE COURT: Let's get -- let's get
3 this down to question and answer.

4 MS. OMODELE: Yes, Your Honor.

5 Q. (By Ms. Omodele) Let's talk about a
6 situation where the victim and the perpetrator have
7 a relationship or some sort of relationship and the
8 victim may continue to be in that perpetrator's
9 company. Have you seen those types of situations?

10 A. I have.

11 Q. Why or what are some reasons why a
12 victim would continue to go around this perpetrator?

13 MS. ROE: Judge, I would again
14 object to speculation at this point.

15 MS. OMODELE: Judge, I think he's
16 been established --

17 (Bench conference:)

18 THE COURT: There's no question
19 he's been established as an expert, but where are we
20 going with this? He -- he -- he didn't -- he didn't
21 talk to her. He doesn't know her.

22 MS. OMODELE: Judge --

23 THE COURT: And we can be here all
24 day long with regard to him giving one example after
25 another.

1 MS. OMODELE: -- the law certainly
2 allows in -- the case law allows for him to testify
3 to some commonalities that you would expect to see
4 amongst sexual assault victims.

5 THE COURT: All right. But here's
6 the situation. You're getting close to trying to
7 pinpoint exactly what this case is. Common
8 situations are fine. Stick to that.

9 All right. Let's go.

10 MS. OMODELE: Judge, the law allows
11 some hypotheticals in terms of our situation.

12 THE COURT: I understand, but the
13 situation is we need to get to it. I don't want him
14 to sit here and give me a treatise on his whole
15 experience and everything he knows or we'll be here
16 all day.

17 All right. To that extent, it's
18 overruled. Go ahead.

19 MS. OMODELE: Am I allowed to ask
20 him hypotheticals just like specific situations with
21 regards -- I just want to make sure I'm clear on
22 that.

23 MS. ROE: Judge, we would just
24 object to her going into hypotheticals that mirror
25 the situation before this Court and that allowing

1 him to speculate about what motivations people would
2 have as to why they would act certain ways when --

3 THE COURT: I'm going to give you a
4 little bit of leeway, but we're not going to spend
5 the rest of the day on this. You understand?

6 MS. OMODELE: Yes, sir.

7 THE COURT: Thank you.

8 (Proceedings continued:)

9 Q. (By Ms. Omodele) Dr. Thompson, I'll ask
10 you the question again. What are some of the
11 reasons why a victim of sexual abuse would continue
12 to be around a perpetrator?

13 A. The victim could be a child. A child
14 might not have much say in who they're around and
15 where they are. The ambivalence toward the
16 perpetrator could also be at play. The victim of
17 abuse could actually want to spend time with someone
18 they know and have a close relationship but not want
19 to be sexually abused by that person.

20 Q. You talked a little bit about delayed
21 outcry. Let's talk about when a child finally
22 decides to disclose. What are some of, I guess, the
23 stages of disclosure that you see sometimes?

24 A. Well, it's not uncommon for a child to
25 make a partial disclosure, meaning they say a bit

1 about what happened to them and depending on the
2 response that they get and how they feel and what
3 things happen around the disclosure, they may feel
4 more comfortable saying more about what happened to
5 them as time progresses.

6 Q. In your experience and also based on the
7 literature and your research, have you seen or have
8 you experienced situations where a child has been
9 sexually abused and they initially deny it?

10 A. I have seen instances of that.

11 Q. Would you say that's common or uncommon?

12 A. I wouldn't say it's common, but we do
13 see instances of kids denying abuse that has
14 actually happened.

15 Q. What are some of the reasons why a child
16 may initially deny something?

17 A. The same reasons we've talked about in
18 terms of the delayed disclosure. The child's
19 scared. The child's ashamed. The child wants to
20 avoid it and not talk about it. The child may want
21 to protect somebody. Those same factors can be at
22 play in terms of a child who actually denies
23 something that actually happened to them.

24 Q. In terms of disclosure, in your
25 experience have you seen a situation where there may

1 be a certain event that will trigger the disclosure?

2 A. There can be.

3 Q. Can you tell us, I guess, briefly some
4 of the reasons why a certain event may trigger that
5 disclosure?

6 A. Kids can be very uncomfortable talking
7 about something like child sexual abuse. So
8 something that makes them talk about it could be an
9 event like trying to protect a sibling or feeling
10 comfortable enough talking to -- with a certain
11 person to come out talking about it.

12 Sometimes a perpetrator not being in the
13 home anymore and then gaining distance from a
14 perpetrator can be an event that makes them feel
15 safe enough to talk about it. Those types of things
16 can certainly play a role.

17 Q. Can you tell us what grooming is? What
18 does that mean?

19 A. Grooming is any behavior that a
20 perpetrator of child sexual abuse engages in to win
21 over the trust of a child and use that trust to
22 sexually abuse them.

23 Q. Can you tell us, I guess, some of the
24 consequences of grooming?

25 THE COURT: Counsel, let me see

1 both sides here a minute.

2 (Bench conference:)

3 THE COURT: That's what's -- here's
4 the situation. Where is the evidence? Was there
5 grooming in this case? We can't do -- I'm not going
6 to allow you to go through his entire psychological
7 living.

8 MS. OMODELE: Do you want me to
9 spit it out? The complainant testified that this
10 all started when she started developing and then he
11 would make little comments to her and then it
12 progresses. That's all I'm touching on. That's --

13 MR. NEWMAN: That's not grooming.

14 MS. OMODELE: Judge --

15 MR. NEWMAN: Grooming is gift
16 giving and --

17 THE COURT: That --

18 MS. OMODELE: Grooming is many
19 things.

20 MR. NEWMAN: Grooming is when
21 someone is giving them gifts.

22 THE COURT: I know what grooming
23 is.

24 MS. OMODELE: Grooming is many
25 things --

1 MS. ROE: We don't have the --

2 THE COURT: Hold on now. Y'all
3 can't talk at the same time.

4 MS. ROE: We only have one instance
5 of that that's been before this Court that we might
6 be using to get towards something that would be
7 referred to as grooming.

8 MS. OMODELE: Judge, he will
9 explain -- Defense counsel knows that there are many
10 ways someone can groom a child.

11 THE COURT: I'm aware of that, too;
12 but I'm telling you we're not going to go through an
13 entire psychological textbook. Do you understand?

14 MS. OMODELE: Judge, I just have a
15 couple of other questions and they're all relevant
16 to --

17 THE COURT: I'm having a little
18 problem with the relevancy in this case, but I'm
19 going to give you one little -- I'm giving you
20 leeway on this issue only. Keep going and we'll see
21 where we are on the next one. Okay?

22 MS. OMODELE: I have a couple of
23 other issues -- a couple of other questions --

24 THE COURT: We'll see. We'll see.

25 (Proceedings continued:)

1 Q. (By Ms. Omodele) What are some of the
2 consequences of grooming?

3 A. Well, I think the primary consequence of
4 grooming can be the sexual abuse of a child.

5 Q. When you talk about grooming, are there
6 different ways that someone can -- or a perpetrator
7 can groom a child?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. Briefly tell us some of the ways that a
10 child can be groomed.

11 A. It's anything that the perpetrator used
12 to make the child feel special and manipulate the
13 child. So it could be gift giving or things of that
14 nature. It could be exposing themselves to the
15 child or saying inappropriate things to the child
16 sexually to lay a foundation for future more
17 prominent acts of sexual abuse. Those things can be
18 part of the grooming process.

19 Q. What about looks?

20 A. Looking at a child in an inappropriate
21 kind of provocative way can be something that a
22 perpetrator of abuse might do in the way of
23 grooming. It could be.

24 Q. Let's -- let's talk about, I guess,
25 sexual type of offenses and secrecy. Are those

1 usually crimes -- sexual type offenses, are they
2 usually crimes that a perpetrator will do in front
3 of other people?

4 A. No.

5 Q. Can you briefly tell us a little bit
6 about that?

7 A. Obviously if the perpetrator of abuse is
8 abusing that child in front of other people, there's
9 a presumption that somebody might do something to
10 help the child. So by that very fact sexual abuse
11 tends to occur in secret and many times there is
12 coercion on the part of perpetrator to get the child
13 to keep the abuse a secret so that, you know, the
14 abuse can continue and so the perpetrator doesn't
15 get in trouble.

16 Q. And have you seen situations based on
17 your experience where the perpetrator doesn't have
18 to coerce the child for the child to keep it a
19 secret?

20 A. I have.

21 Q. Okay. Have you seen situations, again
22 based on your training and experience, where a
23 perpetrator may commit an act with other people in
24 and around the area?

25 A. I have.

1 Q. Have you seen situations where a
2 perpetrator --

3 MS. ROE: Judge, I'm going to
4 object to leading at this time.

5 THE COURT: Sustained.

6 Q. (By Ms. Omodele) Well, let's take a
7 hypothetical. Okay? Would it be likely or would it
8 be plausible for a perpetrator --

9 MS. ROE: Judge, I'm going to
10 object to speculation.

11 THE COURT: Let's wait.

12 MS. OMODELE: It's a hypothetical.

13 THE COURT: Let her finish what
14 she's going to say first and then we'll see.

15 MS. ROE: Yes, Judge.

16 Q. (By Ms. Omodele) Would it be plausible
17 for a perpetrator to commit some sort of act with
18 someone, let's say, in another room but in the same
19 house, for example?

20 MS. ROE: Judge I would object to
21 speculation.

22 MS. OMODELE: It's a hypothetical.

23 THE COURT: On that objection --
24 that's overruled on that objection.

25 MS. ROE: Judge, I would also

1 object to relevance.

2 MS. OMODELE: It's a hypothetical,
3 Judge.

4 MS. ROE: It's a hypothetical
5 that --

6 MS. OMODELE: It's highly relevant
7 to our case.

8 MS. ROE: Judge --

9 THE COURT: Approach.

10 (Bench conference:)

11 MS. OMODELE: Judge, the case
12 law --

13 THE COURT: You need -- I know what
14 the case law is, Counsel. Don't tell me what the
15 case law is.

16 Now, the situation is this. I need
17 for you to get to where you're going. This business
18 that's asking something that's not relevant is going
19 to stop.

20 Thank you. You may be seated.

21 MS. ROE: Thank you, Judge.

22 MS. OMODELE: May I ask the
23 question? I just want to be clear.

24 THE COURT: Yes, that question and
25 then let's move on.

1 (Proceedings continued:)

2 Q. (By Ms. Omodele) Is it plausible,
3 again, for a person who -- for a perpetrator to
4 commit some act of sexual assault or exposure with
5 another individual maybe in the same house but in
6 another room?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Okay. Let's touch briefly on emotional
9 responses. Okay. Do you expect to see the same
10 type of emotional response amongst all child
11 victims?

12 A. No.

13 Q. Can you briefly tell us why?

14 A. Because different children, and adults
15 for that matter, respond differently to trauma.

16 Q. All right. Again, based on your
17 training and experience, have you observed children
18 who are somewhat, I guess, stoic, for lack of a
19 better word?

20 A. Yes. There are some kids who upon being
21 abused are very unemotional. Internally they may be
22 very upset, but their external presentation could be
23 the opposite because they're trying to avoid what's
24 going on on the inside.

25 Q. And on the other hand, based on your

1 training and experience, have you observed children
2 who are extremely emotional?

3 A. Absolutely.

4 MS. OMODELE: I'll pass the
5 witness, Your Honor.

6 THE COURT: Thank you.

7 MS. ROE: May I proceed, Judge?

8 THE COURT: Yes.

9 MS. ROE: Thank you.

10 CROSS-EXAMINATION

11 BY MS. ROE:

12 Q. Dr. Thompson, you said that you testify
13 regularly. How many times have you testified in
14 court, just an estimate?

15 A. Hundreds.

16 Q. Okay. And having testified hundreds of
17 times, you're primarily an expert witness for the
18 State of Texas or the Prosecution in most cases
19 right?

20 A. That's correct.

21 Q. And we've gone through a lot of
22 different things about your credentials. In this
23 particular case, you said that you've never
24 interviewed Lashonda Irving, the complainant in this
25 case?

1 A. That's correct.

2 Q. You've never met Lashonda Irving, the
3 complainant in this case?

4 A. No, I have not.

5 Q. Okay. And you've never met Mr. Davis?

6 A. No, I have not.

7 Q. Okay. So you cannot comment here today
8 about anything having to do with her psychology or
9 different patterns of behavior that she may exhibit?

10 A. No, I can't say anything specifically
11 about her.

12 Q. And you've never reviewed her medical
13 records?

14 A. No, I have not.

15 Q. Psychological records?

16 A. No, I have not.

17 Q. Okay. And you don't know anything about
18 her background or where she comes from?

19 A. No.

20 Q. Okay. So you don't have any factual
21 information about this case at all?

22 A. I have a little bit of information that
23 the Assistant District Attorney shared with me; but
24 in general to your question, I don't know the facts
25 of this case.

1 Q. And a lot of the information that you're
2 providing to this jury, then, is just speculation
3 about children that you've met with in the past in
4 your experience, right?

5 A. Well, I wouldn't call it speculation.
6 It's actual --

7 Q. Well, about the facts of this case. I
8 mean, you've never met Ms. Irving?

9 A. No, I haven't met anybody in this case.

10 Q. Or Mr. Davis?

11 A. No, I have not.

12 Q. So you wouldn't be able speak to her
13 being a victim in this case?

14 A. No, nor am I here to do that.

15 Q. Okay. And you're not here to do that?

16 A. No, I'm not.

17 Q. You're also not here to comment about
18 the truthfulness of her statements here today?

19 A. No, I am not.

20 Q. And you have no idea whether or not
21 this -- this allegation occurred?

22 A. No, I do not.

23 Q. Or whether Lashonda Irving is telling
24 the truth about this allegation?

25 A. No, I do not.

1 Q. And, in fact, all the information that
2 you've provided to this jury on direct examination
3 was based on cases where sexual assault was already
4 determined to have occurred, right?

5 A. That, I can't say. You know, the
6 information I'm sharing, some of it is from the
7 literature related to child sexual abuse. Some of
8 it is from my clinical experience are related to
9 child sexual abuse. And so, you know, clinically,
10 you know, we're seeing the case, we're working with
11 mental health issues related to an allegation of
12 abuse.

13 I wouldn't want to say that in all of
14 those clinical cases for sure, you know, it was
15 necessarily sexual abuse that it happened.

16 Q. And that's because you're a clinical
17 psychologist. So your job is not to decide whether
18 or not the statements are true but to treat the
19 individual, right?

20 A. Yes, to treat the mental issues related
21 from the allegations of the abuse and, of course, in
22 many cases abuse that a person has suffered.

23 Q. And you don't do any analytical or
24 critical thinking to determine whether abuse
25 occurred. You take the complainant's word for it to

1 treat them, correct?

2 A. That's correct. Just working on
3 clinical issues related to the allegation of abuse.

4 Q. And, again, you don't make any
5 determinations about whether the child is telling
6 the truth or not?

7 MS. OMODELE: Judge, I'm going to
8 object. That's asked and answered.

9 THE COURT: Sustained.

10 MS. ROE: I'll move on, Judge.

11 Q. (By Ms. Roe) Because all children do
12 lie sometimes, don't they?

13 A. Yes, they do.

14 Q. And they could lie to get somebody else
15 in trouble?

16 A. They could.

17 Q. They could lie to get themselves out of
18 trouble?

19 A. They could.

20 Q. They could lie for attention?

21 A. They could.

22 Q. Sympathy?

23 A. Sure.

24 Q. And you're not here to tell us that
25 Lashonda Irving's allegations are true?

1 A. No, I'm not.

2 MS. ROE: Pass the witness, Judge.

3 MS. OMODELE: May I briefly?

4 THE COURT: You sure can.

5 REDIRECT EXAMINATION

6 BY MS. OMODELE:

7 Q. Defense counsel just asked you whether
8 or not all children lie. Based on your experience
9 in terms of sexual abuse and assault, when a child
10 makes these allegations -- and, again, this is just
11 based on your experience -- how common is it for
12 children to lie?

13 A. It's uncommon for kids to fabricate
14 allegations of child sexual because. On that said,
15 I have seen instances where a kid has made a false
16 allegation of abuse. In terms of my clinical
17 experience, I can safely say that's been in less
18 than 3 percent of the thousands of cases I've been
19 involved in.

20 Q. You were also asked in terms of your
21 testimony and in testifying if you usually testify
22 for the State. If you are subpoenaed by the
23 Defense, would you also testify for the Defense?

24 A. Well, I would talk to them about what
25 they're -- you know, I would talk to them just like

1 I talked to the Assistant District Attorney and
2 establish my expertise --

3 MS. ROE: Excuse me. I would
4 object to speculation.

5 THE COURT: It's overruled.

6 A. I would try to establish my expertise
7 and identify what the Defense was wanting to
8 question me about, but I would certainly talk to
9 them and explore the possibility of testifying. I
10 have no problem testifying for anybody.

11 Q. Exactly. In terms of victims of sexual
12 abuse, are they all able to seek therapy?

13 A. No.

14 Q. What about a situation where you have a
15 child, a young child, and their family doesn't seek
16 out therapy for them --

17 MS. ROE: Judge -- excuse me. I
18 would object to relevance.

19 THE COURT: Let me hear what the
20 question is.

21 Q. (By Ms. Omodele) And their family
22 doesn't seek out the therapy for them. Would you
23 expect -- and let's say hypothetically a 12- or a
24 13-year-old child, to be able to go out and seek
25 therapy themselves?

1 A. No.

2 THE COURT: I'll let him answer
3 that.

4 Go ahead answer it.

5 A. No. No.

6 THE COURT: All right.

7 MS. OMODELE: I'll pass the
8 witness.

9 THE COURT: Thank you.

10 MS. ROE: We have nothing further,
11 Judge.

12 THE COURT: Thank you.

13 May the doctor step down and be
14 excused?

15 MS. OMODELE: He may from the
16 State.

17 MS. ROE: Yes.

18 THE COURT: He's not subject to
19 recall; is that right?

20 MR. NEWMAN: Yes, Judge.

21 THE COURT: Thank you for your time
22 and your testimony.

23 Is this the situation we need to
24 discuss something or do you have another witness?

25 MS. OMODELE: Judge, I believe this

1 is when we want to approach.

2 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

3 Ladies and gentlemen of the jury,
4 we need to take up something outside the presence of
5 the jury. We'll try to get back to you as soon as
6 humanly possible. Go with the deputy.

7 THE BAILIFF: All rise.

8 (Jury retired.)

9 THE COURT: Is this the CPS -- be
10 seated.

11 This is a CPS person?

12 MS. OMODELE: It is.

13 THE COURT: All right. Now, she
14 interviewed who?

15 MS. OMODELE: Judge, per the
16 records, she -- let me get -- she was the CPS
17 caseworker back in 2005.

18 THE COURT: Okay.

19 MS. OMODELE: In terms of the
20 complainant, Lashonda Irving, she doesn't interview
21 her. She takes the synopsis -- or she writes down a
22 synopsis from the CAC interview.

23 And then we get to Laconya Davis
24 next. It actually says that a Harris County worker
25 interviews Laconya, Parnell, Phariece, Donna, Jamie