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Declined to Follow by [State v. Kleypas](#), Kan., December 28, 2001

601 So.2d 1157

Supreme Court of Florida.

Mark Allen GERALDS, Appellant,

v.

STATE of Florida, Appellee.

No. 75938.

April 30, 1992.

Rehearing Denied Aug. 17, 1992.

Synopsis

Defendant was convicted in the Circuit Court, Bay County, [Don T. Sirmons](#), C.J., of capital murder and related offenses. Defendant appealed. The Supreme Court, [Barkett, J.](#), held that: (1) field notes by crime laboratory analyst and crime scene coordinator were exempt from disclosure; (2) permitting prosecution to question mitigation witness regarding defendant's prior nonviolent felonies was reversible error; and (3) evidence failed to establish heightened premeditation required for finding that murder was committed in cold, calculated, and premeditated manner.

Affirmed, but remanded for resentencing.

[Grimes, J.](#), concurred with opinion in which [Shaw](#), C.J., and [Harding](#), J., concurred.

[Harding, J.](#), concurred with conviction, but concurred in result only with sentence.

West Headnotes (11)

[1] **Jury** Opinion Which Will Yield to Evidence

Trial court was not required to grant challenge for cause to jurors who had seen media coverage reporting the capital murder with which defendant was charged; jurors' responses on voir dire did not fairly suggest inability to set aside the information and render verdict based upon evidence.

[2] **Criminal Law** Particular Offenses

Criminal Law Local Prejudice

Pretrial publicity did not entitle defendant to change of venue or continuance in capital murder prosecution; jurors stated unequivocally that they could put aside any prior knowledge of crime and decide case solely on evidence.

1 Cases that cite this headnote

[3] **Criminal Law** Reports, Memoranda or Notes

Field notes by crime laboratory analyst and crime scene coordinator were exempt from disclosure as notes from which police or investigative report was compiled and were not subject to disclosure as statements of expert in connection with case; analyst was police officer who testified to what she had found at scene of crime. [West's F.S.A. RCrP Rule 3.220\(b\)\(1\)\(i, ii, x\)](#).

4 Cases that cite this headnote

[4] **Witnesses** Direct Examination

Defendant's direct examination of mitigation witness who testified that defendant had played with witness' children and had never had confrontation with witness did not open door to impeachment by inquiring into witness' knowledge of criminal record despite agreement not to offer penalty phase evidence in reliance on defense counsel's promise not to present evidence relating to absence of significant criminal record. [West's F.S.A. § 921.141\(6\)\(a\)](#).

1 Cases that cite this headnote

[5] **Criminal Law** Cross-Examination
Witnesses Cross-Examination and Re-Examination

Improperly permitting prosecutor to cross-examine mitigation witness regarding defendant's prior nonviolent felonies was reversible error in capital murder prosecution,

even though judge gave curative instruction following state's question regarding defendant's eight prior felony convictions; prosecutor was then allowed to ask about defendant's multiple convictions, and improper admission of vague and unverified information regarding defendant's prior felonies prejudiced defendant in eyes of jury.

[4 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[6] Sentencing and Punishment 🔑 Other Offenses, Charges, or Misconduct

Defendant's convictions for nonviolent felonies are inadmissible evidence of nonstatutory aggravating circumstances in capital case.

[5 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[7] Witnesses 🔑 Pleas of Guilty or Nolo Contendere

State is not permitted to present otherwise inadmissible information regarding defendant's criminal history under guise of witness impeachment.

[2 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[8] Sentencing and Punishment 🔑 Planning, Premeditation, and Calculation

To establish heightened premeditation required for finding that murder was committed in cold, calculated, and premeditated manner, evidence in penalty phase must show that defendant had careful plan or prearranged design to kill.

[17 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[9] Sentencing and Punishment 🔑 Planning, Premeditation, and Calculation

Plan to kill must be shown in order to establish that alleged capital murder was committed in cold, calculated, and premeditated manner and cannot be inferred solely from plan to commit or commission of another felony.

[12 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[10] Sentencing and Punishment 🔑 Sufficiency

Evidence failed to establish that alleged capital murder by stabbing victim with knife from her kitchen after she was bound for at least 20 minutes was committed in cold, calculated, and premeditated manner, even though defendant interrogated victim's children in shopping mall one week before crime in order to ascertain family schedule, and even though defendant brought gloves, change of clothes, and plastic ties with him to the house and left car at remote location; evidence regarding premeditation was susceptible of reasonable interpretation that killing occurred in course of planned burglary.

[15 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

[11] Sentencing and Punishment 🔑 Witnesses

Victim's knowledge of and ability to identify defendant, without more, was insufficient to prove aggravating factor that only or dominant motive for alleged capital murder was to eliminate witness.

[9 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

Attorneys and Law Firms

***1158** Nancy A. Daniels, Public Defender and **W. C. McLain**, Asst. Public Defender, Tallahassee, for appellant.

Robert A. Butterworth, Atty. Gen. and **Mark C. Menser**, Asst. Atty. Gen., Tallahassee, for appellee.

Opinion

BARKETT, Justice.

Mark Allen Gerals appeals from convictions for first-degree murder and related offenses and sentences, including the death penalty.¹ We affirm his convictions and remand for resentencing following a new penalty phase hearing.

The convictions arise from events occurring on February 1, 1989, when eight-year-old Bart Pettibone arrived home from school and found his mother, Tressa Lynn Pettibone, beaten and stabbed to death on the kitchen floor. There were two stab

wounds on the right side of Tressa Pettibone's neck and one fatal stab wound on the left side. The wounds were consistent with a knife found in the kitchen sink. The medical examiner found a number of bruises and abrasions on the head, face, chest, and abdomen of the victim caused by some form of blunt trauma. The examiner also determined that the victim's wrists had been bound with a plastic tie for at least twenty minutes prior to her death.

Blythe Pettibone, the victim's daughter, testified that several items of jewelry were missing from the home. Among these were a herringbone chain necklace and a pair of red-framed Bucci sunglasses. Kevin Pettibone, the victim's husband, testified that his wife's Mercedes automobile was missing. The automobile was later found in the parking lot of a nearby school. Cash in the amount of \$7,000 hidden in the house was not taken.

Mark Gerals was a carpenter who had worked on the remodeling of the Pettibones's house. About one week prior to the murder, Tressa Pettibone and her children encountered Gerals in a shopping mall. Tressa Pettibone mentioned that her husband was out of town on business. Later, Gerals approached Bart at the video arcade. He asked when Bart's father would be back in town and when Bart and his sister left for and returned from school during the day.

Other circumstantial evidence linked Gerals to the crime: (1) at 2:00 p.m. on February 1, 1989, Gerals pawned a gold herringbone chain necklace. Serology testing revealed a stain on the necklace to be blood compatible with the victim's blood type and inconsistent with Gerals's; (2) Douglas Freeman, Gerals's grandfather, testified that on occasion Gerals would come by his house to take a shower. Freeman testified that Gerals came by at 11:30 a.m. on ***1159** February 1, 1989, and asked to shower because he had been working on a fiberglass boat, a reason he had given in the past. When he left, Gerals stated that he was taking a pair of sunglasses to some friends; (3) Vickey Ward testified that Gerals gave her a pair of red Bucci sunglasses in late January or early February, 1989; (4) a pair of Nike shoes was seized from Gerals's residence. Evidence indicated that they could have made the tracks on the floor in the Pettibone house; (5) the plastic tie recovered from the victim's wrist matched the ties found in Gerals's car.

The jury found Gerals guilty of first-degree murder, armed robbery, burglary of a dwelling, and theft of an automobile. The jury recommended death for the homicide. The court

concurred, finding no statutory or nonstatutory mitigating factors and four aggravating circumstances: (1) the homicide occurred during a burglary;² (2) the homicide was committed to avoid arrest;³ (3) the homicide was especially heinous, atrocious, or cruel;⁴ and (4) the homicide was committed in a cold, calculated, and premeditated manner without any pretense of moral or legal justification.⁵ The court sentenced Gerals as a habitual felony offender for the noncapital felonies.

After a thorough review of the record, we are satisfied that the evidence in this case was sufficient to sustain the jury verdict. However, Gerals raises numerous issues on appeal which he argues require reversal of his conviction for first-degree murder and the capital and noncapital sentences.

[1] Gerals first claims that the court improperly denied two defense challenges for cause to prospective jurors and thereby forced Gerals to trial with jurors who were unable to fairly decide his case. The State argues that the trial judge did not abuse his discretion in refusing to strike jurors Moss and Farrell for cause. After reviewing the colloquy between counsel and the jurors in question, we find that the trial court did not abuse its discretion. Although both jurors had seen the media coverage reporting the homicide, their responses on voir dire do not fairly suggest that these jurors were incapable of setting aside this information and rendering a verdict based on the evidence presented at trial. See  *Bundy v. State*, 471 So.2d 9, 20 (Fla.1985), cert. denied, 479 U.S. 894, 107 S.Ct. 295, 93 L.Ed.2d 269 (1986).

[2] Gerals also argues that the trial court erred in denying his motion for a change of venue and/or for a continuance because pretrial publicity prevented empaneling a fair and impartial jury. In *Davis v. State*, we reiterated that “[a]n application for change of venue is addressed to a court's sound discretion, and a trial court's ruling will not be reversed absent a *palpable* abuse of discretion.” 461 So.2d 67, 69 (Fla.1984) (emphasis added), cert. denied, 473 U.S. 913, 105 S.Ct. 3540, 87 L.Ed.2d 663 (1985); see, e.g.,  *Gaskin v. State*, 591 So.2d 917, 919 (Fla.1991);  *Straight v. State*, 397 So.2d 903, 906 (Fla.), cert. denied, 454 U.S. 1022, 102 S.Ct. 556, 70 L.Ed.2d 418 (1981);  *Manning v. State*, 378 So.2d 274, 276 (Fla.1979). Gerals has not demonstrated “palpable” abuse in the present case. Our review of the record reveals that all the jurors who served stated affirmatively and unequivocally that they could put aside any prior knowledge of the crime and

decide the case solely on the evidence adduced at trial. We therefore reject Gerals's argument that the trial court erred in denying the motions for change of venue and for continuance.

[3] Gerals next argues that the trial court erred in denying defense counsel access to field notes used by a State witness to refresh her memory during trial testimony. The record established that Laura Rousseau, a Florida Department of Law Enforcement crime laboratory analyst and the crime scene coordinator assigned to the case, refreshed her memory during direct examination from handwritten notes in response *1160 to a question about whether she had documented the brand of knives located in the kitchen. Defense counsel objected that these notes were not provided pursuant to Florida discovery rules and also requested access to the notes for use on cross-examination. The trial judge ruled that there had been no discovery violation because defense counsel had received the witness's formal report. However, after an *in camera* inspection, the court ordered the State to provide the defense with the single page of the notes that the witness had used when responding to the question about the knives.

Gerals argues that he was entitled to *all* of the witness's notes either under [Florida Rule of Criminal Procedure 3.220\(b\)\(1\)\(x\)](#), or pursuant to [section 90.613, Florida Statutes \(1989\)](#).⁶

[Rule 3.220\(b\)\(1\)\(x\)](#) provides for disclosure of “[r]eports or statements of experts made in connection with the particular case, including results of physical or mental examinations and of scientific tests, experiments or comparisons.” [Fla.R.Crim.P. 3.220\(b\)\(1\)\(x\)](#). Gerals contends that because [rule 3.220\(b\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#)⁷ specifically excludes police notes from the definition of “statements” as used in *that* paragraph, the legislature therefore intended to *include* the notes of other experts within the definition of “statements” in paragraph (b)(1)(x).

The relevant part of [rule 3.220\(b\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) states:

The term “statement” as used herein includes a written statement made by said person and signed or otherwise adopted or approved by him, and also includes any statement of any kind or manner made by such person and written or recorded or summarized in any writing or recording. *The term “statement” is specifically intended*

to include all police and investigative reports of any kind prepared for or in connection with the case but shall not include the notes from which such reports are compiled.

[Fla.R.Crim.P. 3.220\(b\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) (emphasis added).

The plain language quoted above clearly dictates that police and investigative reports are discoverable but that “*notes from which such reports are compiled*” are not discoverable. Here, the witness in question was a police officer testifying to what she found at the scene of the crime. Gerals therefore cannot argue for disclosure of that witness's field notes under paragraph (b)(1)(x) when such notes are specifically exempted from disclosure under paragraph (b)(1)(ii).

Gerals's second contention is that defense counsel was entitled to all of the witness's field notes pursuant to [section 90.613, Florida Statutes \(1989\)](#), which provides:

When a witness uses a writing or other item to refresh his memory while testifying, an adverse party is entitled to have such writing or other item produced at the hearing, to inspect it, to cross-examine the witness thereon, and to introduce it, or, in the case of a writing, to introduce those portions which relate to the testimony of the witness, in evidence. If it is claimed that the writing contains matters not related to the subject matter of the testimony, the judge shall examine the writing in camera, excise any portions not so related, and order delivery of the remainder to the party entitled thereto. Any portion withheld over objection shall be preserved and made available to the appellate court in the event of an appeal. If a writing or other item is not produced or delivered pursuant to order under this section, the testimony of the witness

concerning those matters shall be stricken.

***1161** Gerals argues that all of the field notes were “related to the subject matter” of the witness’s testimony (i.e., the witness’s examination of the crime scene) and therefore the trial court erred in only providing that page of the witness’s notes relating to the knives. In fact, the record reveals that the trial judge followed the exact letter of the rule by holding an *in camera* inspection and then excising those portions of the notes that in his view were not related to the precise subject matter of the witness’s testimony. Although the trial court’s interpretation of the rule may have been somewhat restrictive, we do not find an abuse of discretion.⁸

Turning to the penalty phase, we find that one issue raised by Gerals entitles him to a new sentencing hearing.

[4] Gerals argues that the trial court erred in permitting the prosecutor to use references to Gerals’s prior criminal convictions to impeach defense mitigation witness Dana Wilson. On direct examination, Wilson testified that Gerals had been his neighbor for a one-year period three years prior to trial. Wilson stated that he never had any confrontations with Gerals and that Gerals often played with Wilson’s young children. On cross-examination, the prosecutor sought to impeach Wilson by asking if he was aware of Gerals’s criminal record. The questioning began as follows:

Q. Are you aware of his prior criminal convictions?

A. Only what I read in the paper.

Q. Do you know how many times he’s been convicted of a crime?

A. I do not know how many times, no.

Q. If you knew that he was convicted eight times....

At that point defense counsel objected and moved for a mistrial. In response, after argument, the court prohibited questioning concerning the specific number of convictions and gave a curative instruction to the jury to disregard the question. Nevertheless, the court allowed the prosecutor to re-ask the question using the phrase “multiple convictions.” Accordingly, the prosecutor asked:

Q. Mr. Wilson, if you knew that the defendant had multiple criminal convictions of felonies, would this change your opinion of him?

Defense counsel again objected to the question as rephrased on the ground that the witness had not testified to his opinion of Gerals on direct. The court overruled the objection.

The State concedes that it agreed not to offer any penalty phase evidence and to rest on the guilt phase evidence in reliance on defense counsel’s promise not to present evidence regarding the statutory mitigating factor relating to the absence of a significant criminal record.⁹ However, the State contends that the defendant’s direct examination of Wilson constituted such evidence and opened the door to rebuttal. We cannot agree.

The sum of Wilson’s testimony was that Gerals had played with Wilson’s children and that he personally had never had a confrontation with Gerals.¹⁰ Accordingly, ***1162** the State was not entitled to impeach Wilson by inquiring into his knowledge of Gerals’s criminal record because no predicate was laid for such impeachment. We therefore agree with Gerals that the trial court committed error in permitting the prosecutor to question Wilson regarding Gerals’s prior convictions.

[5] Having determined that the trial court erred, that error is subject to harmless error analysis. In criminal cases, the burden is on the State to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the error complained of did not contribute to the jury’s recommendation of death. See  [State v. DiGuilio, 491 So.2d 1129, 1135 \(Fla.1986\)](#). The State cannot meet that burden in this case.

The error in this case was two-fold. Most egregious was the State’s question regarding Gerals’s *eight* prior felony convictions. Although the judge gave a so-called “curative” instruction for the jury to disregard the question, such instructions are of dubious value. Once the prosecutor rings that bell and informs the jury that the defendant is a career felon, the bell cannot, for all practical purposes, be “unrung” by instruction from the court. See  [Malcolm v. State, 415](#)

So.2d 891, 892 n. 1 (Fla. 3d DCA 1982) (labeling such an instruction as being “of legendary ineffectiveness”).

Second, the error was hardly ameliorated by then allowing the prosecutor to ask about Gerald's *multiple* convictions. As we have already said, the entire line of questioning should never have occurred because the defense had not opened the door to such impeachment on direct examination.

[6] This Court has long held that aggravating circumstances must be limited to those provided for by statute. *E.g.*, *Wike v. State*, 596 So.2d 1020 (Fla.1992); *McC Campbell v. State*, 421 So.2d 1072, 1075 (Fla.1982); *Miller v. State*, 373 So.2d 882, 885 (Fla.1979). In particular, a defendant's convictions for nonviolent felonies are inadmissible evidence of nonstatutory aggravating circumstances. See *Maggard v. State*, 399 So.2d 973, 977-78 (Fla.), *cert. denied*, 454 U.S. 1059, 102 S.Ct. 610, 70 L.Ed.2d 598 (1981).

Our decision in *Maggard* is directly on point. In *Maggard* we held that the State's presentation of evidence of the defendant's prior criminal record of nonviolent crimes to rebut the mitigating circumstance of no significant prior criminal activity, upon which the defendant has explicitly waived reliance, constituted reversible error. 399 So.2d at 977-78. We characterized that error as being “of such magnitude as to require a new sentencing hearing before the jury and court.” *Id.* at 977.

[7] The effect of this impermissible colloquy regarding Gerald's prior record is of the same magnitude today as it was in *Maggard* ten years ago. The State is not permitted to present otherwise inadmissible information regarding a defendant's criminal *1163 history under the guise of witness impeachment. This rule is of particular force and effect during the penalty phase of a capital murder trial where the jury is determining whether to recommend the death penalty for the criminal accused. Improperly receiving vague and unverified information regarding a defendant's prior felonies clearly has the effect of unfairly prejudicing the defendant in the eyes of the jury and creates the risk that the jury will give undue weight to such information in recommending the penalty of death.

We thus find that permitting the prosecution to question Dana Wilson regarding Gerald's prior nonviolent felonies was reversible error. We cannot say that there is no reasonable

possibility that this error did not contribute to the jury's recommendation. See *DiGuilio*, 491 So.2d at 1135; *Maggard*, 399 So.2d at 977; cf. *Robinson v. State*, 487 So.2d 1040, 1042 (Fla.1986) (finding prejudicial the State's use of uncharged crimes to undermine the credibility of the defendant's character witness).

Because we are remanding for a new penalty phase hearing, it is unnecessary for us to address the other issues raised by Gerald on appeal. However, in order to avoid future problems in resentencing, we address Gerald's claims regarding two of the aggravating factors found by the trial court.

Gerald argues that the court erred in finding that the homicide was committed to avoid arrest and that the homicide was committed in a cold, calculated, and premeditated manner without any pretense of moral or legal justification.

[8] [9] To establish the heightened premeditation required for a finding that the murder was committed in a cold, calculated, and premeditated manner, the evidence must show that the defendant had a “careful plan or prearranged design to kill.” *Rogers v. State*, 511 So.2d 526, 533 (Fla.1987) (emphasis added), *cert. denied*, 484 U.S. 1020, 108 S.Ct. 733, 98 L.Ed.2d 681 (1988). A plan to kill cannot be inferred solely from a plan to commit, or the commission of, another felony. *Jackson v. State*, 498 So.2d 906, 911 (Fla.1986); *Hardwick v. State*, 461 So.2d 79, 81 (Fla.1984), *cert. denied*, 471 U.S. 1120, 105 S.Ct. 2369, 86 L.Ed.2d 267 (1985). As we said in *Hardwick*:

The premeditation of a felony cannot be transferred to a murder which occurs in the course of that felony for purposes of this aggravating factor. What is required is that the murderer fully contemplate effecting the victim's death. The fact that a robbery may have been planned is irrelevant to this issue.

461 So.2d at 81.

It is axiomatic that the State is required to establish the existence of an aggravating circumstance beyond a reasonable doubt.  *State v. Dixon*, 283 So.2d 1, 9 (Fla.1973), cert. denied, 416 U.S. 943, 94 S.Ct. 1950, 40 L.Ed.2d 295 (1974). The evidence in this case is entirely circumstantial. Consequently, to satisfy the burden of proof, the circumstantial evidence must be inconsistent with any reasonable hypothesis which might negate the aggravating factor.  *Eutzy v. State*, 458 So.2d 755, 758 (Fla.1984), cert. denied, 471 U.S. 1045, 105 S.Ct. 2062, 85 L.Ed.2d 336 (1985).

[10] The State contends that the evidence at trial established more than simple premeditation. The State argues that Gerals planned the crime for a week after interrogating the Pettibone children in the mall; Gerals ascertained when family members would be present in the house; Gerals brought gloves, a change of clothes, and plastic ties with him to the house; Gerals left his car at a location away from the house so that no one would see it or identify it later; Gerals bound and stabbed his victim.

Gerals argues that this evidence establishes, at best, an unplanned killing in the course of a planned burglary, and that a planned burglary does not necessarily include a plan to kill. Gerals offers a number of reasonable hypotheses which are inconsistent with a finding of heightened premeditation. Gerals argues, first, that he allegedly gained information about the family's schedule to *avoid* contact with anyone during the burglary; second, the *1164 fact that the victim was bound first rather than immediately killed shows that the homicide was not planned; third, there was evidence of a struggle prior to the killing; and fourth, the knife was a weapon of opportunity from the kitchen rather than one brought to the scene.

Thus, although one hypothesis could support premeditated murder, another cohesive reasonable hypothesis is that Gerals tied the victim's wrists in order to interrogate her regarding the location of money which was hidden in the house. However, after she refused to reveal the location, Gerals became enraged and killed her in sudden anger. Alternatively, the victim could have struggled to escape and been killed during the struggle.

In light of the fact that the evidence regarding premeditation in this case is susceptible to these divergent interpretations, we find the State has failed to meet its burden of establishing

beyond a reasonable doubt that this homicide was committed in a cold, calculated, and premeditated manner. Consequently, the trial court erred in finding this aggravating circumstance.

[11] Likewise, we agree with Gerals that the State has failed to prove the existence of the aggravating circumstance of witness elimination beyond a reasonable doubt. The trial court found as follows:

The evidence establishes that the [d]efendant had worked around the victim's home and was known by the victim, the victim's spouse and her children. The evidence established that the defendant had spoken with the victim and her two children the week prior to the murder and at that time sought out information concerning the family's time schedule and the fact that the victim's husband would be out of town on the date the crime was committed. This evidence is clear to establish that the victim could have identified the defendant if she had survived the beating she was subjected to and the stabbing that occurred during the course of the robbery and burglary.

We have repeatedly held that the avoiding arrest aggravating factor is not applicable unless the evidence proves that the only or dominant motive for the killing was to eliminate a witness. *E.g.*,  *Perry v. State*, 522 So.2d 817, 820 (Fla.1988);  *Floyd v. State*, 497 So.2d 1211, 1214-15 (Fla.1986);  *Riley v. State*, 366 So.2d 19, 21-22 (Fla.1978). The mere fact that the victim knew and could identify the defendant, without more, is insufficient to prove this aggravating factor beyond a reasonable doubt. *E.g.*,  *Perry*, 522 So.2d at 820;  *Floyd*, 497 So.2d at 1214-15;  *Caruthers v. State*, 465 So.2d 496, 499 (Fla.1985);  *Rembert v. State*, 445 So.2d 337, 340 (Fla.1984). We therefore find that the trial court erred in finding that this homicide was committed for the purpose of witness elimination.

Accordingly, we affirm Gerals's convictions but remand for resentencing following a new penalty phase hearing.

It is so ordered.

SHAW, C.J., and OVERTON, McDONALD and KOGAN, JJ., concur.

GRIMES, J., concurs with an opinion, in which SHAW, C.J., and HARDING, J., concur.

HARDING, J., concurs with conviction, but concurs in result only with sentence.

GRIMES, Justice, concurring.

I agree that the prosecutor's reference to prior convictions requires a new penalty phase hearing. However, I believe the evidence justifies a finding that the homicide was committed in a cold, calculated, and premeditated manner without any pretense of moral or legal justification.

Gerals carefully planned this crime. In talking with the Pettibone children, he learned when Mr. Pettibone would return and when the children would not be at home. He parked

his car away from the house so as to avoid identification. He wore gloves and brought plastic ties with him to the house. Mrs. Pettibone was bound with the ties for at least twenty minutes before she was killed. The fact that Gerals brought a change of clothing with him suggests that he knew he would need to dispose of bloody clothing after the murder. Because Mrs. Pettibone knew *1165 who he was, he must have reasoned that he would have to kill her in order to escape detection.

It is obvious that Gerals intended to encounter the victim because he brought the ties with him to the house. The hypothesis that Gerals killed her after becoming enraged because she refused to reveal the location of hidden money is nothing more than conjecture. Assuming that he was looking for the money, it is apparent that he was willing to kill her if necessary in order to find its location. The evidence demonstrates the heightened premeditation necessary to sustain this aggravating circumstance.

SHAW, C.J., and HARDING, J., concur.

All Citations

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Footnotes

1 We have jurisdiction pursuant to [article V, section 3\(b\)\(1\) of the Florida Constitution](#).

2  [§ 921.141\(5\)\(d\), Fla.Stat. \(1989\)](#).

3 *Id.*  [§ 921.141\(5\)\(e\)](#).

4 *Id.*  [§ 921.141\(5\)\(h\)](#).

5 *Id.*  [§ 921.141\(5\)\(i\)](#).

6 As noted above, and contrary to Gerals's assertion on appeal, the record reflects that the trial court did conduct the appropriate inquiry under  [Richardson v. State, 246 So.2d 771 \(Fla.1971\)](#), in response to defense counsel's objection.

7 Paragraph (b)(1)(ii) provides for disclosure of statements made by any person "known to the prosecutor to have information which may be relevant to the offense charged, and to any defense with respect thereto." [Fla.R.Crim.P. 3.220\(b\)\(1\)\(i\)](#).

8 We note that the brand name of the knife used in the attack was never an "issue" at trial.

9 See  [§ 921.141\(6\)\(a\), Fla.Stat. \(1989\)](#). The parameters of the agreement are not entirely clear from the record.

10 Dana Wilson testified as follows:

Q. I ask you, do you know this young man right here, Mark Allen Gerald's?

A. I do.

Q. Would you just tell these folks briefly how you know him?

A. I live on Georgia Avenue in Lynn Haven. He lived next door to me for a year with his parent.

Q. Now, sir, I will interrupt you at that point. About when was that that he lived as your neighbor?

A. I believe it was about three years ago.

Q. And you had an occasion to live next to him for approximately a year?

A. That's correct.

Q. During that period of time would you just tell us about Mark Gerald's, whether y'all visited or anything like that?

A. We did visit each other. His dad and I were friends. I would go over and eat in the yard with them. Mark would be out washing his car and my two children would call at him, or call at him, he would come over and play with my children. Swing my little girl on the swing set and play baseball with my son.

Q. About how old are your children?

A. Well, how old were they at that time. At that time my girl was probably five, my boy was ten.

Q. Have you had an occasion to see him other than today after he no longer was your neighbor?

A. Probably two or three times since the time he lived or moved away from Georgia Avenue.

Q. *During that period of time that he was your neighbor, did you ever notice any evidence of violent nature or confrontational nature of Mark?*

A. *I never saw him, I never had the first confrontation with him.* I never had any problems with him getting rowdy or anything with my children.

Q. And he was considerably older than your children at that time?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you aware of his family situation with regard to his mother and father?

A. I had ... I wasn't nosey or anything. We knew there had been a divorce in the family before they moved next door.

Q. Is there anything else that you can tell us that might help these folks understand what kind of a young man Mark Gerald's is? Is that ... or is that about the extent?

A. Well, that's pretty much the extent. He was a neighbor for a year. I never had any problems. He's been in my house several times when I was there and when I wasn't there visiting my children and my wife.

Q. I thank you. I have no further questions.