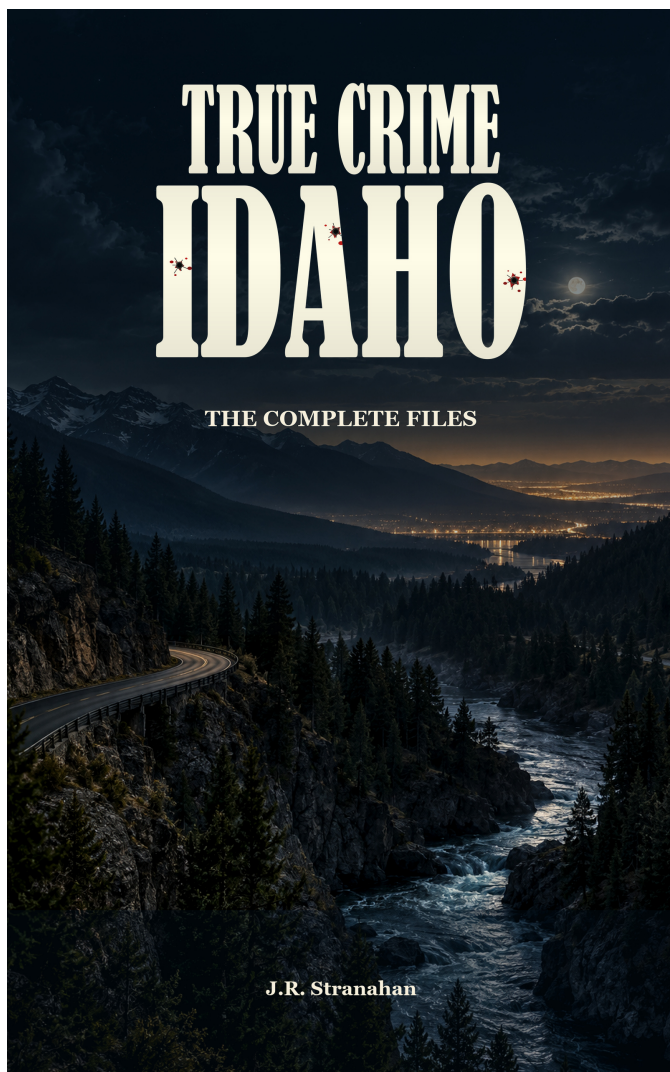




True Crime Idaho: The Complete Files

J.R. Stranahan

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The Killing of Emmett Corrigan

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File 1: The Killing of Emmett Corrigan

Place and period: Meridian and Ada County, 2010-2016

Present legal status: Robert Dean Hall was convicted of second-degree murder in Corrigan's death. The Idaho Supreme Court affirmed the conviction.

This file belongs first to Emmett Corrigan, his family, and the people drawn into the confrontation. The public record is necessarily organized around investigation and adjudication, but a criminal case is not the measure of a life. The account uses the available record to describe what happened and how institutions responded, while avoiding invented biography where sources are silent.

The human scale

Corrigan and Kandi Hall began a relationship after she joined his law office. That fact is the fixed point for this portion of *The Killing of Emmett Corrigan*. The account keeps the people harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community consequences in view. In Meridian and Ada County, later retellings sometimes collapse the investigation and the judgment into one continuous story. The public record does not. It preserves the order in which information appeared and the forum in which it was tested. The present legal posture is stated separately: Robert Dean Hall was convicted of second-degree murder in Corrigan's death. The Idaho Supreme Court affirmed the conviction.

For Emmett Corrigan, his family, and the people drawn into the confrontation, the procedural vocabulary cannot be allowed to eclipse consequence. On March 11, 2012, Robert Hall confronted Corrigan in a pharmacy parking lot. The detail belongs here because it changes the chronology, not because it supplies atmosphere. The account keeps the

people harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community consequences in view. Keeping that boundary visible lets the reader understand both the institutional response and the loss that made the response necessary.

The 2010-2016 record from Meridian and Ada County contains a point that resists shorthand: Both men were armed and Hall was wounded during the encounter. The present legal posture is equally specific: Robert Dean Hall was convicted of second-degree murder in Corrigan's death. The Idaho Supreme Court affirmed the conviction. The account keeps the people harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community consequences in view. One proposition may be established while a neighboring proposition remains disputed. Treating them separately is not hesitation; it is accurate reporting.

A headline can make this episode appear settled in a sentence. The underlying record is narrower. Corrigan was fatally shot in the parking lot. From there, the inquiry moves through source, timing, corroboration, and legal consequence. The account keeps the people harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community consequences in view. None of those steps authorizes invented dialogue or a claim about what Emmett Corrigan, his family, and the people drawn into the confrontation privately thought.

Location matters in this file. Meridian and Ada County determined which agencies, courts, and communities carried the case, while 2010-2016 marks the span over which the public learned it. The appeal focused on the district court's self-defense instructions. The account keeps the people harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community consequences in view. The result is a chronology with identifiable custodians rather than a collection of free-floating claims.

This part of the account begins with a modest question: what did the cited source actually establish? Its answer is plain: Corrigan and Kandi Hall began a relationship after she joined his law office. The answer does not automatically prove motive, identity, or every charge in the

case. The account keeps the people harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community consequences in view. The remaining status is stated without embellishment: Robert Dean Hall was convicted of second-degree murder in Corrigan's death. The Idaho Supreme Court affirmed the conviction.

The case file gives different kinds of information different weight. On March 11, 2012, Robert Hall confronted Corrigan in a pharmacy parking lot. A contemporaneous observation, a laboratory result, a charging allegation, and an appellate finding do not perform the same job. The account keeps the people harmed, the routines interrupted, and the community consequences in view. Describing those jobs plainly is especially important when the story concerns Emmett Corrigan, his family, and the people drawn into the confrontation.

The first account

By the time *The Killing of Emmett Corrigan* reached public memory, sequence had become easy to lose. Corrigan was fatally shot in the parking lot. Restoring sequence shows what investigators knew, what prosecutors alleged, what the defense contested, and what a court or jury ultimately resolved. What witnesses reported at the time remains separate from what investigators later inferred. An older headline cannot replace the current status: Robert Dean Hall was convicted of second-degree murder in Corrigan's death. The Idaho Supreme Court affirmed the conviction.

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Consider the detail in its proper scale: Both men were armed and Hall was wounded during the encounter. It is neither disposable nor self-executing. Its force depends on where it sits among the other records from Meridian and Ada County. What witnesses reported at the time remains separate from what investigators later inferred. A measured account can explain that relationship without turning legal caution into a repetitive disclaimer.

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Building a chronology

The most useful context is the context that changes interpretation. On March 11, 2012, Robert Hall confronted Corrigan in a pharmacy parking lot. In the Meridian and Ada County record, that detail helps explain why a particular investigative or legal step followed. Dates and sequence preserve the difference between early uncertainty and later knowledge. General crime lore would add volume but not understanding, so it is left outside the account.

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Physical evidence

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Witness evidence

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Digital and documentary trails

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Charging choices

By the time *The Killing of Emmett Corrigan* reached public memory, sequence had become easy to lose. Corrigan was fatally shot in the parking lot. Restoring sequence shows what investigators knew, what prosecutors alleged, what the defense contested, and what a court or jury ultimately resolved. An indictment states allegations, while a plea or verdict resolves only the counts and defendants actually adjudicated. An older headline cannot replace the current status: Robert Dean Hall was convicted of second-degree murder in Corrigan's death. The Idaho Supreme Court affirmed the conviction.

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The courtroom

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Appeal and review

A headline can make this episode appear settled in a sentence. The underlying record is narrower. The appeal focused on the district court's self-defense instructions. From there, the inquiry moves through source, timing, corroboration, and legal consequence. Appellate review addresses claimed legal error on a fixed record rather than conducting a second trial. None of those steps authorizes invented dialogue or a claim about what Emmett Corrigan, his family, and the people drawn into the confrontation privately thought.

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Status at manuscript lock

The controlling status for this account is: Robert Dean Hall was convicted of second-degree murder in Corrigan's death. The Idaho Supreme Court affirmed the conviction. That sentence is deliberately narrower than a television summary. It does not merge co-defendants, convert accusations into findings, or imply that an appeal erased a human death. Later proceedings may change the legal posture, but they should not be projected backward onto the record described here.

Sources from the edition

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- Idaho Supreme Court, State v. Hall: <https://law.justia.com/cases/idaho/supreme-court-criminal/2016/43874.html>

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