SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Plaintiff-Respondent,

CR 72787

vs.

Supreme Court

KEVIN COOPER,

No. <u>RIM</u> 24557

Defendant-Appellant.

APPEAL FROM THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY

HONORABLE RICHARD C. GARNER, JUDGE PRESIDING

REPORTERS' TRANSCRIPT ON APPEAL

APPEARANCES:

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Vol. 13

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Department of Justice

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IN PROPRIA PERSONA

VOLUME 27 to 356, incl.

JILL D. MC KIMMEY, C.S.R., C-2314 and BRIAN V. RATEKIN, C.S.R., C-3715 Official Reporters

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5	Plaintiff,	CR 72787			
6	vs.	No. OCR-9319			
7	KEVIL COOPER,				
8	Defendant.	VOLUE 5			
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15	For the Feople:	DENNIS KOTTMELIKR District Attorney			
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24		C.S.R. No. 2314 and			
25	BRIAL RATEKIN Occidial Reporter				
26		c.g.R. No. 3715			

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ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA; TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1984; 9:45 A.M.
                                 HOM. RICHARD C. GARNER, JUDIE
     DEPARTMENT NO. 3
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     APPEARANCES:
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             The Defendant with his counsel, DAVID MEGUS,
             Denuty Public Defender of San Bernardino
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             County; JOHN P. KOCKIS, Deputy District
6
             Attorney of Can Bernardino County,
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             representing the People of the State of
R
             California.
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             (Jill D. McKimmey, C.S.R., Official Reporter, C-2314,
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             Brian Hatekin, C.S.R., Milicial Reporter, C-3715
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             THE COURT: Good morning. In the matter of Tudite
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     versus Revin Coper, Mr. Cooper is present with Mr. Lecus,
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    his counsel; Mr. Rochis for the prosecution.
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             Tur request to our open court proceedings gesterosm,
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     so viewed further evidence in the form of television tapes.
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             Have those yet been received in evidence formally?
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             ME. MES W: No, Your Honor, and I would request
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     that those -- those three tapes which I believe are
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    Exhibits (-1-P and V-6-F be introduced into evidence with
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     the stipulation that they can be released to the
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    prosedutor's office for the purcopes of maximum copies of
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     them for Mr. Mechis and myself, and then we will return
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     them to the Court.
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THE 20 RT: Would you so stirulate, Mr. Rochin?

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MR. KOCHIS: Yes, I would, Your Honor.
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THE COURT: All right. Accepted.

MR. NEGUS: In addition, there's a couple of other exhibits, I believe, that have now been marked, and I don't know if there's — there's one I'm sure that hasn't been introduced into evidence. That's Exhibit 65, which is a copy of the minutes of the Citizens Advisory Committee meeting, and I would move that into evidence at this time.

MR. MOCHIS: I have no objection to that, either.

THE COURT: I haven't seen that.

THE CLEEK: That just came in this morning, Your Honor.

MR. MEGUS: And I think that's all the -- everything else has been received; is that correct, except Exhibit 63, which isn't going to be?

THE CLERK: That's correct.

TR. MEGUS: Your Honor, also I at one point in time asked the Court to take judicial notice of another case. Mr. Mochis and I can't really agree upon the significance of that case; so at this time I withdraw that request.

THE COURT: Very well. All right. Number 65 will be admitted.

THE CLERK: Your Honor, there also Is a Y-64, ELAE Channel 29 document.

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MR. NEGUS: I would move that to be introduced into evidence at this time too.

MR. KOCHIS: No objection.

THE COURT: Likewise admitted.

MR. NEGUS: I believe that's all the evidence I had to present.

THE COURT: Counsel, this is the minutes here from the CIM community committee meeting. They have not been reviewed by me, and I suspect I would not have to read every line of this, but I'd like maybe a few minutes to look it over, and then I can have you make an argument on it, hit the highlights perhaps in argument, but before --

MR. MEGFU: The only --

THE COUPT: What we are going to do is argue the motion for change of venue at this time, I assume. If that ie the case, I want an opportunity to have a few minutes with it.

MR. NEGUS: Fine.

MR. KOCHIF: That's fine with me.

THE COURT: All right. Let's take a brief

recess. We'll call you.

(Recess.)

(Appearing also at this time, Dennis Kottmeler, District Attorney of Man Bernardine County.)
THE COURT: All right. Everybody's again present.
I have reviewed that exhibit, find it replete with

references to Mr. Cooper in the beginning, but tapering off towards the end.

Anything further to be received by way of evidentiary matters?

MR. NEGUS: No.

THE COURT: Er. Kochis?

MR. ROWHIS: Do you wish to hear from me first,

THE COURT: Any further evidence to be presented?

MR. KOCHIS: No, not from the People.

THE COMET: Do you wish to be heard orally?

MR. NEGER: I would suggest perhaps as I did -just submitted a written response that has mostly what I
had to say in it, that maybe Mr. Kocnis would like to
talk first and respond to me.

THE COURT: You set first and last, so you, I take it, waive your opening --

MR. NEGUO: I'll waive the opening.

THE COURT: -- statement.

Mr. Kochis.

MR. MOCHIC: Yes, Your Honor. Your Honor, we filed a 32-page response to Mr. Hegus' motion last week in which we set forth our thoughts opposing the change of venue motion in great detail. We did that for two reasons. First, so that I would not overlook any particular case or argument when I stood up to address the Court orally,

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and, second, to give the Court some time at its leisure to direct our arguments and to review the cases we have cited for authority and apply those cases to the facts of this particular case.

The cardinal principle involved in this case obviously is whether Mr. Cooper can get a trial in this county in which a group of 12 people would make the decision as to his guilt or innocence based on what they hear in the courtroom and not from any outside source.

Mancon, Harris, Odle, stand for the proposition that to do that, it's not necessary that we have a group of jurors, a croup of people who are totally ignorant of the facts and the iscurc involved in this particular case. All of those cases involve sensational capital murder cases involving multiple victims, and in all those cases there was extensive protrial publicity, and in all those cases the cases were tried in the county in which the crime occurred.

An Appellate Court and the California Supreme Court has held that extensive coverage alone does not warrant -- ices not mandate the change of venue.

Er. Negue argues that the nature of the coverage in this case indicates that Mr. Cooper cannot get a fair trial in this county; however, the coverage in this case is no different than the coverage -- in fact, it's less

It does not contain the type of coverage that the Manson case gave. It does not contain the type of coverage that the Williams case that he cited contained in which the confession of a codefendant was exposed to the media, and that Mr. Williams' guilt was more or less presumed prior to the time of trial.

brutal killing, that there were multiple victims involved, and that some of the victims were children. We, of course, agree with that proposition of law; however, those facts are facts that any junar is soint to become aware of prior to the time evidence is presented when the information is read, during the Witherapson voir dire and during the reneval voir dire. Those facts that the media has covered, which are factual in nature, are facts that any prostective juner is going to be exceed to the moment he makes into the countroom, and he's coing to be repeatedly exposed to those types of facts prior to the time we present any evidence.

cross the county line, we are soing to be exposed to a group of people in the form of prospective Jurors who don't find multiple murders offensive, who don't find the killing of children offensive, and I think the problems Mr. Negus points out in support of his metion for change of yenue, that the nature of the case is

offensive, is a problem that is going to exist regardless of where the case is tried.

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murders. They don't like murders that involve children, and those aren't facts that are unique to this county in any way, shape or form.

has to be some practical effect in moving the venue from this county to another county. This is not a case where, if we cross over the county line, as if by magic we're roing to find a group of citizens who are totally ignorant of the facts or issues in this particular case. As My. Negus points out, this case received national media attention. We have submitted various documents to the fourt showing that the United Press and the Associated Press covered and followed this story from its inception through My. Cooper's arrest and through the court proceedings.

Me have submitted to the Court documents from newspapers in Northern California, in Central California, and in Southern California, as far south as San Diero, indicating that in all those communities the newspapers have carried coverage of this case, the discovery of the Ryens, the agreet of Mr. Cooper, and the start of the court proceedings; so no matter where we go in this state -- and Mr. Cooper has to be tried in this state --

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we are going to have a group of people to work with in the form of prospective jurors who have had some exposure to the facts and the issues of this case.
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(No omissions.)

Another thrust of our argument, Your Honor, is that the courts have recently expanded the right of the public to be present during the court proceedings. We have legislative enactment that holds that Preliminary Hearings must be open. We have a recent Supreme Court case that entitles the press to be present during the Witherspoon examination, possibly one of the most sensitive areas of a capital case. This Court has allowed the press to be present during the coverage of the case in Superior Court.

Implicit in those rulings and those laws and those Supreme Court cases is the theory the public has a right to know what takes place in our courtroom, and that, by allowing the public to become aware of what takes place in the courtroom, we are not going to prevent a defendant from receiving a fair trial.

It would seem inconsistent with the rules enacted by our legislature, with the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision allowing the media to extendedly cover Witherspoon, and by rulings in this courthouse by the Magistrate in this court to allow the press to be present and then to turn around and say that, because the case has been covered, we cannot hold the trial in this particular county.

It is also our position that the passage of time has lessened the prejudice to Mr. Cooper. Now it has been eight or nine months since the crimes were discovered. We concede that, to the families of the victims and to their

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close friends, that period of time has not been sufficient to dampen their feelings. Perhaps no passage of time is ever going to be sufficient. They are not potential jurors in this particular case. People that have these types of feelings, the victims, many of the witnesses, the surviving members of the family, they will not be allowed to serve on this particular jury. And before I pass and move to the rest of the population, I would like to communicate on behalf of those persons the desire to have the case tried in the forum in an area where it's not an undue hardship on them to attend the proceedings.

However, for the rest of the population, the rest of the people who are potential jurors, time does go on.

This is not the first murder case in Southern California.

It's not the first multiple murder case in Southern California.

And prior to the time these homicides were discovered and since that time, there have been many tragedies that have been given an inordinate amount of attention on the television, on the radio, and in the press.

I would also point out that the exposure to the pretrial publicity that the lawyers in this court have is not the exposure that most of the citizens in this community have. The lawyers involved in this lawsuit have looked at virtually every television article, reviewed ever script of every radio coverage. We have reviewed every article of newspapers we have never subscribed to or never purchased

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until this particular case. And all of us have been inundated with publicity to -- the extent that no other member of the public has been.

I would suggest that either Mr. Negus or the Court or myself has reviewed more pretial publicity on this particular case than any other human being alive in this county who is a prospective juror.

The Court can look around the courtroom and can see that over 99.9 percent of the population is going on with the rest of their life. They are not here in court today. I'm sure they would agree that this was not a pleasant thing to have happened, but it's one of the many unfortunate things that they are exposed to in the media, and their life goes on.

I would like to point out that, although they may have read an article from time to time or they may have caught a news television broadcast from time to time, they're operating in a very much different setting than the Court is or Mr. Negus is. I'm sure it's difficult for Mr. Negus and myself to believe, to appreciate that a world goes on outside this case. And in a few months, it's probably going to be hard for this Court to imagine that there's a world outside of this case. But for the rest of the population, that is what has taken place.

We would like to point that we feel that there is an option available to trying this particular case in this

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county. And that would be moving the case to either Central San Bernardino, the Victorville area, or the Barstow area. All of those areas, in particular, Barstow, are miles and miles -- Barstow must be 70 or 80 miles -- from the location of the scene of the killings. It's a substantial distance away from the neighborhoods in which the victims lived and in which their friends still live. Neither of those areas have an existing state prison, and they are all miles from an existing state prison. Two of those locations, Central San Bernardino and Barstow are many miles from any proposed prison site.

And it's our position that the trial could be moved to one of those locations. We could either use a county-wide jury panel or a modified county-wide jury panel that would exclude prospective jurors from the West End and, in that setting, we're confident that Mr. Cooper could receive a trial in which his guilt or innocence was determined by what took place in the courtroom and not from any other source.

THE COURT: All right, thank you.

Mr. Negus.

MR. NEGUS: If I could, Your Honor, just a couple of clerical matters frist. On Page 7 of the latest Points and Authorities, if I could correct that, I have some question marks in there, because I hadn't received all the television tapes. The totals for -- there should not -- you

should -- should now add, for Channel 4, since Aug -- August 12th, nine days. For Channel 4 since August 12th, ten days' coverage. Channel 11, one day from July to August 12th.

And, Channel 11, one day since August 12th. That brings the total broadcasts of the case, for July to August, 56, and, since August 12th, 46. Those are actually days, not broadcasts, rather, since August 12th, total.

In addition, the -- the Court mentioned the -- the minutes of the Citizens Advisory meeting and noted that the -- that the mentions of Mr. Cooper in those minutes fell off towards the end. Lest the Court think that that is evidence that Mr. Kochis is correct, that memories have dimmed, I would remind you of the testimony yesterday of Mrs. Tatro that, at some point in the proceedings, the officials from the California Institution for Men said, "Let's not mention the Cooper case anymore. Let's get it behind us." I think that her testimony was -- it was still on her mind, and I don't think that the fact that there wasn't anymore mentions in that is -- is evidence of any dimming of memory of the case.

Mr. Kochis has analogized this case to the Manson and the Harris cases. And whatever analogy he wishes to make with the actual facts of the case, I would remind the Court that procedurally, that is, the law in Manson and Harris is quite different than the law that this Court has to apply on this particular motion. The reason for that is that, prior

to trial, the standard that you use in evaluating the evidence is is there any reasonable likelihood that a change of venue is necessary in order to get Mr. Cooper a fair trial.

The test is "reasonable likelihood." And Maine vs.

Superior Court makes clear that any doubts that you might have on that issue are pretrial to be resolved in Mr. Cooper's favor. The appeals in Manson and Harris were post-conviction. The standard for post-conviction is considerably different.

Mr. -- Mr. Manson and Mr. Harris had to demonstrate to a substantial probability that they didn't get a fair trial. And those are two entirely different propositions.

The legislature, in opening Preliminary Hearings to the public, and the United States Supreme Court, in Press Enterprise vs. "Superior Court, which -- which Mr. Kochis alluded to, didn't get to the issue of balancing the access to the public with the defendant's right to a fair trial. In fact, what Press Enterprise said was that a per se rule that the public shall not attend the Witherspoon voir dire is unreasonable. But it definitely left open the possibility for closing all or part of a Hovey voir dire if the defendant's rights to a fair trial were jeopardized by having it open.

I think it is wrong to suggest that courts can allow public media access, multiple references to a case, in a one-sided two-month Preliminary Hearing and then just be oblivious to the consequences. It may be that we have now

decided that publicity would help the courts. People could see what we're doing here. But the person that pays the price for that favorable publicity on the court system shouldn't be the defendant, who receives the unfavorable publicity as a result.

(No omissions.)

The only procedural remedy for the defendant when that happens, when the courts are given the opportunity to bask in the favorable publicity of now well their system operates and the press puts on television emotional statements from former girlfriends that "I hate you," things of that sort, is to give the defendant a change of venue to another county. Mr. Kochis indicated that there was statewide publicity in this case, and he submitted to you a series of newspaper articles to prove It. I put in the latest document that I filed with the Court a tabulation of some of those newspaper articles that have occurred since August or Ceptember when Er. Cooper was first brought to court. There have been non -- no articles published in the San Francisco Examiner since then, no articles published in The Chronicle since September 18th. The Oakland Tribune had one paragraph on January & saying that Mr. Cooper would have to stand trial. The amount of coverage that the case has gotten in Northern California is considerably different than the amount it's gotten in Fouthern California. When I protested against what I thought was going to be a continuing carrage of publicity if the preliminary hearing was left open -- in which ? would submit that the figures of stories which I've submitted to you substantiate -- I are med that numar memory works in such a way that if people are allowed to forget, that the process surgested by Mr. Kochis does

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take place; that is, people tend to -- their memories tend to dim, things tend to fade away, but in this particular case, the for this county unprecedented barrage of stories that occurred in June have not been allowed to subside, because even in the diminished phase, July, when Mr. Cooper was arrested, or during the preliminary hearing, this case has received more publicity than any other case in the county of San Bernardino.

Mr. Kochis indicates that there have been other conv murders that have received a lot of publicity on the television. That's no doubt true, but they haven't been from thic county; and it's true, as Mr. Mochis says, that nobody is going to te particularly happy -- in fact, everybody's going to be appailed at a murder involving children; nonetheless, in creating the remedy of a change of venue, people have -- our legislators have recognized that there is a decrer lite in somebody's guts when it's the children of their neighbors or their friend or somebody who lives in their community or their county than if it's from some person who's miles and miles and miles away; and it's also not completely accurate to success that the only publicity which has been unfavorable about Mr. Cooper is somebody that children are involved.

The most experienced reporter for the newspaper with the largest circulation in this county wrote a letter which is in Exhibit V-48-B to Er. Cooper. That letter says:

"The police have described you as a cold-blooded killer.

The District Attorney says you are a manipulative criminal and should be jut to death. The media has protrayed you as a sychopath."

INH COURT: Counsel, if I might interrupt, bear in mind that I have read all of your points and authorities filed on two occasions now. I just -- I am dismayed to hear you repeat this type of conversation. You don't have to do it for my benefit, only something new, Mr. Negus, to respond to what he's brought up.

MR. WETE: Well, I think that does, Your Honor, in a way.

THE OWNER: Well, you go ahead and continue doing it, but I don't think it is necessary, and I advise you against it.,

MR. MEDUS: Well, I will try and be brief then.

that the coverage of the preliminary hearing was somehow favorable, and he suggests wide distribution. I'd just like to pick one example which I didn't notice at the time I wrote the report. There was only one reporter that was here for substantially all the preliminary nearing. That was Mr. Gray. He wrote an article that he published on December 33, 1983, which was not published in connection with any court appearance, and it was a sort of a composite article. It involved putting together lots of little bits

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of pieces of the preliminary hearing and showing the inconsistencies in the prosecution evidence about how Mr. Cooper was supposed to have had a certain pair of tennis shoes. That article appeared only one place. That was in The Daily Report. That article was not, as many of Mr. Gray's articles were, picked up by the Associated Press. That article was the only one that I'm aware of that attempted to put together the long and rather tedious evidence that was developed by the defense at the preliminary hearing and summarized it in a coherent form for the public.

evidence was handled at the preliminary hearing was the recap of a story on January 5, 1984, which we saw yesterday from Channel 4. That started with shots of Urs. Hughes, the mother of the victim, indicating how hard it was that the preliminary hearing lasted so leng, and indicating also that as a result of that, she was taking the initiative that was mentioned pesterday down to English Boad, and everylody there was signing it.

with Vr. Olin, her prother, again speaking to the initiative, and to the difficulty of families having to sit through a long preliminary hearing. Mr. Jampbell then said that the defence lawyer claimed that the evidence was botched, that the shorters had betence the

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evidence, but that was hardly put in a context where the defense theory was carried to his viewers, because he then went on to say -- ignoring the fact that there was no opportunity or reason to do so at that particular time -- Mr. Herus never said Mr. Cooper was innocent in all his arguments.

The impression of that particular justification hardly seemed like Mr. Cooper was getting favorable publicity.

We then had a final shot of Mr. Kottmeier saying we're still looking for the death penalty.

It doesn't look like the evidence at the preliminary hearing permeated into the press. It doesn't appear that the evidence -- the publicity about the preliminary hearing was favorable and did anything to diminish the prejudicial effect of previous publicity.

things quoted in the papers, the desert gets just as much publicity as does the West End, perhaps -- not just as much, but two-thirds as much, and there's been substantial sustained doverage in the desert, in San Bernardino, throughout the course of this particular proceedings. If anything, coverage has been worse because in the West End, at least a few people have had a chance to read Mr. Gray's analysis of the defense side of the things. That dign't get carried anythace else.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you both.

For the benefit of others present, your arguments and Points and Authorities were even more extensively presented in writing. And I have read and considered all of that.

After all of your efforts, Counsel -- and they have been considerable -- and the efforts of the media in responding to the subpoenas in this case and in the organization and presentation of the evidence to the Court and the time that I and you have spent in studying and in considering the matter, it all boils down to a rather simple question: whether or not, considering all the pretrial publicity in this case, there's a reasonable likelihood that Mr. Cooper can or cannot receive a fair trial in this particular county. And I could give you a very simple and quick and brief answer to that question. But, rather than be that brief, I think I should explain just a little bit.

Traditionally, I think all judges, and myself, particularly, have a reluctance to transfer cases out of this county for several reasons. Number one, I think that the people most vitally interested in all the cases that come before the Court are the people in the community where the crimes allegedly occurred, and that they are legitimately interested. And I hate to deprive them of their ability to observe the particular trial. And, number two, the inconvenience and hardship of the people involved, particularly

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witnesses who have to travel further and be away from their homes, families and occupations. And, three, the obvious cost factor. This type of case is going to be expensive. And it will be even more expensive when we consider trying it and handling the case long distance.

Nevertheless, in spite of those considerations, there are two kinds of overriding considerations favoring a venue change if a case is close. And one has been referred to, the Supreme Court guidelines to the effect that if there's a doubt existing as to the necessity for a venue change, that doubt should be resolved in favor of the change of venue. And, too, a realization that if venue is denied, the integrity of the judicial process can all be reversed on appeal, and we've wasted all that time and money. Or perhaps even more likely, considerable delay will be built into the judicial process by the seeking of a writ of mandate in the Appellate Court where the justices there would independently weigh and consider the dissemination of publicity and make their own determination as to whether or not there's a reasonable likelihood that the fair trial cannot be had.

In measuring the impact of the publicity in this case, I have considered all the various factors required by the Supreme Court cases: The nature and extent of the publicity of all the newspapers, television, radio, committee meetings and so forth that have been presented to me. The size and population of San Bernardino County. While we are

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the largest county in the state -- and I really initially, Mr. Kochis, felt that this case could be moved to the high desert. The Adelanto, while they don't have a prison there, the Adelanto proposal to place a prison there impacted particularly on the high desert, as there's an affinity between Barstow and Victorville that I'm aware of. They're all, to some extent, aligned there. There's no court available in Victorville to try the case. All of these are factors in consideration.

I considered, thirdly, the nature and the gravity of the offenses. Fourth, the status of the victims and the accused. And, fifth, whether any political overtures are present.

The last factor, Mr. Negus, in spite of your argument, I don't think has impacted at all upon the population of this county, if it exists. And I do not find that it's a factor mitigating at all to venue change.

The size geographically and population of the County of San Bernardino is, at best, a neutral factor when I consider it.

But the other factors all require venue to be changed out of the County of San Bernardino. I'm making absolutely no decision as to where this case will be tried, and, Counsel, we have discussed this previously. It is not appropriate at this time to make it. In fact, the rules require that coordination be first made with the administrative

 office of the court. And, of course, you have to consider the availability of the courts elsewhere and cooperation with other counties and the judges of those counties, considering their own case load.

The motion will be granted, Mr. Negus, to the extent that I find that there's a reasonable likelihood that the Defense cannot receive a fair trial in this county.

Let's take about a ten minute recess, and we have other matters that we can consider this morning.

We'll be in recess.

(Recess.)

THE COURT: Counsel, before we resume, I had made a note during argument of Mr. Kochis that I wanted to respond to. You made a valid point to be considered, Mr. Kochis, to the effect that the problem of pretrial publicity exists in all the other counties of this state. And I note that that problem does indeed exist. But it doesn't exist to the same extent and nature, I believe. Each county is different geographically. The population is different. And the impact of such publicity upon that population is different.

I have no doubt but what we'll find a county that will be able to adequately and proper and impartially handle this case.

One other comment, and that is that I've been on the bench quite a long time now, and I've always been proud of the work that we do in court, and of both you, Counsel,

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as well. You're both very professional. I would not want to be connected with any case in which I did not have that same pride. And I'm sure that you will be able to give me that same feeling when this case is finally concluded.

Now, we had a little unfinished business. You filed a motion, Mr. Kochis -- Mr. Negus, to have the Court appoint authorize a survey --

MR. NEGUS: It's moot.

THE COURT: -- of people, which is indeed moot. And I have marked it will be moot if I decide in your favor.

You didn't bring it back up, and I didn't, either. So that is indeed moot.

Secondly, we have a motion to release physical evidence to the Defense serologist, which was heard from to some extent yesterday. I have read the Points and Authorities, and I am ready to again consider that, if you wish to proceed.

MR. NEGUS: That's fine. If you -- I don't think I have -- I had anything to add to what I said yesterday, unless you have some questions.

MR. KOCHIS: I have one additional argument that I neglected to make yesterday, Your Honor, in that I think Mr. Negus would agree that the samples are so small that the type of tests are going to determine -- the type of tests that are chosen are going to determine the type of results that are either obtained or not obtained. And if there's

unilateral testing in this case, not only will the Prosecution not be present and have those results, but the Prosecution is not going to have any input as to which particular enzymes are sought in the small samples, and we'd then be limited to only, possibly, at some point receiving results of tests that Mr. Negus chose to employ without any input from us.

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MR. NEGUS: I would point out, Your Honor, that we had to live through two months of such testing on the part of the Prosecution, and they went and tested 20, 30, 40 items, many of which, over, I'd say, over half of which they exhausted the sample on, many of which they didn't test adequately. And we were given no input into that particular procedure.

I think it's only fair that, at this point in the proceedings, after they have completed their testing -- I mean, they finished testing all the stuff that they -- they went through a series of tests and they stopped, that what little remains, that we be allowed to decide which test to -- to use. That would only seem fair. They certainly had their chance.

MR. KOCHIS: Well, Your Honor, on that point -THE COURT: It's not needed, Mr. Kochis.

Foundationally, we consider that all of these various samples are so small that the tests will completely consume them -- consume them, and, two, that there would be no

communication between the defendant, and that we get into privilege or questions such as was raised in the <u>Torres vs.</u>
Municipal Court case.

Mr. Negus, I will deny your motion to release absolutely. I believe that justice requires some cooperative efforts of the criminalist where both sides may participate in the testing and analysis. I suggest you and Mr. Kochis meet and confer with your respective experts and see if you can devise some cooperative effort. And if you cannot, then I will hear what the prospective sides have to say further and will try and come up with some equitable solution for it myself. Otherwise, I will pass that with that qualification.

We talked some yesterday about, or, previously, the next thing that would be on our agenda would be a motion to suppress various bits of evidence under Penal Code Section 1538.5. And I have read your formal motion, Mr. Negus, and Mr. — the response from Mr. Kochis in opposition, somewhere. We were going to start that with witnesses, I believe, this afternoon.

MR. NEGUS: What we'd like to do, Your Honor, is, at 1:30, get the exhibits from the Preliminary Hearing. And some of those, we'll go through these with the clerk, because some of those we're going to have to have marked with a new exhibit number. And we would request that we use, like we did with the change of venue motion, "S-1" through whatever, "S" being for "suppress," or some other letter

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that the Court chooses if you don't like that one, so that the exhibits can be used for both the 995 and for this motion, and, eventually, also for trial.

THE COURT: Counsel, we haven't discussed this, but I would suggest, in that regard, that we not have "Defendant's A," "People's 1," and that sort of thing for purposes of our own ability to keep track of exhibits, that we do it in the usual manner that I do it in my court, and that is simply numerically 1 through whatever. But, rather, we assign blocks of numbers for the two sides, say, 1 through 50 for the Prosecution and 50 through 100 for the Defense, 101 to 200 for the Prosecution. And, ultimately, jurors would not know one from another, and yet it might be easier to keep track of it as far as we personally are concerned.

(No omissions.)

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MR. NEGUS: There is not a -- the reason that we suggested the "S" procedure is that Mr. Kottmeier didn't want to start with Exhibit 500 in front of the jury, and there's lots and lots of physical -vidence in this case, and --

THE COURT: What were you proposing again?

MR. NEGUS: That just for the purposes of the motion, we just d_{∞} — we just d_{∞} in S-1 through S-2, S-3, S-4, just like we did with the change of venue exhibits.

THE COURT: "S"?

FR. MESUS: Or any other letter. The letter doesn't letter me. "A", "o", "C", whatever letter. The clerk summested "S" for "suppress", just to make it easy to remember.

THE COURT: Oh, I see.

to keep track of whose exhibits are knose in terms of blocks of numbers, because practically all the physical evidence that anybody's going to be using came from the same source. At the preliminary hearing I took their exhibits and put some of my numbers on them, and they took their exhibits, and I don't think it makes that much difference as to whose -- who brought them. We're both grabbling from the same tag.

THE COURT: As far as the impact of some 500 exhibits, if such be the ballgark, I think jurges are

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sophisticated enough to do their own calculations mathematically, and we are not going to fool anybody by assigning letters to anything.

Mr. Kochis, do you have a feeling one way or another about this? There's many ways of doing it, of course.

MR. HOCHIS: I have to objection to the procedure Mr. Herup has suggested.

THE COURT: All right. So the two of you work with the clerk then when you have the exhibits marked when the fourt's not in session, and the clerk will get all the exhibits from the Municipal Court. I would ouggest that all of those to marked first in case that there are a lot of other ones.

MR. MERUS: Okay. What we'd like to do is start that process at 1:30, and then after that, we could start taking evidence, if you want, this afternoon, or I'm willing to -- I have enough to do to keep me busy if we wait and start evidence tomorrow morning, whichever is your preference.

THE COURT: Who's going to proceed with witnesses first?

MR. MEGYM: I am.

THE COURT: You know, we have enough downtime of the Court in this case to where exhibits can be marked -- no. Let's get the exhibits and mark the ones that you will

be proceeding with first this morning, and that will be enough to carry us through the day. I don't want to waste a half a day.

MR. NEGUS: Well, what I'm saying is that I need some time to get ready this morning. I need a couple hours of time.

THE COURT: You've got it, between now and 1:30.

MR. NEGUS: Okay. Then at 1:30 I'd like to start marking the exhibits.

THE COURT: No. At 1:30 let's start with our witnesses.

MR. NEBUS: I can't do both. I can't mark exhibits THE COURT: You don't have to mark them, sir.

Under you devise the scheme by which they are to be marked,

the clerk will do the marking of the exhibits.

MR. NEGUR: I don't think that's going to work, Judge.

MR. MOCHIN: Your Honor, I'm confident Mr. Negus and I can handle most of the exhibit: between 1:30 and 2:30, and that may --

THE COURT: That quickly?

MR. EDUHIS: For the motion to suppress exhibits only, at least the exhibits we are going to work with today.

THE COURT: All right. Can we resume at 2:00 them.

MR. NEGUS: Fine. That's what I was suggesting.

THE COURT: That will be fine. In the meantime, the clerk will be here. Get all the exhibits up, and you be here promptly at 1:30, and we will start with the presentation of evidence at 2:00.

Thank you.

MR. NEWWS: Very good.

(Thereupon, at 11:03 a.m. the noon

recess was taken.)

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ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA; TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1984; 2:36 P.K.
DEPARTMENT NO. 3 HON. RICHARD C. GARNER, JUDGE

(Appearances as heretofore noted.)

THE COURT: All right, Counsel.

indicated yesterday that I would be making a motion during all the evidentiary motions to have witnessed from -- any witness that may be called at any motion or at trial excluded from the courtroom during the presentation of the evidence. The reason for that is to recorve the credibility of witnesses. There are concround inctances of inconsistent statements which will be brought out. We have had instances in the past where -- where I'm trying to -- to prove that one witness used another witness' statement to -- to fabricate testimony, and I which just in owner to -- to preserve -- because of the nature of the particular charge, that that --

THE COURT: I may not be adverse to this, Er. Legus.

Pid you have any objection to that, Mr. Knchis or Mr. Kottmeier?

MR. MOTTEMBIER: Only in regard to two individuals, one of which is here; that is Mary Ann Hughes and one potentially who may wish to be here, Dr. Mary Lowell. Those

and the second

are the only two witnesses that I would request an exemption for, outside, of course, of Billy Arthur as the investigating officer for the District Attorney's Office in this particular case.

The situation with Dr. Howell and Mary Hughes is one that requires unique balancing, Your Honor; that is, that, for example, Mary Hughes only offers a minute nortion of information.

THE COURT: Mr. Kottmeier, Mr. Merus, any objection to those exceptions?

MR. NEGUS: Yes, Your Honor. The reason -- let me tell you what I -- I offered to stipulate with

Mr. Mottmeier that if he premised not to call Mrs. Hurhes at trial and we agreed to stipulate to the only thing that I can see is a reasonable -- is a reasonable likelihood that she would testify to as -- as to what her testimony will be, that I would not ask that she be included in the -- in the order. Mr. Mottmeier is unwilling to commit himself to what I think is a reasonable compromise to Mrs. Hughes' position, and I don't think that Mr. Cooper should be prejudiced in that regard.

THE COURT: Okay. We interrupted you, Mr. Kottmeier.

ME. MOTTHERE: All I was soling to say, Your Honor, is that Mary Hughes was present during the entire preliminary hearing, so that if there is a taint, it would have occurred

already in these proceedings. The only problem that I see with the stipulation is I don't want to be in a position of where the defense is pointing at an absent witness and raising an aura of problem because that witness is not here to appear before the jury. I don't even necessarily think she will be called to testify as a witness, depending on the testimony of her husband.

THE COUPT: Excuse me just a second.

MR. MENUS: If he stipulates he won't call her, I will stipulate I will not point the finger that she's not here.

THE COURT: She's the mother?

MR. MOTTMRIER: Of thris Huches.

THE COUNT: And Dr. Howell --

MR. RITTMETER: Is the mother of Peggy Ryen, the grandmother of Joshua.

THE COUPT: Their testimony must be fairly trie", if they are called at all, at the time of trial.

MR. MEYUZ: Dr. Howell has not shown much interest in attending the proceedings. The appeared, I think, once or twice at the prelim.

THE COURT: To answer my question, if they testify at all --

MR. METUR: Her testimony could -- conceivably could be critical, if not --

THE COURT: Dr. Howell's?

MR. NEGUS: Yes.

THE COUFT: Mr. Hottmeier, do you agree with that?

MR. KOTTMEIER: No.

MR. NEGRO: If the -- Joshua Byen is called to testify, her testimony could be critical.

THE COURT: Can you enlighten me? I don't understand that. You know, generally, 'expressed, I believe to the two of you, my general philosophy is that I do not exclude witnesses unless their testimony is over-lapping, there's a suggestability factor, in which case then I cortainly do, but I do it selectively.

low, do we have that problem here?

ME. NEGUE: It seems to me that if Who. Highes is going to be precent, that the stipulation that I just — the counteroffer to Mr. Nottmeier — let's do one witness at a time. Mrs. sugges — he doesn't call her, I promise I will not do anything to allude to the fact that he didn't call her. We would stipulate that the one statement, which I think is relevant, would be stipulated to as per the police reports, that — let's just do one witness at a time. That seems to me a reasonable compromise.

MR. MOTTMETER: I would have no objection to that, with the further offer that I could identify her in court so that at least the jury is aware of her availability as a witness.

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MR. NEGUS: No problem.

THE COUPT: All right. Do you think the record is clear enough them as to what the stipulation is?

MR. MEGUE: Yes.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. ROTTMEIER: Basically, just that she went up to the Ryen house at approximately 10:00 on Sunday --

MR. NETTO: If we can get Mr. Hoops' report, we can read it.

The stipulation would be that at 10:00 o'clock Mrs. Hughes drove to the Ryens' residence, got out of the car, went to the Spont door. The door was locked. She walked around to the west side of the nouse, looked into the children's bedroom and could not see amyone or bear angone.

MR. ROTTMETER: And that was on June 5, 1953.

MR. MESTO: Yes.

MR. MOTTHEREE. There may be other minor things.

THE COURT: The stipulation is if Enry Hughes were called, she would to sworn as a witness and would testify in accordance to the statement just read, and with that stipulation, then she can remain at all sessions of the trial?

ER. FOTTMEIER: Yes.

MR. ME NUC: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Is that now -- all right.

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I accept that portion of the stipulation.
              Does that also then include Dr. Howell?
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              ER. NEGUS: No. She's a separate problem.
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              (No omissions.)
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MR. KOTTMEIER: I would prefer, as far as Dr. Howell is concerned, Your Honor, to not even get involved or raise that issue until it should present itself. I don't want this forum to become a proceeding that immeshes us in victims' rights in comparison to the defendant's rights.

And I see that potential, and I have not been contacted by Dr. Howell indicating an interest that she wants to physically be present.

THE COURT: She's not even present at the moment, is she?

MR. KOTTMEIER: No.

MR. NEGUS: Dr. Howell has in fact said, at least in the press, something to the contrary. She appeared a couple of times, but that was all at the Prelim.

THE COURT: Counsel, when she does, I'm sure you will recognize it and at that point discuss with her and make some determination as to her desire, and we'll be guided accordingly at that point. All right.

MR. NEGUS: Fine.

MR. KOTTMEIER: Fine, Your Honor.

MR. KOCHIS: Your Honor, I don't want to be a fly in the ointment, but what happened at the Prelim was there were times in which Mr. Kottmeier was not there and I was there. And I was concentrating on what was taking place in the courtroom and not on who was behind me. And it would come to pass once or twice I walked out of the courtroom

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and was totally unaware that Dr. Howell had sat through the entire day's session, or I would see her at noon. So I can't -- I'll not place myself in a position where I can represent I can always pay attention when she's here, because she sneaks in, and I could be examining a witness, keeping my eye on Mr. Negus. And he and I often miss it, we miss when she comes in.
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MR. NEGUS: Mr. Forbush and Mr. Arthur recognize Dr. Howell.

THE COURT: As well as Mr. Negus.

MR. NEGUS: As well as myself, and I'm sure that --

THE COURT: We'll take a slight chance, Mr. Kochis.

Thank you.

MR. NEGUS: I'm prepared to go on with the motion to suppress.

THE COURT: Proceed.

MR. NEGUS: Call John.

JOHNT. CLIFFORD, called as a witness by and on behalf of the Defense, was sworn and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Raise your right hand, please. You do solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give in the action now pending before this Court shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth so help you God.

THE WITNESS: I do.

THE CLERK: Please be seated. State your name,

please, for the record and spell your last name.

THE WITNESS: John T. Clifford, C-l-i-f-f-o-r-d.

MR. NEGUS: Your Honor, could I have Exhibits 1 and

2 and 3, which are the search warrants there I'm going to

be using. If you want, we can probably get copies made.

But I was going to have him refer to that as we go along.

THE COURT: I have no feelings about it at the

moment.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. NEGUS:

- Mr. Clifford, on July 31st, 1983, did you -- were you a detective assigned to the homicide division of the San Bernardino Sheriff's Office?
- A. Yes, I was.
- Q And on that date, did you obtain from a judge in Santa Barbara a search warrant for a boat named Illa Tika?
- A. Yes, I did.
- 20 A Showing you Superior Court Exhibit S-1, is that the search warrant that you obtained?
 - A. Yes, it is.
 - On August 1st, the next -- 1983, the next day, did you swear out an affidavit for a search warrant and present that to Judge Kloepfer of the Municipal Court here in San Bernardino -- in Ontario?

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A. Yes, I did.
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- 2 Q And does Exhibit S-2 -- is Superior Court Exhibit S-2
 3 the affidavit that you -- that you swore?
- A Yes, it is.
- Did you also get a search warrant from Judge Kloepfer,
 and is Exhibit -- Superior Court Exhibit S-3 that
- 7 warrant?
- 8 A Yes, it is.
- 9 Q The July 31st warrant was drafted in the Santa Barbara
 10 Sheriff's Office; is that correct?
- 11 A. That's correct.
- 12 Q In drafting that warrant, what information did you have 13 available to you in Santa Barbara?
- A. Mostly from memory, and I had a few notes in my notebook.

 I had no police reports with me. And information I received from the owner of the boat, Owen Handy.
 - Q What were the nature of the notes that you had?
 - A Of only the things that I did during the investigation.
- 19 Q Do you still have those?
- 20 A. Not with me, no.

- 21 Q Do they still exist?
- 22 A I believe they do.
- During the time that you were drafting the affidavit,

 did you consult with anybody else from the San Bernardino

 Sheriff's Office to get information?
- 26 | A. Only after its completition did I talk to anyone else.

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And who was that?
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         Sergeant Arthur.
        Did Sergeant Arthur have available to him any of the
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         reports or any other information other than just his
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         own memory?
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        Not --
             MR. KOCHIS: I'm going to object. That calls for
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    speculation absent some foundation.
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             THE COURT: To his knowledge, he may answer.
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             THE WITNESS: Not that I am aware of.
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        BY MR. NEGUS: Prior to drafting that search warrant,
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        had you been made aware of any information other than
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        what was contained in your own notes of your investigation?
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        Yes, I had.
    A.
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        How did you get that -- that information?
    Q.
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        By being involved in the investigation from the beginning
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        and up to that point, being in contact with other
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        investigators, attending meetings.
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        Had you read any reports of any other investigators?
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        I may have read a few. I can't recall which one, but
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        it would have been very few of them.
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        The meetings that you attended, were those morning
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        briefings for members of the homicide department?
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        They were morning meetings being held with everyone
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        who was involved in the investigation, either homicide,
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        career criminal, crime lab, identification bureau, the
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Chino Institution for Men and the FBI.

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- And over what period of time did you attend those meetings, the entire period of time from June 5th through July 31st?
- Meetings were conducted almost daily up to that point. I can remember at least two and a half weeks steady of meetings.
- Directing your attention to the affidavit for the search warrant in the July 31st warrant, are there any false statements in that affidavit?
- There are items at the time I thought were true but have been brought to my attention since that they are inaccurate.
- Okay. Which are those inaccurate statements?
- The only one that I could recall off the top was the name of the girl friend who received the phone calls from Kevin Cooper. Also, there is a confusion from memory on the addresses of the two houses on Old English Road. That's --
- 20 Anything else that you can remember off the top of your
 - Not off the top of my head.
 - The affidavit is divided, as it were, into two parts, that is, the first part describes that a crime occurred and the second part gives your reason for believing that Mr. Cooper was responsible; is that correct?

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1 A That's correct.
2 0 The "who did it"
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- Q The "who did it" part begins with the last paragraph of Page 3; is that correct?
- A. That's correct.

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- Q If you would, if you could go through reading and refreshing your recollection that affidavit and indicate if there's any other false statements in it.
- A The whole affidavit or from that paragraph on?
- Q From that paragraph on. I'm concerned about the "did the crime occur" part.

THE COURT: It would be helpful if I had a copy of that.

MR. NEGUS: Mine is multi-colored and got lots of notes on it.

THE COURT: What happened to the one I had before?

MR. NEGUS: That's the one you had before. That's
the one I had marked. That's the only one that you apparently
had, the one out of the Preliminary Hearing. We can take a
brief break and --

THE COURT: You mean what we have marked and what the witness has before him now is not the one that was used at the Municipal Court Hearing?

MR. NEGUS: Yes, that's the same one right there.

THE COURT: Is that the one that's marked up?

MR. NEGUS: No, that's the one that's marked as -- as evidence. It's the -- if you want to get a copy of that,

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we can get a copy of that.
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THE COURT: All right. After he finishes reading it, would the bailiff take and run a copy of it quickly for me, please.

(No omissions.)

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Have you finished?
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- I recognize an error of a few days that I was trying to remember, and was a day or two off in my recollection.
- Just go through and ac you find something in the affidavit, tell us what it is and the pare.
- The third paragraph on page 4 where I stated that Diane Williams received a phone call on June 8, which should have been June :;

A handwritten on the bottom of page 4 said the escape occurred on t-3. It occurred on t-2.

On page 6, the next to the last paragraph, the name of La Manda Jackson at the time I -- my recollection, since I ama not met the female, that's what I thought the name was.

Also referred to the same name of La Wanda Packson on page 7.

That's all that I could recall.

THE COURT: All right. We're taking the affidavit from you briefly.

(Directed to the lalliff.) Just that one document.

MR. MEGUS: I am going to refer to the other ones as well.

THE COURT: Let's get that one first.

BY MR. MEGGS: Well, then let's -- as ling as we're

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doing that, going on to the 8-1 arridavit, that again is divided into two parts: Did a crime occur, and who was responsible; is that correct?

- A That's correct.
- And the who -- did the crime occur, is that on page 2; is that right?
- 7 A That's correct.
- 8 And page 3 and 4 are the information that you included as to who did it?
- 10 A That's correct.
 - Are there any false statements on pages 3 or 42
 - A The third paragraph where again I thought the sirlfriend's name was Volanda Jackson. The next paragraph also refers to her.

THE COURT: Is there another name that you now know should have been used instead of Jackson?

THE WITTESS: It should have been La Wanda Jacanan instead of Yolanda. There were two females. One had the first name of La Wanda. The other one was Yolanda. I had not met the two of them. I had never interviewed them, and I had the names mixed up, since I did not have a report to refer to them.

- G BY ME. MEGUS: Anything else?
- A That's the only thing that I can recall.
- 2 Did you look at page 4 as well?
- 🗼 🙏 Yes, I have.

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When you were drafting the August 1st affidavit, did you have available to you any information that you didn't have when you were drafting the July 31 affidavit?

- A. There were reports there. I did not have them with me. They had not been gathered up or organized in any way, no. Basically, no, I did not, other than I may have had the search warrant from the previous day in my possession.
- Did you have, for example, memos that you had prepared on June 8 and June 9 summarizing the evidence in the case?
- 1 may have had those, yes.
- The drafting on August 1st took place in Mr. Mochist office across the parking lot; is that true?
- A One page of it did.
- Which page is that?

MR. MOCHIS: Your Honor, I would object as not being relevant which pages were drafted at a particular desk or location.

THE COURT: No, overruled.

THE WITHERS: I believe it was page 3.

- py MR. NEGUS: Did Er. Mochic have any police reports available in his office when you were drafting that report?
- A. Not that I am aware of.
 - . While you were -- the other part of it that's not page 3

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was drafted at the homicide office?
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         Yes, it was.
         Were the reports of the case available to you there?
         There were some reports.
         Did you consult any of them?
         I may have. I can't recall at this time.
         Did you consult any individual people there?
         I may have.
         Do you remember who?
         I have no recollection at this time.
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         Asking you to turn to page 3, the last paragraph of
11.
         the July 31 warrant --
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        Can you give me the page again?
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        Fage 3.
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             THE COURT: Are you using the words "warrant" and
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     "affidavit" interchangeably?
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             MR. MESSY: Probably. I should say the July 31
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     affidavit.
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        Is it true that Torona Cordua told you that Kevin
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         Cooper, when he was an immate, was issued a pair of
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         tennis shoes?
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        She was one of the neople that told me that, yes.
22
        When did she tell you that?
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        Within a two-week, two-and-a-half-week time period
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         after the June 5 date. We had several conversations
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in reference to the issuing of clothing, medical records

and records.

- Did Teresa tell you that this statement was based on her own personal knowledge?
- A. No, she did not.
- 4 And what was the -- what was the source of her knowledge? Did she tell you what the source of her knowledge was?
 - A. I interpreted it as her knowledge, since she was an investigator employed by CIM, since she explained that he had been issued a pair of tennis shoes because there was a medical record requesting that a pair be issued because of a medical problem, and a rain had been issued.
 - . Well, did she tell you how she knew that? I mean, had she --
 - A. We, she did not.
 - I Why did you not but in your affidavit that the information that you got from Teresa Cordua was not based on her own personal knowledge?

MR. ROCHIS: Well, I am young to object. I believe that's argumentative. I believe he said that he did assume it was based on her personal anowledge recause she's an investigator at CIM.

THE COUPT: Yes, sustained in its present form, Mr. Negus.

to gv MP. (Hg/C): Did you believe that Teresa Cordsa has

seen the tennis shoes issued?

- A. No, I did not.
- C. Did you have any belief as to how she came about that -- that knowledge?
- A. Through the medical records which were supplied by the medical staff and the personnel records of Mr. Cooper.
- based on anything that Teresa fordua had seen, but through inferences that she'd made from records?

MR. KOCHID: Your Fonor, I am roing to object as irrelevant. Personal knowledge doesn't have to be based on what she actually sees. It can be based on what she has observed through records or a number of other things.

THE COURT: That goes to the weight of it. Overruled.

THE WITHERS: Would you ask the question again, please?

BY MR. MEGNY: If I can.

Why didn't you jut in your affidavit that the information from Teresa Cordua was not based on anything that Teresa had seen, but based on inforences that she'd made from records?

A I did not know that one did not see them issued.

That's all I knew is that she told me the shoot had been issued. I was not sure if she had or had not seen.

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Q	Why	didn't	you	put	that	uncertainty	in	the	affidavit?
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A I didn't. I have no explanation why.

I believe the search warrant affidavit states that
Kevin Cooper was issued clothing at Chino Institute.
It does not say that Teresa Cordua issued.

- Q Were you -- in drafting that statement, did you have in mind that James Taylor was the person that issued the tennis shoes to Mr. Cooper?
- A Again, I had information from attending the morning briefings that an inmate had been interviewed who stated that he did issue Mr. Cooper a pair of tennis shoes.

 I did not recall the name of that inmate. I did not have the interview or the reports which indicated that.

 And it was an interview which I was not present for.
- Q From the briefings, did you know who had done the interview with Mr. Taylor?
- A I knew it was an investigator from the career criminal division that had talked to Mr. Taylor and received an interview from him.
- 20 Q Did you get with -- did that person speak personally at the briefings, or was it through some other officer?
- 22 A It may have been through another officer.
- 23 Q You don't remember?
- 24 A. No, I do not.
- 25 Q And do you remember if your briefing included any
 26 information as to the reliability of this particular

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inmate as an informant?

A. The only thing that even suggested that he was reliable or unreliable is the fact that he was an inmate.

- Before drafting the affidavit, did you do anything to try and check on his reliability?
- 6 A. While I was in Santa Barbara?
- 7 Q Yes. Let's take that first. Did you, while you were in Santa Barbara?
- 9 A. No, I did not.
- 10 Q Prior to being at Santa Barbara, did you?
- 11 A. I was not assigned to that particular task. I had -
 12 was assigned other duties in this investigation, and

 13 that was not one of them.
 - Q Do you know of anybody in the homicide department -oh, excuse me. Strike that. Start again.

Do you know of anybody in the San Bernardino Sheriff's Office who was assigned to investigate the reliability of this inmate?

- A I am unaware if anyone has been.
- Q You indicated that in your -- the next sentence of the affidavit, that a pair of tennis shoes was obtained from CIM. Do you know who that was obtained by?
- A. The best that I could recall, a member of the career criminal division brought in several pair of tennis shoes about the third day of the investigation. There were additional pairs supplied later by one or two of

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the investigators from CIM that brought these shoes to our office.

- The particular shoe -- you indicated in the affidavit that you compared a sample pair of tennis shoes with a footprint which was at the scene of the Ryen residence on a Jacuzzi cover. Is that right?
- A That's correct.
- Q And that was something you personally did?
- When the tennis shoes were brought up and brought to the office here in Ontario, someone had made an inked impression on a piece of paper of a Pro-Ked tennis shoe and hung it on the wall at the briefing board. The pattern that was on that was similar to what I observed on the Jacuzzi cover.
- Q So you did not actually compare a pair of tennis shoes with the impression on the Jacuzzi cover?
- A I also saw the shoes that were brought up -- the item that I used to compare was the impression which would have been the same thing that the shoe would have.
- Q Well, the one -- the -- the -- in the affidavit, you say that there's a sample pair of tennis shoes obtained from CIM, and you observed the pattern of those were similar to the footprint which was left at the scene at the Ryen residence. What -- where -- where did those where did you see those sample pair of tennis shoes?
- A At the squad room of the Ontario Sheriff's Office.

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Q	And	when	was	that?

- A. Either June the 7th or the 8th.
- 3 Q Do you know how they got there?
 - A. From a member of the career criminal division, who brought them up from the CIM institute.
 - Q Do you know who the identity of that person is?
 - A. No, I do not.
 - Q Do you know from -- do you know where the member of the career criminal division got those tennis shoes?
 - A I was there when they were brought in.

 He brought in several pair of tennis shoes, several

 pair of soles and work shoes stating that these were

 the samples of the work shoes, tennis shoes and soles

 that were used to recondition shoes at the institute.
 - At that point in time, did you pick one particular pair of tennis shoes out of the bunch and note that they were similar to an impression you had seen at the crime scene?
 - A. I may have. I know I looked at a pair of tennis shoes, and later someone had made a impression, and it was hanging on the wall, and it was similar to what I saw.

 But I did look at the shoes and the soles that were brought in in a cardboard box.
 - Q Showing you Superior Court Exhibit S-12, does that appear to be the, or at least a copy of, the impression that was on the squad room wall?

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- A. The impression I saw was not this complete, and it was in a very vivid purple ink, like it was an original inking and not a Xerox.
- Q Showing you Exhibit -- Superior Court Exhibit S-11, does that appear to be a -- a photograph of the footprint that you observed inside the Ryen residence?
- A. I don't recall this photograph. That appears to be the pattern that I saw on a sheet in the center foot (sic) of the bed, but I don't recall ever seeing this photograph before.
- Q Okay. But that -- what I'm asking you is does that photograph appear to depict the -- the --
- A. Two different locations. And one portion there were these straight lines, and another portion was a part of that that I saw. I did not unfold the sheet, but, yes, I saw something very similar to that on the waterbed.
- Q Did you see another shoe print inside the residence at 2991 English Road, the so-called Lease house?
- A. I physically did not see the footprint. I saw photographs of the footprint and a diagram that was prepared of that.

 But I had not entered that residence until some months later.

(No omissions.)

Showing you Superior Court Exhibit S-13, does that

appear to be a -- one of the photographs -- or a copy

of one of the photographs that you saw of the

photograph -- of the footprints of the lease house?

- A. It appears to be. What I saw was a color photograph that had a green tile. It appears to be the same.
- You indicate in that came paragraph in describing the
 Lease residence, that forced entry was made. Was that
 based on your own personal knowledge?
- 10 & No, it's not. It was from information that I have received.
- 12 Prom whom?

- Arain, from members of the JCD who stated that the owner asked them to check the residence. When they attempted to unlock it, he could not get the key to work and felt that the look had been damaged in some manner; and then after entering the residence, they learned that somethe had been living inside the residence.
- 20 4 Who told you that?
 - Again, I could only harrow it down at this point as teing a member of the Targer Priminal Division. I believe it was Fermant Swanlund, but I cannot be positive.
 - of the residence indice the -- inside the place?

- 1 A It's the information I received that the owner had
 2 asked for someone to accompany him to that
 3 residence so it could be checked. An officer went
 4 with the owner. While they attempted to unlock the
 5 door, they found out that the locking mechanism did
 6 not work properly, and felt it had been tampered
 7 with or damaged.
 - 2 Are -- do you know Larry Lease?
 - A. I have met him on several occasions, yes.
- 10 G Do you know Roger Lang?
 - A. I have met him on one occasion.
 - And do you know Kermit Lang?
 - A No, I do not.

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- 14 Q. Those three individuals are co-ewners of 2991; is that true?
 - A I am aware that Mr. Lease and Mr. Lang are co-owners.

 I am not aware of who else or what the agreement is

 on the residence.
 - 6 Between -- do you know which owner we're talking about that went up there with the key that didn't work?
 - A. The information I received, it was the rentleman who lived down below in close proximity who stopped the officer and asked him to accompany him to the house.
 - That would have been Larry Lease who lived at 2945 Old English Boad?

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A That's the impression I was given.
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- What from those facts that you've related caused you to believe that forced entry had been made?
- A. That the residence was to be vacant. No one had permission to live in it; that someone had lived in it without permission, and the lock was not in a proper operating condition, where the owner felt that it should have been, since he had difficulty getting his key to work in the lock. Secause of the lock damage and someone entering it, I felt that it had been forced into.
- you got this from tell you that the lock was damaged or that Hr. Lease's key didn't work?
- A Just stated that it appeared to be damaged, and they had difficulty getting it to work, the best that I could recall.
- In -- at the preliminary hearing you testified, did you not, that the source of this information was Sergeant Carl Swanlund?

MR. MOCHIG: Your Honor, could I have a page and line number from counsel?

THE COURT: It would be helpful, Er. Megus.

MR. MERUS: Volume 13, page 13, lines 7 through 14.

- .. Is that correct?
- A He may have been the one that told me that. I can't

state positively, but I feel he was the one.

- Well, that's what you testified to at the preliminary hearing; isn't that correct?
- A I may have testified to that.

MR. MEGUE: Does the Court have your -- your copy of the transcript available to you?

THE COURT: She's getting it for me.

MR. NETUC: What I was going to suggest with respect to these motions, as a procedure just to follow throughout, was when I wished to introduce a prior inconsistent statement, I would just state the page, volume and liner for the record and not go through the massle of -- of reading it, if that's agreeable with Court and counsel, although I have no objection to doing it the other way too, put --

THE COURT: What's the inconsistency in this one?

MR. HEGUS: It states that he -- it was with

Sergeant Swanland.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KOCHIO: Your Honor, the only practical problem that may exist with Mr. Negus' suggestion is if the motion is ever reviewed by any other court or by this Court, you are going to have trouble with the daily when you open the daily and all you see is a reference to another transcript.

MF. MEGRS: No problem. I'll be glad to read it.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

Q BY MR. MEGUS:

"C. What evidence did you have that forced entry had been made?

Swanlund -- stated that when he went there with the owner of the residence, that the residence was unoccupied, that no one had permission to enter the residence, and they had difficulty getting a key to work in the front door and thought someone had tampered with the lock."

Do you now think that the source of that information was someone other than Borgeant Swanlund?

- A. It may have been someone else additional to Bergeant. Swanland. Sergeant Swanland attended the early morning briefings as one of the representatives from CCD and would repeat the Information that members of his division had accumulated or investigated.
- Did you make any -- before putting that statement about forced entry in the affidavit, did you make any independent efforts of your own to verify that there was a forced entry?
- A. No, I did not.
- Q Did you ever talk to Steve Horam of CCD about his visit to the Lease residence?
- A. No, I have not.

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4 How about Robert Hall?
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- A. No, I have not.
- Q. Why did you not put in the affidavit that your assertion that a forced entry was made was pased on something other than your personal knowledge?
- A. Other than stating that since the prior describing of the residence, that the scene was found, entry had been made, and I don't indicate anywhere that I did any of those things personally.

(No omissions.)

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Q The last act or -- that we saw in the affidavit was
yourself observing a pattern, correct?
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- A That's correct.
- - A Stating at the scene at the other residence, the footprint was found and was located, I don't believe that I was giving the impression that I found or I saw or I located the scene other than it was found.
- 11 Q Why didn't you tell the Magistrate who did?
- 12 A In the writing or in a personal conversation?
- 13 Q In the writing.
- 14 A I have no explanation for why I did not put that down.
- Did you -- when you -- when you talked to the Magistrate,

 did you take an oath and -- and -- and add to the

 affidavit beyond what was written?
- 18 A There was a brief conversation before and after.
- 19 Q Was that -- was that -- that conversation under oath?
- 20 | A I don't believe it was.
- Q Did Teresa Cordua tell you that Kevin Cooper was issued a prison jacket?
- 23 A Yes, she did.
- 24 Q When?
- A Again, within a two to two and a half week period after the investigation, during one of the morning briefings,

 Miss Cordua came in carrying a brown-green field jacket stating that it was one of the similar type that had been issued and that she had been going around the prison attempting to get ones that had different buttons and attempting to locate one that -- which had a drawstring still attached to the bottom of the jacket. It was during that conversation that she explained about the buttons being similar, and she was unable to locate an older jacket which still had a drawstring attached to it.

- Q What was the significance of the drawstrings?
- A To see if it would match the cord or the string which was located in the driveway of the Ryen residence.
- Q During that conversation, though, Teresa Cordua told you that a jacket was issued to Kevin Cooper?
- A. That's the impression that she gave me. That's the reason why she was going around looking for the different color jackets, to see if they had different types of buttons.
- Q The impression that she gave you, on what did you base that -- what words or actions or what, what did you base that impression?
- A. Just what I had explained just a few minutes ago.
- Q Did Teresa ever tell you that -- that she was -- with the tennis shoes that she had seen records that a jacket was issued?

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- A I was given the impression, since she was an investigator for CIM and knew the functions and the procedures there, that a jacket had been issued to her knowledge.
- Q Okay. So you made that -- you made that inference based on the fact that she was bringing jackets to compare with buttons; is that -- is that correct?
- A And the other conversations about the string, and she was attempting to locate a jacket with different buttons.
- G So you assumed that she wouldn't be attempting to locate a jacket unless she had information that a -- that a jacket was issued?
- A That's true.
- Q But she never actually told you, "I've got information a jacket was issued"?
- 15 A. Not in those words, no.
 - Q Why did you put that in the affidavit?
- 17 A. No other explanation other than I was told that by

 18 Teresa Cordua, and I did not state that she was the one

 19 who issued the jacket, that the jacket was issued to

 20 him. . .
- 21 Q You had no information from which to believe that
 22 Teresa Cordua had, for example, personal knowledge
 23 that a jacket was issued to Kevin Cooper either through
 24 her issuing it herself or her witnessing somebody else
 25 issue it, correct?
 - A. Other than she is a worker there who is familiar with

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procedures and would know what is to be issued to an inmate when they arrive, since she conducts the investigations and works at that facility. She is familiar with her procedures.

- Q. But you had no -- the question was not whether she is familiar with the procedures. We'll get to that in just a minute. But right -- but the first thing you had -you had no information that she had personal knowledge, correct?
- A. She did not tell me that she saw a jacket being issued.
- Q And, similarly, she didn't tell you anything about procedures, did she?
- 13 A No, she did not.
 - Q And she didn't tell you whether some inmates get jackets, all inmates get jackets, some inmates steal jackets?
 She didn't tell you anything about that, right?
- 17 A. No, she did not.
- 18 Q And she didn't tell you that she had seen any records
 19 that a jacket had been issued to Kevin, no property cards,
 20 anything of that nature?
 - A Her conversation was not at length.
 - ω So why didn't you explain to the Magistrate that you
 were just making an inference that a jacket had been
 issued rather than saying that Teresa told you what
 happened?
 - A Because I was under the impression from our conversation

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that a jacket had been issued.

Right. But why didn't you tell the Magistrate that it wasn't something that you had been told by Teresa Cordua but something that you were under the impression of?

- A. I have no other explanation other than the way I wrote it down in the affidavit, that I was told that by Teresa Cordua.
- 9 Q But you weren't, right?
- 10 A. Was not told in the words that you've just explained
 11 to me. I was told by the inference and the impression
 12 that she gave me.
- 13 Q Did you take a report from anyone that items had been stolen from the Ryen residence?
- 15 A. Did I personally?
- 16 (1. Yes.
- 17 A. The times I have been at the Ryen residence, there was no one there to give a report.
- 19 C So the answer is no, you did not?
- 20 A. No, I did not.
- 21 Q To your knowledge, has any other member of the San

 22 Bernardino Sheriff's Office taken a report that anything

 23 was stolen from the Ryen residence?
- 24 A. To my knowledge, yes.
- 25 Q Who's that?
- 26 A. Detective Tim Wilson.

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1 Q And have you seen the report?
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- 2 A. Yes, I have.
- 3 Q Do you have it available to you?
- 4 A. Yes, I do.

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- 5 Q Could I see it, please.
- A I have not read the report. I have seen it. I have had conversation with Detective Wilson in reference to this.
- 9 Q In your conversations with Detective Wilson, did he
 10 tell you that he had a report from somebody that items
 11 were stolen?
 - A The conversation we had was that after he went with Mr. -- or, correction, Mrs. Howell and did an inventory of property which we had seized from the residence, that he told me that she had inventory items which we left behind, and, after inventorying what we took, that there were items that were missing.
 - Q So Detective Wilson told you that Mrs. Howell reported items missing to him?
 - A. Correct.

MR. NEGUS: Can I have the report that Mr. Clifford just gave us marked as evidence, and then we'll give him a copy back.

THE COURT: You may.

Q BY MR. NEGUS: Showing you, then, S-23, that's the report that you just handed me, correct?

A.	Yes,	it	is.	

- Q It starts off -- that's the results of a credit check
 from TRW, correct?
- A. Starts out that way, yes.
- And then it gets on there to talk about some follow-ups that were done on the credit checks to see if any of the credit cards listed in the credit check could be used, correct?
 - A It may. Again, I said I have not read this report.
 - Q Help yourself.
 - A It says there's an investigation with the oil company credit bureaus.

(No omissions.)

- . Do you see any statements in that S-23 attributed to Dr. Mary Howell?
- Mot in that. Again, I stated that I had a conversation with Detective Wilson, and he stated he prepared a report about items were missing. One of the items were credit cards.
- 1 Delieve earlier just a few minutes ago, you told me you'd seen that report, and I asked you for it, and that was what you handed me; right?
- 2. The actual conversation was I saw the report, but had never read it to see what the total contents were.
- . To E=23 then would be the only report that you are aware of that would have to do with those items missing?
- There may be more. I know this report is in reference to the credit cards, now that I have read the report.
- excuse me -- Dr. Howell had filled out a formal report that items had been stolen?
- A. He never told me that, no.
 - Why did you put in your affidavit that items of property could not be located and had been reported by len?
- A. Well, Mrs. Howell was not the victim. The would only be an informant and could not make the freme listed as a stolen report. The victims were deceased. The described items to her knowledge chould have even there,

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were not there, and those items were listed in the report as being missing or could not be located, or stolen.

- Q I den't want to be facetious about this, but certainly the victims hadn't filed any formal reports of anything being stolen; correct?
- A. The victims haven't, not to my knowledge.
- 2. So why did you put in the report -- in your -- in your affidavit that there had been a report of items stolen?
- A. I knew that the credit cards had been placed on the computer as being stolen. A report was written on that, and credit stops had been placed on those items.
- A Had credit stops been placed on a leather jacket?
- A No, they had not been.
- The items that you listed stolen are, are they not, a wallet and a billfold, identification cards and personal property, keys to a vehicle, diamond earrings, and a leather jacket?
- A. That's correct.
- C. No reports whatsoever about a leather jacket being stolen; correct?
- A. Not to my knowledge. There may le.
- . No reports whatsoever, to your snowledge, about diamond earnings being stolen; correct?
- A. There may be.

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3 To your knowledge.

- A. I have not read every report in this case.
- 4 but I'm asking about what you know or actually what you knew when you wrote this affidavit. At that point in time, you had no personal knowledge of any report of diamond earrings being stolen; correct?
- A. I was again told by Detective Wilson that he conducted an interview, and an investigation was done of the inventory, and none were found, and he was going to prepare a report in reference to that in an attempt to get a description and a value of the earnings.

 From that, he indicated to me that he was going to or did prepare a report. It may not have been reported or caper, but it was reported to him that the items were missing.
- . But nothing about them being stolen; correct?
- A. They were taken without her knowledge or permission or without anybody -- they were a gift to Mrs. Eyen.

 They were not on her rerson and were not in her property.
- There was no -- nobody ever told Detective Wilson that anything was taken; correct?
- A. The property was missing. It could not be found.
- Well, isn't it a fact that what Dr. Fowell told
 Wr. Wilson was that a jewelry company had called
 Dr. Howell up and wanted payment for a set of diamond

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earrings, and she wanted to find out whether or not
they could find those earrings?
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A. I have no idea what that conversation was in reference

to. I was not present or dld not overhear it.

- 5 | 4 Isn't that what Mr. Wilson reported to you?
- A. No, he did not.

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- 7 . He reported that they were stolen earrings?
- 8 A. He reported that the earrings were not found when he helped Mrs. Howell inventory the property which was seized, and they could not be found.
 - 6 Nothing -- he didn't tell you anything about the circumstances of why Dr. Howell was looking for them?
- 13 A. Other than the fact that she knew they had been recently purchased for a gift. That's the only information that was given to me.
 - u Did you have any information that Dr. Howell had ever said anything about a leather jacket being missing?
- 18 A. I have no information in reference to that by
 19 Mrs. Howell.
- 20 G By anybody?
- 21 A. Yes, I have.
- 22 What is that?
- 23 A. I was with Detective O'Campo when an interview was conducted with Mr. and Mrs. Blade in reference to the party they had held at their residence, which the Ryen family attended. They described a clothing worm

by Mr. Ryen as a men's brown leather jacket, similar to a men's sports coat.

While inside of the residence -- Wr. Eyen's clother were found on the floor and in his closet -- I did not see a jacket which looked like a men's sports coat. There were jackets, leather and other, but none that appeared to be a leather sports coat which was described to me.

- Well, there were two leather -- brown leather jackets in the closet directly behind the spot where Dr. Eyen was found murdered; correct?
- La contraceall that. There was -- appeared to be the ments closet. It was full of ments clothing. There were jackets, pants, sairts, but no jacket that acceared to be a ments sports coat.
- .. There were two leather jackets, though; right, in that closet:
- A Not that I am aware of. There may have been.
- 2 Why did you think that Dr. Ryen -- well, first of all, did you have any information that Dr. Ryen in fact had a wallet?
- A Yes, I did.

- 23 L What was that?
 - A That Dr. Eyen had made a comment to one of his patients that it was bad for his posture to carry a wallet in his hip pocket because it would throw the posture out,

indicating that that person -- who I believe was

Mr. Lease -- should carry the wallet in his jacket

so he would not have to sit on it to throw his posture

out of balance, and that information. Also, that we

could not locate a driver's license or personal papers

or identification belonging to Mr. Ryen in the house.

- You had information, did you not, that the last vehicle used by the Ryen family prior to their murder was their truck; is that correct?
- A I can't recall. I knew they had two vehicles. I don't know which one they used last. It might have been the truck.
- there was a truck parked in the driveway?
- A Fes, there was.

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- 16 21d you search that truck?
- 17 A Along with two or three other individuals.
- 18 4 Who were they?
- 19 A. Mike Hall, Detective O'Campo.
- 20 a find when you searched it, there was a billfold with
 21 a funch of credit cards undermeath the seat, wasn't
 22 there?
- 23 A. Not on the floor of the seat, no.
- 24 4 Fid you door underneath the seat?
- 25 A Yes, I did. I reached under the seat and pulled out miscellaneous papers and other small items from underneating

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the seat, and also used the flashlight, removed the litems from the glove box and the center console.
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- 3 Start at the moment with underneath the driver's seat.

 Did you look underneath the driver's seat?
- A. Yes, I did.

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- Q And you're saying there was no container of credit cards under there?
- A. Not laying on the floor underneath the seat, no.
- 4 What did you do with the papers that were under there?
- A Left them in the vehicle.
- G Do you think you might have missed something underneath the japers, that the wallet and credit cards were there?
- A. When I looked under the seat, there was no wallet on the floor under the seat.
- that Teresa brown-green jackets
- A. It was a faded fatigue colored or Army green. The jacket appeared to be that of an older issue Navy foul-weather jacket.
- And it was what color?
- A. The brought several. The one I can recall was an older brown, medium. They were several different shader of green and brown and fatigue color that were brought in.
- 13 -- excuse me. Pare 14, line 12, through 13, line 20, I'm talking about at the prelim you described

It as a very light green; is that correct?

A. I might have.

- In between the time that you testified at the preliminary hearing and the present, did you become aware that at the preliminary hearing there was an issue raised as to whether or not -- whether there was a difference between green and brown camp jackets?
 - A. I am not aware of anybody else's transcripts or whatever happened in this courtroom; only what I testified to.
 - Well, right after I mentioned -- asked you what color the jacket was, I think did I not ask you something about were you aware of a Lieutenant Chephard who had given a report of a brown jacket? Do you recall being asked that?
- A yes, I do. The only thing I could recall, if I remember, is that I testified that I could only recall that Er. Shephard stated he was wearing prison-issue clothing.
- Do you think the fact that I asked you about a brown jacket at the prelim influenced your testimony today when you talked about a brown-green jacket?
- A. No. The only thing I could state is it was an Armytype fatigue, which you could look at and say was green, or I could pay was olive green or olive brown.
 - You have been furnished with a copy of your testimony at the preliminary hearing; is that correct?

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Yes, I have.
     A.
          And you had a chance to read and study that before
 2
         you came to testify here today?
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          Yes, I did.
              (No omissions.)
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MR. KOCHIS: Your Honor, was there some informal
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    agreement at the start of the motions as to approximately
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    what time we would conclude in the afternoons?
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            THE COURT: We discussed four o'clock. I wonder
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    if --
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            MR. NEGUS: Sounds good to me.
            THE COURT: It gives you time to do the work
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    outside of court. I'm willing to break it --
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            MR. NEGUS: Fine.
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            THE COURT: -- today and --
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            MR. KOCHIS: Fine.
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                                That's good.
            MR. NEGUS: Okay.
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            THE COURT: We'll return tomorrow morning at 9:30,
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    please. Thank you.
             (At 4 o'clock p.m. the foregoing proceedings
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            were recessed.)
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