1	IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
2	MCLEAN COUNTY, ILLINOIS
3	PEOPLE OF THE
4	STATE OF ILLINOIS )
5	Plaintiff, )
6	) NO. 99 CF 1016 JAMES SNOW,
7	Defendant.
8	
9	HEARING ON MOTION TO DISCHARGE ATTORNEYS
10	AND MOTION TO WITHDRAW
11	REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS of the hearing before the
12	Honorable DONALD D. BERNARDI on the 5th day of April, 2001.
13	APPEARANCES:
14	State's Attorney for McLean County,
15	First Assistant State's Attorney,
16	
1	MR. FRANK PICL,
1	for the Defendant;
	Defendant also present.
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	그 물에는 계속하게 하나요요. 그는 그는 그는 그는 그는 그는 그는 그는 것을 하고 있는 살살이 하지만 있는데 이 그는 그는 그는 사람이 되는 것이 하지만 하는데 그를 하지만 하는데 살아 없었다.

THE COURT: We will go on the record in

99 CF 1016, People versus James Snow. The People appear by

Mr. Reynard and Miss Griffin, the defendant, Mr. Picl and

Mr. Riley. And this is set today for hearing on the

defendant's request to have counsel discharged prior to

post-trial motions and sentencing, to address a number of

issues. And I've tendered copies of Mr. Snow's documents to

everyone, and the typed document that's identified

defendant's response to defense counsel's motion to withdraw

seems to me to be the most appropriate place to start. And

it seems also to me that the best I can tell the Jackson

case that I think Miss Griffin provided for me last time,

131 Illinois Appellate Third 128, discussed the role of

defense counsel.

It states on the last page of that decision that this is not to say that defense counsel should be able to undertake lengthy legal argument pertaining to the fact that his representation as performed conformed to limits of proper advocacy as delineated by case law. Rather, counsel may simply answer questions and explain the facts and circumstances surrounding matters which are alleged by his client to demonstrate that he was not adequately represented at trial.

So I guess that's the procedure I'd like to

follow. But I think I also need either clarification from Mr. Snow periodically or a response from the State. You don't have to respond to everything, but if I'm going to go back and forth, so that the State can respond if there is anything they want to bring to the court's attention. But what I would propose to do then is begin with the typewritten material because the materials contained in the initial documents Mr. Snow tendered to the court are general in scope and then the specifics begin with the typed document.

And the first one was the question over the amount of time represented to the court in preparation last time when we had the motion to continue. And Mr. Snow is indicating that it was about -- well slightly less than 23 hours, as opposed to the estimate of 80, which was given to me prior to the commencement of trial when the motion to continue was made. And attached here somewhere also is a visitors log from March 20 of 2000 through December 5 of 2000, actually it's not a log. It's a tally of the dates and the in and out times. So why don't we go first to that.

Mr. Riley, do you have any response to those?

MR. RILEY: Yeah, I'm assuming that the document presented is the computer printout of the jail log.

THE COURT: Well, you know, I don't know that to

be honest. 1 MR. RILEY: I don't know it either, but I'm 2 assuming that. 3 THE COURT: How did you -- let me ask Mr. Snow. 4 How did you get the printout? 5 THE DEFENDANT: The inmate services went back and 6 looked in the book. It's not from the computer. It's from 7 the actual book that sits on the desk down there. THE COURT: So you asked for it and they brought 9 10 this to you? THE DEFENDANT: I asked for it, and they tallied 11 12 it up. THE COURT: You asked for all your visits with 13 either Mr. Riley or Mr. Picl? 14 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Okay. 16 THE DEFENDANT: From the book, the log book that 17 they sign in and sign out of. 18 THE COURT: Well, what would be the difference 19 between that and the computer though? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Well, I don't know if they -- if 21 they enter all the times that they're here into the 22 computer. 23 24 THE COURT: Okay. All right. So that's

the -- that's the reason. But go ahead.

MR. RILEY: I have no reason to argue with that. You know, I signed in myself at times that I came in, the times that I left. The time I originally gave was an approximation. It also included the meetings with Jamie up here, which wouldn't get it up to 20 hours, I concede that.

THE COURT: You mean the meetings in court or after court or something?

MR. RILEY: Yeah. I don't think any further meetings with Mr. Snow would have been productive or would have added anything. Quite frankly, towards the time we were coming closer to trial the meetings were being more nonproductive than they were productive.

THE COURT: Okay. And, Mr. Picl, have you had a chance to look at these ins and out times and everything?

MR. PICL: I've looked at them. In fact, I had them before this document was put together, and I can report to the court because I called -- what's her name, Melinda?

THE COURT: Melinda.

MR. PICL: She checked the computer and the computer does not accurately reflect what the log reflects, and I think the log book is accurate. I visited with Mr. Snow in the jail 15 separate times for a total of about 16 hours. And when the court asked me on the day that we

commenced trial to estimate my time because I didn't have time records with me, I said, well, 30 hours maybe.

Certainly no more than 50 hours. And quite honestly, that's more time, 15 meetings with Mr. Snow, that's more time than -- more meetings than I've ever had with any other client in my career I think. And when you add to each of those meetings a couple of hours of drive time from where I'm located in Peoria, you know, I wasn't intentionally misrepresenting what I'd done. What I felt that I had -- I agree with Mr. Riley. I had gotten to the point where my meetings with Mr. Snow weren't yielding anything except complaints about the case, complaints about co-counsel, complaints about Sorenson. And it seemed to me I was doing an awful lot of handholding.

I was spending more time answering questions from my client about whether I believed him or not and repeated inquiries as to what I thought his chances were. That's a waste of time.

Now, I would advise the court, and I think
Mr. Riley will back this up, we were in possession of a
detailed outline by Mr. Snow of everything that he thought
about this case, and I was in possession of that and working
from it for the last several months that I prepared for this
trial. I mean quite honestly I had -- I felt I had

everything in the way of contact with him that I needed to prepare for this trial. And I -- I agree with Mr. Riley. I don't -- spending additional time with Mr. Snow in retrospect I don't think would have served any purpose. I mean he and I, the meetings, I asked him for the witnesses. We went over witness lists. We talked about the witnesses, what we thought they would say, and that was kind of the purpose of meetings.

I mean I'm not -- I didn't view my meetings with Mr. Snow simply to develop a friendship or a bond. That wasn't my job here. And I met with him 15 times. And like I say, that's -- that's I think significantly more meetings than I've probably had ever before with a client in any type of case.

I combined -- I don't -- I don't sit around and it's not my practice generally to sit around and just chew the fat. I mean when there was something to talk about, we talked about it. And then I'd work from the written materials and the discovery in the case.

THE COURT: Do you have any idea how long that information description was that Mr. Snow provided to you about the case?

MR. RILEY: He provided that to us early on, Judge, at my request, I think probably before Mr. Picl was

even involved in the case.

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MR. PICL: Well, that's right. I received it from or a copy of it from Mr. Riley.

MR. RILEY: Again, you're asking me to estimate. I'm reluctant to do that given the prior performance. think it's 12 or 15 pages.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PICL: I think it's longer than that. The one I ended up with was like 50 or 60 pages of handwritten notes by Jamie.

MR. RILEY: I'm referring just to the list of potential witnesses that Mr. Snow gave me. I also provided Frank with numerous pages of communication between myself and Jamie that I've not included when I say that 12 or 15

THE COURT: Okay. Anything that the People have on that issue, the time issue?

MS. GRIFFIN: In terms of eliciting any more information?

THE COURT: I mean, is there anything you want to say about that? I'm not requiring you to comment on all these. If there is something -- on some of these witnesses I think you're going to want to comment. On the time thing, I think you don't have to if you don't want to.

MS. GRIFFIN: Well, I think our position is just that that's not an issue for an ineffective assistance of counsel claim. Just because there is a disparity and that's really what the allegation here is, is there is a disparity between what counsel estimated and what the records actually show they did. This isn't a claim of ineffective. You've got to show then what's the harm that was done, what's the impact there. And there has been no supporting evidence or documentation about that at all.

THE COURT: Okay, yeah, and I -- we can argue the merits of these I guess maybe later, but I guess Mr. Snow ought to understand that this particular issue is in a very, very peculiar context if you think about it. This was not a case where you and your lawyers disagreed. It's one where your lawyers agreed with you to move to continue. So the notion that they would embellish or intentionally inflate the number of hours that they met with you is contrary to what they're seeking, a motion to continue. So it is kind of odd in that sense. I mean --

THE DEFENDANT: Can I respond to that?

THE COURT: Yeah, sure.

THE DEFENDANT: They only agreed to the continuance after I had brought it to their attention or brought it to your attention. The reason, you know, when

Frank says that he came up there and he talked to me for, you know, 15 times and we went over witnesses and this and that, I find that to be false. I mean the reason --

THE COURT: Well, what did you talk about then for 20 hours?

THE DEFENDANT: Well, if you'll notice, you know, some of those visits are 20 minutes, 30 minutes.

THE COURT: My question to you is what did you talk about.

THE DEFENDANT: A lot of the times they were talking about Susan's trial, what was going on with her trial, what was going on with the motion in limine. The first time Pat ever asked me one thing about witnesses for this case was on December 5th.

THE COURT: Why would he need to ask you if you gave him 12 to 15 pages of witnesses?

THE DEFENDANT: I don't know. I'd like to see them. I'd like to know what -- what witnesses Pat and Frank came up with through their reading of the discovery and the listening of the tapes that they were going to call and implement in my defense. I'd really like to know what ones they came up with because I don't think, you know, I -- in -- in my mind they didn't come up with any. They never came -- and that's why I wrote you the letter and

tried to bring it to your attention because I had no clue as of December 5th what they were going to do. I didn't know who they had talked to. I didn't know who they were going who they had talked to. I didn't know who they were going to call, and that's why I wrote you the letter and if -- if you check the record, you know, Frank didn't say, well, maybe 30 hours, but no more than 50. He said a flat out 50.

THE COURT: Well he's now said he's wrong.

THE DEFENDANT: That was at your asking him how long have you spent with Mr. Snow. He said 50 hours.

THE COURT: Let's cut to the chase, Mr. Snow. What do you want me to take from the fact that you have now identified an error in the hours?

THE DEFENDANT: Obviously when you asked that question they didn't feel that to tell you the truth, well, Pat's been my attorney for ten months and he spent five hours with me.

THE COURT: They were moving to continue on the basis they weren't prepared and then they raised the number of hours in order to get me to grant the motion to continue. That doesn't make sense.

THE DEFENDANT: No, I think that they -- I think that they raised the amount of hours to make sure that it didn't look like they had done anything wrong. That's what I believe.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, they agreed to the continuance.

THE COURT: You and I are not going to resolve that today, what was in the minds of Mr. Riley and Mr. Picl, because they've just testified, represented to me contrary to that. So we're not going to be able to resolve that today. All right. Let's -- we need to -- we're going to leave that or we're not going to get through these. So...

MS. GRIFFIN: Your Honor, if I could just clarify something that came to mind when he's saying that about a dispute even in the facts that he just represented.

THE COURT: On the number of hours?

MS. GRIFFIN: No, he just talked about how witnesses and not until December 5th did he even have the first question of what witnesses to call, and I would just point out as the record shows that back in November when we were, I believe it was the 28th, we were set for trial and it got continued until the next date, there was a whole list of witnesses that were added that day at that time and disclosed to the court. So obviously there was a discussion about witnesses before December 5th because they were all brought up to the court's attention and put on a list of witnesses to give the jurors that day.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I'm not -- if -- I'm not worried about matters that are of record I guess, you know.

MS. GRIFFIN: All right.

THE COURT: I think that what we need to resolve are the matters raised by Mr. Snow that are not more or less.

Counselors' negligence is general again, and it seems you get more specific when we get into the next section. I'm going to skip that because there is not a specific issue to address there. And, the first part of counselors' lack of preparation at trial is general as well until we get down to the -- your listing now of the testimony that was not heard. And the very first one is the rebuttal of Mr. Martinez. You indicate Hendricks, Foster, Boyd and Sorenson as potential witnesses that were not heard in order to rebut Martinez. And are you referring in that to the ID, identification?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. And Mr. Riley or Mr. Picl, either one, do you want to respond to those particular witnesses?

MR. RILEY: I'll respond briefly, Judge. I think with regard to Billy Hendricks, there was a failure to lay a specific foundation for one rebuttal statement that could

have been made, but what it actually was I don't remember. With regard to Mark Foster, Jason Boyd, any rebuttal that they might have been able to provide was purely cumulative. I believe that Danny Martinez was --

THE COURT: Now who was? Boyd would have been cumulative you think?

MR. RILEY: I think so. Danny Martinez's story was adequately presented to the jury, including the fact that he viewed a lineup in which the defendant was a participant and could not identify him. It was clear after his testimony that he did not profess to be able to identify Jamie until he met with Assistant State's Attorney Teena Griffin in preparation for his testimony in Susan Claycomb's trial. I think the jury was well aware of that. I think anything that these other people could have added would simply have been cumulative and I believe counterproductive.

THE COURT: Were both Hendricks and Boyd impeachable? Do you remember?

MR. REYNARD: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I'll go to the State on that later.

Mr. Picl, on Hendricks, Foster, Boyd and Sorenson?

MR. RILEY: I don't specifically recall

actually -- well, let me just generally refresh or state

what I recall of Mr. Martinez. It seems to me that he was pretty badly damaged by the time we were done with his cross-examination, and quite honestly, I don't -- calling Billy Hendricks, with whom I think we called, and I'm not sure he added much to our case in some other respect. I'm not certain that these gentlemen would have done much for us.

I mean Martinez, I mean it's been my practice developed over many years when you've done damage to a witness, if you keep pounding away at it, sometimes you end up pounding yourself in the thumb. I mean, how many different ways do you need to damage a witness? I thought Martinez was very badly damaged when he finally left off the stand. This was the guy who couldn't pick Mr. Snow out of a lineup a month and a half after he supposedly stared him right in the face. And then ten years later all of a sudden he is shown a photo of the same lineup and says oh, yeah, that's the guy. I don't -- I quite honestly don't think that they would have added anything. I mean that's kind of my feeling on it.

THE COURT: Well, what about Sorenson and the photos?

MR. RILEY: Judge, I'm not sure I understand this. The only photographs that Mr. Sorenson took were of the room

in which the lineup took place. I -- those photos were taken at the request of Steve Skelton in Susan Claycomb's trial. Mr. Skelton and I both looked at them. We decided we didn't need them based upon the -- he decided that he didn't need them, and I likewise decided that based upon the description that was given of the room in his trial and that same description was given in Jamie's trial. As a matter of fact, I don't think we ever 8 tendered those photographs to the State in discovery, did 9 we? 10

MS. GRIFFIN: (Shakes head.)

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Foster?

THE COURT: What about the two referenced in the report?

MR. RILEY: I believe those are the two pictures that Mr. Martinez was shown in a photo lineup and said it's one of these two guys, neither of which was Jamie Snow. I believe that from my recollection of numbers. I could be mistaken about the exhibit.

THE COURT: And then Gutierrez saw 6345, which is the same one as one of the ones Martinez saw?

> No. MR. RILEY:

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, that's right.

THE COURT: According to the report. What about

MR. RILEY: Again, my impression, Mr. Foster could testify on two occasions that Martinez had told him he couldn't identify him and on a second occasion prior to, or excuse me, prior to the time that Mr. Martinez made the identification that Jamie Snow wasn't the person. I thought that that was brought out clearly by other witnesses, and Mr. Martinez didn't identify him until his meeting with Miss Griffin.

THE COURT: And what -- I'm going to ask,

Mr. Snow -- is it that Hendricks would have provided in
rebuttal to Martinez?

THE DEFENDANT: Billy Hendricks used to work with Danny Martinez, and his testimony would have been that and which it was in Susan's trial. I mean Pat sat there and watched during Susan's trial I'm believing, Billy Hendricks testified. I mean Steve Skelton felt that it was important enough to call him. And his testimony would have been that when they worked together that Martinez had told him that I wasn't the person that he'd saw. And for them to come in here now and say, well, I felt that we had damaged him enough, I mean that's -- that's -- easy for them to say. They didn't lay the foundation for them --

THE COURT: Let's get into the argument on it.

You've identified him as a witness for whom Martinez would

have said that you were not the guy. 1 THE DEFENDANT: Right. 2 THE COURT: Okay. THE DEFENDANT: And the same thing with Mark 3 I mean he told Mark Foster --4 THE COURT: I've got Foster figured out. I just Foster. 5 want to make sure the record reflects your concern about 6 7 All right. Let's go over to the State. Anything Hendricks. 8 9 on these? MS. GRIFFIN: Your Honor, as has just been 10 mentioned and counsel was aware, any question about what 11 Billy Hendricks would have said, there is a transcript from 12 his testimony in the Claycomb trial, and I guess I'd ask to 13 mark that and submit that because that is exactly what was 14 15 out there and what was aware. And the point that I would 16 make is the fact that he was impeached repeatedly during 17 that testimony on both the issue of having that crucial 18 information and his prior convictions. 19 THE COURT: Why don't you make it A so we separate 20 it from those at trial. I think we used all numbers. 21 (State's Exhibit A was marked for 22 identification by the court reporter.) 23 THE COURT: Do you want to go ahead and -- well, 24

are you satisfied if this is made a part of the record that it establishes impeachment and that's what you're offering it for?

MS. GRIFFIN: I believe that's sufficient cause I don't think there is any dispute that that's an accurate transcript from the reporter that took it as to that was what was said.

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, can I respond to that?

THE COURT: Whether or not he's impeached,

Mr. Snow, I don't want to get into. I don't want to --

THE DEFENDANT: That's what I was going to say. For her to assume that the jury would have felt he was impeached is total assumption. She doesn't know what the jury would think as far as his testimony goes whether I was impeached or not.

THE COURT: What is your presumption -- hold it.

My question is what is your presumption -- hold it, I'm

asking you a question -- that they would take positive to

you the testimony of Hendricks that it impeached Martinez?

I mean you can't stand there and tell me that the opposite

is true. You can't criticize Miss Griffin for not being

able to figure out what the jury would think in the

cross-examination and impeachment of him and then argue to

me that, Judge, they would have found the reverse of that.

THE DEFENDANT: I'm not saying either way, Your Honor. I'm saying they should have heard it.

THE COURT: That's why I'm not listening to those arguments right now is that's the problem with it is trying to speculate what the jury would take from your proposition that it impeaches Martinez and their proposition that the witness would be neutralized because of the impeachment. So we can't resolve that today.

THE DEFENDANT: Well, the -- the bottom line is they could have never been called anyway because they didn't lay the foundation to -- the basics to call him if they would have wanted to call him if they wanted to call him.

THE COURT: Bottom line, if it would not have affected the verdict, it doesn't make any difference.

That's what the law says.

THE DEFENDANT: I believe it would have affected the verdict.

THE COURT: What I decide will determine whether or not it did for today. I realize you believe that. I don't believe you're doing this just to spend some extra time in the courtroom today. I understand you're serious about this. I've read all this, all right. But I don't want to get into the arguments about -- that's a step beyond what I want to get through today. I want to get through

identifying all the errors and getting everybody's response 1 That's why I'm cutting you off. on file. 2 Okay. Bridget Logsdon. MS. GRIFFIN: If I could go back to the same 3 issue, I also have a copy of Mr. Foster's transcript of his 4 5 testimony of the Claycomb trial of his issues with Danny 6 Martinez. I'd mark that as B. 7 THE COURT: All right. Are you going to make that 8 B? 9 MS. GRIFFIN: Yes. 10 THE COURT: Okay. Is that it then, Miss Griffin? 11 MS. GRIFFIN: Yes. 12 THE COURT: All right. Then let's move to 13 Logsdon, Bridget Logsdon, potential rebuttal by either Kim 14 Morris or Julie Knight. 15 Mr. Riley, first, I guess, anything on that? 16 MR. RILEY: I think the cross exam -- the 17 cross-examination impeached her own testimony and anything 18 else would have been cumulative. 19 THE COURT: Mr. Picl? 20 21 MR. PICL: I have nothing to add to that. I agree with that. 22 THE COURT: So you're both aware of Kim Morris and 23 Julie Knight? I mean, you know what they would have 24

I mean you're telling me it was purely trial strategy that you didn't call them?

MR. RILEY: I'd have to be honest, Judge, I don't recall what Julie Knight would have said. We didn't see any need to any additional cumulative to impeach the witness.

THE COURT: Julie Knight testified in Claycomb. I really don't remember if Morris did.

MS. GRIFFIN: Julie Knight didn't testify about the issue -- I'm assuming about the issue he's talking about, which is the conversation. Bridget Logsdon testified about the conversation.

THE COURT: That's right.

MR. PICL: Is this the one in the tavern overhearing the wife?

THE COURT: That's right. Now I remember which one you're talking about. Okay. So both Mr. Snow, Morris and Knight were parties who may have overheard that and should have been called to rebut Logsdon?

THE DEFENDANT: Of course.

THE COURT: Anything further on that from either counsel?

MR. PICL: I'm trying to recall, did we -- I don't think we were allowed to call Tammy Snow in surrebuttal. Is

that correct?

THE COURT: You were not.

MR. PICL: I think she was going to -- I mean we were going to offer her testimony to contradict Bridget Logsdon. Logsdon's testimony, as I recall, was overhearing Tammy Snow, Mr. Snow's wife, saying that she thought that Jamie did it. And I mean that's why we were going to offer Tammy Snow. We weren't allowed too.

THE COURT: And the other two were present at the time.

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

MS. GRIFFIN: Just to clarify on that, the reason they didn't call -- get to call her in surrebuttal because she already addressed that and did testify about that because I asked her on cross-examination did you ever make the statement in the presence of Kim -- excuse me -- Bridget Logsdon that Jamie Snow did it, and she denied making that statement. So that was already out there as evidence. So she was allowed to testify about they already presented in evidence then by way of that cross-examination that contradiction to Bridget Logsdon.

THE COURT: Mr. Snow's point is this was potentially two other people that would say the same thing?

MS. GRIFFIN: Right.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: I believe they -- Don Sorenson or, yeah, Don Sorenson did talk to Kim Morris, and Kim Morris said no, the conversation never took place. So to not call them, I don't understand where that trial strategy is. I can't figure that out.

THE COURT: Okay. Well hold on. We're not going to get into that at this moment.

Then rebuttal of Dawn Roberts is next, and that's Dewey Claycomb, William Morris and Tina Hendricks. So, Mr. Picl?

MR. RILEY: I don't recall Dawn Roberts, Judge.

THE COURT: What would Claycomb, Morris and Hendricks would have offered with respect to Dawn?

THE DEFENDANT: Well Dewey Claycomb, Dewey
Claycomb's testimony would have been that during 93 and 94 I
lived with him and his wife and, you know, that there
were -- there weren't any parties going on at his house, and
my friends weren't even allowed in his house at the time.
So for Dawn Roberts to testify that all these parties were
going on over there and McCown and I was toasting to Bill
Little, that's -- and that there was composite drawings on
Dewey's kitchen table is false, and he would have testified
to that.

Frank, Don or Pat, none of them even talked to Dewey. I mean how do they know what he's going to testify to if they don't even talk to the man.

THE COURT: Okay. So Dewey Claycomb would say that on a particular date in 1993 he knew you were not at a party where Dawn Roberts overheard this.

THE DEFENDANT: He would have testified when I lived in Southgate Estates I lived with him and his wife and that there were no parties at his house.

THE COURT: How would he know if he wasn't there?
THE DEFENDANT: Because he lived there.

THE COURT: So, a person who lives at a house has to be present at the house 24 hours a day every day. You're talking about proving a negative. You're talking about by calling Dewey Claycomb that you never had a party there. He can't possibly then on cross acknowledge he was present at his home 24 hours a day every day in the year. So how do you avoid the implication or possibility that the party took place in his absence? I'm just trying to ask that question.

THE DEFENDANT: Well, I would have to -- I would have to -- to say that when I lived with him I worked full-time. He worked full-time.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. I understand what you're saying. How about Morris and Hendricks, though?

THE DEFENDANT: Well, Billy Morris's testimony would have been, you know, if they had a read and studied the discovery they would have found, you know, all through the discovery she was saying that, you know, Billy Morris was there when -- when I was telling people to get the composite drawings, and Billy Morris would have testified he didn't even know Dawn Roberts.

THE COURT: This wouldn't necessarily go to the toasts statements. You're talking about the composites.

THE DEFENDANT: I'm not sure. I would have to look back through the discovery. I'm not even -- I think she would say he was there then. I'm not sure.

THE COURT: What about Tina Hendricks?

THE DEFENDANT: Tina Hendricks, in her grand jury testimony, she was, Tina Hendricks was the one that told her that we were toasting to Bill little. She said who is Bill Little, who are they toasting to. She said it's the kid that got killed at the Clark gas station. That's not true, and Tina testified to that.

MR. PICL: Judge, it seems to me we presented other witnesses who said they didn't occur. Tammy Snow denied that they occurred. Mark McCown denied that they occurred. We covered those basis with some of our witnesses.

THE COURT: Okay. Miss Griffin, anything on that then, on Dawn Roberts?

MS. GRIFFIN: I'm really not sure how much you want or what to say at this point except I don't think what he's representing is accurate, and I think the record would show more in terms of what her testimony was because I don't believe she ever testified that Billy Morris was present during these conversations when these occurrences occurred so he couldn't have then been called to testify since she never acknowledged that he was there.

THE COURT: Well, what about Hendricks, though?

MS. GRIFFIN: There was a side-bar about this issue because there was a dispute about whether she said it was Tina Hendricks that told her or Tammy Snow that told her, and quite honestly I don't remember now which one is actually correct that she testified to at trial. But I think counsel is correct in that they did have other people, including Tammy Snow and Mr. McCown, testifying about these same incidents and denying that these circumstances existed.

THE COURT: Was Hendricks, do you remember if Hendricks or Morris or Claycomb were at all impeachable with prior criminal offenses or anything like that? Doesn't ring a bell?

MS. GRIFFIN: Well, I know Billy Morris has got

priors. I don't remember off the top of my head if they're impeachables.

THE COURT: Let me go to Jody Winkler, and that's Mary Oyer, Michael Guerry and Mary Burns. Mr. Snow, maybe you could briefly recite what those people would have offered to rebut Jody Winkler.

Burns would have said. I mean that's why I put her on the list. She told me that -- that Jody had told her that he didn't know anything about my case, and some other things that he had said to her. But Pat and Frank or Don never contacted her until the State's Attorney did. Michael Guerry and Mary Oyer were my roommates that lived with me in Florida that, you know, would have testified to, you know, the lack of any conversations that Jody was saying was taking place down there.

THE COURT: And are you --

THE DEFENDANT: And they never even contacted --

THE COURT: Let me ask you this. Are you confident that these are persons who are named by other witnesses as being present during the conversations?

THE DEFENDANT: Am I confident -- I don't understand what you're saying.

THE COURT: Well, you know, you're talking about



now people offering testimony in the negative again, which is really of no value to anyone. And by that I mean Oyer and Guerry saying we never saw these group of people together having a conversation. That's not very helpful testimony. Are you saying that other witnesses have put Oyer and Guerry present when these conversations took place with Jody?

THE DEFENDANT: I'm not sure.

THE COURT: You're not sure about that?

THE DEFENDANT: All I know is that their testimony would have been that they were there when I found out about the grand jury meeting and, you know, my actions and the things that, you know, Jody was testifying was taking place and, you know, their testimony would have been contrary to what he was saying.

MR. PICL: Judge, again, I think I'd like to point out the fact that I think we established through perhaps even his own testimony that Mr. Winkler had a bad drug habit throughout this entire period of time, and I think it -- I must recall we had one very what I considered to be a very powerful witness against all of these people, and it was the defendant himself who testified for almost six hours. Quite honestly, how many times do you need to -- to hit a nail on the head to make the point. I don't -- Winkler, as I

recall, we had some -- we had witnesses who testified that the guy was half out of his mind on dope most of the time -- I'm kind of paraphrasing -- during the time that he allegedly witnessed whatever he witnessed.

And Mary Burns, I wouldn't call Mary Burns, I mean she was a disastrous witness for us. She wasn't our witness. The State called her after Mr. Snow identified her to us and neglected to tell us what her damaging testimony was going to be. I relied upon what he told me when we put her on the witness list upon what her testimony would be. And it dealt with a contradicting in some fashion Ronnie Wright and his testimony. And as the court will recall, Miss Burns testified about the defendant making statements to her about a dream and things coming to him during the Claycomb trial and talk about going backwards two steps. I wouldn't put Mary Burns on the stand for any purpose whatsoever not after having heard what I did.

THE COURT: So, in other words, whether she had beneficial information on Jody Winkler, the negatives were not going to outweigh that.

MR. PICL: Exactly.

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, I gave Mary Burns their -- her name to them months before my trial. You know, that's their job to investigate and talk to the witness.

They never even talked to her. They had no clue what she could or could not give.

THE COURT: They didn't call her.

THE DEFENDANT: She was on my list.

THE COURT: No, I'm saying they didn't call her.

THE DEFENDANT: I understand that. I would have never put her on the list if -- had they of talked to her and she said I'm going to testify to this and that. They had her name months before.

THE COURT: You know, Mr. Snow, you have got to take some responsibility for what you do. If you're going to give them a name, you are telling them this is a potential witness in my trial. You can't then turn around today and complain that they didn't get all the bad stuff out and that, therefore, they're incompetent.

THE DEFENDANT: They never even talked to her.

THE COURT: You have presented to them a witness.

Now there has to be some integrity to this process. You can't stand here and tell me on the one hand it's okay for you to give them a witness that you say is a witness to help you in your trial. They put the person on the list. That witness ends up getting called by the State, who damages you, and then you complain of your lawyer to whom you gave the witness that it's their fault because they didn't

interview and find out --THE DEFENDANT: They didn't even ask her the 1 2 questions --THE COURT: It doesn't make any difference. They 3 4 The State did. didn't call the witness. 5 THE DEFENDANT: I understand that. THE COURT: You, by your actions, alerted the 6 7 State to her presence. THE DEFENDANT: Is there a reason why they didn't 8 ask her the questions that I put her on the list originally 9 10 for? 11 THE COURT: It was gone, out of the bag. As soon as you listed them, the State had them. They went ahead and 12 13 talked to her, got the damaging information. 14 THE DEFENDANT: I understand. I want to know the 15 reason why they didn't ask her the questions. 16 THE COURT: I'm just telling you there is not much 17 you could have done about that once you gave it to Mr. Picl. 1.8 THE DEFENDANT: I understand that. 19 THE COURT: All right. 20 THE DEFENDANT: Why didn't they ask her the 21 questions? I would have found out to begin with. 22 THE COURT: Then they would have asked the 23 damaging material. 24

THE DEFENDANT: I'm talking about when she was on the stand, why didn't they ask her the questions for which she was put on the list.

THE COURT: I remember this.

MR. PICL: After her testimony I wouldn't have asked her if that's an American flag.

THE COURT: I remember this, and she did not help Mr. Snow. Okay. Let's move on -- I'm sorry, Miss Griffin, did you have anything on this? I didn't go to you on Winkler or --

MS. GRIFFIN: Except I think that what you alluded to in your questions to the defendant and that is I don't believe that Jody Winkler ever testified in trial that Mary Oyer or Mike Guerry were present during any of the conversations he was testifying about so, therefore, they could not have been called to impeach on any of those.

THE COURT: Okay. Well that was the question I asked, all right.

Then Dan Tanasz would have been impeached,
Mr. Snow, by McCown, Williams and others that Williams had
said were present during the conversation. So is this a
Florida conversation?

THE DEFENDANT: No, the other two people that Dan Tanasz said was there when this conversation took place.

THE COURT: Oh, all right. You just don't 1 remember their names? THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, I remember their names. 2 3 THE COURT: Who are they? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Jason St. Pierre and Jason 5 Rambeejis (phonetic). 6 THE COURT: Okay. And these people, all of them, 7 would rebut Tanasz's testimony. 8 THE DEFENDANT: He said all four of them was 9 there, and I believe all four of them would have said the 10 conversation never took place. 11 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Riley or Mr. Picl -- this 12 is a Florida conversation now with Tanasz? 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 14 THE COURT: Okay. 15 MR. RILEY: The last two that Mr. Snow suggests we 16 never talked to to the best of my knowledge. We did hire an 17 investigator in Florida to talk with people, and I don't 18 recall that he ever talked with them. It's my recollection 19 that Mr. McCown did rebut Mr. Tanasz testimony. 20 THE COURT: What about Williams, do you know? 21 MR. RILEY: I don't recall, Judge. 22 THE COURT: Mr. Picl? 23 MR. PICL: The defendant also rebutted this 24

from at least a couple of witnesses, including the defendant, saying that this -- this conversations, you know, either didn't happen or, you know, Dan Tanasz did not escape, in my recollection, I haven't poured over my trial notes, but he didn't escape unscathed at all. I don't think any witness in this trial that the State presented did.

Again, I, you know, I'm just not as a matter of philosophy, when I feel someone has been damaged and you got an argument to make, that's -- you move on.

THE COURT: Okay. Miss Griffin, anything on those witnesses?

MS. GRIFFIN: Your Honor, I believe there was testimony from defense witnesses, and my recollection is it was Kevin Schaal specifically, and I'm not sure about Dave Arison, going to contradict these conversations, and, in fact, they did call him and testify about those conversations. And I would point out that Jason St. Pierre was talked to by our investigators, and that information was disclosed in discovery; and contrary to what the defendant says, he did, in fact, verify there were some bits and pieces of some of the same kinds of information Mr. Tanasz provided in terms of comments by this defendant. So, I don't believe he would say what the defendant is

representing he would say.

THE COURT: So, did he end up being somewhat of assistance to Mr. Snow and damaging as well? Is that what you're saying?

MS. GRIFFIN: I'm not sure the full extent. He didn't give the same full extent of conversation, but he did give parts of that, you know, if we had thought it was worth flying him back from Florida we would have put him on to testify. But it wasn't worth flying him back from Florida to testify. As I recall...

THE COURT: All right. We'll go into Ronnie Wright, and that's Tony Reynolds and Michael Guerry and Mary Oyer. And, Mr. Snow, they would testify to what with respect to Wright's testimony?

THE DEFENDANT: I believe Tony Reynolds would have testified that the conversation that he was having with Ronnie in the county jail as to why he made the statements against me. Mary and Mike would have testified that, you know, they lived with me for a year prior to the grand jury even meeting, and Ronnie Wright had never been to my house and that when Ronnie testified that I had told him that the grand jury was meeting but I wasn't worried about it because I was going to Ohio to be with my girlfriend because her dad lived in Ohio and she was already up there, you know, Mary

would have testified that that was false. We went to Ohio together. And, you know, it's not know big huge, you know, none of these witnesses would have been some, you know, great huge witness to just completely, just totally, you know, damage the State's -- the State's case.

For Pat and Frank to come in here and say well we felt this and we felt that, I mean, their job isn't to guess. There job is to put on a defense and call the witnesses. You know, how do they know what the jury is thinking. There is no way they can.

MR. PICL: Judge, may I at this time now that he's mentioned that make a point that I think might provide a context, at least it does for me, in examining all of these bits and pieces?

THE COURT: Well, I was going to you next, so go ahead.

MR. PICL: The defense in this case was an alibi defense. We had two alibi witnesses, Mr. Snow and his wife. We presented both of them. There were no other alibi witnesses out there. We did not have any eyewitnesses to the crime who testified that they saw the crime committed, and it was committed by somebody other than Mr. Snow. Those would have been the cornerstone witnesses of a basic defense here. We presented those.

Almost all of these witnesses that we decided not to call for whatever reason simply would go to rebuttal and to contradict and to impeach. All of which, I believe, was done, if not once, then more than once with respect to all of these witnesses. Indeed, a lot of them contradicted each other. And, you know, I — quite honestly you reach a point of diminishing returns, it's been my experience, in putting on minor players in a — in a defense. You end up blowing your toes off. You know, I — I'm — you detract from the jury's ability to focus on the State's case and the shortcomings with its case.

I felt we put on a strong defense here. We didn't miss an alibi witness. And we didn't miss any eyewitnesses to the crime, and that quite honestly some -- Mary Oyer, I wouldn't have called her for any purpose. She was the defendant's girlfriend for crying out loud. He lived with her. What's a jury going to make of that testimony? Married man with kids in the courtroom and here is his girlfriend of many years with whom he's living out of state testifying for him. What's the point of that? We flare the good parts of our defense when we put on evidence that's not very persuasive and has a negative connotation to it.

That's been my experience in the 24 years I do this -- I've done it.

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THE COURT: So Oyer was an --

MR. PICL: I wouldn't have put Oyer on for any reason whatsoever.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Riley, anything other on the witnesses on Ronnie Wright?

MR. RILEY: Other than to say he was otherwise impeached without them.

THE COURT: Miss Griffin.

MS. GRIFFIN: That's correct. In fact, Kevin Schaal was specifically called to impeach Ronnie Wright on some of those same issues.

THE COURT: Okay. And, Karen Strong would be Paul Hunter and Mark Huffington. Mr. Snow, how would they have rebutted her?

THE DEFENDANT: She told both of them that she didn't know anything about the case except for the rumors that she'd heard. Once again, they never even attempted to contact Paul Hunter. Mark Huffington wasn't on the list. He -- he came to me only after he found out that Karen had testified during my trial is when he came forward with his testimony. But Paul Hunter would have testified, I believe, that he had talked to Karen and that Karen had told him that she had just came back from the grand jury and that she didn't know anything about the case other than the rumors

that she had heard. And she didn't understand why that they were bugging her or whatever. I'm not sure exactly what he 1 would have said. But it would have been along them lines. 2 THE COURT: Okay. And, Mr. Riley or Mr. Picl, on 3 4 MR. PICL: Karen Strong didn't testify under that that? 5 6 What was her -- what was her name? name. 7 MS. GRIFFIN: Well, it's Ballenger Strong. MR. PICL: Just refreshing my recollection, she 8 9 was McCown's former girlfriend? 10 MR. REYNARD: (Nods.) 11 MR. PICL: Again, I think we impeached her with 12 McCown. 13 THE COURT: Anything --14 MR. PICL: I mean, like I say, I haven't gone back 15 through my trial notes, but Paul Hunter, I don't remember 16 being on -- I mean I don't remember Paul Hunter. And Mark 17 Huffington, how were we supposed to use him if he pops up 1.8 after she testifies in the trial? 19 THE COURT: All right. Miss Griffin, anything on 20 those two? 21 MS. GRIFFIN: No, I think the point has been made 22 on Huffington. That's an after the fact witness and 23 there -- I don't think you want me to make the arguments 24

here. I mean what he says Paul Hunter said is not impeachment of what she said. And, in fact, Mark McCown did 1 testify, and I specifically asked him about the 2 conversations that she said she had with him, and he denied 3 having those conversations so that was brought out. 4 THE COURT: Well, okay. I do recall that. 5 right. Steven Scheel, Mr. Snow, would be Steve Powell. And 6 7 what would Steve have presented, Steve Powell? THE DEFENDANT: Steve Powell would have testified 8 I've never been to a party with him, ever. That's contrary 9 10 to what Steven Scheel said. THE COURT: Powell would say that you've never 11 12 been to a party. 13 THE DEFENDANT: Never been to a party with him. 14 THE COURT: With Powell? 15 THE DEFENDANT: With Powell. 16 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Riley or Mr. Picl, on that? 17 MR. RILEY: I don't have anything to add. 18 MR. PICL: Scheel was the child molester, wasn't 19 he, convicted child molester, wasn't he? 20 THE COURT: I think he had that conviction. I 21 don't remember if it was a sex assault or sex abuse. 22 MR. PICL: Right. And I quite honestly, if this 23 was the party business, I remember, I don't -- I'm sorry, I

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don't think that any of that testimony was all that critical to tell you the truth. I don't remember -- I remember Scheel -- I remember arguing that he was completely untrustworthy, but I have to check my notes. I don't think Scheel got away undamaged.

And Steve Powell, if I'm not mistaken, isn't he related to Susan?

MS. GRIFFIN: Brother.

THE DEFENDANT: It was a brother.

THE COURT: Brother. Okay. Miss Griffin?

MS. GRIFFIN: Your Honor, first of all, Steve Powell has got conviction after conviction to be impeached with and, in fact, is in the Department of Corrections currently and was in the Department of Corrections at the time of this trial. So he would have been brought back from DOC and would have been testifying as a convicted felon and currently sentenced to the Department of Corrections to just say that he had never been at a party with Steve Scheel, which we had another witness who also said this same incident occurred. So I'm not sure if that was all that critical or crucial to be brought out.

THE COURT: Somewhere else in here, Mr. Snow, you elaborate more on Palumbo. If you can remember those persons who could rebut him, you can go ahead and just tell

me. I know that it's in here because I read it. Who are the persons you wanted to impeach Edward Palumbo?

THE DEFENDANT: I don't remember what I put down.

THE COURT: All right. Well, you didn't put any on the typewritten, but I know you've got Palumbo referenced --

MR. RILEY: It's in the page right next to the description of what a stroke is, Judge.

THE COURT: The page next to what now?

MR. RILEY: The page right before the medical definition of a stroke, the printed page.

Actually, it doesn't identify in there, Mr. Snow, names other than impeachment, and if you were referring to Palumbo's prior statements, do you think or were you --

THE DEFENDANT: Probably.

THE COURT: I think that's the gist of what I read in -- in your notes and, Mr. Picl or Mr. Riley, do you have anything with respect to Palumbo?

MR. PICL: I think Palumbo was impeached not only by his convictions but also by I think it was Tammy and Susan. This was the encounter in the car and the boom, boom, gun goes off, boy dead, the showing of the newspaper and all this stuff. I think we -- I think we impeached him. We certainly -- well, we certainly rebutted what he

testified to. We impeached him with his priors.

THE COURT: Mr. or Miss Griffin, unless, Mr. Riley, you've got something to add to Palumbo?

MR. RILEY: Nothing further than that.

THE COURT: Miss Griffin, anything?

MS. GRIFFIN: No, I mean I don't think that's specific enough allegation without some specifics there, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. Let me go to Hammond.

Hammond, I'm reading now from the handwritten portion of

Mr. Snow, all of Ed's statements should have been used to

impeach him. I asked Pat and Frank to get the security

officer to testify about Centralia. So what are you talking

about with that, Mr. Snow?

THE DEFENDANT: It's not just the security officer from Centralia. I mean the only reason I put Herb Lambert's name on the list was because he was the only guard that I could remember that worked at Centralia. I tried to get him to get the security officer. I mean he's -- the security officer is the one that would testify to the movement of inmates and, you know, the security procedures around keeping one inmate off the record from another inmate. What I was trying to get from him was the fact that, you know, the -- the housing units were run at staggered times to

They would -- they would call the south houses five or ten minutes before they would -- they would call the north and the east houses. And so that the south yard would already be out there and the north yard would already be out, and then they would call them in staggered to avoid because they don't let two thousand inmates out and at the same time just to go to whatever yard they want to go.

There were precautions and security measures in place that kept inmates from one housing unit from going to the other housing unit. And to have the B F I officer come up and testify, I mean, you know, he testified and the only reason I put him on the list was because he was the only one I could remember. And I would like to say that, you know, during all these supposed visits with my attorneys, I mean, you know, they never once even attempted to get a hold of anybody in Centralia.

THE COURT: Okay. For the purpose of showing you couldn't have had contact with Hammond?

THE DEFENDANT: Well, not just that, but I mean, you know, Eddie Hammond made the statements in a statement that, you know, me and him and Ed Palumbo were all together here in 91 in the county jail. And I asked them a half a dozen times. That's why Ken Pacha and Jamie Kessinger and

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Tom Phares, I put them on the list because, you know, they're the only ones I could think of that could testify of the records here in the county jail. We were never together.

THE COURT: What would you have offered that for?

THE DEFENDANT: Well if they would have asked Eddie Hammond when was it you say here you and Ed Palumbo and Jamie and you were together here in the county jail and you were talking about the murder of Bill Little, where were you at, when he said we were here, there or whatever, then he could have had Tom Phares and someone else come in and testify that we were never together.

THE COURT: You've lost me. I don't remember any testimony from Ed Hammond.

THE DEFENDANT: That's because they never asked the questions.

THE COURT: Hold it. You got to stop the questions and let me finish. You just answered a question didn't answer. I don't remember any testimony that you and Ed Palumbo were in the county jail.

THE DEFENDANT: It was in his statement.

THE COURT: Regarding your committing the murder?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.

THE COURT: Then why didn't the State offer it?

THE DEFENDANT: Well I would imagine they probably checked the records and found out that me and Ed Palumbo and Ed Hammond were never together in the county jail.

THE COURT: Let's presume this conversation took place, the State did do that, what did you want the defense to do about that? You didn't want them to call Eddie Hammond to testify that you confessed to a murder to him in county jail so you could then impeach him.

THE DEFENDANT: I wanted them to ask him, you say in your statement here that you and Jamie and Ed Palumbo were all together here in the county jail. When was that. And when he says oh, back in 91 we were all together in the rec room, you know.

THE COURT: But he didn't -- they didn't offer it.

You can't impeach someone unless they've offered it.

THE DEFENDANT: Unless they've offered it.

THE COURT: Unless somebody has offered.

THE DEFENDANT: Exactly.

THE COURT: Apparently nobody has offered the testimony. Why do you want the testimony that you supposedly confessed to a murder presented to Ed Palumbo? That's what --

THE DEFENDANT: That's not the whole -- that's not how I wanted it presented, Your Honor. He says that we were

together in the county jail. They think it's funny. But he says that we were all together in the county jail, and it never happened.

THE COURT: Oh, you wanted -- all right. Maybe -THE DEFENDANT: I just wanted him to be able to
say to the jury look, he just lied to you.

THE COURT: There isn't a judge on the planet who would let you present evidence that in a pretrial statement a witness says he was with you at a particular point in time and you can prove that that's not true, there isn't a judge on the planet who would let you offer that in evidence unless that conversation had some connection to the case, and this conversation did not. You're saying --

THE DEFENDANT: It did have it. It did have it.

THE COURT: How did it have a connection to the case.

THE DEFENDANT: Because Eddie Hammond said in his statements to the detectives that when we were all in the county jail together that Ed Palumbo was telling him about the murder at the Clark gas station. He went on to say that he thought that Ed Palumbo was involved in it. And that I -- I told him to be quiet. I put the kabosh to it or whatever Detective Katz calls it, and I wanted it presented to the jury that there was -- we have never been together in

the county jail. It was impossible.

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THE COURT: They didn't know -- they didn't know that this conversation took place is my point.

THE DEFENDANT: Who didn't?

THE COURT: The jury. If they didn't know the conversation took place, why do you want to rebut it? You see. They do not know that conversation took place. presented it.

THE DEFENDANT: Exactly.

THE COURT: You surely would not want to present that, which would indicate that you were trying to keep Palumbo from talking about a murder that you're charged with committing just to show that that conversation couldn't have taken place.

THE DEFENDANT: No, I just wanted to show that he was lying.

THE COURT: Okay. That's why you can not present witnesses for that purpose. I guess that's what I was getting to you. The law doesn't permit it. That's why I said no one would allow that.

THE DEFENDANT: Along those same lines of what the State presented about the visiting list for Carroll Whitmer, you know, they, it was along -- I may not be stating it exactly the way it should have been.

THE COURT: I think you are, but you just don't understand that the rules wouldn't permit that. I mean I think you know what you're talking about. You think that you should be able to present any evidence that would indicate that in a prior statement some witness lied if you can do that. And I'm telling you that that's not what the law permits.

THE DEFENDANT: I would also like to point out as far as Eddie Hammond goes, I mean Pat and Frank must have felt that Eddie Hammond was a hugely damaging witness to me. I mean they stopped the trial, the closing arguments, I mean they'd already rested their case, and then decided to put Carroll Landres on as one last witness. So they must have felt that Carroll Landres or Eddie Hammond was, you know, just a hugely, more damaging to my case than Danny Martinez.

I mean they must have felt that Carroll Landres was more of a help to my defense in rebutting Eddie Hammond than Mark Foster, Billy Hendricks, Jason Boyd or Don Sorenson with the eyewitness, and I don't understand that.

THE COURT: Let's go --

MR. PICL: May I make an observation?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. PICL: I think what we've just heard from Mr. Snow is in part what, as a practice, I try to avoid in

every trial, trying to fine tune the testimony, trying to fine tune the evidence through the hoped for testimony of a jail bird, for crying out loud. I can't control people like Eddie Hammond when I put them on the stand. He wasn't our witness. And to go fishing in the hopes that we can add one more little tap on the nailhead of credibility for a guy who we impeached -- good Lord, he's a career criminal, and I'm sorry, he damaged himself. This is what Mr. Snow throughout this trial and leading up to this trial seemed to be more concerned about these little details that turn into land mind's when you go fishing. They blow up on you. I mean for crying out loud, you can't -- you can't do that. That -- that is not the way to present, in my opinion, based upon 24 years of doing this, a coherent solid defense in a case like this. 15

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THE COURT: Well, if you would have called Mr. Hammond to testify to the conversation Mr. Snow just described to me, this motion would have had some merit. That's all I can say.

MR. RILEY: Judge, I think also, the provision of Herb Lambert's name shows again the same thing. We listed him as a potential witness, and the State immediately called him to testify that what Mr. Snow was --

MR. PICL: Hoping for.

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MR. RILEY: -- hoping to have him testify to was

absolutely not true.

THE COURT: All right. I guess his point is he you should have kept digging 'til you found somebody.

Miss Griffin?

MS. GRIFFIN: Well, the point has already been brought out. He's the one that provided the name, and, in fact, that testimony contradicted what he said a DOC person would say. And, in fact, this is a man who is an experienced and is very familiar with Centralia and testified to the opposite of what defendant wanted him to say. So I don't know how you can claim there is any error on that issue.

THE COURT: Let me skip the sentencing mention in here because we're not there yet. But what about either Mr. Picl, well, I guess Mr. Picl, any response to the allegation of under the influence at a proceeding?

MR. RILEY: Judge, I'm sure Mr. Picl does have a response, but I'd like to speak to it first.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. RILEY: I was with Picl every day of trial, including lunch, from the beginning day of trial to the end of the trial. I never saw him consume any alcohol. It's

MR. PICL: And I will say this, I'm rather amused. This is the one that gets tossed up in almost every situation like this, not just to me but anybody. When this trial was over, and this case went to the jury, Mr. Riley and I had dinner, and I had about three or four bottles of beer, no more than that, and I was exhausted. For a place 6 to stay, we went over to Jumer's and rented a room, and when 7 the call came from I don't know whether it was Vince or Bob 8 concerning a question from the jury, which question turned 9 out to be I would like to see the distance of two hundred 10 feet measured to determine how easy it is to identify 11 someone, I said, Pat, why don't you go. We didn't know what 12 the question was. But you go. I've had several beers. 13 tired. I don't want to go back to that courthouse. 14 15 16

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This was a -- this trial focus wise for me was an ordeal like all trials. This was a long trial. I don't go into courthouses when I've been drinking. I certainly don't go into court. Now the fact of the matter is this. The next day during lunch with Maureen Kevin I had a couple bottles of beer with a pizza as I recall, and that's the extent of the drinking I did during this trial.

So quite honestly, I think that I'd be very much interested in knowing who these witnesses are going to be. At no point have I been in this courtroom during this

proceeding for any purpose whatsoever having been drinking.

And if, in fact, they're talking about my not coming back to receive this question from the jury, which was answered, as I recall, exactly the way it would have been answered if I'd been here, no, you can't go out and pace off two hundred feet or you can't have a tape measure, the trial was over for crying out loud. Quite honestly I don't understand what this is going to.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Snow, is it other than what Mr. Picl just stated? In other words, was this after the trial that you're referring to where he didn't show up?

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: I believe so.

MR. PICL: And I was right across town. If that had been a big deal, I could have gotten in my car, certainly wasn't intoxicated, and I could have driven across town here.

THE COURT: Then, there is no one else, Mr. Snow, we would need to hear from with respect to that. You would acknowledge those are the incidence.

THE DEFENDANT: I won't acknowledge that, Your Honor. I'm not really sure, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Hold on. Not sure about what?

THE DEFENDANT: I'm not sure how much drinking he

did.

THE COURT: When?

THE DEFENDANT: During the trial.

MR. PICL: I just told you how much.

THE DEFENDANT: I'm sure. It's not like you're going to admit it, I mean, you know.

THE COURT: He just did admit it.

THE DEFENDANT: It's not like he's going to admit he was drinking during the trial.

MR. PICL: Isn't that what we're concerned with?

THE COURT: We are. Let him speak. If you're telling me that there are other occasions, you need to tell me now. This is not a hide the ball. You got to tell me now. And tell me when it was.

THE DEFENDANT: I don't know for sure.

THE COURT: Well, what do you mean you don't know for sure? What does not know for sure mean? He was either impaired or not, and that's the question that you're raising today. You know, I'm telling you right now, I don't remember anyone -- any of the attorneys in this case acting oddly on any particular date. I didn't see Mr. Picl that day because Mr. Riley showed up. He's now acknowledged that occasion. But if you're -- you can't tell me on the one hand that incompetence is based upon consuming alcohol but

on the other hand you're not sure. If those are the only occasions, that's fine, then the record will reflect that; and we can make a decision based on it. But if there are others, you need to tell me.

THE DEFENDANT: Well, I would have to say I guess those are the only ones that I can --

THE COURT: All right.

THE DEFENDANT: -- I can say to you right now for sure.

THE COURT: And the witnesses that he's -- that you were referencing are the ones that would be able to establish what Mr. Picl just told you, is that fair to say? I mean, they're the same people from the lunch?

THE DEFENDANT: I believe so.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PICL: I would like the record to reflect that after that lunch during the second day of deliberations, I was not called upon to do anything except listen to the verdict when it was read, which I think I was able to do several hours after having two bottles of beer.

THE COURT: Right, other than coming back, and Mr. Riley came for you for the jury question.

MR. PICL: That was the night before.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. PICL: I was here the entire second day.

THE COURT: All right. If you just hold on a minute, I want to make sure that the written matters don't include anything that we haven't gone over yet.

I guess there is the allegation, Mr. Riley, that you actually raised inadvertently about having suffered a stroke and that that has affected your ability. So I'm not --

MR. RILEY: I'll be glad to address that.

THE COURT: I don't know how Mr. Snow could, but if you would, go I ahead.

MR. RILEY: I did suffer a stroke on the early morning hours of January the 1st, 2000. It has affected me to this date in several respects. The only two of which could have had any influence on this trial are, one, that my voice now plays tricks on me from time to time, and, secondly, my handwriting is nowhere near as neat as it used to be. As a matter of fact, I'm probably the only one that could read it now where I used to be able to write rather well.

As a matter of fact, the impairment of my voice was one of the reasons that we chose to have Mr. Picl do all the cross-examination, although I would have to say that the primary reason for that was that I had seen Mr. Picl work

before. I knew this was a case that demanded strong cross-examination. I quite frankly think he's better at it than I am. So I told Frank, you're going to do it all. There is no other respect in which I am impaired by the stroke which I suffered. It couldn't have influenced this trial in any way.

MR. PICL: I dealt with him a long time in the context of this case, and I've known him for years; and I've noticed, I don't think he bowls as well as he used to, but I don't -- I at no point during trial did I notice any sort of impairment.

THE COURT: Well, this is a tough one, Mr. Snow, unless you've got anything to add.

THE DEFENDANT: Like what? I mean I don't understand what you're saying.

THE COURT: This is a tough one because I knew about the stroke when I appointed him. I did what anyone would do I think. I called a couple judges and asked of people I trusted and asked if Pat is okay. I was told he was. That's why I just asked you a moment ago if you have anything else to add to it.

THE DEFENDANT: I don't really have anything else to add. I'm kind of curious as to what Pat's role before and during the trial --

THE COURT: The hearing today is not whether they're going to get paid X number of dollars and who gets paid what.

THE DEFENDANT: I understand that.

THE COURT: I'm not trying to be flippant. I'm just pointing out to you we're not today deciding whether it was a good idea for me to appoint Pat or whether it was a good idea for Mr. Picl to do cross.

THE DEFENDANT: What I'm saying is, is I can't respond to that unless, you know, I have some idea of what his role was. I mean I'm -- I have no clue as to what his role was before or after the trial.

THE COURT: I think you're wrong about that. I don't think you need to know his role in order to resolve that issue. The question that you've raised with respect to the stroke is one that --

THE DEFENDANT: Well, I believe it is an injury -- it is a brain injury, and I don't believe that anyone but a doctor can honestly say for sure. I mean you can call a hundred different people, and they said, well, yeah, he's fine, but, you know, you're talking about calling judges and people that you trust. I mean if they were doctors, I would take that as -- as being, you know, accurate. But I mean, I don't believe that anyone but a

doctor can make that decision as to whether or not it has impaired him.

MR. PICL: When did Mr. Snow first find out about this?

THE DEFENDANT: After he'd been appointed.

MR. PICL: You mean back in March of 2000.

THE DEFENDANT: No, I think it was later than that that I found out.

THE COURT: All right. My question was whether or not the stroke demonstrated incompetence to Mr. Snow other than what he has represented. That's I think what my question is. And I -- and I realize your answer is I don't know because you're not a doctor. But that's -- that's the situation we're all in. Mr. Riley didn't lose his right to practice law that day that happened. He gets to practice as long as what he does in the courtroom is deemed by his clients and the judges he practices with to be competent. And that's the way law is done. And we decide that by what we're doing today, by hearings and trials and things so...

All right. I do not -- I've waded through now the rest of this, Mr. Snow, and it seems to me unless you can think of an additional issue, your typewritten materials and the other matters we've just raised, at least discussed all the of the issues that you had in mind. Is that not

correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Wait a minute. Let me make sure.

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THE DEFENDANT: I believe so.

THE COURT: I may have found one more. Just one second. Okay. There is one more. There is a reference, and it's in your handwritten materials, the top of which says rebuttal of Kevin Schaal to rebuttal William Moffitt. We really haven't discussed him, and it indicates your requests of counsel to contact a guard from Joliet to rebut the testimony about the use of phones and mail rules.

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, that's right.

THE COURT: Okay. And the three free write outs you mention as well and a request for a mail log.

Okay. Why don't you -- anything on that, Mr. Riley or Mr. Picl?

MR. RILEY: Other than I think with regard to material about Joliet, the defendant himself testified as to what the procedure was there. I'm not sure if there was anything else or not.

THE COURT: I guess I do remember that. Anything else on that, Mr. Picl?

MR. PICL: Well, and as I recall we had lined up I

think through Sorenson's, a fellow -- his son, we'd actually contacted Joliet and during the trial we were attempting to procure a 1994 or a set of guidelines for the place, and I don't recall exactly what happened; but I think it was determined ultimately that there wasn't anybody who could come down who was an official who could testify about these things. And Pat's right, the defendant, Mr. Snow himself, testified and I thought quite ably as to what the procedures were.

And I'll point out something else. Mr. Moffitt, as I recall, Mr. Moffitt was the guy who claims to have been bunked with Mr. Snow one night in which period of -- short period of time Mr. Snow spilled all of his guts about having committed this crime, and Mr. Moffitt I think again crossed paths with him somewhere else, didn't tell anybody about any of this for a long time. And I think he was impeached in a number of different ways, certainly impeached by his convictions.

THE COURT: He had several as I recall.

Miss Griffin, anything else on Moffitt?

MS. GRIFFIN: Your Honor, in addition to the

defendant himself testifying about the procedures at Joliet.

They had Mark McCown testify about the procedures.

MR. PICL: That's what I thought.

MS. GRIFFIN: And had, in fact, they attempted to put on a official to testify about that, I would have — the State would have objected as being a collateral issue that is not subject to having extrinsic evidence brought up about that specific issue especially when the point to be made, the whole reason that came in, was because defense counsel was trying to say why didn't you — you didn't report this right away after these conversations happened and he acknowledged he didn't report it right away. And it wasn't 'til a couple years later, I mean so that was all acknowledged.

THE COURT: He kind of said he didn't have any ability to report it. I think that's what this goes to, didn't he?

MS. GRIFFIN: That's when defense counsel said didn't you have access to the phone, didn't you have ability to write.

MR. PICL: Talked to guards as I recall.

MS. GRIFFIN: I mean so the point to be made was he didn't report it, and that was already made.

THE COURT: I think that arguably falls into the definition of collateral. And I understand, Mr. Snow doesn't understand that nor would he probably agree with that. But that is likely where that would head. But at

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least I understand the point he is making with Moffitt and why he wanted the Joliet people.

There is also, Mr. Snow, a couple of others here, rebuttal impeachment or both Russell Thomas and Mike Bernardini with grand jury testimony of Thomas. Now what were you referring to there?

THE DEFENDANT: Rusty Thomas testified in April of 91 that the conversations that I had with him were in April of -- April 23rd or I believe it was the 23rd when they were bringing me back or when he was interviewing me with Mike Bernardini that -- that I had made the conversation or the admissions of that I needed -- I needed him to give me some assurances and that I wasn't the one who actually had the gun and all that. He testified to the grand jury in 91 that I made those comments about the Freedom robbery. And I'm -- you know, he came in here ten years later and said that I also made the same admissions about the Clark. So he's -- you know, he was testifying in 91 that I made the same exact admissions. If you were to read his grand jury testimony, you would understand what I'm talking about.

THE COURT: Okay. But this is the conversation after you're back from Missouri.

THE DEFENDANT: Right, and in the interview that they're saying that I was talking about the Clark.

THE COURT: Okay.

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THE DEFENDANT: He testified shortly after that to the grand jury, well did Jamie say anything to you. Well he didn't deny it. He said he wanted some assurances that he wasn't that -- the one that had the gun. And he didn't understand how he could be charged with the crime because he wasn't the one who actually had the gun.

THE COURT: So let me understand it. We had both Thomas and Bernardini testify to this statement. you're saying is that Bernardini got it right but Thomas testified before the grand jury that it was the same statements were made regarding Freedom not Clark?

THE DEFENDANT: Right.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: That's what I believe.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Picl, Mr. Riley?

MR. PICL: Judge, as I recall the evidence on that point, it almost seemed to me as if we were getting to a point where I felt like I was standing on a shrinking piece of ice in the middle of the ocean. I got those guys to admit that they left out of this very short, as I recall it was a half page report, really any significant mention of these testified to admissions and observations of demeanor by the defendant, et cetera, et cetera, during this

interview and this trip back. That armed me with what I really wanted here. And I wasn't going to get anywhere -- anywhere further I felt with questioning these professional police officers about something they weren't going to admit to. And I -- you know, the last thing I wanted to do was get -- develop some sort of extended colloquy about well the defendant asking about or admitting involvement in other armed robberies. What -- I mean that -- that doesn't serve any purpose.

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I mean, it's a counterbalance; whatever benefit could have been obtained, it was my opinion it was counterbalanced by the damage that we were doing to ourselves by continuing to allow them to talk about Freedom Oil, which we were trying to stay away from at all costs.

THE COURT: I don't think that was mentioned.

MR. PICL: Or other robberies.

THE COURT: Another matter or something.

The other crime. THE DEFENDANT:

THE COURT: Other crime or something, all right. Anything to add to that, Mr. Riley?

MR. RILEY: No.

THE COURT: Miss Griffin?

MS. GRIFFIN: Your Honor, I would just point out and I think this supports what Mr. Picl just said is that,

in fact, this is a situation, as I recall it, where they did, in fact, subpoena Mister -- Officer Thomas back for that purpose. He did, in fact, come back here and show up at the appointed time they told him to to offer potential evidence. They had a conversation with him outside the courtroom. And then decided not to use him, and he was released from the subpoena at that time. So I think that supports what Mr. Picl is saying, and, in fact, after talking with him and already having the benefit of knowing how that would add to what his cross-examination was, he made a tactical decision not to call him. But I -- I just think it's important to point out it's not like they just left him out there and didn't do it. They, in fact, had subpoenaed him in advance of trial for that issue and, in fact, spoke with him outside the courtroom and then released him from that subpoena.

THE COURT: How do you get around the fact that to do what Mr. Snow suggests, though, you would have had to identify Freedom robbery? I mean you couldn't have even just said another robbery, could you? Because I mean then how do you show the confusion? You have to name Freedom and establish that Thomas mistakenly testified to the grand jury or intentionally or whatever you want to call it, lied to the grand jury, about Mr. Snow's statements on the Freedom

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Oil robbery, which actually then implicates him in Freedom in order to show that he's not believable about the statements that you say implicate him on Clark.

Again, I mean, if the defense would have pulled that, I'd start to worry also. I mean that's almost unimaginable to me that the defense would ever have tried that. And you did talk to Thomas. Is that right, Mr. Picl?

MR. PICL: He showed up. He was very pleasant. He was in uniform, as I recall, and we sent him away after talking to him. I mean there comes a point after making a decision about what is the value of what might happen if everything goes right against the downside of well, this is basically a State witness. Who knows what's going to come out? And at that point in trial it just wasn't going to add anything to our presentation.

THE COURT: All right. Well at least I understand what Mr. Snow is raising.

Mr. Snow, there is also another reference here to impeaching Mary Burns by Chris Salmon, although I can't tell from your comments what Chris Salmon would say. Is it Salmon?

THE DEFENDANT: Salmon.

THE COURT: What would Chris Salmon say?

THE DEFENDANT: Well, according to him I talked to

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him less than a week ago, and his testimony would have been that Mary Burns never told him that. If she would have told him that I had made that admission to her, her testimony was that she told Chris about this conversation; and his testimony would have been had that conversation taken place, had she have told him that, he would have written a report, which he didn't write.

THE COURT: What is his position?

He's a correctional officer here THE DEFENDANT: in the county jail. And according to him, I mean I talked to him within the last week, and he said he was surprised that he wasn't called.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything on that?

THE DEFENDANT: He said had the conversation taken place between him and her, his exact words to me within the last week was I would have had to have wrote a report.

THE COURT: All right. Anything on that, Mr. Picl, Mr. Riley?

MR. PICL: No, I recall that coming up right at the end of the trial I think when the State presented her, and I don't remember right now off the top of my head what we made of it. I didn't contact Officer Salmon.

THE COURT: Why would one -- Mary Burns didn't do a report, did she?

do.

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: Miss Griffin is shaking her head no.

So we've got -- we've got one officer mentioning this

conversation to another officer. Mary Burns was impeached

for not having made a report. And you're saying this other

officer would say that if she would have told me this, he

would have made a report.

THE DEFENDANT: Right.

THE COURT: To which I would respond why would one officer make a report of what another officer said? Wouldn't that be the obligation of the officer that heard it from you?

THE DEFENDANT: Not necessarily, I don't think so.

THE COURT: Well, I do. I'm just telling you I

THE DEFENDANT: I'm positive that that's not the way it's always done.

THE COURT: It would be really a strange policy within any jail that jailers would make reports based upon what other officers tell them someone said when it's the officer initially who heard that that is obligated to make that report.

THE DEFENDANT: I agree.

THE COURT: And Burns was impeached with that

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because I recall she had no report.

THE DEFENDANT: I agree with you, but she did make the statement.

THE COURT: And I understand now why --

THE DEFENDANT: She told somebody else.

THE COURT: I got you. And I understand why you would have wanted Salmon for that purpose.

MR. PICL: Again, I would note that Mr. Snow himself during his lengthy testimony and detailed testimony, which I led him through, by the way, I'd like the record to again reflect, I think he directly addressed that and simply denied making the statement to her.

THE DEFENDANT: I'd also like to point out, Your Honor, that Officer Salmon could have testified to the -- her reputation for truthfulness and honesty. I mean that was one tactic that Frank used with every one of his or not every one of them but quite a few of them, what is their reputation for truthfulness and honesty; and I think they would have been surprised had they have asked him those questions.

MR. PICL: At that point in the trial I wasn't going to go fishing. I mean we'd done enough -- we were armed with what I thought was good ammunition for closing argument.

THE COURT: Mary Burns was right at the end, was

MS. GRIFFIN: Of the State.

she not?

THE COURT: Yeah, of the State.

 $\label{eq:can_state} \mbox{Impeachment of Bruce Roland is the last witness I} \\ \mbox{can find here, Mr. Snow.}$ 

THE DEFENDANT: Well, the impeachment of Bruce Roland was simply that when he made his statement he originally said that he was transferred to Logan in April, which is right. I mean his memory was good about him being transferred to Logan in April, and that it was a couple months later that he seen me come through Logan. Well, that's not true. I wasn't even in the Department of Corrections and eight months later wasn't even in the Department of Corrections. It wasn't until December. And by the time he testified in Susan's trial, now all of a sudden he miraculously knew that it was December. And I believe he should have been impeached, and I think it should have been asked of him who told him that it was December.

Obviously it wasn't him. He didn't know that himself. I mean, yeah, I was in Logan for one week in December. But his -- his original statement was that he had -- he was transferred there in April and then it was just a couple months later that he seen me come through

there. No, it wasn't a couple months later. It was almost nine months later, and he just miraculously from the time that he gave his original statement to the detectives that he gave his original statement to the exact month.

remembered that it was December, the exact month.

And I thought it was, you know, it should have been attempted to find out who was telling him that. I mean cause it's obvious if you study the discovery and the different statements that people make that, you know, they were being supplied information. And who was supplying it?

THE COURT: Mr. Picl, Mr. Riley?

MR. PICL: Mr. Roland I think was impeached by his multiple priors and also contradicted by the and rebutted by the defendant's testimony.

THE COURT: Miss Griffin?

MS. GRIFFIN: It's such a minor point, he was -- it would have been duplicative to or cumulative to go on and hammer on this point, and I guess I'm not seeing, especially when he didn't testify -- I guess --

THE COURT: Well, I want to make sure I understand it, Mr. Snow, but you're saying Bruce Roland testified he was in April for a few months in his -- in an original statement and then he testified at trial it was December. And you want him impeached by the fact that he had previously said it was April only a few months, when

everybody, including yourself, and I presume the records at that penitentiary would establish it was December?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.

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THE COURT: I don't even think that's impeaching, because it establishes no intent to deceive on the part of the witness unless you believe, which is, as you've just stated a moment ago, that someone else put him up to the December date, and that sadly today is pure speculation.

THE DEFENDANT: True.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. I think that's it with witnesses and if you'll just give me a minute.

Okay. Is there anything further? I'm telling you, Mr. Snow, I think I've got through all of the witnesses and the allegations separated from argument, of course, that you've presented. Do you have anything further?

THE DEFENDANT: No, I don't think so. I mean I -- I think it's real easy for Pat and Frank to come in here after trial and say well I believed that impeached them and I believe that they were this and that. I don't believe that's their job. There job is to put on a defense. It's not to say, well, I think, I thought. I mean their job, I mean they put the people on the list. I have mean that's the biggest --

THE COURT: You're drifting into argument.

you need to understand and I hope you can understand that -- this. That it is not their job to call every witness you tell them to call, otherwise we don't need lawyers. And it's not their job to present every theory, even one they know is not recognized in the law. You're going to have to just live with that understanding.

Now I'm going to have argument here in a moment and try to sort out on the standards that I understand to be exist whether or not the only issue today is whether you get another lawyer with respect to the post-trial motion, okay? That's really all we're doing yet today. And I think what I would like, can we take just five minutes and then just do argument?

THE COURT REPORTER: Sure.

THE COURT: Let's take a five minute recess. We haven't stopped since we started. I think what we've got to do is argument. I think I'll tell you frankly I think

Mr. Snow has to explain in a little more detail anything else he wants to tell me regarding his arguments. You don't need to repeat everything you've got in here because I've read it. But I'll then hear from defense counsel and the State on the narrow issue of whether or not new counsel is appointed, and I probably will then sadly have to read through these and give you an order tomorrow, which I will

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FAX to everybody and get hand delivered to Mr. Snow. sorry about that, but I do want to read this before I make a decision. And I want to have the benefit of your argument before I do that.

> So let's just take five minutes, and I'll do it. (Recess.)

THE COURT: We'll go back on the record in 99 CF 1016, parties appear same as before. I think this is the procedure I'd like to follow. I'd like to hear any comments from Mr. Picl or Mr. Riley, Miss Griffin, and I'm going to let Mr. Snow add anything or rebut anything at the end because I don't think it makes -- we're going to be arguing law pretty much I think now, Mr. Snow. I think it makes more sense for the attorneys to go first, and I don't, as I indicated, don't want to go over all of your arguments in written form. But I want you to have the opportunity to comment on what they may say. So I will consider the written arguments as well.

So Mr. Picl, Mr. Riley, anything you want to say with respect to the law that relates to the issue Mr. Snow has raised now that we've been through all the witnesses.

MR. PICL: Judge, we've agreed I think that Mr. Riley will speak.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Riley?

MR. RILEY: Judge, I think the law is as in the cases that were previously supplied to the court by the state at the last hearing when we were here. I want to address the factual basis just a little bit.

With regard to the misrepresentation of time to the court, you know, I'm quite embarrassed about that by myself. That was an honest representation when it was made, and when you consider the fact that it -- well is driving and when you come see him and there were other times that we saw time to come see him and there were other times that we saw him, I think that that's understandable.

Notwithstanding that fact, I don't think any more time with Mr. Snow would have been particularly beneficial, and he hasn't even alleged what could have been gained by more time with him.

So far as the rebuttal complaints he makes, I think those have all been covered individually.

I do want to make one comment, Judge. We've been here today on Mr. Snow's motion to have us substituted. The court will please remember that Mr. Picl and I also filed a similar motion to withdraw as counsel. Regardless of how this court rules with regard to our effectiveness, I would be happy to argue the post-trial motion, but I think there has to be some sort of rapport and team work to present an adequate sentencing hearing, particularly on a case as

serious as this. And I would urge the court to appoint counsel to represent him so far as sentencing is concerned regardless of the outcome of this case.

THE COURT: Okay. Miss Griffin?

MS. GRIFFIN: Your Honor, the standard that this court has to follow based on the cases I previously provided to the court, which included the Nitz case, the Jackson case, the Pope case and several others, is that if this court, after conducting the inquiry that we've just been through here, finds that the claims and allegations lack merit or pertain to matters of trial strategy, then no new counsel need be appointed. And it's only if the allegations show a possible neglect should new counsel be appointed. And I submit that our position is that these allegations that the defendant has put forth in this case do not show any possible neglect on the part of defense counsel.

THE COURT: Well, what does neglect mean do you think?

MS. GRIFFIN: I think you have to read those two statements in conjunction with each other. I think then the court has to find there is some kind of merit. I read that whole sentence together. If you find that the claim lacks merit or pertains to matters and trial strategy then new counsel will be appointed -- need not be appointed. So I

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think that there has to be, in fact, some merit to the allegations which would suggest then that there has been neglect.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, that's why I ask the question. I'm reading these cases a little differently than you are. What is neglect? Does he get a new lawyer because they neglected to interview one of these witnesses we talked about earlier, for example? That's neglect. I mean I don't think that's the standard. I see it differently here. That's why I'm asking you this question. I mean neglect is a legal term that goes back to cases 40, 50 years ago that has a completely different meaning than not calling a witness, would you not agree?

MS. GRIFFIN: I would agree.

THE COURT: Go ahead. I cut you off, go ahead.

MS. GRIFFIN: That's okay.

My position is that his claims essentially boil down to two things, one of which I suggest the primary thing it boils down to is one of trial tactics and strategies. I think that's abundantly clear from the allegations and then the responses and the information that's come forward today is that he disagrees with his defense attorneys' trial tactics and strategies in this case. And the case law is very clear that if we're dealing with whether or not counsel

failed to call witnesses or didn't cross-examine to the extent that they wanted or didn't impeach the way -- fully as could have been done, the cases all indicate that those are matters of trial strategy and defense tactics and are generally not subject to requiring new attorneys or the ineffective assistance until you get into the whole issue of the Strickland test.

But the second thing is the -- the other thing that his allegations boil down to are inadmissible evidence. He has, as we've just pointed out, thinks they should have brought in people or should have done things that, in fact, the legal system says you can't do. So despite the fact that he would like to present this evidence, legally you couldn't have done it even if you wanted to on many of these same issues. So, therefore, you can't be ineffective for not doing something that the law says you can't do.

Just going through some examples of that with all the ones that the court just went through, the issue on the amount of time the defendant spent with defense counsel, spent with the defendant, I'm not aware of any standard that is out there that says, you know, 20 hours isn't enough between two counsel to have spent time with this defendant. In fact, one of these cases I read had an issue where the defendant was claiming ineffective assistance of counsel and

actually claimed his counsel had only come to see him one time prior to trial, one time. And the court still didn't find that that, there wasn't any per se finding then that that was sufficient lack of time to presume lack of that was sufficient lack of time to presume lack of preparedness and, therefore, ineffective assistance of counsel.

There just isn't a standard like that that says you got to have a certain amount of time, certain number of hours that you spend. I mean the fact that they are estimates that they made in court without benefit of looking at their records was different from what the reality is. I say so what, so what. That does not go to ineffective assistance of counsel, especially when he didn't submit any allegations to say what would have been gained, what would have been different if they'd spent more time.

THE COURT: Do you think we get to that issue, though? That's why I interrupted you earlier? I mean, do we get to Strickland in an analysis at this stage? We haven't heard post-trial motions.

MS. GRIFFIN: That's why it's hard to argue here because I'm trying to argue in alternatives because on the one hand I say it's not even sufficient to raise any merit to the allegations, but it's hard not to go to Strickland to look in the long run.

THE COURT: Do you think it's improper to look at the Strickland standards at this stage?

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MS. GRIFFIN: I'm not sure. Actually there was a recent 2000 decision by the Illinois Supreme Court. in November of 2000. I forgot what case it is. I think it's the Chapman case. And that was one of the arguments the defendant was making because the court did do this inquiry on a pro se motion for ineffective assistance and made reference to Strickland. One of the things that the defendant argued on appeal was that they were using improper standard. And the court, the Supreme Court, didn't really say whether that was proper or not except in a comment where they said despite the fact that the court looked or made reference to the Strickland test that really isn't important here because there wasn't any merit to this claim. So I'm not sure whether by that comment --

THE COURT: Doesn't it seem completely illogical that there would be two standards? Why would we have a lower standard to discharge counsel, appoint new counsel to determine whether or not counsel was ineffective when the only purpose for that would be to eventually apply Strickland, would it not? I mean we surely do not have a lower standard of incompetence prior to sentencing than we do after; and after sentencing we've got Strickland, which

is admittedly a tough standard for the defendant to get over. But I mean that's what you found curious to these cases. They seem to look at the neglectful language, whatever that's supposed to mean, prior to trial; and then, of course, ineffective assistance at trial is Strickland, and all the cases interpreting that.

MS. GRIFFIN: In actuality when you look at the fact of what they do to find out whether there is merit to the claim they're really doing the Strickland test.

THE COURT: It's really Strickland, isn't it? Do either of you disagree that's where you end up at,

Strickland? I can't imagine that the law contemplates it's easier to discharge you or anyone else prior to sentencing than after. That just seems to make no sense to me. It seems to me the neglect refers to a conduct which is so deficient that it needs to be remedied in the trial court immediately as opposed to these Strickland standards. But, you know, I may be reading it wrong so, all right.

Go ahead, Miss Griffin.

MS. GRIFFIN: Well, I guess the bottom line of -- line of what I've gathered from these cases is there seems to be a need to appoint counsel or that when there seems to be some merit and then the purpose of having appointed new counsel is so you can have a hearing to flush

all these issues out. And I guess one of my arguments is in the circumstances we're in now, despite the fact there is no merit, but even if we went to the hearing, what would be the purpose of having that hearing, what would be the purpose of having a new attorney appointed at this point when we just went through the allegation -- what the allegations are and there really is no real dispute about the facts?

Assuming it's true, many of what these witnesses would have said, you know, about not having been there when Jody Winkler made statements, okay, let's assume that's true. But as we pointed out, there wasn't any testimony from Jody Winkler about that. Or assuming that, in fact, they didn't lay a foundation for Martinez, that's been conceded here. That wasn't and then explanations for that.

So what are we going to do at a hearing if you did appoint a counsel that hasn't been accomplished here? So the bottom line is you end up where you just said, back to Strickland.

THE COURT: The difference is you would have a lawyer whose job it is to make Mister -- to persuade me that Mr. Picl and Mr. Riley are incompetent for the reasons, he would pick some, if not all of the reasons Mr. Snow has stated. That would be the only difference. There would be an actual person advocating for this theory of incompetence

other than in this peculiar situation Mr. Snow himself. you're right, when it comes down to the actual analysis, I don't know that there is much more we can do. I mean I guess you can contemplate a really bizarre hearing where that witness [sic] then starts calling Mr. Picl and questioning him about all the things we just went through, but, you know, I don't see that as being contemplated. But I agree with you that if the new lawyer is

appointed, we would fall back to the same analysis about incompetence that Strickland has embodied in it, which is I think what you're saying.

MS. GRIFFIN: Right.

THE COURT: So you're agreeing with Strickland as the way that we have to look at this.

> MS. GRIFFIN: (Nods.)

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Anything else on that?

MS. GRIFFIN: Not on that.

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

MS. GRIFFIN: I would if I remember where I'm at.

THE COURT: I'd like to have Chapman before you I'd like to see that.

MS. GRIFFIN: I think I was just talking about in terms of the time, and I was talking about how there is a

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disparity in the actual amounts of time done and what was said, and my question was so what; and that led to that discussion.

Their own withing discussion.

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Just going down some of the other points, which I

Just going down some of the arguing are all trial strategy and tactics, like I indicated, there was no disputing the fact that a foundation wasn't laid to impeach Martinez, but, again, the explanation being that, in fact, he was already fully impeached. We presented the testimony from Foster and what Hendricks would be and it -- my argument would be that they were so impeached, as was done in the Claycomb case, that you can't say that that would have had any impact on this jury that would have resulted in a -- being a strong probability that the outcome would have been different if that had been presented.

And you can just go on down the line with all these witnesses, Logsdon, Dawn Roberts, the impeachment witnesses that he says should have been called, all of that is trial strategy, and all of this, in fact, was accomplished. What he's attempting to accomplish was accomplished by other methods of impeachment, and those people were impeached.

So I just don't think there is any merit to his claims and would ask the court to find that they lack merit



and pertain to matters of trial strategy and would ask the court deny the motion.

THE COURT: Well, what about the one issue upon which they acknowledge that they failed to lay a foundation for Hendricks' statement, Martinez statement to Hendricks so that they couldn't present the rebuttal?

MS. GRIFFIN: As I indicated, and if the court has a chance to read the transcript, that's not --

THE COURT: That's -- I got to read --

MS. GRIFFIN: That's not significant at all.

THE COURT: I have got to read the transcript.

Okay. Mr. Snow, anything that you want to say regarding what you've heard in this particular issue, which I realize you've not read maybe all these cases, but...

THE DEFENDANT: Well, I would like to say that, you know, for them to say that as far as the hours go, I would ask that you read the letter that I wrote you and look at the transcripts of what you asked them and what they said that day. You know, you asked them how much time have you spent --

THE COURT: Okay. Toward what end, let's cut to the chase. We all agree the hours were wrong. What do you want me to find from that?

THE DEFENDANT: Well, when you look at the fact that there was 50 witnesses that I tendered to them, I think that had they had spent more time, there would have been no doubt that I mean there is a clear pattern of the foundation 4 and the witnesses not being called. All the rebuttal 5 witnesses against Danny Martinez, it wasn't -- it wasn't 6 because -- well, they can say now it was trial strategy. 7 They couldn't have called them if they wanted to call them. 8 They didn't lay the foundation for Foster, Hendricks, Jason 9 Boyd or Don Sorenson. And if the State says that because 10 Mark Foster didn't take notes while he was talking to Danny 11 Martinez is impeachment of him, I don't -- I don't think 12 that's fair. 13 I disagree. THE COURT: 14

> I believe that's what she is THE DEFENDANT: talking about.

> > THE COURT: I think that is impeachment.

THE DEFENDANT: Well, I believe that's something the jury should have heard.

THE COURT: I'm not disagreeing with you. I will tell you right now since that trial is over, I think Mr. Foster did not look good on the witness stand having to say that.

THE DEFENDANT: Well, you know...

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THE COURT: Look at. You and I are not going to agree on that. Your point is the jury ought to hear that.

I'm just telling you that I believe that he was very effectively impeached with that. I don't think that goes to the heart of the issue today. But go ahead.

THE DEFENDANT: I feel that, you know, more time -- I can't figure, I mean five hours compared to 30. I mean that's a heck of a difference in estimate. I mean they well I was estimating. That's a pretty big estimate. Had I been estimating that I was on the stand testifying that I was somewhere for 30 hours and the State was able to find out I was there for five --

THE COURT: Let me stop you one second and make sure you understand. First of all, the number of hours that we now agree and you've established that they've spent on the case before that date was with you, that's not the number of hours I paid them for.

THE DEFENDANT: I know that. I know that.

THE COURT: You're talking like it's 22 hours period in preparation for a murder trial. Nothing could be further from the truth, and the payment records will establish that. So, and the question is neglect today of the case.

THE DEFENDANT: I believe it was neglectful not to



it was neglectful to not call the rebuttal witnesses against it was neglectful to not call the rebuttal witnesses against Karen Ballenger, Ronnie Wright. I mean when he argued to the jury, his final argument of Ronnie Wright to the jury was, well, he's lying because he beat him with a stick instead of he had a grudge against him, he's lying; and he told these other inmates and these other people and he's lying. By presenting that witness it wouldn't have just been well he's lying because he beat him with a stick. I mean it's easy for them to come in here now and say well that was our trial strategy, Your Honor.

I don't see how that could ever be considered to be trial strategy, I mean not to put the rebuttal witnesses on. I mean that's what the whole case was about, was words. Jamie said this. I mean they don't want to beat the nail. That's what the State did. The State paraded, you know, 15 people up there to say Jamie told me he did it. Jamie told me he did it.

THE COURT: You need to understand that's not cumulative. Now let me just get one thing out of you. You would agree that if the law doesn't permit them to put a witness on, that they can not be incompetent for not putting the witness on? You would agree with that principle, would you not?



THE DEFENDANT: I have the exact -- well, yeah, I guess I would have to.

THE COURT: You would have to agree with that, I hope so. Because it has nothing to do with what that witness says if the law doesn't permit that witness to offer that testimony.

THE DEFENDANT: But I would ask what witness exactly are you talking about.

THE COURT: There are numerous ones which have some legal bar to presenting it. And I'm just trying to get from you an acknowledgment that you would agree that if there is some legal bar, they can't be incompetent for not doing it.

Then we've got these other people who are the,

quote unquote, trial strategy people, and those are the ones

you disagree on. But you did argue to me today that some

witnesses should be presented to just flat out it would

either be malpractice to present or who under the law would

not be able to be presented. That's because you haven't

y acknown to dates would uncommended to law and the second to law and the s

been to law school. That doesn't -- and I'm not being critical of you with respect to those. You need to understand that there is all of these matters at play.

And if it's trial strategy, it can be fairly considered trial strategy, whether you like it or not, this

motion is denied. If it's not trial strategy and there is some concern raised by not calling people, then it's another That's all that's going to happen. lawyer to look at.

THE DEFENDANT: Well, I would ask that you also take into consideration the fact that before when you take into consideration the witnesses about against Danny Martinez, I would ask that you look at the fact that before trial they were arguing that they wanted an eyewitness expert to testify about Danny Martinez, to rebut Danny Martinez. I would imagine that that's who they wanted him to testify to. And, you know, afterwards, that's the first point in their post-trial motion is the fact that you didn't let the eyewitness expert come in. So obviously they believed before trial that that witness needed to be rebutted. And they believe after that that witness needed to be rebutted, and I would like to know where is the trial strategy in not presenting the two coworkers and the private investigators, regardless of how you felt they looked in Susan Claycomb's trial. I mean, where is the strategy on 19 not putting them on the stand? 20

THE COURT: We could be having the same discussion had they put them on. The only difference would be your criticism of them for putting on Foster, who looked like a fool in front of the jury, an investigator with ten years



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experience who never wrote anything down about his statements, supposed statements, is what you would have said, and so he looked like a fool. He lost his credibility, and your effective impeachment of Martinez went down the drain.

THE DEFENDANT: I would have also --

THE COURT: You need to understand that the adverse result in this trial places everything into question. And you also need to understand that presenting every blessed witness on the list, provided they would have had some legal basis to testify, and I could have kept some people out for legal reasons, isn't necessarily the best strategy either. And, you know, the other people in this courtroom other than you are the ones who have been through hundreds of trials. And you need to understand that that's what we're judging this against a little bit. So when we talk about a lot of these things, you're sitting there not knowing what they -- what are they talking about. And I just want you to understand that. Because it's not easy for you in a nutshell today to follow all this.

THE DEFENDANT: I do understand that.

THE COURT: But there is a notion of cumulative in the courts. You don't get to call eight people on the same proposition.

THE DEFENDANT: No, you don't. I understand that. THE COURT: It's not the same as the State calling ten people who said you made ten statements about this It's not the same. THE DEFENDANT: I understand. As far as him not murder.

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taking the notes, I believe that the State never took notes when Danny Martinez had this miraculous identification of them either.

THE COURT: And that came out that there was no report made of that.

THE DEFENDANT: Not during my trial it didn't. Ιf it did, it would have -- it would have helped it --

THE COURT: It came out -- LO

THE DEFENDANT: -- shore up the credibility of Mark Foster.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: I mean they didn't take notes either.

THE COURT: I'm going to tell you I don't have a perfect recollection of distinguishing both of these, but I remember that Katz was identified as one of the parties there, who is a detective, and I can't tell you for certain that --

THE DEFENDANT: When they had him on the stand

they didn't even ask him about whether he took notes.

THE COURT: You may be right about that, all

right.

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THE DEFENDANT: And I believe in that case, you know, that his -- his -- Mark Foster's credibility could have been, you know, challenged also by the fact that the lead investigator on the case didn't take no notes either when this eyewitness now all of a sudden has this miraculous identification after ten years in their presence a week after he told Foster it wasn't me.

THE COURT: I'll explain this once more to you, and then we're going off the record. My only point to you is simply this. That for each witness you want the defense to call there would indeed be impeachment. I think that's pretty much what I'm hearing today, impeachment of that witness. And, therefore, you would have been permitted to legitimately argue, had they called every one of these blessed witnesses, if there was an adverse verdict, that he shouldn't have, because they didn't add enough to be worth the impeachment. And so for the reasons you need to understand for the reasons Mr. Picl has stated, that's often why witnesses are not called in the matter.

Now, some of them don't fall into that category that you've identified. And I'm not talking about every

witness. I'm just trying to point out to you that matters of trial strategy do cut both ways in that sense and you could be just as disenchanted with them for having called a lot of the people you wanted because of what the State had did to them on cross. You can not always presume the evidence is only going to come in and be viewed by the jury in the way you want it to be viewed. And that's what Mr. Picl said a number of times about and I'm not going to take a chance with the State witness to get this little bit of good stuff out when I don't know what's coming on redirect or cross and I guess want you to appreciate that as opposed to have to agree with me right now about it.

We're going to go off the record. I'll read these and by I'm going to guess this afternoon and I hope over the noon hour or even in the morning I'll have some time to dictate a resolution because I'll leave this on unless the order vacates it for next week. Are we not on?

MR. RILEY: Yes, Judge. SEE OrDer
MS. GRIFFIN: Yes.

SEE OrDer
By Judge

THE COURT: I'm sorry.

MS. GRIFFIN: Yes, the 12th.

THE COURT: We have another date, correct, for sentencing?

MR. REYNARD: Yes, next week.

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THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Riley.

MR. RILEY: Let me indicate Mr. Snow's allegations with regard to preparation for sentencing are absolutely correct. Within days of the passing of the verdict he began to be interviewed by W J B C and the Pantagraph and all other kinds of people; and I haven't seen him since then.

THE COURT: Why not?

MR. RILEY: Because I feel we had a definite -- I feel we still have a conflict. Certainly we had one at that point in time.

MR. PICL: If we're left on the case, I think we'll need more time to prepare for the sentencing hearing.

THE COURT: This is what I attempted to avoid last time.

MR. RILEY: The reason for setting it so close, Judge, was so that the victim's mother could be present for both hearings. The victim's mother is not present today, and there will be no prejudice to her by continuing it since she didn't come up for it.

THE COURT: So are you moving to continue the sentence hearing provided this motion is denied? Obviously we don't have to deal with it if it's not denied.

MR. RILEY: You've got our motion to withdraw as well, Judge. In the event that both of those are denied,

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we're moving to continue the sentencing.

THE COURT: Well, let's see if we can get that resolved first, and I don't mean intentionally to have neglected that. But do you have any -- anything further you want to say on the motion to withdraw? We ought to hear that and let me resolve that when I do this.

MS. GRIFFIN: Well, I think what started my cases and in presenting this was when we started on the motion to withdraw I pointed out it is not a conflict of interest and I think I cited the cases and some of them I think are even some of these. Just because the defendant makes a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel is not a conflict of interest.

THE COURT: I agree. But I don't think they're saying that.

MS. GRIFFIN: That's what they're alleging in the motion to withdraw.

THE COURT: All right. I haven't read that today. Okay. They are. They are saying that.

MS. GRIFFIN: They're saying he's gone on the air and made these claims against them, and they're saying they're not able to communicate very well because of all this bad blood. Again, there is cases that just cause you don't have a good rapport does not mean that is a conflict,



and you're entitled to get off. I cited cases then, and I think they're still some within the same batch.

THE COURT: I think that's the law.

MS. GRIFFIN: That's why we went to this stage because...

THE COURT: Okay. Do you have anything additional on the motion to withdraw?

MR. RILEY: Other than to say that I believe Jamie Snow is entitled to lawyers at sentencing that will provide him with the representation that he believes he deserves, and, quite frankly, I don't think I'm able to give that right now.

THE COURT: Well, are you able to give it if he communicates with you? I mean that's the question.

MR. RILEY: I suppose so.

THE COURT: Well, look at -- as the one person in the room who has been through the Anthony Hall case who slugged his Judge and lawyer and raised this whole issue, the defendant himself can not create this so, if he chooses not to communicate with you, and I alluded to this last time, it's going to be held against him.

MR. RILEY: All right.

THE COURT: But you two have got to get together, you three.

MR. RILEY: I agree with that.

THE COURT: You can't neglect him. You've got to meet with him. But if he's just mad at you and decides, well, I'm not going to give you my mitigation witnesses, that's not going to fly because I think Miss Griffin accurately stated the law. And -- and it's a source of frustration that this occurs, but lawyers are not required to like their clients; but they are required to cooperate sufficiently to represent them. But that's two ways. And that means Mr. Snow has to provide information as well to counsel as much as he may dislike it. And like and dislike is not the issue today.

If I resolve the motion to withdraw in this and determine new counsel is appointed, we're not going next week. If I determine new counsel is not appointed, we've got to deal with next week.

What's the State's position on that? Do you want another hearing on that like Monday if I can squeeze it in on the calendar or what's your pleasure on that?

MR. REYNARD: I'll speak to that, Your Honor. And I think a case might be made for the need for a delay. But we haven't gotten to that point yet. We don't know what the dimensions of the sentencing proceeding actually are.

Perhaps that is traceable to the absence of communication



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between counsel and their client. But I think it's incumbent upon them to demonstrate a need for a continuance before we automatically concede to continuance.

I concede that it's conceivable that it might be needed under the circumstances, and we want a durable sentence in this case.

THE COURT: All right. Then maybe this is what we ought to do. Rather than let this slide to the time that we've got scheduled next week, can you all be here 1:30 on Monday? We just -- I won't start my jury trial 'til after we have a hearing on the sentencing issue. That will either -- that will serve multiple purposes.

If we need a new lawyer, whether you want to call up your motion to withdraw being allowed or you being discharged, that will happen and I've got to appoint a new lawyer, get that done that day. Then we are setting sentencing and post-trial over. If not, then we need to hear from you on the issues Mr. Reynard just raised. Can both of you do that at that time?

MR. PICL: I can be here, 1:30, Monday.

THE COURT: Mr. Riley?

MR. RILEY: Yes.

THE COURT: Can all of you?

MS. GRIFFIN: Yes.

MR. REYNARD: I'll be gone. THE COURT: You'll be gone. 1 MR. REYNARD: That's okay. 2 THE COURT: Miss Reynard -- Miss Griffin will 3 cover, and I will then at least resolve the motion to 4 withdraw and the issue relating to discharge of Mr. Picl, 5 Mr. Riley; and we will either be dealing with new counsel 6 and new dates or just new dates on your motion, and we'll 7 8 hear that then. All right. We'll set it over 'til then. 9 Is there any reason -- let me ask all of you this 10 Is there any reason that you need to have my order 11 12 before Monday then? 13 MR. PICL: No. 14 MR. RILEY: No. 15 THE COURT: Probably not, right? All right. 16 just gives me more time to review this. 17 All right. Monday at 1:30. Thank you. 18 (Which were all the proceedings had in the 19 hearing of the above cause on said date.) 20 21 22 23 24