STATE OF WISCONSIN : CIRCUIT COURT : MANITOWOC COUNTY BRANCH 1

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
PLAINTIFF, JURY TRIAL TRIAL - DAY 23
vs. Case No. 05 CF 381

STEVEN A. AVERY,
DEFENDANT.

DATE: MARCH 14, 2007
BEFORE: Hon. Patrick L. Willis
Circuit Court Judge
APPEARANCES: KENNETH R. KRATZ
Special Prosecutor
On behalf of the State of Wisconsin.
THOMAS J. FALLON
Special Prosecutor
On behalf of the State of Wisconsin.
NORMAN A. GAHN
Special Prosecutor
On behalf of the State of Wisconsin.
DEAN A. STRANG
Attorney at Law
On behalf of the Defendant.
JEROME F. BUTING
Attorney at Law
On behalf of the Defendant.
STEVEN A. AVERY
Defendant
Appeared in person.
TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
Reported by Diane Tesheneck, RPR
Official Court Reporter

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INDIVIDUAL VOIR DIRE
LAURA BARBER
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(Individual voir dire of Juror Laura Barber.)
THE COURT: In a trial like this, whenever the Court gets any information, the Court is obligated to follow it up and that's what we're doing this morning.

MS BARBER: Okay.
THE COURT: There was a report that was received yesterday, that was passed on to me yesterday, involving a citizen providing information about a juror. And that's what I'm going to be talking to you about.

MS BARBER: Okay.
THE COURT: The incident happened at the -or reported was at the Manitowoc Eagle's Club on Friday, March 2nd, which would be the Friday before this past Friday.

MS BARBER: All right.
THE COURT: For a fish fry, I think, in the evening. First, were you there? MS BARBER: Yes, I was.

THE COURT: Okay. Can you tell me who you were there with?

MS BARBER: My mother and my husband.
THE COURT: Okay. And do you know about what time you were there, like from when until when,
say approximately?
MS BARBER: I'm going to guess 5:30 to 9.

THE COURT: Okay. During the time that you were there, would you have said anything to anyone that would have given them the impression that you are a juror in this case?

MS BARBER: No, I didn't. A lot of them, that $I$ belong to the auxiliary with, knew I was on, but they -- they don't question me about things.

THE COURT: Okay.
MS BARBER: They do know I am a juror and they make comments like, I wouldn't want to be in your shoes.

THE COURT: Okay.
MS BARBER: And I just shrug my shoulders and say, I can't say anything.

THE COURT: Okay. Was anything said to you or was there any mention that you heard from anyone at the Eagle's Club that evening involving the guilt or innocence of the defendant in this case?

MS BARBER: I have to think about that.
I don't recall anybody saying something to me because I -- I have my own opinions. I don't
want to listen to anybody else. And no matter what they say, I don't listen to them.

THE COURT: Okay. Did you discuss the case at the Eagle's Club with anyone that evening?

MS BARBER: No, I didn't.
THE COURT: Did you give any opinions or say anything about your feelings about the case so far?

MS BARBER: No. And that's -- I just refuse to, because I don't -- I don't want somebody telling me what to think.

THE COURT: Okay. Can you think of anything that was said or that happened that night that -- that would have led a citizen to report something?

MS BARBER: Honestly, I don't. We go for fish. I have a couple old fashions. We sit upstairs in the bar afterward for a couple hours. And I don't -- I don't make it a known thing that this is what I'm doing.

THE COURT: Okay. You are saying, though, that there are other -- there were other people there who may have known you were a juror.

MS BARBER: Right.
THE COURT: And may have said something?

MS BARBER: Exactly. I don't know who they were.

THE COURT: Okay.
MS BARBER: They talk amongst themselves. I really don't listen. I have made it a point that $I$ don't want to have any influence.

THE COURT: Okay.
MS BARBER: However, you want to take that, that's fine, but I don't -- I don't want somebody telling me how to think. And I have always been that way.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. I'm going to have you step outside with the sheriff.

MS BARBER: Sure.
THE COURT: Counsel, anything else that you would like asked?

ATTORNEY STRANG: I think I caught this, but we were clear that it was the Manitowoc Eagle's Club?

ATTORNEY BUTING: Yes.
ATTORNEY STRANG: I thought so, but.
THE COURT: Otherwise we'll retreat to chambers.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Did you want to ask her
point blank the question, it's been pointed out this comment was attributed to someone meeting your description. That's the only question left, if you think you circumstantially have to.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Does she know this woman? But then you out the reporter.

THE COURT: I don't think the woman claimed that she knew the juror.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: I think we can do this in chambers.

THE COURT: All right. Let's go off the record at this time.
(Individual voir dire concluded.)
(Jury not present.)
THE COURT: At this time the Court calls State of Wisconsin vs. Steven Avery, Case No. 05 CF 381. We're here today for a continuation of the trial, specifically, final instructions and closing arguments. Will the parties state their appearances for the record, please.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Good morning, Judge. The State of Wisconsin appears by Calumet County District Attorney Ken Kratz. Also Tom Fallon and Norm Gahn, all appearing as Special Prosecutors.

ATTORNEY STRANG: Steven Avery appears in
person, Jerome Buting and Dean Strang on his behalf.
THE COURT: Before we bring in the jury, after the formal instruction conference yesterday afternoon I prepared a proposed final set of jury instructions. I also provided a copy of the final draft to each of the attorney's before we left yesterday. Mr. Kratz, are the instructions as proposed acceptable to the State?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: They are, Judge.
THE COURT: And, Mr. Strang, subject to the requested instructions of the defense the Court did not give, do they, the instructions as submitted, reflect your understanding?

ATTORNEY STRANG: The instructions, as tendered to us this morning, do reflect our understanding of the resolution, the jury instruction conference, and what we understood the Court would say to the jurors.

THE COURT: Very well. Does either party have anything else before we bring the jury out?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Not the State, your Honor. ATTORNEY STRANG: (Shakes head negatively.) THE COURT: All right. We'll bring in the jurors at this time. (Jury present.)

THE COURT: You may be seated. Members of the jury, at this time the Court is going to read the final instructions to you. We'll then proceed to closing arguments of the parties.

Mr. Ward, I'm going to ask you if you can take these instructions and provide one set to each member of the jury.

ATTORNEY STRANG: Your Honor, maybe we can have just a very brief side bar.

THE COURT: Okay. (Side bar taken.)

THE COURT: All right. Members of the jury you may follow along with the Court if you wish. Members of the jury, the Court will now instruct you upon the principles of law which you are to follow in considering the evidence and in reaching your verdict.

It is your duty to follow all of these instructions. Regardless of any opinion you may have about what the law is or ought to be, you must base your verdict on the law I give you in these instructions, apply that law to the facts in the case which have been properly proven by the evidence. Consider only the evidence received during this trial and the law as given
to you by these instructions, and from these alone, guided by your soundest reason and best judgment, reach your verdict.

If any member of the jury has an impression of my opinion as to whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty, disregard that impression entirely and decide the issues of fact solely as you view the evidence. You the jury are the sole judges of the facts and the Court is the judge of the law only.

Evidence is, first, the sworn testimony of witnesses, both on direct and cross-examination, regardless of who called the witness.

Second, the exhibits the Court has received, whether or not an exhibit goes to the jury room.

Third, any facts or testimony to which the lawyers have agreed or stipulated or which the Court has directed you to find.

Anything you may have seen or heard outside the courtroom is not evidence. You are to decide the case solely on the evidence offered and received at trial.

The defendant in this case is charged
with three counts. A fourth count of false imprisonment has been dismissed. The instructions for the three remaining counts have been modified somewhat from the opening instructions given to you at the beginning of the trial to conform to the evidence introduced at trial.

The first count of the Information in this case charges that: Steven Avery, on Monday, October, 31, 2005, at 12932 Avery Road, Town of Gibson, Manitowoc, Wisconsin, did cause the death of Teresa M. Halbach, with intent to kill that person, contrary to Section 940.01 (1)(a) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

To this charge, the defendant has entered a plea of not guilty, which means the State must prove every element of the offense charged beyond a reasonable doubt.

First degree intentional homicide, as defined in Section 940.01 of the Criminal Code of Wisconsin, is committed by one who causes the death of another human being with intent to kill that person or another.

Before you may find the defendant guilty of first degree intentional homicide, the State
must prove, by evidence which satisfies you, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the following two elements were present:

One, the defendant caused the death of Teresa Halbach. Cause means that the defendant's act was a substantial factor in producing the death.

Two, the defendant acted with the intent to kill Teresa Halbach.

Intent to kill means that the defendant had the mental purpose to take the life of another human being or was aware that his conduct was practically certain to cause the death of another human being.

While the law requires that the defendant acted with intent to kill, it does not require that the intent exist for any particular length of time before the act is committed. The act need not be brooded over, considered, or reflected upon for a week, a day, an hour, or even for a minute. There need not be any appreciable time between the formation of the intent and the act. The intent to kill may be formed at any time before the act, including the instant before the act, and must continue to
exist at the time of the act.
You cannot look into a person's mind to find intent. Intent to kill must be found, if found at all, from the defendant's acts, words, and statements, if any, and from all the facts and circumstances in this case bearing upon intent.

Intent should not be confused with motive. While proof of intent is necessary to a conviction, proof of motive is not. Motive refers to a person's reason for doing something. While motive or lack of motive is relevant and may be shown as a circumstance to aid in establishing the guilt or innocence of $a$ defendant, the State is not required to prove motive on the part of a defendant in order to convict. Evidence of motive does not by itself establish guilt. You should give it the weight you believe it deserves under all the circumstances.

If you are satisfied, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the defendant caused the death of Teresa Halbach, with the intent to kill, you should find the defendant guilty of first degree intentional homicide.

If you are not so satisfied, you must find the defendant not guilty.

The second count of the Information charges that: Steven Avery, between Monday, October 31, 2005, and Friday, November 4, 2005, at a 12932 Avery Road, Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, did mutilate, disfigure, or dismember a corpse with the intent to conceal a crime, contrary to Section 940.11 (1), 939.50 (3) ((f) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

To this charge, the defendant has also entered a plea of not guilty, which means the State must prove every element of the offense charged beyond a reasonable doubt.

Mutilating a corpse, as defined in Section 940.11 (1) of the Criminal Code of Wisconsin, is violated by one who mutilates a corpse with intent to conceal a crime or avoid apprehension, prosecution, or conviction for a crime.

Before you may find the defendant guilty of this offense, the State must prove, by evidence which satisfies you, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the following two elements were present:

One, Steven Avery mutilated the corpse of Teresa Halbach.

Two, in mutilating the corpse of Teresa Halbach, Steven Avery acted with the intent to conceal a crime.

This requires that the defendant acted with the purpose to conceal a crime.

You cannot look into a person's mind to find out intent. Intent must be found, if found at all, from the defendant's acts, words and statements, if any, and from all the facts and circumstances in this case bearing upon intent.

If you are satisfied, beyond a reasonable doubt, that both elements of this offense have been proved, you should find the defendant guilty.

If you are not so satisfied, you must find the defendant not guilty.

The defendant's theory of defense on the charges of first degree intentional homicide and mutilation of a corpse is that another person or persons tried to frame him for the murder of Teresa Halbach and the burning of her body. If the facts introduced in support of the defendant's theory raise a reasonable doubt in
your mind, or if you otherwise find that a reasonable doubt arises from the evidence, then you must find the defendant not guilty of the charges.

The third count of the Information charges that: Steven Avery, on Saturday, November 5, 2005, at 12932 Avery Road, Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, did possess a firearm subsequent to the conviction for the felony or other crime, as specified in sub. (1) (a) or (b), contrary to Section 941.29 (2)(a), and 939.50 (3) (g) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

To this charge, the defendant has also entered a plea of not guilty, which means the State must prove every element of the offense charged, beyond a reasonable doubt.

Section 941.29 of the Criminal Code of
Wisconsin is violated by a person who possesses a firearm, if that person has been convicted of a felony.

Before you may find the defendant guilty of this offense, the State must prove, by evidence which satisfies you, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the following two elements were present:

One, the defendant possessed a firearm. Firearm means a weapon which acts by the force of gun powder. It is not necessary that the firearm was loaded or capable of being fired.

Possess means that the defendant knowingly had actual physical control of a firearm.

An item is also in a person's possession if it is in an area over which the person has control and the person intends to exercise control over the item. It is not required that a person own an item in order to possess it. What is required is that the person exercise control over the item.

Two, the defendant had been convicted of a felony before November 5, 2005.

The parties have agreed that Steven Avery was convicted of a felony before November 5, 2005, and you must accept this as conclusively proved.

If you are satisfied, beyond a reasonable doubt, that both elements of this offense have been proved, you should find the defendant guilty.

If you are not so satisfied, you must
find the defendant not guilty.
In reaching your verdict, examine the evidence with care and caution. Act with judgment, reason, and prudence.

Defendants are not required to prove their innocence. The law presumes every person charged with the commission of an offense to be innocent. This presumption requires a finding of not guilty, unless in your deliberations you find it is overcome by evidence which satisfies you, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the defendant is guilty.

The burden of establishing every fact necessary to constitute guilt is upon the State. Before you can return a verdict of guilty, the evidence must satisfy you, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the defendant is guilty.

If you can reconcile the evidence upon any reasonable hypothesis, consistent with the defendant's innocence, you should do so and return a verdict of not guilty.

The term reasonable doubt means a doubt based upon reason and common sense. It is a doubt for which a reason can be given, arising from a fair and rational consideration of the
evidence or lack of evidence. It means such a doubt as would cause a person of ordinary prudence to pause or hesitate when called upon to act in the most important affairs of life.

A reasonable doubt is not a doubt which is based on mere guesswork or speculation. A doubt which arises merely from sympathy or from fear to return a verdict of guilt is not a reasonable doubt. A reasonable doubt is not a doubt such as may be used to escape the responsibility of a decision.

While it is your duty to give the defendant the benefit of every reasonable doubt, you are not to search for doubt. You are to search for the truth.

An Information is nothing more than a written formal accusation against the defendant charging the commission of one or more criminal acts. You are not to consider it as evidence against the defendant in any way. It does not raise any inference of guilt.

Disregard entirely any question that the Court did not allow to be answered. Do not guess at what the witness' answer might have been. If the question itself suggested that certain
information might be true, ignore the suggestion and do not consider it as evidence.

Attorneys for each side have the right and the duty to object to what they consider are improper questions asked of witnesses and to the admission of other evidence which they believe is not properly admissible. You may not draw any conclusions from the fact an objection was made.

By allowing testimony or other evidence to be received over the objection of counsel, the Court is not indicating any opinion about the evidence. The jurors are the judges of the credibility of the witnesses and the weight of the evidence.

During the trial the Court has ordered certain testimony to be stricken. Disregard all stricken testimony.

An exhibit becomes evidence only when received by the Court. An exhibit marked for identification and not received is not evidence. An exhibit received is evidence whether or not it goes to the jury room.

You will not have a copy of the written transcript of the trial testimony available for use during your deliberations. You may ask to
have specific portions of the testimony read to you. You must continue to rely primarily on your memory of the evidence and the testimony introduced during the trial.

Remarks of the attorneys are not evidence. If the remarks suggested certain facts not in evidence, disregard the suggestion.

Consider carefully the closing arguments of the attorneys, but their arguments and conclusions and opinions are not evidence. Draw your own conclusions from the evidence and decide upon your verdict according to the evidence, under the instructions given to you by the court.

It is not necessary that every fact be proved directly by a witness or an exhibit. A fact may be proved indirectly by circumstantial evidence. Circumstantial evidence is evidence from which a jury may logically find other facts, according to common knowledge and experience. Circumstantial evidence is not necessarily better or worse than direct evidence. Either type of evidence can prove a fact.

Whether evidence is direct or circumstantial, it must satisfy you, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the defendant committed
the offense before you may find the defendant guilty.

The State has introduced evidence of statements which it claims were made by the defendant. It is for you to determine how much weight, if any, to give to each statement.

In evaluating each statement, you must determine three things:

Whether the statement was actually made by the defendant. Only so much of a statement as was actually made by a person may be considered as evidence.

Whether the statement was accurately restated here at trial.

Whether the statement, or any part of it, ought to be believed.

You may also consider the consistency or inconsistency with any other statements made by the defendant.

You should consider the facts and circumstances surrounding the making of each statement, along with all the evidence, in determining how much weight, if any, a statement deserves.

The weight of evidence does not depend
on the number of witnesses on each side. You may find that the testimony of one witness is entitled to greater weight than that of another witness or even of several other witnesses.

In weighing the evidence, you may take into account matters of your common knowledge and your observations and experience in the affairs of life.

Ordinarily, a witness may testify only about facts. However, a witness with expertise in a particular field may give an opinion in that field.

You should consider the qualifications and credibility of the expert, the facts upon which the opinion is based, and the reasons given for the opinion.

Opinion evidence was received to help you reach a conclusion. However, you are not bound by any expert's opinion. You may give as much or as little weight to the opinion of any expert as you conclude it is entitled to receive.

In resolving conflicts in expert testimony, weigh the different expert opinions against each other. Also consider the qualifications and credibility of the experts and
the facts supporting their opinions.
During the trial, an expert witness was told to assume certain facts and then was asked for an opinion, based on that assumption. This is called a hypothetical question.

The opinion does not establish the truth of the facts upon which it is based. Consider the opinion only if you believe the assumed facts upon which it is based have been proved. If you find the facts stated in the hypothetical question have not been proved, then the opinion based on those facts should not be given any weight.

It is the duty of the jury to scrutinize and to weigh the testimony of the witnesses and to determine the effect of the evidence as a whole. You are the sole judges of the credibility, that is, the believability of the witnesses and of the weight to be given to their testimony.

In determining the credibility of each witness, and the weight you give to the testimony of each witness, consider these factors:

Whether the witness has an interest or lack of interest in the result of this trial.

The witness' conduct, appearance, and demeanor on the witness stand.

The clearness, or lack of clearness of the witness' recollections.

The opportunity the witness had for observing and for knowing the matters the witness testified about.

The reasonableness of the witness' testimony.

The apparent intelligence of the witness.

Bias or prejudice, if any has been shown.

Consistency or inconsistency with any prior statements of the witness.

Possible motives for falsifying testimony.

And all other facts and circumstances during the trial which tend either to support or to discredit the testimony.

Then give to the testimony of each witness the weight you believe it should receive.

There is no magic way for you to evaluate the testimony; instead, you should use your common sense and experience. In everyday
life, you determine for yourselves the reliability of things people say to you. You should do the same thing here.

A defendant in a criminal case has the absolute constitutional right not to testify.

The defendant's decision not to testify must not be considered by you in any manner and must not influence your verdict in any manner.

Now, at this time the closing instructions will not be given until after the closing arguments have been completed.

We're going to take a very short break, not our normal morning break, at this time, to allow the parties to get ready to present their closing arguments.

I will continue to remind you not to discuss this case until you have heard all the closing arguments and the Court orders that you begin deliberating.
(Jury not present.)
THE COURT: You may be seated.
ATTORNEY BUTING: Judge, one thing that might be helpful just to explain to the jury so they have some idea how the day will proceed, that the State goes first, then the defense, and then the

State, actually, has a follow-up rebuttal. Otherwise they may be unclear on how that works.

THE COURT: Any objection from the State?
ATTORNEY KRATZ: No.
THE COURT: I should indicate during the side bar, requested by the defense -- Well, Mr. Strang, I will let you reiterate what you told the court.

ATTORNEY STRANG: I asked for a side bar shortly before instructions began, but after written instructions had been distributed to the jurors. I raised my concern simply that I did not think the jurors should have written instructions in their hands or with them at their chairs during closing arguments; although, I certainly agree they should have a copy of the written instructions during deliberations.

As I understand, without objection from Mr. Kratz on behalf of the State, the Court agreed to collect the written instructions again at this point, from the jurors, and redistribute them again after the jury is sworn to begin deliberations.

THE COURT: Mr. Kratz?
ATTORNEY KRATZ: That's fine.

THE COURT: I'm just -- If I understand, I was told what the parties were requesting; I don't remember the part about ordering them being collected. My concern is this, I generally instruct, before closing arguments and hand out the instructions because sometimes the attorneys in their closing argument wish to refer to specific instructions.

I don't know if either of you intend to do that, but if you do, I generally allow -first of all, $I$ allow the attorneys to invite the jurors to flip to a page so that the jurors can follow along with what the attorney is reading and not have to take the attorney's word for it that that is the instruction.

Let me suggest this, I could tell the jurors, when they come back for closing arguments, to set the instructions down under their chair and only refer to them if one side or another, in its closing argument, invites them to. Does that address your concern?

ATTORNEY STRANG: I think it would. It had been our plan simply to put an instruction up on the ELMO if we intended to use much of it, but I think what the Court is proposing would do the same thing.

The concern here is for the same reason we don't allow jurors to take notes during the closing arguments, we don't want divided attention.

THE COURT: Mr. Kratz.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: That's fine.
THE COURT: All right. Well, 1 also, as a practical matter, don't want them to misplace theirs. I don't think they have written their names on them. I will do this, I will instruct them to place the instructions on the floor and not pick them up to look at them during closings, unless the attorney making the closing invites them to.

ATTORNEY STRANG: I'm going to duck out for two minutes, if we have two minutes.

THE COURT: All right. We'll do that. We'll take a couple quick minutes before we start. (Brief recess taken.)
(Jury present.)
THE COURT: Members of the jury, before we get started, I have a couple of announcements for you. First, with respect to the format, in closing arguments the State, because the State has the burden of proof, goes first. We will, I believe, take a break sometime this morning, in the middle of the State's closing argument. The defense, then,
gets a chance to make its closing argument. And the State has a final chance to make argument in rebuttal, after they have heard what the defense argument is.

The other thing is, I'm going to ask you at this time to take your copy of the closing instructions -- the jury instructions, if you brought them out, set them on the floor upside down. We do this to make sure that everybody is paying attention to the closing arguments.

The attorneys are permitted, if they wish, to make reference to the jury instructions in their closings. If they ask you to take a look at any instruction, you may pick them up at that point, otherwise set them down. I believe nobody has pens or notebooks, correct, because you are not permitted to take notes during closing arguments. With that, Mr. Kratz, you may proceed.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Thank you, Judge. I don't know how the volume is on this mike.

THE COURT: Do you know if you are number seven or eight?

ATTORNEY STRANG: Eight.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: I guess I'm eight, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: Can everybody hear me okay? Is that all right? Thank you. Then, I will begin. May it please the Court. Let me start ladies and gentlemen by thanking you for the time and attention that you have given to this very important case for the last five weeks.

This is an important duty. It's an important duty not just for the 12 of you that are going to decide the case, but for really all of Manitowoc County. You are representatives of the citizens of Manitowoc County.

And I'm going to be highlighting some of the facts in this case that the State believes was important. The last thing I'm going to do is reiterate -- or try to reiterate all of the facts, all the evidence that has been presented. I don't think you want to hear lawyers any more talking for you incessantly or hours upon hours. But there are some important parts of this case.

We start with why are we here. It would be a natural thought process for a jury to think, you know, we have been sitting here for five weeks, there must be a reason. There's got to be a reason why, for five weeks, we have had to
listen to over 500 exhibits, something approaching 60 witnesses, and there must be a conflict. There must be a controversy that has to be tried in this case.

We're here because Steven Avery pled not guilty. We're here because Mr. Avery has a constitutionally protective right to be tried when he pleads not guilty, like anybody else who pleads not guilty. There hasn't been any question and $I$ don't want you to sit in that jury box and think that there is any question about who is responsible for the death and the mutilation of Teresa Halbach.

The fact that we have been here five weeks is because it's my duty, it's my job, to prove all the elements of the offenses for which Mr. Avery is charged. Not because there are questions. And I start by saying that for, I think, obvious reasons. Because as jurors, you must be thinking, or you would naturally be thinking, that there's got to be two sides to this. And as the State and as we, I think, have presented in this case, all of the evidence points to one person. That's the one person being responsible.

I'm going to argue at the conclusion of this case who that one person is. I bet you can guess who I'm going to suggest was -- was responsible. But, again, please keep, before any of the evidence I talk about, please keep that in mind, that we're here because that man pled not guilty and because that man is entitled to a trial.

Cases are decided on facts, at least from the State's perspective. We don't present speculation. We don't ask you to perform guesswork when deciding what happens. You know the funny thing about facts is facts are stubborn. Facts don't change. You can twist them and you can beat them up, you can try to massage, if you will, the facts, but facts don't change.

The facts in this case, as presented, and as I will present to you, are very much so uncontested, uncontroverted, at least most of the facts in this case are uncontroverted. But my job is going to be to take you through what I think are the important facts of this case, why we think we have proved the case, beyond a reasonable doubt, against Steven Avery. And I
intend do that.
The first fact that $I$ would like to talk about is a starting point in the case. Now, every case has a starting point. When you think about a case this big, and by now you realize and you have heard just how big of a case this is. You have heard that the Crime Lab received the most submissions ever in the history of the Wisconsin State Crime Lab, that more law enforcement officers were used in this case, from an investigative standpoint, than any other case.

But what does that mean. Try and put that in perspective in -- in kind of an historical perspective. That means that this is a pretty darn big case. And when a case is that big, the natural tendency is to try to look at the big picture, and to try to absorb it all, if you can. But I'm not going to do that.

I want you to pick one particular point in time. I want to start the presentation that I have with one moment in time. Now, we could have started any number of moments. There's been what we call watershed moments, real important moments in the case when Teresa Halbach was shot, when she was murdered. That's a particularly
important moment.
We could start with the moment or with the visual or with the image of that man, Steven Avery, standing outside of a big bonfire, with flames over the roof, or at least over the garage roof, and the silhouette of Steven Avery, with the bonfire in the background and the observations made by some witnesses.

Can you all picture that? Can you picture that as a moment, as a moment in time? And that moment, by the way, although dramatic and although important, should tell the whole story. That moment of Steven Avery, after the murder was committed, of Steven Avery tending the fire, of Steven Avery disposing of and mutilating the body of 25 year old Teresa Halbach. That would be a good place to start.

But I'm not going to start there. I'm going to start somewhere else. I'm going to start with the Toyota RAV4. The Toyota RAV4, which was owned by Teresa Halbach, which was discovered on the 5th of November, at the Avery Salvage Property, is less dramatic, it's a less dramatic place to start, than those other moments in time that I talked about. But it's equally
important.
Because the discovery of that RAV4, the discovery of Teresa Halbach's vehicle, changed the course of not only this case, but the clues and the secrets found in that vehicle changed the lives of everybody in this room. Look around, everybody.

The clues found in that vehicle, on the 5th of November, changed everybody's lives, yours included. Your lives will never be the same, ours won't, families won't. That moment is particularly important. And that is where we're going to begin.

This woman, Pam Sturm, of the 60 witnesses -- by the way, I'm going to be helping you remember some of these faces as we go along. I don't expect you to remember 60 people and what they look like. And when I talk about witnesses, I'm going to try to help the jury with some photos to jog your memories.

But on the 5th of November, Pam Sturm and Ryan Hillegas had a conversation. They had a conversation about where should Pam search for Teresa's vehicle. And, importantly, in that conversation, they decided to search the Avery
salvage property, the last place where Teresa Halbach was seen alive.

Now, as I mentioned, this case dramatically changes at that moment. This changes from a missing persons investigation to where something horribly bad has happened to Teresa Halbach.

It's also the first opportunity that we hear where we talk about law enforcement bias. And we have heard that a lot from the defense, throughout this case. But the perception or the finding of the vehicle on the Avery property, in fact, the very decision to look for this vehicle on the Avery property, should tell you something. What should it tell you?

Well, if Pam Sturm and Ryan Hillegas can figure it out. If Pam Sturm and Ryan Hillegas, when they talk to each other, say to themselves, you know what, common sense would tell us that the first place that we should look for Teresa was the last place that she was seen alive, that should put a lot of the defense suggestion of law enforcement bias by Mr. Fassbender and Mr. Wiegert, into perspective.

Because you don't have to be Sherlock

Holmes to figure out that that's where the investigation should start. Pam and Ryan figured that out, when Pam Sturm decided, let's go look at the Avery property for this particular vehicle.

Now, we also remember that Pam's daughter, Nikole, went with her. Nikole, importantly, did some things at the scene. She took the photograph. She realized that the doors were locked. She realized that it was too dark to see inside, or to see any blood inside. She realized that there were no plates on the vehicle. But, importantly, both ladies never took their eyes off of that vehicle until the law enforcements arrived.

Now, photographs that were taken from Pam are important; they are important in this case. It was a camera lent to them by Scott Bloedorn, as we understand. But what we do find is that there were obvious attempts to obscure the view of this car. There's no question that this car was found by the car crusher.

Doesn't take a great leap of interpretation to suggest that Steven Avery intended to crush this car. But you don't have
to make that finding in this case. I'm just saying that parenthetically for you. In other words, that where it was located was not an accident. There was no accident where Teresa Halbach's vehicle was located.

Think also, if you will, about how important this particular event was, finding this car. Pam Sturm described it as divine intervention, or words to that effect, that it was the hand of God, I think was the term that she said, as to where we should look at the 4,000 cars that were on this property. Pam Sturm looked in that one place. She never would have gotten through all those cars.

But on that Saturday morning, or going into that Saturday afternoon, think of what would have happened if this car wouldn't have been found. Think about what would have happened if this car was crushed, like the other 54 crushed cars that were there. Think of what would happen if the law enforcement officials wouldn't have known that this car was there and this car would have secretly been taken off the property and the blood wouldn't have been found, both Teresa's blood and Steven's blood. with that. Pam Sturm doesn't find this car, this case doesn't change at that moment, we may not be standing here today. All right. And that's why that's the important place to start in this case. That's why the investigation changes so dramatically upon the recovery -- excuse me -and observation of this particular car. All right. That's the first fact.

Usually, when $I$ would talk to a jury, I wouldn't be concerned with things like security issues, but part of the prosecution's job, not only is to present my case, but to dispel any defense suggestions that they have made in this case. I'm not going to identify what the defense has told you is evidence in the case, because evidence has a meaning. Evidence suggests that there were witnesses that said things about it or that there were witnesses that agreed with the questions that the defense gave.

Remember evidence in the case -- excuse me -- evidence is the answers that witnesses give. Evidence aren't the questions that Mr. Buting or Mr. Strang asked. I know this is a little bit of a diversion, but I'm the
prosecutor, I get to do this. The questions of witnesses, did you plant evidence in this case, and when witnesses consistently indicate that, no, sir, I did not, that's the evidence.

The evidence is the answer. The evidence isn't the question. Okay. So keep that in mind as not only I go through my closing argument, but as the defense may stand before you and may suggest to you theories, or speculation, or supposition, or maybe what questions they might have asked. But you are also collectively going to have to remember what the answers were, because it's the answers that are the evidence, not the question.

Scene security. Scene security was talked to you by several witnesses. I'm not going to spend a great deal of time, but we know that law enforcement early on, number one, knew the significance of this SUV; number two, knew the -- at least perception of Manitowoc County being involved in the case. But as importantly, number three, knew the importance of something called scene security, of making sure that nobody was allowed to have access to that car. Nobody was going to tamper with the SUV after it had
been located.
We first heard from Deputy Pete O'Connor. Deputy O'Connor was the perimeter security guy. Deputy O'Connor, as you recall, and as we come right off of Highway 147, was stationed right at the entrance to the Avery salvage property. Importantly, I guess, not only did he note the people that were leaving and that he stopped, but that Sergeant Orth was the first one to arrive.

And as you might expect, we then called those officers in order of arrival on the scene. When Sergeant Orth said that he got there about 10:59 a.m., that he talked to both of the Sturms, that they were very upset, that they were visibly upset, and they should be, the Sturms knew at that time the significance of what they had found. They knew about their cousin. They knew about where this case was going and where it was going to lead.

And Sergeant Orth testified that his job, when he was on the Avery salvage property, was to protect that particular vehicle. All right. It's called scene security. That's a fancy word for guarding a piece of property, or
maintaining the integrity of a piece of evidence in a case. And we heard that he was, really, just a few feet, what would be to the east of the SUV that was located.

Remember also, though, that other witnesses, including the Sturms, including some other supervisors, including Calumet County, when they arrive, they never take their eyes off of that particular vehicle. And Sergeant Orth was one of those. Remember his testimony, he said, I didn't take my eyes off that vehicle. Nobody entered that vehicle. Nobody tampered with that vehicle.

We even called witnesses like Lieutenant Todd Hermann who, at the time, provided short breaks for Sergeant Orth. We do that for something called chain of custody, to make sure that even for those couple of minute gaps and Sergeant Orth said, even when $I$ was taking a little break in the staging area, I could still -- I could still see the car. But, again, under the category of lead prosecutor, crossing all of my T's, $I$ wanted you to know, and wanted to make sure that you knew that all the witnesses were called.

We heard from Detective Dave Remiker, several times in the case. But Detective Remiker, who was involved early on, Detective Remiker was, I guess, the lead investigative individual from Manitowoc County, both in the missing persons part of the case, and also in these early stages Detective Remiker, we heard, confirmed the VIN. Remember, confirmed that this was, in fact, Teresa Halbach's car. And you will remember everything that Detective Remiker said to you about that case.

But I want you to think back and I want you to remember Detective Remiker looking. I want you to remember how Detective Remiker told you about scene security. This is a detective, a young detective, but a good detective, a guy who knows his job. A guy who, on the scene, knew the importance of scene security.

Detective Remiker looked at you, without apology, didn't bat an eye, and he told you, nobody entered that vehicle. Remember that? Remember when Detective Remiker told all of you, all of the jurors, that nobody entered that vehicle, because it was so important. Because the integrity, the perception about this case,
making sure that nobody was going to tamper with, at that time, his evidence, was an important factor to Detective Remiker.

And when you look at his credibility -This is the first opportunity $I$ will have to talk about credibility of witnesses. It's not something -- and the judge has instructed you -not something that you do just as a juror. We do it everyday.

When we listen to lawyers, or when we listen to people who are trying to sell us something, car salesmen, as an example. We weigh their credibility. All right. The car salesman comes up and tells you that this little baby was only driven on Sunday, by a little old lady to church. You might weigh some of those factors into that particular salesman. What's he trying to sell me and why is he trying to sell me that? Does he have any interest in the outcome of what he's saying? Does he have some kind of a bias or does he have some kind of a prejudice?

And, of course he does. And you weigh those kind of factors, not just how they say it, but whether or not they have those -- those influences. You do the same thing as -- it's a
little more formalized, but you do the same thing as a juror. It's not just what they say, it's how they say it and were they in a position to know the things that they are talking to you about.

And my suggestion to you, my argument to you, as the lead prosecutor, when the guy who's in charge of the case points to you and looks at you, without apology and emphatically says, nobody, nobody entered that vehicle, and nobody tampered with that vehicle, that's something that you should give great credibility and great weight to.

We finish what's called the chain of custody, or the transfer of -- from Manitowoc to Calumet County, with Sergeant Tyson. You have heard from Sergeant Bill Tyson who completes, if you will, the chain; that is, who watched the vehicle and who took over. And about 3:00, and at least from 3:00 on, we learned, then, that Calumet County takes over.

Calumet County takes over, then, with not just perimeter security, but takes over security of the SUV, of that particular part of the scene. It's the transfer of management
control about this case, that's why Calumet County and DCI got involved. Let me just spend a couple minutes about that.

Manitowoc County sheriff's deputies were never, never, precluded from being involved in this case. The resources of Manitowoc County law enforcement officers was critical, was crucial. Mr. Fassbender never apologized for that.

And think about why. Because we're in Manitowoc County. It's the Manitowoc County sheriff's deputies that are going to know if we need a wrecker, where are we going to go. If we need some tarps, where are we going to go. If we need some ropes, where are we going to go. If we need some bodies, to do some searching, if we need trained evidence techs, it's a logical place to find them. And that's why Manitowoc County remained involved in this case.

You heard the testimony from
Mr. Fassbender, that it was the management decisions, that it was the control decisions, over this particular investigation, that was removed from Manitowoc County. Never, ever, ever, the resources. Never that we couldn't, or shouldn't, use Manitowoc County law enforcement
officers. All right.
I hope you all understand that. I hope you understand the difference, then, between decision making, how a case should be directed, and whether or not a Manitowoc County law enforcement officer should have been used in this case.

All right. Fact number three, the vehicle is locked. We learned at this time the weather is worsening, it's getting dark. The Crime Lab is called in. And so our third uncontested fact, my third fact that I want you to consider when deciding this entire case, is something called a recovery process. The SUV recovery.

And for the first time, I guess, we learn, and it's the first example of the diversity of agencies that are involved in this investigative effort, this largest criminal investigation, that we have talked about, of the resources that need to be allocated.

We have civilian searchers, like canine handlers. We have law enforcement officers, like from DCI and Calumet County. We have scientists that are brought in, like people from the Crime

Lab. We have, as you heard, other civilians brought in to help, like the wrecker operator, and the tow truck driver, and the driver of the trailer in this recovery effort.

But this is a good place to really kind of get your mind around the expanse of this investigation. And remember, we're an hour into it. We're only an hour into the investigation and already the resources are being called in, because the enormity of this investigative effort is so, so apparent to everybody.

I told you on my opening statement about what I called a four legged hero. That may have overstated Brutus a little bit, but Brutus is certainly a qualified asset that you should be considering in this case. Brutus hit on the SUV. All right. And if the officers didn't have enough suspicion before that particular moment, all right, that should have been, and was, in fact, a very important part of this case.

Because Brutus hitting on the SUV, told the handler, told Julie Cramer, who you have heard from, one very important thing, that either a dead body was still in that particular SUV, or a dead body had been in that SUV. This is
another changing moment. It's another time in this investigation where very important, the investigation changes and becomes much more of a criminal investigation, that of a missing person investigation.

We heard about Brutus' search that he did, real methodical kind of search. As I was thinking about it, even though Brutus is a dog, Brutus approached that search much like our law enforcement officers, very methodically, very professionally, and came up with the same kinds of results that our other officers have in this case, as well.

One of the two lead investigators, Tom Fassbender, from the Division of Criminal Investigation, talked to you about the agencies that were involved. I will talk to you about that a little bit later. But mentioned something called resource allocation, putting the teams together for searching all the different properties.

That first night, Mr. Fassbender clearly was in charge of deciding who's going to go into what house and why those people were going to do that. And talked about the search plan. Talked
about why Steven Avery was a person of interest. Gave you that obvious answer that everybody is giving you, is because Steven Avery was the last person to see Teresa alive.

And Mr. Fassbender knew, that first afternoon, what an overwhelming task this was. He knew what an overwhelming job the coordination of this largest investigative effort was going to include. And, again, without apology, without apology, Mr. Fassbender told you at that early stage, all the early clues pointed to one man. They pointed to one person, even early on. Who's the last person to see her alive? Where was the vehicle that was found? Was there an attempt by Mr. Avery to lure, or to invite, if you want to use a more polite term, this woman onto the property? It all pointed to one person. And although Investigator Fassbender said that, he had other irons in the fire, he was looking at other individuals, he was looking at other family members, he was looking at possibly old boyfriends, or people that might have had contact with Teresa, or who else she might have seen that day, Mr. Zipperer, or Mrs. Zipperer, or Mr. Schmitz, or where she might have been going.

And all those things are important. And a law enforcement officer does all those things. But law enforcement officers aren't stupid either. Law enforcement officers understand that when you have limited resources, when there is just so many officers to go around, you better direct your resources to where this thing is likely going.

And that night the likely place that this was going was towards Steven Avery. And so a team was put together to search Steven Avery's trailer, that very first night, on the 5th, subject to a search warrant. Getting ahead of myself just a little bit.

I apologize, because we're still talking about the recovery of the SUV. The scientist, Mr. Ertl, who himself is a DNA analyst, that's what he does during the day. But on weekends, like many other Crime Lab employees, Mr. Ertl volunteers to go on field responses. He volunteers to go to crime scenes and look at evidence and things just like this.

So Mr. Ertl, gave his opinion, gave his expertise to, and opinions to, Mr. Fassbender. Made the decision that because the weather was
becoming progressively worse, $I$ think Mr. Ertl used the term dramatic weather had occurred on the evening of the 5th, after he had got there. Mr. Ertl verified, if you remember, and importantly, verified that the vehicle was locked, that all the doors were locked in the vehicle. And decided that although they were going to process the outside of the vehicle, that the real processing of this car was going to take place in Madison.

But the SUV was going to be transported, as it was, to a more pristine type of location, to a place where the climate could be controlled and where they could control the processing of the vehicle. Mr. Ertl also told you that this vehicle was obviously obscured, or attempted to be obscured, you couldn't see it from, as an example, an airplane. Mr. Drumm told you that they couldn't see a car like that from an airplane when they did their air search a day or two before.

Mr. Ertl also told you, and if you remember, we'll to go to a picture of Mr. Ertl who is standing right here with Mr. Fassbender and some other -- one other Crime Lab person.

Mr. Ertl told you that, right on the other side, see this, right on the other side of the SUV, running all the way along this ridge, was this berm. Mr. Ertl talked about this being 15 to 20 feet high.

Remember he talked about walking over that particular berm where he -- after he got to the top of it, kind of slid down, or gravity kind of assisted this going down the other side of that berm. That is important, or it may be for you, important, when deciding whether or not somebody knew to put this car here.

It certainly couldn't be driven in from the south. That's the point. All right. The point is that it couldn't be driven into that property unless somebody knew that property, unless who ever put that car there, knew how to get the car into this location. Again, it's near the car crusher. It's near a place where other cars are to be crushed. It's near cars that have been crushed. The 54 cars that we talked about.

But Mr. Ertl's job, primary job, at this location, is to process the outside of the vehicle. But then to get a wrecker, to get a tow assembly set up, and to put this on an enclosed
trailer and take to it Madison for processing. And so we move to our next uncontested fact, fact number four. We move our investigation to Madison.

ATTORNEY STRANG: Your Honor, excuse me. Excuse me, Mr. Kratz. I think it's unwise and improper to be describing facts necessarily as uncontested.

THE COURT: Mr. Kratz.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: Well, however unwise it may be, this is argument, Judge. And if the jury decides that they are, in fact, contested, they can make that conclusion as well.

THE COURT: All right. Members of the jury, I think I will simply remind you about one of the instructions that you read and that is that the closing arguments are just that, arguments. They are not facts. You should take anything that is said by either party as argument.

The fact, for example, that one side said something is uncontested, may not necessarily make it so. It depends on your interpretation of the evidence. And the other side will also have a chance to respond in its argument. Mr. Kratz, you may proceed.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Thank you, Judge. And the Judge is absolutely right and Mr. Strang is absolutely right. And if you remember one of them, one of the defense attorneys putting on some evidence that this car wasn't taken to Madison for processing, then you should adopt that. You should adopt your memory. I'm calling it uncontested as an argument. I'm saying because we haven't heard any evidence to the contrary, we haven't heard any answers from a witness to the contrary, that's why I'm characterizing this as uncontested. But as I mentioned --

ATTORNEY STRANG: I would like to be heard about that, at an appropriate time, as if now.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, I didn't hear the last part of your comment.

ATTORNEY STRANG: I would like to be heard about that at an appropriate time, as if now.

THE COURT: Very well. You may proceed, Mr. Kratz.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: The evidence in this case was that this particular SUV was taken to Madison, that it was taken to a garage in Madison. It was taken to the Crime Lab, where this vehicle could be processed. And we heard from Mr. Groffy and Ms

Culhane, and Mr. Riddle. And, in fact, we heard and we'll talk about a fourth individual, Mr. Stahlke, about the processing or the looking at this vehicle in a more controlled environment.

Mr. Groffy testified that after the vehicle was initially looked at, that when the vehicle was open, that Mr. Groffy started photographing. But, importantly, photographing from the outside of the vehicle, not from the inside. And that's why his testimony included that he photographed both on the 6th, that's Sunday, and also on the 7th.

Because on the 6th, Mr. Groffy testified that he photographed from the outside of the vehicle, that he could photograph things where he didn't have to crawl into the vehicle, because he couldn't get the inside shots yet. Didn't want to contaminate the inside of the vehicle and waited for the vehicle to be what's called processed, by the lead individual who was in charge of processing the car. And that was Sherry Culhane.

Now, Ms Culhane has lots and lots of involvement in this particular case. Ms Culhane, you heard, was the unit leader or the unit head
of the DNA Section of the Madison Crime Lab. And she was chosen or she assigned herself the responsibility of this case. And it was the unit head, the head of the DNA section who, herself, processed this particular vehicle.

Ms Culhane, as you heard testimony, took some swabs, took some samples of the interior of the vehicle. It's more than just the four pictures that I'm putting up before you, but the swabs of around the ignition area, the swabs of the seats -- excuse me -- the cuttings, as she cut out portions of the seat, I believe the testimony was. Swabs of the CD case, swabs of the back door, and also on the interior of the -what's called the cargo area of the SUV.

The defense will have an opportunity to present a argument in this case. We heard some questions of some law enforcement officers, about planting evidence. We didn't hear anything about how an officer might plant a stain like this, what's called by Mr. Stahlke, a contact stain, which common sense would tell you requires active bleeding. How stains which require gravity, that is, which require dripping kinds of actions might be planted, how smear or movement kinds of stains
might be planted as well.
Now, I say that, again, not for my argument, not at this particular time telling you what the evidence has shown, or is going to show, but I am interested to hear theories of how these things might have actually happened. Mr. Avery's blood is in six different places in this vehicle. Other DNA, that is, without blood being visible, is in yet another, that would be the hood latch on this particular vehicle.

And so the sheer volume, the sheer numbers of places, made this quite a job. Made this processing or the recovery of this evidence quite important, indeed.

We heard from Mr. Riddle, who is primarily a fingerprint guy. And although he didn't obtain any identifiable prints, at least those that were suitable for comparison, Mr. Riddle also had the responsibility of inventorying the car. Mr. Riddle told you about what that means, to inventory a vehicle. And it's the little things that he found, the little things within the inventory that become so important.

Things like the blue lanyard, that was
given from Katie Halbach to her sister Teresa. You saw Katie, with the assistance of, I think it was Mr. Wiegert, actually fitting the key assembly, or what's called the fob, right onto this particular lanyard that was given to Teresa.

And I had a sense, and I'm allowed to, and I will argue to you, that that showed where this case fits together. Fits together just like the fob and just like the lanyard that was given.

Now, Nick Stahlke, I told you I was going the talk about, and I'm going to add a little bit of Mr. Stahlke's testimony in at this point, because although an analysis was given, it does fit also into the processing of the vehicle when Mr. Stahlke talked about the blood that was found in the back of the RAV4.

This area right here, where Mr. Stahlke said that that was a very identifiable impression to him. Sadly, this is a impression, or an impression, of a individual whose head, whose hair, is soaked with blood. And it leaves an impression. It leaves a stamp, if you will. And you can see that and you may get a chance even to see some photos, close up photos, when you deliberate in this case.

But the point of Mr. Stahlke's testimony was that, how Ms Halbach was laying in the back, that her hair was blood soaked, becomes real important, obviously. Because what we're going to hear about gunshots to the head, what we're going to hear about where Ms Halbach was placed thereafter, when it ties in with Brutus hitting on this particular vehicle, as an individual was either bleeding, or was deceased in this particular SUV, again, becomes very, very important.

Mr. Stahlke also told you the difference between contact and transfer kinds of stains, which Mr. Avery -- the blood attributed to Mr. Avery suggests impact, or what's called projected blood, as if an individual was thrown into the back of the SUV. That was on the back gate, that Mr Stahlke talked about. We'll show you some pictures about that, as if the blood is splattering, or is actually in movement as it hits the side of, or the back gate of, the SUV. We talked about passive bleeding. Again, those attributed to Mr. Avery; that is, the back passenger seat and also on the front seats where there's droplets, where there's
active bleeding that's going on.
Mr. Stahlke also testified, if you recall, that upon his expert opinion, his opinion as a blood spatter expert, and he does this for a living, that this particular stain by the ignition is absolutely consistent with somebody with a cut to the outside of the right hand and turning an ignition, this transfer -- contact transfer stain was absolutely consistent.

Now, the Judge promised you a break and you are going to get one right after fact number five. So I want you to know that I'm not just going to drone on and on. I'm going to provide you a break after this next section. Because you probably, since you have been sitting for about 45 minutes now, probably not more than an hour should go by before you get a break.

Fact number five, we go back to the salvage yard. Fact number five becomes a critical or critically important piece of evidence, the State is referring to as Mr. Avery's burn barrel. And we have heard about the discovery, and the recovery, and the processing of this burn barrel. But all of the aspects of this particular burn barrel, again,
become very, very important.
It is important because of the obvious evidentiary value that we have had. But it's also obvious -- or excuse me -- it's also important for what we haven't heard. What we haven't heard about explanations, if you will, about how some of this evidence gets in there. But, again, I'm jumping ahead, I will talk about that in just a moment.

Deputy Siders was the individual that you heard found or discovered the burn barrel on a sweep of an adjoining property of Mr. Avery's on Monday, the 7th of November. Deputy Siders finds the burn barrel with a tire, with the tire rim being inside of the vehicle (sic). And he, as you recall, takes the tire rim out.

Tires, again, you have heard by later witnesses, are accelerants. They can be used to keep a fire going, to keep it certainly going hot enough to destroy, or what should be, destroy most of the things that it comes in contact with.

Deputy Siders, we hear, turns over responsibility for the photography and the taking control of this piece of evidence to Special Agent Kevin Heimerl. Mr. Heimerl takes some
pictures of the inside. But even Deputy Siders told you, upon looking in the burn barrel, it was obvious that a Motorola cellphone was inside there, because you could see the $M$, the very distinctive $M$ from inside of the burn barrel.

Mr. Ertl, again, another one of his responsibilities, later, $I$ think it was at the Calumet County Sheriff's Department, processed the contents of this burn barrel, which was anywhere between a third and a half full. But Mr. Ertl didn't identify those components. He doesn't identify the obvious electronics that are found within. He leaves that to the FBI.

Now, Mr. Thomas, although a very young looking individual, is in fact an expert, here to provide you with expert testimony. These components were sent to Virginia. And these components, we heard, were all laid out and were all identified by Mr. Thomas.

When you look at these pictures and you look at the kinds of things that didn't burn, and when I asked Mr. Thomas, what are we looking at here, what's left over, what didn't burn, Mr. Thomas mentioned that the metal didn't burn. He mentioned that the glass didn't burn. And I
said, well, what does that leave. I asked him the question, what components aren't here, what aren't we looking at.

Mr. Thomas told you plastic. He said it was the plastic components of the camera, and of the cellphone, and of the PDA, the personal data assistant, that we're missing from this constellation of things.

Mr. Thomas was able to positively identify three specific things, obviously, the cellphone. He talked to you about the large circuit board for the PDA, the Palm Pilot type thing, and also the components for the digital camera, the Canon A310. Didn't just say it was any camera, said it was a Canon A310 digital camera.

I showed you a blow up of this particular exterior of that camera. And it says, you know, PowerShot A310 on it, so you probably don't have to be an expert to determine what kind of camera that was. Not surprisingly, the State tied this up as well, as you might expect. We meticulously, I think, matched the recovered items and showed you that Teresa Halbach owned all of those items. So at least the three items
that Mr. Thomas was able to positively identify. Teresa owned a Motorola V3 RAZR cellphone. She owned a PowerShot A310 digital camera and she owned a Palm Zire 31 PDA. We saw the boxes that Teresa had kept her or had purchased her Palm Pilot. The box that Auto Trader had given her her digital camera in, the Canon PowerShot A310. And you also heard testimony about Teresa owning the Motorola RAZR cellphone, which is a very common kind of cell phone.

But Steven Avery's burn barrel becomes important, not just for what is found in it, but what witnesses, what other citizens, what other people on the property saw on the 31st. One of those people is Blaine Dassey, is the nephew of Steven Avery.

And when considering credibility, you can consider a young man like this sitting in front of his uncle and having to testify against his uncle, and doing the best job that he can, and telling you that he is generally scared of his Uncle Steve, but does the best he can in telling you that he and Brendan Dassey, his brother, get off the bus, sometime between 3:40
and 3:45, everyday.
That on this day, on Halloween, he remembers particularly, while walking home, while coming down their dirt road towards their house, that he saw his Uncle Steve walking from his trailer and putting a bag, a white bag is what he described, a white plastic bag, into an already burning burn barrel. Okay.

So by 3:45 or 3:50 in the afternoon, the State is arguing, Mr. Avery is already getting rid of Teresa Halbach's stuff. The electronics, the phone, the PDA, the digital camera are already being disposed of, they are already being destroyed at that time.

Mr. Dassey, importantly, also testified, and please remember this, before our break, Mr. Dassey testified that the Suzuki and the snowmobile that you see pictures of inside of the garage, on the 31st of October, weren't in the garage, remember that. They weren't inside of the garage as the picture shows. But the 31st, the Suzuki and the snowmobile are on the side of the garage, leaving this garage opened, at least opened to the point where something else can fit into that particular garage.

Brings us to our next witness, who's Mr. Fabian. Mr. Fabian is Earl Avery's friend, that they were rabbit hunting. Mr. Fabian told you that he parked the golf cart, that the burn barrel was already burning, that he smelled the distinct odor of plastic burning at the time, that the smoke was so bad that, although parked in a golf cart to the south or next to the burn barrel, eventually he had to move this golf cart because the smell of burning plastic and the smoke was getting so bad.

Mr. Fabian also tells you, at that time, just before dark, he places that just before dark, when the rabbit hunt was just about completed, that Mr. Avery's garage was closed. He couldn't see what was inside of the garage. There isn't any SUV any more. There is nothing to be seen. The garage is closed, but the Suzuki and the snowmobile are on the side of the garage. All right.

So I have given you five so far, five pieces of evidence, five pieces of crucial evidence of the evidence that the State believes is necessary to prove this case, beyond a reasonable doubt.

When you return, after whatever break the Judge may give you, I will conclude, then, with the other pieces of evidence and instruct you, or at least argue to you, what I believe that you should do, after considering all these pieces of evidence.

It's a good time for a break, Judge. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Members of the jury, what we're going to do is this, we're going to take a break of 10 minutes or so, at this time, then come back and have the State complete its closing argument. I have informed the lunch people to bring in lunch at quarter to one. So, because we will be eating lunch later than normal, if you want to have a snack during the break, go ahead and do so.

And, again, $I$ will remind you not to begin discussing anything about this case until all the closing arguments have been given and until I tell you to begin deliberating. You are excused at this time.
(Jury not present.)
THE COURT: You may be seated. Mr. Strang, you have something you wish to place on the record at this time?

ATTORNEY STRANG: I do. Thank you. I initially interrupted Mr. Kratz's argument, reluctantly, and trying to be polite and somewhat circumspect about my comment that it was unwise and improper to describe facts as uncontested. I waited until we got to the PowerPoint slide that said fact number four, and by my recollection, that was the fourth time that the -- counsel for the State returned to the theme of an uncontested fact.

As I say, I was trying to be circumspect, but the concern, of course, was that this comes too close to commenting on the decision of the defendant not to take the stand. Or, for that matter, not to offer witnesses that he did not.

Mr. Kratz, in responding to my interruption and objection, I think made the problem substantially worse. I don't have committed to memory, we could go back to the court reporter's notes if we need to, but the rejoinder from counsel for the State was that, you know, if you remember a witness being called, or if you remember someone saying this didn't happen, something to that effect, well, then that's fine, but, of course, the suggestion was
that the witness was not called and no one did speak up to contest the fact.

Doesn't warrant a mistrial, but comes way too close to commenting on the Fifth Amendment privilege not to testify and I think warrants some curative step, either by counsel himself, or by the Court, or both.

THE COURT: Mr. Kratz.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: That's absurd, Judge. I get to, on closing argument, suggest that Mr. Strang is going to place a theory of defense into play in this case. There's absolutely no evidence that would suggest that. If there are facts that I believe have not been contested, either by cross-examination, or are not contested through the defense calling its own witnesses, that's fair game for me to comment upon.

I have not, and I will not, comment on Mr. Avery's decision not to take the stand. I understand and the jury has been instructed that the defense, or the defendant, I guess, is how the instruction reads, has no burden in this case, but certainly if something is not contested, if there is a fact that $I$ believe has been proven and is an important part of the

State's theory of the prosecution and there hasn't been a challenge, at least through evidence in the case, $I$ feel very much so entitled to comment upon that.

THE COURT: Anything else, Mr. Strang? ATTORNEY STRANG: Well, it's certainly fair game to argue what the State, or for that matter the defense, thinks the evidence shows. It's fair game to argue -- a little bit more dangerous for the State, I suppose -- but fair game to argue what the evidence does not show, draw conclusions from the evidence.

But describing something as uncontested or, you know, we could go to other cases, this word hasn't been chosen here, but we could go to other cases where un-rebutted or unchallenged comes, I think, way too close to commenting, not on the strength of the evidence, or the conclusions, affirmatively, the State wants drawn, but on the decision of the defendant not to testify to something himself, or not to call a witness on a point. And I don't think the suggestion was absurd at all. But that's at least for this Court, in the first instance, to decide.

THE COURT: All right. The note $I$ took down at the time the objection was made that the specific alleged fact involved I believe had something to do with the vehicle being transported to Madison for inspection. Frankly, that wasn't something that struck a chord in my mind that somehow there was any relationship with the defendant's decision not testify.

I appreciate the fact defense counsel has alerted the Court to that possibility. I agree that the -- there is the potential, when you start using the approach that's been used as far as undisputed facts, I can see where it could lead to that. I do not know what the rest of the State's argument is going to be.

At least based on what I have heard so far, I do not believe it relates in any way to any suggestion to the jury that somehow they should take the defendant's failure to testify into account in evaluating the State's evidence, based on the facts that have been discussed.

ATTORNEY STRANG: And I -- I want to add, I will -- I will go one step further, I agree with the Court that the particular fact described, where actually Mr. Kratz quite acceptably is using fact
number one, and fact number two, fact number three, really, to describe a constellation of facts around some single event, I agree that -- and I haven't moved for a mistrial -- that this was not a topic on which a juror would say, boy, the one who probably has the best knowledge about that is Mr. Avery. And that's something exclusively within Mr. Avery's knowledge.

I agree and I will go the one step further and say that facts one, two, and three, similarly, were not matters that immediately would suggest whether the defendant is in the best position to know. I used the term, initially, unwise and incorrect, because I wanted to alert counsel and the Court, that if, you know, we could get to a point where this would become a real serious concern.

Unfortunately, the response made the concern more immediate. Still not rising to the level of requiring a mistrial, in my view, and perhaps the Court's admonition now will be enough, but I -- if -- if we go much further down there, I will be heard again.

THE COURT: I'm assuming that both parties are aware there are permissible and impermissible
ways of suggesting the same thing. If the State says there's no evidence in the record to show this or that, then that's generally okay. But if the argument relates to something that might implicate the defendant's decision not to testify, and the language, whatever it may be, is construed as something that somehow the defense should have produced, then that danger arises.

I'm assuming that all counsel for the State understand that. I haven't heard that yet. And I'm trusting, Mr. Kratz, we're not going to have to go there.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Except on the planting issue, Judge, where the defense has affirmatively put that into play. The State didn't. And as to, have we heard anything about planting, I do intend to go into that. And that may be on rebuttal. I may wait to see what the defense does. And with the Court's comments, I may, in fact, do that.

But I at least want the Court to understand that since the defense has asked for the theory of defense, and since the defense has intended, throughout this trial, to discuss planting of evidence as its theory, I think my comment on the lack of evidence, at least on that
issue, without mentioning Mr. Avery, without mentioning his decision to testify or not, is certainly fair game in my argument, or whether I choose to do it now, or whether I choose to do it in my rebuttal.

ATTORNEY STRANG: Well, and you'll know when we get there. I simply would point out now that planting and being framed is not an affirmative defense. It's not something on which a defendant has a burden of production or going forward, let alone a burden of persuasion. So this would be different if the defense here were self-defense, or involuntary intoxication, something like that, it's an affirmative defense.

I, too, trust counsel is aware of the boundaries and now I have elaborated my concerns. But I do want to be clear, the defense that's been presented here is not an affirmative defense. So we'll ...

THE COURT: All right. I'm sure, now that the matter has been brought to the parties' attention and the parties will be careful about it. We'll take a break at this time. I guess we will be resuming in 10 minutes. The jury gets a little longer.

THE COURT: Mr. Kratz, I understand you are now on mike seven.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: I am. I switched mikes, Judge, they couldn't hear in the back, so. I don't think the jury was having a problem hearing.

THE COURT: All right. You may resume.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: I appreciate it. Thank you, Judge.

Fact number six, we talked about the instrumentality of the murder and here we talk about the . 22 caliber rifle. Remember both the felon in possession of a firearm charge, the instruction that was given to you, it's not ownership of the weapon, it is possession of. You heard the Judge give you the instruction that it is the exercise of control, especially in an area where an individual would have control of that weapon becomes important.

Mr. Johnson, although a entertaining fellow, also provided important information for the jurors that he certainly knew of the .22 caliber rifle, owned the black powder rifle as well, and knew that they were hanging just a few feet above Mr. Avery's bed. Also knew of the
ammunition. We have seen photographs and we have actually seen these rifles.

Let me just tell you, and this goes to Count 3, and this, interestingly, might be the last time I talk about possession of a firearm by a felon. You are to, and you must, consider the fact that the defendant was previously convicted of a felony that element has been proved and we're now just responsible to prove to you whether or not he possessed those firearms.

Either of these weapons are rifles, either of these weapons qualify as weapons for possession of a firearm. We were -- of course, claim in this case that the .22 caliber Marlin not just was, what's called constructively possessed, that is, over an area of which Mr. Avery had control, but we will actually be arguing to you that Mr. Avery handled, held that weapon in his hands, when Ms Halbach was killed.

Some quick testimony, or at least a review of some testimony on these issues. Mr. Tyson, although he didn't seize the guns, observed the guns that first night, on the 5th. Mr. Kucharski is the gentleman who actually seized the weapons on the 6th.

So there was some further evidence about the dogs demeanor being vicious, and that is further testament as to why the burn pit, or the burn area, wasn't searched before it was.

Mr. Austin was kind enough to provide us -- the trooper reconstruction expert was kind enough to provide us with some diagrams and things that have helped us throughout this case. And I think they have been very helpful to the jury.

Deputy Kucharski also, however, found 11 shell casings in the garage on the 6th of November; obviously, in plain view, obviously something that you should consider.

When we move to March, though, when we move to March 1st and 2nd, when there's been additional search warrants being executed on -in Mr. Avery's garage, an important discovery occurs, that you heard about. And that is, two separate bullets, a bullet up in front here where we have tent number nine, and a bullet underneath this compressor, actually having to move these items by tent number 23, which is the bullet which later we'll find has Teresa's DNA on it.

Remember the different kind of search
that this is in March, compared to November when the agents and the officers talked about taking all of this junk and moving it one by one, one piece by one piece, and doing that kind of search. In March, the officers, pursuant to their search warrant, did, in fact, just that. Mr. Newhouse, we heard from the firearms expert. I think the kind of expert that you might hope and expect to find, from the Crime Lab, talking about shell casing matches and also bullet matches, at least the bullet that had Teresa's DNA on it.

All of these photos and all this evidence is in evidence in this case. The bullets that were taken from Mr. Avery's bedroom, you will be able to see, no pun intended, bear the same letter as those that were identified by Mr. Newhouse. That is, as having been shot from that specific gun, that is, the Marlin Glenfield . 22 hanging over Mr. Avery's bed. That's important, that's important stuff, that the shell casings that are found in this case are from that very same weapon.

We heard about the bullet analysis as well, the bullet with the DNA is from that very
same weapon. And interestingly and importantly, Mr. Newhouse tells you, to the exclusion of all other weapons. All right. That's the kind of identification that these experts can do, at least the ballistics and firearms experts. And so the . 22 caliber bullet is an important fact.

Fact number seven, some background information. We will hear, or I'm sure -- I'm sorry, you have heard about the prior Auto Trader contacts, that is, prior contacts, the history between Steve and Teresa. You heard from Mr. Pearce, that she and Mr. Pearce had talked about Ms Halbach already having gone to the Avery property, something of the nature of, you are not going to believe whose photos we were taking. And you heard the testimony of Mr . Pearce about his reminder not to -- generally, reminder not to go into people's homes, or not to have that kind of contact with them.

Ms Pliszka talked about the history, knowing about the history. Ms Pliszka is from Auto Trader; she's the receptionist. And the important part, at least for this part of our argument, is that that photographer, Ms Halbach, had been there on a number of occasions before.

And when Mr. Avery called at 8:12 on the 31st of October, he asked for that same photographer. Although, he didn't use the name Teresa, asked for that same female photographer that had been out there before. Again, although using a different name, although using the name B. Yanda, he specifically was asking for Teresa to come out.

You heard from the supervisor of Auto Trader, Ms Schuster, that Ms Halbach had taken six prior photos at the Avery salvage property. And we put these six photos, early on, into the case, into evidence. You can note on most of the photos, just how close they are in proximity to Mr. Avery's trailer.

These photos, as you heard, were taken, the first on June 20th, and the last on October 10th, of 2005. I think the inference that you also may want to draw on as you think weeks ahead from the presentation of this evidence is, after these photos are taken, after a car goes into Auto Trader Magazine, what's done with it.

You can actually answer that question by some of the other photos that I showed you. What's done with these cars doesn't do Mr. Avery
any good, or whoever is selling a car, any good, to leave these items back by Mr. Avery's garage, or back by his trailer.

But after the Auto Trader picture is taken, these items are put up on the corner, what is called the corner by the business property. We know that because of Ms Buchner, Lisa Buchner, when she testified in this case, that she testified that she saw a woman taking pictures of cars that were for sale. And, in fact, we pointed out these two vehicles, the Grand Prix and the Blazer, that Ms Halbach had earlier, or just within the last month or six weeks had taken photographs of.

And, so, when a photo is taken, when it goes into the Auto Trader, and when it has to be sold, it makes sense to put those vehicles up in a place where people will see them. People that are coming into the auto salvage business, people that will drive by, as you remember the overall view of this property, that will drive by those vehicles and might naturally get out and take a picture and they might want to buy that kind of vehicle.

Now, we have also heard, and I will
argue, importantly, that the van that Ms Halbach took a picture of, remained in exactly the same location, remained there from the 31st, when Ms Halbach took the picture, at least through the 5th, when the officers took control of the scene. Now, I'm going to argue and you should ask yourself why, you should ask yourself why, what inference can I draw by that. I will argue that the inference is that Mr. Avery knows that the van is not going in the Auto Trader Magazine. Mr. Avery knows that that picture is never going to make it to Auto Trader, because he's taken the camera and he's burned it. He's put it into the burn barrel.

There is no reason to move the van from its original location near Mr. Avery's property, up towards where the other cars that are for sale on this property. Again, has inferences that you can draw, or that you don't have to draw, but, again, I'm arguing that it's something that you may want to consider, again, to reconcile Ms Buchner's testimony, what she had given.

Fact number eight, we're able to piece together some of the history of Teresa for the 31st. It's what's called a timeline for Teresa

Halbach. And we were able to do that through all of these particular witnesses.

Ms Pliszka, of course, the 8:12 call for Mr. Avery triggers Ms Pliszka's 9:46 voice message call to Teresa. Remember Ms Pliszka's testimony, again, this is hard, because it's five weeks ago. Her testimony was, she left the voice mail that there's a person who wants you to come out and do a shoot. There is a phone number that's been left.

You will hear later on in my presentation, that at 11:43, Ms Halbach calls that number. It's the voice message that we hear to B. Yanda, to Barb Yanda's house saying, I'm able to come out today and to take that -- to take that call. But it's this 9:46 call, when we're setting the timeline for Teresa, where was she, excuse me, at all these times that become important.

The most, probably, important thing that Ms Pliszka talks about is the call at 2:27, the call to Teresa, which is verified through the phone records that she did receive a telephone call at 2:27, from Auto Trader Magazine. That telephone call from Ms Pliszka, to Ms Halbach, is
not so important for talking about trick-or-treating and the things that Dawn Pliszka said that they were talking about, but what came from Teresa's side of that conversation.

Remember the testimony from Dawn Pliszka that Teresa said, I'm on my way to the Avery's. All right. I'm on my way to the Avery's. So at 2:27, this is the best, at least from a timeline standpoint, the best opportunity for you to put these things into place and to determine what time was it that Teresa arrived.

Mr. Remiker, an investigator in this case, testified that, upon searching the residence of Barb Yanda, he came across this particular voice mail: Hello. This is Teresa with Auto Trader Magazine, the photographer. And I'm just giving you a call to let you know that $I$ can come out there today, in the afternoon. And it will probably be around 2:00 or, you know, a little later. If you could, please, give me a call back and let me know if that will work for you, because I don't have your address or anything. So $I$ can't stop by without getting a call back from you. And my cellphone is

737-4731. Again, that's Teresa, 920-737-4731. Thank you.

Other than the obvious impact that that call has, it has substantial evidentiary value. That call from Teresa talks about when she's coming out to the property. The call from Teresa says it will be some time after 2:00, or even around 2:30, which turns out to be almost exactly correct.

But she also indicates that, because of the name that was given, because of the number that was called, she doesn't know how to get there because she hasn't been there. Well, that's not true. That's not true, because if Steven Avery would have given his name, Teresa Halbach wouldn't have had to say, I don't know how to get there, or $I$ haven't been out to the property before.

And so the purpose what I argued, or at least what I -- the opening statement that I gave, was that Mr. Avery lured Ms Halbach out to the property, I think is a valid inference for you to draw. But more importantly, it's the timing, more importantly it's when Teresa says through this voice mail message, when it is that
she's planning to come to that location.
Mr. Schmitz, at 1:30, testified, we put the rest of the timeline together for you. So at 1:30 we know Teresa is out at the Schmitz property. We know that she's wearing a light colored or a white shirt, a waist length jacket. We know she's wearing jeans. We know she's there for 10 minutes. She leaves an Auto Trader book and she leaves a receipt.

Right after she is done with Mr. Schmitz, she goes to the Zipperer residence, sometime between 2:00 and 2:30. In fact, you will note from the calls and the testimony later from the cellphone people, that at $2: 12$ a call is made to the Zipperer residence. You heard some reference to that.

It may have been lost in some of the other testimony, about Teresa being lost and on her way. But Teresa finds her way there. And we know that about 2:15 or so, she does her photo shoot at the Zipperer's. We also -- excuse me -We also know, just like the Schmitz photo shoot, just like every other photo shoot that you have heard testimony about, that it lasts 10 minutes. She leaves an Auto Trader book. She leaves a
receipt, which is actually called a bill of sale. These things are particularly important.

You will see testimony later, or you will see exhibits later, that were seized from Mr. Avery on the 5th, that exactly the same Auto Trader Magazine is found on his computer. Exactly the same kind of bill of sale is found. So the significance, or the habit, if you will, of these contacts, become critically important.

Ms Schadrie, again, although providing some confusing testimony that had to be cleared up by a Mr. Zimmerman, later, at least provided the records, at least provided what has been received as Exhibit No. 361, the cellphone records for Teresa Halbach.

Ms Schadrie provides some important parts of this particular record. Specifically, at 11:43, that was the call to Barb Janda's that you heard about. The answering machine call that was made.

You have heard about the call from -- at 2:27, from Ms Pliszka, I'm on my way to the Avery's. And we have heard about -- or the records reflect this last call at 2:41.

Now, the testimony, you have to next
turn to the testimony of Mr. Zimmerman, Exhibit No. 372. And although that call starts at 2:41, it's a voice mail. And on page two of document 372, page two of this exhibit, we learned, importantly, this incoming call to Teresa is never retrieved. It's never retrieved by Teresa. All right.

Look at Teresa, how many times she checks her voice mail. Mike Halbach talked about Teresa Halbach being very conscientious about checking her voice mail. And after, sometime after her visit, assuming she wasn't harmed or killed by Mr. Avery, you would have expected her to check her voice mail.

Mr. Zimmerman also cleared it up and said that after $2: 41$, on the 31 st, this particular cellphone, the cellphone of our victim, Ms Halbach, was out of service. Wasn't used after that particular point.

Remember the testimony that by 3:30 a bag of something is being placed in the burn barrel where this particular phone is later found. It all starts to make sense now. It all starts to be put together. Again, the combination of observations of Blaine Dassey,
combination of phone records, combination of explanation of voice mails, combination of testimony from Mike Halbach.

You put all of that together and it paints the picture for you. It provides the timeline for you, for Teresa Halbach, not just what happens to her phone, but by inference, what happens to her, and when, when it's happening to her. All right.

We talked more about the timeline and we heard from Bobby Dassey, again, in the same kind of a position to be -- his credibility to be weighed by you, but is an eyewitness. Again, an eyewitness without any bias. It is a individual that deserves to be given a lot of credit. Because sometime between 2:30 and 2:45 he sees Teresa Halbach. He sees her taking photographs. He sees her finishing the photo shoot. And he sees her walking up towards Uncle Steve's trailer.

Now, we heard about taking a shower. And we heard about him leaving for hunting. That all becomes important and becomes more important when, after leaving for hunting, he sees Teresa's SUV still parked next to the van, next to his
mom's van that's for sale, but Teresa is nowhere to be found. All right.

If this event, if a photo shoot is only supposed to take between five and 10 minutes, and you see the habit, and you see that that's how long that it does take, this is a longer period of time. Teresa, although we don't know, that is, we don't have an eyewitness seeing her going into Mr. Avery's trailer, that's the inference that the State is asking you to draw. She's walking towards the trailer. She's walking towards Mr. Avery's property, after doing the photo shoot.

Mr. Dassey is looking out this window, a clear view, sees the pictures being taken of the SUV, a clear pathway, and that as she walks towards Mr. Avery's, that's the last Ms Halbach is seen. That's the last she's seen alive. All right. So that's the timeline. That's the pathway, if you will, towards what happens to Ms Halbach.

Now, the State has done the same thing with Mr. Avery's timeline; that is, through conversations and through observations, the same thing with Mr. Avery, from the other side of the
coin, if you will, what's Mr. Avery doing on the 31st of October.

We hear, at least, at 8:12, Mr. Avery is making a call asking for that same female photographer to come out and visit him at his property; although, he uses a different -- a different name. And from a timing standpoint, although we don't have Mr. Avery on the phone, we do have Teresa on the phone.

But Ms Dohrwardt helps, from that perspective. Ms Dohrwardt, who is a witness for Cellcom, Mr. Avery's cell provider, provided you with those records and provided you with testimony of those records. She's a tech support person. She's a technical individual who can tell you more about those calls. Told you about the 8:12 call, but also these two important calls to Teresa Halbach's cellphone, using what's called the *67, or blocked feature, where the recipient of that call can't tell who it is that's calling.

The State is calling the $4: 35$ call a alibi call, if you will. After her phone is already burned. After Mr. Avery knows that the phone is out of service, which is reflected in
what you saw, not only by Mr. Zimmerman's testimony, but by also -- by the records there's no reason to call her phone. He knows where her phone is.

Mr. Avery knows where Teresa's phone is, but Mr. Avery is also -- has the ability to think ahead, has the ability to know that these phone records may, in fact, be gleaned, or may, in fact, be reviewed at some point in the future. And so, although he doesn't block, because there is no reason to block the $4: 35$ call, he still calls Teresa Halbach. And you can see, or you can ask for those records if you need to.

The rest of the application, or putting together of Mr. Avery's timeline comes from eyewitnesses, comes from people like Blaine Dassey, at 3:45, seeing him in the burn barrel (sic). You have to skip ahead, I guess, to about 11:00, when he sees that image that I talked about, where he sees this large fire behind Uncle Steve's garage. Again, the date of the fire, the time of the fire, becomes ever so important.

There shouldn't be any question, at least, any more, at this time, regarding the place of the investigation, or the direction of
the investigation. Blaine certainly adds to that.

Mr. Fabian provides nothing other than around at dusk, plastic is being burned and he sees that.

But Mr. Tadych, who at the time was the boyfriend, is now the husband, of Barb Janda, provides testimony that between 7:00 and 7:30, the fire is already going. Mr. Avery already has a large fire. Again, the testimony was flames above the garage roof, already has a big fire going at that particular time.

The State will argue and we'll ask you to adopt the inference, that between 7:30 and 7:45, Teresa Halbach is already killed. We know that because Mr. Avery is planning to, or in the process, after dark, which is between 7:30 and 7:45, of destroying, mutilating and burning her body.

Fact number 10, although the fire is included in the aspect of the timeline for Mr. Avery, I have made Item No. 10 or fact number 10, it's own fact. These two witnesses, again, I just wanted to reiterate, from Mr . Tadych, in a position of where he is parked, remember his
testimony, that he was parked in the circle drive and could clearly see the fire at the time. And the same thing from Blaine Dassey at 11:00, after he gets back from trick-or-treating, there isn't any obstruction to the view of that particular fire.

Remember the later evidence, as to the amount of time that's necessary to destroy, or to cremate a body. This is going to come later, from some experts in the testimony, or at least when we talk about that later. But at or about 1600 degrees, which actually was the defense expert, Mr. Fairgrieve, when talking about BTUs and 300,000 BTUs per average tire.

That's the amount of heat that's thrown off by a tire. Plenty of fuel, plenty of solid fuel to burn, or incinerate, or cremate a human body, that that would take between an hour and a half and two and a half hours, at that 1600 degree level. If it starts at, the very latest, 7:30 or 7:45, and it's still going at 11:00, that's plenty of time. That's an amount of time, through the timeline, and through the fire, and through a combination of witnesses, for you, the jury, to conclude that, in fact, that body was
incinerated, was mutilated, was cremated. As a way, and for the reason, to hide a crime that had already been committed. The crime is obvious, it's a crime of homicide.

After the burning event, we ask ourselves what's left, what's in the burn area. And we talk now about some highly specialized experts. We talked about, and we hear from, Mr. Sturdivant, who's an arson investigator who found the zipper, which I guess is important.

But more importantly, he found the bones, the small bone fragments intertwined, or mixed in with the steel belt from tires. All right. The bones being intertwined and mixed in is the State's, or one of the State's, strongest argument for this being the primary burn site.

Mr. Sturdivant also talked about the dog being vicious. This particular picture, I think it's Exhibit No. 50, is probably all you need to see. It's all you need to know as to why officers were reluctant to kind of check out and investigate this particular area.

This dog, whose name is Bear, we heard, who's a German Shepherd, we heard being described as vicious, who Deputy Kucharski said the only
way they could get by that dog was to destroy or to kill the dog. Certainly was guarding or had access to this entire area. Not only does the testimony prove that, but this particular photo, before any excavation, before any processing, which is obvious has been done, has occurred.

Mr. Ertl, we heard, was the first Crime Lab person with Mr. Sturdivant to get, on the 8th, to that burn area. And, importantly, we heard about the careful processing, that he did his best. Although a shovel was used, it wasn't a, I think the word, the term "scoop and swoop", wasn't that at all. It was very carefully done to recover what the agents could at the time in order to get those items to the Crime Lab, to determine, first of all, are they human; secondly, are they female; and, thirdly, do they belong to our victim.

We need to know those things, obviously, at the time. And photographs that were shown to Mr. Ertl, and as you have seen these photographs, the car seat that was used as additional fuel in this case. The tires you will see, a hose, and you will see rakes, and you will see shovels, and other instrumentalities, what $I$ call, at least,
are instrumentalities of mutilation, that is, tending the fire, or without being particularly insensitive, chopping up the remains of the body as it's being burned, to make sure that a total consumption occurs in these cases. You will be able to see some of those exhibits to show that that was in fact done.

Mr. Pevytoe, we hear later, DCR -- DCI agent who, on the 10th, takes over the processing of the burn area, does a more detailed examination; here's where we hear the word excavation, does a couple of things. First of all, we hear that on the $9 t h$ and 10 th he talks to the anthropologist. He talks to Leslie Eisenberg. He gets some information from Ms Eisenberg as to the processing of the scene.

Mr. Pevytoe, as you heard, however, also recalled that the bone fragments were intertwined with the steel belts and, I believe, rendered similar opinions as to the primary burn site. Mr. Pevytoe also eliminates other burn locations. Mr. Pevytoe's opinion about the smelter and about the wood burner, whatever that may have had to do with, on another part of the property, looked in both, crawled up in, put his hands in, moved
things around. Didn't find any human remains. Didn't find anything at all that would suggest that that was a primary burn area.

And so who's involved, of the individuals that law enforcement is supposed to focus on, who's involved in the mutilation process, who's involved in covering up the homicide. Again, common sense should come into play here, you don't leave that on the steps when you walk into the courtroom. When the burn area is directly behind Mr. Avery's garage, when it's only a few feet from Mr. Avery's trailer, that's the kind of common sense that you should and can use in this case. Again, the evidence keeps pointing only to one individual.

Additional processing after the fact, that is, after the items are recovered, occur by DCI agents and Ms Eisenberg, the anthropologist, the doctor. Here is Mr. Heimerl, they find five of the six Daisy Fuentes rivets. Demonstratively, we had these jeans purchased for you so that you can look at where the Daisy Fuentes rivets are located.

These are rivets that hold blue jeans, dress type blue jeans that Katie Halbach
indicated not only was the kind of blue jeans that Ms Halbach owned, but after Ms Halbach's death, remember, weren't there. They looked for them, those are the pair of jeans, that is, the Daisy Fuentes jeans, are the ones that are gone. So what does that mean, five rivets are found that say Daisy Fuentes on it. They are mixed in with the human fragments. The inference, of course, is that those jeans, the clothing of Ms Halbach, are burned at exactly the same time. There is a picture of Katie.

And, again, the credibility that her testimony should be given, I think, is very, very high. They are sisters. Katie knows the kind of clothes. She knew, in fact, made fun of these being old person jeans that her sister had purchased, showed them when she purchased the Daisy Fuentes jeans, would know, and, in fact, was asked to and did look for those jeans, they were missing.

We also need to identify the remains. We need to identify who is the person that was burned, who is this individual. We have heard testimony that it was just one person, that it's only talking about one person. But we still have
to, although, we can guess I suppose, or speculate, that it's Teresa Halbach. We have to show you, through evidence, that it's Teresa Halbach.

We first do that through Dr. Donald Simley. Mr. Simley, although unwilling because of his scientist nature, make 100 percent match, used these words, it's as close to a positive match as you can get, using one tooth.

Dr. Simley talked about tooth No. 31, from Ms Halbach's dentist, Dr. Krupka, having been received.

Here's a blow up of that particular tooth. And here is an x-ray of this particular structure that was recovered from the burn area, the fragmented and delicate, what Dr. Eisenberg talked about were, dental structures. You can look for yourself as to the similarities, Dr. Simley's used in disaster relief efforts and disaster kind of identifications and I think can help you with that particular process.

The charred remains, one piece of bone and tissue was recovered. One piece. One piece was not completely burned up, was not completely charred, to the point where a nuclear
identification by Ms Culhane could be made.
And although she made a partial profile, that is, in 7 -- they are called loci -- 7 of the 13 areas that all labs look for to make a positive match, 7 out of 7 match was made. She gave you the frequency number, if you recall, that being one in a billion, that's with a B, that an individual would randomly have this -this DNA.

So the State believes, and the State argues, that there isn't any question that it is, in fact, Teresa Halbach, and her bones, and her remains, and her teeth, that are recovered just a few feet behind Mr. Avery's garage and trailer.

Leslie Eisenberg, the State argues, is an amazing expert, an amazing person, one of only a handful of Board Certified Forensic Anthropologists in the entire country. She happens to live here in Wisconsin.

Leslie Eisenberg, you heard, was brought on early in the case. And she says a lot about this case and says a lot about what is important. Her expertise, again, she talks about being one of these people that goes to disaster scenes and helps make these identifications.

But she didn't just look at some pictures or some reports, she was actually involved in the sifting and the sorting of these bones. She was handling these bones. You could tell how fragile they were, how very delicate some of the dental structures was.

She was able to identify these bones as having come from an adult female, no older than age 35, believing -- or excuse me, finds these entrance wounds, that we'll talk about in just a minute, that happened before the burning episode.

Dr. Eisenberg testified there was a clear attempt to obscure the identity of an individual. By the way, that's evidence, that's an opinion, that's important to the mutilation count. All right.

Obstructing or obscuring the identity for the purpose of covering up a crime, is the essence of mutilation of a corpse. And that was the testimony of Dr. Eisenberg.

Importantly, though, Dr. Eisenberg, because she saw all of these bones, because she was involved for such a long period of time, was able to render the opinion that the primary burn area, the primary burn site was behind

Mr. Avery's garage. And, again, talked about, or commented on the great take -- care taken by arson agents in the recovery of these bones.

Dr. Eisenberg goes through the labor intensive method of the recovery of these particles and pieces of bone, puts them together again, as to the face, as to some of the other areas of Ms Halbach and then able, again, with the assistance of Mr. Austin, is able to show you just from where those pieces come, on diagrams, or on skeletons, or on diagrams -- excuse me -of human skeletons.

What she also tells you, is that every bone, at least a part of every major bone group has been recovered from the burn area, from that which is behind Steven Avery's garage. And that's this exhibit up on -- up on the right. All of those bones, or at least portions of everyone of those bones identified, comes from Mr. Avery's burn area. We hear about the -- what she calls defects or damage to an area, just above Ms Halbach's left ear, to that just behind and to the left of Ms Halbach's skull as well.

Judge, I will have to alert you that I do probably have perhaps a half an hour or so of
my closing left to give. I know that we got a late start. I know that lunch was being brought at this time. I'm happy to give it afterwards, I don't have any problem with that, but I wanted to give the Court at least an opportunity --

THE COURT: All right. I don't want it to go too long, after all, it is supposed to be lunch and I think we're going to keep it that way.

So, members of the jury, we're going to take a break at this time. We'll resume at 1:30. We're going to take a little shorter than normal lunch break. We'll come back, have the State finish its closing argument and then hear from the defense.

Again, I will remind you, the case is not over, do not begin discussing the case at this time. You are excused. (Jury not present.)

THE COURT: You may be seated. Counsel, let's prepare to resume promptly, then, at 1:30 because I don't want to keep the jury too late with closing argument.

ATTORNEY BUTING: Judge, just so you know, after Mr. Kratz finishes, I'm going to need a little bit of time to set up some exhibits.

THE COURT: I'm sure you will, and you will get it.

ATTORNEY BUTING: All right.
(Noon recess taken.)
(Jury present.)
THE COURT: And, Mr. Kratz, at this time you may resume.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Thank you, Judge. Is the volume okay with the Court; I assume it's okay.

We're going to break one rule today never give an important speech after lunch it's a difficult thing to do. I will try to get through the rest of my closing in a manner that makes the most sense. And I beg your indulgence as to how important this is, to allow me to talk about our remaining several facts.

Dr. Eisenberg, just to review our transition, talked about two gunshot wounds to the head of Teresa Halbach. Remember her testimony, that it was before burning, that this was a pre-burning event, gunshot events. She knows exactly where. That speaks to Dr. Eisenberg's quality, as far as an anthropologist, forensic anthropologist, at that, and to something I think that you should give,
obviously, great weight to. Our next important fact, what I believe, although Dr. Eisenberg was a extremely important witness, may well be the State's most important scientific evidence.

And that's the DNA part of the case. Sherry Culhane from the Crime Lab was the State's DNA expert. And you learned what DNA was. You learned that it was a genetic fingerprint and, importantly, you learned that it is in every fluid in our bodies, in every tissue in our bodies.

And it's the same, that is, it never changes. Never changes, not only throughout our body, but never changes throughout our lives and so DNA is stubborn as well. I talked about the fact that it's stubborn; DNA is stubborn in that sense in that it doesn't change.

Sherry Culhane, the Crime Lab analyst, a great deal was said about her. And, again, you are going to have to weigh the credibility of Ms Culhane. Either Ms Culhane doesn't know what she's talking about, or Ms Culhane is a very talented scientist, very talented DNA expert. Ms Culhane, I will remind you her testimony, was in 2003, the analyst that tested
the single sample, the single hair that exonerated Mr. Avery. That Ms Culhane's talent in examining one hair was able, quite properly to, through DNA evidence, because it's so stubborn, because it's so reliable, was able to, this woman was able to have Mr. Avery released, with the other parts of that case as well. But the analyst was, in fact, Ms Culhane.

She testified in this case, however, that she received samples, that it was the most samples ever sent to the Crime Lab for analysis. It was the most DNA requests, 180, ever made to a single analyst, on a single case.

And despite their backlog, you heard how Ms analyst -- excuse me, how Ms Culhane set aside her other work and got results, quality results, to the State, to the investigators, in a time when it mattered; in a time when the officers needed to know whose DNA matched; whether we're talking about female blood or male blood; and in a time when Mr. Fassbender and Mr. Wiegert could refocus or direct their investigation. That's important.

It's important in a case like this and, actually, it's reassuring to know that our Crime

Lab, our Wisconsin Crime Lab, we can take pride in. We can take pride in the fact that such an important case and an important investigative responsibility and need was met, by Ms Culhane.

Again, she processed the vehicle, starting on the 7th, developed DNA profiles, as you heard on, not all 180 samples, $I$ don't mean to mislead at all. But she received 180 and developed many, many, many profiles, all the exemplars, all of the evidence samples in this case, and then compared the profiles of the evidence samples to what are called known samples, or exemplars. We're going to go through her findings because they are so critically important in this case and, again, the State will argue that this is a very talented lab analyst.

Again, she's the head of the unit.
She's the head of the DNA Unit for the Wisconsin Crime Lab in Madison. Her experience should speak for itself and, certainly, the quality work that she had done within human boundaries should speak as well.

We first start with Teresa, start with Teresa Halbach's DNA. And what we start with is a known sample, her Pap smear. You heard about,
at Bellin Health, that Ms Halbach, a couple years ago, had a Pap smear done and that was used as the standard they need because we don't have a live person to take a cheek, or a buccal swab from, or even a blood sample from. We need something that we know is Teresa Halbach. And the best sample, you heard, was this Pap smear and this analysis and profile is developed.

All of these different markers, as you heard, are different places on a strand of DNA that analysts are trained to look. And they, in fact, do look for and assign values, or actually the machine that's used assigns values at each of those places. And what's important, and what you heard Mr. Gahn ask Ms Culhane to explain for you, as best that we can understand, is that all of these different locations, there are a whole bunch of different profiles that are possible. You heard, at least some examples of, at the D3S13 location, you know, how many variations. This is a $16 / 18$ profile, but how many possibilities are there.

And I'm not going to reiterate all of that testimony because you took good notes about that, I'm sure. But what's important is that
each of these is different. They are unique to an individual, or at least this entire profile is unique to an individual. In other words, there's one, absent identical twins, which didn't come up in this case and isn't part of this case, I add that just out of intellectual integrity, but other than identical twins, no two people share the same DNA profile.

No two people, not brothers, not son and daughter, nobody shares the same nuclear DNA profile. And that's why it's so important. That's why it is so discriminating, as far as who does this belong to. You can take known samples, then, and you can test them about -- or with evidence samples. All right.

So the evidence samples of, in this case, Exhibit A, those are all of the different evidence samples, including the swabs that were taken from the back of the RAV4, the back tailgate, and the actual door itself that Mr. Stahlke talked about the flying blood, the blood spatter analysis, the saliva or the swab taken from the Pepsi can. That's all evidence that Ms Culhane developed and, again, compared to this known -- excuse me, this known sample.

And so all of those blood samples, and A-14 is the Pepsi can, they all developed exactly the same. It's called a full profile, this isn't the seven out of seven partial profile. At all 15 different locations a pattern, a analysis, is developed for these unknown -- these unknown samples.

And as Ms Culhane talked about, for all the different bloodstains and Pepsi can, she was able to compare, as you can, the results from the RAV4 samples, to the known Pap smear, to Teresa Halbach. And it is a perfect match, 15 out of 15 exactly, exactly a perfect match.

The blood or bullet fragment, which is recovered on the 2 nd, same thing is done with that, you heard about the extraction process of having to wash the DNA off of the bullet, but it was able to provide a profile by which a match can be made, or an attempted match can be made.

Remember that bullet that was found by Mr. Heimerl, later processed and later developed. And Ms Culhane, then, is able to make that comparison. And although the item has, in two separate locations, one of the values or the spikes, it is not at all inconsistent with the
results. And so Ms Culhane says that is insignificant as far as -- as the match.

Now, as you have heard, there is, not in the bullet, not in the bullet extract itself, not in the evidence, but in a control sample, in a -what I understand to be a tube of some solution, water, some saline, something, that's supposed to have nothing on it, Ms Culhane's own DNA shows up on that particular run, on that particular sample. And she called that, quite appropriately, contamination.

And that's a hard word for jurors, I believe, at least I argue, to understand. But as Mr. Gahn and Ms Culhane talked about contamination, that that's expected, especially in cases with this kind of volume. It's happened 89 separate times, unfortunately. This is one of the cases that it happened.

But because it wasn't on the bullet, because it wasn't on the piece of evidence itself, Ms Culhane testified, and you can believe her or not, but this expert witness testified that it does nothing for the comparison purposes. It does nothing to diminish whether or not Teresa Halbach's DNA is on that bullet.

And stated another way, the fact that Sherry's DNA is on some water or some control somewhere should not, and in fact in this case, did not, keep from you, the jurors, the fact finders in the case, whether or not Teresa Halbach's DNA is on the bullet. All right.

That's important evidence. You would want to know that. You would want to know whether or not Teresa Halbach's DNA is on this bullet, this bullet that's found in the garage, in Steven Avery's garage, is Teresa's DNA.

And as Ms Culhane said, there isn't anything that can change one person's DNA into another. There is no process, there is no trickery, there's nothing that can go on that can convert, if you will, somebody else's, in this case Sherry's, DNA, into Teresa's. Teresa's DNA is on the bullet.

It is your decision and your duty to decide how much, how little, weight, to give to the contamination on the control sample, again, a sample that has nothing to do with this particular bullet. Again, another match.

And the frequency, and what we're talking about with all of these matches, and not
just these, but also the seven out of seven that we talked about before, although one in a billion, the frequency of all of these blood and saliva matches for our victim, for Teresa, is you would expect to find that DNA profile that we just saw, at random, one time in every 416 quadrillion times in the Caucasian population. Well, that's a number that's so big that many of us, most of us, don't really have a good concept about. It's a lot, it's a lot of zeros. Okay. And it is a number that you can call that an exact match. All right. An exact match. When we talked about 6 billion people or so in the world, 6 billion only, and this is a quadrillion, lots and lots more. We're going to talk about quintillions next. But we're talking about such big numbers that it is absolutely -has no impact on the results.

But more than that, what does this mean? What does -- what does finding Teresa Halbach's DNA mean, in this case? And where was it found? Because DNA can't change, because DNA is so stubborn, because DNA is what DNA is, I told you at the opening statement, that I'm going to reiterate now, that Teresa Halbach cries out to
you, the jurors, at this case. And it tells you to listen and to look.

Teresa Halbach, by her DNA and where it's found, is telling you a story. She's telling you, this is where I was. She's telling you, this is what happened to me. She's telling you, this is how I was killed. She's telling you, this is how this person tried to hide me and where they tried to hide me.

And it's the kind of evidence, it's the kind of powerful evidence that you can't ignore. I told you at the opening statement and I'm telling you now, that Teresa Halbach left this evidence for you to see, and left this evidence for you to hear, to hear about this evidence. And I simply hope that this evidence has that impact, that you can see where she was; you can see where her body was placed; you can see how she was killed, in this case; not through speculation, not through guesswork, but by scientific evidence.

Mr. Avery's DNA is also collected. And the stubbornness about DNA applies to Mr. Avery's DNA, just like it does to a victim of a crime. Blood that's left behind, in this case, is
evidence; it's evidence against Mr. Avery. It's important evidence, very, very important evidence because DNA doesn't forget.

DNA kinds of evidence can't be confused, it can't be tricked on cross-examination. DNA evidence is what it is. And only through human failure, failure to collect it properly, or failure to analyze it properly, or failure on my part to explain it properly to the jury, is the limitation of DNA evidence.

Because the DNA evidence in this case is incredibly powerful. You heard testimony that Mr. Avery had a cut to his hand. Had a cut to the outside of his right hand, what we're calling the source of Mr. Avery's blood. This is how Mr. Avery leaves those six different blood samples within the SUV.

And from a prosecutor's standpoint, it's fortunate to have that kind of evidence. It's fortunate to be able to stand up here and tell a story, to be able to tell you that story from Steven Avery. Because just like the victim, just like Ms Halbach's DNA telling you, here is where I was, and here's what happened to me, and here's how I was killed, Mr. Avery's blood tells a story
as well.
Now, we don't have the same kind of standards used for Mr. Avery. We have what's called a buccal swab, a cheek -- kind of a Q-tip that's placed in his cheek. By the way, this is the same kind of test Ms Culhane said was used in Mr. Avery's exoneration, a buccal swab. You saw that they were still sealed in the Manitowoc County Sheriff's Department, after they were used, analyzed and sent back.

But the Crime Lab never had Mr. Avery's blood sample, it was all used through, as you hear it is now days, through buccal swabs, through standards. And the standard for Mr. Avery, just like for Ms Halbach, is developed at all 15 of these different locations that are called loci, for Mr. Avery.

So what Ms Halbach (sic) does, then, is she does test samples of different swabs, or different swatches, or different things that there are to analyze. She develops DNA profiles for the hood latch. And you are able to see, then, that the -- although not blood, no visible blood available, you heard about from handling a hood latch or a piece of metal, that depending
how much your hands sweat, skin cells and other manners of DNA can be transferred onto a hood latch.

Well, it was, in this case. On this hood latch, Mr. Avery's DNA, on the Teresa Halbach SUV. Reaching underneath the hood, is Mr. Avery's DNA; an exact, perfect profile of Mr. Avery's DNA, that does not include, at least visibly, his blood.

Well, the same kind of analysis is done on this Toyota key. And you will see the analysis, the Toyota key, the evidence is analyzed. And you will see that right down the line, all 15 places, it's a perfect match for that of Steven Avery. And, again, you heard that by handling a key and, importantly, the last person to handle the key is the most likely source of the DNA that's going to be found on that particular piece of evidence.

That was the testimony, that was the testimony in this case. Mr. Avery was the last person to handle this key. This key is the key for Teresa Halbach's vehicle. This key, found in Mr. Avery's bedroom, has a full, a complete, a 15 out of 15 match for Mr. Avery's DNA. That is significant evidence.

We then talk about the blood and the other stains that are found within the SUV. The other five places in the front part: The driver's seat; front console; the ignition area; which is perhaps the most damning of all of the DNA that's found; passenger seat; and the CD case.

Now, each of these locations, Ms Culhane is able to develop a profile on, a full 15 out of 15 profile, on these bloodstains. So these aren't small bloodstains. These aren't one microliter as you heard later in the trial about. These are large bloodstains, a drop, as you heard, one droplet of blood is 50 microliters. And so these stains, although we do have a one droplet stain of Teresa's, all of these stains are much, much larger than that.

So, in the front, that is, from the front seats forward, five different bloodstains left by Mr. Avery in Teresa Halbach's vehicle. Again, we're pointing to one person being responsible for Ms Halbach's death.

In the rear, that is, on the rear passenger door, that bloodstain is left. And we
hear that it is, in fact, Steven Avery's; again, a perfect match for Steven Avery.

Now, each stain, Ms Culhane testified, she's able to develop a frequency. Again, how likely is it in the Caucasian population that you would find, randomly, that exact DNA profile. And she said one in four quintillion. Okay.

This is a number that is absolutely huge. People can't even really picture how much a billion is, finding a billion, one thing in a billion. Finding one thing in a billion is -- is hard enough, but I'm going to take 45 seconds and I'm going to tell you what a billion is. All right.

To get to a billion, you first have to know what one out of a hundred is. Pick up 1 white marble and think of 99 black marbles. Can you picture that? You put them together, and if you randomly drew the one white marble out, it would be one out of a hundred. Well, if you take five times that, you're 1 out of 500 , 1 white marble in 5 -- 499, 500, if you will, black marbles.

Would be like a shovelful or a coal shovelful of marbles and you kind of throw them
out onto the floor. One of them is going to be white and the other 500 are going to be black. And that's 1 out of 500 black marbles. Okay. You can kind of picture 1 out of 500.

A billion is such a big number, that if every day, let's say you had a reservoir of black marbles and you had one white marble in there. All right. And every hour, every hour, of every day, you took your coal shovel and you got out 500 marbles and you threw them onto the floor and you said, is there a white marble there. To randomly look for that match. And you don't see it.

And then the next hour comes and you do the same thing. Every hour of every day. Let's say that you had the time to do that and you had a big enough reservoir, here's how big a billion is. To find one white marble out of a billion, you would have to do this 500 marble exercise every hour, of every day. And you would expect, at random, you would expect, at random, to find that white marble -- are you ready for this -right about the time that Thomas Jefferson was signing the Declaration of Independence. If you did it every hour, of every day, 500 marbles
each, that's how often you would have to go to get to a billion, to get to one out of a billion, one white marble out of a billion black marbles.

That's a partial profile that we're talking about. That's the numbers that we're talking about, you need to visualize something. Well, four quintillion, four quintillion, a quintillion -- I hope you get this -- a quintillion is a million billion, it's a million times more than what $I$ just talked about. A million times you would have to do that with the black marbles going back to the time of the late 1700s. So one in four quintillion, I need you to appreciate the size that we're talking about, the frequency that we're talking about here. All right.

So when Sherry Culhane talks about when we randomly see that same profile, one out of four quintillion times, $I$ hope that at least is a way, something that you can visualize, as to how big of a number that we're talking about.

That leads me to beyond a reasonable doubt. Beyond a reasonable doubt is what do we, the State of Wisconsin, have the obligation to prove in this case. The judge has already
instructed you that a reasonable doubt is a doubt for which a reason can be given, from a fair and rational consideration of the evidence.

That means, a fair and rational consideration of all of the evidence. Not just some of it, but considering all of the evidence, do we have a reasonable doubt in this case. Doesn't mean beyond all doubt, in other words, from a percentage standpoint, doesn't mean a hundred percent, because the human system that we have, it's a human justice system. My burden, which I fully accept, in proving the defendant guilty, beyond a reasonable doubt, is something that I think, clearly, all of the evidence points to in the case.

I told you at the beginning of the case that there were agencies that were involved. Mr. Fassbender talked about DCI and Calumet County Sheriff's Department and Manitowoc County Sheriff's Department and Manitowoc Police Department, Marinette County, and Two Rivers Police Department, New Holstein Police Department, Brillion Police Department, Kiel Police Department, Manitowoc Sheriff, and FBI, and State Patrol, and all the volunteer
firefighters and everybody else pitched in in this case, who did their professional job to find out what happened to Teresa Halbach.

Law enforcement looked at the possibilities, looked at all of the possibilities that were presented to them, submitted results. They didn't know what the results were going to be. They didn't know the evidence was going to come back to Steven Avery, but it did.

They didn't know that the bones were going to come back as matching Teresa Halbach's DNA, but it did. And so when they submit evidence, again, they are not looking for a particular answer, they are just seeing where the answers come. And in this case, as I mentioned, it's all been directed towards one person.

This 25 year old person that I called an amazing young lady, this 25 year old lady was murdered. That's real. All right. That's real for family, and it's real for friends, and it's real for Teresa Halbach. And I'm able to argue to you what that means. I'm able to argue to you that that means that Teresa Halbach's dreams, and that her potential and her future aspirations were snuffed
out by one act, and by one act from one person; her chance to be loved and her chance to love, and -- on the 31st of October.

Tom Pearce described this young woman as somebody that he saw great potential in. I think he said the words that she was really going to be someone. I think there's a lot of people in this room who might argue that she already was someone. She already was someone that was very accomplished and somebody that obviously is very missed.

And that brings me to my last fact, brings me to fact number 13, how was Teresa Halbach killed. The manner and cause of death was provided to you by three witnesses. Dr. Eisenberg, Mr. Olson, and Dr. Jentzen. And they all are in concert, they all agree, with how this 25 year old woman was killed.

Dr. Eisenberg testified about those cranial fragments showing entrance defects, again, suggesting gunshot wounds to the parietal and the occipital reason -- regions. The beveling was prior to the burning. The manner of death she described as homicidal violence. I think Dr. Eisenberg, in her own anthropological
way, explained to all of you, well, she didn't just jump into the fire, it was homicidal violence that caused her death.

Dr. Eisenberg was able to show you and tell you, through photographs, that the -- this particular bone piece, we wouldn't know it was right above the left ear, but this is a piece of the parietal bone that's right above the left ear, that shows the characteristic sign of an entrance bullet wound. And this particular defect that is shown, again, that we wouldn't know, is the occipital region of the skull, that Teresa was also shot in the back of the head with a . 22 caliber gun.

Mr. Olson, our trace metals expert, talks about instrumentality. That is, what are these defects caused by. And Mr. Olson, importantly, talked about lead deposits, talked about bullets, and bullets having 99 percent lead, but was able to show you x-rays of these defects that we talked about, the $x$-rays of the parietal region, where these things that light up are actually particles of lead, which are characteristic of a bullet, a bullet entering the skull of an individual. And there's many more of
them, actually, back in the occipital area, many more of these lead particles that he -- the elemental analysis, and found, in fact, that these were lead.

And, finally, Dr. Jeffrey Jentzen, an expert, perhaps the expert, in the State of Wisconsin, the medical examiner for Milwaukee County Wisconsin, hundreds of gunshot wounds he reviews. He was asked by Mr . Gahn to review this case and see if he could render an opinion as to both the manner and the cause of death.

Dr. Jentzen didn't have any question at all about either one, that there was a gunshot wound to the parietal region, agreeing with Dr. Eisenberg it was a gunshot wound to the back of the head. Manner of death is homicide. Cause of death is gunshot.

There's three charges that you are going to need to consider in this case: Homicide, first-degree intentional homicide; mutilation of a corpse; and the felon in possession. And it's the State's obligation to prove to you several things with those. They are called elements, but what we really have to prove is what, and when, and how, and, finally, who.

What is clear, that a homicide and mutilation occurred. When, the 31st of October, sometime after 2:45 p.m., when Ms Halbach makes contact at the Avery salvage property. How, the doctors and the trace metals and other experts tell you, by gunshot.

And, so, when it comes down to the role of the jury, when it comes down to you as the trier of fact, searching for the truth, not speculating, not searching for doubt, but searching for the truth, it's that last answer. It's the who, that you have to decide.

And you have got to decide whether or not the State has satisfied you, beyond a reasonable doubt, who killed Teresa Halbach. Again, based upon the facts, based upon the evidence, not based upon speculation.

I told you when I first stood up before you this morning, there was no question, no question at least from the State's perspective, who was responsible. And despite having been here for five weeks, I'm hopeful at this time that you are able to agree with the State of Wisconsin that all of the evidence, all of the evidence, points to only one person. All the
circumstantial evidence, all the scientific evidence, all the direct evidence, points to one individual.

The law enforcement officers have done their duty. All of the citizen searchers and citizens that helped have done theirs. The prosecution team, I believe, has set forth a very methodical, very compelling case. And so we're finally asking you, the citizens -- the jurors in this case, the citizens of Manitowoc County, to return verdicts of guilty, as it is your duty to do so.

That's all I have, Judge, thank you.
THE COURT: Members of the jury, we're going to take a 10 minute break at this time to give the defense a chance to get ready for its closing argument. Again, do not begin your deliberations at this time. We'll call you back in as soon as we're ready. I anticipate it being about 10 minutes. (Jury not present.)

THE COURT: You may be seated.
ATTORNEY BUTING: Maybe a little bit longer than 10 minutes, $I$ have to get these exhibits together.

THE COURT: All right. I will come back at

2:25 and see how you are doing.
(Recess taken.)
(Jury present.)
THE COURT: Mr. Buting, at this time you may begin the defense closing.

ATTORNEY BUTING: Thank you, Judge. Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. This is the first time I have actually had a chance to talk to you. I have sort of been talking at you as we walk by the witnesses for 6, 5 weeks, whatever. And I'm really -- I feel honored and privileged to do so, just as I am honored and privileged to defend Mr. Steven Avery here, in this very, very serious case.

Let me make one thing very clear, right here at the outset. We do not and have never claimed that the police killed Teresa Halbach. But in that respect they have that in common with Steven Avery. However, the person or persons who did kill Teresa, knew exactly who the police would really want to blame for this crime.

And they were aided in that respect, by widespread media publicity as early as Friday morning, November 4th, the very morning after the day she was first reported. Widespread publicity
that identified Mr. Steven Avery as one of the last people known to have seen her. And because of who he is, that drew even more media attention than perhaps it might other wise have. And the focus was on Mr. Avery, rather than one of the other customers that she saw that day.

And this was the very same Steven Avery who was suing the Manitowoc County and the Sheriff's Department, with a lawsuit asking for a whole lot of money, for the wrongful conviction and all the years in prison that he spent, from a 1985 wrongful conviction.

I believe that when the Manitowoc officers saw this, they very badly wanted to believe that he was guilty and that this was their way out. And that from that point forward, that they had this investigative bias, focused on Steven Avery, that was, then, skillfully exploited by the real perpetrator of this crime.

Now, from the very beginning, Steven Avery has proclaimed his innocence in this case. He told that -- everybody that had a camera, anybody who talked to him, that he was not guilty, and that he was being framed. That the police planted his blood.

And I want you to think for just a moment how difficult a situation you would be in if that had occurred to you. How, after all of this evidence comes out, and police, who better than anyone else would know how to plant evidence, how you would get back the presumption of innocence. How do you go about trying to get the community, and ultimately a jury such as you, to believe in our system of justice, to believe that in America you are presumed innocent, unless the State, which has the entire burden of proof, can prove you guilty, beyond a reasonable doubt.

What would you do? Remember, this morning and five weeks ago, you promised that you would do that, despite all of the pre-trial publicity you may have been exposed to and may or may not have retained. You promised each of us and the Court, and the Judge instructed you today, that you must presume Mr. Avery innocent, and that you must hold the State to the burden of proof, beyond a reasonable doubt. We will talk a little bit more about that later, but I want you to keep that in mind. Because as you go through this evidence, you have to apply that, because that is your sworn duty.

Now, we have offered a theory of defense. And that's what it is, it's a theory. Because if someone frames you, you are obviously not there to see how, exactly, it happened; where, how, when, the kinds of things that Mr. Kratz is going to argue we haven't presented. There is no videotape showing how this was done. There's no cop who, in a Perry Mason moment, breaks down on the witness stand and says, yes, I did it, I did it, you got me. This is real life, that doesn't happen.

> You are entitled to reasonable
inferences, however, and we're entitled to the inferences that can be drawn from circumstantial evidence, just as much as they are. And so you ask yourself, what would it look like, what would it look like, what would a case look like if somebody was being framed.

And we're going to do that for a little bit now. And I think when you do, you are going to see that it would look a lot like this case. You would look first and you would see, well, what about the lack of evidence, in areas that you would expect there to be evidence. And, then, you would look at the areas where there
appears to be evidence linking the person to the crime and ask yourself why does all of that evidence appear suspicious or unreliable.

And we're going to go back and forth on that a little bit, but those are the two main areas I want to talk about first. Evidence that's not there, that should be. And evidence that is there that appears suspicious or unexplained. And let me turn to that first.

In fact, let me turn to what probably is, at least on its face, the most damning piece of evidence in this case, and that is, Teresa Halbach's remains, found in the burn pit, outside Mr. Avery's garage, trailer, whatever.

We'll look at the -- what the evidence shows first. We know that not all of her remains have ever been found. I believe Dr. Eisenberg said only 40 percent of her skeletal remains. We're not talking the rest, obviously, that you would expect might be gone, but skeletal remains, only 40 percent. Not because the other 60 percent gets burned up. No expert has ever came into this court and said fire would consume bone completely.

What fire does, according to these
experts, is it goes through these phases of charred to ultimately calcined -- calcinated, I believe the word was. Sixty percent of it is missing. All right. That's -- That's peculiar to begin with. But, then --

Well, before I move off that, there's something else that's missing and that is, Mr. Kratz points out, well, the jeans, we found these rivets in this pair of jeans here. But they only found five of six, assuming that these are the same jeans, and these are just a representative example. But what did they not find, the biggest item of all, the button that closes the waist.

They have got magnets they are using through all this dirt. They are the sifting through every thing and they don't find this button anywhere. They don't find her house keys anywhere, her work keys anywhere. They find one single key, which we'll certainly talk about.

But most importantly, all the experts agree, these bones were moved. And I have got to tell you, we have been here, now, for five weeks and we have still not heard any explanation from this side about how that happens.

In fact, we haven't heard any explanation about a lot of things. We have heard manner and cause of death, but that's not really how Teresa Halbach was killed, or even where Teresa Halbach was killed.

Unfortunately, from my standpoint on this point anyway, the State gets to go last. This is called sandbagging. This is where we don't get to respond to the theory or the argument that they have been harboring all this time and haven't told you folks either. So they are going to get up here after Mr. Strang and I are done and they are going to say, hey, this is the explanation, take our word for it. And we don't -- of course, don't have a chance to respond.

Well, I'm going to trust that between the 12 of you, ultimately 12 , you will be able to answer those questions that they raise. You will be able to pick apart, as well as I can, whatever theory they come up with, because we have not heard any yet.

The bones were moved. The question is, were they moved to Mr. Avery's burn pit, or were they moved from Mr. Avery's burn pit. The State
would have you believe that the original site of burning was the burn pit, behind his garage. But they have offered no explanation for why bones, human bones, would be found in the Janda burn barrel, some 150 feet, or whatever it is, away, in the other yard.

And Dr. Eisenberg told you -- By the way -- I can't believe $I$ forgot this -- there's a third site. There's actually three different sites where human, or possible suspected human bones were found. Clearly identified human bones were found in the burn pit. And clearly undisputed human bones were found in the burn barrel.

But there's also this mysterious quarry site, a quarter mile or so away that -- You will have to forgive me, but I'm not as technologically savvy as Mr. Kratz, and so we're going to be using the ELMO instead of a laptop. But this is -- this is the map that was shown to you. This is the diagram that was created by Mr. Austin, with the assistance of Dr. Eisenberg.

This flag down here, is the third site, where pelvic bones were found, according to Dr. Eisenberg. They were sent to the FBI to do
mito-typing (phonetic). We did a stipulation that nothing could be determined from them. But what she said was, all three locations where bones were found, or possible human bones in the case of the quarry, were all burned to the same degree, same amount of calcination.

So there is a similarity here that continues forward through all of them. And, very important, no evidence of more than one body. I don't even know if there are other bodies missing in Manitowoc County, or people missing, but in this instance, Dr. Eisenberg concluded, and Dr. Fairgrieve agreed, no evidence of more than one body. So we have got these bones in three different locations.

Now, curiously, you have never seen a photograph of what this site looks like, or what the bones looked like, and neither have I. And neither has, I assume, any of the prosecution team because, for some curious reason, no photographs were taken of that site.

The method of recovery in this case was not skillfully done, as Mr. Kratz tried to argue, by these experienced arson experts. This investigation needed a forensic anthropologist to
be called to that scene, before anything was touched. And Dr. Fairgrieve explained why.

Dr. Eisenberg admitted that by the time she got the bones, she was unable to determine some important information about its location, how it was sited. And not only was nobody called to the scene, but no photographs.

Have you seen one photograph of any of those bones in the burn pit, in this location, before it's picked up? One photograph? No, you see boxes of bones, tables where they are thrown out. You don't see them in their site. And Dr. Fairgrieve explained to you why that's important, especially important, if you're going to try and answer the question of, was that the burn site.

Dr. Fairgrieve is probably the expert in the world, or at least in this North America, on the forensic identification and interpretation of cremains, much more experienced than Dr. Eisenberg in this area. I don't have a problem with Dr. Eisenberg; she's a fine person, and a fine anthropologist.

But Dr. Fairgrieve has much more experience in the field, dealing with cremains.

He's written a book that's coming out soon. He's worked for the Crown all of his life. This is the first case he's ever testified for the defense. So this is not some paid defense expert that we have just brought in here to try and -try and do a smoke screen or something.

This is a world renown expert. And what he says is, he's had a lot of cases, or he's been called in and that very question has been presented, the bones were moved, where is the original site. Was it over here, or was it where the bones were found.

Dr. Eisenberg says, you have to listen carefully to her opinion, she concluded -- First of all, she could not rule out other possible burn sites, but her opinion was that it was most likely the original site was behind the garage. And that was based on the fact that most of the bones that were recovered were found in that location, that she would have expected more breakage, and that she found a lot of small delicate type of bones in that area, and so, therefore, she concludes this must be where the burn took place.

But Dr. Fairgrieve told you, that from
his own case experience, real world case experiences, he has found the tiniest bones in the human body, the little bones in your middle ear. He has found those moved into the secondary site, not at the original burn site.

And he told you something else that, frankly, just makes common sense. In his experience, where the majority of the bones are found, that's the location where the bones were moved to. Why? Why does that make common sense? Because if you're -- if for whatever reason you are trying to disguise the original site where the burn took place, and you are going to plant them, or put them some place else, of course you are going to move as many of them as you can to the second location. That makes common sense. It would make perfect sense. And it fits with Dr. Fairgrieve's own real case experience.

The other thing Dr. Fairgrieve said is that, had an expert been called to the scene, $a$ real forensic anthropologist, you can determine things about that. I believe he talked about a case where he was able to tell that this was the first, the original spot of burning, because there was some anatomically connected bones.

Even though burned, they are close together, anatomically, so you can tell that's where they were burned. If you moved them, they would fall apart and they would be rearranged.

Unfortunately, Dr. Fairgrieve, again, he didn't go out on a limb. He said, I cannot tell you for certain, where the original burn site is, nobody can, because of the collection effort. And I'm not faulting these officers, there's nothing deliberate going on here. They probably never encountered a case like this before. And what they should have probably done is just put a tarp over it. Instead, Agent Sturdivant recalls -- I think it took five hours before Mr. Ertl to come to the scene. And it's already starting to get towards dark, 3:00, 3:30 or something. So they're hurriedly trying to get as much as they can, working up to dark, until it gets too dark, without light.

It's not that they deliberately
destroyed the evidence at the scene, but by moving it without the kind of knowledge -- Well, you have seen archaeologists on TV and in movies, you know how they do it, how they move very carefully with brushes. They want to make sure
that they can determine exactly where the location of these bones are. Because, if they are not in any kind of anatomical connection, that tells you something.

So, Dr. Fairgrieve -- I'm sorry -Dr. Eisenberg tells us that these bones were found in the burn barrel. Zoom in first so you can read the top. This is Exhibit 401. Evidence Tag 7964, she told you was bones recovered from one of the four Janda burn barrels that were located.

She finds long bone shafts, metacarpal fragments, vertebral -- vertebral fragments, and a scapula fragment. And the helpful little diagram here describes where you would find these in your body. Now, obviously these are scattered all over ones skeleton. It's not like somebody dismembers an arm and burns that in the burn barrel and you would expect to find only those items. These were scattered and we'll talk about why in just one second.

I think this was -- This is Exhibit 402, the pelvic bones that were found in the quarry. Now, again, possible, I'm not going to overstate here. She was not conclusively able to determine
that they were human, but they were all burned to the same degree. And she certainly could not rule it out.

What explanation is there for finding scattered bones of Teresa Halbach in the burn barrel and in the burn pit. I'm going to propose one possible theory, there could be others. You may come up with others on your own. But I want to show you, first, one of the instructions the judge read you that's in your packet.

Focusing here on the reasonable hypothesis. If you can reconcile the evidence upon any reasonable hypothesis, consistent with the defendant's innocence, you should do so and return a verdict of not guilty.

I suggest that a reasonable hypothesis is that somebody else burned Teresa Halbach's body elsewhere, maybe in the quarry, maybe somewhere else. And then they used that burn barrel that was found on the Janda's property as a container to transport the remains, as many as they could scoop in, to Mr. Avery's backyard.

And they dump it in the burn pit, or scatter it about, whichever, think that they've got it all, turn it back over. And think about
how heavy these burn barrels are, you are not going to be able to lift them up and turn them upside down as easily as you would be tipping them over. And they inadvertently leave a few behind. This is most likely happening in the dark.

And the barrel gets, then, placed over on the Janda property, along with the other three that were there, and so there's four barrels found. That explains why there's scattered bones from all over, skeleton, found in the barrel. Explains why most of them are there in Mr. Avery's. And explains why any would be found in the burn barrel at all.

If Mr. Avery wanted to get rid of the bones, from his burn area, he would not put a scattered few in someone else's burn barrel and leave all the rest behind. That's not making sense. It doesn't make sense. No one would do that.

One other little interesting bit of testimony that almost slid by me, actually, was Mr. Dassey, Bobby Dassey's testimony. Sometimes the truth comes out in little dribs and drabs when people aren't expecting it. And on direct
examination, as Mr. Kratz, I believe it was, was trying to lead Mr. Dassey through a number of photographs.

He asks him about the burn barrels that your mom has out back. And Bobby says, we have three. And then they try to correct him, and he's like, I thought we had three. And yet four are found on November 5th.

Where did that fourth one come from? I submit it was the transport item used, perhaps picked up, used to transport the bones and then placed over where the others would -- where the others were.

Let me tell you something about who another possible suspect is. It may not, but it's a reasonable hypothesis to explain the bones the way they are. Now, when you realize -- The reason I'm spending some time on this, is when you realize that this is what may have happened here, then you realize why it's so important.

Because if that body was burned elsewhere and then moved and dumped on Mr. Avery's burn pit, then Steven Avery is not guilty, plain and simple. Because no one would burn a body somewhere else and then move the
remains and dump them in your own backyard. No one would do that.

Now, that's why the State has gone to such trouble avoiding the fact that the bones were moved, that's why you heard nothing about it here. Because it does not fit with their theory that Avery is guilty. They know that if you come to believe that there is reasonable doubt about whether those bones were moved to Mr. Avery's backyard, then you are going to find him not guilty.

You have to find him not guilty. Even if, in the end, you aren't completely satisfied how it occurred. Because although we offer you a theory of defense, that does not mean that we take on the burden of proof. The State has the burden of proof. They have to answer the questions that come to your mind, beyond a reasonable doubt.

If someone is framed, they are not going to be there. They are not going to see how exactly it is done, but this is consistent with the evidence, I submit.

Now, let's turn from the evidence that appears to be incriminating, but is suspicious.

Let me turn for a moment to some of the evidence that is lacking, that you would expect to find, if Mr. Avery was really guilty.

There was blood identified in the RAV4, that is, Mr. Avery's. And I don't know why, frankly, we went through this exercise in statistics in figuring out what a billion means, when we're not, we've never challenged that. We don't challenge that -- whether his profile -when they come in and they say this is his blood, this is not his blood, or whatever, there is no dispute on that.

The question is, how did that blood get there. And as you think, again, what a case would look like if someone is framed, this is very important as well. Because in the RAV4, they find five, ultimately six stains, I believe, which they theorize must have come from an actively bleeding person, which means, the person was not wearing gloves, and yet, they find no fingerprints.

Why, because fingerprints are very difficult to plant. Can't say it's never been done, but it's extremely difficult to plant someone's fingerprints. Much easier to plant
someone's blood, if you can get ahold of some. So that right there is peculiar.

Now, is it because he wiped off his fingerprints, took the time to wipe off all his fingerprints, but missed the blood. Come on, that doesn't make sense at all. Besides, we know that there are eight unidentified fingerprints, at this moment, that were found on that vehicle, including some very incriminating locations.

I went through it with Mr. Riddle. Right on the back rear cargo door of the RAV4 -which of course I don't have -- right where you would expect, if somebody is opening that door to put a body in, they are going to find your fingerprints, if you're not wearing gloves. And if you're bleeding you're not wearing gloves. You can't be. You can't have it both ways.

I would also point out, Dr. --
Mr. Riddle, I asked him, well, you took the fingerprint standards of Lieutenant Lenk and Sergeant Colborn. You know what the defense here is. You know what we have been accusing them of for the last month or more. Did they ask you to compare these unidentified latents that were found on Teresa Halbach's vehicle with Sergeant

Colborn or Lieutenant Lenk's standards, to see if you could rule them out, or match. The answer, no. Why, because they don't want you to know.

You cannot open this vehicle without touching that latch. And this is where he said he found them, the fingerprints. There, there, and there. Riddle also found them on the hood. Isn't that interesting. He says the lifting up of the hood has been a big part of the State's case. No one has compared those to Lenk and Colborn.

The other thing that's kind of curious is that no one at the scene sees any blood in the vehicle. Granted it's -- part of the windows are tinted, and it's -- but it's not dark. This vehicle was found at 10:30, 11:00 a.m. in the morning, on a Saturday.

And I believe Mr. -- or Special Agent Fassbender, I believe he was the one, that says he came with his flashlight. Maybe that was Ertl. Was looking 5 or 10 minutes inside that vehicle and didn't see any blood. Now, maybe you won't see the blood on the black $C D$ case, but if indeed the vehicle is locked, you might want to be looking inside to see if there's a key,
wouldn't you think.
You are going to be shining your flashlight right there to see if maybe the key is in the ignition, no one sees this rather peculiar looking bloodstain that looks sort of like you might get if you take a Q-tip and dab it. Doesn't look consistent with the State's theory, as I understand it.

And then you look at maybe the most obvious lack of evidence. And that is the complete lack of any blood or DNA of Teresa Halbach anywhere inside Mr. Avery's entire trailer and you heard what the police did with that trailer. They peeled off the paneling, they ripped up the carpeting.

You heard Mr. Ertl talk about how in one instance he was familiar with, the suspect had cleaned up the carpet with carpet cleaner and it wasn't noticeable. When they peeled the carpet back, it had soaked through to the pad. Well, the police were at least smart enough to look for that.

Here no blood on that pad. No blood on the carpet. No bloody bedding. Admittedly, you could burn the bedding, sure. You could get rid
of the bedding. But no blood on the mattress. And there's no evidence that there was any change in the mattress. And there's no evidence that any mattress or box springs or any of that was burned.

No blood spatter on the walls or the ceiling. No bloody trail of a body being carried out of that bedroom into the garage or into the burn pit. Nothing on the carpet. Nothing on the back stoop, the deck, anywhere. No scratches on the headboard. No rope fibers on the headboard. Nothing that would indicate somebody restrained, struggling for their life, was murdered in that bedroom.

Why am I telling you this? The State is now saying he was -- I believe they are trying to argue that she was killed in the garage, although that's still not clear either. Why do I care about the bedroom, because the Judge has told you that you bring your common experiences too, you can rely on those common experiences. And one of the common experiences that you have all, unfortunately, been exposed to, was the pre-trial publicity in this case.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Judge, I'm going to
interpose an objection. He is commenting on pre-trial or out of court statements, whether by counsel or by other witnesses. That is absolutely improper. That is not a common experience that they bring to the courtroom.

THE COURT: All right. Just a second, I'm going to excuse the jury for a couple minutes. (Jury not present.)

THE COURT: You may be seated.
ATTORNEY BUTING: Judge, I'm actually bringing this up only to show them, and my next explanation would be how important it is not to leap to a quick judgment and why it's so important that they disregard all of that kind of information they may have heard before and focus on the evidence in this case. That's where I'm going with this.

THE COURT: Okay. I wasn't sure from the introduction comment if you were going to refer to any information that was not introduced as evidence. As I understand it, you are telling me you are not.

ATTORNEY BUTING: That's correct. That's all I intend to say about it.

THE COURT: Mr. Kratz.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: When he starts with, unfortunately, you were exposed to information, he
is pre-supposing, first of all, that they know that.
Secondly, Mr. Strang and Mr. Buting, in jury selection, referred in great detail to out of court statements in this particular case.

But, third, and most importantly, the jury has already been instructed not to consider anything that was outside the courtroom. So to highlight some -- something they may have heard on the news, or something earlier, is absolutely improper and I'm suggesting that Mr. Buting knows that.

ATTORNEY BUTING: I disagree. This jury was exposed to false, misleading information for months. And it's not until they came into this courtroom that they heard the other side. That's the point -- this is the best example I can think of on why a case has to be decided and tried in the courtroom.

The Court's instructed them. We talked about it in voir dire. We couldn't ignore the fact that at least three of these jurors who are sitting here today came in saying, I think he's guilty. They promised to put it aside, but that's all I'm doing is reminding them of that.

THE COURT: One of the problems, as I
recall, is that the jurors, and I don't have each individual juror's answer committed to memory, but it's my understanding that they were exposed to pre-trial publicity in varying degrees. For the most part we wound up with jurors who weren't as exposed to the publicity as some others. But I also agree that we do not have a jury composed completely of people who were not exposed to any pre-trial publicity.

I'm a little concerned that, even the reference to publicity, for the same reasons I expressed as one of the reasons for dismissing the false imprisonment charge is, references to it could possibly lead the jurors to talking about it in deliberations and that's something that I don't think we want.

ATTORNEY BUTING: I agree. And that's as far as $I$ was going with it. I wasn't going to draw any more references to it, other than to remind them how I think this is the best example, now that they have been through the process, to understand why it is so important for them to only judge the case on the facts, not speculating.

THE COURT: All right. I'm going to ask you -- you can refer to speculation, but I'm going
to ask you to phrase it in some other way that doesn't involve referring to pre-trial publicity, in order to avoid the problems with it.

ATTORNEY BUTING: That's fine. I will just finish by saying, that this case is an example of why you can't leap to quick judgments and why you should base your decision on the evidence in court. THE COURT: That's fine. Anything else, Mr. Kratz?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: I'm not sure how to un-ring that bell, Judge.

ATTORNEY BUTING: Well, I wish I could un-ring it too.

THE COURT: Both parties have made arguments about un-ringing bells. I don't think the comments that have been made thus far get us significantly into that problem to require corrective action. So as long as there's not going to be a reference -- any further reference to any pre-trial publicity, lets bring the jurors back and allow Mr. Buting to continue.

ATTORNEY BUTING: Thank you.
(Jury present.)
THE COURT: You may be seated. Members of the jury, we're hoping that our sound problems are
related to a bad battery, so the battery is being replaced. In a minute, we'll resume.

ATTORNEY BUTING: All right. Where were we. What $I$ think this case is, is a good example of why it is so important that people not leap to quick judgments about a case, maybe decide something that's based -- that's not based on the evidence you hear in court. You promised, and I'm confident you all will decide this case based only on the evidence you have heard in court, and this case is a good example why.

Let's look at what else evidence -- what other evidence is lacking. Now, if the State's theory is that she was shot in the garage, where is her blood? None of her blood is found in that garage.

We have heard testimony about high velocity blood spatter that comes when someone is shot from a bullet. There's none on the floor. Maybe even more important, there's none on any of all that -- any of that clutter that you saw. When it's high velocity spatter, it can go anywhere.

How would Mr. Avery be able to clean up everything, not just on a floor, but every little
item. Because, remember, at least in March, they picked up and handled every single, and examined every piece of evidence. Every cooler, every box, every can, every piece of junk that we all have in our garage, they looked at. And that's where you would expect to find spatter that no one would be able to clean up, even if they tried to clean up.

Now, is there evidence that he did clean up at all? Well, his blood was found in the garage. Why is that? If he's cleaning up, how is it that his blood is found there. Is he able to see a blood spot and say, oh, that's Teresa Halbach's blood. Oh, that's mine, I can leave mine, I will just clean up hers. Come on.

They have you believe that -- I'm assuming he's going to get up here and say, this is what happened because, of course, we haven't heard it yet, that the bottle of bleach is so incriminating. I don't know anybody who doesn't have a bottle of a bleach somewhere in their house. And an important part is, it was in his house. They say it's in his bathroom, what they didn't tell you until $I$ got up and cross-examined them, is that the bathroom is the laundry room.

So even there they try and mislead you into thinking something means more than it does. A bottle of bleach found in ones laundry room means nothing. And it means nothing in this case.

And, by the way, if the theory is that there's no blood of Teresa Halbach anywhere on the floor of that garage, is that because he is such a good cleaner, then why are there 10, 11 .22 shells laying all over the floor right in the open. Don't you think if they are going to go to the trouble of cleaning up the blood, after you kill somebody, that maybe you might pick up the shells that are right out there in plain view for the police to find. Don't you think that would be what you would do?

So those are some examples of the kind of evidence, that if someone is being framed, you might expect to find -- you might expect to find lacking, because it doesn't fit with the reality of what would have happened if the crime actually occurred as the State apparently alleges.

We talked about one piece of incriminating evidence and how that looked suspicious. Let's look at maybe the biggest, most glaring suspicious piece of evidence in this
case. The magic key, Exhibit A, in this theory that the police planted evidence in this case.

Because if you believe that those police officers put that key in his room, that they are capable of planting that kind of evidence to try and link him, then why not plant -- why couldn't they have also planted blood. If they go to that extent that they -- that they plant Teresa Halbach's key in his bedroom to try and convict him, then that's it, it's over, case over, because you can't rely on anything else they have given you.

Now, let's look at this key. First of all, why would he bring the key in his house and put it in his own bedroom. Why would you do that? If you still got the vehicle, and you still wanted somehow to use the key, to drive it some place -- by the way, why would you want to disconnect the battery, if you're still going to use the key? What good does the key do if the battery is disconnected? So that's a disconnect, no pun intended here.

But why wouldn't you just leave the key in the car? Why wouldn't you hide the key under the -- neath the car, or somewhere where you know
it is? Why would you bring an incriminating item like that into your own bedroom, especially since you know, as of November 3rd, when Sergeant Colborn comes to visit him, and November 4th, when Lieutenant Lenk and Detective Remiker come to visit him and all the television cameras are there, that you are a person of interest, right? You are not going to put the key in your bedroom. Doesn't make sense.

And, then, the key is not found until the 7th search of that trailer. You already had four grown men in that little trailer. I'm sorry, in that little bedroom they had four men, for three hours, on Saturday night, November 5th. And they come in here and they try to tell you that's not really a thorough search. Three hours in a little bedroom with four men, is not enough time to do a thorough search? Who are they trying to kid here.

And, then, it's not until November 8th, when they have been in the bedroom, again, with three men: Lenk, and Colborn, and Kucharski, it's another hour or more before they find it then. There's a common theme, by the way, that we've been hearing in this case, whenever
something is mysteriously found much, much later when it should have been, but earlier searches didn't count, those were just cursory searches, three hours cursory searches.

This computer rendering of the bedroom is helpful just to show you how small this bedroom is. How long does it take four men to go through a closet, a dresser that's over here, a desk and a bookcase, or World War II record album holder, whatever it is. Seven entries.

Now, I submit that the reason it wasn't found in the first entry is because there was a watchdog along, Sergeant Tyson. The one thing that they did was, they say it's okay to use these Manitowoc officers for searches because we're going to have a Calumet person there with them to make sure nothing goes wrong.

Sergeant Tyson admitted he had never been in a situation before where he had been told to keep an eye on those guys, your fellow cops, keep an eye on them. What are you doing putting those three men into the person of interest, he's a suspect in their eyes, what are you doing putting three cops who have that kind of potential conflict in that person's bedroom, that
you need to have another officer from another agency watching over them, babysitting them. That is absurd.

Lenk and Colborn volunteered for that duty and they volunteered for a reason. But in the first search Sergeant Tyson did his job. I believe it when he says that he watched them. He looked like a watchdog. He was watching them like a hawk and he wasn't searching. That's important too. They were doing the searching and he was just doing the collecting. So the opportunity wasn't there for Lenk or Colborn to plant the key.

And then they are in there again, very briefly the next day, again, with Tyson. Note that each entry they are -- they are -- each time they go in there, they were with Tyson, except for November 8th and they go in with Deputy Kucharski, who tried to make light of it by saying that, you know, the possibility of planting is about as likely as aliens coming down and planting it.

But he had to admit, he was not told to watch those officers. He was there with Lenk and Colborn. He's told to search and that's what
he's doing, he's doing his job. And he's sitting on the bed, after one hour. In fact, I think he said he was getting almost done and took off his gloves. He's sitting here, going through this drawer.

Lieutenant Lenk is right here with his back to him, like this, crouched down on the floor, so he's not going see what's going on. Lenk gets up, walks out the door, comes back in a minute later, oh, my gosh, look at that, there's a key. Low and behold, it's in plain view.

And so they come up with this theory, this absolutely preposterous theory on how this magic key, that no one ever finds before, suddenly appears in plain view, out of this bookcase. They find it right there, where those slippers are. Right like that.

And how does it happen, well, they decide, maybe they help the back of this cabinet a little bit, but they decide that somehow this key must be secreted in this cabinet, by Mr. Avery, in his own bedroom, with everybody looking at him, and that it somehow magically fell out this -- this gap, bounces off the wall. And by the way, we're talking about key, fob, and
plastic clip. Somehow bounces off the wall, turns around the corner and lands, what is it 90 degrees from where it should be, where it would have fallen.

Now, here is something else. I want you to contrast what the State -- what kind of evidence the State has given you. In this case, we have been presented with a wooden gun rack, as an Exhibit No. 196. This has really been important in this case, hasn't it, this wooden gun rack. It's meaningless. They have got -And we have a got a photograph of it too. We have the real thing and the photograph. What do you need this for? Why do need this for? Why is this in evidence. This is totally irrelevant. They have pictures to show the guns are on the wall, okay.

We have got a photograph of an empty box. And we have got the box right here. We have got a photograph of another empty box, and we have got the empty box here too. What did they give you on this bookcase, that, a photograph. Where is the bookcase? Where is the bookcase? Don't you think that's a little more important in this case than that wooden gun rack.

They don't want you experimenting with that bookcase and this key, because they know you will see that it is incredibly improbable that this key is going to find it's way out, the key, the ring, the cloth fob, the plastic clip, and not get hung up on anything. It's going to bounce around like they say it will. So you ask yourself why you haven't seen that, right there in the property room. Nice picture of it.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Judge, I'm going to interpose an objection. Counsel is suggesting that only the State could have introduced that, instead of the defense.

ATTORNEY BUTING: State's burden.
THE COURT: I'm over --
ATTORNEY KRATZ: He's suggesting only the State.

THE COURT: This is closing argument, the objection is overruled.

ATTORNEY BUTING: While we're at it, while we're talking about candor with the jury, I don't know if you recall, but $I$ do, in the opening statements, these nice PowerPoint presentations that Mr. Kratz has prepared, one of them he puts up there in his opening statement and he shows this tailgate.

Puts up a nice PowerPoint slide showing the rear of the vehicle like this.

And he's going through where Mr. Avery's blood, DNA, was found on Teresa Halbach's vehicle. And he's got one of his nice slick arrows pointing right here with a circle. I see that and I think, my gosh, I have been working on this case for months, did I miss that; how could I miss that the client's blood is supposedly on the back tailgate. Well, when I looked more carefully, and as we heard from Sherry Culhane, he was wrong. There was no blood of Mr. Avery ever found on the rear of that vehicle on the tailgate. Now, Mr. Kratz is human, we all make mistakes; $I$ have certainly made plenty here. But that's a pretty big mistake.

The key, also, by the way, has no blood.
Remember, she swabbed it and the stains were clean and it only has his DNA. And, frankly, counsel misspoke when he said, it's always the last person -- when you are talking about trace DNA from the fingers, it's always the last person that touches it that's going to be on there, not what the testimony was as I recall it. Testimony was, the last person may have more of it, but you
are going to find a multiple, most likely, at least two people. Particularly when it's an item like a key that someone handles every day and deposits their own DNA on.

And, finally, before we take a break here, the source of Mr . Avery's DNA in his house is plentiful. Toothbrushes, razors, all kind of personal items in ones home, if Mr . Lenk and Mr. Colborn wanted to put Mr. Avery's DNA on that key, that was easily available. It doesn't have Mr. Avery's fingerprints on the key; doesn't have any of Teresa Halbach's DNA on the key.

Keep in mind, also, when you think about the evidence that's lacking and evidence that's suspicious, you came into this case, and as I recall seeing up there on the PowerPoint slides, there were four charges, now there's three. Think about that, while we take our break. Is this okay, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes. All right. Members of the jury, we'll take a break at this time. Again, do not begin your discussions of the case until all the arguments have been completed and the Court submits the case to you. You are excused.
(Jury not present.)

THE COURT: Counsel, can $I$ see you briefly in chambers at the start of the break.

ATTORNEY BUTING: Sure.
(Recess taken.)
(Jury present.)
THE COURT: Members of the jury, before we resume, $I$ can report to you that $I$ met with counsel during the break. I just wanted to give you some idea about where we were going from here. But we are probably going to go late today in order to finish the closing arguments of the parties. There isn't going to be any time to begin deliberations today.

After the closings are finished, we will take a brief break to identify the alternate jurors who will not be deliberating and then we will adjourn for the day and begin deliberations tomorrow morning. We are going to take breaks, probably at faster intervals than normal, to keep you fresh enough to follow the closing arguments, but closing arguments will be what we will complete today. Mr. Buting, you may resume.

ATTORNEY BUTING: Thank you, Judge. Before I leave the magic key for a minute, $I$ just want to make sure $I$ was clear enough that, again, this is
her car key, that obviously she used every single day. It was Teresa Halbach's key.

And I believe Ms Culhane said she swabbed all the way around that whole plastic holder, all the way around it. Not just along one edge of it. And yet she found none of Teresa Halbach's DNA, not a shred of it. And found only Mr. Avery's DNA, as if somehow the key had been wiped clean and his DNA was placed on it. He certainly is not going to do that. He's not going to wipe off her DNA and leave his behind.

And as to the bookcase, why it's not here, think about, again, it's their theory, that this key could have found it's way magically out of that bookcase and into its position. Their burden of proof in the entire case, and also their theory to explain to you how this very unusual key materializes out of nowhere and yet it is not here.

All right. Now, let's look at another piece of evidence that initially appears, certainly incriminating, but as you look more closely, looks more and more suspicious. And that is, Mr. Avery's blood in the RAV4.

Keep in mind that we're talking about a
very little amount of blood here. Mr. Kratz maybe confused you when he made it seem like there was a lot. Yeah, there's not one microliter, but we're talking very small amounts of blood. As a matter of fact, the photographs that were taken by Mr. Groffy, before any swabs were taken, before any of the blood is wiped off. This is the front seat, I can barely see anything, unless that -- if that's the spot of blood, right there, that's awfully small, particularly when you are talking about fabric.

The CD case, can't even find any blood, can't see any blood. I believe Mr. Stahlke must have misspoke when he said it seemed like it was covered, that there was lots of blood on it.

The FBI guy who looked at it, the swabs, we'll talk about that, Mr. -- Dr. LeBeau, later. But he showed you pictures of those swabs and there was hardly any blood on it. If fact, they looked gray, like fingerprint dust, or something. So, really, we have this and this, which Mr. Stahlke says is consistent with active bleeding. It is also consistent with active planting. So when I first saw this, I thought, you know, what is the source of Mr. Avery's
blood.
Well, we have heard about how his -- he had blood in the bathroom. And so I looked at these pictures, these were pictures that I believe either Detective Remiker or Sergeant Colborn testified that they went around and took on Saturday night, at the apartment, before there was any kind of seizures of swabs.

The first thing you do when you go in is you take pictures and then you start collecting evidence. Well, you look at this particular swab, we'll do a close up on it. It's an awful odd looking blood drop, with a little whole in the middle, as if somebody would dab a Q-tip in it, that was my first thought.

And, then, the blood vial. And I offer that -- and we have offered that as a possible source of the blood that's found, Mr. Avery's blood that's found in the RAV4. It was in a public office, in an unsecured area; not in a vault where they keep locked up exhibits only; not down in the basement where they normally keep old files; but in that battered old cardboard box that we saw sitting in the Clerk's Office, because it was -- there were so many requests to
see it, from the media and the public, that that made it more convenient.

They kept no good log back then, of people who were asking to see files, see any file, that one not withstanding. The clerk, Ms Zigmunt, later tightened that up in, I think it was October of '06, this past year. Now everybody has to sign in before they can look at any file. But back then she admitted that the deputy clerks would be more casual about it. And who would you be more casual about making someone sign in than a police officer, who you would normally trust.

So there would certainly be no reason for these clerks to take note or think that some police officer, Lieutenant Colborn, or Sergeant Colborn, I'm sorry, Lieutenant Lenk or Sergeant Colborn, would have any nefarious intent by looking at Mr. Avery's file. And that area of the file where it's kept is sort of screened off from the rest of the unit.

And probably more likely, though, is the after hours access that the deputies have. The Manitowoc Sheriff's Department is responsible for security in the courthouse so, understandably,
they have master keys that fit all the doors. And how difficult, really, would it be for someone like Lieutenant Lenk or Sergeant Colborn, veteran officers, to come in after hours, or on Saturday morning, and get what they needed. I submit it would be not difficult at all.

Now, Mr. Kratz, I can hear him now, he's going to get up here and say, where is the evidence. This is all speculation. Where is the evidence. As if he would expect anybody who was being framed to have a videotape of the officer taking the vial of blood and planting it.

Or as if he expects one of these police officers, in front of everybody, under oath, on streaming video on the internet, to admit, oh, yes, of course, I took the blood and planted it. Yes, I would admit that if I did it. Sure, I would go away to federal prison probably but, yeah, rather than lie under oath, I would rather go to prison than admit that.

Come on. This is real life. It's not TV. You can't expect a Perry Mason moment where you're going to get somebody to admit, to you guys, and everyone else in the world, that they did this.

So what do we have, though. We have reasonable inferences that can be drawn and circumstantial evidence, just like they do.

The box, you have seen the video, I'm not going to go through all that again, but $I$ want to just remind you, show you the box. Evidence tape is very clearly cut, opened, and the box is resealed with nothing but a piece of scotch tape.

This one may show up a little better. Inside the box was the styrofoam container, and it was opened by all of us together, which also had -- which also had evidence tape sealing it, right along here. And on the video, you could see very clearly that that was slit, as if by a razor or scissors, or something sharp. So that one would easily open this sort of clam shell styrofoam container, and there is the vial of blood.

The vial of blood has a hole, what appeared to be any way, a hole in the middle, right there, which is where professionals would gain access to the blood, if they need it. But this vial has something more, as even Dr. LeBeau admitted. This vial has blood in between the
rubber stopper and the glass, so that the experts who use these things all time, could say, even Dr. LeBeau, I believe is the one, who said this vial, clearly the top had clearly been taken off.

So, there's evidence that the box was unsecured and the top had been removed at some point. And the blood is still liquid. Can't really show you it in there, the way they have got it incapsulated in yet another glass tube. You can't really see it, but you did see, I think, in the video, as it was rocked back and forth, the blood was still liquid and, therefore, easily available to plant. And we're only talking about a few drops. That's all that's necessary to leave the amount of blood that they found in that RAV4, a few drops, that's all.

Now, Lieutenant Lenk, whose name keeps coming up at every important part of this case, had reason to know that that blood of Mr. Avery's was sitting in the courthouse. Because he was the evidence tech -- the whole head of the evidence department for Manitowoc. And he signs, in 2000 -- what's the date here -- 2002, September, he signed Exhibit 214, as the transmitting, or submitting officer to submit
these items to the Crime Lab.
Now, I'm not trying to mislead you here, these items do not include the vial that we're talking about. But they clearly show that these came from exhibits held by the court since the end of the trial. And yet Lieutenant Lenk would have you believe, in his testimony, that he had no idea that that 1985 court file had any kind of exhibits like that in there.

The one thing they did look for fingerprints on, they looked for Lenk and Colborn's fingerprints on the blood vial. No surprise there. Second nature with cops when they handle anything like that, a biological piece of evidence, they are going to put their gloves on. So, okay, they look there, don't find any. But, again, they're looking for something that they know isn't going to be there in the first place, and trying to present that as if it means something.

So then there's the question of the opportunity to plant blood. And that's why we heard all this testimony about the scene and whether it was secure or not secure. Well, keep in mind that that sheriff's department, even
though their bosses said, within 45 minutes of getting there, that we're turning over this investigation to Calumet, the one item, the one item on that 40 acre property that they knew was important, the main piece of evidence, was that RAV4.

And they kept their officers in control of it for four hours. Talk about the fox guarding the hen house here, ladies and gentlemen. Come on. Is that just a coincidence, or is that Lenk and Colborn having some influence here?

How carefully was it being watched? Mr. Kratz told you that it was being maintained very securely and carefully. Well, we heard that until Special Agent Fassbender arrived at 2:25, there was no log at all of who was coming and going, looking at this main piece of evidence that they knew about.

They rely on two civilians, Nikole and Pamela Sturm, to be their watch dogs, so they can see from this crusher, distance 369 feet, I think it was, Mr. Austin measured. And, you know, I don't fault the Sturms. I mean, its revision is history, for them to say that they were watching
that carefully the whole time they were there, that far away, to make sure nobody, even a police officer, approached.

Why would they care. Once they knew it was Teresa's vehicle, you know, the sad news that it was, that's where their attention would be drawn. They weren't watching this to see who approached the RAV4.

And there was a tarp over the RAV4, for, now, we find out, for an hour apparently, according to the digital signatures that we can find on digital photographs. And a tarp that's built up in such a way that it's practically a tent. That's not the best picture, but from a distance, this large tented over object, being very careful not to have the tarp touch the sides, with a nice little opening here.

Now, maybe that's not when it was planted, but it's certainly an opportunity. Probably more likely is that it's getting dark, and while the officer -- I don't believe, by the way, that there was any testimony that Mr. -- or Sergeant Orth was seated where Mr. Kratz said he was. But even not withstanding that, what we did hear was that there's other means of ingress and
egress to that property.
Sergeant Orth testified that while the officers were somewhere in this area, remember this picture was taken after the vehicle had been removed, but that there's -- there's ways in and out from the west. I will show you in a moment, if $I$ can find the overhead.

A little farther up, one can see the -how the roads down here, we have lots of ways to get in and put that -- First of all, for someone to plant the vehicle. And, secondly, for anyone to approach it while it's there. And an even more distant shot that shows all the ways in to this plot of land.

So while maybe directly to the south of that berm it is not immediately accessible, there's all these other ways in from here, or from here. When somebody who knows the area, perhaps someone who's been a patrol sergeant for many years, knows the county like the back of his hand, is going to know how to get to that RAV4.

Then we have this whole question of whether the vehicle is locked or not. Well, the Sturms said they thought it was locked, but then when they were questioned more carefully it turns
out that Nikole didn't check the rear tailgate. She checked it with her sleeve, the other four doors, but not the rear tailgate.

If it was locked, by the way, who do you go to when you lock your keys out. Most of the time you go to call the cops. Who better knows how to open up a car, quickly, than police? So the fact that it was or wasn't locked isn't crucial in this case, in my estimation.

But on this evidence, it's not entirely clear, when it gets to the Crime Lab, it really is locked. You will have to rely on your memory for that, but I think the record is unclear, frankly.

There is also, I want to point out, all you would have to open, by the way, are two doors, to put the blood where it was found. The driver's side, you can reach everything in that front seat and that one rear passenger door. So you wouldn't have to have them all open and sitting in the car in order to do this.

And then we have the interesting circumstance of Lieutenant Lenk and his behavior on November 5 th and since then, in which he testified, in a prior hearing in this case.

Lieutenant Lenk is the only officer, the only witness in this case who was -- who has lied under oath. He gave sworn testimony one day that he didn't get to this site until 6:30 or 7:00, when it is getting dark, but came in front of you today and says, again, under oath, that it was 2:00.

Well, what happened in the interim? He forgot about the logs. And when you look at the logs, he signs out, but he never signs in. Fassbender had those logs starting at 2:25. So lo and behold, Lenk now appears on the scene at 2:00, to explain why he never logged in. Because otherwise the alternative is, he comes at 6:30 or 7:00 and evades the guard that's doing the log. That doesn't look good either.

So ask yourself, what evidence there is, what inferences you can draw from a witness who gives two different versions, under oath, about a critical point like this. His whereabouts, by the way, that entire day, he never writes a report.

So, I also expect, again, because they get to go last, I'm having to anticipate, and you may have to answer some other questions that they
raise. But $I$ expect that they are going to say this would have to be this complicated wide ranging conspiracy in order to frame Mr. Avery. Not true. Not true at all. This could be done by two officers, really one officer, the one officer who keeps coming up, Lieutenant Lenk, whose name is on the evidence transmittal from the 1985 case, just a couple years earlier. Lieutenant Lenk, who shows up on November 5th without logging in. Lieutenant Lenk, who finds the magic key. Lieutenant Lenk, who four months later, four months after Manitowoc no longer is needed, with no legitimate reason, is back at that scene on March 1st and what's found the next day, the magic bullet, which we'll talk about in a moment.

Actually, let's talk about it now.
Again, every time they try and -- Every time they find something that they should have found before, it was because, oh, that prior search was just for a missing person. We signed a search warrant affidavit in which we said we were looking for evidence of a homicide. But, oh, we were just looking for a missing person, we didn't know what we were looking for.

They are in that garage on November 6th, for an hour and 47 minutes, three officers. They find 10 or 11 shell casings, but they found -- if they saw a bullet, don't you think they would pick up that bullet? Don't you think that might be important?

Now, where was it found? Right smack dab in the middle, one of them. This is the March 1st photo, but No. 9, right as you walk in the door, the main overhead door, it's sitting right there in a crack. Now, to you and I, that may not look like much, but to an officer who's looking for -- if they found . 22 shell cartridges, is going to be looking for a bullet, that's going to be pretty obvious. But it's not found until March 1st. And then the other, most important one, is found back here, up against the wall.

Now, one or two things had to happen, either they missed it, during the first search, or the scene had been altered between the first search and March 1st. And, in fact, we know that's what happened. We had the officers identify, look at this, there's a different car in there, there's this big engine hoist.

Mr. Avery wasn't altering it, but other people in his family obviously had access, someone's car was parked in there. Things probably moved around, who knows.

But then we have testimony from Rollie Johnson, about his many gofer hunts. He says that if you go out there now, when the snow melts, you will find his .22 shells all over the place, including right -- most likely in that garage. His gun, his . 22 and, yeah, those shell casings were fired in that . 22 , from that . 22 , you can tell that because of the way the pin hits.

But, according to Mr. Johnson, his -the remnants of his firings, even years from now, are probably still there. Especially if you think about that, the Item FL, No. 23 that's under the air compressor. That probably hasn't been moved in years. Who knows how long that bullet had been there.

It didn't have Teresa Halbach's DNA on it, which we will talk about it in a moment. And that bullet is probably totally irrelevant to this case. Just one of many residues left over from Mr. Johnson's target practices and whatnot.

I'm not sure it was entirely clear, so I just want to go over with you and make sure it's clear. The shell casings, we have two bullets and 11 shell casings. The shell casings, Mr. Newhouse was able to identify, came from that gun, but he can't say that the bullet, the ultimate bullet, FL, came from any of those shell casings. And he can't say that Mr. Avery, for that matter, ever handled any of them because nobody did any fingerprints of them.

And, then, the second bullet, the one they showed you that's down in the crack, that was designated as Item FK, Mr. Newhouse said he could not match to the gun, the .22 caliber Glenfield Marlin that was found in Mr. Avery's bedroom. He said that all he could say was that it would come from a class -- gun of a similar class, which I think included even a pistol that we talked about, with a different brand name.

But we know, that on that very property, the Avery 40 acre salvage yard area, there were other, at least one other, maybe two, . 22

Glenfield Marlin rifles. In Bobby Dassey's bedroom, is one of them, exactly the same model, one of the most common models in the world.

So, even Mr. Newhouse couldn't say whether that bullet had any connection at all to this case, or to Teresa Halbach, or even to the gun that was found in Mr. Avery's bedroom, Rollie Johnson's gun. He did say, however, that that one item, under the air compressor, came from that gun and no other.

And when I questioned that, how reliable is that degree of science anyway. We're talking about these eyeball comparisons to these -comparison microscopes. It sounds very much like the hair comparison analysis that had been discredited years ago. And I predict this so-called science is the next to go.

But at any rate, he was very defensive about his field, perhaps understandably, but when he wouldn't even admit that DNA is more objective than this comparison thing he does, you got to wonder. And, you also got to wonder why he didn't show you the photos of the comparison of the bullets, side by side, and neither did the State.

He didn't want you to see those comparison's, Mr. Newhouse, because he was afraid when you looked at them you would see what I saw,
which is there's a lot of differences between those two fields of view. And that his opinion, that it came -- that they are one in the same, they came from the same rifle, is questionable.

But, putting all that aside for a second, even if he is correct, that that Item FL that was fired from the . 22 rifle that was found -- Rollie Johnson's rifle, found in Mr. Avery's bedroom, that still doesn't mean it's connected to this case with any relevance.

Look at first, Mr. Olson, who does the lead analysis from the fragments of the cranium bones that he found. He said it's 99 percent lead. Well, Mr. Newhouse, in his notes, and I talked to him about this as well, he made a point that this -- Remember he talked about the two kind of bullets, some which are lead and some which were coated.

And this one, I believe he said, was coated with copper coating. Both of these bullets -- fragments that he found, were coated with copper. Where's the copper? I asked Newhouse, did you -- did you try and compare that -- the lead, little pieces of lead that he saw in those x-rays, with the type of lead that's in

Item FL. And he said, no, he wasn't asked to. So without some kind of connection between Teresa Halbach and that bullet, the bullet has no relevance in this case. It's just a random fragment, that's found in an old garage, that means nothing.

And so we come to Sherry Culhane. Now, you know, one of the odd things about trying a case with this kind of publicity, where other people can watch at home, or wherever, is that you get some feedback about how you do. Some of it not so good. And some people told me maybe I was a little hard on Sherry Culhane.

And if you think that, you know, I apologize if $I$ offended anybody with my cross-examination of her, but I ask you not to hold it against Mr. Avery. Because I have a job to do and as an advocate, I need to point out, if someone goes over the line and goes too far, you have to understand it.

Now, I don't have a problem with almost everything that Sherry Culhane did in this case, and I said so. I haven't been up here disputing her statistical calculation. I haven't disputed any of her -- the Power Points where she's lining
up the profile of one to the next.
And it's true that she did help exonerate Mr. Avery in 2003, although she sat on it for a year and he spent an extra year in prison, she did exonerate him by finding an exclusion and then a match to Mr. Gregory Allen. And we appreciate that. And I didn't mean to not appreciate that.

But I also pointed out, it's not like she's a defense witness either. She helped convict him in 1985, with this now discredited science of hair comparison analysis, where she rendered opinions to jurors just like yourself. So most of what she did in this case was fine; in fact, it was more than fine. Because it really excluded Mr. Avery from -- either Teresa Halbach from all these items, or Mr. Avery from the other items. Really the other way around, she's looking for Teresa Halbach's DNA in incriminating places. And she doesn't find it.

So I can imagine how frustrating it might be when you get a phone message that tells you this, early on, try to put her in his house or garage. Now, this is not blind testing, by any means. These agents are telling Ms Culhane
what they want. And this is November 11th.
Well, here it is, she's working on this bullet fragment now, in March. And she still has not found one item that links Teresa Halbach to Mr. Avery's house or garage. So she's got to feel some pressure. This is the biggest case of her career. The biggest case the Crime Lab has ever had: 380 items, 180, I think, submitted just to her unit.

It's almost five months late and nothing has been found. So when she gets this last bullet fragment, she recognizes, I think she said, it's a probative piece of evidence. She knew what it was. And when she gets this contaminated test, the pressure is on for her to go way out on a limb, farther than she's ever gone in her life. Never before has she ever asked to deviate from a protocol to make an inclusion, until this case.

Now, she probably convinced herself that it's okay because it's just in the control, who cares. There's no evidence that the bullet is contaminated, right? Well, we talked about that, what controls are, and why they have them, and how you can find contamination in controls very
easily, because if a control has anything but zero DNA, it's been contaminated.

What you can't tell is when a piece of evidence shows up with someone's DNA, you can't tell whether it's there because it has been contaminated or not. And so what you do is, you run a control. And the protocol says, if that control is contaminated, you toss it out, and that's the end of it. Because they know, from their own tests, that there's cross contamination that can occur from one evidence item to the next. And they can never rule it out if there's a contaminated control.

So where is Teresa Halbach's DNA coming from? Ms Culhane says, she's theorizing and she thinks, well, maybe -- maybe I'm talking too much or I'm too close to the bench and that that's how her DNA got on there. But in truth, she doesn't know how her DNA got on there.

And what we do know is, that Teresa Halbach's DNA was right there at her bench, right underneath the same bench that she's working on, is her storage area. We talked about the central storage area for evidence. She checked it out in November. She never put it back until mid April,

I think it was.

And all that while, she's got Teresa Halbach's DNA, from the RAV4, in the cargo area, sitting right there on her bench. That's a bad practice right there. But when you get a contaminated control, you can't tell how and whether Teresa Halbach's DNA ended up there in the same extraction mechanism that she's doing or not. You just can't tell.

And their own logs, their own contamination logs that $I$ introduced, talk about how difficult it is. We went through it. I won't go through it again with you. But there are instances in here where it specifically says, evidence from one case has been contaminated into another.

And they look and they try and figure out why, corrective measures. And they can't figure it out. They can't figure it out. So how are we supposed to figure it out? How are you supposed to figure it out? You can't. And that's why the protocol says, you toss it out and you do it over.

Only she had a problem, because she had used it all up. She took a chance, rather than
trying to swab it, to put it in this buffer and dissolve it all. And she had a one shot, one chance with this DNA test. And when it came back contaminated, she was kind of stuck, you know, this was probative.

And so she went out on that limb and said, I'm asking for a deviation from the protocol. We're going to call this Teresa Halbach's DNA. And why is that so important? Why -- Why do we know that it's unreliable? What else is there to tell us, maybe, that it's an unreliable conclusion? It's the only place. All these other items, it's the only thing that's ever come up with Teresa Halbach's DNA.

You people look a little bit tired, anybody want to stretch for a moment? Would you like to get up and stretch? Is that okay, Judge?

THE COURT: That's a good idea.
ATTORNEY BUTING: All right. Let me --
There's one other area, though, where -- that we have to talk about, that Mr. Avery's DNA is found on. And that's the hood latch. But that's the most easy -- easiest to understand, really, because -First of all, note that it's not found until month's later, which means that it wasn't found in the first
sweep of the car that Sherry Culhane does.
And who followed Sherry Culhane into that vehicle, who's the next person? The first thing they do is DNA, so that no one is contaminating anything. Next one to come in is Mr. Stahlke, the blood spatter guy.

He admits he is leaning in, he's got his hands in there. He's touching. And I think he's even -- I don't remember if he admits actually touching the blood itself, but he's certainly all over the area where it was, with his gloves.

And then someone asked him to get the odometer reading. So he turns the key and there's nothing. So he realizes maybe the battery is dead. He comes around to the hood, and he said, he didn't change his gloves. And he opens the hood and, then, of course, sees the battery is disconnected. And they have to do something else to get the odometer reading.

But that's -- that's the problem with DNA, it's so easily translated -- or transferred in the environment. That's why you are supposed to peal off your gloves. And he didn't.

Let's move on to some of the other aspects of this case that are really peculiar.

How about a complete lack of any motive for Mr. Avery to kill Teresa Halbach. Why would he kill Teresa Halbach? It's a man who's wrongly incarcerated, spent years in prison. Gets out, has a good lawsuit pending; he's going to get a whole lot of money, in all likelihood. Why would he kill somebody? That makes no sense.

First thing that leaps out at you when you heard about this charge, maybe more peculiar, is why Teresa Halbach? Why kill some woman that just comes over and takes pictures of your car four or five times? Why her?

And just quickly, this theory that somehow he was luring her over by using the name B. Janda, is completely bogus, because the very same day, one of the other customers did the same thing. You give the name of the owner. Mr. -- I may have it backyards, Mr. Schmitz, I believe, called for -- Mr. Sippel called and left Mr. Schmitz's name because he's the owner and he was the one who was going to be there when the car was looked at.

If he is really going to plan to kill Teresa Halbach, specifically, why not just call her on the cell phone? Why leave a paper trail?

Why call the office, you know, leave your address, Avery Road? I mean, hello, Avery Road, doesn't take a rocket scientist to trace it back to him.

And where was she killed? In the garage? We still don't know, from the State's theory. But think about this, maybe he's got some explanation he's going to come up with here, but if she's killed in the garage and she's burned in the burn pit, what's she doing in the back of the RAV4?

He put's her into the cargo area of the RAV4 so he can drive 20 feet around the other side of the building to take her out and put her into the burn pit? Makes no sense at all. It's another reason to suspect that that burn pit is not the original site of burning, because her body was very clearly inside that rear of that RAV4.

Why burn the phone, and the camcorder, and the -- or I'm sorry, the camera, and the palm pilot? Why burn those items in your own burn barrel? You are surrounded by quarries. You are out in a rural area. You have got 4,000 junk cars. You have crushed cars you can put it in.

Why do you burn it? What's the point? Get rid of it. It's easy to get rid of. Toss it in one of the ponds. Bury it. No one is going to find pieces of metal. Especially, again, if after November 3rd and 4th, it's obvious, the police are looking at you.

Mr. Kratz says, the location of that car tells us it was going to be crushed. And think what would have happened if that car -- if Patricia Sturm had not found that car on Saturday afternoon, that car would have been crushed and we would have lost that evidence forever.

Well, ask yourself, why wasn't it crushed, already? You got a crusher, I mean, you got a crusher on your property. You got -- 54 cars are crushed there. It's obviously used all the time. Why isn't it already crushed on November 5th, especially if you know the cops are looking at you? Common sense.

And why try and build this complicated outdoor fire to get rid of a body, when you have got something like this on your property, that can melt aluminum to liquid. Big enough, easily, to do the job you need, if that's what you are going to do. You would use that. But, of
course, that doesn't fit with the State's theory, because if you did use the smelter, you wouldn't move the bones back on your property.

All right. Let me talk about the FBI, Dr. LeBeau. I suggest he is not a credible witness. And more importantly, the test, for what it was used, for the opinions that were given, is not credible for that.

He gets the award for the most absurd expert opinion of anybody that's come into this courtroom and this trial. When he says, I can conclude to a reasonable degree of scientific evidence, that when I test those three items, and don't find EDTA, these other three items that I never bothered to test, they don't have EDTA either.

How can you ever make that kind of conclusion? That tells you how sloppy he is with his opinions, how willing he is to give them what they want.

Compare his testimony to Dr. Janine Arvizu, who was forthright, not dogmatic. She gave Mr. -- Dr. LeBeau his due. She agreed with him when he was right and pointed out where he was wrong.

She said that this protocol is fine, perhaps, the test, if EDTA is, in fact, present. But to then use it beyond that and say that the absence of it, the absence of EDTA by doing this test proves it's not there, goes too far. It even goes beyond the scope of the protocol itself.

Because the protocol says that this procedure allows for the screening and confirmation of EDTA in the suspected bloodstain. Doesn't say that you can then conclude, if you don't get it, that's it's not there. And the reason why is -- it took Dr. Arvizu to figure out, I certainly couldn't -- it's this whole idea of limit of detection.

The test that he did, injecting something right into the -- into this instrument, this whatever it was, MS/MS thing, that's easy. I mean, yeah, you are going to get a low -- you know, you are going to be able to get a low limit of detection because it's pure, put right into there.

It's the extraction process, where you are taking something out of the fabric or a swab, diluting it, extracting it and going through that
whole process of filtering, that it becomes more difficult. Your level of detection is now much higher.

In addition, the protocol was rushed. Think about that. Think about how this whole thing came about. The FBI has not tested for EDTA in 10 years, since the O.J. Simpson case. His explanation is, because no one asked. Think about that. Why do you think no one asked?

First of all, we can't ask for it, as the defense, the defense bar. Only the prosecution can ask for it. What did they do in that case? They screwed it up. They found EDTA and later argued, whether they were right or wrong, we will never know, later claimed, oh, that was just a carryover from a different sample. Well, the jury was told that there was EDTA in that case, look what happened.

What prosecutor is going to trust them to do this same kind of test and not screw up their case? This prosecution team. Because they were desperate to try and do something to discredit the defense of planting, whatever it took.

And, so, when it normally takes three to
four months to develop one of these protocols, they suddenly come up with one in two weeks. And they are testing it and validating it and actually doing the test samples before, as Dr. Arvizu said, before they even got their results of their own competency tests from this procedure.

So why is the FBI involved in this case at all? Again, this shows credibility, a lack of it. They try to say, oh, we're concerned about police misconduct. We want our public officials to be truthful. And if there's some officer who is planting, we want to know about it.

Well, I asked them, what investigation did you start? Where is the grand jury? What's the U.S. attorney doing? Is there even any investigator on the case from the whole FBI, that's talked to any witness? No.

All they have got is this lab that's asked to do this new protocol and here's what they are told. Purpose of this request is to establish the presence of EDTA in the vial of blood, thereby eliminating the allegation that this vial was used to plant evidence. That's it. It's not to find out whether these cops are
corrupt. It's to eliminate the defense. So are we surprised at the results? I'm certainly not.

The real reason the FBI got involved in this case is because Mr . Avery had the audacity, and, you know, this is what I'm going to hear, probably, how dare he accuse these fine officers and besmirch their reputations.

And when that happens, they circle the wagons. Cops, when they get accused of misconduct, they circle the wagons. That's the code of silence, or that's the bond they have. And that's why Calumet and DCI were so quick to jump on the bandwagon, when Lenk and Colborn were professing they did nothing wrong. They had nothing to do with this. And Lenk and Colborn probably counted on that.

Quickly, a couple of other peculiar things about the timeline. The -- Bobby Dassey says that he sees Teresa Halbach at 2:45, he leaves at three, and the vehicle is still there, something like that. He has no good way of verifying the time, but he tells the officer, talk to Scott Tadych -- Tadych, he can tell you precisely, is the word he used, precisely what time it was.

Well, how does he know that Tadych can tell precisely what time it was that he supposedly is being seen, unless the two of them maybe got together, talked about a story they had come up with.

Remember, those two people, unlike anybody else that was asked about an alibi and maybe weren't, but those two people alibied themselves. Without each other, there is no alibi for either one of them. Nobody sees Dassey go hunting in the woods. Taking a shower, by the way, before he goes off hunting, like his Irish Spring soap is going to help attract deer. Come on.

And he goes there so that -- he wants to get there before dusk, because that's when the deer feed. I'm not a hunter, but we know what time he left and came home. It was well before dusk, he is home at 5. That doesn't make sense.

More importantly, Lisa Buchner, the school bus driver, is a completely disinterested party and she does have a reason to know the time, precisely, because she has got a regular route that she drives, 3:30 to $3: 40$ every day. School lets out 3:05. She's drives, drops the
people off. She's dropping those Dassey boys off at that time.

What does she say? She says she saw a woman taking pictures of a van. Now, how many women are out there taking pictures of a van at that same time period. She's honest and says I don't remember if it was Monday, the 31st, Tuesday, the 1st, or Wednesday, November 2nd. That's what she tells Investigator Wiegert on November 7th, just one week afterwards now, when it's fresh in mind.

And she's so concerned about it, she went to the barricades on November 5th and said, hey, I think I saw her. I think I saw her. I don't remember what day but, you know. That's what she describes, this woman taking pictures. The State, 16, 17 months later, is able to confuse her, and say, well, yeah, maybe it was a week earlier, maybe it was a couple weeks earlier, but that's not what she said when it was fresh in her mind.

The State will argue that the location wasn't right. She said she saw someone taking -she saw her taking the pictures of something down around the turn around circle. And it's true,
that's not where Barb Janda's car was, or this van was. It was up the road a ways. Well, either she's mistaken about that or -- and I submit this is a very real possibility -- she is doing a hustle shot, because she's been flagged down on her way out and asked to take another picture. By who?

We know it's happened before. We have evidence. Angela Schuster said, just a few weeks earlier, Tom Janda had flagged her down and taken a hustle shot, on the way out.

And John Leurquin, the propane driver, yeah, he's not as certain, but he does corroborate Lisa Buchner in that he sees this green SUV around the same time. He doesn't know who's driving, and maybe it wasn't Teresa Halbach at that point. This person who was hustling a shot perhaps, was driving away with. But he recalled it because it was different, wasn't the usual regular vehicles that he always sees.

So when the State tells you that Bobby Dassey is this credible witness, who's the last person to see Teresa Halbach alive, maybe he's right, if he's the killer. Or Scott Tadych, his only alibi. He tells him --

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Judge, I'm sorry, I'm going to interpose an objection on third party liability. I would like to be heard.

ATTORNEY BUTING: I will rephrase that. I will withdraw that.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: I don't want it rephrased, I want to be heard.

THE COURT: I'm going to let Mr. Buting finish up, then $I$ will hear your objection.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Thank you, Judge.
ATTORNEY BUTING: Police, when they interview Mr. Dassey, just accept his story, unquestioning -- unquestioningly. And they accept Mr. Tadych's story. They don't go check out his alibi for later, where he says he is visiting his mother at the hospital. Well, where is the proof of that?

Why do you believe him, especially when he tells you that, when he comes back, he sees this fire, and then he knows what time it is because he leaves around 7:45, he wants to get home so he can watch Prison Break. Prison Break, at 8:00, in Wisconsin. Did they check that out to see what time it comes on?

Do you still want to be heard or?

THE COURT: You can continue.
ATTORNEY BUTING: All right. I will talk briefly about the other, since Mr. Kratz said that these -- Mr. Fassbender and Wiegert were investigating, parallel, these other suspects, including the boyfriends, ex-boyfriends, whatever, but look at what they did. They admit that, yeah, sure, Mr. Avery may be a suspect or a person of interest because we know he was one of the people who saw her on the last day.

But who else saw her on the last day, George Zipperer, and look how he behaved. Mr. Avery says, come on in, very cooperative. Zipperer is belligerent. But we didn't know that.

Hillegas, former boyfriend, no alibi, didn't even ask him.

Male roommate, Mr. Bloedorn, who doesn't report her missing for four days. What's up with that? Don't ask him for an alibi. Where was he?

Bradley Czech, male friend with a little bit more personal relationship with her, perhaps. Again, no alibis checked.

Mr. Pearce, an employer who never bothers to report her missing, for four days.

All of these roles that these people play, the officers admitted would normally, in a normal missing person or homicide investigation, be considered possible suspects that you would at least look at and check out, but not here.

And what about all the other people on the Avery property on October 31st? What's up with that? Where are their alibis? Customers and other people who work and live there.

And, interestingly, going quickly back to this hustle shot for a minute, I asked, you know, you think maybe -- well, of course, if she was flagged down, there wouldn't be any record in her palm pilot.

But if it was a different kind of hustle shot that she was on her way to go do, the FBI technician, or whatever, that came here and talked about the electronics, said that he might have been able to recover that kind of data from the palm pilot, but wasn't asked to. They were concerned about him trying to prove that it was Teresa Halbach's palm pilot, not what was on it.

And, then, there's what $I$ consider the mysterious part of Teresa Halbach's life. And I mean no disrespect to the Halbach's family,
whatsoever, when I say this. But Teresa had her own private life. We know that. She had at least three circles of friends, I think it was described: Her family, people that she worked with in the community, marketing and whatnot, and the Green Bay friends.

And apparently they didn't intersect very much. Because she's missing for four days before anyone reports it. And maybe most interestingly is, we know that on Saturday night she was out, with somebody, or she was -- I can't say she was out with somebody, but we know that she went out, some Halloween party somewhere, bar, wherever, in Green Bay area is what Mr. Hillegas, I think, said he thought, or maybe Mike Halbach.

And yet, despite all those fliers that were sent around, all over the state, thousands of them, not one person has come forward to say I was with her Saturday night. Something is weird about that. Especially when you combine it -- I believe Mr. Pearce, I may be misquoting him, but I believe he, at one point, had some thought that maybe she had met somebody on the weekend and that's where she was and why she wasn't showing
up.
But then we have the weird thing about the voice mail. Why did the police not follow up on this. We were not confused about these records, but I'm glad that Mr. Zimmerman was able to enlighten us, that the messages that are on this exhibit, 372 , 18 of them, would not constitute a full mailbox. He said that very clearly.

And what he said was, when I asked him if this -- if this persons account was sending out a message when you called, that said mailbox is full, would something more have to be on it than what's on these records. And he said, yes. And he said that, yes, that meant something had to have been erased. Something on her voice mail was erased by somebody.

And to do that, you would have to have her password. And I'm not at all accusing the Halbachs of that. But somebody else close, that had her password, and for some reason thought it necessary to erase a message. What was so important on her voice mail, or perhaps so incriminating on her voice mail, that would necessitate somebody, close enough to her that
has her password, erasing one or more messages.
These are all reasonable doubts, ladies and gentlemen. These are all questions that police and law enforcement ignored, because it points away from Steven Avery, who wouldn't have had her password and points to someone else.

Mr. Strang will finish up and give you a little bigger picture in a moment, but I'm confident that you are going to find more than reasonable doubt and find Mr. Avery not guilty. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Members of the jury, we're going to take a break at this time. I'm going to talk to the attorneys about scheduling. Again, do not discuss this matter during the break. We'll call you back shortly.
(Jury not present.)
THE COURT: You may be seated. First of all, Mr. Kratz, I will hear your objection at this time.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Thank you, Judge. This Court has entered numerous pre-trial rulings for which Mr. Buting was a party. One of those pre-trial rulings prohibited any reference to a possible third party, that is, a killer, other than

Brendan Dassey, without advance ruling of the Court. This Court entered a written order, as I recall, as to that matter.

Mr. Buting, in front of this jury, indicated that maybe Bobby Dassey is the killer. There's two things that $I$ ask the Court to entertain: First of all, inquire of Mr. Buting whether that was an intentional violation of the Court's previous ruling; that is, whether he recalled the Court's previous ruling as to third party liability and whether or not Mr. Buting was fishing for a mistrial.

And if not, that is, if the Court is unwilling or otherwise able to make its own ruling as to intentional versus negligent reference to Bobby Dassey, we are asking for an admonishment in front of the jury as to the nature; that is, that it intentionally or purposely violated a pre-trial ruling of this Court.

Certainly earlier, in Mr. Buting's testimony, when referring to the burn barrels with Bobby Dassey, he had referred to Bobby Dassey as a possible other suspect. However, it wasn't as blatant in calling Bobby Dassey the
killer.
And I don't know whether Mr. Buting thinks that he's entitled, because he's representing Mr. Avery, to play by a separate set of rules, or to ignore pre-trial rulings of the Court, and it certainly does call for an admonishment and $I$ would suggest it calls for a colloquy, with the Court, as to whether this was an intentional violation of a previous Court order.

I would note that, Judge, both Dassey and Tadych were specifically ruled out in the pre-trial rule or the pre-trial order.

THE COURT: Mr. Buting.
ATTORNEY BUTING: Judge, I'm aware of the pre-trial ruling. I don't believe I exceeded the Court's ruling. When you are doing closing arguments, of course, sometimes you say things differently than you intend. If I did, I certainly, I think, brought it back within the realm of investigative bias, which was the primary point that we're trying to make and throughout this case.

But maybe more importantly, the Court's ruling was that we were not allowed to present any evidence, extrinsic evidence, of a third
party. But I don't know that that included that we couldn't argue reasonable inferences from what the evidence presented.

I don't think $I$ was -- I wasn't even intending to go that far, quite frankly. I was trying to keep a little farther back from that. But I don't think that under Denny there's -what they're talking about is presenting evidence trying to point the finger at somebody else. Reasonable inferences, $I$ think, is another matter and I think it's reasonable inference from the evidence.

THE COURT: Mr. Kratz.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: No further argument, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. I'm taking a look at my order, after a 14 page decision, the order is that the defense is precluded from offering any direct evidence to a third party, other than Brendan Dassey participated in the commission of the crimes as charged in the Amended Information. I don't recall that $I$ was asked to place a limit on closing argument. I think there is a differentiation between the two.

I don't know how I would have ruled on
it, frankly, had I had one, because I don't know that the Denny case specifically addresses the issue. I don't know that another case specifically addresses the issue.

But my recollection is, and the wording of my order is, that it was directed to the introduction of evidence. I'm not sure that the Court can prevent the defense from arguing inferences on the evidence as it was presented. The State gets a chance to respond in rebuttal.

I don't know. I will hear further from the State if you wish, Mr. Kratz, but I'm looking at my order and it only relates to direct evidence. I don't know that I can rely on that order to address your concerns.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: If the Court excludes evidence of third party liability, and there's no evidence in the record, how does Mr. Buting think that he can comment on that evidence, or lack of evidence. He can't. I mean, it absolutely flies in the face of the third party liability court order. In other words, Judge, to be precluded from presenting any evidence, but then to be allowed to stand up in front of this jury and say maybe Bobby Dassey is the killer, how could we
possibly have notice to either predict that, or to present evidence that -- that might suggest differently. That absolutely flies in the face of the -- if not the words of the order, certainly the intent of that order.

THE COURT: Mr. Buting.
ATTORNEY BUTING: Well, Judge, as the Court I think has made clear, Mr. Avery, by his not guilty plea, means he isn't the killer, so somebody else has to be. What I was trying to do was simply point out all of the other avenues that the police could have examined and didn't.

And I think in the context, overall, of every -- everything else that I have argued in the argument, I think I'm within that. And I don't think there is anything close to a violation of the Court's order barring any kind of direct evidence.

Again, it wasn't even my intent to go outside the realm of investigative bias, failure to look at suspects. But if I did, I think in the overall context of the whole argument we have been making throughout this case, I think the jury is not going to be confused and it's going to be clear that that's the purpose for which
it's being offered.
THE COURT: I -- I don't know, without doing some research, the answer to the question the State is raising here; that is, whether the logical inference from a Denny decision that denies the right to introduce evidence provide -- or prevents the defense from arguing on the basis of evidence that was presented, that there's third party liability.

Let me suggest this, as I understand what Mr. Buting is saying, he is saying, I may have gotten carried away in the way $I$ worded it. My purpose in making the references was not to suggest that there was evidence in the record that any of these parties committed the crime, but rather that the State did not sufficiently investigate other parties.

We're still going to be hearing from Mr. Strang. If Mr. Strang, at the beginning of his argument, clarifies that point for the jury, is that sufficient to address the State's concerns?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: We would ask for an admonishment. If that's the Court's ruling, however, that the Court believes that that is a more
appropriate resolution of the case, I understand that that's the Court's order.

THE COURT: Here's what $I$ am going to do. I'm going to give Mr. Strang a chance to do that when he makes his argument, to clarify it, assuming, Mr. Strang, that you feel the way your co-counsel does about what the intention was.

ATTORNEY STRANG: Yeah, I -- More to the point, I have to apologize, I was shortening my closing argument --

THE COURT: Don't worry about it, because that's something I'm going to discuss with the parties in chambers. The juror's eyes are starting to glass over. We're looking at your closing, plus rebuttal from the State, I don't think it's fair to the jurors to keep them here as long as that may take.

I think both parties will be better served if we come back tomorrow, when the jurors are fresh. I do think, however, it's necessary to address the alternate juror issue, and I'm going to talk with the parties about that, in chambers, before we come back.

ATTORNEY STRANG: Do we want to just address, in chambers, what it is I should say, or
consider saying? I'm sorry, I just missed that.
THE COURT: You will have the evening to think about that.

ATTORNEY STRANG: Okay.
THE COURT: I'm going to go off the record right now. I will see counsel in chambers for a short conference.
(Recess taken.)
THE COURT: I will indicate for the record, I met with counsel in chambers and I indicated that, based on the time of day and the fact we have got part of defense argument, plus State rebuttal left, I was concerned that the jurors, certainly by the time we got to the State's rebuttal, would be too tired to appreciate what was being said.

The Court has an interest in making sure that the jurors have an opportunity to digest, understand and comprehend the arguments that are given. And while at the start of today, it would have been my preference to complete closing arguments today, sometimes justice takes more time than we plan on in the morning.

So what I'm going to do, when the jurors come back, is adjourn for the day. The Court is going to begin the -- because we're as far into
closing arguments as we are, I'm going to begin the sequestration process and the jurors will be staying in a hotel tonight. It's my understanding that the parties have a stipulation to propose to the Court concerning the -- at least two of the three alternate jurors. Mr. Strang.

ATTORNEY STRANG: We do, your Honor. And I would be happy to take a first stab at the agreement, as I understand it, between the parties. I will preface that by saying that I have explained this agreement to Mr . Avery and I think it's entirely acceptable to him. It's not complicated. We had enough time to talk about it. And I'm satisfied that he both understands and approves the agreement that I will try to articulate now, late in the day.

In short, the parties have agreed that each will have an extra peremptory strike, in effect, to be exercised here in the ordinary manner of exercising peremptory strikes. That will remove 2 of the 15 jurors that we presently have, leaving 13, which would be 12 and 1 alternate.

And, of course, whether the Court keeps
an alternate, or how to handle the designation of an alternate, and then what to do with an alternate, is the Court's prerogative and not the parties. But as I understand the agreement here, for purposes of the record, it does encompass one extra peremptory strike for each party, to be exercised now.

THE COURT: Mr. Kratz.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: For today's purposes, Judge, that is the scope of our agreement, that each party intends to exercise an additional peremptory strike this afternoon.

THE COURT: Okay. And this is in lieu of drawing the names of the jurors out by lot, which would be the process contemplated by the statute, in the absence of agreement by the parties.

ATTORNEY STRANG: It is, your Honor, from the defense advantage point.

THE COURT: Mr. Kratz.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: That's my understanding, Judge.

THE COURT: And, Mr. Avery, it's correct that you have discussed this with your counsel and you are in agreement with this procedure.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I am.

THE COURT: Thank you. Anything else before we bring the jurors back in?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: If I could have just a moment with counsel, your Honor.

THE COURT: Go ahead.
ATTORNEY KRATZ: We're all set, Judge. THE COURT: All right. You can bring the jury in.
(Jury present.)
THE COURT: You may be seated. Members of the jury, I understand I told you an hour and a half or two hours ago or so, I don't remember when, that we were going to attempt to complete closing arguments this evening. In light of the point that we're at in the proceedings now, I am concerned that fatigue might be a factor that prevents you, as jurors, from giving the attention that is deserved for the closing arguments.

So what we're going to do is adjourn for today and resume the completion of closing arguments tomorrow morning. As I told you at the beginning of the trial, we started out, initially we had four extra jurors, we are now down to three. Because of the fact we're this close to the end of the trial, and I don't want to require
the extra jurors to participate longer than is necessary, we have decided that we're going to excuse two of the three extra jurors today.

The parties have agreed to a procedure whereby each of the parties will exercise one -will exercise a peremptory strike. If you recall back at the time of initial jury selection, that's how we got from 30 down to 16 . So they are going to do that today.

When they are done, the strikes will be shown to me. I will identify the two jurors that the parties have selected. I will meet with those two jurors before excusing you today, as is my practice any time alternate jurors are excused.

For the 13 of you who are remaining, because of the fact we are well into closing arguments, we are going to begin sequestration this evening. We have hotel accommodations for you. We have dinner arranged for you. And you can decide, when you get on the bus, I guess, whether you want to check in at the hotel first or go to dinner first. But because of the fact we're at this late stage of the proceedings, that's how we're going to handle things.

At this time $I$ think the Clerk has a sheet and we will allow the parties to make their stipulated peremptory strike.

ATtORNEY KRATZ: Judge, could Mr. Strang and I approach, just very briefly.

THE COURT: Yes.
(Side bar taken.)
THE COURT: Counsel, raised an issue for me that $I$ believe has been dealt with through the media coordinator, but I will address it on the record, since it was raised. And that is, there was some conversation about whether the excused jurors would be available to the media.

I'm not going to allow that at this time until a verdict is reached at this case. It is unlikely, but not impossible, that the jurors could be called back. And for that reason I'm not going to have the excused jurors available to the media until a verdict is reached in this case.

All right. Based on the information on the sheet, the excused jurors are Terri Temme and Laura Barber. I will meet with Ms Barber and Ms Temme before we leave today. And I am going to excuse the remainder of the jury at this time.

I will remind the rest of you, again, that as usual, you are not to discuss the case. It's especially important, even though you have heard some of the closing arguments, you cannot begin your deliberations until all the closing arguments have been made. So make sure you do not discuss the case.

The televisions and radios have already been disconnected in your hotel room, so hopefully between the lack of available media and supervision by the sheriff's deputies, that won't be a problem. But, again, do not discuss the case, in any fashion, until the Court excuses you to begin deliberations tomorrow. The 13 people who are still on the jury are excused at this time.
(Jury not present.)
ATTORNEY STRANG: Your Honor, maybe just one -- another quick moment at side bar.

THE COURT: Okay.
(Side bar taken.)
(Proceedings concluded.)

STATE OF WISCONSIN ) ) ss COUNTY OF MANITOWOC )

I, Diane Tesheneck, Official Court Reporter for Circuit Court Branch 1 and the State of Wisconsin, do hereby certify that I reported the foregoing matter and that the foregoing transcript has been carefully prepared by me with my computerized stenographic notes as taken by me in machine shorthand, and by computer-assisted transcription thereafter transcribed, and that it is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings had in said matter to the best of my knowledge and ability.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 2008.

Diane Tesheneck, RPR Official Court Reporter

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